

Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Acts on The Video of Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles Of Presidency

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to analyze speech acts as the study of pragmatic on the Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency video. The focus of speech acts studied by the researchers is illocutionary acts. This study follows the theory of illocutionary acts by John Rogers Searle (1979); assertives (speaker's belief of something), directives (something that needs to do by the listener), commissives (self-commit to doing something), expressives (expression of an attitude or feeling), declaratives (speaker's achievement in his or her life). The study is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method and using simak and catat (watching, listening and note-taking) techniques as the technique for collecting the data. The data is gained from the utterance that spoken by each character in the video of Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency. The result of the study showed that there are 83 illocutionary acts that are found in the video of Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency. The most frequently found are assertive with the total 41 or 49%, and the lowest is commissive with a total 1 or 1%. Directive, expressive, and declarative have frequently found for 14 or 17%, 17 or 20%, and 11 or 13%.

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent months, the news in Indonesia is being hit by the presidential trend. Many of the supporters of president candidate show each other success and achievements of each their presidential candidates. In fact, the supporters often dissolve in anger when debating their president candidate. Apart from happening in real life, there are many arguments that occur on social media such as Facebook, Instagram, or YouTube. These arguments are mostly done in written form, pictures, and videos. However, social media in Indonesia has been flooded with videos, written (such as on Facebook status or Instagram caption), and pictures that declare each of the candidate's success or achievements by their supporters. These things are not good if they continue because they can break the brotherhood between the Indonesian citizens. As has been widely circulated in the mass media such debates have caused casualties. One of them is the electronic news from iNew.id that describes the occurrence of murder because of the differences in the choices of presidential candidates (Antara. 2019). This event is also triggered by a second argument on social media Facebook.

In addition to this phenomenon, there are other phenomenas that arise because of the influence of the presidential trend. One of them is a video made by skinnyindonesian24 channel in which he has created a rap battle video by using title *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency*. In essence, this video is made only as an entertainment. The video owner advised that this video is just for fun. It should not be taken seriously by anyone, especially Indonesian citizen. However, accordint to news from online newspaper that is written by Dewi (2019) in KOMPAS.com this video was based on a phenomenon where the creator think that the information flow on YouTube, blogs, or other media that discussed the problem based on one side only. Jovi, one of the video maker said that:

"For example fans 02, he will defend Prabowo, he will insult Jokowi. Or conversely, he will defend Jokowi or Prabowo's insults. Well, we want to show it, this is the kindness and ugliness of these

two people like this” (Jovi as cited in Dewi, 2019).

This video has a duration of 5.30 minutes. Based on observations conducted by researchers on 19th of April 2019, this video was ranked 11th in the top trending on YouTube. This video has been watched in 22.288.790 and is still growing. From this explanation, the researchers are interested in conducting study on the *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency* video. The researchers are interested in conducting research to find the pragmatic features of this video. Specifically, the researchers will focus on the speech acts in the illocution category. In addition to this, there were not many previous studies examining such phenomena. The several studies that are considered similar to this study are as follows.

The first study is conducted by Widya (2017). She conducted a research to describe types of speech acts performed by English lecturers in learning process at STKIP YDB Lubuk Alung. She used descriptive qualitative as the method for conducting the research. The data were English utterances performed by English lecturers. In her research, Widya (2017) used the theory from Searle’s (1979), which classifies speech acts into five categories: representatives, directives, expressives, commissives, and declaratives. From all of those five categories, Widya (2017) only found four types of speech acts that were performed by the English lecturers. They were representatives, directives, expressive and commissives. The most frequently used illocutionary acts were directives that appeared in 111 utterances. Representative speech acts appeared in 63 utterances. Expressives speech acts were revealed 23 utterances. Meanwhile, the least speech acts were commissive, that revealed only in 11 utterance.

The second study is conducted by Kiuk and Ghozali (2018). They conducted the research to describe the types and functions of speech acts performed by Desmond in his dialogues in *Hacksaw Ridge* movie. The data source was the script of *Hacksaw Ridge* movie. The main theory on conducting the research was following Searle’s theory of speech act in Speech Acts Essay in the Philosophy of Language book in 1977. The result of this research found that the five of speech acts theory from Searle (1977) were found. Those all consisted of 78 utterances of directive, 165 utterances of representative, 10 utterances of expressive, 12 utterances of commissive and 2 utterances of declarative in the *Hacksaw Ridge* movie. Those all the types of speech acts utterance have the function as stating complaining, alerting, claiming,

concluding, reporting, affirming, forecasting, insisting, asserting, questioning, ordering, begging, demanding, commanding, requesting, suggesting, promising, offering, refusing, apologizing, blaming, yelling, thanking, liking, praising, mocking, being ashamed, declaring war, and love. It can be concluded that the most kinds of speech act used by the main character is representative act of stating.

