



An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Performed by The Main Character in *Nightbooks* Movie

Enos Bodu Saga¹, Komang Dian Puspita Candra², Desak Putu Eka Pratiwi³

English Study Program, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, Jl. Kamboja No. 11A Dangin Puri Kangin, Denpasar Utara, Bali.

Correspondence Email: enoskamalakoda97@gmail.com

Abstract

The objective of this study is to analyze the types and functions of illocutionary acts in the *Nightbooks* movie. To answer to the study questions, the writer used Searle and Leech theory. This research used qualitative method in applying content or document analysis. The *Nightbooks* movie is the subject of this study. The data was collected from some scene in the *Nightbooks* movie, which included an illocutionary act. To collect the data, the writer downloaded the film and watched it several times then taking noted based on the main character's utterances in the *Nightbooks* movie. While watching the film, the writer tried to find some sentences that may be considered illocutionary acts, which would be useful for the study. After collected the data, the writer analyzes the data used several steps, including classifying illocutionary acts into types and classifying the function of illocutionary acts depending on the data found. The following is the result of this study: directives have the highest frequency of occurrence (36.61 %) with 26 utterances. It is followed by expressive, which has 17 utterances (23.95 %), representative, which has 16 utterances (22.53 %), and commissives, which has 12 utterances (16.91 %).

Keywords: *illocutionary act, main character, nightbooks movie*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis dan fungsi tindak ilokusi dalam film *Nightbooks*. Penulis menggunakan teori dari Searle dan Leech untuk menjawab pertanyaan pada rumusan masalah di penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan menggunakan analisis isi atau dokumen. Subjek penelitian ini adalah film berjudul *Nightbooks* movie. Data yang digunakan adalah beberapa adegan yang termasuk kedalam tindak ilokusi dalam film *Nightbooks*. Untuk mengumpulkan data, penulis mendownload film dan menonton film *Nightbooks* beberapa kali, kemudian mencatat ucapan yang diucapkan oleh karakter utama dalam film *Nightbooks*. Saat menonton film, penulis mencoba menemukan beberapa kalimat yang dianggap memiliki tindak ilokusi yang diperlukan untuk di analisis. Setelah data terkumpul, penulis mengklasifikasikan data tersebut ke dalam jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi serta fungsi tindak ilokusi berdasarkan data yang telah ditemukan. Hasil penelitian ini dapat dilihat sebagai berikut: Direktif memiliki frekuensi kemunculan tertinggi atau 26 ucapan (36,61 %). Diikuti ekspresif dengan kemunculan 17 ucapan (23,95 %), representatif dengan kemunculan 16 ucapan (22,53 %), dan komisif dengan kemunculan 12 ucapan (16,91 %).

Kata kunci: *tindak ilokusi, tokoh utama, film nightbooks*

Introduction

Language is now used in almost every aspect of human life. It is applied not only in daily conversation, but also in particular conversations. Language is a system of symbols that can be spoken, written, or signed. Through language humans can express themselves as members of a social group and participants in its culture. Language means of identifying expression and communicating with others. Based on Yule (1996:4), the advantage of studying language through Pragmatics is that one can discuss people's intended meanings, assumptions, purposes or goals, and the types of action they are performing when they speak.

Speech Acts is a study of language that focuses on how speakers use language to accomplish goals and how listeners interpret from what they heard. There is a relation between the speaker's speech acts and the utterances he or she produces. Speech acts, according to Austin (1962), are speaker utterances that convey meaning and cause listeners to do specific things. According to the theory of Speech act, the basic element of human communication not a phrase or utterances, but rather the execution of particular kinds of activities. In other words, someone can conduct an action simply by saying something, and the speaker does not need to physically do the action. Because Speech actions are a link between utterances and performance, the utterances stated would be sufficient to conduct an action. There are three types of speech acts based on the categories: Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, Perlocutionary act.

An Illocutionary act is an act that talking about the speaker's goal to achieve what the speaker wants by saying anything like proclaiming, promising, apologizing, threatening, ordering, or requesting. According to Austin (1962), the speaker can do this act by saying things like "command," "offer," "promise," "threaten," "thank you," and so on. As a result, this action is known as the act of obtaining something. The purpose of an illocutionary act is to get the listener to do something in addition to stating something. Illocutionary acts are divided into five categories: Representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. These types of illocutionary act can be found in daily life conversation.

