

A PRAGMATICS STUDY OF EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN SEASON 2 OF THE SUMMER I TURNED PRETTY

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Abstract:

This thesis is entitled "A Pragmatic Study of Expressive Illocutionary Acts in Season 2 of The Summer I Turned Pretty". This research aims to identify the type of expressive illocutionary acts and also identify the context situation. The theory of expressive illocutionary act types by Searle and context situation by Hymes are used in this research. The method used is qualitative descriptive method. This research begins with choosing a research topic, formulating a research title, choosing a research method, collecting data, identifying data, classifying data, analyzing data, and finally making conclusions and suggestions. The results showed that from 40 research data found in The Summer I Turned Pretty season 2 series, there are 6 types of expressive illocutionary acts with the following description, 15 data (37.5%) expressive illocutionary acts of Thank you, 14 data (35%) expressive illocutionary acts of Forgive, 4 data (10%) expressive illocutionary acts of Welcome, 3 data (7.5%) expressive illocutionary acts of Condole, 3 data (7.5%) expressive illocutionary acts of Deplore, and 1 data (2.5%) expressive illocutionary acts of Congratulations. In terms of the SPEAKING context, there are 16 data (28.09%) of End, 6 data (10.91%) of Act Sequence, 12 data (21.82%) of Key and 21 data (33.818%) of Norm. This research concludes that expressive illocutionary acts in the series The summer I Turned Pretty season 2 are dominated by the types of expressive illocutionary acts of Thank you and Forgive. Meanwhile, the most dominant context situation is Norm.



Keyword: *Pragmatics; speech acts; expressive illocutionary*

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INTRODUCTION

Expressive speech acts are a type of communication that focuses on expressing the feelings and emotions of the speaker. Expressive speech acts aim to convey how the speaker feels or experiences when speaking. These expressions serve to convey feelings of joy, anger, or sadness, these feelings can be reflected through voice intonation, facial expressions, and body language. Understanding facial expressions is also one of the main keys in communication, because sometimes feelings are difficult to express with

just words. Thus, the accompanying facial expressions and gestures provide a deep emotional context and help others better understand the speaker's feelings. According to Yule (1996), expressive illocution is a type of speech act that states or explains what the speaker feels to express the mental and psychological state. These expressive speech acts can be in the form of statements of pleasure, pain, dislike, joy and sorrow. In general, in the performance of any illocutionary act with propositional content, the speaker expresses some attitude, state, etc. Note that this applies even if not sincere, does not have the expressed belief, desire, intention, regret, or pleasure, but nevertheless expresses the belief, desire, intention, regret, or pleasure in the performance of the speech act.

The act of speech illustrative in this study discusses expressiveness through a pragmatic perspective that is useful for expressing something such as thanks, congratulations, apologies, blame, and complaining. The classification of expressive illocutionary acts is divided into 6 categories, there are; thank you, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore and welcome (Searle, 1976). Speech acts are one part of pragmatic studies that discuss words, utterances or sentences that have a meaning. According to Levinson in Muliana (2019), that pragmatics is the study of meaning in context, which is contained in speech, especially in what is said by the speaker. Pragmatics as the study of how utterances have meaning in situations (Leech in Tajiri, 2021). Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies speakers to find out the compatibility between words and context, so that communication runs well to avoid mistakes in interpreting a meaning in speech.

This expressive act can occur in conversation through the use of language as a means of communication to convey information, exchange ideas, discuss and interact with each other. Language is part of the most basic human ability, as well as one of the main characteristics of humans. In daily life, language is the most important element that affects life and culture. Language is one of the communication tools in human social life that contains the form of situational context and cultural context, which is used both orally and in writing. In performing illocutionary act, the speaker should utter something with intended meaning to the hearer based on situation and real condition. By studying illocutionary act, it can help us to know more knowledge in understanding the speaker utterance in certain situations (Rahayu et al., 2018).

People use language as a tool to communicate their ideas and opinions to others and also to give them information (Leech in Indayanti and Tustiawati, 2023). In communicating, many things can be reflected, starting from a person's character, attitude or perspective. In addition, communication can also have a big influence on the person you are talking to, because in the communication process it is important to pay attention to who the person you are talking to or the listener is through the language used and understand the context of the situation when communicating to avoid misunderstandings. This misunderstanding can also occur because the speaker or listener does not understand the context of the situation. Therefore, this research aims to understand speech according to the context or in which the statement is made, and this understanding is provided through research found in one of the literary works, namely films. According to Selfiana (2022), illocutionary acts can be found in literary works such as songs, poems or films. Film is an interesting source of data because it is a work of art that reflects human life and is also supported by audio visuals, which make people feel the situation in it (Nur Ariesta & Simatupang, 2019).

