THE UNIQUE OF SPEECH ACTS USED IN SONG LYRICS OF TAYLOR SWIFT IN THE THEME OF LIFE LESSONS

Dila Maya Titian Gawa[1]
Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia[1]
e-mail: dila.20047@mhs.unesa.ac.id[1]

Ahmad Munir[2]
Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia[2]
e-mail: ahmadmunir@unesa.ac.id[2]

Slamet Setiawan[3]
Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia[3]
e-mail: slametsetiawan@unesa.ac.id[3]

Abstract

Illocutionary act is performed in saying something, and includes acts such as betting, promising, denying, stating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering and requesting. This study aimed to analyze illocutionary act and function of illocutionary act in the three-song lyric of Taylor Swift that have the same theme, that is life lessons. After the data is being collected, the data is analyzed based on the theory of illocutionary act by Searle (1996) and function of illocutionary acts by Leech (1983). The study shows that there are four categories of illocutionary acts that found from the three songs of Taylor Swift. Those are representatives, directives, commissive and expressive. Representative act was found as the most dominant categories of illocutionary act with 67 data (70,52%), followed by directives with 16 data (16,84%), commissive with 10 data (10,52%) and expressive with 2 data (2,1%). Moreover, there are four types of function of illocutionary acts found in the song lyrics of Taylor Swift. There are Collaborative, conflictive, competitive and convivial. Collaborative was the most dominant function of illocutionary act with 16 data (69,56%) followed by conflictive with 5 data (21,73%), competitive with 1 data (4,34%) and convivial with 1 data (4,34%). Lastly, speech act used in ELT has some implication for the student's skill.

Keywords: *Speech Act, Illocutionary Acts, Song Lyrics.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is an instrument for human communication. According to (Ihsan, 2011) language is at the heart of all things human...it's vehicle for literature and poetry ... Language is not just part of us; language defines us". In other words, language is the main characteristic of human being as the highest creature in the world and as a part of socialization and used to add our horizon about everything including literature. Communication is the way of living creature to connect with one another in order to share or exchange information. Communication can be realized in various forms, using language is one of them. When people using language to communicate, there are certain intentions and messages that are expected to be transferred and understood by the recipient. People perform speech acts when they use language. Thus typically when a person employs a language, a central question is what speech act(s) did he or she intend to perform. Therefore, speech act theory will be discussed furthermore.

Speech act theory attempts to explain how speakers use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers infer intended meaning from what is said. When the speakers utter something, then the hearers afford to catch the meanings produced by the speakers. It can even cause misunderstanding when the hearers fail to process the intended

Journal BASIS

meanings from the speakers. Furthermore, the speakers have something in their mind in which they expect the hearers to do so, but in some cases the speakers‟ expectation is not the same as what the hearers understand. Furthermore, those intended meanings affect the hearers to react, act, and do something. The domain of speech acts is then focused on the intended meanings or illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts is a part of speech act.

Speech act theory attempts to explain how speakers use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers infer intended meaning from what is said. According to (Hutajulu & Herman, 2019) stated that speech acts is an utterance to explain how speaker use language to accomplish intended actions and how the hearers infer intended meaning from what is said. When the speakers utter something, then the hearers afford to catch the meanings produced by the speakers. It can even cause misunderstanding when the hearers fail to process the intended meanings from the speakers. Therefore, the speakers have something in their mind in which they expect the hearers to do so, but in some cases the speakers' expectation is not the same as what the hearers understand. Utterances are intended by the speaker for the listener to know the purpose of the speaker. The speaker produces the utterances to convey that purpose to the listener.

There are certain functions in producing the utterances that are uttered by the speakers. Therefore, humans always do actions in producing the utterance. Speech act is human action by language which having certain functions. According to Searle, there are five categories of speech acts. They are representatives, directives, commissive, expressive and declarations. Speech acts try to discuss how any lyrics are produced by speakers so that they have intended meanings which should be comprehended by hearers not

only explicitly but also implicitly. Furthermore, those intended meanings affect the hearers to react, act, and do something. The domain of speech acts is then focused on the intended meanings or illocutionary acts. Some researchers have conducted the study about the use of speech act theory. First previous study is done by (Wulandari, 2014) that identify the types of speech act and describing the functions of each type of the speech on Facebook status.

