



## Examining Illocutionary Acts: Male and Female Judges' Comments on *Indonesia's Next Top Model*

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### Abstract

This article delves into the linguistic and discursive aspects of communication, exploring the application of theories proposed by J.L. Austin (1975) and John Searle (1969) to understand the illocutionary acts employed by the male and female judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model. Within the context of reality television, where judgments and critiques are integral components, the language used by judges holds particular significance. This study aims to delve into the illocutionary acts employed by male and female judges in the popular television show "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3." The research method for this study employed a qualitative research approach, involved describing data from real-life situations or phenomena in their natural context within the reality show to explore the nuances and meanings of illocutionary acts in judges' comments. A sample of episodes from Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 was selected for analysis, ensuring representation of both male and female judges' comments. The dataset consisted of 266 utterances, 132 utterances from male judges' comments and 134 utterances from female judges' comments. In this study, it is found that the female judges had a greater variety of speech acts where they used all types of speech acts when giving comments. Whereas male judges only used three types of speech acts. The most dominant type of speech act of both male and female judges is assertives/representatives. It is inferred that both male and female judges are having or showing a confident and forceful personality in their utterances. In this study, it can also be seen that female judges are more to the point or overt than male judges.

**Keywords:** *speech act; illocutionary act; gender; Indonesia's Next Top Model*

### Abstrak

Artikel ini mengkaji aspek linguistik dan diskursif dalam komunikasi, mengeksplorasi penerapan teori-teori yang diajukan oleh J.L. Austin (1975) dan John Searle (1969) untuk memahami tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh para juri pria dan wanita di Indonesia's Next Top Model. Dalam konteks reality show, di mana penilaian dan kritik merupakan komponen yang tidak terpisahkan, bahasa yang digunakan oleh para juri memiliki arti penting. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh juri pria dan wanita dalam acara televisi populer "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3." Metode penelitian untuk penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian kualitatif, yang melibatkan pendeskripsian data dari situasi atau fenomena kehidupan nyata dalam konteks alamiahnya dalam acara reality show untuk mengeksplorasi nuansa dan makna tindak ilokusi dalam komentar para juri. Sampel episode dari Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 dipilih untuk dianalisis sebagai representasi komentar dari para juri pria dan wanita. Data terdiri dari 266 ujaran, dengan 132 ujaran dari komentar juri pria dan 134 ujaran dari komentar juri wanita. Dalam penelitian ini, ditemukan bahwa para juri wanita memiliki variasi tindak tutur yang lebih banyak, di mana mereka menggunakan semua jenis tindak tutur saat memberikan komentar. Sementara itu, juri pria hanya menggunakan tiga jenis tindak tutur. Jenis tindak tutur yang paling dominan dari para juri pria dan wanita adalah asertif/representatif. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa baik para juri pria maupun wanita menunjukkan kepribadian yang percaya diri dan tegas dalam ujaran mereka. Selain itu, dalam penelitian ini juga terlihat bahwa para juri wanita lebih langsung atau eksplisit daripada para juri pria.

**Kata kunci:** tindak tutur; tindak ilokusi; gender; Indonesia's Next Top Model

### **Introduction**

Reality television has emerged as a captivating medium, offering a unique blend of entertainment, competition, and personal narratives (Syah, 2017). Among the myriad reality shows, Indonesia's Next Top Model has gained significant popularity, drawing attention to the communication dynamics between the judging panel and the contestants. This article entitled "Illocutionary Acts: Male and Female Judges' Comments in Indonesia's Next Top Model" delves into the linguistic and discursive aspects of communication, exploring the application of theories proposed by J.L. Austin and John Searle to understand the illocutionary acts employed by the male and female judges.

J.L. Austin's theory of speech acts and John Searle's concept of illocutionary acts provide valuable frameworks for comprehending the intended meaning and impact of linguistic utterances (Rais, 2019). Austin (1962) argues that when people speak, they not only convey information but also perform acts through their speech. These acts, known as speech acts, can be further categorized into different illocutionary acts, such as Declarations, Assertives/Representatives, Commissive, Directives, and Expressives. Searle expands on this theory by focusing on the force behind these illocutionary acts and the speaker's intention in performing them (Searle, 1969).