In previous research according to Rahayu et al (2018). Illocutionary in The Main Characters Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie. Their research showed an understanding of the types of illocutionary acts from the main character's speech in the film Mirror Mirror based on Searle's illocutionary act theory and context analysis that underlies the main character's illocutionary acts based on Hymes' SPEAKING model. In data analysis, the researcher applied the Miles and Huberman procedure, namely data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions/verification. The results of the study showed that there were 55 main character utterances containing illocutionary acts. The data were classified into five, namely representative (4), directive (37), declarative (0), commissive (2), expressive (12). Of the total 55 illocutionary acts, directives were the type of illocutionary act that appeared most often because the main character expressed his speech more directly, such as ordering, requesting, asking, and commanding. On the other hand, the type of declarative illocutionary act did not appear in this study because the character who made the speech containing illocutionary acts was not selected as the object for analysis. There are eight factors that influence the illocutionary act of the main character using the context of Hymes' SPEAKING model. These factors are setting, participants, ending, action, sequence, key, instrumentality, and genre.

In previous research, namely from Iqbal Rasyid, S., & Sutopo, A. (2023). An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Acts by Characters in The "MULAN" (2020), The object of this study is the speech or dialogue of the characters in the film entitled "MULAN 2020". The data sources are the MULAN film and the film script itself as well as books or other documents related to this study. The analysis technique of this study uses the theory of types of requests by Searle (1979) and the language context by the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1985). The results of the study showed that there were a total of 24 data from the type and context, it was found that the request for action was 6 data, There are 6 types of expressive expressions, namely apologizing 4 utterances or 16.6%, attitudes 4 utterances or 16.6%, praising 6 utterances or 25%, greetings 4 utterances or 16.6%, thanking 3 utterances or 12.5% and hoping 3 utterances or 12.5%. Then related to the findings of the second problem, the researcher found the context when the speech was made. in the study using the theory of Haliday and Hasan, the situation that occurs most in the film is around the palace. The conversation takes place almost between Mulan and Father, Commander Tung, and friends.

In previous research according to Widia Reningtyas (2016). "Fungsi Tindak Tutur Ekspresif dalam Film Comme Un Chef Karya Ganiel Cohen". This study aims to describe the function of expressive speech acts in the film Comme Un Chef by Daniel Cohen. The subjects of the study were all utterances in the film Comme Un Chef by Daniel Cohen produced by Gaumont in 2012. The data of this study were all words, phrases and sentences containing expressive speech. Data analysis used the referential matching method to analyze the function of expressive speech acts. The function of expressive speech acts was then analyzed according to the context with the speech component SPEAKING. The results of the study showed that there were seven functions of expressive speech acts in the film Comme Un Chef by Daniel Cohen which were classified into: 1. function to apologize (10 data), 2. function to express gratitude (11 data), 3. function to express sympathy (15 data), 4. function to express anger (27 data), 5. function to say hello (29 data), f) function of hope (3 data) and 6. function of

rejection (1 data). Overall, in this study, the most dominant function was the expressive speech act which functioned to say hello. However, this study does not conclude what is most dominant in terms of the situational context.

In this study, the object of the research is the type of expressive illocution speech in *The Summer I Turned Pretty* season 2 series. The series tells the story of a teenage girl who has a life full of challenges and difficulties, about love, friendship, and family. This study uses pragmatic theory to find various types of expressive illocution speech acts used by characters in films. The author analyzes the types of expressive illocution speech and also analyzes the context of the situation that is the background of some of the speech that has been identified. This research is taken based on the author's personal experience, where the author finds it difficult to express something or convey the opinions and feelings felt to the people around them, especially to the elderly, who sometimes have a fear that these feelings are unacceptable. Based on the background that has been described above, it can be concluded that the identification of problems in this study becomes: What type of expressive illocution speech is found in *The Summer I Turned Pretty* season 2 series and What is the context of the situation used in *The Summer I Turned Pretty* season 2.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pragmatics is defined as a part of semiotics which is then used in various scientific works related to language problems. Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of a speech acts through the language used by the speaker. Pragmatic examines the purpose of communication that contains contextual meaning or situational meaning based on place, time, and also the perpetrator of the act of speech. Pragmatics is a study that discusses the meaning in a speech that is communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the opponent (Yule, 1996). Pragmatics is one of the fields of linguistic study that studies how to communicate and the purpose of communicating with the use of language depends on the speaker. According to Finnegan in Rahmatiany (2020), an important element in a speech is the situation in which the conversation is spoken. According to Leech in Kadek et al. (2022), pragmatic studies include the study of the meaning of speech situations which include the elements of the speaker and the opponent of speech, the context, the purpose of the speech, the time and place. According to Richard in Supri & Rahmatiany (2021), explaining that the definition of pragmatics is the study of the use of language when a person communicates, especially on the relationship between sentences and the context of stimulation.

