



**Analysis of Speech Acts in Natasha Berg's Presentation on ChatGPT:
A Pragmatic Examination Drawing From Searle and Yule's Theory**

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Abstract

As social beings who depend on the relationships of others, human needs communication. In social interactions, not least in education, language is primarily used as a tool. Individuals who experience language difficulties will have difficulty in conveying their thoughts or ideas to others. As a result, communication becomes less than optimal and sometimes fails. In this case, communication is not just a matter of one-way message delivery, but also involves the exchange of mutually understood contexts so that two-way communication occurs. To get the context of communication and become a competent communicator, pragmatics is necessary and one of the crucial ideas in pragmatics is the concept of speech acts. This research was conducted with the aim of knowing the illocutionary speech acts and knowing the most frequently used acts contained in Natasha Berg's speech about ChatGPT using Searle and Yule's theory. This research used qualitative approach and content analysis as a research method. Following the analysis of illocutionary act of Natasha Berg's speech, the results presented that they were 62 speech utterances contained illocutionary acts. They were thirty-five assertives (56,45%), ten directives (16.12%), nine commissive (14.51%), seven expressive (11.29%) and one declarative (1.61%). The findings indicated that assertive was the most frequently seen illocutionary act during the speech since it provided the audience with factual information related to the facts of the use of ChatGPT in the school environment and its implications for students based on study and also field facts. By analyzing the illocutionary act, accurate communication and comprehension of the aim or purpose can be learned, enabling the intended outcome of communication to be achieved.

Keywords : speech act, natasha berg's, chatgpt, searle and yule's theory

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A. Introduction

As a social being who depends on the relationships, support, and interests of other people to survive, all of these tasks require communication. This means language is used as a tool for social interaction or communication in order to convey information to the other person. In social interactions, language is primarily used as a tool. Language is an essential communication tool that is inherent to human beings.¹ Jonas and Richard defined in their book that communication is the exchange of verbal and nonverbal signals and indications that are shaped by many situations in order to create meaning.² Naturally, language is used in communication to present viewpoints, persuade, implore, and so forth. Language is a common tool that people use to engage with one another through communication.

Language difficulties hinder effective communication, leading to suboptimal and sometimes unsuccessful outcomes. Effective communication requires not only one-way message delivery but also understanding the context to facilitate two-way communication.³ Speeches are a common form of communication used by individuals of all ages, from government officials to teachers and students. They are delivered politely, appropriately, and with dignity to a broad audience. The speaker usually wants their point to be understood by the listener, influenced by the speech event, which includes other statements.⁴ Not only look at the practice in the field, it is important to note how a communication is delivered. Another method of researching how to obtain more communication than is stated is through the analysis of speech occurrences.

To get the communication contexts and become a competent communicator, pragmatics is indeed required. A language cannot be comprehended unless its role in communication is comprehended.⁵ Speakers establish communication through multiple statements, clear meanings, and speech acts that support their points of view. Speech act concept is one of the crucial ideas in pragmatics. A word is described as carrying out activities or accomplishing things, rather than only serving as carriers of meaning.⁶ According to Sulistyono in Mandarani, speech acts are a person's capacity to utilize language to transmit ideas or messages from speakers to listeners.⁷ Expanded on and developed Austin's ideas, speech acts is classified into three categories that can be understood as follows: locution that involves the words the speaker speaks,

¹ Rizkiatun Aulia, Dina Destari, and Anis Komariah, "Students' Perception of Using Google Translate at English," *El-Syaker: Samarinda International Journal of Language Studies* 1, no. 1 (2024): 33-41.

² Richard G Jones Jr, *An Introduction to Communication Studies, Communication In The Real World* (Minnesota: University of Minnesota Libraries Publishing, 2016).

³ Husni Idris et al., "Peningkatan Keterampilan Berbahasa Dan Kebahasaan," *SIMAS Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 1, no. 2 (2023): 49-59.

⁴ Rita Erlinda, *Introduction To English Pragmatics, Applying Research-Based Learning Model* (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2019).