The second previous study is done by (Sembiring & Ambalegin, 2019) that aim to find out the types and the function of context of illocutionary act on Aladdin movie. The third previous study is done by (Pardede & Herman, 2020) that investigate the speech act between seller and buyers. Those studies have told us about the use and influence of speech act theory in real life conversation and social media. But the illocutionary and its functions in song has not been studied yet. Based on the research background above, there are three research questions that will be discussed: (1) What are the types of illocutionary act found from three of Taylor Swift's songs? (2) What are the functions of illocutionary act found from three of Taylor Swift's songs? (3) How is the impacts of Speech act theory used in English Language Teaching (ELT)? Based on the research questions above, the objective of the research is to analyse the illocutionary act and function of illocutionary act in three songs lyric of Taylor Swift.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
Speech Acts

The term speech act does not refer simply to the act of speaking, but to the whole communicative situation, including the context of the utterance (that is, the situation in which the discourse occurs, the participants and any preceding verbal or physical interaction) and paralinguistic features which may contribute to the meaning of the interaction. We are, in

short, concerned with contextualized speech (Leech, 1983; Yule, 1996). That is, the concern is not so much whether or not an utterance is grammatically correct, but whether or not the speaker achieves her communicative purpose; hence, Austin's title How to Do Things with Words. For instance, to say Cold, isn't it out of doors on a winter's day may be no more than a phatic utterance; if the speaker is addressing her hostess indoors, it may be interpreted as a hint to turn up the central heating; if the interlocutors are looking at a house with a view to purchase, it may be interpreted metaphorically and so be tantamount to rejecting the possibility of buying it. Speech acts are acts of communication to express a certain attitude. Speech acts is actions that are carried out through language.

Types of Speech Acts According to Austin

All expression of language must be viewed as acts. Austin in (Renkema, 2004) distinguished three kinds of action within each utterances: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Locutionary Acts

It is stated that locutionary act is the act of uttering a sentence with a certain meaning. In this activity, the speaker produces some utterances to convey certain meaning to listener. (Renkema, 2004) states that locutionary act is the physical act of producing an utterance. Locutionary act is simply uttering sounds, syllables, words, phrases and sentences of a language. The example of locutionary is "Close the door, please". The physical utterances of those statements are called locutionary acts.

Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is the act which is committed by producing an utterance. When there is an utterance, there is an action of someone's; by uttering a promise, a promise is made; by uttering a threat, a threat is made (Renkema, 2004). The production of the sentence token is the illocutionary act and the minimal units of human communication are speech acts of a type called illocutionary. The true significance of illocutionary act is shown when speech acts theory is located. in broader social context. A correct account of illocutionary acts has repercussions for certain political questions. Illocutionary acts are characterized by reference to certain types of effects (or results, consequences, or upshot) that actions may have. Any one particular speech event may have any combination of locutionary, illocutionary or perlocutionary effects. For example: apologizing ("sorry for that!"), questioning ("It is raining?"), promising ("I promise I'll give it back"), greeting ("Hi John!").

Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary act is the intended or actual effect of a locutionary act, the consequences of these acts have on hearer's attitudes, belief, or behavior. We may identify the locutionary act with the transmission of the message ideational communication and illocutionary act with the transmission of discourse (interpersonal communication) from the three classifications in term of the process models of communication. This means that the illocutionary goal has been distinguished from other social goals of maintaining cooperation and politeness.

