

# LANGUAGE STYLES AND ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS OF PIERS MORGAN SHOW: A SOCIOPRAGMATIC STUDY

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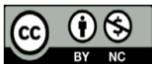
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## Abstract

*The purpose of this study is to analyze the language styles and illocutionary speech acts used by Piers Morgan in the political talk show Piers Morgan Uncensored, particularly in episodes discussing the Israel–Palestine conflict. This research aims to explore how language is strategically used in media interviews to construct arguments, challenge guests, and manage the flow of discussion in a politically sensitive context. The study employs a descriptive qualitative method with data in the form of utterances produced by Piers Morgan during interviews in the program. A total of 35 utterances were selected from seven episodes available on YouTube as the primary data source. The analysis applies Martin Joos' theory of language styles and John R. Searle's theory of illocutionary speech acts within a sociopragmatic framework to examine how linguistic choices reflect social interaction in a political talk show setting. The findings show that three types of language style are used by Piers Morgan in the analyzed data. The most dominant language style is consultative style with 20 data (57.14%), followed by casual style with 10 data (28.57%) and formal style with 5 data (14.29%). Meanwhile, frozen and intimate styles are not identified in the data. In terms of illocutionary speech acts, directive acts are the most dominant with 21 data (42.86%), followed by assertive acts with 19 data (38.78%), expressive acts with 7 data (14.29%), and commissive acts with 2 data (4.08%). These findings indicate that Piers Morgan predominantly employs consultative language style and directive speech acts to guide discussions, challenge interviewees, and articulate his viewpoints within the sociopragmatic context of a political talk show.*



**Keyword:** *Language style; illocutionary speech acts; sociopragmatics; Piers Morgan, talk show*

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## INTRODUCTION

This research explores the use of language styles and illocutionary speech acts in the utterances of Piers Morgan in the YouTube political talkshow Piers Morgan Uncensored through a sociopragmatic analysis. Language in media discourse is not merely a neutral tool for delivering information; it consists of various forms and functions that reflect the speaker's intention and social position. Among these aspects,

language style and illocutionary speech acts play a central role in shaping interaction and constructing meaning in talkshow settings.

Language style refers to the variation of speech forms used by speakers according to the situation, level of formality, and relationship with interlocutors. According to (Broderick, 1976), language style is classified into five categories: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. Each category reflects a different degree of social distance and communicative purpose. The selection of a particular style indicates how speakers position themselves within an interaction and how they adapt their utterances to specific contexts.

Illocutionary speech acts focus on the function performed through an utterance. (Searle, 1969) explains that when people speak, they perform actions such as asserting, directing, expressing feelings, committing to future actions, or declaring changes in status. These acts are categorized into assertives, directives, expressives, commissives, and declaratives. Illocutionary acts highlight that speaking is not only saying something, but also doing something through language.

In the context of political talk shows, language style and illocutionary speech acts serve not only communicative purposes but also strategic ones. As a host, Piers Morgan frequently asks challenging questions, presents arguments, and responds critically to guests' statements. His linguistic choices reflect his institutional authority, communicative goals, and the dynamics of interaction within the program. The combination of language style and illocutionary force allows him to guide discussions, construct arguments, and influence audience perception.

This study focuses on two main objectives:

1. To identify and explain the types of language styles used by Piers Morgan in *Piers Morgan Uncensored* talk show.
2. To identify and explain the types of illocutionary speech acts used by Piers Morgan in *Piers Morgan Uncensored* talk show

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Sociopragmatics**

Sociopragmatics examines language use in relation to social norms, cultural values, and conventions operating within a particular speech community. It is concerned not only with sentence meaning at the linguistic level, but also with how utterances are interpreted, evaluated, and judged appropriate in specific social situations. From this perspective, meaning cannot be understood independently of contextual factors such as the relationship between speaker and hearer, differences in status and power, social distance, institutional roles, and the communicative goals of interaction. Language is therefore viewed as social action shaped by shared expectations and societal structures. The same utterance may produce different interpretations depending on whether it is addressed to a superior, a colleague, or a close friend, demonstrating that meaning is not fixed in grammatical form alone but dynamically constructed through social interaction. Sociopragmatics also emphasizes the importance of politeness principles and normative expectations in regulating communicative behavior, as speakers strategically select linguistic forms to maintain face, minimize imposition, express respect, and preserve interpersonal harmony (Leech,

1983). In this sense, linguistic choices reflect broader moral and cultural principles that govern what is considered appropriate, respectful, or offensive within a community. Sociopragmatics provides a comprehensive framework for understanding how language is used to negotiate relationships, construct social identity, reinforce social hierarchy, manage power relations, and sustain social cohesion in everyday communication (Leech, 1983).

