

**AN ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ANALYSIS OF JUDGES' UTTERANCES
IN INDONESIA'S NEXT TOP MODEL CYCLE 3**

GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted to Fulfill One of Requirements
of Sarjana Sastra Degree (S1)



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2023

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Date: August 26th, 2023

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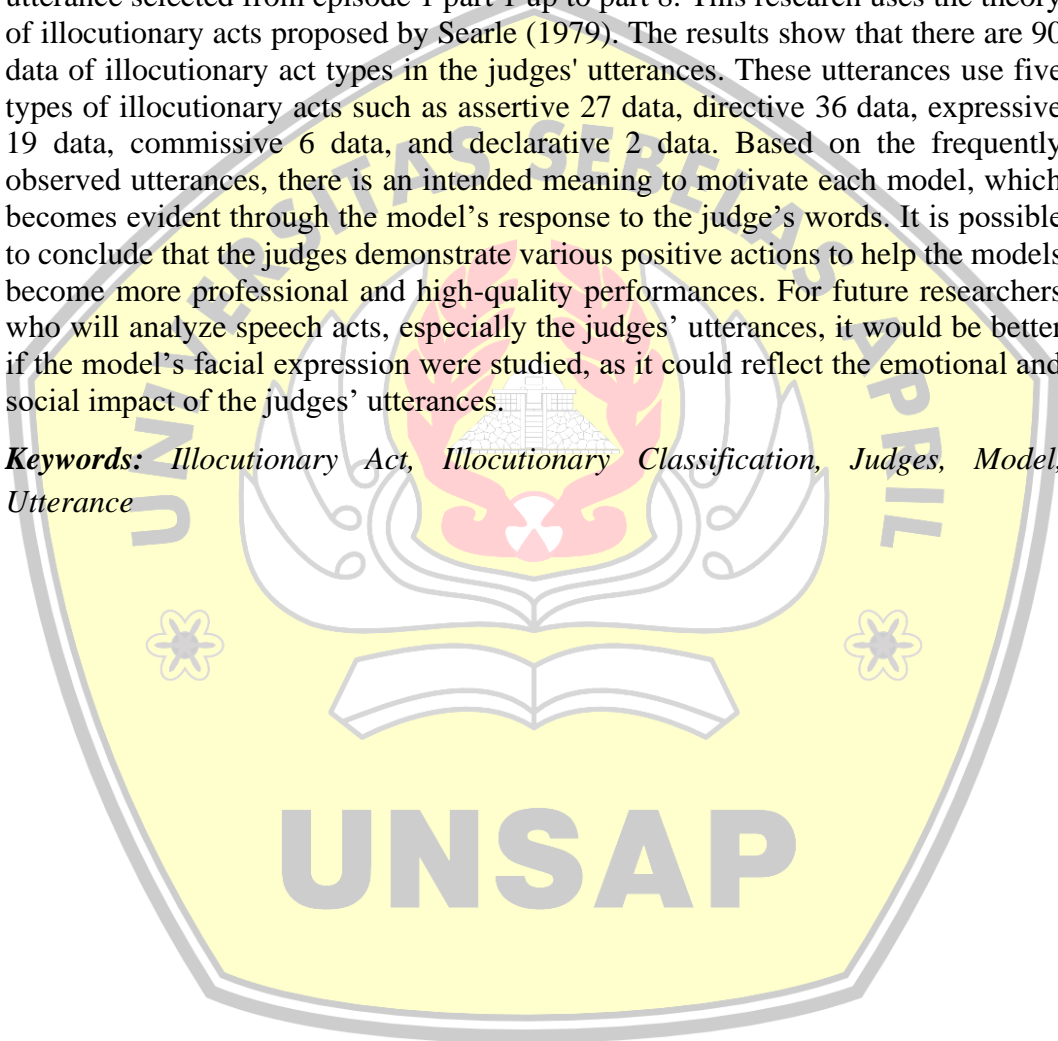
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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled **An Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Judges' Utterances in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3**. It is aimed to find out the illocutionary Acts types used by the judges and to analyze the functions of judges' utterances towards all contestants. The method employed in the present research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is the utterance of the judges in Cycle 3 during direct photoshoots and comments when judging session. The utterance selected from episode 1 part 1 up to part 8. This research uses the theory of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979). The results show that there are 90 data of illocutionary act types in the judges' utterances. These utterances use five types of illocutionary acts such as assertive 27 data, directive 36 data, expressive 19 data, commissive 6 data, and declarative 2 data. Based on the frequently observed utterances, there is an intended meaning to motivate each model, which becomes evident through the model's response to the judge's words. It is possible to conclude that the judges demonstrate various positive actions to help the models become more professional and high-quality performances. For future researchers who will analyze speech acts, especially the judges' utterances, it would be better if the model's facial expression were studied, as it could reflect the emotional and social impact of the judges' utterances.

