SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF HARRY AND MEGHAN'S INTERVIEW WITH OPRAH WINFREY ON CBS MORNING NEWS SHOW

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ABSTRACT

This article is aimed at finding out types of illocutionary acts found in one of the most shocking viral interviews in the world, that is the interview with the royal family of former member, Harry and Meghan Markle interviewed by Oprah Winfrey, with amount of viewership of 4.79 million viewers when it first shows on air. This research is framed within mixed-method approach where the results of the study are in the form of an overview of what is said (illocutionary acts) by the three main subjects, namely Harry, Meghan, and Oprah and the percentage of each type of illocutionary acts. Data analysis was conducted through the analysis of interview videos along with the transcripts, simple statistical analysis and is supported by literature study. The results of the current study show that from 319 data of 644 sentences indicated as illocutionary acts. From those findings, it can be categorized that there are five types of illocutionary acts were found in an interview, they are 63% assertive, 27% directives, 0,6% commissive, 7,3% expressive, and 0,3% declarative. In other words, assertive is found to be the dominant type of illocutionary acts. In addition, of the 319 data, 295 data are categorized as direct speech act and 24 data are indicated as indirect speech act. In short, illocutionary acts of assertive type and direct speech acts are found to be more dominant in Harry and Meghan interview with Oprah Winfrey.

Keywords: Speech Act; assertive, commissive, expressive, Oprah Winfrey.

BACKGROUND

In social life, apart from language, there are many forms of communication that can be done by humans. But compared to other communication tools, it seems that language is the perfet and best communication tool (Chaer & Agustina, 2010: 11). The concept of language as a tool for conveying thoughts and communicating has a long history in the history of language studies in ancient times. But in the sociolinguistic paradigm, the concept of language as conveying of thoughts and communication is something that is considered too superficial. According to Fishman (as quoted in Mu'in, 2019) the application of language includes "*who speak, what language, to whom, when and to what end*". Thus, the function of the language can be seen from the point of view of speakers, listeners, codes, speaker mandates, and topics.

Language and communication are related to each other. If language is interpreted as a tool of communication, then communication is interpreted as the exchange of information between two or more individuals (Chaer & Agustina, 2010). The communication process itself consists of the communicating party and the recipient of the information communicated or called the *participant*. In the process of communication an obstacle is generally occureds. In many cases missuderstanding often occur during the communication. This missunderstanding can be influenced by many factors, from the speaker as well as from the listener. To understand communication between individuals, pragmatics studies emerged in response to understand the utterances and its burdens behind the utterances. Within this mind, speech acts which is part of the pragmatic studies is relevant to understand the issues of communication.

Generally, speech acts are always found in everyday life, but sometimes it is not quite noticeable (Frandika & Idawati, 2020). Speech acts, in fact, are divided into three components, namely locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech act. In previous studies, illocutionary act has been shown to be the most important and being the main part of discussion. This is due to that, according to Searle (1962), the perspective of the listener is more apparent to observe. The perspectives can be observed through the reactions of the listener when they hear and response to the speaker's utterance. In this regard, a speech expressed by the listener can later be classified into what type and functions of the speech are.

In addition, illocutionary act becomes an interesting topic discussion since speech acts can have many functions. One of them is that through the speech act analysis in which the meaning behind the communication can be uncovered as well as the clearer context can be recognized. The illocutionary act in fact is not only found in direct conversation, but it can also occur in media such as advertisements, movies or television shows. Particularly in television shows, impressions are made in such a way as to attract audiences with the aim is to increase ratings such as news show from CBS television station in the United States, CBS Morning. CBS Morning, formerly known as "CBS This Morning," has been established since January 9, 2012. To keep up with the demands, some of the shows aired on television and uploaded back to the YouTube platform. In order to maintain the ratings, one year ago, CBS Morning made a breakthrough that shocked the world by presenting former members of the British royal family, Harry and Meghan Markle as guest at the show.

