



Speech Acts Found in the Novel “Snowing in Bali”



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Article history:

Submitted: 09 October 2020

Revised: 27 November 2020

Accepted: 18 December 2020

Keywords:

drug;

illocutionary;

novel;

speech acts;

utterance;

Abstract

The novel *Snowing in Bali* is an international bestseller novel telling the story of Bali's hidden drug world. Some utterances in the novel contain kinds of speech acts. The text of the novel is analyzed to find out the kinds of speech acts. The research aims to analyze speech acts and their kinds. Speech acts is a subfield of pragmatics studying how words are used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. There are three kinds of speech acts, for instance, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. A locutionary act can be defined as performing an act of saying something, an illocutionary act is viewed as an act in saying something, and a perlocutionary act is an act by saying something. A large number of those are found in the novel. This research is aimed to find out and analyze the locutionary acts, the illocutionary acts, and the perlocutionary acts. The theory used is of Austin (1962), considering that people do not only use the language to assert things but also to do things. The aim of the study is: (i) to find out speech acts in the novel. (ii) to classify the speech acts. (iii) to analyze the kinds of each speech act.

International journal of linguistics, literature and culture © 2021.

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1 Introduction

Snowing in Bali is a novel written by Kathryn Bonella. The novel was first published in 2012. It tells about Bali's hidden drug world (Bonella, 2012). This novel was an international bestseller novel and it has been regularly used as a reference in media across the globe, including *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *CNN*, *South China Morning Post*, *Daily Mail*, *BBC*, *BBC Brazil*, *Jakarta Globe*, and the *Agence France-Presse*. It was told that Kathryn was an investigative journalist who came to Bali and worked two stories on Schappelle Corby inside Kerobokan Prison. During hundreds of hours spent inside Kerobokan Prison, Kathryn met drug dealers and gained the trust for their accuracy and graphic account of the jail for her previous novels (Junaidi, 2018), and they agreed to talk to her for a new novel named *Snowing in Bali*.

The research is conducted to find out speech acts in the novel. It also tried to classify the speech acts and then analyzing each of them. Those can be described systematically as follows: First, the speech acts in the novel are exposed. Second, they are classified based on their kinds; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Finally, the speech acts are analyzed according to their kinds; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts with logical theories and arguments.

Austin (1962), introduced speech acts theory in his well-known book "How to Do Things with Words". He divided three kinds of speech acts. Locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The locutionary act is the act of saying something with a certain sense and reference. The illocutionary acts are the acts by saying something that has an illocutionary force such as informing, ordering, warning, complaining, requesting, and refusing (Lee, 1989). The perlocutionary acts refer to what we achieve 'by saying something' such as convincing, persuading, deterring, surprising, and misleading.

The analysis of speech acts was carried out by a graduate student of the English Department. The analysis was focused on three kinds of speech acts such as locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The speech acts when it was said and meant is called locutionary acts. It is a certain utterance with literal meaning such as "is there any sugar?" at the dinner table. The speech acts when it was done is called illocutionary acts. It is an utterance having illocutionary force. The illocutionary act of an utterance "is there any sugar?" is a request: "Please give me some sugar". The speech acts when it has happened as a result is called perlocutionary acts. It causes the actual effect. The perlocutionary acts of an utterance "is there any sugar?" gives rise to somebody to pass the sugar.

2 Materials and Methods

The locutionary acts, the perlocutionary acts, and the illocutionary acts are the speech acts appearing as the result of utterances that are not only used to present information but also used to carry out actions. The utterances having locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts found in the novel "Snowing in Bali" become the objects of the analysis. The speech acts theory from Austin is chosen as the primary one. According to Austin (1962), in his book "How to do Things with Words", a locutionary act is a kind of speech act having a certain sense and a certain reference. The locutionary act is defined as the act of saying something. It means that the utterances have only the function just to convey or to express something to the hearer without making a certain force or a certain effect (Cureton, 2001). The illocutionary act is a kind of speech act having a special force or an illocutionary force. It does not only state the facts but also states the acts to do something. The perlocutionary acts mean the acts by saying something (Lee, 1974). The speaker expects the actual effect from the hearer as the result of the speech delivered by the speaker. This study is carried out to analyze the kinds of speech acts in the novel "Snowing in Bali". It is interesting to be analyzed because there are several kinds of speech acts with some different meanings (Bucciarelli et al., 2003; Wierzbicka, 1985).