Keywords: *Illocutionary Act, Illocutionary Classification, Judges, Model, Utterance*



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this section, the researcher discusses five main parts of the research introduction. First is the research background that explains the problem of the research, the reason for conducting this research, and the grand theories that will be used in this research. Second, the research questions consist of certain questions formulated from the research problem. The third is the scope of the research that clarifies the limitations to avoid misunderstanding the topic. The fourth is the research aim which consists of several research goals. The last is the significance of the research that explains the benefits for readers, institutions, and other researchers.

A. Research Background

Various kinds of industrial fields are growing now rapidly over time. And industries that will always be needed by humans are industries that will develop faster, for example, the fashion industry. As stated by Ambarwati (2013, p. 1), the fashion industry will develop every day because this industry fulfills human needs in the fashion sector by producing creative and good-quality products. Also, this industry uses the services of people who work in the modeling field to represent these clothes so that consumers are interested in buying the work that has been made.

The model profession is an important field of work in the fashion world. Because they have a role to attract the attention of many people about someone's

fashion work. Not a few people want to have this profession, because the salary given by the modeling industry is fantastic. It is not easy and requires quite a long time to become an expert in this profession. The better the appearance of a model, the greater the number of offers from various well-known brands (Rizaty 10th March 2022). Therefore, those who are interested in entering the world of modeling need to train their talents. The way to train their talent is to attend a modeling school. There they will be trained from the beginning to be really reliable. Besides that, one way to improve their talent and also make them better known to many people is by participating in competitions.

Model competition is one of the popular events that are in great demand by many people. Participating in this competition allow many young women who want to explore their abilities as a model. Also, this event can allow them to pursue their career in the modeling industry or even in the field of entertainment. Someone who won the competition had been chosen to represent fashion design from a famous designer and culture in their country. Therefore, several countries create a model competition for those who are interested in the modeling world. One of them is America namely America's Next Top Model.

America's Next Top Model or ANTM was created by Tyra Banks in May 2003 and there have been 24 seasons. America's Next Top Model is a very famous international event. As stated by Putri et al (2020, p. 1887), this event is considered the first way for models to become famous models around the world. ANTM was included in several award nominations. In 2004, 2006, and 2009 was nominated as the Outstanding Reality Program at Glaad Media Awards. Also won the Teen

Choice Awards in 2009 and Directors Guild of America. Due to the enthusiasm of the participants who join this competition, ANTM's management chose to extend this event to Asia, namely Asia's Next Top Model and Indonesia's Next Top Model.

Asia's Next Top Model is a program based on an American franchise. It was created in 2012. This competition lasts up to three seasons. Models from East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia enthusiastically joined the competition. After America and Asia, now Indonesia itself has a model competition program, namely Indonesia's Next Top Model. The competition has three seasons, and in each season there are lots of people who register to join this competition. Highend Magazine, 26th November (2020) stated that approximately 450 registrants continued to the next level in the registration process. As we know that this competition is adapted from a very well-known international competition, so of course many people will participate to develop their potential in the field of modeling. One of Indonesia's Next Top Model judges said that the modeling industry in Indonesia is quite large, and the market is also large. Frequently, the modeling industry in Indonesia was dominated by outside models, even though Indonesia has many talents (Highend Magazine, 26th November 2020).

The talents of the models are highly trained in this competition. Models in this competition are required to demonstrate their utmost abilities and character in front of the camera, aiming to achieve exceptional photo shoots and videos. A model with the best photo or video every week and also maintained a stunning catwalk will win the competition. Selection of the winner of Indonesia's Next Top Model is one of the difficult decisions. Because every model has its strength, and the

winner with the title of Indonesia's Next Top Model will be targeted by famous designers to represent the clothes they made. Therefore, determining the winner requires an experienced judge.

Putri, Sartini & Fajri (2020, p. 3) stated that a judge is needed for choosing who deserves to be a winner. Judges play the role of the decision-makers. In a competition, judges used language to give their opinions or comments about the photo shoot or the catwalk which relates to the criteria of a winner. Language is used as the main tool for communication between judges and the models. Chaer (2012, p. 56) states that language is used in situations, circumstances, or for certain purposes. Especially when judges give directions and comments during photoshoots and catwalks. Also, the judges used language with the purpose to influence the models to try even harder if they want to be a winner. Their utterances are crucial when gives a suggestion or advice because they always imply something more than what they say. Participants sometimes misunderstand the utterances given to them. The controversial comment often lead to both positive and negative aspects in the progress of the contestants.

In Indonesia's Next Top Model, there are some misunderstandings. According to Universitas Stekom Pusat (2023), Indonesia's Next Top Model program has two controversies due to the judge's speech where in Cycle 1 one of the models tells of her past experiences affected by a mental illness, and the judge was unsympathetic and instead gave jokes. As Sari (2021) cited in Aina, Budiman & Sartini (2022, p. 2) Luna Maya's role is to comment, assess, and motivate the model, but in that way, it doesn't show the role of a judge in motivating the model. In Cycle 3 one of the

models withdrew from the competition despite her relentless efforts which unfortunately went unnoticed by the judges. Besides that, there were also many negative comments from the judge when directing models who were doing a photo shoot.