By attending the British royal family in the show, CBS Morning show reached its first high ratings with a 74% increase, according to deadline.com. Even the interview show, which lasted more than an hour, beat its competitors, namely Good

Morning America (GMA) television shows and Today, with a total of 4.79 million viewers. While on Wikipedia, Harry and Meghan Markle's interview show entered the video of the most watched television interview in second place with a total of 49 million views. Based on this background, the writers became curious and are interested in researching what kind of illocutionary acts contained in the transcript of the interview, and how much the frequency distribution of the acts appeared in the speeches of Harry, Meghan, and Oprah achieved.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatic

Pragmatic according to Bublitz (2011: 23) is often referred to as *'pre ğma'* which means 'action' and 'instructive' or 'useful'. According to Searle, Kiefer and Bierwisch (as quoted in Levinson, 1983) pragmatics is defined as one of the words (e.g., a word that is global and based on empirical factual knowledge) to react that something specific and systematic to which it is being talked about, often incomprehensible to its true meaning. Historically, pragmatics is regarded as a new study of language that is developed from the study of linguistics. Pragmatic is closely related to the discussion of the meaning of the speaker or meaning in context (Mey: 2001). Although pragmatics is a branch of linguistics, it has different realm. The principle of pragmatics must be related to the context, whether it is personal and communal (Rahardi: 2019)

Context

Context is an important factor in the study of pragmatics. Context can provide information the meaning of what the speaker says. According to Mey (2001: 39) Context is an idea that needs to be understood because it follows the flow of the environment that is constantly changing. It means that the context is dynamic and not static. A context tends to vary depending on user to user, group to group, user group to user group, or from language to language, because context leads to the user. Context goes beyond reference, because context is action.

Speech Act

Searle (1997) defines speech act as a science that examines the meaning of language based on relationships and actions carried out by speakers. Searle emphasizes speech act from the listener's point of view, because what is captured and understood by the listener can be more easily grasped by the intentions of the speaker and listener. Searle (1997:23) then explained that although in a sentence there is the same predicate and reference, but if spoken in a different action it can produce a different speech act. There are three acts as part of the speech acts namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocution act., Austin (as quoted in Chaer & Agustina, 2010).

Type of Illocutionary Act

From the type of speech act that has been described aforementioned, illocutionary act has many supporting factors for the occurrence of a speech acts. Even in Searle's speech acts theory (1997), he prioritizes speech acts from the listener's affective, where he tries to see how the value of illocutionary is captured and understood by the listener. Searle shared five types of illocutionary speech acts, namely:

Assertive is a speech that expresses an actual statement, where the statement expressed can be tested within the scope of the correct or incorrect assessment of a statement, Searle, (1997: 12). Words that belong to the type of assertive are *stating, reporting, claiming, suggesting, boasting, complaining, agreeing, denying, affirming, forecasting,* and *concluding*.

Directives are attempts by speakers who require the listener to do what the speaker wants. The effort in question is a common effort such as when someone advises someone else to be willing to do what is suggested or invites someone to do something, Searle (1997: 13). The words that fall into the directives category are *commanding, begging, advising, asking, ordering, requesting, inviting,* and *recommending*.

Commissives is a speech act in which the speaker performs an action in the future from the utterances that the speaker says voluntarily or without being ruled such as directives type of speech. Words belonging to commissive include *promising, offering,* and *vowing*. Commissive reveals the true intentions of the speaker. When the speaker says a sentence that contains commissive elements such as making an appointment, then the role in doing something is held by the speaker himself.

Expressive is the act of channeling an expression of the speaker or what the speaker feels based on the psychology that is being experienced by the speaker, Searle (1997: 15). Words that fall into the expressive category are *welcoming, apologizing, condoling, congratulating, deploring, praising,* and *thanking.* In expressive there are no corresponding instructions, so it should be noted that the speaker here has no involvement in the world or seeks to match the word with the environment.