Category of Illocutionary

There are five categories of speech acts; representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, declaratives. These are the clear explanations of those categories.

a. **Representatives**

The point of representatives is to get addressees to form or attend to the belief that the speaker is committed to a certain belief. When Paul tells Jean, "I'm tired," he is trying to get her to accept the belief that he is tired. Representatives range from simple assertions through predicting, confessing, denying, retorting,

conjectures, suppositions, and includes stating, claiming, informing, concluding, representing, deducing, describing, reporting, telling, and many others.

b. Directives

The point of a directive is to get addressees to do things. When Paul asks Jean to sit down, he is trying to get her to do something, to sit down. Directives fall into two major classes: requests for nonlinguistic actions (as with most commands and suggestions), and requests for linguistic actions (as with most questions). In asking Jean, "What time is it?" Paul is requesting a linguistic action: she is to tell him what time it is. Directives range in force from mild hints to commands, and they vary on other dimensions, too. In this type of speech acts, the speaker wants to ask someone else to do something. Acts of asking, advising, encouraging, warning, begging, suggesting, commanding, ordering, requesting, inviting, are all the examples of how the speaker expresses his or her wants.

c. Commissive

The point of a commissive is to commit the speaker to some future action. The commonest commissive is the promise. When Paul says to Jean, "I'll be there in a minute," he is committing himself to being there in a minute. A promise can be absolute or conditional, and when it is conditional, it is called an offer. When Paul says to Jean, "Can I get you a beer?" he is committing himself to getting jean a beer, but only if she wants one. The acts are offering, threatening, recommending, refusing, vowing, wishing, guaranteeing, and refusals.

d. Expressive

The point of an expressive is to express certain psychological feelings toward the addressees. When Paul steps on Jean's foot by mistake, he says, "Sorry." In doing so, he presupposes that he has caused Jean some harm and tries to get her to recognize his regret in having done so. It is a kind of speech acts that states what the speaker feels. The form of expressive can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, sorrow, etc. In this case, the speaker makes the words fit with the situation which his or her feeling also includes in it. The type includes thanking, apologizing, praising, regretting, greeting, congratulating, well-wishing, and many other types.

e. Declaratives

The point of a declaratives is to affect an institutional state of affairs. Declaratives take place within institutions such as the law, the church, and organized games, and speakers do certain things by virtue of their institutional roles as judges, priests, or referees. In a company, a boss can appoint, promote, or fire people, and an employee can quit, simply by saying the right words at the right time: "You're fired" or "I quit." Likewise, with the right words at the right times, a judge can indict, pardon, and sentence people; a referee can start a game, call fouls, and call time-outs; a police officer can arrest people; and a priest can baptize, marry, and bless people. As Austin noted, all of these acts must be performed with the proper institutional authority, or they are defective, null and void.

The Function of Illocutionary Act

In speech acts investigation, the illocutionary act is the main focus of the discussion because illocutionary act is the intended meaning of utterance. Therefore, the illocutionary act always has function of speech acts. (Leech, 1983) has proposed the illocutionary acts based on its functions. It is based on how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of arranging and setting up in a polite ways. Leech divided the function of illocutionary acts into four types: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

a. Competitive

Competitive was the function that the illocutionary goal competed with the social goal. In this function politeness had negative nature and aims to reduce the unpleasant way between what the speakers want to the politeness should say. Here, etiquette distinguished with manners.

b. Convivial

Convivial was the function that was the illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal. Convivial function was more positive politeness and aims to find opportunities for social time. In this context, politeness is utilized positively to make a pleasure relationship to the society and aim to seek opportunities hospitable.

c. Collaborative

Collaborative was the function that the illocutionary goal was indifferent to the social goal. Collaborative illocutionary function did not contain politeness, for which politeness was irrelevant. It is commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. It aims at ignoring the social purposes like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. Example: "I like this book".

d. Conflictive

Conflictive was the function that the illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal. In this function did not contain elements of politeness at all, because the function was basically aimed at caused anger. Such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. Example: "If you say again, I will say to your father".

