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| **AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS OF ELEANOR FALCO IN ‘TO CATCH A KILLER’ MOVIE BY DAMIÁN SZIFRÓN** |
| |  | | --- | | **CHRISTA YEDIJA MONANGIN, FIVY ANDRIES, RINNY RORIMPANDEY** | | **Universitas Negeri Manado**  Correspondence author: [fivyandries@unima.ac.id](mailto:fivyandries@unima.ac.id) | |
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**Abstract**: This research aims to find out the types of directive illocutionary acts and explain how perfomerd Eleanor Falco in "To Catch a Killer"movie. This research involves qualitative methods. The steps taken by researchers to collect data were watching movie, then marking the types of directives than identified as asking, requesting, commanding, forbidding, and suggesting. Data were categorized based on the Vanderveken classifications (1990). Three steps proposed by Miles and Huberman for data analysis were used in this research: data reduction, data display, and data verification/conclusion. The findings of this research reveal a total of 33 Speech acts uttered by Eleanor Falco in the movie “To Catch a Killer” there are 16 asking, 10 requesting,4 Commanding,1 Forbidding, and 2 Suggesting. It is recommended research be a reference for readers and other researchers in studying and interpreting directive illocutionary act sentences in movies or other literary works.

**Keywords: *Speech acts, Directive illocutionary acts, Movie, to catch a killer***

**INTRODUCTION**

Language is one of the important aspects of human life. People use language to interact with each other. According to *Saputro (2015)* Language plays an important role in human life because it is the main tool for communicating with each other. People use language to express thoughts, ideas, and emotions by using sounds, gestures, and signs for various purposes and reason.

Pragmatics is a study of meaning of a conversation which is bound to a specific context. It is supported by *Yule (1996*), whom stated that pragmatics is a field of linguistics which studies about intended meaning, assumptions, purpose and actions performed when a person speaks. Similarly, Ramayanti & Marlina, (2018) stated, “Pragmatics is a study of the meaning of an utterance between the speaker and the interlocutor in a specific context.” Moreover, *Barron (2003*) stated that pragmatics is a study of language about choices, constraint and effects of the speaker to the interlocutor. In conclusion, pragmatics can be defined as a study of effects of delivered intended meaning of the speaker to the interlocutor.

Utterance, as defined by *Saputro (2015*) is a string of words that is said by a person at a time which must be conveyed by the interlocutor in order for the messages to be delivered successfully. However, to deliver the message successfully, it requires a condition where both the speaker and the interlocutor must perceive the same context. Thus, utterance is an action of conveying messages from the speaker to the interlocutor in a specific context.

*Saputro (2015*) defined context as the way of how an utterance is interpreted to help the speaker and interlocutor to understand the meaning. Moreover Cutting (2002) interpret context a condition where both the speaker and interlocutor share the same assumption of knowledge. As a result, context can be explicated as a condition where both speaker and interlocutor interpret the meaning of messages through the same acceptance of comprehension.

Speech acts can be defined as the actions of a speaker in order to convey meaning to the person he is speaking to. The previous statement is supported by *Hutajulu (2019)*, "Speech acts are utterances to explain how the speaker uses language to achieve the desired action and how the listener infers the intended meaning from what is said." In addition, Saputro (2015) defines a speech act as an action when an utterance is produced by a speaker in a certain context.