Declarations are speech acts in which utterances said by the speaker can change the state or world. Words that fall into the category of declarations are *declaring, naming, dismissing, christening, sentencing, appointing, resigning,* and *veto*. Declarations can be successfully performed, if they provide a change in the state or condition of the highlighted target. Declarations sentence have certain patterns and norms involving extra-linguistic institutions, where there is an absolute system created by the state (constitutive) or according to religion and culture, Searle (1997: 17). Where a speaker is usually an influential person who has high authority, and the conversation is conducted in a special place. The place in question is a court, church, private property, and other official places.

Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

Sometimes the speakers uttersexplicitly or easily to be understood, but sometimes they tends to utter implicitly which is difficult to understand such as having a veiled intention in it. However, there is another approach that can distinguish the types of speech acts seen from three forms of basic sentence structure, such as declarative, interrogative, and impressionative sentences. Whenever the structure of a sentence and its functions are connected or unconnected, then direct and indirect speech act is formed, Yule (1996: 56-57).

Direct speech acts, according to Chaer & Agustina (2010: 56) is an utterance spoken by the speaker, where the utterances are easily understood with simple meanings in it. Sentences that aim only to inform, by asking the listener to listen to what the speaker is talking about (declarative sentences), including direct speech acts. While *indirect speech act* is the act of speech said by the speaker by implying hidden meanings that can only be understood by the speaker himself. A listener who listens to a speech act sentence directly from the speaker, is expected to understand the

meaning if the listener is trained enough or has a high level of sensitivity to understand meaningful sentences situational context.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is under the mixed-method approach that is finding out the illocutionary act in Harry and Megan's interview with over an hour and 25 minutes, the research approach used in this study is qualitative. Through the qualitative approach, the writers can understand and uncover the meaning of a phenomenon or behavior of an individual. In addition, the research output of the qualitative approach is expected to create a description result in the form of notes/texts, speech, or behavior that can be observed from the research subject. These aspects are studied from an integral, comprehensive and holistic perspective (Basrowi & Suwandi, 2008). While the quantitative approach is used to calculate the occurrence of the speeches and the percentage of this occurrence. Basic statistical analysis that is Microsoft Excel is used to calculate and to perform percentages of the speeches.

Technique of Data Analysis

The writers conducted steps of data analysis. First, identify the context of the interaction in Harry and Meghan interviewed by Oprah. Because context is necessary in order to identify a skill for the listeners. Second, having recognized the context, the writers group sentences containing 5 types of illocutionary acts, namely _assertive_, _directives_, _commissive_, _expressive_, and _declarations_. Afterwards, the writers wrote a maximum of three example sentences on each branch of one type of illocutionary acts. These sentences are each of those spoken by Harry, Meghan and Oprah. After the five types of illocutionary acts are described, the writers explain the sentences that have been categorized in the illocutionary type into direct or indirect sentence types of illocutionary acts, so that the context of the situation can be seen more clearly.

DISCUSSION

Data analysis shows that there are 319 types of illocutionary acts that had been discovered. The results can be seen in detail in the following diagram:
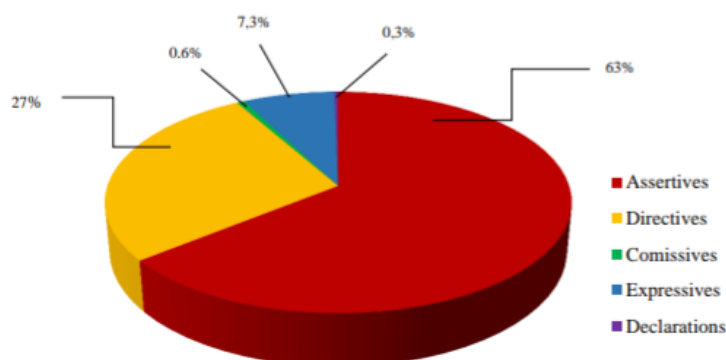