There are several previous studies regarding the analysis of judges' statements. Research on the analysis of the judges' speech has been researched by Nafilah (2018) in this study she analyzed 2 types of Illocutionary Acts in Asia's Next Top Model there are directives and expressives and the results she found 20 utterances uttered by the judges that contain expressives and directives. The next research is by Maria, Januarius, & Abdurrachman (2019) they analyzed the use of pragmatic markers in Americas' Got Talent judges' commentaries and the results are the judges used the basic markers to express the message of the comment. Another research by Putri, Sartini, & Fajri (2020) in this study they analyzed the statement given by the judges in American and Asian Competition, and then they analyzed from a cross-cultural point of view. The result is Asians were categorized to be more "careful" than Americans. Further research is by Apriliantina & Kuswardani (2022) in this study they analyzed the judges' statements in two different languages using a sociolinguistics approach. To find the reasons of judges use two different languages and switch from one language to another in a single sentence. And the last is by Qorri, Ajang, & Hari (2022) they analyze perlocutionary speech acts in the Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 1 the results is this study found 25 utterances containing perlocutionary speech act.

From the phenomena in previous research, the research presumes that there are varied comments and acts performed by the judges' utterances in several competitions that explained before. In response to the gap, this study took the data from the judges' utterances in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3. The research would like to find out judges' utterances and its functions in session 3 of Indonesia's Next Top Model TV Program using Searle's (1979) theory which no one has ever researched in this season. The present research is entitled "*An Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Judges' Utterances in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3*". Perhaps this research can give a positive contribution to changing the perspective of the model in understanding the judges' utterances in the world of modeling. Furthermore, aspiring models are expected to develop their talents by joining an event and getting some comments from experts, for their careers better in the future.

The researcher will focus on analyzing the speech acts of the judges' utterances. There is a study that explains the language in context and studies the meaning of utterance called pragmatics. Leech (2016, p. 14) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning that has a purpose and which has a relationship with the speech situation, pragmatics is viewed as a way to solve misunderstandings that can arise both from the perspective of the speaker and hearer. Speech acts are utterances that are not just statements but have an intention behind these words in the form of actions. They not only utter an utterance that has grammatical structures in it but also shows action through the utterance given by the speaker (Yule, 2014, p. 81). Speech act theory was introduced by Austin (1962) and then divided into three

categories, there are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and the last is a perlocutionary act. However, this study only focuses on illocutionary acts.

Besides being used to utter a statement, the illocutionary act is also used to do an action. When the judges produce utterances in giving comments to the models with certain actions through speaking with the function of informing, claiming, guessing, warning, threatening, or asking, those are known as speech acts. And emphasized that speech acts are conveyed in situations of actual language use. Illocutionary acts are classified into five different types of functions by Searle (1979) those are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

- (1) *“You know our judge is Ayu Gani the winner of Asia’s Next Top Model Cycle 3”*
- (2) *“Can you give me another pose?”*
- (3) *“If you can win this competition I will invite you to join my show”*
- (4) *“Congratulations! You can pass this challenge”*
- (5) *“You are out!”*

From the examples above, the utterance (1) is an example of assertive with the function of asserting, concluding, reporting, stating, informing, boasting, complaining, affirming, claiming, criticizing, suggesting, blaming, rebutting, arguing, guessing, and praising. It shows the information to all models that one of the judges of Indonesia’s Next Top Model is Ayu Gani the winner of Asia’s Next Top Model Cycle 3. In addition, the sentence also gives information that models should prepare their best performance because one of their judges is very professional and experienced in this field. She has participated in the same

competition. The utterance (2) is an example of directive with the function of advising, commanding, requesting, ordering, questioning, entreating, and asking. It shows that the pose given by the model is not varied so the judges ask to show another better pose. The utterance (3) shows the function of threatening and promising. It shows the promise of a judge to one of the models. If she wins this competition, the judges will invite her to his big event. In addition, this utterance is an encouragement for the models to take this competition seriously. The utterance (4) is an example of expressive with the function of thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, pardoning, complaining, welcoming, blaming, and praising. It shows that the judges congratulate the model who has passed the challenge which is certainly not easy to do. Lastly, the utterance (5) is an example of declarative with the function of resigning, dismissing, appointing, sentencing, nominating, confirming, disclaiming, and approving. It shows that the model failed to do the challenge and was unable to proceed to the next stage. In addition, the judges wanted the model to try harder to do it.

For those reasons, the researcher decided to create research entitled “An Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Judges’ Utterances in Indonesia’s Next Top Model Cycle 3”. The research would like to find out Judges’ utterances and acts performed in session 3 of Indonesia’s Next Top Model TV Program using Searle’s (1979) theory there has been no researched.