In conducting this research, some related literature helps to obtain supporting information for this research. There are several studies related to the analysis of Illocutionary act used to support this research. The first one comes from Prasetyo (2017) entitled "*Illocutionary Acts Found in Barack Obama's Speech in Baltimore*". In his study, he focused on analyzing five types of Illocutionary act and find out the meaning as well as the purpose of each type found in Barack Obama's Speech. However, this study analyzing types of Illocutionary act as well as to identify the function of illocutionary act utterances by the main character of *Nightbooks* movie. Followed by Siahaan (2019) entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The Utterances of the Main Characters of Queen of Katwe Movie Script*". The differences between Siahaan's thesis and this study are that she only used one theory which proposed by Searle, while this study uses Searle's and Leech's theory. Sihombing, Silalahi, Saragih, and Herman (2021) entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Incredible 2 Movie*". Their article is focusing on analyzing the types of Illocutionary act in the *Incredible 2* movie and interpret the dominant types of illocutionary act. While this study, the writer focused on analyzing types and functions of Illocutionary

Act in *Nightbooks* movie. Setiani and Utami (2018) with the title “*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in “How to Train Your Dragon 2” Movie*”. In their findings, the most dominant types of Illocutionary found is representative. It shows that the main character tended to convey his utterance for describing states or events in the world that he believes it to be. While this study, the most dominant type of illocutionary found is directive. The last literature review comes from Hutajulu and Herman (2019) entitled “*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in the Movie “You are Home” English Subtitle*”.

Movie is one of the data sources that can be used to analyze illocutionary acts. The writer used the movie *Nightbooks* as a data source for this study. We can notice a visual image in the movie that is mostly viewed as a source of entertainment. In this movie, many types of speech acts are performed by the characters. As a result, the writer is interested in analyzing types of Illocutionary acts in the movie. The writer hoped this finding would provide a great deal of information regarding the Illocutionary act shown in this film, as well as helping other researchers who make deep research in the same field.

Method

This research is classified as descriptive qualitative research. The data for this study was collected using the observation method. The data was collected from the main character's utterances in the *Nightbooks* movie. There are several steps to collect data. Firstly, the writer downloaded the movie and watched it multiple times. While watching the movie, the writer tried to find some sentences that may be considered illocutionary acts, which would be useful for the study. The writer used a note-taking technique to describe how speakers use illocutionary acts. After collecting the data, the writer analyzed it using a several steps, including classifying illocutionary acts into types and function of illocutionary acts based on the data found. The data for this study was collected using two theories. The first theory proposed by Searle (1979) from his book entitled *Expression and Meaning*, it's provided sorts of Illocutionary acts. The second theory proposed by Leech (1983) from his book entitled *Principles of Pragmatics*. It's to explain the purpose of Illocutionary act. The findings are presented in two ways. The first is the formal method, which presents the data in the form of a table, and the second is the informal method, which is applied to explain the data descriptively using sentences in a paragraph in the table.

Result and Discussion

As a result of this study, the writer classified Illocutionary acts into four categories: Representative, Directive, Commissives, and Expressive. In the *Nightbooks* movie, the main character performs 71 data of Illocutionary acts. The following tables represent the main character's utterances of illocutionary acts in the *Nightbooks* movie.

Table 1. The Occurrences Illocutionary Acts in *Nightbooks* Movie.

Types of Illocutionary Act	Function of Illocutionary Act	Frequency		Percentage
Representative	Collaborative	16	16	22.53%
Directive	Competitive	24	26	36.61%
	Convivial	2		
Commissives	Competitive	9	12	16.91%
	Collaborative	3		
Expressive	Convivial	10	17	23.95%
	Collaborative	4		
	Competitive	3		
Total	71		71	100%

Based on the table above, the writer found 71 utterances containing types of illocutionary acts, such as: representative, directives, commissives, and expressive. Directives are the most used utterances by the main character in *Nightbooks* movie. It is used to making someone to do something. The frequency of directives occurrences are 26 utterances (36.61%). It is followed by expressive with the occurrences of 17 utterances (23.95%), representative with the occurrences of 16 utterances (22.53%), and commissives with the occurrences of 12 utterances (16.91%). Declaration act is not found in *Nightbooks* movie because it requires specific circumstances to perform the act. By performing declaration act, the speaker may change the world. Declaration is the type of illocutionary act where the speakers used act in their utterance to bring about the changes in the state of current affairs.