In sociolinguistics study, (Holmes 2013) explains that it seeks to understand why people speak differently in different social contexts and how language conveys social meaning. Language is not neutral but reflects social identity, cultural background, and interpersonal relationships. Sociolinguistics highlights that linguistic variation is a social strategy used to adapt to context and maintain interaction. Language conveys social meaning because it signals information about the speaker's identity, social background, gender, ethnicity, and group membership. Holmes explains that sociolinguistic patterns reflect broader social structures, including power relations and social distance. A speaker may adopt more formal language when addressing a superior and more casual language when speaking to peers. This adaptability shows that language is not neutral; it actively constructs and negotiates social relationships.

Pragmatics studies language in use and is concerned with how meaning is interpreted in relation to context. In Pragmatics, (Levinson 1983) defines pragmatics as the study of "those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language". He emphasizes that understanding an utterance requires more than analyzing its semantic content; it also involves considering contextual factors such as speaker intention, shared background knowledge, physical setting, and social relations between participants. Pragmatics therefore examines phenomena such as deixis, presupposition, implicature, and speech acts, all of which demonstrate that meaning extends beyond literal sentence interpretation. Levinson highlights that successful communication relies on inferential processes, where listeners use contextual clues and cooperative principles to interpret implied meanings. In this way, pragmatics bridges the gap between linguistic form and communicative function, showing that meaning is dynamically constructed through interaction rather than contained solely within grammatical structure. (Levinson 1983).

### **Language Style**

Language style refers to variations in language based on the level of formality and social context (Broderick, 1976). It involves choices of vocabulary, sentence structure, and tone that reflect relationships between speakers. Broderick (1976) classifies language style into five categories: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. Each style represents a different degree of social distance and communicative purpose. In sociolinguistics, language variation is understood as a manifestation of speaking habits influenced by the social and contextual factors that shape communication.

Language style reflects how speakers organize and deliver messages in ways that align with their communicative goals and the identities they wish to

express. In this sense, the selection of a particular style is not merely a linguistic choice but also a social strategy used to negotiate meaning and relationships between participants in interaction. Furthermore, Grieve et al. (2024) explain that transformations in language variation also reflect how technological developments and changing social contexts influence modern linguistic practices, making language style an important tool for negotiation and interaction among speakers in contemporary communication.

### **Frozen style**

Frozen style is the most formal and fixed variety of language. It is typically used in highly official, ceremonial, or institutional contexts where expressions are standardized and rarely changed (Broderick, 1976). This style is characterized by ritualistic language, complex grammatical structures, and minimal interaction between participants. For example, “By the authority vested in me, I hereby declare this session officially closed.” In here, the utterance follows a fixed institutional formula. The structure is formal and ceremonial, and it cannot be freely altered without losing its official force. The language reflects institutional power and is used in a context that requires legitimacy and authority.

### **Formal style**

Formal style is used in professional or official situations that demand seriousness and precision (Broderick, 1976). Sentences are grammatically complete, carefully organized, and free from slang or contractions. This style emphasizes clarity, objectivity, and respect. For example “The data indicate that immediate policy revision is necessary.” In here, the sentence is structured clearly and objectively. The vocabulary is precise and technical. There are no informal expressions, which reflects a professional communicative setting such as academic or institutional discourse.

### **Consultative style**

Consultative style appears in semi-formal interactions where two-way communication occurs (Broderick, 1976). It is commonly used in interviews, classroom discussions, or professional conversations. This style allows feedback while maintaining politeness and moderate formality. For Example, “Could you elaborate on your argument so we can better understand your perspective?” In here, the speaker uses a polite question form that invites response. The utterance reflects interaction and cooperation, showing that communication is reciprocal but still professionally structured.

### **Casual style**

Casual style is used in informal conversations among peers or in relaxed social settings (Broderick, 1976). It includes shortened forms, contractions, and spontaneous expressions. The tone is natural and expressive. For Example “Come on, that doesn’t make sense.” In here, the phrase “come on” signals informality and emotional expression. The structure is simple and conversational, reflecting a relaxed communicative environment.