Diagram 1.1

As presented in diagram 4.1, the type of illocutionary act that most often appears in Harry and Meghan interviewed by Oprah transcripts, is a type of _assertive_. It is found that 204 (63%) of the 319 data containing this type of _assertive_, both from the

utterances expressed by Harry, Meghan and Oprah. In the second order, *directives* type about 89 (27%) of 319 data, third the type of *expressive* about 23 (7.3%) of 319 data, and the last two sequences were *commissive* about 2 (0.6%) of 319 data, as well as *declarations* about 1 (0.3%) of 319 data containing the type. Of the five types of illocutionary acts that have been presented, each of them has branches that are more profound category. For more detail, the following table describes the types of illocutionary acts:

No	Branch of Type of Illocutionary act	Frequency	No	Branch of Type of Illocutionary acts	Frequency
1.	Stating	104	19.	Offering	1
2.	Reporting	12	20.	Vowing	0
3.	Claiming	3	21.	Welcoming	4
4.	Suggesting	2	22.	Apologizing	1
5.	Boasting	3	23.	Condoling	1
6.	Complaining	27	24.	Congratulating	1
7.	Agreeing	13	25.	Deploring	1
8.	Denying	8	26.	Praising	5
9.	Affirming	29	27.	Thanking	10
10.	Forecasting	0	28.	Declaring	1
11	Concluding	3	29.	Naming	0
12.	Commanding	2	30.	Dismissing	0
13.	Advising	0	31.	Christening	0
14.	Asking	84	32.	Sentencing	0
15.	Ordering	0	33.	Appointing	0
16.	Requesting	3	34.	Resigning	0
17.	Recommending	0	35.	Veto	0
18.	Promising	1			
				Total	319

Table 1.1

Discussion

1. Type of Illocutionary Acts

a. Assertive

Data 1

> Oprah: *"Yeah. You came in as American, you came in as an actress, you came in as a divorce, you came in as a divorce, you came in as an independent woman, you came in as the first mixed-race person to marry into the family, and yours was a different story. And did that concern you in being able to fit in?"*

The utterance contained in data 1 (O141) was expressed by Oprah to Meghan. Where the context of the conversation was when Oprah asked about the comparison of news issued by the media between Meghan and Kate. Kate was praised when she rubbed her belly while pregnant with her first child. But when Meghan did it, the media mentioned that Meghan could not keep her hands away from her stomach, because it was to show her arrogance and pride. News comparisons between Meghan and Kate continued to be discussed, until Meghan said that the media seemed to be trying to create a narrative between heroes and villains.

In the context outlined, data 1 (O141) is a type of *assertive*, a *stating* category. It because before Oprah asked the question, she first revealed the facts about Meghan.

The first fact is in the sentence **you came in as American**, the sentence shows the fact that Meghan was indeed born in Los Angeles, California. The next sentence, **you come in as an actress**, is the fact that Meghan has been in the artist world from 2002 to 2017. Another sentence **you came in as a divorce**, is another fact that before marrying Harry, she had been married to a film producer named Trevor Engelson and divorced in 2011. The next sentence **you came in as an independent woman**, is a statement that Oprah believed after Meghan went through a divorce.

Then the **sentence you came in as the first mixed-race person to marry into the family** is an opinion believed by Oprah. Due to the original facts, Meghan is not the first mixed-race person in a member of The British Royal Family. That fact states by Oprah becomes irrelevant, but what Oprah believes is that Meghan became the first mixed-race person to marry into The British Royal Family. Then the last sentence of **yours was a different story**, just like the previous, the sentence that Oprah uttered was what she believed.

Data 2

> Harry: *"..And I guess one of the most telling parts — and the saddest parts, I guess — was over 70 Members of Parliament, female Members of Parliament, both Conservative and Labour — came out and called out the . . . the colonial undertones of articles and headlines written about Meghan. Yet no one from my family ever said anything over those three years. And that . . . that hurts. But I also am acutely aware of where my family stand and how scared they are of the tabloids turning on them."*

The utterance in data 2 (H472) was expressed by Harry to Oprah. The context of the conversation between the two was when Harry admitted that he was embarrassed to ask the institute or family for help, over what was going on with Meghan about her mentality. He felt very trapped and didn't have someone to rely on. All of his unrest lies in Meghan's different races, so Harry had to engage in a conversation with senior royal staff.