The third study is conducted by Ramayanti and Marlina (2018). They conducted the research to describe the types of speech acts are produced by the characters in animated of *Tangled* movie. They used mix methods i.e. qualitative and quantitative methods for conducting their research. The data source was the form of utterances that involved illocutionary acts used by each character in *Tangled* movie which is taken from YouTube. The researchers conducted the research by following the categories of illocutionary acts based on Searle’s of theory. In this research the researchers only found four from five categories of illocutionary acts which consist of directives, representatives, expressives, and commissives. The highest of the illocutionary acts are directives i.e. they were used 86 times. Representatives that were used 49 times, and expressives were used 48 times. The lowest illocutionary acts were commissives i.e. they were used 14 times.

2. PRAGMATIC

Pragmatic is the study that concerns to the meaning of language used or how people actualize its meaning potential as communicative resource (Widdowson, 1996). Another description of pragmatic comes from Levinson (in Sari, 2014) which stated that pragmatic is the study of language use such as the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences that will connect what is said to, what is mutually assumed, or what has been said before. Jacob Louis Mey (in Rukmanasari, 2012) adds that pragmatics tells about the right to use language in various, unconventional ways, as long as people know what they are doing to deliver their purposes. In another hand, the definition of pragmatic can be concluded as the study of meaning from of people’s utterance. The utterance that comes out from the people have own meaning which need to be achieved to get the information inside.

Moreover, Yule (1996) adds that pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the user of those forms. In this point, the study of pragmatic talks about people’s intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goal and the kind of

action (such as request) that they are performing when they speak. Yule (1996) adds that there are four concerned areas of pragmatics.

- a. Pragmatic is the study of meaning, which concerns to the meaning as communicated and interpreted by a speaker or writer and listener or reader. It has deeper concerned to the meaning as utterance by the speaker rather than the listener.
- b. Pragmatic is study of contextual meaning, the interpretation of the utterance meaning need to be contextualized to the particular context that also can influence the speakers' utterance. The speaker requires to consider the organization of the utterance in accordance to when, who, where and the circumstance of they are talking.
- c. Pragmatics is the study of intended meaning of the communication. It explores the interpretation of listener to achieve the intended meaning that is spoken by speaker. In other words, this term focus to investigates the inside or invisible meaning.
- d. Pragmatics is study of the relative distance expressions. This study attempts to answer the perspective of what determines the speaker to choose directly speech (said) and indirectly speech (unsaid) or intended meaning which both of them is related to nation of distance. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said.

In a communication, the speakers not only produce the utterance, they also do act to support their utterance. The acts that are performed through the utterance are commonly known as speech acts (Yule, 1996:47).

3. SPEECH ACT

Speech act is the branch of pragmatics that concerns in the meaning of act performed by speaker's utterance. This definition is in line to the Austin (Sari 2014), that speech act is an action performed in saying something. George Yule (1996:47) adds that the use of speech act is for specific labels, such as promise, compliant, request, invitation, or apology. Austin (1962:108) divided speech acts into three categories below.

3.1 Locutionary Act

According to Yule, (1996:48) locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Austin (1962: 108) adds that locutionary act refers to the certain sense and reference from the speaker to the meaning. Moreover, this type of act is consisted of the real or certain meaning that

spoken or written by the information provider. Such as the sentence (i) below.

(i) I will eat

The sentence above explains or informs clear information without any other meaning. The sentence (i) actually has a formulation as mentioned by Leech (1983: 199); **S** (speaker) **says to L** (listener) **that X** (certain word spoken with a certain sense and reference).

3.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is an utterance that has a certain force such as informing, ordering, warning, or undertaking (Austin, 1962:108). In line definition also stated by (Yule, 1996:48), that illocutionary act is performed via communicative force of an utterance. In another word, illocutionary act can be defined as the hidden meaning of a word or statement. The formulation of act constructed by Leech (1983: 199) as **saying X, S asserts that P**. P is the proposition or basic meaning of an utterance. In previous discussion, the sentence on number (i) refers to the real meaning, but it can also have a hidden meaning in different context. Such as, the meaning as invitation for eating together, that is spoken by the speaker.