Moreover, speech acts are often divided into several types, such as Austin, (1975) who groups speech acts into locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Austin in Nugroho (2011) explains that locutionary acts are the semantic meaning of the speech spoken by the speaker. Furthermore, Wijana (1996) defines locutionary acts as the act of producing a series of meaningful words. Chaer (2009) further states that locutionary acts are the act of saying a series of meaningful words. In conclusion, a locutionary act is the act of a speaker saying a series of words that have a literal meaning. Meanwhile, Nugroho (2011) states that illocutionary acts are acts of conveying meaning through speech. Similarly, Hutajulu (2019) states that illocutionary acts are conveying certain reasons for the speaker's intentions. In short, an illocutionary act is a situation where the speaker conveys the hidden intentions and meanings in his speech to his interlocutor. Moreover, Hutajulu (2019), Searle in Sataruno (2023) and Yule in Tiwa (2023), all categorize illocutionary acts into 5 types; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Representation is a situation when the speaker conveys a fact or what is believed to be true. After that, a directive is a situation when the speaker has the aim of getting the person he is talking to to do something. Next, commissive is a situation where the speaker intends to carry out an action in the future. After that, expressive is a situation where the speaker intends to convey what he feels. Lastly, declaration is a situation where an utterance can change the state of something immediately. On the other hand, Saputro (2015) states that perlocution is an action intended to obtain a further reaction from the utterance. Similarly, Austin in Rosyidi et al. (2019) states that perlocutionary is a situation where an utterance is made to influence the person being spoken to. In conclusion, perlocution is a speech act in which the interlocutor performs an action as a result of a chain reaction from the previous utterance.

The movie “To Catch A Killer” was directed by Damián Szifrón and was released worldwide on April 6th 2023. In every movie there are is a speech addressed to a certain characters. However, in the utterance there are hidden meanings which are intended to be responded to by the interlocutor, where the action is carried out afterwards. Based on the description above, the researcher conducted research with the aim of finding out directive illocutionary acts contained in the film”To Catch a Killer” by Damián Szifrón.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

This research were conducted using qualitative methods. Miles & Huberman (1994) stated that qualitative method is a method of research that process the data in the form of words rather than numerical data. Moreover Prakasa (2017) stated that qualitative method is a method where the data is not in numerical form. In conclusion, qualitative method is when a research is done by processing the data which is in the form of words.

The data in this study were collected using a documentary technique. Documentation is the method of collecting data by using the document evidence list used in scientific research (Tiwa, 2022). The writer is trying to find data, including notes, transcripts, journals, and so on, in a documentation technique. In this research, the writer analyzes the kinds of illocutionary acts contained in the dialog from the movie.

The data collection process includes the several steps:

1. The writer downloaded the movie " To Catch a Killer" By Damian Szifron.
2. The writer watched the movie carefully more than once.
3. The writer then identified the directive illocutionary acts contained in the movie by reading and note takingtechniques.Note-taking technique is a technique where the researcher reads related information about the object of research then writes down the data in accordance with the research objectives.
4. The last technique is to explain how the directive illocutionary acts are performed.

According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10) "Analysis can be defined three streams of current activities namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification". In this research, the writer applied Miles and Huberman theory to analyze the data, so there were three steps to be taken:

*-Data Reduction*

In this research, data reduction is the first step in analyzing data. According to Miles and Huberman (1994) "Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that appears in written field notes or transcriptions.". In this study, the data are videos and transcriptions of "To Catch a Killer”.

*-Data Display*

The second step is data display. In this step the researcher shows or displays data containing directives, not only in general, but specifically and clearly. The author shows which sentences or utterances contain directives, what categories of directives are contained in the sentence, and then extracts the meaning of the directives contained in the movie "To Catch a Killer".

*-Conclusion Drawing*

After completing data reduction and data display, the final step in analyzing this research data is drawing conclusions. In this step the researcher draws conclusions about the research findings based on the research problem and the theory used.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

The first step is to identify phrases or sentences that include directive illocutionary acts. In this research the writer collected 33 data which were identified as directive illocutionary acts. Directive illocutionary acts are marked in bold.

The data is presented chronologically according to what the Eleanor Falco said in the movie.

Data Display

The data was then classified into several types according to the classification mentioned by Vanderveken (1990) namely the act of asking, requesting, commanding, forbidding, and suggesting.

***-Asking***

Data 1

Context: Eleanor comes in asking what is going on in the restaurant.

Eleanor : "**Okay, then what's the problem?"**

Manager : He is the source of the problem. Another customer felt pressured by this woman, and she didn't want to leave.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking, Eleanor asked what was happening there because she heard there was chaos in the restaurant. This uttarance is classified as an act of asking because the speaker intention is to ask and find out what is happening.

Data 2

Context: Eleanor asked to let a woman finish her food then go.