The analysis of Illocutionary act in *Nightbooks* movie can be seen as below:

1. Representative

Based on Searle (1979), representatives are the types of illocutionary act that represents how things are in the world or sort of human activity that commit the speaker to express what their belief, such as a description, stating a fact, a claim, concluding, and reporting. For example:

A: "I am a rich man"

The intention of this utterance is to show that the speaker is to make believe the hearer that the speaker is rich man.

No	Utterance	Function of Illocutionary Act
1	Alex: <i>I'm in trouble. I... I don't have any stories.</i>	This incident happened at the library when Alex and Yasmin searched for some books. Alex said to Yasmin that he had trouble because a shredder got into his room and destroyed all of Alex's

	Yasmin: What do you mean you don't have any? You said you had a bunch of them. Alex: I did, but a shredder, it got into my room and I killed it. But it destroyed all of my Nightbooks, except for this one. I was reading to Natacha from those <i>(Nightbooks movie; 47.43-48.00)</i>	books. Alex utterance with the italic bold type belongs to representative inform of stating a fact that his book was gone. Alex utterance belongs to collaborative function inform of reporting. The utterance is asserting a fact that the speaker has no more stories to tell. It is because the story was destroyed by the shredder. The illocutionary goal of the utterance is to stating a fact about the Shredder destroyed Alex's books. The social goal of the utterance delivered by Alex has an intention to stating a fact to the hearer. Alex wants Yasmin to know that his books was destroyed by Shredder who got into his room.
2	Yasmin: There are two ways out. The front door where you came in and the back door. <i>Alex: The back door, it goes outside. I saw Natacha go through there. There's.</i> Yasmin: But Natacha is the only one that has the keys to that door you need to get over this escape nonsense and writing something <i>(Nightbooks movie;48.04-88.18)</i>	The conversation took place at the library. Alex and Yasmin having an argument how to get out from Natacha's house. Based on Alex's utterance beside, his utterance is representative inform of stating a fact. Alex saying a fact that he saw Natacha went out through the back door. The function of Alex's utterance refers to collaborative function because the speaker giving a fact about the way out that he saw in Natacha's house. The illocutionary goal of the utterance is to give statement towards Yasmin about the way out. The social goal of Alex's utterance is to convince Yasmin that there is a way from Natacha's house.
3	<i>Alex: Unicorn girl never took this off, and none of the kids in the cabinet are wearing it.</i> Yasmin: You are right. And if she's not in the cabinet Alex: She did it. She escaped. I've piecing together her notes.	The utterance beside with the italic bold type explains that Alex was giving a statement that the kids in the cabinet were not wearing a watch either earrings. It's obvious that Alex's utterance is a representative illocutionary act inform of statement that the girl has escaped. The function of illocutionary act according to Alex's

There are bits here and there. She hid the throughout the books, so in case Natacha found out (Nightbooks movie;51.08-51.33)	utterance refers to collaborative function inform of asserting. It is because the utterance explicitly states that none of the kids in the cabinet are wearing jewelry. The illocutionary goal of the utterance is to stating a fact about the girl in the cabinet was escape The social goal of the utterance is Alex making it sure to Yasmin that the girl in the cabinet is has escaped from Natacha's house.
4 Natacha: Bindweed? <i>Alex: Yeah, me and Yasmin researched for hours. I know how important it is to get all the details right.</i> Natacha: No (Nightbooks movie;58.55-59.03)	Alex made the statement in regards to becoming a type of illocutionary act which is representative. It is because Alex giving a statement to Natacha that he and Yasmin was researched some idea for hours. Based on this context, collaborative function is the correct function to determined Alex's utterance inform of reporting. It can be seen when Alex telling the truth to Natacha that he and Yasmin were looking some ideas for hours. Alex's utterance has Illocutionary goal that his telling a fact that they were looking some ideas for hours. The social goal of Alex's utterance is to make Natacha believe him that that it is true they have been looking ideas for hours.

