

---

## Directive Speech Act in Cruella 2021 Movie

*Firzadika Syaufa Yardha<sup>1)</sup>, Ambalegin<sup>2)</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Putera Batam  
firzadika@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Universitas Putera Batam  
Ambalegin@puterabatam.ac.id

Received: 25<sup>th</sup> March 2022 | Revised: 09<sup>th</sup> November 2022 | Accepted: 09<sup>th</sup> November 2022  
Email Correspondence: firzadika@gmail.com

### Abstract

This research aimed at finding out the different types of directive speech act in Cruella 2021 movie. In this research, the researchers applied Searle's theory of speech act. The researchers used qualitative method to analyze directive speech act in this research. The directive speech act is the subject of this investigation. Cruella 2021 movie is the focus of this investigation. This research contained utterances from the movie's conversation dialogue. A distinct sort of directive speech act could be found in each statement from the movie. In collecting the data, this research used non-participatory observation method. The categorization method was used to analyze the data for this research. In the analysis, the researchers found the types of directive speech act. This research had 15 data from types of directive speech act which was separated into command (3 data), request (3 data), permission (3 data), prohibition (3 data), and question (3 data). The researchers also explained the purpose of the different types of directive speech act in each utterance.

**Keywords:** Directive, Illocutionary act, Pragmatics, Speech act

### 1. INTRODUCTION

A speech act is something that a person expresses that not only presents information but also performs an action. By doing speech acts, the speaker attempts to communicate the aim or objective of communication in a way that the listener or recipient may understand. One of interesting phenomena in speech act is directive speech act. (Searle, 1979) explained it is believed that directed speech actions are an illocutionary conduct with the intent to provide a control within the kind of the action taken by the addressees. (Austin, 1962) stated speech act as the actions taken when speaking something. Directive speech act has imperative construction. However, directive speech acts will be performed indirectly by performing another. Interrogative or Declarative sentence could also be used to deliver directive speech act (Lailiyah, 2015). Directive convey the speaker's intention (Wijaya & Helmie, 2019). It means

directive speech acts will be verbalized in varied styles of sentences, by using imperative sentence, declarative sentence and interrogative sentence.

Directive speech act is utilized in a movie. Movie is one amongst human product literature terms. It will specific someone's thought, feeling, and which means sense. In the movie, there are such a big amount of utterances that have completely different which means from one another. Furthermore, this is important to understand what their informal functions are. (Yule, 2006) stated that communication is depended in utterances, but also on the identification of the meaning of words in those utterances also on the recognition of what the speaker's words are attempting to communicate. Understanding the which means of spoken language is required so as to avoid misunderstanding (Grice, 1989). Therefore during this research, researchers focus on directive speech acts within Cruella 2021 movie. There are 3 reasons why this study regarding directive speech act continues to be freshly conducted. First, directive speech act may be a reasonably human activity that's typically employed by speakers in daily spoken language. The second reason is that direction demonstrates a strong link between the hearer and the speaker. It is a third reason as a consequence of directed speech acts in order to get or maintain attention from the speaker during communication.

The theory of speech act was put forward and developed by British philosopher named John Searle. According to Searle (1979) theory, every time the speakers utter a sentence, they are trying to do something with the words in the sentence. He developed speech act theory from a basic belief that language is employed to perform actions. Almost every speech act is actually the action of many acts at the same time, characterized by various aspects in terms of the speaker's intent. There is the act of speaking something, or what someone does when they say something, such as demanding or promising, and how someone is attempting to influence another audience. Speech acts are common in daily experiences, important for communication, and can be found in a variety of contexts. Then, John Searle the directive speech act has been categorised into five categories: command, request, permission, prohibition and question.

The following is utterance the researchers discovered a number of directed speech acts in Tom Cruise's interview which retrieved from Haucsa et al., (2020) research.

“Is there a water for Tom? Can we get water for Tom. He's choking.”

“Give me a little bit, just a little”

In the first utterance, the interviewer said this to the other crew members who were there to get water for Tom because he was choking at the time. Because the speaker directs someone else to do

something, this utterance is classified as directive speech act. The second utterance was said by the interviewer when she asked Tom to tell her about the film he is still working on by requesting.