B. Research Questions

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used by the judges of Indonesia's Next Top Model?
2. What are the illocutionary functions used by the judges of Indonesia's Next Top Model?

C. Scope of the Research

Based on the identification of the problem, the researcher is interested in researching the illocutionary acts used in the judge's utterances of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 episodes one up to eight. But the researcher makes a limitation in the way of avoiding misdirection in this topic. In analyzing the illocutionary acts, the researcher focuses more on analyzing the five types (*Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, Declarative*) of the theory of illocutionary acts by Searle (1979).

D. Aims of the Research

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts used by judges in giving utterances on Indonesia's Next Top Model.
2. To identify the function of illocutionary used by the judges in giving utterances on Indonesia's Next Top Model.

E. Significance of the Research

1. Students

This research is expected to attract student's interest, especially in language learning for those who are interested in the linguistic study of pragmatics. It can build students' critical thinking in analyzing every comment given by the

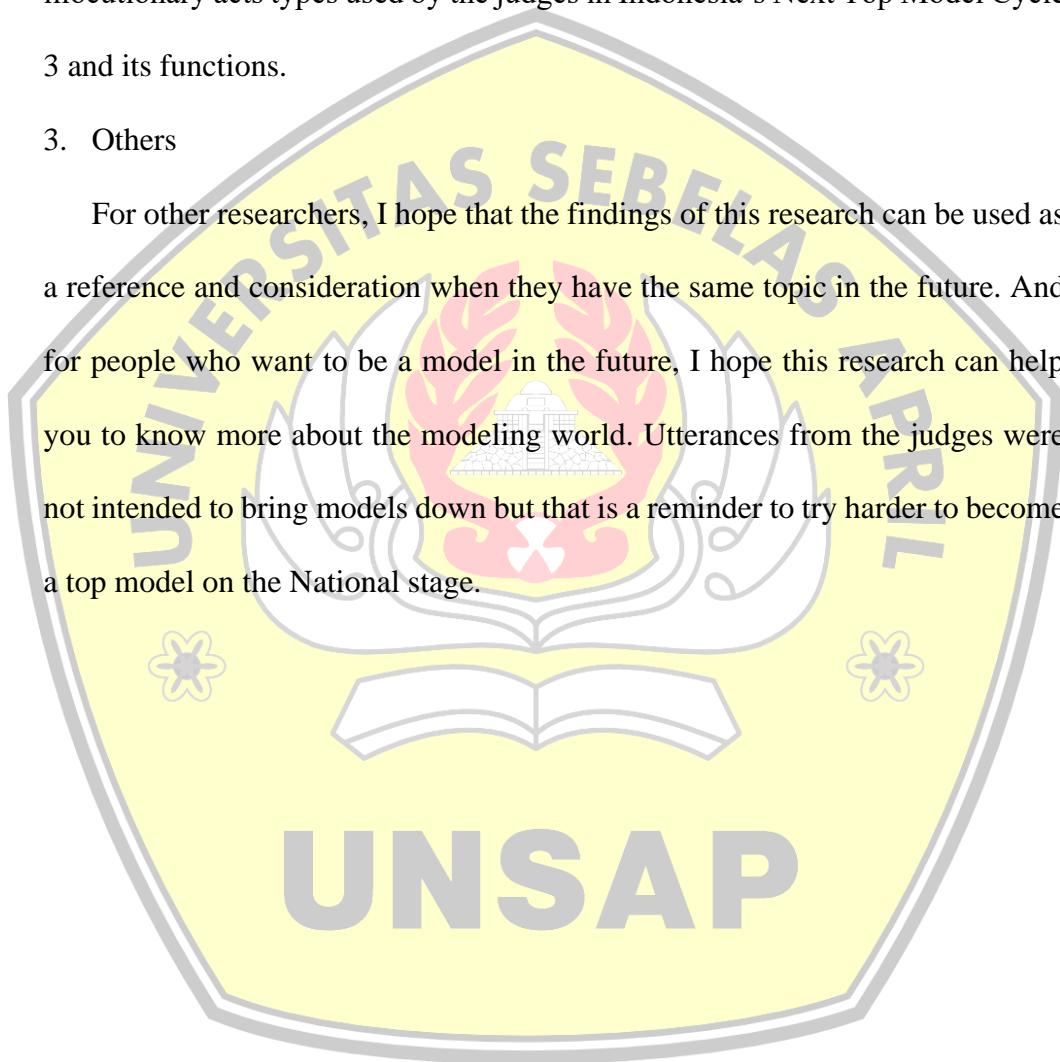
judges. It also helps the students to understand more about illocutionary acts which have several types for analyzing the comments.

2. Lecturers

The research is expected to help the lecturers get more information about the illocutionary acts types used by the judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 and its functions.