From the context that has been described, data 2 (H472) is a type of *assertive*, a category of *complaining*. This is because Harry expressed his sadness in the first sentence, such as **and the saddest parts**. The sentence clearly expressed his dissatisfaction with the treatment of royal staff and parliament. The next sentence is all the more supportive, as Harry expresses the indifference of parliament towards Meghan, such as in the sentence **over 70 Members of Parliament — came out and called out the . . . the colonial undertones of articles and headlines written about Meghan.** Other sentences such as **yet no one from my family ever said anything over those three years**, indicate that Harry's family seems to be indifferent to the dissatisfaction experienced by Harry. Then in the part when Harry says **and that . . . that hurts**, the sentence was made clearer, as Harry expressed his hurt feelings over the treatment of parliament.

b. Directive
Data 3

> Meghan   : *"What does it have to do with pride or vanity?"*

The utterance contained in data 3 (O126) was expressed by Meghan to Oprah. The context of the conversation is when Oprah and Meghan discussed the differences

in the media reporting about Meghan and Kate. Kate was praised when she rubbed her belly while pregnant with her first child. But when Meghan did it, the media mentioned that Meghan could not keep her hands away from her stomach, because it was to show her arrogance and pride. In the context outlined, data 3 (O126) is a type of *directives*, a category of *asking*. Because Meghan is trying to find an explanation for news headlines that call it 'pride and vanity'. This is contained in the sentence **what does it have to do.**

Data 4

      Orah : *"Can you share what the gift was? Or…"*

The utterance in data 4 (O167) was said by Oprah to Meghan. Where the context of the conversation between the two was about Meghan being a mixed-race woman, and Oprah questioned whether Meghan was worried that she could fit herself in the differences between the royal family and her. Then Meghan said she didn't feel like she had the support of the institute, and the kingdom. But when she felt she didn't get that support, for her, The Queen remained so kind in Meghan's eyes. She also revealed The Queen's kindness while on the train with her who gave Meghan a gift. In the context outlined, data 4 (O167) is a type of *directives*, a category of *requesting*. This is because Oprah politely asked about what gift The Queen gave to Meghan. In the sentence **can you share what the gift was? Or . . .** Oprah asked Meghan to share facts from the story about The Queen's kindness. The purpose is to make the story told by Meghan clearer.

c. Commissive

Data 5

      Oprah: *"Since you don't read things, let me tell you what was said. "*

The utterance contained in data 5 (O119) was expressed by Oprah to Meghan. Where the context regarding the conversation between the two began when Oprah mentioned the news that was so popular after her 6 months of marriage to Harry. It was about Meghan who made Kate cry because of the bride-to-be's strict demands regarding flower-girl dresses. Then the conversation focused on the discussion about the media's differences when reporting about Meghan and Kate.

In the context outlined, data 5 (O119) is a type of *commissive*, a category of *offering*. Where Oprah offers herself to show a comparison of news related to Meghan and Kate. This is contained in the sentence **since you don't read things, let me tell you what was said**. Oprah's purpose is to show the headlines comparison of Meghan and Kate, so that Meghan better understands the context and description of the comparison of headlines about her and Kate.