2. Directive

Searle (1979) stated that directive is the type of Speech acts that the speakers make an attempt to get the hearers to do something. For instance, commanding, ordering, asking, requesting, beg, plead, permit, advice, and forbidding. For example:

A: "Close the window, please"

B: "Alright, Sir!"

Based on the example above, the sentence proposed by A refers to commanding which make the hearer to do something, in this term the speaker want the hearer

to close the window. The following data below were found in the *Nightbooks* movie:

No	Utterance	Function of Illocutionary Act
1	<i>Alex: Did you at least like the story? I mean, until the ending?</i> Natacha: Writers always so insecure. You're still alive, aren't you? <i>(Nightbooks movie; 22.49-23.00)</i>	This utterance uttered by Alex clearly belongs to directive in form of asking. It can be seen when Alex asked Natacha whether she liked the story he made until the ending. In this context Alex's utterance refers to direct speech act because Alex directly asking Natacha. The function of Illocutionary act based on Alex's utterance is competitive inform of asking. The Illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is asking question liking the story. Alex utterance has social goal to create some impacts by the action of the listener which is to make Natacha answer his question.
2	<i>Alex: Hey Yasmin, do you like unicorns?</i> Yasmin: yeah. Cause that's so me <i>(Nighbooks movie; 30.04-30.12)</i>	This conversation happened when Alex and Yasmin were in the library. Alex asked Yasmin if she likes unicorns and Yasmin confirms that she does. Alex's utterance clearly belongs to directive inform of asking. It is because Alex asked something to Yasmin. Alex's utterance has competitive function because the speaker used form of asking. The illocutionary goal from the utterance is Therefore, the illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is asking a question about Yasmin's liking for unicorns. It means the illocutionary goal was competed with the social goals. The social goal delivered by Alex is to make Yasmin answer his question whether she likes unicorn.
3	<i>Alex: (Doors open) Wait, where do you think it goes?</i> Yasmin: Home.	The conversation happened when Yasmin opened the back door in Natacha's house. Yasmin said the door goes home. In this context, the

4	(<i>Nightbooks</i> movie; 01.07.42-01.07.46) Alex: Evil unicorn. Run! Run! Yasmin: Alex it getting too closer! (<i>Nightbooks</i> movie; 01.09.50-57-01.10.05)	utterance proposed by Alex belongs to the type of directive inform of asking. It is because Alex asked Yasmin about the door where it leads them. The function of Alex's utterance is competitive. It can be seen when Alex asked Yasmin about the door where does it goes. Yasmin replied that the door goes home. The Illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is asking a question about the door where does it goes. The social goal delivered by Alex is to make Yasmin answer his question where the door leads. This conversation happened when Alex and Yasmin were in the forest. There was an evil unicorn run to them, so Alex commanded Yasmin to run away. Based on this context, Alex's utterance was classified as a directive inform of commanding because it required the hearer to take a specific action, like following Alex's instructions. Alex's words serve the competitive inform of commanding purpose. It is because the speaker wants the hearer to do an action which is run. Alex's utterance has Illocutionary goal which is commanding the hearer to run. The social goal of Alex's utterance is to make Yasmin to run because Alex didn't want to get catch by the evil unicorn.
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3. Commissive

Searle (1979) stated that commission is those kinds of Speech act that the speaker commits themselves to doing something. The acts are: refusal, pledging, committing, promising, offering, and threatening. For example:

A: "Today I have to finish my exam"

According to the example above, the speaker promises himself to finish his exam. In this context, the utterance proposed by the speaker belongs to commissive inform of promise. The following data below are the data that the writer found in *Nightbooks* movie that refers to commissive

