



Illocutionary acts reveal literary conflict between black and white american in the dear white people movie

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ABSTRACT

Background: This study investigates illocutionary acts used by characters in Dear White People Movie Reveal Literary Conflict between Black and White American. A drama is work of literature and it is more than the presentation human life. The theory of illocutionary act is chosen because it is used to describe how speaker should communicate something to hearer. The researcher chooses this drama because after reading the text there are kinds of illocutionary acts. The objectives of this research is to identify the types of illocutionary act used by the main characters and explain the meaning and its types of illocutionary act reveal literary conflict represented the conflict between black and white American in Dear White People movie. The research will be conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research are speech act of illocutionary act of reveal racism conflict from the characters' dialog or conversation. The conclusions of this research are There are some illocutionary acts found in Dear White People movie, such as: expressives and representatives. The most using illocutionary acts is representatives. The racism in the movie Dear White People is not dissappear. The racism in this film is in the form of the regulation of housing replacement for student of Winchester.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a codification of words for the purpose of communication; culture is gender on its part is a societal classification of male and female by giving them certain traits and functions; literature is the mirroring of happenings in society with the aim of revealing and correcting bad deeds; conflict is a clash of concepts, ideas, views or disagreement between persons. All of these concepts contribute to man's existence and development in society (Dost, 2021).

Communication starts immediately when there is a stimulus or motivation (which can be caused by several factors), initiated by the sender/ encoder/ initiator who encodes the message using either the spoken or written medium, through a channel to the receiver/ decoder who now

decodes the message and react/ respond by giving a feedback. The process is only concluded when the feedback is received. The messages should be interpretable or understood by both the sender and the receiver as there is expected to some common areas of interest between the interlocutors. However, a message is capable of having more than one meaning, and this might raise problems of interpretation and of compliance. This problem could further be compounded where there is a need for a translation from one language to another (Cabrera-ledesma & Abril-ulloa, 2023).

Through language and communication, someone can see the heart of a people. This implies that language makes it possible to express feelings, emotions, views, ideas, opinions, perceptions as well as judgement about people, objects, places, things, information and situations. Therefore, information about conflict and conflict situations can be expressed in language. Communication relates to the presence and sharing of accurate information about a conflict or conflict situation, being able to talk about feelings and concerns of parties, speaking about what parties would like to change, and discussing the nature and type of the conflict, touching on the positions, interests, needs, and fears of parties. Communication, therefore, has come to represent a key strategy of conflict prevention and resolution (Adawiyah et al., 2021).

Around 400 years ago, the English settled (invaded) North America. They brought their language and customs and settled along America's Eastern Coast from Georgia to Massachusetts. With time, this spatial separation created subdialects that are still heard today. For example, the word "Talk" have so many differences in accent, pace, vocabulary, phrasing, grammar. But perhaps, the most distinctive of all American dialects is Black English – shaped by English, African, and Southern speech. Through the course of the last 300 years, Black English has developed its own vocabulary, accent, rules for grammar, nonverbal cues, dress, walk, and culture. From California to New Jersey to Mississippi, Black English still shares many common linguistic elements (Dauzon-Ledesma, Leonor and Izquierdo, 2023).

As with all languages, however, the American dialects began to be culturally ranked. Since the seats of power and money ranged from Washington to Boston, "Standard" English became the way those people spoke. All who speak differently, are taught to feel bad about their language patterns. Thus, the Southern, Appalachian, and Black dialects are "considered" as bad English (Friesen, 2023).

Interracial interactions can be plagued by anxiety, tension, and discomfort. Stereotypes play a role. Research suggests that white people worry about being stereotyped as cold or bigoted, while black people worry about being stereotyped as incompetent. People can end up being so concerned about confirming stereotypes that they avoid interracial communication altogether. That, or they experience anxiety during the interaction, which other people pick up on (Markov & Kharitonova, 2023).

According to (Izquierdo et al., 2021), conflict is defined as derived from social beliefs and involves two or more parties who share incompatible objectives. It demonstrates how conflict can create cohesion in a group and preserve its existence and how it binds adversaries together in a relationship. Conflict can establish and maintain a balance of power between antagonists, thereby creating alliances and associations.