Data 6

      Meghan : *"We do this time. I'll wait for my husband to join us and we can share that with you."*

The utterance contained in data 6 (M18) was expressed by Meghan to Oprah. The context of the conversation between the two began when the event had just begun. The two greeted each other, and Oprah enthusiastically said that Meghan is now

pregnant with her second child. That's when Oprah asked about the gender of Meghan's second child. In the context outlined, data 6 (M18) is a type of *commissive*, a *promising* category. This is because in the sentence **I'll wait for my husband to join us and we can share that with you**, Meghan indirectly mentioned that she promised to say it at the appointed time. Meanwhile, the intention of the time has been set by Meghan, which is when her husband Harry joins the event.

d. Expressive

Data 7

> Oprah: *"Nobody should have to go through that. And, you know, Harry and I are working on this mental health series for Apple, and we — yes, so — we, we, we hear a lot of these stories. Nobody should have to go through that."*

The utterance contained in data 7 (O325) was expressed by Meghan to Oprah. The context in the conversation between the two began when talked about Meghan who was going to an official event at The Royal Albert Hall. Where actually before going to the event, Meghan had a conversation with Harry discussing her not wanting to live anymore. Meghan forced herself to go to the event, even though Harry had already banned her from participating. Meghan said she refused to be left alone, because fearing what she would do without Harry.

In the context outlined above, data 7 (O325) is a type of *expressive*, a category of *deploring*. This is because Oprah regrets what Meghan has gone through. Oprah expressed it in the sentence **Nobody should have to go through that.** She was also concerned and thought that what Meghan was going through was very concerning.

Data 8

> Meghan: *"Right. Just moments of . . . and it made me think of my grand-mother, where she's always been warm and inviting and . . . and really welcoming."*

The utterance contained in data 8 (M170) was expressed by Meghan to Oprah. The context of the conversation between the two is when talking about Queen Elizabeth. Meghan told about her experience while on the train with The Queen. She even received a gift in the form of earrings matched with the necklace, from The Queen. In the context outlined above, data 8 (M170) is a type of *expressive*, a *praising* category. It is stated in the sentence **where she's always been warm and inviting and . . . and really welcoming**. Meghan said with a sense of awe to The Queen's treatment of her all along, by giving her warm praise.

e. Declaratives

Data 9

> Oprah: *"So, over a year ago, you shocked the world. You announced you were stepping back as senior members of the Royal Family. And then the media reported that you had blindsided' the Queen, your grandmother. So here's a time to set the record straight. What was the tipping point that made you decide you had to leave? "*

The utterance contained in data 9 (O398) was expressed by Oprah to Meghan. Where the context of the conversation between the two is that there is a narrative read by Oprah, about a flashback to when Meghan and Harry chose to leave The British Royal Family. This happened in 2020, to be precise in January. Queen Elizabeth also shared her official statement regarding Meghan and Harry's exit from the royal family.

In the context that has been conveyed, that what is spoken by Oprah is a type of *declarations*, a category of *declaring*. This is because Oprah indirectly brought up Meghan's statement that she opted out of The British Royal Family. The statement is contained in the sentence **So, over a year ago, you shocked the world. You announced you were stepping back as senior members of the Royal Family**. The phrase affected the state of the world until reporters dubbed Meghan 'Megxit', for her departure from the royal family.

2. Direct and Indirect Speech Acts
a. Direct Speech Acts
Data 10

> Harry : *"No. I've never blindsided my grandmother. I have too much respect for her. "*

The utterance contained in data 10 (H424) was expressed by Harry to Oprah. Where the context of the conversation between the two was to talk about the day Harry and Meghan first left the royal family. Oprah asks about the main reason for Harry who ultimately chose to leave The British Royal Family. Harry replied that the reason he left The Royal Family was due to lack of support. After that, Oprah asked if Harry blinded The Queen. In data 10 (H424), Harry utters a sentence that serves as a *direct speech act*. It is because he clearly expressed the statement by emphasizing his remarks in the third sentence. The sentence Harry said was not convoluted and immediately reached its true meaning.

Data 11

> Meghan : *"Everyone in the institution knew it wasn't true."*

The utterance contained in data 11 (M108) was uttered by Meghan to Oprah. The context before reaching the above sentence is, when Oprah mentions a renowned issue that once circulated about six months after Meghan and Harry got married. The issue regarding Meghan reportedly made Kate cry about the flower-girl dresses issue. In the context outlined, data 11 (M108) is a *direct speech act* function. Meghan tried to make a clear statement about her making Kate cry. In the sentence, there is no indication of a disguised meaning, but Meghan said her words with the true meaning.

b. Indirect Speech Acts

Data 12

> Oprah: "You wanted freedom from . . . from that life? You wanted freedom to make your own money. You wanted freedom to make deals with Netflix and Spotify. But you also wanted to serve the Queen?"