⁵ Vidya Mandarani, M Niko Hum, and S S Fediyanto, *English Pragmatics* (Sidoarjo: UMSIDA PRESS, 2022).

⁶ Yan Huang, *The Oxford Handbook of Pragmatics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017).

⁷ Mandarani, Hum, and Fediyanto, *English Pragmatics*.

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illocution that involves the meaning underlying the words, and perlocution that involves the effect the utterance has on the hearer.⁸

Illocutionary acts pertain to the kind of role or activity the speaker hopes to perform throughout the production of an utterance.⁹ Illocutionary Acts are still viewed as foreign by certain individuals. While they frequently engage in illocutionary acts in daily life as well.¹⁰ Searle offers his own taxonomy, which consists of a list of the fundamental types that he believes exist for illocutionary acts. George Yule who released his pragmatics book in 1996 also has statement about illocutionary act based on Searle's theory. Yule state that most of the time, coherent speech is not generated without an apparent reason.¹¹ The five types are Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, Declarative.¹²

Speech acts convey intention through transactional and interactive verbal communication, with specific tactics created to control emotions, ideas, and actions, appearing in social, political, educational, and cultural contexts.¹³ Despite thousands of years of teaching various speaking strategies, gaining learners' understanding of public speaking remains a challenge. Some believe they already know how to speak, while others question their ability to speak in front of a crowd. Students who have the time and resources to study English effectively experience increased confidence and motivation due to the enjoyable and enjoyable learning process, making it a crucial skill for success.¹⁴ Therefore, the study of speech act exists as an effort to convey speech well in achieving the correct meaning desired by the speaker to the listener.

Salsabila claimed that the purpose of speech is to "influence the people," that is why leaders, well-known individuals, or those with experiences that can have a significant impact on their surroundings typically give speeches.¹⁵ Understanding the phenomenon, the researcher believes that it is essential to investigate illocutionary activities since every statement has the potential to influence the hearer. One of the insightful speeches to explore the meaning and communicative purpose that comes from the realm of education with an interest topic is Natasha Berg's TEDx Talks Speech titled "Should We Let Students Use ChatGPT?". Natasha Berg, a renowned education authority, was chosen for this research due to her expertise in technology and the close relationship between education and technology, making her speech relevant in today's world. The researcher identifies implied meanings in speech, leading to varying interpretations of others' intentions. The researcher is interested in examining

⁸ Helda Yolandasari, "Illocutionary Acts in Anies Baswedan's Speech (As Jakarta Governor) Entitled 'Governments, Make Public Transport Equitable'" (UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2023).

⁹ Erlinda, *Introduction To English Pragmatics, Applying Research-Based Learning Model*.

¹⁰ Nadia Nur Fadzila, "Illocutionary Act Analysis on United Nations Women Press: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda," *IREELL: Indonesian Review of English Education, Linguistics, and Literature* 1, no. 1 (2023): 54–66.

¹¹ Yule George, *Pragmatics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996).

¹² John R Searle, "A Classification of Illocutionary Acts," *Language in Society* 5, no. 1 (April 1976).

¹³ Mandarani, Hum, and Fediyanto, *English Pragmatics*.

¹⁴ Aidil Satriani, Rostanti Toba, and Anis Komariah, "The Effectiveness of Total Physical Response (TPR) Using Storytelling In Teaching English Vocabulary At SDN 017," *El-Syaker : Samarinda International Journal of Language Studies* 1, no. 2 (2024): 93–106.

¹⁵ Salsabila, "An Analysis Of Speech Act In Shakira's Speech At Wise Conference Qatar" (Raden Intan Lampung University, 2021).

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Berg's speech acts, particularly in illocutionary acts, which can influence the audience in such a way. Furthermore, this research aims to identify the types of illocutionary acts and their predominant usage in Natasha Berg's TEDx Talks speech.