Table 1. Types of illocutionary acts with examples

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Examples
1	Declarations	I'm happy to say that you will be promoted!
2	Assertives/Representatives	I believe that they will live happily
3	Commissives	I will make everyone happy with my music
4	Directives	You should keep the customers happy
5	Expressives	I am so happy for you! Congratulations!

Applying Austin's and Searle's theories to the context of Indonesia's Next Top Model allows for a nuanced analysis of the judges' comments and their underlying intentions. By examining the illocutionary acts employed by the judges, we can uncover the ways in which they exert authority, provide feedback, shape contestants' behavior, and reinforce gender dynamics within the show. Furthermore, this analysis provides insights into the power relations and gendered communication patterns that emerge during the judging process. By examining the illocutionary acts employed by male and female judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model through the lenses of Austin and Searle's theories, this study seeks to delve into the illocutionary acts employed by male and female judges in the popular television show "Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3." It offers a nuanced understanding of the ways in which language is used to shape contestants' behavior, reinforce gender norms, and perpetuate existing power structures.

While this article focuses on the specific context of Indonesia's Next Top Model, the insights gained from this analysis can contribute to a broader understanding

of language, power, and gender dynamics in reality television and society at large. By critically examining the communication patterns within such popular shows, we can promote greater awareness, inclusivity, and equality in both media representations and everyday interactions (Rakhmawati, 2021).

Numerous studies have been conducted that explore the utilization of illocutionary speech acts in the same context. For example, Putri et al. (2020) conducted a study on illocutionary acts of judges' comments in America's next top model and Asia's next top model competitions. The aim of this study is to find out the illocutionary acts of the judges since they are considered as the decision makers in a competition. Utami et. al (2013) also conducted research that aims to find out the types of expressive speech act of judges' narratives and politeness strategies and substrategies used in X-Factor Indonesia talent show broadcasted by Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (RCTI). Nasution et al. (2021) also conducted an analysis of hate speech against K-pop idols and their fans on Instagram and twitter from the perspective of pragmatics. This study aims to describe the forms of hate speech including its illocutionary form found on Instagram and Twitter pages.

While the studies mentioned highlight the illocutionary acts employed in specific contexts, further exploration is needed regarding the impact of power dynamics and social identities on the use of these speech acts. Investigating how factors such as gender, social status, or cultural background influence the deployment of illocutionary speech acts would deepen our understanding of the complex interplay between language, power, and identity. Therefore, this research is present to fill those gaps. This research sheds light on how gender influences the choice of speech acts, power dynamics, and communication strategies employed by male and female judges. This study can also provide insights into how certain speech acts are used to assert dominance, establish authority, or exercise control, thereby deepening our understanding of power dynamics within competitive environments.

Understanding the implications of illocutionary acts in the comments made by male and female judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model holds important implications for comprehending gender roles, power dynamics, and language use within Indonesian society. The analysis of these communication patterns contributes to the existing body of knowledge on gendered communication patterns and sheds light on the ways in which reality television both reflects and reinforces societal norms and expectations.

By delving into the nature of illocutionary acts employed by both male and female judges, this study aims to find out the differences between illocutionary acts of the male and female judges since they are considered as the decision makers in a competition. Analyzing their illocutionary acts provides valuable insights into the ways in which gender norms and expectations are constructed, reinforced, or challenged within the context of a reality show. Such analysis offers valuable insights into the broader implications for gender equality, representation, and societal attitudes towards gender roles. By understanding and questioning the language used within reality television, we can take steps towards creating a more inclusive and equitable society.

## **Method**

This study employed a qualitative research approach. According to Dörnyei (2007), the qualitative approach pays greater attention to the unique aspects of human experience. Additionally, this approach involved describing data from real-life situations or phenomena in their natural context. This approach is well-suited to explore the nuances and meanings of illocutionary acts in judges' comments, allowing for a detailed examination of the communication dynamics in the context of the show.

A sample of episodes from Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 were selected for analysis, ensuring representation of both male and female judges' comments. The video chosen for the data source is the second episode of Indonesia's Top Model Cycle 3. This video contains the first elimination episode, so the contestants were still complete when the judges gave comments. Therefore, it was expected the diverse types of comments would be collected.