No	Utterance	Function of Illocutionary Act
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1	Alex: “I was reading to Natacha from those Nightbooks. I’ve got nothing now. <i>I... I have to escape. I have no choice!</i>” Yasmin: There are two ways out. The front door where you came in and the back door. (Nightbooks Movie;48.00-48.04)	This conversation took place at the library. Alex and Yasmin discussed how to get out from Natacha’s house. Based on Alex utterance with the bold type beside, it is clear Alex’s utterance belongs to commissive inform of promise. It is because Alex want to do something in the future which is escape. According to this context, Alex’s utterance refers to competitive function inform of promise. It is because Alex’s utterance implies that he insists on getting out and stop writing story. It means the illocutionary function is to coincide with the social purposes. It can be seen from the illocutionary goal that contains in the utterance. Alex’s utterance has social goal which is he wants Yasmin to know that he wanted to escape from Natacha’s house and refuses to write stories for Natacha.
2	Alex: And Claire, those earrings? Yasmin: There were her aunt’s. Why? <i>Alex: There’s a way out of this place. I have what I need to escape tonight. “Escape”, Yasmin.</i> (Nightbooks movie;50.46-50.59)	The utterance beside was happened when Alex and Yasmin at the library. Alex told Yasmin that there is a way out. In this context, it is clear that Alex’s utterance included into commissive category inform of promise. Alex utterance have convivial function because Alex’s utterance beside with the bold type contains an intention that the speaker is promising that he will escape. Therefore, the illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is promising the hearer that the speaker will escape tonight. It means the illocutionary function is to coincide with the social goals. It can be seen from the illocutionary goal that contains in the utterance. The social goal delivered by Alex is to make the hearer trust him because he already have what he needs to escape.
3	Alex: Wait, it wasn’t her fault either	The conversation took place in the dining room. Natacha considered why Ales only wrote one story in that day. Natacha asked Alex what was

	Natacha: Well, if it wasn't Yasmin's fault and, and it wasn't Lenore's fault, then whose fault was it? Alex: Mine. I'll...I'll write faster (Nightbooks movie;24.14-24.35)	happened. Based on this context, Alex's utterance beside with the italic bold type refers to commissive inform of promises. It is because Alex promised to write faster. The utterance beside has a convivial function. It is because the utterance above contains an intention that the speaker is promising that he will write faster. Therefore, the illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is promising the hearer that the speaker will write faster. The social goal delivered by Alex is to make the hearer trust the speaker because the speaker is already promised to write faster.
4	Yasmin: I'm never going to eat peanut butter ever again! <i>Alex: You can forget about pumpkin pie for me! First food when I get back? Vanilla milkshake.</i> <i>(Nightbooks movie;01.08.24-01.08.40)</i>	According to Alex's utterance beside, it is clearly refers to the type commissive inform of promising. The reason is because the speaker promised to take a certain action in the future. The conversation happened in the middle of the forest. Alex shouted loud that he will get Vanilla milkshake when he got home. Based on this context, Alex' utterance belongs to competitive inform of promising. He promises himself that he will make vanilla milkshake. Therefore, the illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is promising the hearer that the speaker will get vanilla milkshake when he get home. The social goal delivered by Alex is to make the hearer trust him because he is already promised to make Vanilla milkshake.

4. Expressive

Based on Searle (1979), expressive is the type of Speech acts that the speakers express their attitude about object, facts of the world or express a psychological state. Such as: praising, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, dislike, condoling, deploring, and welcoming. For example:

A: "Thank you for helping me"

B: "My pleasure"

The utterance above uttered by A belongs to Illocutionary type of Expressive inform of thanking. The speaker giving thanks to the hearer for helping him. The data below are expressive that found by the writer in *Nightbooks* movie.