Eleanor : You see, she clearly has a problem. **“Why not let him go after she's finished?”**

Manager : Because he's been here for three hours.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking.Eleanor asked the manager about this because she felt sorry for seeing the woman eating but the manager tried to chase her away.Thisuttarance is classified as an act of asking because the speaker's intention is to get the recipient to let him finish his food first and then go.

Data 3

Context: Eleanor asks what if one of them is a shooter.

Officer Colimen : There's a fire here. Get them out!

Eleanor **:“What if one of them was the shooter?”**

Officer Colimen : What if he had everything ready to blow the place up? Get them out immediately!

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking.The speech act above was uttered by the speaker to get an answer to the interlocutor, but when he answered the question given by the speaker, he actually stated something again.

Data 4

Context: Eleanor meets lammark at the cafe.

Eleanor : **"is this a good time, sir?"**

Lammark : No, please sit down!

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking. Eleanor met with Lammark to discuss something where they would find out who the murderer was who caused 25 victims. This uttarance is classified as an act of asking because they met to ask what they would do next.

Data 5

Context: Eleanor find out about the arrest.

Lammark : It's as if they designed a system to drain my energy.

Eleanor : I don't understand, **“Don't they want you to catch him?”**

Lammark : Oh yes yesterday. The problem is, they think they know how.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking. Eleanor asks and finds out about the arrest but the problem is the bureau thinks they know how to catch a killer. This uttarance is classified as an act of asking because the speaker's intention is to ask whether they want Lammark to catch a killer.

Data 6

Context: Eleanor will be the liaison between APD and BIRO.

Lammark : Eleanor, I'm sure you've met Jack McKenzie. As investigator, to be honest, he was average. But once we get it

close to our killer, believe me, we all want Mac around.

Mckenzie : Flattering. Truly.

Lammark : If you are interested, I need to request your transfer.

Eleanor : **"Will I work at the BIRO?"**

Lammark : Not directly. However you will be the liaison between APD and the BIRO conveying any information you deem necessary know.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking because Eleanor asked Lammark if he would cooperate with the bureau then Lammark answered No directly but that Eleanor would be the liaison between the BIRO's and convey any information that Eleanor thought Lammark needed to know. This uttarance is classified as an act of asking because the speaker gets an offer statement so the speaker ask.

Data 7

Context: Lammark signed the memo.

Eleanor : You also thought it would happen again.**“Why did you sign the memo?”**

Lammark : You can't fight every battle. You have to choose it you can win.

Eleanor : Yes, but when you sign the contract, you are part of the game.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking. The speaker said this sentence to ensure whether his interlocutor knew why Lammark signed the memo because when he signed the memo he was already part of the game.

Data 8

Context: Dr. Katz will be fired and will be replaced by Eleanor.

Lammark : Did something happen at that time?

Eleanor : **"Is this necessary?"**

Lammark : It's not mandatory. I just wanted to ask if we should shoot Dr. Katz because I think you have talent.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking. This utterance is made by the speaker with the intention of asking the interlocutor whether this needs to be answered regarding the question asked by the interlocutor. Even though the interlocutor does not respond to the speaker's question, the speech is still identified as an act of asking.

Data 9

Context: Eleanor was once in legal action because she had consumed drugs.

Lammark : What brought you to law enforcement?

Eleanor : I'm looking for protection.

Lammark : From whom?

Eleanor : From myself, “**Is that enough for you?”**

Lammark : No. Eleanor the only thing that was enough for me was a solid lead.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking. The speaker asks the interlocutor whether that enough for you, because the question asked by the interlocutor really makes the speaker angry so that a commotion occurs.

Data 10

Context: XM-21 weapon are in the department of defense

Lassky : I haven't seen an XM-21 in years. But they are there You know where to look.

Eleanor : **“Where shall I look?”**

Lassky : The Department of Defense is the only government department that consistently fails Audit for you the last 25 years.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking. The speaker asks the interlocutor about the XM-21 weapon and turns out to be able to find it in the government department. This uttarance is classified as an act of asking because want to find out the whereabouts of the weapon.