### **Intimate style**

Intimate style is used in very close relationships, such as between family members or close friends (Broderick, 1976). It often relies on shared background knowledge, private vocabulary, and implicit meaning. For example, "You know what I mean." In here, the sentence depends on shared understanding between speaker and hearer. The meaning may be incomplete linguistically, but it is fully understood within the relationship context.

### **Speech Acts**

Speech acts refer to actions performed through language (Searle, 1969). When individuals speak, they do not merely produce sentences with grammatical structures, but at the same time perform meaningful social actions. Through utterances, speakers can assert facts, make commitments, give instructions, express feelings, or influence the behavior of others. Language therefore functions not only as a tool for conveying information but also as a medium through which speakers carry out actions within social interaction. In this perspective, speaking is understood as a form of action in which utterances are used to achieve particular communicative purposes depending on the speaker's intention and the context in which the utterance occurs.

Searle (1969) further explains that speech acts constitute the fundamental unit of linguistic communication because speaking essentially means performing an action. When a person produces an utterance, the speaker is not simply generating a sequence of sounds or words but is also carrying out a particular act governed by a set of rules. These rules are constitutive, meaning they do not only regulate language use but also create the possibility for certain actions to exist through language. An utterance can function as a promise, request, command, or statement because social and linguistic conventions recognize that form of expression as representing a specific action. In pragmatic studies, speech acts are therefore understood as forms of social action realized through language. Their effectiveness depends on factors such as the speaker's intention, the recognition of that intention by the hearer, the authority of the speaker, and the appropriateness of the context. Consequently, speech act theory emphasizes that language should be viewed as a social practice in which meaning emerges through interaction and shared understanding rather than through linguistic structure alone (Searle, 1969).

### **Illocutionary Acts**

Illocutionary acts refer to the intended communicative force or function behind an utterance (Searle, 1963). They concern what a speaker aims to accomplish in saying something, beyond the literal meaning of the words used. In communication, speakers design their utterances with particular intentions, and listeners interpret those utterances by recognizing the

intended force. An utterance can function as a request, command, statement, promise, or expression of feeling depending on the speaker's communicative goal. Therefore, the meaning of an utterance is not limited to its grammatical structure or lexical meaning, but also involves the action that the speaker intends to perform through the utterance. This indicates that understanding an utterance requires attention to the speaker's intention and the context of interaction. Listeners must interpret not only what is said but also what the speaker intends to achieve. As a result, illocutionary acts play an important role in shaping effective communication between participants.

The function of an illocutionary act is strongly influenced by contextual and interpersonal factors in interaction. The same sentence may perform different communicative functions depending on the situation, tone of delivery, and social relationship between participants. For example, an utterance such as "It's quite late" may serve as a simple statement of time, but in another context it may imply a suggestion to end a meeting. This demonstrates that illocutionary force is closely related to the interpretation of speakers and hearers within a particular communicative context. The success of an illocutionary act depends on mutual understanding, shared linguistic conventions, and the appropriateness of the situation in which the utterance occurs. Consequently, the concept of illocutionary acts highlights that meaning in communication is constructed not only through linguistic form but also through intention, recognition, and social interaction between speakers and listeners (Searle, 1963).

### **Assertives**

Assertives are illocutionary acts in which the speaker commits to the truth of a proposition (Searle, 1969). Through assertives, the speaker represents the world as they believe it to be. The primary function of this type is to convey information, describe situations, report events, or state opinions. The direction of fit is words-to-world, meaning that the utterance is intended to correspond with reality. In producing an assertive, the speaker expresses a belief and takes responsibility for the truth value of what is said.

### **Directives**

Directives are illocutionary acts intended to make the hearer perform some action (Searle, 1969). The speaker attempts to influence or control the behavior of the listener through the utterance. The direction of fit is world-to-words, because the speaker wants the world to change in accordance with what is said. The effectiveness of directives depends on contextual factors such as authority, social relationship, and situational appropriateness.

### **Commissives**

Commissives are acts that commit the speaker to a future course of action (Searle, 1969). In this type, the obligation lies with the speaker rather than the hearer. The speaker expresses an intention or willingness to perform an act in the future. Like directives, commissives have a world-to-words direction of fit, as the speaker undertakes to make reality conform to the content of the utterance.