Understanding pragmatics and nonliteral language is crucial to human communication and has always been difficult for artificial language models.¹⁶ Within pragmatics, definitions are dynamic, constantly changing in terms of their boundaries and extensions.¹⁷ Pragmatics, as defined by Leech in Ahyar et al., is the study of meaning in connection to word circumstances, also known as speech situations.¹⁸ The speaker and the hearer have expectations regarding cooperative communication when it comes to pragmatics, and they both believe that the other will be truthful, instructive, relevant, and conventional.¹⁹ People join the field of pragmatics, a subfield of linguistics that goes beyond syntax and semantics, to examine the pragmatic elements of speech acts.²⁰ Pragmatics is study of meaning in relation to a number of variables, including the meanings expressed by the speaker, the statement itself, listeners' interpretations, and the context.

One of the most crucial ideas in pragmatics is the speech act concept. The word describes the way in which words accomplish things, or carry out activities, rather than only serving as carriers of meaning.²¹ Speech act is a language use theory proposed by John Langshaw Austin. Then, his student Searle developed this theory.²² Austin proposed categorizing speech acts into three categories, namely locution (the words the speaker actually speaks), illocution (the meaning underlying the words), and perlocution (the effect the utterance has on the hearer).²³ Despite the fact that speech acts have several subclasses, the majority of them function by describing the type of message the speaker has communicated and connecting this to an apparent mental state.²⁴ Any speech act is considered complete if both the illocutionary force and the perlocutionary force are regarded as essential components of the speech.²⁵ The speech act concept proposed by John Langshaw Austin and his student Searle is a crucial aspect of pragmatics, focusing on the way words accomplish activities rather than just carrying meaning.

¹⁶ Jennifer Hu et al., "A Fine-Grained Comparison of Pragmatic Language Understanding in Humans and Language Models," *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics* 1 (2023): 4194–4213.

¹⁷ Leonie Cornips et al., "A Linguistic-Pragmatic Analysis of Cat-Induced Deixis in Cat-Human Interactions," *Journal of Pragmatics* 217 (2023): 52–68.

¹⁸ Juni Ahyar, Mohd Yusri Ibrahim, and Muzir Muzir, "Semantic and Pragmatic Linguistic Aspects in Translation," *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Sains* 4, no. 07 (2023): 595–600.

¹⁹ Elspeth Wilson and Napoleon Katsos, "Pragmatic, Linguistic and Cognitive Factors in Young Children's Development of Quantity, Relevance and Word Learning Inferences," *Journal of Child Language* 49, no. 6 (2022): 1065–92.

²⁰ Rita Tanduk, "Pragmatic Aspects of Speech Acts: A Cross-Linguistic Perspective," *English Review: Journal of English Education* 11, no. 3 (2023): 881–90.

²¹ Huang, *The Oxford Handbook of Pragmatics*.

²² Gunter Senft, *Understanding Pragmatics* (London and New York: Routledge, 2014).

²³ Rizky Dian Safitri, Mimi Mulyani, and Farikah, "Teori Tindakan Tutur Dalam Studi Pragmatik," *Jurnal Kabastra* 1, no. 1 (December 2021): 59–67.

²⁴ I Nengah Sudipa et al., "Pragmatic Studies on Balinese Speech Act Verbs," *Linguistics and Culture Review* 7, no. 1 (2023): 95–106.

²⁵ Jean Mathieu Tsoumou, "Analysing Speech Acts in Politically Related Facebook Communication," *Journal of Pragmatics* 167, no. ISSN 0378-2166 (2020): 80–97.

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illocutionary acts pertain to the kind of role or activity the speaker hopes to perform throughout the production of an utterance.²⁶ An illocutionary act has the advantage of helping the audience understand the speaker's meaning as well as the intent of the utterances.²⁷ Searle offers his own taxonomy, which consists of a list of the fundamental types that he believes exist for illocutionary acts. George Yule who released his pragmatics book in 1996 also has statement about illocutionary act based on Searle's theory. Yule state that most of the time, coherent speech is not generated without an apparent reason.²⁸ The five types are Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, Declarative.²⁹ Illocutionary acts, characterized by "illocutionary force," have specific consequences based on the provided facts.

Speech events, as opposed to "speech acts," which refer to the purpose of a single conversational turn, characterize the discussion as a whole.³⁰ A speech event is a specific event that occurs at a specific time, place, and purpose, making it impossible to examine it in isolation without considering its surrounding context.³¹ speech events are social interactions where language is used extensively, involving continuous utterances in a specific context.