The YouTube platform was used as the source of data, which was subsequently transcribed using an orthographic approach. The techniques for collecting the data in this study involved a multi-step process, including video recording analysis, transcription, and segmentation. The comments from the judges serve as primary sources for examining the illocutionary acts. These data were then carefully transcribed, capturing the judges' comments in written form and facilitating subsequent data analysis. Then the transcriptions are segmented based on each judge's comments to facilitate separate analyses of male and female judges' language use. The dataset consisted of 266 utterances, 132 utterances from male judges' comments and 134 utterances from female judges' comments, specifically focusing on the comments made by Panca Makmun and Ivan Gunawan as male judges as well as Ayu Gani and Kimmy Jayanti as female judges in the episode. This sample will provide a comprehensive understanding of the illocutionary acts employed by judges throughout the competition, capturing their diverse communication strategies and styles.

For analysing the data, the first technique used is content analysis, this involves coding the transcribed data into categories based on the type of illocutionary acts on Searle's (1979) theory (e.g., directives, commissives, assertives, expressives, and declarations) and identifying patterns within these categories. The second technique is discourse analysis. This qualitative method goes deeper into the context, examining how the judges' comments construct power relations, identities, and social dynamics on the show. It looks at how language is used to perform certain actions and the effects of these actions. And the last technique used is comparative analysis. By comparing the findings between male and female judges, this step aims to identify any communication style, gender-specific patterns or differences in the use of illocutionary acts.

## **Result and Discussion**

### ***Types and Functions of Illocutionary Acts in Male Judges' Comments of INTM***

Based on the analysis, the researcher found three types of illocutionary act, namely assertives/representatives, directives, and expressive. However, the declarations and commissives were not found in the data. The data findings are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Types of illocutionary acts in the male judges' comments of INTM Cycle 3

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Assertives/Representatives	57	43.18
2	Directives	37	28.03
3	Expressives	38	28.78
	<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 2 presents 132 illocutionary acts found in the male judges' comments of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3. It could be seen that assertives/representatives type are the most dominant type, which the frequency reaches 57 with a percentage of 43.18%. That number is followed by expressives and directives types whose frequency and percentage are almost equal. Expressives type ranks second with a total frequency of 38 with a percentage of 28.78%. While the third place is occupied by directives type with a total frequency of 37 with a percentage of 28.03%. From here it can be seen that the frequency difference is only 1 with a percentage difference of 0.75%. Meanwhile, declarations and commissives types were not found in this data.

In the male judges' comments of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3, there are several functions contained in a speech. The researcher discovered several speech act functions performed by the male judges of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 which are presented in Table 3.

Table 3 Illocutionary act types and functions in male judges' comments of INTM Cycle 3

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Function of Speech act	Frequency	Percentage	Total Frequency
1	Assertives/ Representatives	Informing	10	7.57	57
		Complaining	29	21.96	
		Boasting	4	3.03	
		Affirming	5	3.78	
		Claiming	2	1.51	
		Describing	7	5.30	
2	Directives	Suggesting	16	12.12	37
		Asking	21	15.90	
3	Expressives	Congratulating	1	0.75	38
		Praising	36	27.27	
		Thanking	1	0.75	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>132</b>

Table 3 indicates that the most frequent illocutionary act used by the male judges is praising, with 36 utterances or 27.27%. This kind of function belongs to expressives type. In addition, the second highest frequency is the function of complaining with 29 utterances or 21.96%, followed by asking with 21 utterances or 15.90%. In this data, there are two functions with the lowest number of occurrences, namely congratulating and thanking with 1 utterance or 0.75%.

As stated earlier, there are three types of illocutionary acts produced by male judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3. Each type contains certain functions which will be discussed in the following sections.

## **1. Assertives/Representatives**

### **a. Informing**

- *Jadi Iko itu adalah leader dari grup ini. (So Iko is the leader of this group.)*

The above utterance is included in the informing speech because it functions to provide information to the other judges about Iko's position or role as the leader in the group. The speaker of the utterance is Panca Makmun who was also with Ayu Gani during the photoshoot, so this information is addressed mainly to Ivan Gunawan and Kimmy Jayanti who did not participate in the photoshoot that had been done before. This utterance purely aims to provide objective knowledge about the structure and dynamics within the group.