The speech acts theory of Searle is also used in this study. According to Searle (1969), in his book "Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language", a speech act is certain kinds of intentions that are adequate for the behavior. It means that the speaker's intentions could represent the linguistic meaning of devices indicating further illocutionary force types (Kim & Jahnke, 2011). Therefore, the illocutionary acts could be divided into five types as Searle in Levinson (1983), such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. Representative is a type of illocutionary act binding the speaker to the utterance said. It is also called assertive. This includes stating, suing, admitting, showing, reporting, witnessing, mentioning, and speculating. Those constitute representatives because their information contents bind the speaker and then, the speaker is bound with the truth of speech's contents. An example of the representative is "My father is an English teacher". It poses an admitting. The

speaker must be responsible for the utterance said. The utterance is truly the fact and it can be proved. Directives mean that the hearer does the action meant by the speaker in his/her utterance. It is also called impositions. This includes requesting, inviting, enforcing, advising, asking, dunning, ruling, urging, appealing, challenging, and cueing. An example of directives is “Help me to clean this room!”. It is a request. It is meant by the speaker to the hearer does the action according to whatever is mentioned in the utterance. The action is to help to clean the room. The indicator of this type is the action done by the hearer after listening to the utterance. Expressives are also called evaluative. The type of illocutionary acts which is meant by the speaker that his/her utterance becomes the evaluation of everything mentioned in the utterance itself (Brown-Schmidt & Tanenhaus, 2006; Kanagasundaram et al., 2014). This includes thanking, complaining, congratulating, flattering, praising, blaming, and criticizing. An example of an expression is “You are very beautiful”. It belongs to a flattering. The commission is a kind of illocutionary act binding the speaker to do everything mentioned by himself or herself. This belongs to swearing, promising, threatening, committing, and vowing. An example of commissions is “I promise to marry you”. It is promising. It binds the speaker to marry his girlfriend and gives a consequence to him to fulfill his promise. Declarations constitute illocutionary speech acts meant by the speaker to create a new status or a new condition. This includes impressing, deciding, canceling, forbidding, granting, allowing, classifying, elevating, forgiving, and condoning. An example of declarations is “I decide to be an English lecturer”. It belongs to deciding.

The method used in this study is qualitative. According to Blumer (1969), qualitative methods allow us to stay close to the empirical world. They are designed to ensure a close fit between the data and what people say and do. By observing people in their everyday lives, listening to them talk about what is on their minds, and looking at the document they produce, the qualitative researcher obtains firsthand knowledge of social life unfiltered through operational definitions or rating scales. As Rist (1977), pointed out, qualitative methodology, like quantitative methodology, is more than a set of data gathering techniques. It is a way of approaching the empirical world. Qualitative research has been described as naturalistic (Lincoln & Guba, 1985). This means that researchers adopt strategies that parallel how people act in the course of daily life, typically interacting with informants naturally and unobtrusively (Rossman & Rallis, 2011). Bogdan & Biklen (1992), stated that the character of qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words pictures rather than a number. Creswell & Poth (2016), stated that qualitative procedures rely on text and image data, and have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse strategies of inquiry. Tracy (2019), pointed out that interpreting qualitative data is an indescribably ambiguous process, filled with reading the data, reflecting on the literature, thinking, talking, note-taking, writing, and thinking some more. Although qualitative analysis can be enigmatic, something magical and artful emerges from a pragmatic set of best practices. Qualitative research is a craft (Miles et al., 2014). Qualitative methods have not been as refined and standardized as other research approaches. This is in part a historical artifact that is changing with the establishment of conventions for collecting and analyzing data and in part a reflection of the nature of the methods themselves. Qualitative researchers are flexible in how they go about conducting their studies. The researcher is a craftsperson.

The data from the novel *Snowing in Bali* are analyzed by using the observation technique of qualitative research. The stages of analyzing data are as follows: Firstly, the novel is read. Secondly, the utterances are classified. Thirdly, the classified utterances are categorized into locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. Finally, each category is explained by using the speech acts theory (Thaler, 2012; Kendon, 1995).