3. Others

For other researchers, I hope that the findings of this research can be used as a reference and consideration when they have the same topic in the future. And for people who want to be a model in the future, I hope this research can help you to know more about the modeling world. Utterances from the judges were not intended to bring models down but that is a reminder to try harder to become a top model on the National stage.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter elaborates on several steps in conducting the research. It covers the research design, the chosen approach, the object of analysis, the data collection techniques, the data analysis techniques, and the assessment of data validity.

A. Research Design

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative. This study is focused on analyzing the illocutionary acts of judges' utterances. Qualitative research is a suitable tool for identifying this research because this research takes place in a natural setting. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 295), the main characteristic of qualitative research is the natural setting when they speak directly to other people and look at them without any additional acting. This approach prioritizes an in-depth understanding of meaning, reality, and relevant facts. In the context of this study, the judges' utterances are based on their knowledge and experiences rather than a predetermined script provided by the INTM team. Human experiences are given more attention by a qualitative approach.

The categorization of this research is descriptive qualitative because the research intends to identify the types of illocutionary acts performed by the utterances of Indonesia's Next Top Model judges and to explain the social phenomenon. Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 295) said that qualitative research collects data by investigating documents, words, or pictures, observing the behavior, and doing interviews with participants. As stated by Spirduso and

Silverman (1987) cited in Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 320) qualitative research has intentions to understand certain social situations, events, roles, groups, or interactions. It shows that this is very compatible with the main point of this study, which discusses judges' utterances about their personal opinion and perspective on the models.

This research uses video transcripts as the content of analysis. Every utterance of the judges or the models in the video is transcribed to facilitate data analysis. As stated by Mayring (2000) cited in Alreza, Natsir & Valiantien (2019, p. 29), the object of content analysis can be any type of recorded communication interview transcripts, discourse, observation protocols, videotapes, documents, and other types of recorded communication.

B. Research Object

The sample of this research is based on purposive sampling. The purpose of selecting the specific study is to have those that will yield the most relevant and plentiful data. According to Rai & Thapa (2015, p. 12), purposive sampling represents a different group of non-probability sampling techniques, otherwise known as judgmental, selective, or subjective sampling and purposive sampling. For purposive sampling, it depends on the researcher's judgment when selecting the unit such as people, cases/organizations, events, and pieces of data to study.

The model competition selected for this study is Cycle 3 of Indonesia's Next Top Model, which draws inspiration from the renowned model competition, America's Next Top Model (Indah, 2020). This competition aims to find people with talent in the field of modeling who deserve to become world-famous models.

Furthermore, this season is chosen due to controversy that arises from the judge's utterances, which leads to the withdrawal of the model. The winner of this competition will be targeted by famous fashion designer to represent the clothes they have created. If aspiring models are afraid to join a model competition because of the judges' utterances, it will have an impact on the fashion industry that they will lack of professional and high quality performance models. So, conducting research in this season is highly important to find the actual meaning behind the judges' intentions. Indonesia's Next Top Model has three seasons and 40 episodes, each divided into four parts. The first part is about the mini-challenges, the second part is about the major challenge or photoshoots, and the last part is about catwalks and the judging sessions.

The data for this research is collected from season three of Indonesia's Next Top Model, specifically episode one in part 1 up to part 8. Firstly, no other researcher studies INTM cycle 3. Secondly, this episode is chosen because it is the start of season three. There are still many models that have not been eliminated. And also their abilities have not been trained yet because they are still new, so the utterances given by the judges are very sarcastic, and the episodes when the judges give a lot of directions or comment. Third, it is because this season presents very famous and professional judges. One of the judges is the winner of Asia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 in 2015. The object of this research is the form of utterances from the judges to the model taken from the TV Program namely "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3".

C. Data Collection Technique

The data in this study is collected using document analysis. According to Bowen (2009, p. 1), document analysis is a series of systematic steps to review or evaluate documents printed or electronic materials (computer-based and sent via the internet). Bowen also adds that document analysis is a method of social research, an important research tool in itself. As stated by Stake (1995) cited in Bowen (2009, p. 3) in the methodology of the research, document analysis is very suitable to be applied to qualitative case studies, intensive study produces rich descriptions of a single phenomenon, event, organization, or program.

The relevant data were gathered by the researcher through watching each episode of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 which contains judges' utterances. Those episodes were selected based on the very popular episode titles and their relevance to the research questions. The data collection steps are performed in the following steps:

1. Downloading the selected videos from Indonesia's Next Top Models youtube channel and watch them.
2. Transcribing the whole utterances of the video.
3. Taking notes on the judges' utterances.
4. Select the proper data which contain types of illocutionary acts, and classify the data.