- *Jadi Olivia ini ada cerita tersendiri juga, dulu pernah ikut gadis sampul terus vakum karena berkeluarga waktu itu, sekarang kembali lagi ke dunia fashion model. (So Olivia has her own story too, she used to be a cover girl and then took a hiatus because she decided to start a family at that time, and now she's back to fashion modelling.)*

The utterance is an informing speech because it functions to provide information to the other judges about Olivia's background and journey in the fashion industry. The utterance was uttered by Panca Makmun because he was the only judge who auditioned all the models before getting to the top 18 stage, so it was likely that the other judges did not know Olivia's background. So this utterance was designed to reveal the facts about Olivia and describe her life journey which includes being a cover girl, taking a break to start a family, and then returning to fashion modelling.

### **b. Complaining**

- *Tapi sebenarnya yang mengacaukan dari foto ini adalah si baju coklat. (But it's actually the one with the brown shirt that messes up this photo.)*

The above utterance is included in the complaining speech because it expresses dissatisfaction/criticism towards the person in the brown shirt in the photo. This statement indicates that Ivan Gunawan as the speaker feels that the brown shirt is a factor that spoils or disrupts the overall look of the photo. The phrase "messes up" shows dissatisfaction or disapproval towards the appearance or presence of the brown shirt in the context of the photo so it can be categorised as complaining speech.

- *Karena terus terang, foto kamu tadi di foto grup, kamu yang menghancurkan foto tersebut. (Because frankly, that picture of you in the group photo is what ruined it.)*

The above utterance is included in the complaining speech because it expresses dissatisfaction or criticism towards Coco. This statement shows that the speaker, Ivan Gunawan, feels that Coco's presence or appearance has damaged or destroyed the quality or aesthetics of the photo. The expression shows a sense of dissatisfaction or disappointment with Coco's contribution or appearance in the context of the group photo so it can be categorised as complaining speech.

### c. Boasting

- *Kamu satu-satunya model yang dikasih direct, tanpa melihat kita tapi kamu continue terus dengan directions itu, which is good. (You were the only model who was given directions without looking at us but you continued with the directions, which is good.)*

The above utterance is included in boasting speech because it leads to giving appreciation or recognition to the contestant in question, namely Berlian. In short, the speech expresses appreciation for Berlian who is the only model who is dexterous when given instructions and her ability to continue to follow these directions is considered positive by the speaker, Panca Makmun. The phrase "which is good" shows recognition of the action.

### d. Affirming

- *Jadi untuk menjadi ketua tim, itu sebenarnya privilege banget buat kalian. (So to be a team leader, it's actually a real privilege for you all)*

The above utterance is included in the affirming speech because the speaker, Ivan Gunawan, affirmed that being a team leader is a privilege given to those who get the position. So he emphasised that the contestants should not waste the opportunity. The phrase "privilege for you all" aims to strengthen and acknowledge the value and importance of the team leader's role, so it can be categorised as affirming speech.

### e. Claiming

- *Oh sebaya dong berarti. (Oh, we're the same age.)*

The above utterance is a claiming speech because it shows that the speaker, Ivan Gunawan, claims or considers himself as a peer in terms of age with Iko who is 27 years old, although in fact it is just a joke. The claim was solely intended to break the ice during the judging because as we know, Ivan Gunawan is a humorous person.

### f. Describing

- *Aku tahu background kamu, you are not a runaway model, kamu juga bukan, I mean the model-model yang sering foto juga. (I know your background, you are not a runaway model and you are not a photoshoot model either.)*

The above utterance is included in the describing speech because it is used by the speaker, Panca Makmun, to provide a description or explanation of Natalie's background or status in the modelling industry. The statement illustrates that Natalie is not a model who focuses on fashion shows or runways, and also not a model who often appears in photo shoot sessions so it can be categorised as describing speech.