Data 11

Context: The marksmanship of an assassin.

Lammark : Marksmanship. Cool as a cucumber. It's like damn Pac-Man

Eleanor : **"Who trained him?"**

Lammark : Not a soldier.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking. The speaker asks the interlocutor who trained him because they see that this killer is very good at killing.

Data 12

Context: Separate files.

Marquand : Arsenal goalkeeper across the country from the last fifty years many years. Green means a strong alibi, blue is still TB. We targeting the pink one.

They have been sent home stren.gth

Eleanor : **"and Yellow?"**

Marquand : Oh, they're dead. Pretty good alibi.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking because the speaker asks the interlocutor who trained him because they saw that this killer was very good at killing, but Lambar's response was that he said that it was not the army who trained him.

Data 13

Context: Who sent the people who attacked in minimarket.

Eleanor : So, here's my take. You paint the living room with Guys from DeLuxe on March 12, and for the next two days You give someone else the keys to

finishing the bedroom. That how do you make time for a million Colors job on the 13th how do you make time for a million Colors job on the 13th how do you make time for

million Colors job on the 13th work million Colors on the 13th and your lover on the 14th of March. So my question is, **“Who do you give them to?”**

Rodney Lang : Am I a suspect here? Because I think I need to make a call my fucking lawyer now.

The speech above is identified as an act of asking. The speaker asks his interlocutor because Eleanor suspects he has something to do with what happened so she asks who the fuck do you given them.

Data 14

Context: Dean was shot so he has mental health problems.

Mrs. Possey : I haven't seen her so happy since she was a little girl.

Lammark : Is there somewhere else he could hide?

Mrs. Possey : There's no place you can't do it. I never expected anything like this.

Eleanor : **“Mrs Possey, who shot him?”**

Mrs. Possey : We did.

The speech above is identified as an act of asking because the speaker asks the interlocutor she's asking to who shot Dean so that he now hates human noise, then Mrs Possey answers that apparently it was themselves who shot Dean/Mrs Possey and her family.

Data 15

Context: Dean’s jealous of cows so he is ashamed of people.

Dean : Yes...One morning after staying up late,I followed the cow path to the back. I started at the burger part, through dismemberment, saw the carcass removed

skinned and cut in half, then the cow was beaten Hammer. Then I followed the truck all the way back to farm. I jumped over the fence, walked around the lake and

looked they are there, in all their glory. Grateful for them exists. They don't want to change anything. Theydon't want to evolve. They just want to change whatever.

They don't want to evolve. They just want to to breathe, live and die with dignity. Then disappeared inside whole. But we don't even let them do that. That day, I envying

the cows and feeling ashamed of humans.

Eleanor : **“Why don't you just go?”** There must be a place where you can live like those cowsout on the farm like a free cow.

Dean : Yes.

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking. The speaker asks the interlocutor why don't you just go to a place where you can live like the cows on the farm

but the interlocutor answers simply yeah.

Data 16

Context: The BIRO offers Eleanor a permanent position as an intelligence analyst.

FBI : But, despite your previous record, we all agree on that You have more than proven yourself, the BIRO will prove it too would like to offer you a permanent

position as an intelligence analyst.

Eleanor : “is this your way of buying my silence?”

Capleton : He's trying to help you, Eleanor!

This utterance above is identified as an act of asking. The speaker asks the interlocutor if this is a way to buy his silence by offering him a job as an intelligence analyst.

*-Requesting*

Data 1

Context: Eleanor asked the woman to stay

Interfering Man : G25. Repeat, G25. All units handle non-critical tasks report immediately to Centennial Park. What is G25?

Eleanor : **"She's still here"**

This utterance above is identified as an act of requesting because Eleanor request the interfering man to stop the woman from leaving the restaurant because she would be investigated. As a Eleanor’s request, the interfering man immediately confronted the woman.

Data 2

Context: Eleanor asked to take him in the room

Eleanor :”**Mrs Miller, I want you to lay him down now”.** Sorry, I'm just doing my job."

Mrs. Miller : Your job is to keep him alive.