B. Method

This research used qualitative approach and content analysis as a research method. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Abdussamad, qualitative research is a method that uses people's spoken or written words to provide descriptive information as well as from their observed actions. The strategy takes a holistic approach to the individual and the environment.³² Krippendoff stated in Suwardi that content analysis is a method used in research to draw reliable and accurate conclusions from texts or other relevant material in relation to their usage contexts.³³ To collect the data, the researcher used documentary technique which has been emphasized by Abdussamad that documentation is one of the qualitative data collection methods by looking at or analyzing documents made by the subject itself or by others about the subject.³⁴ Data collection was carried out by watching the video of Natasha Berg's TEDx Talks and taking certain notes of the speaker's statement from the transcript of Natasha Berg's speech. There were 62 utterances that were analyzed.

²⁶ Erlinda, *Introduction To English Pragmatics, Applying Research-Based Learning Model*.

²⁷ Hilma Safitri, Mia Perlina, and Dan Romano, "Utterances in the Woman in the Window Movie: An Analysis of Illocutionary Act," *Getsempera English Education Journal* 9, no. 2 (2022): 149-59.

²⁸ George, *Pragmatics*.

²⁹ Searle, "A Classification of Illocutionary Acts'."

³⁰ Gabriel Skantze, "How 'Open' Are the Conversations with Open-Domain Chatbots? A Proposal for Speech Event Based Evaluation," in *SIGDIAL Conferences*, 2022.

³¹ Nurlaksana Eko Rusminto, "Speech Event and Its Context: What Requesting Strategies Do School-Aged Children Employ and What Does It Imply for the Indonesian Language Instruction?" 2, no. 3 (2022): 113-19.

³² Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Makassar: CV. syakir Media Press, 2021).

³³ Roby Suwardi, "Content Analysis of Reading Materials In English Textbook 'Passport To The World 1' For The Seventh Grade of Junior High School" (UIN Sultan Aji Muhammad Idris Samarinda, 2021).

³⁴ Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*.

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C. Findings and Discussion

According to the outcome, there are five different types of illocutionary acts were identified in Natasha Berg's speech titled "Should We Let Students Use ChatGPT?" based on John Searle and George Yule's theory. They were thirty-five assertive acts, ten directive acts, nine commissive acts, seven expressive acts, and one declarative act in the utterance of 4.

Assertive Acts

One type of speaking act that requires the speaker to tell the truth about something is assertive.³⁵ There were 35 assertive acts found in Natasha Berg's speech, with the illocutionary functions of stating, complaining, denying, predicting, and claiming. Here are several utterances that demonstrate the speech's use of assertive speech acts:

Table 1: Assertive Speech Acts

No	Utterances	Meaning
1	This past December, I was sitting around a table having lunch with some English teachers when one of them started sharing how she had recently caught a student cheating on an essay using this new form of artificial intelligence called ChatGPT. She watched in awe, astonishment, and a bit of mild horror as this program constructed an entire essay for the student with the click of a button.	This utterance constitutes an assertive speech act. Berg talks about her personal experience at a lunch with English teachers where Berg portrays how one of them found a student utilizing ChatGPT, a new type of artificial intelligence, to cheat on an essay. Therefore, stating is the communication function of this utterance.
2	The initial reaction around the table was disbelief. There is no way that AI can write a quality essay.	This utterance is the assertive act's illocutionary function. Berg presents the group's reaction, in which they express doubt regarding AI's capacity to produce a high-quality essay. Since Berg is informing the group about their doubts and skepticism over AI's capacity to generate an essay of outstanding quality, the illocutionary function is denying in this instance.
3	If students feel as though what they are learning in the classroom will benefit them in the long run, they will become invested in the learning and won't be looking for shortcuts to simply get the work done.	The utterance that is provided serves an assertive act. Berg provides hypotheses and conditional statements about how the benefit in the long run gains from learning relates to value in the learning process. It is clear that Berg predicts

³⁵ Putu Devi Maharani and Ni Putu Nilam Sari, "Illocutionary Act in Disney Pixar Movie 'Soul,'" *SPHOTA: Jurnal Linguistik Dan Sastra* 15, no. 1 (2023): 22–31.