## 2. Directives

### a. Suggesting

- *Saya ngelihat memang ada potensinya, tapi memang kamu harus sudah mulai bisa lebih mendalami sama runaway lebih dibikin firm, lebih dibikin solid aja. (I see that you have the potential, but you have to start going deeper with the runaway, making it more firm, making it more solid.)*

The above utterance is included in the suggesting speech because it gives advice to the person being discussed. The statement reveals that the speaker, Panca Makmun,

sees the potential in Natalie, but gives advice so that she focuses more and develops her abilities in fashion shows or runways. Panca Makmun's speech aims to provide advice or views that can help Natalie in developing her career so that it can be categorised as suggesting speech.

#### **b. Asking**

- *Marella, boleh nggak kamu kembali lagi kesitu? Waktu kamu dipanggil namanya, you walk properly like a model with the power. (Marella, can you go back to the back? When your name is called, walk properly like a model with the power.)*

The above utterance is included in the asking speech because the statement shows that the speaker, Panca Makmun, asked Marella to return to the line and walk upright like a confident model. It indicates that previously Marella didn't walk properly so Panca Makmun asked her to repeat her walk in a proper way. Thus, the utterance combines 2 kinds of requests so that it can be categorised as asking speech.

### **3. Expressives**

#### **a. Congratulating**

- *Pertama, aku mau ucapin selamat buat kamu, Trixie! (Firstly, I want to congratulate you, Trixie!)*

The above utterance is included in the congratulating speech because it is used to congratulate Trixie for her ability. The words spoken by Panca Makmun show appreciation and praise for Trixie for being a good leader for her team. This speech aims to recognise Trixie's achievements and leadership skills and give appreciation for her efforts so that the speech illustrates congratulating speech.

#### **b. Praising**

- *Padahal kamu nggak punya pengalaman di runway, nggak punya pengalaman di modelling, tapi movement nya tuh kayak ada auranya sendiri ya. (You don't have runway and modelling experiences, but your movement seems to have its own aura.)*

The above utterance is included in the praising speech because it is used to give praise or appreciation to Natalie. In the utterance, the speaker, Panca Makmun, acknowledges that although Natalie does not have experience in runway or modelling, the movement she shows has its own charm and uniqueness. The phrase "your movement seems to have its own aura" shows admiration for Natalie's ability to perform movements that are captivating and unique so that the utterance can be categorised as praising speech because the focus is on giving praise.

#### **c. Thanking**

- *Thank you sayang. (Thank you, dear.)*

The above utterance is included in the speech function of thanking because the speaker, Ivan Gunawan, expressed his gratitude to Fey for the effort she had given so that she could provide photos that could amaze the judges. By using affectionate words such as "dear", Ivan Gunawan also showed the sincerity of his gratitude. Therefore,



the utterance can be categorised as a thanking speech because the focus is on expressing gratitude and appreciation for the effort that Fey has given.

### ***Types and Functions of Illocutionary Acts in Female Judges' Comments of INTM***

Based on the analysis, the researcher found all of the types of illocutionary act, namely declarations, assertives/representatives, commissive, directives, and expressive. The data findings are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Types of illocutionary acts in the female judges' comments of INTM Cycle 3

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Declarations	14	10.44
2	Assertives/Representatives	64	47.76
3	Commissives	2	1.49
4	Directives	25	18.65
5	Expressives	29	21.64
<b>Total</b>		<b>134</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4 presents 134 illocutionary acts found in the female judges' comments of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3. It could be seen that assertives/representatives type are the most dominant type, which the frequency reaches 64 with a percentage of 47.76%. That number is followed by expressives and directives types whose frequency and percentage are almost equal. Expressives type ranks second with a total frequency of 29 with a percentage of 21.64%. While the third place is occupied by directives type with a total frequency of 25 with a percentage of 18.65%. From here it can be seen that the frequency difference is only 4 with a percentage difference of 2.99%. Then in the fourth position is occupied by the type of declarations with a frequency of 14 and a percentage of 10.44%. Meanwhile, commissives type is the least dominant type with a frequency of only 2 and a percentage of 1.49%.