The following phenomena from data source about directive speech act found by researchers in the utterances between speaker and hearer from Cruella 2021 movie.

(00:51:45 → 00:51:55)

Cruella : “Is that two? I lost count.”

Baroness : “Oh, for heaven’s sake, just bring her to me!”

John : (Grabbed Cruella’s arm and brought her to Baroness)

From the utterances above, an unexpected occurrence happened in the Baroness’ black and white party when a mysterious woman in red suddenly appeared and made a mess. The mysterious woman in red turned out to be Cruella, the protagonist of the movie. The speaker (Baroness), the famous fashion designer told the hearer (John), one of Baroness’ valets, to bring Cruella to her. From the words “just bring her to me!” is the example of directive speech act which is commanding.

The researchers used several works of people who have the same topics that related to the topic in this research and will be discussed as a reference and comparison. First research is by Sembiring & Ambalegin (2019) entitled *Illocutionary Acts on Aladdin Movie 2019*. Identifying the various sorts of illocutionary acts in the Aladdin movie, as well as the context in which the illocutionary acts occur in the movie, was the goal of this investigation. Illocutionary acts are speech act that have the purpose of committing the speaker to a specific course of action in the future (Tambunan, 2020). As a consequence of the study, there are 30 utterances of directed illocutionary actions that have been identified. They are classified as follows: assertives, directives, expressives, declaratives, and commissives. Because the data consisted of the utterances of the characters from the Aladdin film, the method was descriptive qualitative. Non-participatory methods were used to collect data for the research.

Second research is by Andari & Kusumawati (2021) entitled *Directive Speech Acts in Sonic The Hedgehog Movie Script (2020)* by Josh Miller. The purpose of this investigation is to determine the types and forms of directed speech actions that appear in the Sonic the Hedgehog Movie Script. In the analysis process, the researchers used descriptive qualitative method to analyze in the Sonic the Hedgehog Movie Script, directive speech acts are used. The data is identified in accordance with Yule (1996) theory to reveal from the film, there are several different sorts of directed speaking acts. The several forms of directive speech are as follows: that were found such as commands, request, suggest, warning and inviting.

In conclusion, it was the goal of this investigation to learn more about the directive speech act in Cruella 2021 movie. Based on the two previous researches above, there are difference and similarity that the researchers found. The similarities are the researchers used the movie is the subject of the investigation, yet it is a distinct movie and the writers, Sembiring & Ambalegin's research applied Searle's theory to explain different forms of illocutionary acts. The difference found is the writer, Andari's research used Yule's theory in order to identify the many sorts of directive speech act. Therefore, as a result of the two previous research above, the researchers are interested in investigating a research on the speaker employs directed speech actions in his or her delivery and hearer as in Cruella 2021 movie using Searle's Theory which divided directive speech acts into five types, they are command, request, permission, prohibition and question.

People can do things with words, which indicates that a speaker has generated some words and then performs the act of speaking something in opportunity to involve in a communication. According to Searle (1979), people can only conduct the following types of utterances when speaking: directives, representatives, expressive, commissive, and declarative. (Levinson, 1983) stated that speech acts is a term made up of two components: words and actions. Furthermore, executing an action through utterances is typically classified with more particular categories, such as complaint, apology, invitation, compliment, and request or promise. Additionally, speech acts are an essential part of everyday communication. Acts of speech are linguistic activities that take place in the actual world (Mey, 1993). As a result, language learners require speech acts to help them enhance their language competence. In this research, the researchers focused on directive speech act.

Directive speech act is used to command, invite, forbid, and so on. Based on Searle (1979), speech act that is directive in nature is referred to as directive speech act in which the speaker expresses their intention, desire, and expectation, which serves as a cause for the hearer to perform the act. The speaker desires the circumstance (Muhartoyo & Kristani, 2013). In other words, directive speech act serves the objective of giving orders. Command, request, permission, prohibition, and question are Searle's categories of directive speech act.