### **Expressives**

Expressives are illocutionary acts that convey the speaker's psychological state or emotional attitude toward a particular situation (Searle, 1969). Their function is not to describe the world or to change it, but to express feelings or evaluations. In this category, there is no clear direction of fit, since the act primarily reveals the speaker's internal state rather than matching or altering external reality.

### **Declarations**

Declarations are illocutionary acts that bring about a change in the external or institutional situation merely by being uttered under appropriate conditions (Searle, 1969). Their success depends on the speaker's recognized authority and established social conventions. In declarations, the utterance itself constitutes the action, demonstrating that language can directly create social reality when supported by institutional power.

### **METHODS**

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the language styles and illocutionary speech acts employed by Piers Morgan in the YouTube talk show *Piers Morgan Uncensored*, particularly in episodes discussing the Israel–Palestine conflict. Sugiyono (2019) states that qualitative research is conducted in natural settings with the researcher as the main instrument to understand social phenomena in depth. According to Sugiyono (2019), the descriptive method is used to analyze data by describing and interpreting the collected data as they are. In this study, the researcher identifies and describes the forms of language styles and the types of illocutionary speech acts used by Piers Morgan in selected episodes of the program. The object of this research is the utterances produced by Piers Morgan during the interviews. The data are taken from seven videos uploaded on the official YouTube channel of the program. These utterances are then transcribed and analyzed based on the theories of language style and illocutionary speech acts. Each utterance is recorded and categorized according to the appropriate language style and type of illocutionary act. The analysis focuses on how these utterances function within the interaction between the host and the interviewees. Furthermore, the sociopragmatic context of the conversation is considered in order to understand the communicative intentions behind the utterances.

The data are taken from seven videos uploaded on the official YouTube channel of the program. These utterances are then transcribed and analyzed based on the theories of language style and illocutionary speech acts. The data were collected through the following steps: (1) determining the research topic related to language style and illocutionary acts in the talk show, (2) conducting preliminary study by reviewing relevant books, journals, and references concerning theories of language style and illocutionary acts, (3) selecting relevant videos from the Israel–Palestine episodes, (4) watching the selected videos carefully, (5) transcribing the utterances produced by Piers Morgan, (6) identifying language styles and illocutionary acts found in the data, (7) classifying the data based on the applied theories, (8) analyzing the data descriptively by examining the characteristics and communicative functions of each utterance, and (9) drawing conclusions based on the findings of the analysis.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Results**

Based on the results of the research, a total of 35 data in the form of utterances produced by Piers Morgan were identified and analyzed. The findings show that Piers Morgan employs several types of language styles and performs different illocutionary acts as part of his communicative strategy in guiding the discussion. The distribution of the identified language styles and illocutionary act types is presented as follows:

Table 1. Types of Language Styles

<b>No</b>	<b>Types of Language Style</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Frozen Style	0	0%
2	Formal Style	5	14,29%
3	Consultative Style	20	57,14%
4	Casual Style	10	28,57%
5	Intimate Style	0	0%

Table 2. Types of Illocutionary Acts

<b>No</b>	<b>Types of Illocutionary Acts</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Assertives	19	38,78%
2	Directives	21	42,86%
3	Commisives	2	14,29%
4	Expressives	7	4,29%
5	Declaratives	0	0%

## Discussion

This section elaborates on the research findings by presenting one example from each type of language style and illocutionary speech act. The analysis shows how these forms are realized in Piers Morgan's utterances and how they function within the context of the talk show.

### Formal Style

#### Data 32

Piers Morgan: **"The circumstances you are currently facing represent a significant humanitarian crisis, the complete scope of which remains challenging to determine."**

Junaid Sultan: "Indeed, it's very difficult. It's something which really hits you..."

("Come With Me To Gaza" NHS Surgeon Appeals For Piers Morgan To Visit Palestine)

The data above is a conversation between Piers Morgan as the interviewer and Junaid Sultan, a vascular surgeon, in an interview discussing the humanitarian conditions in Gaza. In this segment, Piers Morgan addresses the severe situation faced by civilians in Palestine. The purpose of his statement is to emphasize the seriousness of the humanitarian crisis and to create space for the guest to elaborate further on the realities experienced in the conflict area.