3 Results and Discussions

Text I

The girls weren't. Now seated, they were flashing smiles at Rafael. Wasting no time, they sent a note scribbled on a napkin via the waiter: 'Come to our table?' (9) Go over there, man. You're crazy if you don't, Rafael's friends hustled (10).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “come to our table?”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “come to our table?” is a request and it belongs to directives. It means “please meet us”. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “come to our table?” makes a consequence to somebody to see us.

Text II

'Here's a small present,' he said back at the table. 'I'll bring more to the villa tonight (12).'

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of "here's a small present". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "here's a small present," means a request and it belongs to directives. It means "please accept the present". The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "here's a small present," gives rise to somebody to take the present.

Text III

Marco was good to find beautiful prostitutes ... everybody was surprised, 'Where did you find this girl?' 'Kuta'. Marco was very good, not shy. If he sits on the plane next to you, he makes friends with you, very social (50).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of "where did you find this girl?". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "where did you find this girl?" is praise and it belongs to expressive. It means "he did a good job". The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "where did you find this girl?" makes a consequence to someone to always bring a beautiful girl like this one.

Text IV

'It's the wrong bag,' he yelled. Rafael raced across the room to look. 'Fuck! Barbara, what have you done?' he gasped. It was full of men's clothes (57).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of "fuck! Barbara, what have you done?". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "fuck! Barbara, what have you done?" means blaming and it belongs to expressive. It means "she has grabbed the wrong bag". The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "fuck! Barbara, what have you done?" gives rise to Barbara to change the bag.

Text V

'What the fuck are you doing burning money? Now I know you're crazy, man. If you don't want it, you can give it to me' (112).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of "what the fuck are you doing burning money?". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "what the fuck are you doing burning money?" is a request meaning "please give the money" and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "what the fuck are you doing burning money?" cause somebody to give the money.

Text VI

He drove straight into Fernando's house. Another dealer, Paulo, answered the door. He was friendly but saw the knife in Rafael's back pocket. 'What's that, Rafael?' (130).

The locutionary act of this text is the utterance of "what's that, Rafael?". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "what's that, Rafael?" is a request meaning "please show me the knife" and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "what's that, Rafael?" gives rise to someone to unhide the knife.

Text VII

The restaurant was large, with tables spread out, so other diners didn't seem to notice the fracas. But a waiter raced straight over, asking, 'What's happened? A prerequisite for being a good drug dealer was staying cool in a hot spot, and making up stories, so Rafael easily slipped into casual banter. 'Oh, this guy is very drunk, sorry. We'll take him out before he throws up.' Rafael and Bras hauled him off the floor, slung his limp arms around their shoulders, and dragged him out (148).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “what’s happened?”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “what’s happened?” is a request meaning “please stop the fracas” and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “what’s happened?” makes a consequence to someone to quit the fracas.

Text VIII

I never like to work with Marco too much, because when I do business I like details. I pay five, I sell for 10, I have five profit, clear like water. Marco is different. ‘Ah, I buy 2 kilos, I want to give 200 grams to my neighbor, and 200 grams for you because you have beautiful eyes.’ Whaaaa ... I say, ‘Hey wait, man, where is your profit?’ For me this is stupid. If I put my life at risk, I will not give it away. Marco is crazy (162).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “whaaaa ... I say, ‘hey wait, man, where is your profit?’”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “whaaaa ... I say, ‘hey wait, man, where is your profit?’” is a request meaning “please stop doing risking business” and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “whaaaa ... I say, ‘hey wait, man, where is your profit?’” makes a consequence to someone to quit running risking job.

Text IX

I talk to Chino, just talk cos he’s my friend, ‘Hey Chino, is everything okay?’ ‘I’m okay but I’m fucking angry with Marco-he calls me 10 times a day. ‘Why’ ‘To buy cocaine.’ ‘Are you selling cocaine to Marco ... for how much do you sell?’ ‘\$ 150 a gram. ‘Are you kidding me?’ Marco sells to him for \$ 60 a gram, now he buys it back for \$ 150. Fucking a good business. This is a typical example of how stupid he can be in the mind (163).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “are you kidding me?”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “are you kidding me?” is a praising meaning “you are a good seller” and it belongs to expressive. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “are you kidding me?” makes a consequence to someone to show his trick in selling.

Text X

Eh, why the fuck you calling from the room? Now the guys know which room we’re in,’ Alberto snapped (167).