a. Command

Control over someone or something, as well as responsibility for him, her, or it, is referred to as command. Command refers to typical sentences that lack a grammatical subject, and the verb form is imperative (Searle, 1979). Command has two felicities that must be fulfilled. (i) the speaker who commands has both the right and the responsibility to command the listeners. (ii) the person who will be

receiving the directive is responsible and/or obligated to carry out the directive (Chaika, 1982). The function of a command is to instruct a person or people who have the authority to be obeyed to perform something that the speaker desires (Gustiyanda et al., 2020). Example: "I would much appreciate it if you would remove your foot from under my foot." (Searle, 1979); "Write down what I say" (Kreidler, 1998)

b. Request

The act of asking for something to be provided or done, especially as a favor or politeness, solicitation, or petition, is referred to as a request (Amanda & Marlina, 2018). When making a request, the speaker can use either the interrogative or declarative form (Searle, 1979). The interrogative form is indicated by the use of modals "will", "shall", "could", and so on. Meanwhile, in the declarative form, the speaker can employ the verbs "want", "hope" or performative verb. The role of request is to politely demand that a person or individuals do something that the speaker wishes. Example: "Please pass the salt" (Searle, 1979); "Other question please?" (Kreidler, 1998)

c. Permission

Permission refers to authorization to do something, formal consent, or what we call the act of permitting. Permission comes in a variety of forms, including negative, affirmative, and question forms. People employed a negative version to show restriction (Searle, 1979). Affirmative form is typically used to provide permission. In addition, a question form was used to ask for permission. Example: "You may go now" (Searle, 1979)

d. Prohibition

Prohibition is the act of forbidding something, especially by law. In general, prohibition is employed by someone or people to persuade someone or people to avoid or stop from doing something (Searle, 1979). Example: "A hamburger cooked medium rare, served with ketchup and mustard, but no relish; and please don't enclose it in plastic and don't provide mile-wide hamburgers, please" (Searle, 1979)

e. Question

The functions of a question are to gather information and to ask for an answer (Searle, 1979). A sentence formed by word order, the use of interrogative words (what, who, where, why, and how). A question has a specific intonation (Hornby, 1974). In social context, a question is proposed by someone in conversation with another person or during a discussion. Example: "Why don't you be quiet?" (Searle, 1979)

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The researchers used qualitative research to analyze directive speech act in this research. (Creswell, 2014) explained that when it comes to social or human issues, qualitative research is a way for studying and understanding the meaning that individuals or groups attach to them. Specifically, the purpose of this study is to examine the many forms of directed speech act that appear in Cruella 2021 movie. This research contained quotation from the movie's conversation dialogue. In collecting the data, this research used non-participatory observation method. (Sugiyono, 2009) explained that observation method is a data collection method which involves observing the research through the use of the context of the data. The non-participatory technique is a form of observation method used to collect data without engaging in conversation with the speakers.

The method of data collection used several steps: (1) Watching the movie, trying to understand it, seeking for any relevant details that supported this research and seeking for all of the utterances. (2) Holding the dialogue transcription. (3) Marking the conversation said by the actor in the movie. (4) Classifying the utterances of the actor found throughout the film into the many forms of directive speech act. Data for this study was analysed using the categorization method, which was developed by the author. Categorization is an intuitive process that is reasoned and systematic based on the research purpose, orientation, and information (Sugiyono, 2009). The researchers began by understanding the theory, then went on to collect data with relation to the directed speech act found in the utterances. Then, analyzing the data and search for the types according to the theory. The following steps are used in data analysis: (1) In the form of a directive speech act, the actor or speaker's words are sought for and recorded. (2) Organizing the information on the many sorts of directive speech act that were utilised in Cruella 2021 movie. (3) The significance of the directive speech act from Cruella 2021 movie is described. (4) Drawing conclusions based on data analysis.

## 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The movie "Cruella" is utilized as a data source for assessing directed speech act. The following are the findings and discussion based on data collected for the directed speech act in the film "Cruella."

### 3.1 Command

#### Data 1

(00:57:17 → 00:57:39)

Horace : "There's a car!"

Jasper : “**All right, stop the car!**”

Cruella : (Panting)

From the data 1 above, the context of situation happened on the road when Cruella and the guys trying to escape from the police chase, after making an unexpected performance in front of Baroness’ party. The speaker (Jasper), one of the guys told the hearer (Cruella), the protagonist of the movie who was driving the car, to stop the car before things got worse. From the words “All right, stop the car!” is the example of directive speech act which is commanding.