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		and states that students' perspectives on the value of their education can impact their engagement and learning strategies. As a result, the function of this statement is predicting.
4	Blocking ChatGPT and similar AI applications won't work. It will only make the programs more intriguing for students.	This utterance is an assertive act. Berg seems to be making a claim about the ineffectiveness of blocking ChatGPT and also states her objection about the blocking of ChatGPT and AI apps, arguing that rather than discouraging students, it will make the programs more intriguing to them. As a result, the function of this utterance is complaining.
5	Even if my students were able to access AI in my classroom, it wouldn't have provided them with much help beyond the ability to be a sounding board for their ideas, and what would be so wrong with that?	Berg makes a claim and believes that the usefulness of AI in her classrooms will do nothing but provide a lot of help to be a sounding board for students' ideas. berg presents a rhetorical question "And what would be so wrong with that?" indicates that there may not be anything wrong with AI serving as a learning support. This statement is an assertive act with a claiming function

Based on the data provided, the percentages of assertive speech act which includes in Natasha Berg’s speech is 56.45 %.

Directive Acts

Directives are an attempt by the speaker to encourage the listener to act.³⁶ There were ten directive acts found in Natasha Berg’s speech, with the illocutionary functions of suggesting, questioning, and commanding. Here are several utterances that demonstrate the speech's use of directive speech acts:

Table 2: Directive Speech Acts

No	Utterances	Meaning
1	Do students really need to know how to write a five-paragraph, rigorously structured essay? Or do they need to understand how to approach a concept, break it down, and organize it into bite-sized pieces?	The directive illocutionary function of the given utterance is a questioning statement. Berg raises questions about educational objectives and approaches in light of developments in generative AI systems and questions the value of conventional

³⁶ Teofanne Nurinik Wea and Barli Bram, "Directive and Expressive Speech Acts Used By Travis Parker in the Choice Movie," *KREDO: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa Dan Sastra* 5, no. 2 (2022): 691-707.

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		educational techniques, such as instructing students to write structured essays.
2	If I tell you not to think of an elephant, like whatever you do, don’t think about an elephant. Yeah, we’re all thinking about an elephant right now.	In what could theoretically be considered as a directive illocutionary act, Berg basically instructs the audience not to think about elephants. the aim is to influence their behavior or mental state by ordering the audience to prevent themselves from thinking about an elephant. Therefore, the illocutionary function of this utterance is commanding.
3	In order to implement effective use of AI in the classroom, teachers may need to re-evaluate how they are teaching the material and assessing student learning.	This statement fits the definition of a directive act. Berg makes a suggestion that educators need to reevaluate their approaches to teaching and assessing in light of the successful integration of AI into the classroom. This utterance’s function could be considered as a suggesting.

Based on the data provided, the percentages of directive speech act which includes in Natasha Berg’s speech is 16.12 %.

Commissive Acts

Commissives are used to bind the speaker to a specific plan of future action.³⁷ There were nine commissive acts found in Natasha Berg’s speech, with the illocutionary functions of expecting, inviting, promising, and offering. Here are several utterances that demonstrate the speech's use of commissive speech acts:

Table 3: Commissive Speech Acts

No	Utterances	Meaning
1	Soon, you’ll be able to turn your boss’s 20-page email into a comprehensive PowerPoint presentation with a single click.	The utterance that is provided serves a commissive act. Here, Berg offers a promising outlook on GPT-4's potential future uses. Berg seems like promising that users will soon be able to click once to convert lengthy emails into PowerPoint presentations. This presents that technology and functionality have advanced, giving an optimistic and promising outlook for users of

³⁷ Maulana Yusuf Mahendra, Suwandi, and Fitri Yulianti, “Illocutionary Act Analysis Of The Main Character In Emancipation Movie And Its Contribution In Teaching Speaking,” *Al-Mikraj Jurnal Studi Islam Dan Humaniora* 4, no. 1 (2023): 654–66.