No	Utterance	Function of Illocutionary Act
1	Yasmin: We need to find it and kill it before it destroys the whole place. Alex: "Well, that was just great" (Nightbooks movie:38.56-39.10)	This conversation happened in the garden. The shredder got into Natacha's garden, destroyed the place and cut off the electricity so that the electricity suddenly booms out. Alex was mesmerized when he saw the electricity booms that was like fireworks. According to the context above, Alex's utterance refers to expressive inform of praising. Alex was mesmerized when electricity booms in front of him like a fireworks. Convivial can be categorized for the function of illocutionary act based on Alex's utterance beside. It is because Alex praising the object. The Illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is Alex praising the electricity because it blooms beautifully. Alex's utterance had the social goal of letting Yasmin know that what just happened was great.
2	Alex: You made this for me? Yasmin: Yeah, it's my own concoction. It's kind of aloe from a harpy plant, some dried corpse-hair vine. Alex: <i>That's good, really good. Thanks</i> (Nightbooks movie;46.54-47.17)	This conversation happened when Yasmin brought food for Alex at the library. Alex giving thanks to Yasmin for her kind of bringing him food. In this context, it is clear that Alex's utterance belongs to expressive inform of thanking. It is because Alex giving thanks to Yasmin for the food. The function of illocutionary act based on Alex's utterance refers to convivial of thanking. It is because the utterance above contains an intention that the speaker is thanking the hearer. Therefore, the illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is Alex showing his gratitude by saying thank you to Yasmin for bringing him food. The social goal in Alex's utterance to make

		Yasmin know that Alex is feeling grateful towards her service.
3	Natacha: Who's Steve? I thought you said his name was Scott. Alex: Sorry. Right. Uh, typo. <i>(Nighbooks movie;01.04.49-01.04.56)</i>	The conversation took place in the dining room. Alex read a story that he made but he made a typo. Therefore, Natacha felt confused what just Alex said. Alex begging to Natacha it was a typo. It is because he wrote the wrong character's name in his storybook. The character's name should be Scott, but Alex instead wrote Steve. It's obvious that Alex's utterance used to apologize to Natacha about the name spelling error. The utterance was included into expressive category because the speaker apologizing the hearer. According to this context, Alex's utterance belongs to competitive inform of begging. It is because the speaker apologizing the hearer for the mistake that the speaker made. The Illocutionary goal intended in the utterance is Alex apologizing toward Natacha about the typo of the name of the character in his storybook. The social goal in the utterance delivered by Alex is to make Natacha forgive him.
4	Yasmin: Lenora put our potion in the bottle of mist. I can't believe it. <i>Alex: She must have gotten a dose of the sleeping potion. She's a prisoner. Just like us. Thank you Lenore.</i> Yasmin: Alex. We did it. We beat her <i>(Nightbooks movie;01.06.43-01.07.20)</i>	This conversation happened when Natacha falling down on the floor. Lenora came to Alex and Yasmin by bringing the bottle that contains sleeping potion. Alex say thank you to Lenora of helping them by putting the sleeping potion inside Natacha glass. Based on this context, Alex utterance belongs to expressive inform of thanking. It is because Alex giving thanks to Lenora for putting the sleeping potion in Natacha's glass. The function of illocutionary act found in Alex's utterance is convivial inform of thanking. It can be seen when Alex say thank you to Lenora. The Illocutionary goal of Alex's utterance is to express his appreciation to Lenora for helping Alex and Yasmin. The social goal of

		Alex's utterance was to convey to the hearer that his grateful for the help.
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Conclusion

After comprehending the theory about Speech Acts and analysis the utterances performed by the main character in the *Nightbooks* movie to the types of Illocutionary act, the writer makes some conclusion based on the data found. Based on the writer analysis it is only four types of Illocutionary act found performed by the main character. Those are: Representatives, Directives, Commissive and Expressive. Firstly, the dominant type that used by the main character in the movie is directive with the occurrences are 26 utterances (36.61%). While the dominant function of Illocutionary act in directive types is competitive function. It is followed by expressive with the occurrences are 17 (23.95%) with the dominant function is convivial. The third one is type of representative with the occurrences are 16 utterances (22.53%) with the dominant function is collaborative. The last one belongs to commissives with the occurrences 12 utterances (12.91%) with the dominant function used is competitive. The reason why the main character in the *Nightbooks* movie delivers more directives because the entire movie relates about Alex's future measures to get out of Natacha's house. On the other hand, Alex also uses a lot of interrogative sentences to get answers from listeners regarding his ignorance of new things that he doesn't know before. In the movie, the writer does not find the Declarative type.

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