
ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS REALIZED IN ANGELINA JOLIE' SPEECH "EQUALITY FOR WOMEN"

Oleh

Indah Nofitasari¹, Dyah Nugrahani², Entika Fani Prastikawati³

^{1,2,3}English Department, Universitas PGRI Semarang

E-mail: ¹indahnofita16nov@gmail.com, ²dyahnugrahani@upgris.ac.id,
³entikafani@upgris.ac.id

Article History:

Received: 16-01-2023

Revised: 27-01-2023

Accepted: 06-02-2023

Keywords:

*Illocutionary acts,
Speech acts, Angelina
Jolie' speech*

Abstract: *The purpose of this research is to find out what kind of illocutionary act that found in Angelina Jolie's speech video and what is the frequent type of illocutionary act that used by Angelina Jolie on her speech "Equality for Women". Descriptive qualitative method was used to investigate and describe Illocutionary Act of Angelina Jolie's Speech: Equality for Women. The data of this study collected by analyzing the data from the video of Angelina Jolie's speech entitled "Equality for Women". From this study the researchers found that there are several kind of illocutionary act that used by Angelina Jolie on her speech such as declarative (3,1%), commissive (14%), directive (9,3%), expressive (18,7%), and representative (54,6%). The most frequent type of illocutionary act that Angelina Jolie used is representative with 35 data (54,6%). From the finding, it can be seen that the most frequent of illocutionary act found in Angelina Jolie speech video "Equality for Woman" was representative type. Angelina as a UN Defense emphasized reports and real facts about issues and case of gender equality that was happened around the world. By delivering this speech, Angelina Jolie provided a real overview about gender equality cases and issues. In line with the issues stated by Angelina, she expects that people will be more aware of gender equality and what they can do as a form of their contribution in helping realise the goals of the UN and people can better understand their rights in the future.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the primary means through which humans transmit their thoughts and feelings to one another. It plays a pivotal role in social interactions. Interaction between two people that results in mutual comprehension is called communication. Having a firm grasp on the message at hand is crucial. The end objective of every communication effort should be the successful transmission of intended messages from communicator to recipient. One theory that discusses the meaning of communication is pragmatics. According to Mono (2018) As a component of linguistics, pragmatics focuses on the relationship between language and speech context. In principle, we are free to speak whatever we choose. In daily

life, we are constrained in our speech by a variety of social norms that we adhere to (usually subconsciously). Meanwhile, in pragmatics the theory will discuss several related topics such as politeness strategies, politeness principle, implicature, speech act, deixis, and so forth. One of the topics discussed is the speech act. According to Yule, (2020) speech acts are acts that are performed via utterances.

The sub-discipline of pragmatics known as speech acts examines the ways in which words are utilized to accomplish tasks other than conveying information. Many philosophers and linguists investigate this hypothesis in an effort to comprehend the nature of language. One of the best parts of learning about speech act theory, at least from my purely subjective point of view, is being reminded over and over again of the wide range of things people really say and do to one another (Kemmerling, 2002). On the other hand, when we communicate, we not only talk but also make movements that affect the other person. According to Searle (1979) cited in Altikriti (2011) there are 5 types of speech acts, namely assertive, expressive, declarations, directives, and commissives. In the book *How to do things with words*, Austin (1962) in Dylgjeri (2017) tell us about speech act theory in the literature. These two philosophies say that there are three theories of speech acts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary acts are the basic productions of an utterance, consisting of all its verbal, social, and rhetorical meanings Yule, (1996). While according to Sesanti, (2021) illocutionary acts are saying utterances in a certain manner or with a particular attitude, mood, or emotion with a specific purpose such as greeting, welcoming, thanking, apologizing, cursing, promising, ordering, suggesting, and others. Then the last one is perlocutionary act. Last but not least, we have the perlocutionary act. It's a statement that was made with the goal of provoking a certain response. The act of pronouncing the statement has perlocutionary impacts on the listener, and these effects are context-dependent (Rismayanti, 2021). In this present study, the researchers limits the theory only to illocutionary acts.