The language style used by Piers Morgan in this utterance belongs to the formal style. The choice of words such as "circumstances," "represent a significant humanitarian crisis," and "the complete scope of which remains challenging to determine" reflects an academic and institutional tone that is not typically found in casual conversation. The sentence structure is grammatically complete, carefully constructed, and neutral in tone. By employing formal vocabulary and complex syntactic structure, Piers Morgan presents the issue in an objective and professional manner, consistent with the seriousness of the topic being discussed.

From the perspective of illocutionary acts, the utterance can be categorized as an assertive act. In stating, "The circumstances you are currently facing represent a significant humanitarian crisis, the complete scope of which remains challenging to determine." Piers Morgan conveys an evaluative judgment about the existing situation. He commits himself to the truth of the proposition that the conditions in Gaza constitute a serious humanitarian crisis. The utterance does not function as a request, command, or expression of personal emotion, nor does it attempt to directly influence the listener's actions. Instead, it serves to present information and articulate his assessment of reality, thereby fulfilling the essential function of an assertive illocutionary act.

### **Data 33**

Piers Morgan: **“How should the security risks of entering Gaza under current conditions be assessed, given the dangers faced by journalists?”**

Junaid Sultan: “The security risks should be assessed through verified reports. ...”

(“Come With Me To Gaza” NHS Surgeon Appeals For Piers Morgan To Visit Palestine)

The data above is a conversation between Piers Morgan as the interviewer and Junaid Sultan, a vascular surgeon, discussing the security risks faced by external professionals such as journalists entering Gaza. Piers Morgan’s question is intended to prompt the guest to provide an informed evaluation of the situation based on his direct knowledge of the conditions on the ground.

The language style used by Piers Morgan in this utterance is formal. This is evident in the impersonal and objective tone of the statement. He does not employ first-person pronouns such as “I” or “we,” which keeps the focus on the question rather than his personal opinion or feelings. The sentence is complete and well-structured, resembling an analytical question typically used in formal forums or official discussions. The phrase “How should the security risks be assessed” reflects a neutral, evaluative approach, rather than one based on personal experience or subjective opinion. Additionally, “the dangers faced by journalists” is presented as a general, factual condition rather than an emotional observation. Overall, the word choice and sentence construction indicate a formal, objective style rather than casual conversation.

From the perspective of illocutionary acts, this utterance can be classified as a directive. Although expressed in a formal and indirect manner, Piers Morgan’s goal is to elicit an action from the listener, in this case, to provide an assessment or explanation regarding security risks in Gaza. The question “How should the security risks of entering Gaza under current conditions be assessed, given the dangers faced by journalists?” functions to guide the interlocutor toward offering information and professional evaluation based on his knowledge and experience, demonstrating the characteristic feature of a directive illocutionary act.

### **Consultative Style**

#### **Data 2**

Piers Morgan: **“Would you say you feel sad about the loss of children and women in Gaza and especially Israel?”**

Emily Austin: “I am. Yes. Absolutely yes. ...”

(Israel-Hamas War: “I Refuse To Talk To Genocide Deniers!” Piers Morgan Debates Palestine With Panel)

The data above is a conversation between Piers Morgan as the interviewer and Emily Austin as the guest, who is known as a pro-Israel activist. The context of this interaction is a panel discussion addressing the

Israel–Palestine conflict and the humanitarian impact of the war. In this segment, Piers Morgan raises an emotional question concerning the suffering of civilians, particularly children and women who became victims of the conflict, with emphasis on Israel. The question is designed to explore Emily’s emotional stance regarding the casualties.

The utterance produced by Piers Morgan belongs to the consultative language style. The question “Would you say you feel sad about the loss of children and women in Gaza and especially Israel?” is delivered in a polite and structured manner, characteristic of semi-formal interaction between interviewer and guest. The use of the modal “Would you say” softens the question and creates space for the guest to respond freely, while still guiding the direction of the discussion. This style reflects a professional interview setting in which the speaker maintains formality but encourages active participation from the interlocutor.

In terms of illocutionary function, the utterance represents a directive act. Although grammatically formed as a question, it functions to prompt the hearer to express her feelings explicitly. The directive force is not coercive, but it directs the guest toward providing a particular type of response, namely, an expression of empathy. Through this strategy, Piers Morgan attempts to frame the discussion around humanitarian concern and to elicit a clear emotional position from the guest regarding the deaths of civilians in the conflict. This type of questioning encourages the guest to respond directly to the moral dimension of the issue. It also places the guest in a position where a clear stance is expected. As a result, the utterance guides the direction of the conversation toward a more focused response.