3. RESEARCH METHOD

a. Research Design

In conducting the research, we need research design. Research design refers to the strategy to integrate the different components of research projects in cohesive and coherence way. According to (Creswell, 2014) research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. In this research, the researcher used design of qualitative descriptive method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality. Qualitative research is generally appropriate when the primary purpose of the research is to explore, describe, or explain something. The descriptive method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. The researcher used song lyric from three Taylor Swift's songs that have the same theme, that is life lesson's theme.

b. Data Source of Research

In this research the data of types and functions of illocutionary is obtained from the three songs of Taylor Swift. The tittle of the songs are "Blank Space", "Cold as You" and "You Belong With Me". Those songs have the same theme, that is Life Lesson. Taylor Swift is an popular American singer, she was born in United States (US) on 13th December, 1989.

c. Data Collection Method

The technique of collecting data is used by researcher to collect the data that is needed and related to the discussion in the research. In this study, the writer used documentation method. The data are collected from the three song lyrics of Taylor Swift with the following steps: Listening the songs, Reading and understanding the song lyrics, Selecting and underlying the lyrics belonging to illocutionary act found in the song lyrics, and rewriting all the data containing illocutionary act which selected from data source in the note book.

d. Data Analysis Method

Based on the technique of collecting the data that has been done by the researchers, they use several steps. Firstly, the researcher listening to the songs and understanding the song lyrics of Taylor Swift. Secondly, the researcher reviewed the data which have been collected from

the song and identified the data based on the theories of the illocutionary act according to Searle and function of Illocutionary Act according to Leech. Thirdly, after identified the data, the researcher classified the data into their respective categories based on the Illocutionary Acts theory and Function of Illocutionary Acts theory and the researchers count the dominant types of Illocutionary act in the song lyrics.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned in the objectives of the research, this research is aimed at identifying and analysing Illocutionary Acts and the function of illocutionary acts that exist in the three song lyrics of Taylor Swift's. In this part the discussion and explanation of each categories and function of Illocutionary Act found in the song lyrics. Meanwhile, the data finding

show the appearance of the data which is divided into two parts : the categories of Illocutionary Acts and the Function of Illocutionary Acts. Data in this study is all utterance which is uttered in written form by Taylor Swift in her song which has the same theme that is Life Lesson those songs are 'Blank Space', 'Back To December' and 'You Belong With Me'.

4.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Based on the research, there are five categories of illocutionary act in three song lyrics of Taylor Swift analysed in this research, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarations. There are four types of illocutionary acts found from the three songs of Taylor Swift. The finding of illocutionary act in the three song lyrics of Taylor Swift are illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.1.1. Data Finding of Illocutionary Acts Of 'Blank Space' Lyric

No	Tittle Of Song	Illocutionary Acts Categories	Frequency	Number Of Data
1.	Blank Space	Representatives	27	46
		Directives	10	
		Commissive	9	
	Total			46

Table 4.1.1 shows that total number of data are 46 data from the song containing illocutionary acts. In the table we can see that the most dominant categories of Illocutionary acts found in the 'Blank Space' song lyric is representative with 27 data (58,69 %) followed by directives with 10 data (21,73 %) and Commissive with 9 data (19,56 %).

From the data finding that shows in the table, the researcher can conclude that in the song lyrics of 'Blank Space' is mostly to get addressees to form to the belief that Taylor Swift is committed to a certain belief by telling, describing, reporting, predicting, etc.

Table 4.1.2 Data Finding Of Illocutionary Acts of 'Back To December' Lyric

No.	Tittle Of Song	Illocutionary Acts Categories	Frequency	Number Of Data
1.	Back To December	Representatives	27	31
		Directives	1	
		Expressives	2	
		Commisives	1	
	Total			31

Table 4.1.2 shows that total number of data are 31 data from the song containing illocutionary acts. In the table we can see that the most dominant categories of Illocutionary acts found in the 'Back to December' song lyric is representative with 27 data (87 %) followed by expressive with 2 data (6,45 %) and Directives and Commissive with only 1 data (3,2 %). From the data finding that shows in the table, the researcher can conclude that in the song lyric of 'Back To December' is mostly to get addressees to form to the belief that Taylor Swift is committed to a certain belief by telling, describing, reporting, predicting, etc.