In the female judges' comments of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3, there are several functions contained in a speech. The researcher discovered several speech act functions performed by the female judges of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 which are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Illocutionary act types and functions in female judges' comments of INTM Cycle 3

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Function of Speech Act	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Total Frequency
1	Declarations	Determining	14	10.44	14
2	Assertives/ Representatives	Informing	17	12.68	64
		Complaining	35	26.11	
		Affirming	7	5.22	
		Describing	5	3.73	
3	Commissives	Promising	2	1.49	2
4	Directives	Suggesting	11	8.20	25
		Recommending	1	0.74	

5	Expressives	Asking	13	9.70	29
		Congratulating	7	5.22	
		Appologizing	1	0.74	
		Praising	20	14.92	
		Encouraging	1	0.74	
<b>Total</b>		<b>134</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>134</b>	

Table 5 indicates that the most frequent illocutionary act used by the female judges is complaining, with 35 utterances or 26.11%. This kind of function belongs to assertives/representatives type. In addition, the second highest frequency is the function of praising with 20 utterances or 14.92%, followed by informing with 17 utterances or 12.68%. In this data, there are two functions with the lowest number of occurrences, namely apologizing and encouraging with 1 utterance or 0.74%.

As stated earlier, all types of illocutionary acts produced by female judges in Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3. Each type contains certain functions which will be discussed in the following sections.

## 1. Declarations

### a. Determining

- *Ok models, judges telah mengambil keputusan dan grup terbaik adalah grup Iko!*  
(Ok models, the judges have made a decision and the best group is Iko's group!)

The utterance is included in determining speech because it is used to announce a decision or determination that has been made by the judges. In the speech, the speaker, Ayu Gani, informs the models that the judges have made a decision and determined that the best group is Iko's group. The phrase "the best group is Iko's group!" shows affirmation of the results of the assessment or evaluation made by the judges so that the speech can be categorised as determining speech.

## 2. Assertives/Representatives

### a. Informing

- *Untuk menilai hasil photoshoot dan runway yang akan menentukan siapakah yang pantas mendapatkan gelar Model of the Weeks dan memutuskan siapa yang akan tereliminasi telah hadir para judges di hadapan kalian.* (To judge the photoshoot and runway results that will determine who deserves the Model of the Weeks title and decide who will be eliminated, the judges are here.)

The above utterance is included in the informing speech because it is used to provide information to the contestants about the assessment and determination process in the competition. In the speech, the speaker, Ayu Gani, informed the contestants that the judges were present to assess the photoshoot and runway results. Ayu Gani acts as a source of information that provides a clear explanation of the assessment process, winner determination, and elimination results in the context of the competition.

### b. Complaining

- *Foto kamu ini menurut aku sih, badan kamu itu nggak posing like a model gitu, kayak gelantungan aja. (I think this photo of you, your body is not posing like a model, it's just like hanging on the ladder.)*

The above utterance is included in the complaining speech because it is used to express dissatisfaction with the photo of one of the contestants. In the utterance, the speaker, Ayu Gani, issued a complaint or criticism of Michelle's photo, where she stated that she thought Michelle's pose and posture were not as expected. The speech contains phrases that describe Ayu Gani's dissatisfaction with Michelle's pose. Therefore, the utterance can be categorised as complaining speech because the focus is on expressing dissatisfaction with the photo.

### c. Affirming

- *Ingat, ini merupakan kesempatan kalian untuk menunjukkan bahwa kalian layak merebut gelar Model of the Week. (Remember, this is your chance to show that you deserve the Model of the Week title.)*

The above utterance is included in affirming speech because it is used to provide support and recognition to the models in achieving their goals. The speaker, Ayu Gani, reminds the models that this moment is an opportunity for them to show their abilities and prove that they deserve the Model of the Week title. The speech provides motivation and confidence to the models that they have the potential and opportunity to achieve the title. Therefore, it can be categorised as affirming speech.

### d. Describing

- *All of this facial expressions, semua orang di grup kamu sebenarnya ada yang soft, ada yang kita bilang smize, ada yang kita bilang dramatic ya dalam sebuah photoshoot. (All of these facial expressions, everyone in your group actually has a variety of expressions, some are soft, some we say smize, some we say dramatic in a photoshoot.)*

The utterance is included in the describing speech because it is used to provide a description or explanation of the variety of facial expressions made by Iko's group members. In the utterance, the speaker, Kimmy Jayanti, describes that in the group, everyone has different facial expressions. The utterance explains that some show soft facial expressions, some show intense eye expressions, and some show dramatic facial expressions. Kimmy Jayanti herself acts as a source of information describing the variety and characteristics of facial expressions shown by each member.