Speech acts is a speech that contains a purpose and can influence the hearer through language. These speech can be sounds, words, phrases, and sentences. According to Griffiths in (Fatharani Hasya Putri, 2022), speech acts are the basic unit of linguistic interaction such as warning, greeting, informing, and confirming an appointment. In Rohma research explain that speech theory is related to making statements, asking questions, disagreeing, thanking, apologizing, or congratulating (Rohma, 2008). In addition, speech acts are divided into three aspects, namely locution, illocution, and perlocution. In this study, it is only focused on the analysis of illocutionary acts.

The act of illocutionary acts is an act of speech where the main purpose is to convey a feeling to the listener. According to Edmonson in Rohma (2008), the act of

speech illocution is an act through speech seen from the way the speaker communicates his feelings, attitudes, beliefs, and also intentions in relation to events or circumstances. According to Chaer in Megawati (2022), the act of illocution is usually related to giving permission, thanking you, offering and also promising something. Following types of illocutionary acts, there are: representatives (binding the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed), directives (making the hearer do something), commissives (the speaker takes a certain action for the future), expressives (expressing the speaker's feelings) and declarations (bringing about a change in the external situation) (Searle, 1976).

Expressive illocution speech is a speech act that refers to the purpose of conveying the speaker's feelings about the intended situation. According to Searle (1976), expressive illocutionary acts is a speech act that functions as a means of conveying the speaker's feelings through speech. In expressive illocution speech, the speaker can pour out his speech through expressive illocution speech thank, congratulation, forgive, condole, deplore, welcome.

Context is meant for a circumstance or situation such as when, where, what situation, and with whom they are speaking. Communicating requires a deep understanding of the topic, and the background that influences the conversation. By involving this context, listeners can more accurately capture the intent they want to convey, so that communication becomes more effective and efficient. According to Leech in Muliawati et al (2020), context is the background of knowledge as a foundation for conveying and understanding meaning through certain speech, so that communication can take place well, so that the message conveyed can be received in accordance with the intention and purpose of the speaker. Context can be interpreted as the study of the meaning of communication that occurs between speakers and listeners in a conversation, context involves various factors such as knowledge background, situation, place, and social relationships (Iqbal Rasyid & Sutopo, 2020). Important aspects in communication or language use are physical, social and cultural. The SPEAKING model theory includes 8 factors that influence communication between humans and can be used to understand a conversation (Hymes 1972). With the SPEAKING model, analyzes communication to be more effective and can be easier to understand.

METHOD

The research method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative descriptive method is a research method used to research an object through direct experience of a science obtained from human behavior and opinions. The object of this research can be in the form of pictures or words. According to Moleong (2017), qualitative descriptive research is a method that describes research phenomena regarding human behavior, views, motivations, and actions whose results are explained in the form of words or sentences. According to Creswell (2009), explained that involvement in conducting research using qualitative methods is to collect more specific data from the research object and then the data is analyzed so as to find the meaning of the research object which becomes a new understanding. Qualitative descriptive research method involves the researcher directly, so that the researcher will understand the context of the situation or condition of the research subject (Rijal Fadli, 2021). This study provides a description or certain aspects of the

lives of the characters studied, namely describing various expressive speech acts used by the characters in the series *The Summer I Turned Pretty* season 2. The qualitative method was chosen because it is in accordance with the characteristics of the research problem, namely analyzing directly through literary works. Thus, qualitative descriptive research is a research method that analyzes the results of the data that has been collected and then provides answers and more detailed explanations of the results of the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study considers the role of communication context and linguistic structure of language expression on how and why individuals choose to express themselves in certain ways. The *The Summer I Turned Pretty* season 2 series is the source of data analysis in this chapter which is watched repeatedly to understand the overall storyline. Then focused on grouping and identifying data according to type and context. From the data that has been identified, there are 40 data that cover various types of expressive illocutionary speech acts. The most frequent speech acts are saying thank you which is recorded 15 times and forgive appearing 14 times. Meanwhile, saying welcome is recorded 4 times, condole and regret deplore each occur 3 times, and finally congratulate is identified only 1 time. In the *The Summer I Turned Pretty* series there are many conflicts that occur between characters, this causes the type of expressive illocutionary speech act of apologizing and thanking to be found very often