D. Data Analysis

There are three steps in analyzing the judges' utterances in Indonesia's Next Top Model using the Miles and Huberman (2014) method. Those are data

condensation, data display, the last is drawing and verifying conclusions. It can be detailed as follows:

1. Data Condensation

Data condensation involves summarizing and condensing the collected data into smaller units of analysis. Data condensation is the process of sharpening, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the transcribed data that emerges from written field notes, interviews, and other empirical materials (Miles & Huberman, 2014, p. 780). The researcher chose the judge's utterance from the model competition program *Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3* which contains the illocutionary acts types by Searle (1979) to be examined. To make it easier to analyze the data and proceed to the next phases, the researcher prepares a summary and takes notes on the theory and illocutionary act types found in the transcribed video.

2. Data Display

After condensed the data there is a data display. According to Miles & Huberman (2014, p. 781), data display is an organized and compressed collection of information that allows drawing conclusions and action. Furthermore, data display can help us in understanding more about what is going on and do something about it either analyze further or take action. So, data display is the process of specifically and clearly presenting data that contains the type of illocutionary acts. The researcher classifies the utterances and identifies the corresponding illocutionary acts, followed by an analysis of

the reasons behind their categorization. The categorization of illocutionary act types analysis will be displayed as follows:

Table. 3.1 ANALYSIS OF JUDGES UTTERANCES

Episode	Data	Context

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

Miles & Huberman (2014, p. 781) states that the conclusion drawn is the process of describing the condensed data and also, in conclusion, there is a verification carried out in an analysis. Verification is defined as the researcher's second thought during writing, using field notes or lengthy arguments. They added that the meaning that emerges from the data must be valid. In qualitative research, meaning is interpreted by identifying patterns, providing explanations, establishing causal relationships, and formulating propositions. In this phase, the researcher described the condensed data with supporting explanations and subsequently summarizes the findings based on the research objectives. The drawn conclusions are then verified to ensure that they are supported by the data that has been collected.

E. Data Validity

A research needs a very proven credibility of the research result. Because if a research goes into the wrong interpretation, then the research will be very worthless. According to Sugiyono (2017), to check the validity and reliability of the research, there are fourth ways to do: first is to test credibility including extending observations (long-term observation), increasing persistence

triangulation, discussion, negative case analysis, and member check. The second is the transferability test. Third is the dependency test and the last confirmability test.

According to Creswell & Creswell (2018, p. 316) to check the accuracy of the data, there are several strategies to do. First, triangulate disparate data sources by examining evidence to show a coherent justification for the theme. Second, use member checking by returning the final report to the participants with the aim to determine the accuracy of the qualitative findings. Third, use a rich and thick description to deliver the findings of the research. Fourth, clarify the biases or self-reflection by doing an open and honest narration to the reader. Fifth, present negative or discrepant information to refuse a certain theme. Sixth, spend prolonged time to understand the phenomenon. Seventh, peer debriefing can be done to review and discuss the qualitative research. Eighth, review all the research projects by the external auditor or someone who is an expert in the field to make the research analysis objectively. The last is to use qualitative reliability by documentation of the procedures.

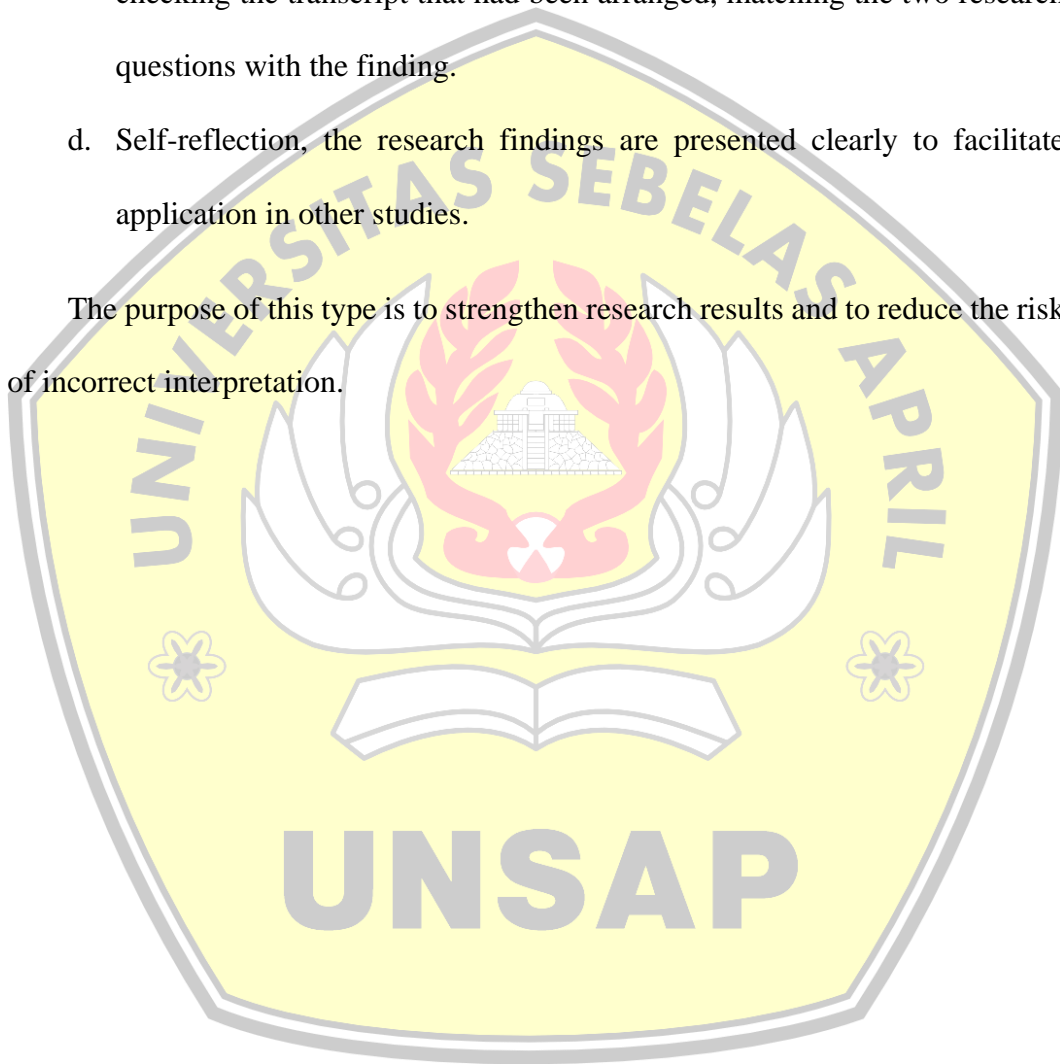
Based on that explanation of Creswell's strategies to assess the credibility of the research, the following strategies were applied in this study:

- a. Rich and thick description, to prove the validity of the data about illocutionary act in Indonesia's Next Top Model, the researcher read Searle's books and read journals whose research uses Searle's theory.
- b. Peer debriefing, the data will be discussed with colleagues, the supervisor, and the proofreaders to review all the analysis processes to look and see if

the research is appropriate or if the researcher made a mistake in conceptualizing the research.

- c. Prolonged time, the researcher re-watched the video many times to find out the types of illocutionary acts uttered by the judges. And second, re-checking the transcript that had been arranged, matching the two research questions with the finding.
- d. Self-reflection, the research findings are presented clearly to facilitate application in other studies.

The purpose of this type is to strengthen research results and to reduce the risk of incorrect interpretation.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research and discussions, this chapter offers conclusions and recommendations. The research conclusions and discussions are summarized in the conclusion part, and recommendations are made for various stakeholders in the recommendations section. The first is for FIB as the university where the researcher attends classes, followed by literary students, and readers, and the last is for future researchers.

A. Conclusions

From a more in-depth analysis of the judges' utterances in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3, all types of illocutionary acts and their functions were found. The results of the data analysis can be summarized as follows:

1. Types of illocutionary acts used by the judges of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3

A summary of the data analysis, the judges' utterances in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 demonstrate a significant number of illocutionary acts towards their interlocutors, with the purpose of ensuring the listeners understand what the speaker said and intend to act on what the speaker conveys. This shows that the judges' utterances in this video include assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. This indicates that the judge's utterances in this competition are filled with diverse actions and purposes.

2. Functions used by the judges of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3

From the data analysis, there are some actions and functions were not clearly represented by the judges' utterances. The model may struggle to understand the genuine meaning of the judges' utterances without the classification from Searle's (1979) theory. The model could interpret the overall message vaguely, but through Searle's theory, the author discovered that the judges' utterances have various functions such as including informing, asserting, complaining, claiming, commanding, suggesting, asking, advising, requesting, congratulating, praising, threatening, promising, and determining.

It was also discovered that the directive type is commonly employed by the judges including commanding, suggesting, advising, asking, and requesting which reaches a total of 36 data. Furthermore, the assertive type is also widely utilized by the judges with functions of informing, claiming, and complaining which reach a total of 27 data. Based on the frequently observed utterances, there is an intended meaning to motivate each model, which becomes evident through the model's response to the judge's words. They follow the instructions and try to become more motivated to correct their mistakes. Furthermore, the judges frequently use expressive type and found a total of 19 data with the function of congratulating and praising. As a result, the judges' utterances imply that they regularly deliver positive comments and actions to all models. So, when the judges' utterances are further analyzed and understood in their function, they can be used as advice and suggestions to help all models enhance their abilities. This

can make the model may no longer assume that the judges' utterances are sarcastic or cruel. According to the results, the judges appreciate aspects of the models such as their beauty, appearance, photo results, and catwalk performance. The judges' utterances have meaning to motivate models and others to continually enhance their quality and abilities. It is possible to conclude that the judges demonstrate various positive actions to help the models become more professional and high-quality performances.