Illocutionary acts divided into five categories consist of assertive, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives (Searle, 1979). Assertives acts refer to speaker's belief of something, directives acts refer to something that needs to do by listener, commissives acts refer to speaker's commit in doing something, expressives acts refer to the speaker's expression of attitude or feeling, and declaratives acts refer speaker's achievement that has been achieved by the speaker.

3.3 Perlocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996:49) perlocutionary effect refers to the assumption that will recognize by the listener. The listener assumes that the speaker's utterance has intended meaning for the listener to act. It can be also said as the effect of the act on the listener. Joan Cutting (as cited in Rukmana, 2012) adds that perlocutionary act is the effect of a speaker's utterances on the listener or the listener's reaction to the speaker's utterances. Perlocutionary act has the formulation as **by saying X, S convinces L that P** (Leech, 1983:199). For example, in sentence number (i), when the listener hears that speaker wants to eat, the listener immediately prepares money of food for the speaker.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study is conducted by descriptive qualitative method. This method is used to explain, discuss, and analyze the phenomena occurred behind the data (Sholawat, 2017). Sutopo (as cited in Sholawat, 2017) adds that descriptive method is done naturally by analyzing in a manner of objective and factual. Qualitative research is defined as a method that aims at producing narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena under study (Vanderstoep and Johnston (as cited in Sari, 2014). In colloquial language, it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative method refers to the method that is used to describe, explain, and analyze the phenomena in natural setting by displaying in narrative or textual descriptions.

The researchers have used *simak* and *catat* (watching, listening and note taking) technique as the technique for collecting the data. The data was gained from the utterance that spoken by every characters in the video of *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency*. The researchers watched and listened the video carefully and then did note taking for the language that includes speech act. The procedures for collecting the data are illustrated below.

- a. The researchers have downloaded the video of *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency* video,
- b. The researchers watched the video until it is done,
- c. The researchers created the transcription of the video.

After the data is collected, the next step is doing an analysis. On the data analysis, the researchers conduct the following.

- a. The researchers read and identified the data that consist of illocutionary speech act,
- b. The data that consist of illocutionary act will be marked (coded by time), by categorizing the data following the type of illocutionary act by following Searle (1979) in *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency* video,
- c. The data that has been identified as the part of illocutionary act by following Searle (1979) is written by using English in manuscript,
- d. After that, the researcher described the meaning of every illocutionary speech act.

In achieving the validity of data analysis, the researchers discusses to the expert about the result of analysis that has been analyzed (expert judgment). Expert judgment is an intuitive approach to organizing ideas or thoughts among experts, experts to discuss

(solve problems) institutions or society in the future (Weaver, as cited in Ayriza, 2008).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data findings are related to the types of speech acts performed in the video of *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency*. The data is classified into the type of illocutionary by following categories of illocutionary acts of Searle (1979); consisting of assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. The data consisted by the utterances that are spoken by the actors or character on the video, consisted by character of Soekarno (coded with CS), character of Hatta (coded with CH), character of Jokowi (coded with CJ), Character of Prabowo (coded with CP), children dressed in scout uniform (coded with AK) and character of Prabowo's supporters (coded with MP). The data of illocutionary act that the researchers found in the video of *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency*, distributed as table below.

Table 1 Types of Searle's speech acts in video of *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency*.

No.	Illocutionary Act	Frequently	Percentage
1.	Assertives	41	49 %
2.	Directives	14	17 %
3.	Commissives	1	1 %
4.	Expressives	17	20 %
5.	Declaratives	11	13 %
Total		84	100 %

According to data above, all of the types of speech acts are found in the video. There are 83 illocutionary acts that are found in the video of *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency*. The most frequently found is assertive with the total 41 or 49%, and the lowest is commissive with the total 1 or 1%. Directive, expressive, and declarative have the frequently found for 14 or 17%, 17 or 20%, and 11 or 13%. All the findings are discussed below.

4.1 Assertive

In accordance to the Searle (1979:12) assertive is defined as the speaker's belief to something talked, the dimension of belief includes true and false. Kreidler (1998:183) adds that assertive speech acts are speech acts that occurs when speakers and listeners use language to tell what they know and believe in accordance with the facts. They include *report, remind, allege, protest, agree, announce, predict*.