The United Nation is the most recognized international organization in the world and is the largest international organization. This organization aims to maintain peace and create international security, establish international cooperation, strengthen relations between nations, and become a benchmark for the actions of nations. One of the campaigns being carried out by the United Nation is gender equality for women.

In the gender equality campaign carried out by the United Nation, many activists joins to convey their opinions to the public, so that it is hoped that public awareness about gender equality can increase. One of the activists who participated in this campaign is Angelina Jolie. She is one of the international artists who actively voice gender equality. In her speech by title *Equality for Women*, Angelina Jolie discussed the situation when women are peacekeepers.

As the result, the main reason why the researcher chooses this title is that the researcher wants to explore the meaning of each utterance and type of speech act contained in the video of Angelina Jolie in the UN Defence Peacekeeping Ministerial entitled "Equality for Women". This current research is focusing on a main statement of the problem "what are illocutionary act realized in Angelina Jolie' speech: Equality for Women?".

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher found some previous studies related to this research. The first study by Maulidiyah et al., (2021). In this article, they used a descriptive qualitative approach to uncover what illocutionary speech acts were performed by Sherly Annavita and the purpose of each speech act. The next previous study by Sesanti et al., (2021). In this study, the researcher wants to find what kind of illocutionary that used in Anies Baswedan's speech video. This study used a descriptive qualitative method and, the writer analyses the video using Searle's theory. The researcher obtained the data from Anies Baswedan in Mayoral Meeting Cities Against Covid-19 Global Summit 2020 with the clauses as the data analysis.

The next is study by Damayanti (2020) that investigated the illocutionary act used in making advertisement slogans and to find out the contribution of the illocutionary act used in making slogans to teach Pragmatic. In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. This study was done by downloading video of cosmetics slogan especially 7 popular English make up brand slogans in the UK from YouTube, then transcribing the video, and analyse by Yule theory. The last previous study by Saputro, (2015). The goal of this research is to find what types of illocutionary acts that used in Joko Widodo's speeches and what the possible perlocutionary effects of performing the dominant illocutionary acts are. This study utilized the two speech acts theory of Austin and Searle. The Data is taken from two speeches of Joko Widodo, in APEC CEO summit 2014 forum held in November 10, 2014 in Tiongkok. Meanwhile, the second speech was delivered in World Economic Forum on East Asia held from 19- 21 April 2015 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

From the previous research above, it is clear that the study has related to each other. The similarity of those studies explains about illocutionary acts of some figures or brand slogans. This study has differed from the previous studies because this study focuses in the meaning of each utterance and type of speech act contained in the video of Angelina Jolie in the UN Defence Peacekeeping Ministerial. The purpose of this studies are to find out the kinds of illocutionary acts that were used in the video of Angelina Jolie's speech entitled Equality for Women and also find out the frequent type of illocutionary act found in the video of Angelina Jolie's speech.

Language can also be used to convey an argument that can be contained in the text and speech Wardhaugh & Fuller, (2015). Speech acts are one branch of pragmatics. Speech act is a central form in the pragmatic with coverage of broader semantic context in communication. A speech act is an action that performs through language. Based on Yule, (2020) states that a speech act is an action performed by utterances. He also gives specific labels for it such as complaint, invitation, apology, compliment, request, and promise. In addition, Isihara & Cohen, (2012) speech acts are the methods in which individuals perform particular social functions while speaking, such as apologizing, griping, requesting, declining items or invitations, complimenting, or thanking. Furthermore, speech act is an utterance that directly and indirectly asks others to act on or do something like order, invite, offer, disallow, and so on. Speech act and speech event are two symptoms which connected in one process that is communication process Chaer, (2009). In the book "How to do things with words" Austin, (1962) and Searle, (1979) tell us about speech act theory in the literature. These two philosophies say that there are three theories of speech acts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

Illocutionary acts are saying utterances in a certain manner or with a particular attitude, mood, or emotion with a specific purpose such as greeting, welcoming, thanking,

apologizing, cursing, promising, ordering, suggesting, and others. According to Leech, (2016), the illocutionary act is performing the act of saying something. Besides its function is to say or to inform something, the function also to do something Bangun, (2017). In general, illocutionary acts have a definition that can be interpreted as the implied meaning of a word or statement Wardana, (2019).