#### **Data 2**

(01:47:47 → 00:47:56)

Officer : (Screaming) “**Well, don’t just stand there! Get in and get him out!**”

Horace : “I told you not to turn around. And wash your hands.”

From the data 2 above, the situation occurred in a party when a security officer panicked because there was a big rat which actually a dog suddenly jumped toward the officer. The speaker (officer) the security who was on duty told the hearer (Horace) the guy who disguised himself as a pest control to catch the animal because it would ruin the party. From the words “Get in and get him out!” is the example of directive speech act included in commanding.

#### **Data 3**

(01:10:32 → 01:10:45)

Baroness : “Yes, I own the alley.”

Estella : “Really? You can own alleys?”

Baroness : “Alleys, designs, people, their souls. **Check your employment contract.**”

From the data 3 above, the context of situation happened in the Baroness’ office when Baroness and Estella were talking about the new dress design. The speaker (Baroness), the famous fashion designer told the hearer (Estella), the girl who works for Baroness to check the employment contract because Estella might have missed some details. From the words “Check your employment contract.” is the example of directive speech act which is commanding.

### **3.2 Request**

#### **Data 4**

(01:01:18 → 01:01:39)

Anita : “Well, I’m starting to remember that you have a bit of an extreme side.”

Cruella : (Laughing) “Well, then you remember what fun that is? Now, **I want you to help me tell them who I am.**”

From the data 4 above, the context of situation happened in magazine and newspaper office where Anita work as a journalist, for the fashion news. The speaker (Cruella), the protagonist of the movie made a request to the hearer (Anita), the journalist and Cruella’s childhood friend, to write stories to the public about Cruella who would be rival for Baroness in the world of fashion. From the words “I want you to help me tell them who I am.” is the example of directive speech act which is requesting.

#### **Data 5**

(01:57:34 → 01:57:43)

Jasper : “Good evening. The Baroness asks that you join her on the terrace.”

Guests : “Lovely.”

John : “**Gentlemen, the Baroness would like to invite you outside, please.**”

From the data 5 above, the context of situation happened in Baroness’ residence when there was a charity gala in commemoration of Cruella’s death. The speaker (John), the man who was working as the Baroness’ valet told the hearer (Guests), people who attended the party to come outside because of Baroness’ wish, but actually not. From the words “the Baroness would like to invite you outside, please.” is the example of directive speech act included in requesting.

#### **Data 6**

(00:34:05 → 00:34:20)

Baroness : “Why are you speaking?”

Estella : “I think you nicked me.”

Baroness : “Just... Fabrics! **Can you get me a red like that?**”

From the data 6 above, the context of situation happened in House of Baroness when Baroness evaluated the dress design from the workers and then Baroness fascinated with Estella’s. The speaker (Baroness), the famous fashion designer told the hearer (Fabrics), the employees who work in fabrics section, to bring the red colored fabric. From the words “Can you get me a red like that?” is the example of directive speech act which is requesting.

### **3.3 Permission**

#### **Data 7**

(01:28:40 → 01:28:55)



Cruella : **“Gents, will you let me go for a moment? I’m sure she’s a terrible boss.”**

Baroness : “Enough.”

From the data 7 above, the context of situation happened in Cruella and the guys’ apartment when Baroness and the bodyguard caught Horace, Jasper, and tie Cruella to a chair. The speaker (Cruella), the protagonist of the movie asked permission to the hearer (Gents), Baroness’ bodyguard to untie her. From the words “will you let me go for a moment?” is the example of directive speech act included in permission.

#### **Data 8**

(00:53:52 → 00:54:14)

Cruella : “I want to be like you. You’re a very powerful woman.”

Baroness : **“Let me give you some advice.** If you need to talk about power, you don’t have it.”

From the data 8 above, the context of situation happened in Baroness’ black and white party when the mysterious woman in red suddenly appeared and made the guests amazed. The speaker (Baroness), the host of the party asked permission to the hearer (Cruella), the mysterious woman in red, to give some advice for Cruella who wanted to be famous in fashion world, but Baroness turned Cruella down. From the words “Let me give you some advice.” is the example of directive speech act which is permission.