According to (Deng, F.M & Zartman, 2011), conflict is an inevitable aspect of human interaction, an unavoidable concomitant of choices and decisions. Social conflict is necessarily brought on by the presence of several actors and compounded by several choices. It cannot be avoided. The problem, then, is not to court the frustrations of seeking to remove an inevitability but rather of trying to keep conflict in bounds. Conflict can be prevented on some occasions and managed on others, but resolved only if the term is taken to mean the satisfaction of apparent demands rather than the total eradication of underlying sentiments, memories, and interests.

According to (Ginting, 2021), there are two kinds of literary conflicts, they are:

Internal Conflict

Man vs Self is the only correct version of internal conflict you will find in literature. . In this mode, the conflict takes place within the mind of the main character and often involves the character making a decision between right and wrong, or other mixed emotions. However, this struggle also exists in the form of a character battling mental illness.

External Conflict

Man vs Man

Man vs Man is probably the most common form of external conflict and is also known as interpersonal conflict. This model lies at the heart of all dramatic arts and places the struggle directly between the protagonist and the antagonist; otherwise, it is known as the good guy and the bad guy. In a man vs man conflict, the protagonist wants something, and the antagonist obstructs the protagonist from getting what he wants.

Man vs Society

This mode of external conflict occurs when the protagonist is placed at odds with a government or cultural tradition. This type of conflict applies to societal norms, as well. For example, if a child gets in trouble with his parents for sneaking out of the house at night, he is in conflict with the societal tradition that children are expected to obey their parents.

Man vs Nature

Man vs Nature pits the main character against the forces of nature - in the form of a natural disaster or a similarly dangerous situation - and is often associated with literary naturalism, which hinges on the idea that nature is indifferent to humanity.

Man vs Machine

Man vs Machine means that a person is in direct combat with robots in the context of science activities, or it could mean that technology stands in the way of the protagonist getting what he wants. In the science-action version, the same attributes of a man vs man conflict apply. However, if a person struggles to keep a job that a new machine can do better, the physical struggle is against the machine, but the emotional struggle is against the society that breeds technology.

Man vs Fate

Man vs Fate exists in any story in which the protagonist is struggling against a god or gods. It is sometimes considered as part of Man vs Self when focuses on an internal, moral struggle, but should be considered separate in the context of epics.

According to (Hamans, 2021), an utterance is a natural unit of speech bounded by breaths or pauses. An utterance is also define as a complete unit of talk, bounded by the speaker's silence. Utterance does not have a precise linguistic definition. Phonetically an utterance is a unit of speech bounded by silence. In dialogue, each turn by a speaker may be considered an utterance. Linguists sometimes use utterance to simply refer to a unit of speech under study. The corresponding unit in written language is text.

According to (Lanius, 2019), utterances, as acts of uttering expressions, are to be distinguished from expression being uttered. Expressions have lexical, grammatical, and semantic properties, but only utterances have pragmatic ones. Vague or ambiguous expressions are considered to be indeterminate because utterances can be unclear or reasonably understood in different ways due to expressions's vagueness or ambiguity. Single expressions can thus be indeterminate, but only on virtue of being used in an utterance. In other words, the determinacy or indeterminacy of an expression depends on its use in an utterance.

The main direction of this thesis will be to explore what exactly a speech act is or should be. Speech Act Theory originated as a theory within the Philosophy of Language to explain the

ways that we can use language, but since then speech act theory has been used within a wider context in linguistics and more recently in computational models. (Kurniadi, 2015).

The notion of the speech act was developed following Austin's observation that not all utterances are simply statements of fact, some are 'performatives' (Amelyya, 2009). Austin defined a performative to be where 'the uttering of a sentence is, or is part of, the doing of an action'. For example, a bride uttering 'I do' at a wedding performs the act of accepting a man to be her husband.

According to (Boeckx, 2021), the alleged distinction between speech and act can cause misleading oversimplification because when a speaker makes an utterance in appropriate circumstances, it leads to a misunderstood interpretation of the hearer. According to (Coulmas, 2013), the function of speech act is a functional unit of language that informs people to do things with words, which means the speaker performs an act of saying something in order to participate in a communication.

Another function of speech act according to (Crothers, 2021) is to visualize the spoken words. Speech act makes all the materials of an utterance can create the impression of saying something, as in an utterance has feelings and thoughts, so the utterance becomes more lively.