## 3. Commissives

### a. Promising

- *Salah satu diantara kalian akan mendapatkan gelar the winner of Indonesia's NextTop Model Cycle 3 yang juga akan membawa pulang hadiah ratusan juta rupiah dan 1 unit mobil. (One of you will be crowned the winner of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 and take home hundreds of millions of rupiah and a car.)*

The above utterance is included in promising speech because it is used to give promises or hopes to the contestants. The speaker, Ayu Gani, promised the contestants

that one of them would be the winner of Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 competition. In addition, the winner will also get prize money and a car. The purpose of the utterance is to give a promise or hope to the participants that they have a chance to win the title of winner and very interesting and promising prizes.

#### **4. Directives**

##### **a. Suggesting**

- *Untuk Shynka, I love the movement that you made tapi harusnya tangan sebelah kirinya taruh sedikit ke belakang instead of here. (For Shynka, I love the movement that you made but you should have put your left hand slightly back instead of here.)*

The above utterance is included in the suggesting speech because the speaker, Kimmy Jayanti, gives advice to Shynka about a more proper hand movement. This is a constructive suggestion to make Shynka's performance better. The speech isn't commanding or giving a verdict, but rather a suggestion given to Shynka to improve her performance. That's why the utterance can be categorised as suggesting speech.

##### **b. Recommending**

- *Banyak-banyak baca referensi, lihat buku, lihat instagram, terus praktekin gitu. (Read a lot of references, read books, look at photos on Instagram, and then practice.)*

The utterance is included in the recommending speech because the speaker, Ayu Gani, gives a recommendation to Intan so that she can improve her knowledge and skills in posing and walking the catwalk by reading, observing, and actively practising. Therefore, the speech can be categorised as recommending speech.

##### **c. Asking**

- *Saya mau kamu bisa mengeluarkan semua potensi dan pengalaman kamu untuk challenge-challenge ke depan. (I want you to unleash all your potential and experience for the challenges ahead.)*

The above utterance is included in the asking speech because the speaker, Ayu Gani, requests or expects that Denissa can bring out her best abilities and apply her experience to face the next challenges, considering the judges have saved her from elimination. The speech is not commanding or giving strict instructions, but rather a request or hope that is delivered politely so that it can be categorised as asking speech.

#### **5. Expressives**

##### **a. Congratulating**

- *Welcome models, congratulations! Kalian adalah 18 finalis terpilih yang berhasil masuk dalam kompetisi Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3. (Welcome models, congratulations! You are the 18 finalists who made it to Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3.)*

The above utterance is included in the congratulating speech because the speaker, Ayu Gani, welcomed the models with joy and congratulated them on their success in becoming finalists in the Indonesia's Next Top Model Cycle 3 competition. The speaker recognises their achievement and gives appreciation for their journey to

that stage. The utterance serves the purpose of honouring and motivating the models, as well as expressing the speaker's joy at their achievements.

#### **b. Apologizing**

- *Coco, maaf sayangnya perjalanan kamu harus berhenti kompetisi ini. (Coco, sorry that your journey in this competition has to stop here.)*

The utterance is included in the apologising speech because the speaker, Ayu Gani, expressed regret and apology to Coco for announcing that Coco could not continue in the competition. Ayu Gani recognised that this may be unpleasant or disappointing news for Coco. The utterance serves the purpose of expressing Ayu Gani's apology for the decision and to show empathy towards Coco.

#### **c. Praising**

- *Aku sih suka. Kamu tuh model yang face kamu tuh unik banget, terus cara kamu pose kemarin, you have edginess, you have fierceness gitu loh di dalam diri kamu tuh, you really know what you are doing. (I like it. You are a model whose face is really unique, and the way you posed yesterday, you have edginess, you have fierceness in you, you really know what you are doing.)*

The above utterance is included in the praising speech because the speaker, Ayu Gani, said that she really liked Kezia's uniqueness. Ayu Gani really appreciated the uniqueness of Kezia's face and the way she posed in the previous photoshoot. Ayu Gani also highlighted the courage and assertiveness that radiated from Kezia. In addition, Ayu Gani also wanted to emphasise that she sees positive qualities in Kezia and recognises Kezia's skill and courage in doing what she does.