Searle, (1979) divided the illocutionary acts into five categories, consist of declarative, commissive, directive, expressive, and representative. Those categories are elaborated as follows:

1. Declarative

Based on Yule, (2020) declarative is the kind of illocutionary act that changes the world with people's utterances. Wardana (2019) added it is the kind of speech utterances that connect content with fact. The words that can be shown in this type are deciding, confirming, labeling, declaring, marrying, naming, resigning and so on.

2. Commissive

Based on Yule, (2020) commission is defined as a type of illocutionary act that binds the speaker to some future action. This type of illocutionary act usually uses performative verbs such as vowing, planning, refusing, convincing, promising, swearing, threatening and so forth.

3. Directive

Based on Yule, (2020) directive is the illocutionary act in which the speaker tries to get the listener to do something. It usually appears with some performative verbs, such as asking, challenging, commanding, inviting, forbidding, requesting, warning, suggestion, advising, ordering and so on.

Based on the function, directive speech acts are divided into five types. Those are ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending, inviting, suggestion, and forbidding.

4. Expressive

According to Fitriyani & Andayani, (2016), expressive language has the function to deliver the expression message from the speaker to the hearer. It is used to express desire, emotion, or the sender's feelings toward something that happened to him/her.

According to Wardana (2019) based on the function, expressive speech acts are divided into five types. Those are greeting, thanking, welcoming, apologizing, and commanding.

5. Representative

Based on Kreidler, (2002) Representative Illocutionary acts are related to the facts to provide information. According to Wardana (2019) Based on the function, representative speech acts are divided into ten types. Those are informing, assertive, stating, believe, boasting, truth, report, announcing, concluding, and insisting.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research used descriptive qualitative research because the goal is to described the kind of illocutionary acts used in Angelina Jolie's Speech. According to Moleong (2017) Descriptive qualitative research is research in the form of words or study framework as the final output and carried out by understanding phenomena that occur in the research subject.

It means that because the goal of behavioural sciences is to identify the fundamental causes of human behaviour, qualitative research is especially important in these fields. According to Nurmallasari & Apsari (2014) qualitative descriptive studies is the least encumbered studies, compares to other qualitative approaches, by a pre-existing theoretical or philosophical commitment. It means this research will display the description about the content of this research and it does not calculate the data of this research. In this study, the researcher used Searle's theory to identify the utterances in Angelina Jolie's speech entitled "Equality for Women".

The data used in the research was the video of Angelina Jolie's speech entitled "Equality for Women". In conducted this research, the unit of analysis of this study was every clause in utterances of the data. The researcher downloaded the data from YouTube entitled "ENGLISH SPEECH | ANGELINA JOLIE: Equality for Women (English Subtitles)". The video had 14 minutes and 59 seconds. The video presented in English.

The researcher collected and got the data by using some steps. The researcher opened the YouTube page, and then the researcher look for the video that was needed by wrote in the search panel with the keyword Angelina Jolie speech. The researcher downloaded the video <https://youtu.be/sjfKL5vYThs> from YouTube. The researcher watched and listened to the video to understand the utterances produced by the speaker. The researcher transcribed all of the sentences from the video.

After collected the data, the researcher analysed the data used the descriptive qualitative method. According to Miles (1994), there were three stages of analyzed the data such as data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. In the data reduction, the researchers sorted many Angelina Jolie videos that were shown and focused on video speeches about equality for women at the UN Defense Peacekeeping Ministerial. In this study, the researcher listened and understands every sentence uttered by Angelina Jolie in her speech video about equality for women at the UN Defense Peacekeeping Ministerial. After that the researchers wrote each sentence of the speech and transcribed it. Data displays organize, summarize and collect information. Presentation of data in qualitative research involved taking reduces but regular data in the form of summarized and gathered information. There were many ways to display data such as graphs, charts, networks, diagrams, maps, matrices, etc. Miles (1994), a model of qualitative data analysis, data display was an element or rate. In this study, the researcher presented the findings from the analysis in the form of a descriptive table that displayed the classification of illocutionary acts found in the Angelina Jolie equality for women speech video. Drawing conclusions required taking a step back to explore what the studied data represent and to evaluate their implications for the problems under consideration. Drawing conclusions is the last analytical activity in the analysis process. It was the core in data analysis, this step is important to concluded and verified. After the researcher got the results of the analysis, the researcher drew conclusions from the findings.