Illocutionary acts are considered the core of the theory of speech acts. As already suggested above, an illocutionary act is the action performed by the speaker in producing a given utterance. The illocutionary act is closely connected with speaker's intentions, e.g. stating, questioning, promising, requesting, giving commands, threatening and many others. The illocutionary act is thus performed via the communicative force of an utterance which is also generally known as illocutionary force of the utterance. Basically, the illocutionary act indicates how the whole utterance is to be taken in the conversation. (Darquennes, 2015)

Sometimes it is not easy to determine what kind of illocutionary act the speaker performs. To hint his intentions and to show how the proposition should be taken the speaker uses many indications, ranging from the most obvious ones, such as unambiguous performative verbs, to the more opaque ones, among which mainly various paralinguistic features (stress, timbre and intonation) and word order should be mentioned (Yule, 2010).

Similarly, one illocutionary act can have more utterance acts (or locutionary acts according to Austin) as in:

Can you close the door?
 Will you close the door?
 Could you close the door?
 Would you close the door?
 Can't you close the door?
 Won't you close the door? (D'Errico, F., 2015)

All the utterances above are indirect requests, they all have a common illocutionary force, that of requesting.

There are hundreds or thousands of illocutionary acts and that is why, for better understanding and orientation, some linguists proposed their classification. The classification which is the most cited in the linguistic literature is that of Searle who divides illocutionary (speech) acts into five major categories. They are:

Representatives

Representatives are such utterances which commit the hearer to the truth of the expressed proposition (e.g. asserting, concluding).

For example: *The name of the British queen is Elizabeth.*

Directives

Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (e.g. ordering, requesting).

For example: *Would you make me a cup of tea?*

Commissives

Commissives commit the speaker to some future course of action (e.g. promising, offering).

For example: *I promise to come at eight and cook a nice dinner for you.*

Expressives

Expressives express a psychological state (e.g. thanking, congratulating).

For example: *Thank you for your kind offer.*

Declarations

Declarations effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions (e.g. christening, declaring war).

For example: *I bequeath all my property to my beloved fiancée.* (Dirgeyasa, 2019)

According to (Herk, 2012), Black English is a distinctive language code. Some treat it as a dialect of Mainstream American English under the assumption that African came to the United States with no knowledge of English and developed the dialect while learning the mainstream language. Others argue that it is a Creole languages, evolving from largely West African pidgin form. Some of those have argued that the dialect position demeans the language system and the African slaves by assuming that their native language disappeared rather than merging with that spoken by slave owners.

From this perspective, the study of Black English has been highly politicized because of the tendency to describe the language as a deviant or deficient form of Mainstream or Standard Mainstream American English. Viewing Black English as a dialect can be interpreted as a deficit-deficiency perspective, or a Eurocentric vision, which only describes what appears “missing” or grammatically “incorrect” due to ignorance about the structure and historicity of Black English. The use of the label *Ebonics*, a term derived from the words “ebony” and “phonics”, is an alternative and more positive label (Jackson, R.L., 2020).

Like other language forms, Black English is governed by rules with specific historical derivations that have been passed on through socialization. Black English is now recognized as a language form with a unique and logical syntax, semantic system, and grammar, although its legitimacy has still been called into question. Black English varies in its forms depending on which African language influenced it and where in the United States it was developed (Meyerhoff, 2018).

According to (Vallacher, R.R., 2014), research on Americans communicating with international students found that stereotypical expectancies prior to a conversation were associated with certain behaviors. This same association may occur in interracial communication. Many researchers have noted that Whites and Blacks compose different speech communities with different types of speech, rules for interaction, core cultural values, and different worldviews.

In terms of verbal communication differences, research has suggested that Black communication is more direct or assertive than White communication. For example, Black women were more likely than Black men or Whites to prefer a “dominating” conflict resolution style in relational conflict. However, in other ways, Black and Whites were similar. In a different study, Blacks and Whites used different information seeking strategies, depending on the race of the interaction partner, with Whites more likely to ask questions of all groups and Black males more likely to make statements when addressing White males. White and Black women attend to different features of speech when listening. Furthermore, Black women often perceived White women to be superficial, and White women perceived Black women to be confident, distinguished, to the point, and speaking with self-esteem (Vu & Do, 2021).

