



## An Analysis of Speech Acts in *Merry Riana : Mimpi Sejuta Dollar* Movie

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### ABSTRAK

Masyarakat jarang mengetahui fungsi bahasa yang digunakan dalam film tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tindak tutur pada dialog film berjudul *Merry Riana : Mimpi Sejuta Dollar*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data dianalisis dari bentuk tindak tutur yang terdiri dari tindak tutur langsung dan tidak langsung dalam bentuk deklaratif, imperatif, dan interogatif. Analisis jenis tindak tutur menggunakan teori Searle yang terdiri dari representatif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklarasi. Hasil penelitian yaitu tindak tutur langsung dalam bentuk interogatif adalah 43,63%. Tindak tutur langsung dalam bentuk deklaratif sebanyak 95 (43,18%), tindak tutur langsung dalam bentuk imperatif sebanyak 24 (10,90%), tindak tutur tidak langsung dalam bentuk imperatif sebanyak 2 (0,9%), tindak tutur tidak langsung dalam bentuk imperatif sebanyak 2 (0,9%), bentuk interogatif adalah 2 (0,9%), dan tindak tutur tidak langsung dalam bentuk deklaratif adalah 1 (0,45%). Selanjutnya, terdapat 74 tuturan yang dianalisis ke dalam lima jenis tindak tutur. Representatif paling dominan digunakan 36 (48,6%). Kemudian disusul direktif 21 (28,3%), ekspresif 14 (18,9%), komisif 3 (4,0%), dan deklaratif 0 (0,0%). Implikasi dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa memahami tindak tutur memegang peranan penting dalam berkomunikasi.

### ABSTRACT

People rarely know the function of the language used in the film. This study analyzes speech acts in a dialogue film entitled *Merry Riana: Dreams of a Million Dollars*. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Data were analyzed from the form of speech acts consisting of direct and indirect speech acts in the form of declarative, imperative, and interrogative. The type of speech act analysis uses Searle's theory of representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The result of this research is that direct speech act in interrogative form is 43.63%. Direct speech acts in the declarative form are 95 (43.18%), direct speech acts in the imperative form are 24 (10.90%), indirect speech acts in the imperative form are 2 (0.9%), indirect speech acts in imperative form as much as 2 (0.9%). interrogative form is 2 (0.9%), and indirect speech act in declarative form is 1 (0.45%). Furthermore, 74 utterances are analyzed into five types of speech acts. The most dominant representative used 36 (48.6%). Then followed by directive 21 (28.3%), expressive 14 (18.9%), commissive 3 (4.0%), and declarative 0 (0.0%). This research implies that understanding speech acts plays an important role in communication.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the important elements in the everyday life of people. People interact with others through language (Fuad & Helminsyah, 2018; Zein et al., 2020). The language that people use in their daily communication is affected by the environment around them. Through language, people can create communications with others (Fauzi et al., 2019; Ho, 2020). In communicating through language, people can express their feelings to others. Good communications can occur if the speaker and the hearer can understand well the meaning of the utterance (Gjems, 2013; Sokolova et al., 2015). Here, it is important to know how to make good communication and make the communication politely. Therefore, language plays an important role in our life. Every language is used as a means of communication. Language is used as a means of conveying messages from one person to another, or from reader to listener, and from writer to reader.

In addition, people can also express their ideas, either verbally or in writing or pictures (Gong et al., 2018; Moghadam et al., 2021). For example, apologies, complaints, praise, invitations, promises, and requests. From the speaker's point of view, language has a personal function (also called the emotive function). That is, the speaker expresses an attitude towards what he or she is saying. The speaker not only expresses the emotions through language but also shows those emotions when conveying his or her speech. In this case, the listener can also predict whether the speaker is sad, angry, or happy. Talking about language will be related to one branch of linguistic, which is called pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of meaning (speaker meaning & contextual meaning) (Chan et al., 2021; Zhang, 2021). Through pragmatics study, people can learn how to do a deep analysis of the meaning in

utterances based on the context and situation. One aspect of pragmatics that studies the meaning is called a speech act.

A speech act is an action performed based on utterances. What are the speakers speak to the hearer can contain various meanings (Alghazo et al., 2021; House et al., 2021). He also classified speech acts into three categories, namely: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary acts are speech acts related to saying something, illocutionary acts are speech acts related to actions concerning saying something, and a perlocutionary act is a speech act that has an effect or result because of an action in saying something (Ansari & Gupta, 2021; John et al., 2019). The research analyzed the illocutionary acts in the fantasy text (Nuryanti, 2019). On the other hand, the research analyzed Illocutionary Acts in Jack Ma's Inspiring Speech (Hariati, 2020). They have analyzed the illocutionary acts used the descriptive qualitative method. There are so many people who do not realize that we are very close to speech acts in our daily life. Simply, when the people make the conversations with each other, that is related to speech act. Besides, we can also find various types of speech acts in various media, such as movies, short stories, comics, and so on.