This utterance above is identified as an act of requesting because leanor asked Mrs Miller to lay her child down because he had fainted. as a Eleanor’s request, Mrs. Miller allowed it and finally she laid her daughter down.

Data 3

Context: Mrs Miller’s daughter needs it

Eleanor : Mrs. Miller? your daughter needs you. Now **“Please, let me take you both to your room.”**

This utterance above is identified as an act of requesting because Eleanor request Mrs Miller to take them in room because her daughter needed her. Even though the interlocutor does not respond to the speaker's request, the speech is still identified as an act of requesting.

Data 4

Context: Eleanor asks don’t leave the forecourt

Eleanor : **“Stop, don't leave the front yard.”**

Officer Colimen : Are you crazy? It was a burning building! Get them out

This utterance above is identified as an act of requesting because Eleanor request the people around her not to leave the forecourt because she said what if one of them was the shooter. as Eleanor's request, Colmen just denied it and told them to leave the building.

Data 05

Context: Eleanor fainted from exhaustion

Lammark : Does this look like an emergency room to you?

Paramedics : Right

Eleanor : **No, “Just leave me.”**

This utterance above is identified as an act of requesting because Eleanor request the paramedics to leave her because she was in a very emergency place Lammark only uttered joking words. as a Eleanor's request, he immediately rushed out of the place.

Data 6

Context: Eleanor talks with Mckenzie about Lammark

Eleanor : **“May I ask a personal question?”**

Mckenzie : Sure

Eleanor : “We all have the same goal. Don't you think Lammark's being a little paranoid about the other people involved.

Mckenzie : Paranoid? Two years ago he was convinced it was aliens controlling it from within his knees.

This utterance above is identified as an act of requesting because Eleanor request Mckenzie to ask questions because Eleanor sees Lammark being a little paranoid about everyone involved. to a question from Eleanor mckenzie answered.

Data 7

Context: Eleanor asked to leave the store

Eleanor : **"Sir, can you come with me"**

Sir : Speak, girl. I can't hear you

Eleanor : Just come with me this way, sir

This utterance above is identified as an act of requesting because Eleanor request Sir to go take her out but he didn’t hear her voice. Even though the interlocutor does not respond to the speaker's request, the speech is still identified as an act of requesting.

Data 8

Context: Eleanor is being held captive by Dean

Eleanor : **“Don't. Dean! Stop! "Help! help!"**

FBI : Mrs. Possey, open the door

Eleanor : Stop! Dean, I'm not connected. Surely someone heard it My shot didn't connect!

This utterance above is identified as an act of requesting because Eleanor request Dean to stop what is being done to her, because she is not connected to the FBI roundup. Eleanor says that someone must have heard the shots so they know Dean’s Mom is here and find out. as Eleanor's request to Dean, Dean simply tied and tortured her.

Data 9

Context: The FBI is circling the where abouts of a killer

Eleanor : I know you heard me. Kill me if not. You who wants to stop. Five minutes ago, you asked me to do it shot you in the head and burned your body.

That proves how tired you are and how unnecessary all this is.

FBI : Mrs. Possey, you are surrounded! Get out of the warehouse right now with your hands raised!

Eleanor : You said when we're done, let me go, and let me handle it! Dean. **"Stay with me. Stay with me."**

This utterance above is identified as an act of requesting because Eleanor request Dean to stay with her seeing Dean's condition like that. as a Eleanor's request to Dean, Dean just told Eleanor to go out.

Data 10

Context: Eleanor asks to FBI become a special agent

Eleanor : I don't want to be an analyst ”Make me your special agent know I deserve it.”

FBI : All Done!

This utterance above is identified as an act of requesting illocutionary act because Eleanor request FBI to make her a special agent because she doesn't want to be an analyst and she knows she deserves to get her new job. as a request from Eleanor’s to the FBI, and then FBI agreed.

*-Commanding*

Data 1

Context: There was a shooting in Baltimore

Eleanor : **”Start recording.”**

Officer Colimen : What?

Eleanor : Capture every face on video. Notes. Every face.