Diagram 1. Three stages of analyzed the data Miles, (1994).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, there were five kinds of illocutionary acts found in Angelina Jolie's speech "Equality for Women"; declarative, commissive, directive, expressive, and representative.

Table 1. The total of Illocutionary act in the Angelina Speech video "Equality for Woman"

Kind of Illocutionary Act	Total	Percentage
Declarative	2	3,1%
Commissive	9	14%
Directive	6	9,3%
Expressive	12	18,7%
Representative	35	54,6%

There were 64 data found from Angelina Jolie's speech "Equality for Women" in the UN Defence Peacekeeping Ministerial. From this research, the researcher found 5 types of illocutionary acts found in the data. From 64 data, 2 data were found for declarative (3,1%), 9 data for commissive (14%), 6 data for directive (9,3%), 12 data for expressive (18,7%), and 35 data for representative (54,6%).

Furthermore, a detailed explanation of data analysis is formulated as follows:

a. Declarative

1) Labelling

Excerpt 1

3/64: "I am a patriot"

This sentence is categorised as declarative illocutionary act labelling. The word "I am a patriot" here has a meaning that Angelina Jolie is labelling herself as a patriot.

b. Commissive

According to Searle (1979), Commissives are illocutionary acts with the intent to bind the speaker (again, to varying degrees) to a future action..

1) Planning

Excerpt 3

6/64: "It is how we avoid the need to send men and women of our militaries to fight and sacrifice overseas"

The preceding statement is an example of commissive illocutionary planning; its purpose is to inform listeners about a United Nations initiative to keep troops from having to resort to violence.

2) Convincing

Excerpt 4

35/64: "We will remain stuck in a cycle of violence and conflict"

This statement was made in an effort to convince listeners of the dire consequences of inaction on the issue of women's rights, and as such, it may be categorized as an example of commissive illocution.

3) Promising

Excerpt 7

51/64: "New actions by your governments in all these areas can make a huge difference."

The above clause is an example of a commissive illocutionary deed of promise. The preceding statement is part of a larger promise to the public that drastic change would occur if the government takes action.

c. Directive

According to Searle (1979), directives are determinates of the determinable which contains attempts to convince the listener to act in a certain way, and these attempts might range in intensity..

1) Inviting

Excerpt 8

18/64: "Young people in particular feel inspired to join the effort to improve them to join the men and women in the arena to paraphrase president Roosevelt"

The preceding sentence is an example of an illocutionary invitation with a commanding tone. We use the word "join" as an invitation for the youth to take part in the action..

2) Asking

Excerpt 9

22/64: "I ask you to take time to consider this question from the perspective of women"

The aforementioned statement is an example of an illocutionary request with imperative tone. By using the phrase "I ask," Angelina Jolie indicates that she wants everyone in attendance to give some serious consideration to the topic at hand.

3) Suggestion

Excerpt 10

25/64: "Foreign minister and diplomats would be women"

The preceding statement is an example of a suggestive illocutionary command. The use of the term "would" implies that it is being suggested that women would have positions of diplomatic and foreign ministerial power in the future.

4) Warning

Excerpt 12

47/64: "Anyone who commits violations will not be tolerated and will be investigated and prosecuted without exception"

The aforementioned statement might be understood as a form of warning illocution. As a warning that no one will be tolerated if they break the rules, the statement was made in that context.