### **Data 8**

Piers Morgan: **“Okay, I will focus on understanding the broader context with you so the discussion remains grounded in what actually happened in Palestine perspective.”**

Omar Baddar: “Yes, it is important. There are decades of occupation. ...”

(Israel-Hamas War: "IDF Are The Bigger Terrorist Group!" Piers Morgan Debates Panel Over Palestine)

The data above is a conversation between Piers Morgan, acting as the interviewer, and Omar Baddar, a political analyst supporting the Palestinian perspective regarding Hamas actions and the casualties resulting from the conflict. Piers Morgan’s statement aims to set the focus of the discussion, emphasizing the importance of understanding the broader context of the situation in Palestine.

The language style employed by Piers Morgan in this utterance is consultative. This is evident in the semi-formal tone and structured phrasing of the statement. The sentence “I will focus on understanding the broader context with you so the discussion remains grounded” shows that Piers seeks to establish an open, two-way interaction, allowing the interlocutor to engage and respond. The phrasing is polite, clear, and

professional, reflecting the characteristics of consultative style where interaction is collaborative and informative rather than purely authoritative or casual.

From an illocutionary perspective, this utterance can be classified as a commissive act. The use of “I will” signals a commitment or promise by the speaker to act in a certain way during the conversation. Here, Piers Morgan commits to focusing on the broader context and ensuring that the discussion remains grounded in factual perspective regarding Palestine. This self-binding action demonstrates the key feature of a commissive illocutionary act, where the speaker undertakes a responsibility or obligation through their utterance.

### **Casual style**

#### **Data 30**

Piers Morgan: **“So you want Palestinians out of Gaza? You agree with Smotrich?”**

Shabbos Kestenbaum: “Absolutely not. And I'm very proud of the fact that when I was living in New York City, (..)”

(Unbelievably EVIL!” Israel Unleashes ‘Barbarity’ In Gaza)

The conversation above occurs between Piers Morgan, acting as the interviewer, and Shabbos Kestenbaum, a Jewish activist in the U.S. Piers responds to Kestenbaum’s position on the Gaza conflict by linking it to a statement from Israeli Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich, who suggested that Palestinians should leave Gaza. Piers asks this question to prompt Kestenbaum to clarify whether he aligns with Smotrich’s controversial view.

The language style Piers uses in this instance is casual. The utterance “So you want Palestinians out of Gaza? You agree with Smotrich?” resembles everyday spoken language rather than formal speech. It lacks complete formal structures such as “Do you think that...” or “Is it your opinion that...,” making it sound direct and concise. The use of “So” at the beginning functions as an informal conversational link, and the second question is short and abrupt, encouraging a quick response. This casual style reflects Piers Morgan’s emotional engagement and his challenge to the interviewee regarding the sensitive topic of Palestinian displacement. It also creates a more direct conversational atmosphere during the interview. Such language allows the host to emphasize the controversial nature of the issue being discussed.

From an illocutionary perspective, Piers’s utterances are directive. Both questions serve to prompt Kestenbaum to provide a clear and definitive answer. Rather than simply requesting factual information, Piers uses the questions to guide the interviewee toward explicitly stating his position as a pro-Israel activist, ensuring a direct and unambiguous response. The directive function is evident in the way Piers frames his questions to steer the conversation toward revealing the interviewee’s stance.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of Piers Morgan's utterances in the program Piers Morgan Uncensored, three language styles were identified: consultative, casual, and formal. Among the 35 utterances analyzed, consultative language was the most frequent, appearing in 20 instances (57.14%), followed by casual language in 10 data (28.57%), and formal language in 5 data (14.29%).

Regarding illocutionary speech acts, four types were observed in Piers Morgan's utterances: directive, assertive, expressive, and commissive. Out of 49 data of illocutionary acts, directive acts were the most common with 21 data (42.86%), assertive acts appeared in 19 data (38.78%), expressive acts occurred in 7 data (14.29%), and commissive acts were found in 2 data (4.08%). These findings indicate that Piers Morgan predominantly uses consultative language and directive speech acts, reflecting his role in guiding discussions and eliciting responses during interviews.

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