The locutionary acts of this text is the utterance of “eh, why the fuck you calling from the room?”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “eh, why the fuck you calling from the room?” is a blaming meaning “you are doing something wrong” and it belongs to expressive. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “eh, why the fuck you calling from the room?” gives rise to someone to stop calling.

Text XI

Every time I walked past another two, and then another two, or another three ... I was like, ‘Fuck, now that’s it. What can I do? I even thought about trying a knot and putting the plastic bags in my shorts and just swim, swim, swim, swim far away, where they cannot see me anymore (184).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “what can I do?”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “what can I do?” is a request meaning “please help me” and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “what can I do?” gives rise to someone to give help.

Text XII

It doesn’t break your nose; it doesn’t bleed or give you marks. He says, ‘You think we’re stupid? Do you think you’re just going to pay \$ 20,000 and walk away? It’s not that easy. We’ve been watching you for a long time, we know you are doing this business. We need names.’ Oh, fuck (200).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “you think we’re stupid?”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “you think we’re stupid?” is a request meaning “please give up” and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “you think we’re stupid?” gives rise to someone to arrest somebody.

Text XIII

The cops were randomly texting messages like: ‘Can I score some hash?’ But no one in the game ever used direct words, only euphemisms, so nobody was stupid enough to reply (206).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “can I score some hash?”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “can I score some hash?” is a request meaning “please send some drugs” and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “can I score some hash?” gives rise to someone to deliver some drugs.

Text XIV

Yeah, in Peru I had more than 100 kilos. In Peru, cocaine is like Coca-Cola (238).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “In Peru, cocaine is like Coca-Cola”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “In Peru, cocaine is like Coca-Cola” is an allowing meaning “cocaine is free” and it belongs to declarations. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “In Peru, cocaine is like Coca-Cola” gives rise to someone to be brave to sell cocaine.

Text XV

The wind whipped Marco’s face as the motorcyclist raced along the road. He felt alive. He was on the run, an escapee. For these moments he felt elated – he’d done something no one else would have dared. It flashed through his mind that this was like a movie. When they got to Terminal One, he vaulted off the back of the slowing bike, slung 50,000 rupiahs at the motorcyclist, and leaped into the back seat of a taxi. ‘Find me a cheap hotel,’ he said, jerking his head from the side, watching out for a police tail (241).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “find me a cheap hotel”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “find me a cheap hotel” is a request meaning “please understand me, I have a low budget” and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “find me a cheap hotel” gives rise to someone to book him a cheap hotel.

Text XVI

After three days in the hotel, Carlino told Marco it was time to move. ‘Marco, it’s very hot here, you have to go. Police have photos everywhere.’ They decided to stock Carlino’s luxury catamaran with food so Marco could sail to Brazil (246).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “Marco, it’s very hot here, you have to go”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “Marco, it’s very hot here, you have to go” is a request meaning “please save your life” and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “Marco, it’s very hot here, you have to go” gives rise to someone to find a safer place than the current one.

Text XVII

He showed me. I say ‘Man, go far away from me, this passport is too hot.’ He says, ‘Marco told me to burn it.’ I say, ‘Don’t burn it, man, keep it, maybe he will need it to escape, but I don’t want to know. Ciao!’ (248)

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of “man, go far away from me, this passport is too hot”. The illocutionary acts of the utterance of “man, go far away from me, this passport is too hot” is a request meaning “please leave me because you bring an illegal passport” and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of “man, go far away from me, this passport is too hot” gives rise to someone to move out from that place.

Text XVIII

I make a professional story. I say the boss is John Miller, the big drug dealer from America. I can never really tell the boss's name because the only person to help me is my boss. If I report him, who will help me? No way, man. You have to shoot me to say my boss's name (253).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of "if I report him, who will help me? No way, man". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "if I report him, who will help me? No way, man" is a request meaning "please don't ask my boss's name" and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "if I report him, who will help me? No way, man" gives rise to someone to stop asking about the boss's name.