According to (Al-Sharqi, Laila & Abbasi, 2020), the white mode – that of the middle class – is relatively low-keyed dispassionate, impersonal, and non-challenging. The first characteristic of

involvement; it is heated, loud, and generates affect. The second is characteristic of detachment and is cool, quiet, and without affect.

White culture values the ability of individuals to rein in their impulses. White cultural events do not allow for individually initiated self-assertion or the spontaneous expression of feeling. Rather, self-assertion occurs as a social entitlement, a prerogative of one's higher status or, as with tum-taking, something granted and regulated by an empowered authority (Prasanna, V. Lakshmi and Sharma, 2022).

Problems of Research

Based on background of the study above. The problems proposed are:

1. What types of illocutionary acts used by characters in "Dear White People Movie?"
2. How do the characters perform illocutionary acts?

RESEARCH METHOD

The research will be conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. (Arikunto S., 2013) states that qualitative modes of data analysis provide ways of discerning, examining, comparing and contrasting, and interpreting meaningful patterns or themes. Meaningfulness is determined by the particular goals and objectives of the project at hand: the same data can be analyzed and synthesized from multiple angles depending on the particular research or evaluation questions being addressed.

According to (Arikunto S., 2013), the aim of the research is to get data. The data is the important tools in the research which in the form of phenomenon in the field and number. From the data, the researcher will know the result of the research. Collecting the data must be relevant with the problem of research. The data in this research will be in the form of descriptive qualitative data and use qualitative data procedure for the data analysis. The data of this research are speech act of illocutionary act of reveal racism conflict from the characters' dialog or conversation.

The data resource is taken from the utterances in the movie "Dear White People". Dear White People (2014) is an American film that presents the issue of racism. This film takes a setting in Obama era. The film sets in the form of drama comedy film. Using the viewpoint of a main black character, the film strives to show the issue of racist in a leading campus.

The documentation of this research are the conflict between Black and White American which is collected from the data sources. In this research, the movies transcript is used as the data documentary. To collect the data, the writer uses the following steps:

1. Watching the movie "Dear White People".
2. Identifying speech act of illocutionary act of reveal racism conflict from the characters' dialog or conversation.
3. Explaining the meaning and classifying types of illocutionary act and types of literary conflict.
4. Analysing and describing the racism conflict between Black and White American.

To analyze the data, the writer uses the following steps:

1. The writer uses the Searle's theory and Yule's theory of Speech act in identifying the utterances of characters' conversation or dialog reveal conflict in the movie.
2. After analysing the meaning of speech act reveal racism conflict then the writer classify the types of conflict in the movie based on the literary conflict.
3. Then the writer explain and describe the racism conflict in the movie relate to Black and White American based on the factual information and the writer's knowledge.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data used in this research is taken from the utterances in the movie "Dear White People". Dear White People is an American film that presents the issue of racism. This film takes a setting in Obama era. The film sets in the form of drama comedy film. Using the viewpoint of a main black character, the film strives to show the issue of racist in a leading campus (Mora-López & Bernárdez-Vilaboa, 2023).

Dear White People is an American film that presents the issue of racism. This film takes a setting in Obama era. The film sets in the form of drama comedy film. Using the viewpoint of a main black character, the film strives to show the issue of racist in a leading campus (Mora-López & Bernárdez-Vilaboa, 2023).

The classification which is the most cited in the linguistic literature is that of Searle who divides illocutionary (speech) acts into five major categories. They are:

1. Representatives
2. Directives
3. Commissives
4. Expressives
5. Declarations

Research Result

The explanation of illocutionary acts used by the main characters in the movie of "Dear White People" can be described as follows:

Table 1.

Illocutionary acts used by the main characters in the movie of "Dear White People" part 1	
White Person	Black Person
Producer West : Armstrong-Parker, that's your housing assignment?	Coco : Traditionally, it's where the hopelessly Afrocentric gather to process their guilt over not going to an HBCU, where the negroes be at.
Producer West : That's not where you wanted to be, right?	Coco : Bechet House is more my style.
Producer West : The rich white kids.	-

Based on illocutionary speech acts theory, the utterances spoken by Black Person is "expressives". This can be seen from "Traditionally, it's where the hopelessly Afrocentric gather to process their guilt over not going to an HBCU, where the negroes be at". Expressives is to express a psychological state (e.g. thanking, congratulating, etc.)