#### **d. Encouraging**

- *Jangan patah semangat, saya yakin diluar sana masih banyak kesempatan untuk kamu dan semua potensi kamu. (Don't be discouraged, I'm pretty sure there are still many opportunities out there for you and all your potential.)*

The utterance is an encouraging speech because the speaker, Ayu Gani, emphasises the importance of not losing spirit and remaining optimistic even though Coco was eliminated from the competition. She reassured Coco that there are still many opportunities out there waiting for her and that she has a lot of potential to explore. Ayu Gani wanted to remove any sense of hopelessness/disappointment that Coco might feel and wanted to reassure her that she has amazing abilities & potential.

Regarding the gender representation, the researcher infers that both male and female judges are having or showing a confident and forceful personality in their utterances (see Table 6 for the comparison). This is obtained from the number of assertives/representative functions in the male context by 57 utterances, followed by female context by 64 utterances. This is not in line with a research that says women tend to be more expressive, tentative, polite, social, while men are, on average, more assertive and dominant when it comes to communication style (Basow & Rubenfield, 2003). In addition, there are declaration and commissive utterances in the female context whereas there is no expression of both of them in the male context. Thus, the determining and promising function could not be found in the male context. When it

is investigated from the congratulating function, female judges can be stated to have more empathy to encourage the contestants than male judges.

Table 6. Illocutionary acts between male and female judges' comments in INTM Cycle 3

No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Total Frequency		Percentage (%)	
		Male Judges	Female Judges	Male Judges	Female Judges
1	Declarations	0	14	0	10.44
2	Assertives/Representatives	57	64	43.18	47.76
3	Commissives	0	2	0	1.49
4	Directives	37	25	28.03	18.65
5	Expressives	38	29	28.78	21.64
<b>Total</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

In this study, it can also be seen that female judges are more to the point or overt than male judges. The evidence is shown from the type of declarations with the determining function that is found only in the female context. These results are not in line with the many stereotypes that say that women tend to ramble when speaking. In the context of judging in Indonesia's Next Top Model, it was found that, female judges tend to be more 'direct'. This is not in line with Lakoff that states the language of female is indirect and implicit; male's is direct to the contrary (Lakoff, 1975). This is also not in line with the many stereotypes that say men have more spontaneous attitudes than women who prioritize politeness since most of the researchers believe that females are more polite than males. But in the scope of Indonesia's Next Top Model judging, this is most likely to happen because the head of the judges is a woman, so she is the one who is entrusted to make any statement in the judging process, be it an announcement of who is still in the competition or any other declaration.

For comparison, a study conducted by Putri et. al (2020) highlighted that the major types in America's Next Top Model were assertive and declarative, while expressive function turned out to be the most dominant one in Asia's Next Top Model. In cross-cultural pragmatics point of view, the results of this study conclude that Asians were more expressive than Americans.

### Conclusion

In this study, it is found three types of illocutionary acts performed by the male judges, namely: Assertives/Representatives, Directives, and Expressive with a total of 1322 utterances. However, the researchers found all types of speech acts namely Declarations, Assertives/Representatives, Commissives, Directives, and Expressive with 1344 utterances. Based on the analysed data, it was found that both male and female judges most frequently used Assertives/Representatives in giving comments, followed by Expressives and Directives. However, the female judges had a greater variety of speech acts where they used all types of speech acts when giving comments. Whereas male judges only used three types, and it was arguably more monotonous compared to female judges. Regarding the gender representation, it is inferred that both male and

female judges are having or showing a confident and forceful personality in their utterances. In addition, there are declaration and commissive utterances in the female context whereas there is no expression of both of them in the male context. When it is investigated from the congratulating function, female judges can be stated to have more empathy to encourage the contestants than male judges. In this study, it can also be seen that female judges are more to the point or overt than male judges. In the context of judging in Indonesia's Next Top Model, it was found that female judges tend to be more 'direct'.

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