Text XIX

My guy didn't tell me it was Marco because I'd be like, 'No, I don't want to work with this motherfucker.' And after the shit got busted in Jakarta, he says, 'Sorry, we lose the money.' I say, 'What ... why?' He says, 'I give it to Curumin; we were in the project together with him.' I say, 'What, are you fucking crazy, man? Why did you give the money to this bastard? He doesn't know what he's doing, he's always high. That's why he got caught, cos he was high on the flight (256).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of "why did you give the money to this bastard?". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "why did you give the money to this bastard?" is a request meaning "please stop doing this again" and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "why did you give the money to this bastard?" gives rise to someone to give money to the right person.

Text XX

My guy didn't tell me it was Marco because I'd be like, 'No, I don't want to work with this motherfucker.' And after the shit got busted in Jakarta, he says, 'Sorry, we lose the money.' I say, 'What ... why?' He says, 'I give it to Curumin; we were in the project together with him.' I say, 'What, are you fucking crazy, man? Why did you give the money to this bastard? He doesn't know what he's doing, he's always high. That's why he got caught, cos he was high on the flight (256).

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of "he doesn't know what he's doing, he's always high". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "he doesn't know what he's doing, he's always high" is a request meaning "please stop working with this stupid person" and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "he doesn't know what he's doing, he's always high" gives rise to someone to cooperate with the smart person.

Text XXI

It was like this; hot and cold, hot and cold, but actually when Marco got caught I had 2 kilos just arrive. We celebrated the goal, then suddenly Marco's on TV. 'Oh shit, oh my god, fuck, the police are going to be all over us.' My friend says let's sell quickly. I say, 'No, I'm going to keep this shit, hide it, wait for a couple of weeks, and then we will move it. Now we're not moving anything, forget it.' But we were so careful to sell the shit because nobody wanted to do anything. Everybody was saying, 'Oh it's hot now, so hot (256).'

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of "it was like this; hot and cold, hot and cold, but actually when Marco got caught I had 2 kilos just arrive". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "it were like this; hot and cold, hot and cold, but actually when Marco got caught I had 2 kilos just arrive" is a request meaning "please be cautious" and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "it were like this; hot and cold, hot and cold, but actually when Marco got caught I had 2 kilos just arrive" gives rise to someone to work carefully.

Text XXII

It was like this; hot and cold, hot and cold, but actually when Marco got caught I had 2 kilos just arrive. We celebrated the goal, then suddenly Marco's on TV. 'Oh shit, oh my god, fuck, the police are going to be all over us.' My friend says let's sell quickly. I say, 'No, I'm going to keep this shit, hide it, wait for a couple of weeks,

and then we will move it. Now we're not moving anything, forget it.' But we were so careful to sell the shit because nobody wanted to do anything. Everybody was saying, 'Oh it's hot now, so hot (256).'

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of "my friend says let's sell quickly". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "my friend say let's sell quickly" is a request meaning "please save our life" and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "my friend say let's sell quickly" gives rise to someone to stop keeping drugs.

Text XXIII

It was like this; hot and cold, hot and cold, but actually when Marco got caught I had 2 kilos just arrive. We celebrated the goal, then suddenly Marco's on TV. 'Oh shit, oh my god, fuck, the police are going to be all over us.' My friend says let's sell quickly. I say, 'No, I'm going to keep this shit, hide it, wait for a couple of weeks, and then we will move it. Now we're not moving anything, forget it.' But we were so careful to sell the shit because nobody wanted to do anything. Everybody was saying, 'Oh it's hot now, so hot (256).'

The locutionary acts of this text are the utterance of "oh it's hot now, so hot". The illocutionary acts of the utterance of "oh it's hot now, so hot" is a request meaning "please be vigilant" and it belongs to directives. The perlocutionary acts of the utterance of "oh it's hot now, so hot" gives rise to someone to be vigilant.

4 Conclusion

The speech acts theories from Austin and Searle are used to analyze the data of the research. Austin's speech acts theory is used to analyze the utterances using locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. While, Searle's speech acts theory is used to analyze the illocutionary force types, for instance, representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. Based on the research, there are a lot of utterances in the novel using locutionary, illocutionary; representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations, and perlocutionary speech acts. The majority of the data analyzed to use the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts. However, the types of illocutionary force found in the utterances are only directives, declarations, and expressions. There are not representatives and commissions used in the utterances of the data.

Conflict of interest statement

The author declared that he has no competing interests.

Statement of authorship

The author has a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author has approved the final article.

Acknowledgments

I am grateful to two anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments on the earlier version of this paper.

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