In the movie studied, there are many phrases or sentences that are indicated as the assertive. Assertive is the most frequently illocutionary speech act found

in the video. There are four types of assertive acts in found in *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of*

Presidency video, belief, assumption, information and affirmation.

Table 2. Types of assertive act

No.	Type	Time	Sample of utterance
1.	Assertive act of belief	0.57-1.00	CJ Jokowi, Jokowi, Jokowi, Jokowi, Jokowi is certainly work
		1.00-1.03	CJ Jokowi, Jokowi, Jokowi, Jokowi, Jokowi definitely win
2.	Assertive act of assumption	0.40-0.44	CJ Maybe this time, the defeat will be sincere
		1.45-1.48	CP Then, this rap battle will be a moment of silence
3.	Assertive act of information	2.17-2.20	CJ My past was evicted three times
		2.57-2.59	CP The country's debt is not controlled
4.	Assertive act of affirmation	2.29-2.31	CJ Insult, reproach, hoaxes are spread
		4.09-4.13	CS Add a lot of state debt

The first type of assertive act is belief. This act refers to something that will be getting done in the future. The utterance from CJ in the table 2 indicates that he will get or do something in his future.

The second type of assertive act is assumption. This utterance refers to the something that can be true or false from the speaker. The data of assumption on the table 2 showed that CJ and CP think that something will be happened in the future. This assumption is not a fact.

The third type of assertive act is information. This utterance refers to the something happened with the speaker in the past, it can be proven by the data.

The fourth type of assertive act is affirmation. This utterance seems like the supporting phrase or sentence to something that has been known. As mentioned in table 2, CS and CJ is affirmed something that has been stated before.

4.2 Directive

Directive refers to something that needs to be done by listener's accordance to the speaker's need (Searle, 1979:13). The verbs denoting this class are; command, request, ask, beg, pray, order, plead, pray, treat, and also permit, advice and invite. In this study, the researchers have found four types of directive of illocutionary acts, such as wishes, command, advice, and suggestion. Those all types are shown in table 3 below.

Table 3. Types of directive act

No.	Type	Time	Sample of utterance
1.	Directive act of wishes	1.10-1.13	MP 2019 replaces the president
2.	Directive act of command	1.59-2.01	CP This BPJS, let you queue!
		3.04-3.06	AK Wait, wait, wait
3.	Directive act of advice	4.23-4.24	CH Be mature in conducting democracy
		4.26-4.28	CH But don't have to report the police
4.	Directive act of suggestion	3.11-3.18	AK Instead of rap battles, pantun battle
		4.51-4.53	CS So, remember brothers and sisters!

The first type of directive act is wish. This act refers to the wish to get something new in the future. The

data in the table 3 shows that MP wants the new president in 2019.

The second type of directive act is command. This act is a command that needs to be done by the listener. As the data in the table 4, which commands the listener to do something.

The third type of directive act is advice. This type of directive act is given because the speaker felt something wrong in the past. The data in the table 4 showed that CH gives the advice because he feels that the supporters of CJ and CP are mature yet.

The fourth type of directive act is suggestion. This type of directive act is aimed to suggest the listener to do something better, the speaker want the listener to consider his or her action. Such the phrase by AK and CS, that give the suggestion to the listener (CJ, CP, and MP) to considered what will be done.

4.3 Commisive

According to Searle (1979:14), commissive illocutionary acts point to the utterance of commitment that spoken by speaker for his or her future action. The speaker who has the utterance commits to do

something that has been spoken. In this study, commissive illocutionary act is the least used, it just only found in an utterance that spoken by CJ. The utterance that is produced by the character is below.

“But this for this time, I will fight”

This utterance is classified into commissive act because it consists the speaker’s commit to fight every charge who are against him. The meaning of this utterance is that the speaker assumed that he had been patient for a long time with the accusations directed at him, but now he will not do the same. The speaker will fight everyone who are brave enough to defame, blaspheme, denounce, and spread hoaxes about him.

4.4 Expressive

Searle (1979:15) defines expressive as the illocutionary act that consisted of expression of psychological stated which reflects the speaker’s condition on his utterance. In this study, the researchers found 6 types of expressive of illocutionary acts, which consist of amazed, confused, feeling thank you or gratitude, comparing, and feeling upset. Those all types are shown in table 4 below.