This utterance above is identified as commanding illocutionary act since Eleanor commanded officer Colimen to record every person that came out of the building in order to find out who made the mess. As a result of Falco’s command, officer Colimen pulled out his phone to start recording everyone’s faces whom came out of the building.

Data 2

Context: Someone was chased by the police and them fell from the building

Lammark : Would you allow that?

Swat Officer : Get down on the floor! Now! I said now!

Eleanor : **“Get a flotation mat!”**

This utterance above is identified as commanding illocutionary act because Eleanor commanded to get a life mat downstairs in the building because Eleanor saw the man from the top floor who was being chased by the police to arrest him and jump from a tall building. As a result of Eleanor's command, no one heard because the situation was so emergency that the man died.

Data 3

Context: Eleanor command Lammark to take her pills, ignore the clowns present

Lammark : Just in case I don't, I want you to work side by sideMcKenzie. Stop the truck. T-shirts are important. If we can get his DNA

Eleanor **:” Hey Lammark, take your pills, ignore the clowns. That's right, the wolves."**

This utterance above is identified as commanding illocutionary act because Eleanor command Lammark to take her pills, ignore the clowns present, then leave the place. As a result of Eleanor's command, there was no response from Lammark but this action was identified as an act of commanding.

Data 4

Context: Dean shoots Lammark putingg Eleanor’s life at risk

Mrs. Possey : No, don't! Do not move! He will shoot you. He will kill You. You said you could help. How? How?! You said you could keep him alive, So what can you do?

Eleanor : The horn is for him

Mrs. Possey : Yes.

Eleanor : That means he trusts you.

Mrs. Possey : Yes

Eleanor : Here's what you're going to do. **“Come on, get my phone.”** **"Take my gun."**

This utterance above is identified as commanding illocutionary act because Eleanor saw with her own eyes where Lammark was shot by Dean, so Eleanor command Mrs Possey to take her phone and gun because Dean had horn was for him because Eleanor was with her mother. As a result of Eleanor’s command Mrs Possey took the phone and gun and Dean didn't shoot Eleanor.

*-Forbidding*

Data 1

Context: A woman consumes alcohol

Eleanor :”Ma'am, you can't bring alcohol here.”

Drunk Woman : Try eating this food without it. (muttering to himself)

This utterance above is identified as forbidding illocutionary act because the Ma’am brought and drank alcohol, so Eleanor forbade it. As a result of Eleanor,s forbidding she stopped drinking her alcohol.

*-Suggesting*

Data 1

Context: Eleanor suggest calling Mac

Eleanor :**”We should call Mac.”**

Lammark : Not yet. Calling Mac means calling the BIRO.

Eleanor : and what if he was there

Lammark : Then we gave him extra time to escape.

This utterance above is identified as suggesting because Eleanor suggest Lammark to call Mac but Lammark says calling Mac is calling BIRO. As a result of Eleanor’s suggest, Lammark did not listen to Eleanor's suggest.

Data 2

Context: Dean wants revenge

Dean : I may not find peace, but I can get revenge.

Eleanor : “Revenge is not what you need!”

Dean : What is that? Love

This utterance above is identified as suggesting because Eleanor advises not to take revenge because she has not found peace so she wants revenge but Eleanor advises not to take revenge because what is needed is not something like that.

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher found a total of 33 speech acts carried out by Eleanor Falco in the film "To Catch a Killer", these 33 illocutionary acts were then classified and divided into several types based on the type of directive speech act proposed by Vanderveken (1990) with the results identified were 16 speech acts of asking, 10 speech acts of requesting, 4 speech acts of commanding, 1 speech act of forbidding, 2 speech acts of suggesting.

The researcher found that the speech act that appeared the most in the film was the directive speech acts asking with 16 data, while the one that appeared the least was the directive speech act asking only 1 data. The writeralso finds that to carry out commanding speech acts as long as the speaker has a position of authority, even a suggestion or request will be considered as an order to every interlocutor who is under the speaker, thus the speaker comes to the conclusion that in carrying out a speech act the speaker does not need to use certain words to indicate which directive speech acts.

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