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		Microsoft products. It makes this utterance have a promising function.
2	A couple of weeks after Microsoft released their new search engine, Google released their AI system, BARD, and I’m sure it’s only a matter of time until we see artificial intelligence incorporated with the Google Suite products as well.	The utterance that is provided serves a commissive act. Berg offers what she believes and expects that Google Suite products will eventually integrate artificial intelligence. There is speculation and expectancy in the tone, indicating that there is going to be a thing in the future. Therefore this utterance could be considered as an expecting function.
3	Since the dawn of time, teachers have been posed the question by students, when will I use this in real life? Well, now is the time to come up with a concrete answer to that question.	Berg calls on and encourages educators to give consideration to questions from students concerning the practical use of the material they are studying with a specific response. The phrase "now is the time to come up with a concrete answer" invites and encourages people to take a specific action. Therefore this statement is provided as a commissive act with an inviting function.
4	What if, instead of assigning worksheets and essays, we encouraged more collaboration in the classroom?	Berg proposes and offers an alternative method of teaching by putting out a futuristic scenario. The element of offering to do something in the future can be seen in this utterance. Therefore this utterance is provided as a commissive act with an offering function.

Based on the data provided, the percentages of commissive speech act which includes in Natasha Berg’s speech is 14.51 %.

Expressive Acts

Rather than reflecting views or intentions, expressive speech acts convey emotions.³⁸ There were seven expressive acts found in Natasha Berg’s speech, with the illocutionary functions of staggering, worrying, and thanking. Here are several utterances that demonstrate the speech's use of expressive speech acts:

Table 4: Expressive Speech Acts

No	Utterances	Meaning
1	She watched in awe, astonishment, and a bit of mild	This utterance is provided as an expressive act with an staggering

³⁸ Sekar Arum Nityasa and Qanitah Masykuroh, “Expressive Speech Acts in Little Women Movie,” *Language Literacy: Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Language Teaching* 8, no. 1 (2024): 222–29.

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	horror as this program constructed an entire essay for the student with the click of a button.	function. Here, Berg tries to imitate how her friend’s first reaction over the ability of ChatGPT.
2	The tech world has entered an AI arms race, but with such an explosive advancement in technology seemingly overnight, educators across the globe have entered a state of panic.	This utterance is provided as an expressive act with a worrying function. This utterance expresses Berg's worry or concern on the potential outcomes for educators of the quick development of AI technology. Berg seems to be expressing how alarmed and uneasy the educators about the circumstances.
3	Thank you.	The phrase "thank you" that Berg uses to thank the audience and everyone who heard her speech qualifies this utterance as an expressive act. This utterance serves the illocutionary function of thanking.

Based on the data provided, the percentages of expressive speech act which includes in Natasha Berg’s speech is 11.29 %.

Declarative Acts

Declaratives acts modify the state or status of the object or objects they refer to only by the declaration's effective execution.³⁹ There was one of declarative act found in Natasha Berg’s speech, with the illocutionary function of deciding. The following utterances demonstrate the speech's use of declarative speech act:

Table 5: Declarative Speech Acts

No	Utterances	Meaning
1	Naturally curious, I whipped out my laptop to test it out.	Berg delivers the speech in this instance as a deciding something. This utterance aims to convey her decision to whip out her laptop and test out ChatGPT's capabilities. Deciding is one of the declarative act’s function.

Based on the data provided, the percentages of declarative speech act which includes in Natasha Berg’s speech is 1.61 %. Furthermore, to be more summarized and understandable, the findings are presented in the table below:

³⁹ Benny Dele Bintang Ananta, “Illocutionary Act Analysis of Jokowi Three Periods on Cnbc News 2022: Critical Discourse Analysis,” *Celtic: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching, Literature and Linguistics* 10, no. 1 (2023): 14–29.