Table 2.

Illocutionary acts used by the main characters in the movie of "Dear White People" part 2	
Lionel : (knock the door) "Hey, Kurt, you home?" (Phone ringing)	Kurt : (Voicemail) "Hey, you've reached Garmin House, home of Lionel Higgins, the only bitch on campus who will give a dickscount. That right, hunty, the bigger the dick, the less you have to pay me to suck it".

Based on illocutionary speech acts theory, the utterances spoken by White Person is "commissives". This can be seen from "Hey, you've reached Garmin House, home of Lionel Higgins, the only bitch on campus who will give a dickscount. That right, hunty, the bigger the

dick, the less you have to pay me to suck it". Commisives commit the speaker to some future course of action (e.g. promising, offering).

Table 3.

Illocutionary acts used by the main characters in the movie of "Dear White People" part 3	
White Person	Black Person
Dean Fairbank: What about Armstrong Parker House?	Lionel: I don't know if that's ...
Dean Fairbank: I might have an opening. That might be good for you to be around ...	Lionel; Dean, the worst thing about high school is and believe me, it a long list, were the black kids.

Based on illocutionary speech acts theory, the utterances spoken by White Person is "representatives". This can be seen from "Dean, the worst thing about high school is and believe me, it a long list, were the black kids". Representatives are such utterances which commit the hearer to the truth of the expressed proposition (e.g. asserting, concluding).

Table 4.

Illocutionary acts used by the main characters in the movie of "Dear White People" part 4	
White Person	Black Person
Sam White: Troy, my brother, It's broke. Troy is a legacy kid, and yet it's under his watch, that Armstrong-Parker, the bastion of black culture here, was gutted by the randomization of housing act. Now, second years of color no longer have a say in where they go. The culture that's been fostered in this house for two decades will be wiped out in two years. This wasn't motivated by a desire to mix things up. Bring about racial and socioeconomic harmony, no. the black kids are sitting together in the proverbial cafeteria so they must be up to no good.	-

Based on illocutionary speech acts theory, the utterances spoken by White Person is "representatives". This can be seen from from the description in the utterances above. Representatives are such utterances which commit the hearer to the truth of the expressed proposition (e.g. asserting, concluding).

The explanation of meaning and conflict reveal used by the main characters in the movie of "Dear White People" can be described as follows:

Table 5.

The conversation between Coleandra Coco Corners and the reality TV show producer	
White Person	Black Person
Producer West : Armstrong-Parker, that's your housing assignment?	Coco : Traditionally, it's where the hopelessly Afrocentric gather to process their guilt over not going to an HBCU, where the negros be at.
Producer West : That's not where you wanted to be, right?	Coco : Bechet House is more my style.
Producer West : The rich white kids.	-

Conflict & Description:

From the dialogue above show the conversation between Coleandra Coco Corners and the reality TV show producer. Coco is a black student live in Armstrong Parker. She dreams to be reality TV host show. She wants to stay in Bechet house. Bechet house is the special place for the white rich student. There is no black student stay at there. This quotation shows there is discrimination about arrangement of resident placement. The white's rich students are put in good place. The black students are put in a house (Armstrong Parker) that described as the bad place for the black student.

Meaning Analysis:

Based on (Rubio-gragera & Cabero-almenara, 2023) theory about types of utterances, the above utterances is classified as socializing, test category. This can be seen from "That's your housing assignment?" and "That's not where you wanted to be, right?" The test category consisted of utterances that were spoken with what appeared to be the purpose of deceiving the system.

Table 6.

The conversation between Lionel and Kurt

Lionel : (knock the door) "Hey, Kurt, you home?" (Phone ringing)	Kurt : (Voicemail) "Hey, you've reached Garmin House, home of Lionel Higgins, the only bitch on campus who will give a dickscount. That right, hunty, the bigger the dick, the less you have to pay me to suck it".
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Conflict & Description:

From the scene above, Lionel gets racial harassment from Kurt. Lionel only asks Kurt to open the door, and Kurt insults him through voice mail. In other scene, Lionel is on hold by two white students when he wants to come back to Garmin House in the midnight. The two white students banned Lionel because there was a white man's event in Garmin. Although Lionel has explained that he is a Garmin resident but he still prohibited from entering.