5) Forbidding

Excerpt 13

50/64: "We cannot call for more women to serve"

This statement is an example of an illocutionary act of prohibition, which is a type of directive illocution. The statement was likely made in an effort to discourage the recruitment of further female servants. Angelina thinks that by using the statement "we cannot," she will be the last woman ever summoned to active service, and this wish is implicit in her choice of words.

d. Expressive

According to Searle (1979), the illocutionary goal of this category is to convey a certain emotional stance toward a given set of circumstances (as defined by the propositional content).

1) Happy

Excerpt 14

2/64: "I am very proud to speak here as an American"

The preceding clause can be viewed as an illocutionary act of happiness. Angelina Jolie is glad to be an American and to serve her nation, as expressed by her "extremely proud" statement.

2) Liking

Excerpt 15

4/64: "I love my country and want to see it thrive"

The sentence above is classified as an expressive illocutionary act of liking. It can be seen by the word "I love" which means that Angelina likes her country.

3) Uncomfortable

Excerpt 16

8/64: "No matter how desperate their struggle"

The sentence above is classified as an expressive illocutionary act of uncomfortable. It can be seen by the word "desperate" which shows an uncomfortable feeling.

4) Appreciating

Excerpt 18

19/64: "I want to express my respect for men and women who serve as peacekeepers, and for those who have been killed or injured"

The sentence above is classified as an expressive illocutionary act of appreciating. It can be seen in the word "my respect" which means that Angelina wants to appreciate women and men who have served as peacekeepers.

5) Condoling

Excerpt 19

32/64: "Worse still we see impunity for crimes committed against women and girls during conflict, or when women human right defenders are attacked, or killed, or imprisoned"

The above clause is an example of a condoling illocution. It's clear from her use of the phrase "worse yet" that Angelina is saddened by what happened.

6) Amazed

Excerpt 20

23/64: "Around the world there are countless examples of women rising, taking leadership, taking their destiny into their own hands, inspiring us all"

The utterance above is classified as an expressive illocutionary act of amazed. This can be seen in the word "inspiring us" which means that what they have done amazes Angelina and the attendance.

7) Thanking

Excerpt 23

64/64: "Thank you very much"

Referring to Angelina Jolie's facial expression after delivering her UN defense peacekeeping ministerial statement, the above sentence has been taken out of context. The use of the term "thank you" in the sentence marks it as an illocutionary expression of gratitude.

e. Representative

1) Informing

Excerpt 24

1/64: "This is the third UN Defence Peacekeeping Ministerial I have attended, but first on my home soil"

As such, the aforementioned statement is categorized as an illocutionary example of informative speech. Angelina was attempting to let everyone know that this was her third time attending the UN Defence Peacekeeping Ministerial, but her first time doing so on American territory when she made the aforementioned remark.

2) Believe

Excerpt 27

5/64: "I also believe that America is part of the international community"

The context of the utterance above is Angelina believes that her country is a part of the international community. It can be seen in the word "I believe" which makes the utterance above as a representative illocutionary act of believe.

3) Announcing

Excerpt 29

7/64: "The UN was set up for the purpose as a way of resolving differences peacefully, supporting each other's prosperity, and extending universal rights and freedoms"

The utterance above is classified as a representative illocutionary act of announcing. The context of the utterance above is Angelina announcing the purpose of the UN.

4) Stating

Excerpt 31

9/64: "In fact, our support should be strongest where rights are threatened the most"

The utterance above is classified as a representative illocutionary act of stating a fact. The context of the utterance is about Angelina telling that the most threatened the rights is the strongest the support should be. It can be seen on the word "in fact" which shows if the utterance is stating a fact.

5) Report

Excerpt 34

13/64: "Today there are over 65 million people displaced, and the number is rising"

The utterance above is categorised as a representative illocutionary act of report. The context of the utterance is Angelina told the audience the report from the data owned by the UN about displaced people.

6) Truth

Excerpt 37

24/64: "But women and girls are still the majority of the victims of war"

The utterance above is categorised as a representative illocutionary act of truth. The context of the utterance is Angelina telling that the truth is women and girls are the majority victim of the war.