1. Thank you

Data 1

Ken : *Hi, Conklin. Oh, um "Comment vont Katniss et Peeta?"*

Belly : *Uh, "En Peril Mortel, comme d'habitude." I didn't know you took French*

Ken : *Oui want one?*

Belly : *No, I'm okay, **thanks**. I'm the DD tonight.*

In the context of the conversation, the expression in data 1 above is "*No, I'm okay, thanks. I'm the DD tonight*" can be concluded that the speaker's speech is classified as an expressive illocutionary act of thank you. Belly thanked Ken for offering him a drink. The word thanks pronounced by Belly is an informal form of the expressive thank you. This phrase is often used when in informal situations or everyday conversations when talking to other people, friends, and even family.

Based on the context of the conversation situation above, the SPEAKING component in the data 1 "*No, I'm okay, thanks. I'm the DD tonight*" above has a **setting:** at a party with a very crowded atmosphere. **Participants:** Ken and Belly. **End:** expressing gratitude. **Act Sequence:** uses informal language. **Key:** Belly and Ken look very happy to find someone **Instrumentalities:** conversations are conducted in person. **Norm:** Belly and Ken respect each other. **Genre:** dialogue conversation. The language used by Belly and Ken sounds more relaxed and casual (**Act Sequence**), this is because the relationship between them is quite close at school and in French class. The above conversation was also influenced by **Norm**. In this moment, Ken appreciates Belly for not accepting the drink he offered, then Belly also behaves politely and subtly refuses Ken's offer by saying "*Thanks*" and then mentioning the reason.

2. Forgive

Data 2

Conrad : *Were you two already...?*

Belly : *Yes. You know, but there were moments this summer where I thought maybe there could you and me and then, you know you shut down.*

Conrad : *No, I know. **I'm sorry, it's all my fault.***

Belly : *I mean, it's mine too.*

In the context of the conversation, the expression in data 2 above, namely "*I'm sorry, it's all my fault*" spoken by Conrad can be classified as an act of expressive illocutionary act of forgive, because it expresses an apology and acknowledgment of the mistake he has made, namely ignoring. In United Kingdom, the phrase "*it's all my fault*" indicates that a person admits fault and accepts responsibility for the incident.

The conversation in data 2 above, the explanation according to the SPEAKING model can be described as follows. **Setting:** beach. **Partitions:** Conrad and Belly. **End:** convey honesty and then apologize. **Act Sequence:** informal. **Key:** happy, sad, confused. **Instrumentalities:** conversations are conducted in person. **Norm:** responsible for the mistakes that have been made. **Genre:** dialogue. Overall the above conversation is heavily influenced by **End**, because there is a purpose to convey honesty between them, then **Key**, the reaction that each of them raises affects the situation they are experiencing, and finally **Norm**, there is an act of responsibility stated by Conrad. When associated with the type of expressive illocution speech, *forgive* is very related because there are expressions of apology and admitting mistakes. It illustrates the importance of honest and understanding communication to maintain and improve relationships between individuals.

3. Welcome

Data 3

Conrad : ***I'm glad you're here.***

Belly : *Me, too.*

In data 3, the expression "*I am glad you're here*" can be identified as a type of expressive illocutionary act of Welcome. The act of welcoming expressive illocution speech is used to welcome a person's arrival and appreciate their presence. This phrase not only expresses happiness over someone's arrival, but also shows a sincere appreciation for their existence in a particular situation.

In terms of the SPEAKING component in data 3, it can be described as follows, **Setting:** dance party. **Participants:** Belly and Conrad. **End:** say welcome. **Act Sequence:** an informal form of language. **Key:** Happy and glad. **Instrumentalities:** expressed directly. **Norm:** appreciate someone's presence. **Genre:** dialogue. In data 3, the conversation was most dominated by **Norm** because it was one of the behaviors carried out by the speaker to respect other speakers. As such, phrases like "*I am glad you're here*" not only create a warm and familiar atmosphere, but also show a willingness to accept and respect the presence of others in a variety of situations.

4. Deplore

Data 4

Belly : *I feel awful, he was so angry at us, and he has every right to be honestly*

Conrad : *It's going to be okay, Belly, I promise.*

Belly : *How, I think maybe we should hit pause.*

In general, expressions of regret often arise as a result of past wrongdoing. In the dialogue on data 4, Belly stated, "*I feel awful*" which is an expressive illocutionary act that shows regret. This expression falls into the category of expressive illocutionary acts of deplore, especially in the context of expressing sadness or regret for something that has happened.