Meaning Analysis:

Based on (Rubio-gragera & Cabero-almenara, 2023) theory about types of utterances, the above utterances is classified as socializing, test category. This can be seen from "Hey, Kurt, you home?" The test category consisted of utterances that were spoken with what appeared to be the purpose of deceiving the system.

Table 7.

The conversation between Dean Fairbank and Lionel

White Person	Black Person
Dean Fairbank: What about Armstrong Parker House?	Lionel: I don't know if that's ...
Dean Fairbank: I might have an opening. That might be good for you to be around ...	Lionel; Dean, the worst thing about high school is and believe me, it a long list, were the black kids.

Conflict & Description:

The quotation above is the description about Armstrong Parker. There is a prejudice about Armstrong Parker as the bad place for the worst student. Here, the assumption of worst student refers to the black student. This prejudice is coming from the black student itself. It's mean the black student are aware of discrimination against them.

Meaning Analysis:

Based on (Rubio-gragera & Cabero-almenara, 2023) theory about types of utterances, the above utterances is classified as socializing, test category. This can be seen from "What about Armstrong

Parker House?" . The test category consisted of utterances that were spoken with what appeared to be the purpose of deceiving the system.

Table 8.

The conversation Sam White

White Person	Black Person
Sam White: Troy, my brother, It's broke. Troy is a legacy kid, and yet it's under his watch, that Armstrong-Parker, the bastion of black culture here, was gutted by the randomization of housing act. Now, second years of color no longer have a say in where they go. The culture that's been fostered in this house for two decades will be wiped out in two years. This wasn't motivated by a desire to mix things up. Bring about racial and socioeconomic harmony, no. the black kids are sitting together in the proverbial cafeteria so they must be up to no good.	-

Conflict & Description:

According to the scene above, Samantha explain the effect of randomization of housing in Armstrong Parker. She said that the black culture was destroyed by the new rule. It's seemed from the word "it's broke" which refers to the effect of randomization. Sam reconstructs the mean of housing randomization act as the white effort for destroying the black culture. Sam reconstructs the mean of house randomization as a regulation for mixing culture, erasing the racial and creating socioeconomic harmony as the white control for the black by infusing whites into the black communities. The black students are slowly forgetting the culture and losing their identity as African American. They cannot be gathered and united. If they are cannot be united, the black people are easy to be controlled and manipulated by the white. This is how Samantha reconstructs the mean of house regulation rules.

Meaning Analysis:

Based on Bell and Gustafson (1999) theory about types of utterances, the above utterances is classified as socializing, social category. This can be seen from the description in the utterances above. The social category consisted of greetings and remarks of a personal kind. Greeting is an act of communication in which human beings intentionally make their presence known to each other, to show attention to, and to suggest a type of relationship (usually cordial) or social status (formal or informal) between individuals or groups of people coming in contact with each other.

Discussion

Dear White People film tells about the life of black American student in Winchester University. This film attempts to describe the black American student resistant toward racism in college live. The definition of resistant toward racism in this film is related to how the black American student identified the racism and the racial discrimination. This film wants to show the black American people desires and their reaction toward racism around them.

CONCLUSION

Based on the previous descriptions of the topic and analysis of the data, the researcher draws some conclusion dealing with the topic. The conclusions are given below:

1. There are some illocutionary acts found in "Dear White People" movie, such as: expressives and representatives. The most using illocutionary acts is representatives. This is because representatives are such utterances which commit the hearer to the truth of the expressed

proposition (e.g. asserting, concluding). This kind of expression is used in most of conversations.

2. The racism in the movie "Dear White People" is not disappear. The racism in this film is in the form of the regulation of housing replacement for student of Winchester. The black effort in fighting the random house regulation is represented by Samantha White, the main character in Dear White People film. Sam White is depicted as brave, smart, stubborn, strong will, and sensitive character. She uses various way in resisting the regulation.
3. Based on the finding of this research, it is recommended to the readers to determine the kinds of illocutionary acts when they are interacting with people because theory of illocutionary acts is used to understand how people should present their interacting. Furthermore, it is also recommended for the next researcher. I hope this research can give an aspiration to them in illocutionary acts research by using other theories that more complete and better. Hopefully, this research can be used as the starting point to analyze more deeply about illocutionary acts.

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