The utterance contained in data 7 (O537) was expressed by Oprah to Harry and Meghan. Where the previous context was when the three of them, were discussing Harry who felt trapped, even though he was born and grew up in the kingdom. Harry explained that he felt trapped because of the royal system, and for him it wasn't just himself who was trapped. Because the rest of the family is also trapped in a kingdom that is constrained by the system.

In the context described, data 7 (O537) is an *indirect speech act* function. This is because Oprah's remarks contain another meaning of the delivery in the sentence **you wanted freedom to make deals with Netflix and Spotify**. When referring to the previous sentence, Harry and Meghan said that they did not want to turn away from members of the royal family, even though they resigned from the royal family. The bolded sentence refers to 'freedom' or the normal life that Harry and Meghan want. Where the Netflix and Spotify applications are well-known music and movie platforms and have become part of human daily life and normal life that Harry and Meghan want.

Data 13
> Meghan : *".. and, again, they really seemed to want a narrative of a hero and a villain."*

The utterance contained in the data 13 (M140) was expressed by Meghan to Oprah. The context contained in the conversation between the two was when Oprah mentioned the differences in the media reporting about Meghan and Kate. Kate was praised when she rubbed her belly while pregnant with her first child. But when Meghan did it, the media mentioned that Meghan could not keep her hands away from her stomach, because it was to show her arrogance and pride. In the context that has been conveyed, the data (M140) is an *indirect speech act* function. Where the statement Meghan said actually has another meaning. Meghan sought to say that the media wanted to make herself look mean in front of the public, while Kate was seen as a good person.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to identify the types of illocutionary acts and direct & indirect speech acts contained in Harry and Meghan interviewed by Oprah on CBS Morning transcript. Based on the results of the study, the writers found indications of the five types of illocutionary act and direct & indirect speech act. Some of the conclusions of this study are as follows: The five types of illocutionary acts, namely *assertive*, *directives*, *commissive*, *expressive*, and *declarations*, are found in Harry, Meghan, and Oprah's transcripts. However, the most dominating is the type of *assertive* in the *stating* category, and the most delivered by Meghan. With the results obtained as much as 204 (63%) data said by Harry, Meghan, and Oprah. A type of *assertive* that emphasize the expression of actual statements, where the statements expressed can be tested within the scope of the true or false judgment of a statement. Meanwhile, the type of *directives* came in second with 27% data gain, the type of *commissive* came in fourth place, obtaining 0.6% of the data. As for the type of *expressive* obtained 7.3 data and was in the third most dominating. Finally, *declarations* came in last place with a data gain of 0.3%.

Direct and *Indirect speech acts* are speech functions that studied after finding indications of the type of illocutionary acts. Where *direct speech acts* are speeches

spoken by the speaker, where the utterance is easy to understand with a simple meaning. In the transcripts of Harry, Meghan, and Oprah's interviews, *direct speech acts* dominate in almost all sentences spoken by the three, gaining 295 data. On the other hand, *indirect speech act* is a speech act said by the speaker implying hidden meanings that can only be understood by the speaker himself. In Harry, Meghan, and Oprah's interview transcripts, *indirect speech act* function only appears 24 times such as when Meghan delivers her sentence in the form of an idiom or when Oprah emphasizes her sentence in another way.

Thus, it can be concluded the types of illocutionary acts contained in the transcripts of Harry, Meghan, and Oprah's interviews are types of *assertive,* a category of *stating*. Because Meghan and Harry reveal more of *stating* category than any other type of illocutionary acts. Meanwhile, the *direct* and *indirect speech act* functions contained in the transcript of Harry, Meghan, and Oprah's interviews are *direct* functions.

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