After analyzing the conversation in data 4 above "*I feel awful*", the description based on the SPEAKING model component is as follows, **Setting:** set on the beach during the day. **Partitions:** Belly and Conrad. **End:** expressing guilt and regret for past events. **Act Sequence:** informal language. **Key:** sorry, sad, confused. **Instrumentalities:** conversations are conducted in person. **Norm:** understanding and understanding each other. **Genre:** dialogue. Overall, the conversation between Belly and Conrad was heavily influenced by **End**, namely the amount of guilt felt by Belly that caused him to be very sad, which also triggered Deplore's expressive expression.

5. Condole

Data 5

Teacher : *Is there something going on?*

Belly : *There was a death in the family.*

Teacher : *Oh **I'm sorry to hear that**, but your grades have been dipping all year.*

In English, the word *sorry* is not only used as a sentence to apologize, but can also be used as an expression of condolences when someone has experienced a difficult situation, which means that the data 5 "*Oh, I'm sorry to hear that*" is included in the type of condole expressive illocution speech. In the conversation above, this expression shows sympathy for the disaster experienced by Belly which was spoken by her teacher at school.

According to the context, the conversation in data 5 has a **setting:** in the teacher's room, with a calm atmosphere. **Participants:** Belly and the teacher. **End:** express condolences. **Act Sequence:** formal. **Key:** sad, low tone. **Instrumentalities:** in the above conversation is carried out directly or face-to-face between Belly and the teacher. **Norm:** The homeroom teacher was also sad, but still professional. **Genre:** this form of conversation is dialogue. According to the context of the situation, it can be concluded that the one that affected the conversation above was **Norm**, this is because Belly's homeroom teacher attitude remained professional in conveying his intentions and goals but still saddened for the incident that happened to Belly by saying "*I'm sorry to hear that*".

6. Congratulatory

Data 6

Steven: *Hey, man. How'd the final go?*

Conrad : *Yo, You ready to visit me in California?*

Steven: *Hell yes! **Congratulations, Connie.***

On data 6 "*Hell yes! Congratulations, Connie*" in the conversation can be identified as a type of expressive illocutionary act of congratulate. This expressive illocutionary act is used to express appreciation and praise for someone's achievements or successes. In this context, Steven congratulated Conrad on his exam results to enter one of the campuses in California. When Steven congratulated Conrad, it was not just a greeting, but also an expression of support from a friend. This confirms that they share moments of happiness and support each other in their respective achievements.

Based on the context of the situation in data 6 can be explained as follows, **Setting:** car and on the way. **Participant:** the ones involved in the conversation are Steven and Conrad. **End:** congratulations. **Act Sequence:** Happy. **Key:** pronounced informally. **Instrumentalities:** delivered via telephone media. **Norm:** Steven is also happy with the success that Conrad has achieved. **Genre:** dialogue. It can be concluded that in data 6, the thing that most affected the conversation was **Norm** because through the expression "*Congratulations*" in the expressive illocution speech act shows that Steven feels happy and appreciates the achievements that have been achieved by Conrad. Thus, the expressive congratulate in the conversation illustrates a positive attitude and support between individuals, as well as strengthening the social and emotional bonds between Steven and Conrad.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion on conversations contained in the series *The Summer I Turned Pretty*, expressions that have been identified as many as 40 data are included in various types of expressive illocution speech acts that appear in several conversations. Described as follow: The expressive illocutionary act of saying thank you was found as many as 15 data (37.5%), the expressive illocutionary act of apologizing was found as many as 14 data (35%), the expressive illocutionary act of saying welcome was found as many as 4 data (10%), the expressive illocutionary act of condolence was found as many as 3 data (7.5%), the expressive illocutionary act of regret was found as many as 3 data (7.5%), and the expressive illocutionary act of congratulating was found as many as 1 data (2.5%). Based on the SPEAKING context, the purpose (end) was found as many as 16 data (29.09%), the use of language (act Sequence) was found as many as 6 data (10.91%), the tone and manner of speaking (key) was found as many as 12 data (21.18%) and the socio-cultural rules (norm) were found as many as 21 data (38.82%). One of the interesting results of this analysis is that there are 2 types of speech actions that are very dominant, namely expressive thank you and forgive. Both of these types appear significantly in the context of the story contained in *The Summer I Turned Pretty* series. In the type of expressive illocution speech, saying thank you and apologizing is based on a storyline that shows the many conflicts between characters. Based on the context of SPEAKING, the most dominant situation context is the norm.

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