Table 4. Types of expressive act

No.	Type	Time	Sample of utterance
1.	Expressive act of amazed	0.20-0.23	CJ I am amazed with you sir
2.	Expressive act of confused	0.23-0.26	CJ Keep the spirit
		0.17-0.20	CJ I don’t believe its you again
3.	Expressive act of feeling thank you	4.15-4.18	CH Prabowo, corruption is allowed if its just a few?
		1.36-1.39	CP Thank you JK for the served to the nation
4.	Expressive act of comparing	1.52-1.54	CP Not as you
5.	Expressive act of upset	2.14-2.17	CJ What do you know about queuing?
		3.57-3.59	CS Is this Indonesia now?
		3.59-4.01	CS Hatta, is our struggle in useless?

The first type of expressive act is feeling amazed. This expression refers to the feeling of the character that he amazes to the action done by the other. Such the data that is shown in the table 4, CJ amazes to CP who keeps his spirit all the time, even he has failed three times in previous election in 2004, 2009, 2014.

The second type of expressive act is feeling confused. This expression refers the feeling of the character that

he confused to the phenomena or information blowed. Such as the data that is shown in the table 4, that CJ and CH confused to the CP. In the first phrase it indicated that CJ is confused that CP is still trying for the chance to be the next president. The second phrase that is spoken by CH that he confused to the statement that stated corruption is allowed if its just a few. The

third type expressive act is feeling thankful. This expression is spoken by CP that he thanks to JK for his serving to the country.

The fourth type of expressive act is comparison. This expression is stated by CJ and CP. Both of the characters compare each other. The first utterance is comparing CP to CJ whose CP said that CJ gives all job to TKA (foreign workers) (on the minutes 1.54-1.56). The second utterance that CJ assumed that CP has less information about the queue not like CJ.

The fifth type of expressive act is upset. This expression refers to the feeling to the condition happened. In the table 4 CS feels upset to the lates Indonesian condition and he feels that his struggling is vain

4.5 Declarative

Declarative is speech acts that gives an indication that the success of the implementation of this speech will result in a match between the contents of the proposition and reality (Searle, as cited in Nirmala, 2017). In other words it is a statement that describes changes in a situation. People who give statements are usually competent people in that field, namely priests, professors, clerics, doctors, pastors, judges, and others.

There are two kinds of declarative of illocutionary acts that are found in the video of *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency*. Those all findings consist of declarative act of information and affirmation. The samples of utterances from both categories are available in the Table. 5 below.

Table 5. Types of declarative act

No.	Type	Time	Utterance
1.	Declarative act of information	2.32-2.33	CJ Indonesian smart card
		2.33-2.35	CJ Health card
		2.35-2.36	CJ Hundred million registered
2.	Declarative act of affirmation	1.50-1.52	CP Never give up for the nation
		2.36-2.37	CJ That was my result

The declarative act of information in the video of *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency* has the meaning as giving the information to the listener that he has done or known something. Such the utterance that produced by the CJ and CP on the table 5.

Both of the two phrases on the table 5 (CJ utterance) are indicated as declarative act of information. CJ is declaring to CP that he has created the card for Indonesian citizen to study and get checkup. Then, declarative act of affirmation indicates as the supporting phrase or sentence to something that has been informed. In the table 5 CP declares that it is true that he will never give up for the nation. This utterance becomes the declarative act of affirmation because CJ has been mentioned before.

5. CONCLUSION

In this study, the illocutionary speech acts was conducted by following the theory of Searle (1979). He has divided illocutionary speech act into five categories consist of assertives (speaker’s belief of something), directives (something that needs to do by

listener), commissives (self-commit in doing seething), expressives (expression of attitude or feeling), declaratives (speaker’s successfully in

reality). The data that is found in the video of *Prabowo Vs Jokowi - Epic Rap Battles of Presidency* shows that those all five categories are available in the video. There are 83 illocutionary acts in the video. The most frequently found are assertive with the total 41 or 49%, and the lowest are commissive with the total 1 or 1%. Directive acts were found in 14 utterances or 17%, expressives acts were found in 17 utterances or 20% and declarative act were found in 11 utterances or 13%.

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Burhanudin Rais is an applied linguistics student at Yogyakarta State University. The author has a research interest in the field of second language and meaning. The author does not have an article that has been published, however, an article written by researcher is in the editing stage in a domestic journal. Moreover, the author has ever been as the third author in domestic journal. In completing this research article, the author was assisted by a co-author. He is Mr. Sulis Triyono, he is one of the lecturers at Yogyakarta State University. In this study, he helped the author in giving guidance in writing this article.

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