Table 4.1.3 Data Finding of Illocutionary Acts of 'You Belong with Me' Lyric

No.	Tittle Of Song	Illocutionary Act Categories	Frequency	Number Of Data
1.	You Belong With Me	Representatives	13	18
		Directives	5	
	Total			18

Table 4.1.3 shows that the total number of data are 18 data from the song containing illocutionary acts. In the table we can see that there are only two types of Illocutionary acts found in the lyrics, that is Representatives and Directives. And then, the most dominant categories of Illocutionary acts are Representatives with 13 data (72,22 %) followed by Directives with only 5 data (27,77%). From the data finding that shows in the table, the researcher can conclude that in the song lyric of "You Belong with Me" is also mostly to get addressees to form to the belief that Taylor Swift is committed to a certain belief by telling, describing, reporting, predicting, etc.

Based on the tables above, those are the types of Illocutionary Acts found in each song by Taylor Swift. After combining the data from each song in the theme of life lessons, the types of illocutionary acts found from the three song lyrics by Taylor Swift are illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.1.4 Data Finding of Illocutionary Acts From Three Songs Lyrics by Taylor Swift

No.	Tittle Of Songs	Illocutionary Acts Categories	Frequency	Number of Data
1.	Blank Space	Representatives	27	46
		Directives	10	
		Commisives	9	
2.	Back To December	Representatives	27	31
		Directives	1	
		Expressives	2	
		Commisives	1	
3.	You Belong With Me	Representatives	13	18
		Directives	5	
	Total			95

Table 4.1.4. shows the total numbers of data are 95 data from 3 songs containing Illocutionary Acts. In the table, we can see that the most dominant categories of Illocutionary Acts found in the three songs of Taylor Swift is representatives with 67 data (70,52%), followed by directives with 16 data (16,84%), commissive with 10 data (10,52%) and expressive with 2 data (2,1%). From the data finding that shows in the table, the writer can conclude that in the three songs of Taylor Swift is mostly to get addressees. to form to the belief that he is committed to a certain belief by telling, describing, stating, believing, etc.

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4.2 Functions Of Illocutionary Acts

Based on the research, there are four kinds of function in illocutionary acts. The function of illocutionary acts are competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive. There are four kinds of the function in illocutionary acts that found in the three songs from Taylor Swift. The findings of the function of illocutionary acts are illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.2.1 Data finding of function of illocutionary acts of 'Blank Space' lyrics

No	Tittle of Song	Function of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Number of Data
1.	Blank Space	Collaborative	6	11
		Conflictive	4	
		Competitive	1	
	Total			11

Table 4.2.1 shows that the most dominant of the types of function in illocutionary acts is collaborative with 11 data (54,54%), followed by conflictive with 4 data (36,36%) and competitive with only 1 data (9,09%). Collaborative function become the most dominant function in the song because the most dominant illocutionary acts types that found in the lyric is representatives. Representative act always followed by collaborative function as collaborative is commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition.

Table 4.2.2 Data finding of function of illocutionary acts of 'Back to December' lyrics

No	Tittle of Song	Function of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Number of Data
1.	Back To December	Collaborative	6	7
		Convivial	1	
	Total			7

Table 4.2.2 shows that the most dominant function of illocutionary acts is Collaborative with 6 data (85,71%) and followed by convivial with only 1 data (14,28%). Collaborative function become the most dominant function in the song, collaborative is a function that commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition aims at ignoring the social purposes such as telling, reporting, describing, and predicting, etc.

Table 4.2.3 Data finding of function of illocutionary acts of 'You Belong with Me' lyrics.

No	Tittle of Song	Function of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Number of Data
1.	You Belong With Me	Collaborative	4	5
		Conflictive	1	
	Total			5

Table 4.2.3 shows that the most dominant of the types of function in illocutionary acts found in the song lyrics is collaborative with 4 data (80%) followed by conflictive with only 1 data (20%). Collaborative becomes the most dominant function of illocutionary acts found in the song since the type of illocutionary that found in the song is representatives. Representatives is to get addressees to form or attend to the belief that the speaker is committed to a certain belief.