#### **Data 9**

(01:31:21 → 01:31:43)

Cruella : “You found it?”

John : “In the fire. I can assure you it’s been, thoroughly bleached. **May I show you something?”**

Cruella : “I didn’t know it had a key.”

From the data 9 above, the context of situation happened in John’s house when Cruella woke up after being saved by John from the fire. The speaker (John), the Baroness’ valet asked for permission to the hearer (Cruella), the protagonist of the movie, to show a necklace which John took from the fire that eventually there is a key inside it. From the word “May I show you something?” is the example of directive speech act included in permission.

### **3.4 Prohibition**

#### **Data 10**

(00:47:36 → 00:47:46)

Officer : “That’s a beautiful story, mate. I almost welled up.”

Horace : “Freeze. Freeze. **Whatever you do, don’t turn around.**”

From the data 10 above, the context of situation happened in front of the building where a party was going to be celebrated for Baroness’ achievement. The speaker (Horace), the guy who disguise himself as a pest control told the hearer (security officer), the black man, not to turn around because it would shock him but the officer did not listen. From the words “Whatever you do, don’t turn around.” is the example of directive speech act which is prohibition.

#### **Data 11**

(00:21:50 → 00:22:03)

Estella : “Excuse me, sir. I had a thought about the front window...”

Man : “I gave you your job description. **Don’t go outside the boundaries of your engagement.**”

From the data 11 above, the context of situation happened in department store when Estella cleaning a bathroom. In that place, instead working as a designer, Estella working as a cleaning service. The speaker (Man), Estella’s boss told the hearer (Estella), the protagonist who was cleaning a bathroom, not to do anything else besides the job which had been given for her because it would cause trouble for the man. From the word “Don’t go outside the boundaries of your engagement.” is the example of directive speech act included in prohibition.

#### **Data 12**

(00:42:17 → 00:42:28)

Baroness : “Necklace. Roger, shoes. **Don’t touch the ankle.**”

Roger : “Yes, sorry. It’s in.”

Baroness : “Come along.”

From the data 12 above, the context of situation happened in Baroness’ private room when Roger and the others came in and told Baroness that there was a meeting at the Ritz. The speaker (Baroness), who was having a nap told the hearer (Roger), the Baroness’ lawyer, not to touch the ankle of her foot because Baroness is a perfectionist and arrogant woman who does not let any mistakes interrupt. From the words “Don’t touch the ankle.” is the example of directive speech act which is prohibition.

### **3.5 Question**

#### **Data 13**

(01:13:33 → 01:13:45)

Baroness : “**Where’s the beading for the dress?**”

Estella : “Ordered. Just waiting on this idiot delivery man.”

From the data 13 above, the context of situation happened in House of Baroness when all workers busy with the upcoming event in promoting new fashion designs. The speaker (Baroness), the famous fashion designer asked the hearer (Estella), the protagonist of the story, to tell where the beading for Baroness’ dress was because the time is ticking. Estella told Baroness that the beading would soon be delivered by delivery man. From the words “Where’s the beading for the dress?” is the example of directive speech act included in questioning.

#### **Data 14**

(01:31:00 → 01:31:10)

John : “Tea, Miss Cruella?”

Cruella : “**Why am I alive?**”

John : “Because I dragged you out of the smoke and flames before they consumed you.”

From the data 14 above, the context of situation happened in John’s house when Cruella woke up in a sofa along with a dog after almost killed by fire. The speaker (Cruella), the protagonist of the movie asked the hearer (John), Baroness’ valet, about why she still alive and not die eventhough the apartment burned and herself was trapped inside it. All the situations made Cruella confused but John told Cruella that he was the one who saved her from the fire. From the words “Why am I alive?” is the example of directive speech act which is questioning.

#### **Data 15**

(01:43:06 → 01:43:23)

Jasper : “Yeah. All right, fine. **So what’s the plan?**”

Cruella : “The Baroness’ charity gala is this weekend. We’re going to need the home addresses and measurements of all the guests.”

Jasper : “Easy.”