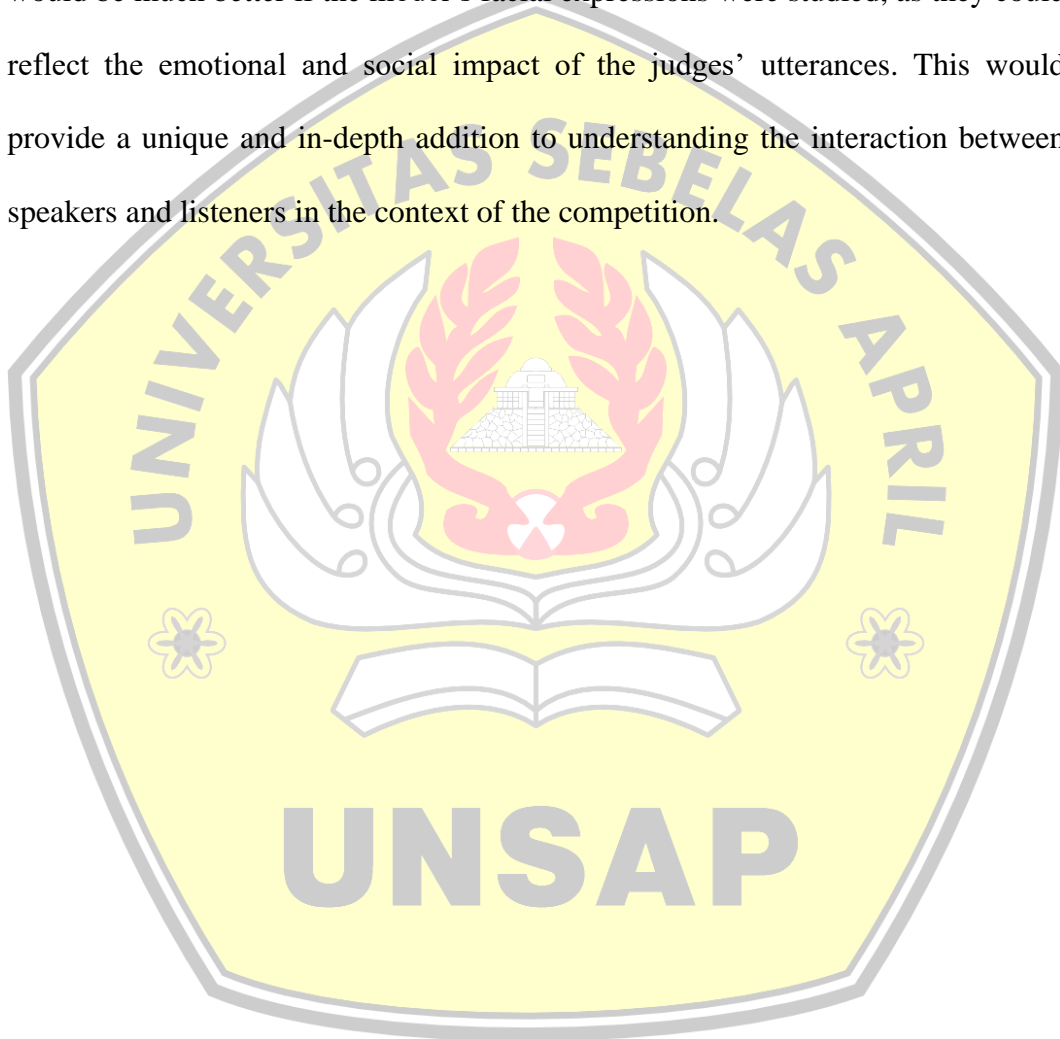
B. Recommendations

This section presents some recommendations for literature students, English literature lecturers, particularly at FIB (*Fakultas Ilmu Budaya*), readers, and future researchers. Students who are interested in researching language issues in conversation may consider using the linguistic aspect, specifically the study of pragmatics. Pragmatics delves deeper into understanding sentences and utterances, where speakers often presume that listeners would easily comprehend their words. Thus, the linguistics aspect helps to determine the true intentions of the speaker. Additionally, students can attempt to analyze discourse from a competition, where judges' utterances often create ambiguity. This can help students to develop their critical thinking skills and understand more about the illocutionary act theory in a pragmatic that can solve judges' utterances easily.

And also for readers who enjoy watching this program or even want to be a model in the future, this research may serve as a learning lesson that utterances uttered by judges are not intended to insult. Instead, when observed more closely

their purpose is to motivate all models that they need an extra effort to achieve the title of Next Top Model.

The last is for future researchers, it is hoped that the findings of this study would be considered and used as a reference when exploring the same subject. It would be much better if the model's facial expressions were studied, as they could reflect the emotional and social impact of the judges' utterances. This would provide a unique and in-depth addition to understanding the interaction between speakers and listeners in the context of the competition.



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