7) Concluding

Excerpt 39

39/64: "When we are at our best, doing what we are called to do, we all share the exact same goals"

The utterance above is categorised as a representative illocutionary act of concluding. The context of the utterance is according to Angelina that when we are at our best we have the same goals.

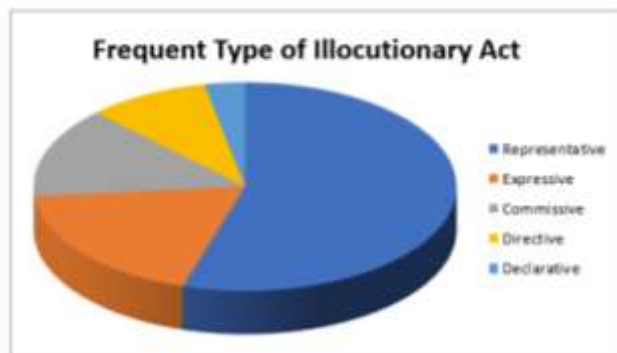


Diagram 2. The frequent type of illocutionary act found in the video of Angelina Jolie's speech "Equality for Women"

From the diagram above, it can be seen that the number of frequent types of illocutionary acts found in the video of Angelina Jolie's speech in the UN Defences Peacekeeping Ministerial, is representative with total data found is 35 (54,6%). This could happen because the data studied showed Angelina Jolie's statement regarding gender equality for women.

This current research is intended to find out the illocutionary acts in the video of Angelina Jolie' speech "Equality for Women". Based on the finding, representative was used by Angelina Jolie to convey the message of gender equality by reporting some factual data. She expected that the listeners got her idea of being peace keeper for women. In fact, for EFL students this speech can be interesting topic in their English learning. However, the EFL students must pay attention carefully on every sentence that Angelina Jolie produced due to the use of illocutionary acts. In order to avoid misconceptions in talks, it is crucial for listeners to grasp the speaker's intended meaning (Yule, 2020). Meanwhile, EFL students have a hard time grasping speech actions, especially illocutionary acts. This is due to the fact that English is not their first language and that speech actions have nuanced meanings, idiomatic idioms, and cultural conventions that can be presented differently depending on the setting in which they are spoken. Therefore, EFL students need to have a clear comprehension of their native language skills and know which ones may be appropriately transferred to another language. When it comes to English, there are certain statements whose meanings must be inferred.

Representative was mostly used because Angelina Jolie did speech and she seemed to give the fact through several ways such as, informing, stating, announcing, reporting, and believing. Moreover, Angelina used that type in order to convey her speech clearly and can be understood easily by the audience or attendance. As mentioned by (Roberts, 2018) the used of representative helped the speaker to convey the fact of an event through reporting some factual data.

CONCLUSION

The present study aimed to find out the type of illocutionary found in Angelina Jolie Speech Video "Equality for Woman" and the most frequent illocutionary act found in Angelina Jolie Speech Video "Equality for Woman". The researcher focused on analysed the type of illocutionary that were used by Angelina Jolie in her speech. Based on the analysis of the illocutionary act on Angelina Jolie's speech in the UN Defence Peacekeeping Ministerial entitled "Equality for Women" the researcher found several types of illocutionary acts in Angelina Jolie's speech.

From the analysis, the result showed that there were 64 data of illocutionary act found by the researcher. Those data are categorised into 5 types of illocutionary act. Those data were representative, expressive, commissive, directive, and declarative. The representative was the most frequent type that appeared because the researcher give an attention to every sentences that delivered by Angelina Jolie. It is cleared that most of the sentences shows an action of telling people about the information by stating a fact, reporting, and announcing about gender equality and the current position of women in the eyes of the world, and what their rights are. Meaning that Angelina Jolie wants to urging the world to support gender equality to promote world peace by revealing facts about the struggle of women to gain recognition and equality from all over the world. For that reason, she used representative to deliver her speech.