From the data 15 above, the context of situation happened in John’s house when Cruella and the guys were talking about the upcoming of Baroness’ charity gala. The speaker (Jasper), Cruella’s best friend asked the hearer (Cruella), the protagonist of the movie who were believed to be dead, about what kind of plans Cruella was going to make to surprise Baroness in her own party, Cruella said to Jasper that they need all the guests’ addresses and measurements. From the word “So what’s the plan?” is the example of directive speech act which is questioning.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

This research investigated the different forms of directive speech using Searle's idea of directed speech. The researchers came to the conclusion that the directive speech act is an act that requires the recipient to perform something. The researchers were able to identify all of the different forms of directed speech act through this investigation. Furthermore, the researchers provided an explanation of the aim of each sort of directed speech act in each utterance that was examined in detail. A distinct sort of directed speech act could be found in each statement from the movie. The findings of this research had 15 data from types of directive speech act which was separated into command, request, permission, prohibition, and question. Based on the utterances in this research, the researchers came to the conclusion that there were several instructions of speech act in Cruella 2021 movie.

#### REFERENCES

- Amanda, V., & Marlina, L. (2018). Directive Speech Acts Used in Frozen Movie Transcript. *E-Journal of English Language & Literature*, 7(1), 218–224. Retrieved from <http://ejournal.unp.ac.id/index.php/ell/article/view/9914>
- Andari, A., & Kusumawati, F. P. (2021). Directive speech acts in Sonic the Hedgehog Movie Script (2020) by Josh Miller. *Journal of Education and Entrepreneurship*, 1(1), 26–35. Retrieved from <https://scholar.ummetro.ac.id/index.php/jeep/article/view/495>
- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Chaika, E. (1982). *Language: The social mirror*. Massachusetts: New Burry Publisher.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches* (4th Ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Grice, H. P. (1989). *Studies in the way of words*. UK: Harvard University Press.
- Gustiyananda, Thamrin, T., & Rina, N. (2020). An Analysis of Speech Acts in Jumanji: The Next Level Movie. *Artikel Ilmiah Mahasiswa Jurusan Sastra Inggris*, 2(2). Retrieved from <https://ejurnal.bunghatta.ac.id/index.php/JFIB/article/view/17446>
- Hauca, G. M., Marzuki, A. G., Alek, & Hidayat, D. N. (2020). "Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis in Tom Cruise's Interview." *Academic Journal PERSPECTIVE: Language, Education and Literature*, 8(1), 11–19. <http://dx.doi.org/10.33603/perspective.v8i1.3304>
- Hornby, A. S. (1974). *Oxford advanced learner's dictionary of current english*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Kreidler, C. W. (1998). *Introducing English semantics*. London: Routledge.
- Lailiyah, S. (2015). Directive Speech Act of the Main Characters in Divergent Movie. *Journal Online Universitas Abdurrachman Saleh Situbondo*, 5(1), 59–76. Retrieved from <https://www.jurnal.unars.ac.id/berita-132directive-speech-act-of-the-main-characters--in-divergent-movie.html>
- Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mey, J. L. (1993). *Pragmatics: An introduction*. Oxford, UK: Blackwell.
- Muhartoyo, M., & Kristani, K. (2013). "Directive Speech Act in The Movie Sleeping Beauty." *Humaniora: Binus Journal Publishing*, 4(2), 949–966. <https://doi.org/10.21512/humaniora.v4i2.3536>

- Searle, J. R. (1979). *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Sembiring, W. A., & Ambalegin, A. (2019). "Illocutionary acts on Aladdin Movie 2019." *Journal Basis*, 6(2), 277–284. <https://doi.org/10.33884/basisupb.v6i2.1419>
- Sugiyono. (2009). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan RD*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Tambunan, S. D. (2020). The illocutionary acts and the translation techniques in Sherlock Holmes Movie series. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 8(2), 182–195. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.35760/jll.2020.v8i2.3236>
- Wijaya, F. R., & Helmie, J. (2019). "An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in The Fault in Our Stars Movie Script." *Journal of English Pedagogy, Linguistics, Literature, and Teaching*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.35194/jj.v7i1.300>
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Yule, G. (2006). *The Study of Language* (4th ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