Based on the tables above, those are the function of Illocutionary Acts found in each song by Taylor Swift. After combining the data from each song in the

theme of life lessons, the function of illocutionary acts found from the three song lyrics by Taylor Swift are illustrated in the following table.

Table 4.2.4 Data Finding of Function of Illocutionary Acts from Three Songs Lyrics by Taylor Swift

No.	Tittle Of Songs	Illocutionary Acts Categories	Frequency	Number of Data
1.	Blank Space	Collaborative	6	11
		Conflictive	4	
		Competitive	1	
2.	Back To December	Collaborative	6	7
		Convivial	1	
3.	You Belong With Me	Collaborative	4	5
		Conflictive	1	
	Total			23

Table 4.2.4 shows that the most dominant of the types of function in illocutionary acts found in the song lyrics is collaborative with 16 data (69,56%) followed by conflictive with 5 data (21,73%), competitive with 1 data (4,34%) and convivial with 1 data (4,34%). Collaborative becomes the most dominant function of illocutionary acts found in the songs since the type of illocutionary that found in the song is representative. Representatives are to get addressees to form or attend to the belief that the speaker is committed to a certain belief.

4.3 Impact of speech acts used in English Language Teaching (ELT)

There are a lot of beneficial of learning or acquiring speech acts in our daily use of language especially in English teaching and learning process. According to Baleghizadeh (2007) citied in Cohen (1996:385), An important point in teaching a given speech act such as apologizing, requesting, complaining, etc. is "to arrive at a set of realization patterns typically used by native speakers of the target language, any of which would be recognized as the speech act in question, when uttered in the appropriate context" (p.11). This set of strategies is referred to as a specific speech act. In addition, Cohen (1996: 386) also gave some strategies as follows:

1. An expression of apology, whereby the speaker uses a word, expression, or sentence which contains a relevant performative verb such as apologize, forgive, excuse, be sorry.
2. An explanation or account of the situation which indirectly caused the apologizer to commit the offense and which is used by the speaker as an indirect speech act of apologizing.
3. Acknowledgment of responsibility, whereby the offender recognizes his or her fault in causing the infraction.
4. An offer of repair, whereby the apologizer makes a bid to carry out an action or provide payment for some kind of damage which resulted from the infraction.
5. A promise of nonrecurrence, whereby the apologizer commits himself or herself not to have the offense happen again.

This concept of speech act sets could have a wide application in developing language teaching materials. Unfortunately, this strategic-based use of speech acts is still not extensively used in ELT textbooks. Most of these textbooks present speech acts in the form of model dialogs and at best require students to role play them. Besides, the expression of apology is very common found in daily life which enable to add the students' horizon about speech act. For example, people apologize in different ways. For example, if someone complains about the noise from your stereo, you can apologize and:

a. give an excuse: "I'm sorry. I didn't realize."
b. admit a mistake: "I forgot I left it on."
c. make an offer: "I'll turn it down right now."

make a promise: "I'll make sure to keep the volume down."

5. CONCLUSION

After analysing the illocutionary act in the three songs of Taylor Swift that has the same theme that is life lesson, the researcher come to the same conclusion. There are four categories of illocutionary acts that found from the three songs of Taylor Swift. Those are representatives, directives, commissive and expressive. Representative is the most frequent category of illocutionary acts found in the song lyrics. The use of representative is to represent the speaker's belief of something that can be evaluated to be true or false. It means that in those three songs, Taylor Swift wants to represent her belief or thought to the addressees (the man she loves and the man who leaves her) as it is her lesson in her love life. And then, there are four types of function of illocutionary acts found in three songs of Taylor Swift. Those are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The highest frequency of the function of illocutionary acts is collaborative function. Collaborative function becomes the most dominant in this study because representative act is also the most dominant category as collaborative is the function of representative act and also we could conclude that speech act will care every single meaning of words in communication and it brings different point of view if it is used in unproper context.

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