REFERENCES

- [1] Altikriti, S. F. (2011). Speech act analysis to short stories. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 2(6), 1374.
- [2] Austin, J. L. (1962). *Speech acts*. Oxford.
- [3] Bangun, T. A., Daulay, S., & Saragi, D. (2017). An analysis of the illocutionary act in indonesia's meme comics at social media and its advantages as reading materials for senior high school. *Britisih Journal of English Linguistics*, 5(4), 64–77.
- [4] Chaer, A. (2009). *Sintaksis bahasa Indonesia: pendekatan proses*. Rineka Cipta.
- [5] Damayanti, L. K. (2020). Illocutionary Act Used in Popular Make Up Slogan. *Universitas PGRI Semarang*. Retrieved from [Http://Library. Upgris. Ac. Id/Filedoc/Fulltext/Usucc673Lucky% 20Kristina% 20Damayanti. Pd F](Http://Library.Upgris.Ac.Id/Filedoc/Fulltext/Usucc673Lucky%20Kristina%20Damayanti.PdF).
- [6] Dylgjeri, A. (2017). Analysis of speech acts in political speeches. *European Journal of Social Sciences Studies*.
- [7] Fitriyani, N. H., & Andayani, S. (2016). Expressive Speech Acts of Ethnic Papuan in Surakarta. *ISQAE 20165 Internatinal Seminar on Quality & Affordable*, 464.
- [8] Isihara, N., & Cohen, A. (2012). Teaching and Learning Pragmatics. In *ELT Journal* (Vol. 66, Issue 1). <https://doi.org/10.1093/elt/ccr070>
- [9] Kemmerling, A. (2002). Expressing an intentional state. In *Speech acts, mind, and social reality* (pp. 83–91). Springer.
- [10] Kreidler, C. (2002). *Introducing english semantics*. Routledge.
- [11] Leech, G. N. (2016). *Principles of pragmatics*. Routledge.
- [12] Maulidiyah, L., Hidayat, D. N., Alek, A., & Defianty, M. (2021). the Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used By Sherly Annavita in Indonesia Lawyers Club. *Journal of Languages and Language Teaching*, 9(1), 53. <https://doi.org/10.33394/jollt.v9i1.3280>
- [13] Miles, M. A. (1994). Miles and Huberman (1994)- Chapter 4.pdf. In *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*.
- [14] Moleong, L. J. (2017). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Edisi Revisi). In *PT. Remaja Rosda Karya*.
- [15] Mono, U., Putri, D. M., & Putri, L. A. (2018). Pragmatic Presupposition in Waspada Daily Articles. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences*, 1(3), 7–12.
- [16] Nurmallasari, M., & Apsari, Y. (2014). Improving Students' Participation in Speaking. *Ain Shams University Women's College Curricula and Methods of Teaching Departement*, 1(September), 1–254.
- [17] Rismayanti, H., & Anggraeni, D. (2021). *The Analysis of Locutionary Act , Illocutionary Act , and Perlocutionary act in Five Feet Apart Movie Herland Franley Manalu*. 1(2), 138–149.
- [18] Roberts, C. (2018). speech acts in discourse context. *New work on speech acts*, 317.
- [19] Saputro, E. P. N. (2015). The analysis of illocutionary acts of Jokowi's speeches. *Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University*.
- [20] Searle, J. R. (1979). *Expression and meaning: Studies in the theory of speech acts*. Cambridge University Press.
- [21] Sesanti, D. A., Prastikawati, E. F., & Setyorini, A. (2021). Illocutionary Acts on Anies Baswedan's Speech in Mayoral Meeting Cities Against Covid-19 Global Summit 2020. *SALEE: Study of Applied Linguistics and English Education*, 2(2), 105–118.

<https://doi.org/10.35961/salee.v2i02.251>

- [22] Wardana, M. K., Roy, S., & Ariska, J. (2019). Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's Speech. *International Journal of Cultural and Art Studies*, 3(1), 40–46.
- [23] Wardhaugh, Ronald, & Fuller, J. (2015). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Seventh Ed, Vol. 148). Wiley Blackwell.
- [24] Yule, G. (2020). *The study of language*. Cambridge university press.
- [25] Yule, G., & Widdowson, H. G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford university press.

HALAMAN INI SENGAJA DIKOSONGKAN