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Table 6: Percentage of Illocutionary Acts

No	Type of Illocutionary Acts	Quantity of Utterances	Percentage of Types
1	Assertive	35	56.45%
2	Directive	10	16.12%
3	Commissive	9	14.51%
4	Expressive	7	11.29%
5	Declarative	1	1.61%
Total :		62	100%

This research was conducted using the theory proposed by John Searle and George Yule, stating that there are five different types of illocutionary acts. Those are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The researcher identified five different types of illocutionary acts from the previously presented data, it was found that there were assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The functions of assertive acts were stating, denying, predicting, complaining, describing, and claiming. The functions of directive acts were questioning, suggesting, and commanding. The functions of commissive acts were promising, expecting, inviting, and offering. The function of expressive acts were staggering, worrying, and thanking. The function of declarative act were deciding.

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that speech acts are complex and challenging to understand because the purpose or action of a speech should be obvious to everyone. This research examined Natasha Berg's speech to identify the various illocutionary acts, drawing upon Searle and Yule's theory, in accordance with the research problems. They were thirty-five assertive acts (56,45%), ten directive acts (16,12%), nine commissive acts (14,51%), seven expressive acts (11,29%), and one declarative act in the utterance of 4 (1,61%). The findings indicated that assertive was the most frequently seen illocutionary act during the speech since it provided the audience with factual information (in the form of opinion and fact).

Some research has been done on the topic of speech acts. The finding is line with some previous studies that the assertive is the most common speech act kind. The first is research on "Analysis of Speech Acts in The Motivational Speech Ted Talks: The Secret of Learning A New Language" conducted by Tatag Priambada, Senowarsito and Jafar Sodik in 2021, showed that the assertive or representational type is Lýdia Machová's most common speech act kind⁴⁰. The second research is research on "An Analysis of Speech Act In Shakira's Speech At Wise Conference Qatar" conducted by Salsabila in 2021 where the most common form of speech employed in this instance is assertive.⁴¹

Based on what has been discussed, in essence, the study of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts, has an important role in the human communication process. Human activities, such as in education, are also made easier by understanding how to convey messages and meanings correctly. It can be

⁴⁰ Tatag Priambada and Jafar Sodik, "Analysis Of Speech Acts In The Motivational Speech 'TED Talks: The Secret Of Learning A New Language,'" *English Teaching, Literature and Linguistics (Eternal)*, 2021, 857-67.

⁴¹ Salsabila, "An Analysis Of Speech Act In Shakira's Speech At Wise Conference Qatar."

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concluded that the study of speech act is an effort to convey speech well in achieving the correct meaning desired by the speaker to the listener. By analyzing the illocutionary act, accurate communication and comprehension of the aim or purpose can be learned, enabling the intended outcome of communication to be achieved.

D. Conclusion

Following the analysis of illocutionary act of Natasha Berg's speech, the researcher concluded that there are 5 types of illocutionary acts within 47 utterances delivered by Natasha Berg. Those are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. This meant that Natasha Berg's speech contained all five types of illocutionary acts based on Searle and Yule's theoretical concepts. The functions of assertive acts were stating, denying, predicting, complaining, describing, and claiming. The functions of directive acts were questioning, suggesting, and commanding. The functions of commissive acts were promising, expecting, inviting, and offering. The function of expressive acts were exclaiming, worrying, and thanking. The function of declarative act were deciding. The results presented that they were 62 speech utterances contained illocutionary acts. They were 35 assertives (56,45%), 10 directives (16.12%), 9 commissive (14.51%), 7 expressive (11.29%) and 1 declarative (1.61%). The findings showed that assertive was the most frequently seen illocutionary act during the speech since it provided the audience with factual information related to the facts of the use of ChatGPT in the school environment and its implications for students based on study and also field facts.

This research was only focused on illocutionary speech acts where illocutionary act's function is to understand the implied utterance of the speaker so that it is expected to influence the listener. For future research, it is expected to conduct similar speech act analysis research covering other literary works such as locutionary acts, perlocutionary act, or direct and indirect speech. On the implications in education, this can be a reference for other educators in conveying a topic about education to the audience so that the meaning conveyed can reach the listener better, especially within the scope of pragmatics and speech acts. In order to help students learn how to think critically about meanings that are difficult to guess, teachers can assign texts with speech acts that include content.

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