The movie is the media that show the social life of human through the story (Abdelaal & Sarhani, 2021; Castillo et al., 2021). It will become an interesting thing to analyze the speech acts in the movie. Through the movie, the people also can learn about moral values or the real messages inside the movies (Chakraborty et al., 2019; Shao & He, 2020). Some so many people like to watch movies, but some of them rarely know the language functions that are used in the movies. If the people have good knowledge, especially about how to analyze the language functions that occur in the movie, they will feel a deep sense of the movie and get the right meaning of the conversations in the movie (Gan & Cui, 2020; Sagdic & Kosova, 2013). The movie becomes a medium that can inspire the viewers from young into adults. Like in the movie "*Mimpi Sejuta Dollar*" which is inspired by a novel of *Merry Riana's* real-life story. This movie is suitable for this research because this movie contains relevant data, especially for the speech act analysis. Several reasons attracted the researcher's interest to make this movie become the object of research, such as; this movie is an Indonesian movie, this movie is based on a real-life story, this movie contains the values of the struggle for life (spirit, education, family, and love), this movie can inspiring the college students to struggle for the education in the university, and there are three languages used in this movie (Indonesian, Malay, and English) so it is very interesting to conduct the research.

The previous study's findings, which analyzed Fantasy Texts Based on Local Wisdom, stated that many constant speech acts would trigger students to choose and initiate Nataga characters and the creativity of ideas that appeared in fable texts (Nuryanti, 2019). Another study regarding the Analysis of Rejection of Japanese Speeches to Invitations as *Tatema* stated that native Japanese speakers tend to express the type of indirect delivery of *tatema* (Melansyah & Haristiani, 2019). Another study on "Commissive Speech Act in Donald Trump's Speech Campaign" states that eight types of commissive speech act promise, threaten, promise, guarantee, refuse, guarantee and swear (Gea & Johan, 2020).

The study aimed to analyze speech acts that occurred in the dialogue of the Indonesian movie entitled *Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar*. The researcher uses this movie because this movie is related to education. This movie also is not a kind of fiction story, but this is based on the real-life story of *Merry Riana* in reaching her dreams. This movie tells a story about a teenage girl who is very persistent and inspiring in fighting for surviving and continue her studies at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore and reach her first million dollars at the age of 26. Besides, this movie is suitable to analyze through the pragmatic field, especially in the speech act. This movie can inspire people to reach their dreams, especially in continuing the education to college, although do not have enough finances.

## 2. METHOD

In this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Qualitative studies is a technique for exploring and expertise the meaning that some individuals or a group of people assume comes from a social or human problem (Syafi'ah, 2019). The qualitative method in this studies is to in shape the real data with the prevailing theory using descriptive techniques. Descriptive studies is a writing that describes the real situation of the object under study, in line with the actual situations on the time of direct research, the data collected is not within the form of numbers however the data comes from interviews, field notes, personal documents, memo notes, and other files. In this study, the researcher analyzed the conversation between the characters in *Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar* movie and find the types of speech acts that produced by all the characters. At last, the researcher also find the functions of speech acts that use by the characters in the movie.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The objectives of this study are to find out the forms of speech act and to observe the five types of speech act used in "*Merry Riana : Mimpi Sejuta Dolar*" movie that had been analyzed. The complete explanation is given in the following Table 1 and Figure.

**Table 1.** Total Number of Each Forms of Speech Act Used in “Merry Riana : Mimpi Sejuta Dollar” Movie

No	Category	Forms			Total
		Declarative	Imperative	Interrogative	
1	Direct Speech Act	95 (43.18%)	24 (10.90%)	96 (43.63%)	215 (97.71)
2	Indirect Speech Act	1 (0.45%)	2 (0.9%)	2 (0.9%)	5 (2.25)
	Total	96 (43.63%)	26 (11.8%)	98 (44.53%)	220 (99.96%)

The researcher found 220 speeches in this movie. In the forms of speech acts, the researcher analyzed about direct and indirect speech acts with three forms; declarative, imperative, and interrogative. The result showed that the direct speech acts in the form of interrogative was the most dominant form that used in this movie. The data showed that direct speech acts in the forms of interrogative were 96 (43.63%), direct speech acts in forms of declarative were 95 (43.18%), direct speech acts in forms of imperative were 24 (10.90%), indirect speech acts in forms of imperative were 2 (0.9%), indirect speech acts in forms of interrogative were 2 (0.9%), and indirect speech acts in forms of declarative was 1 (0.45%).

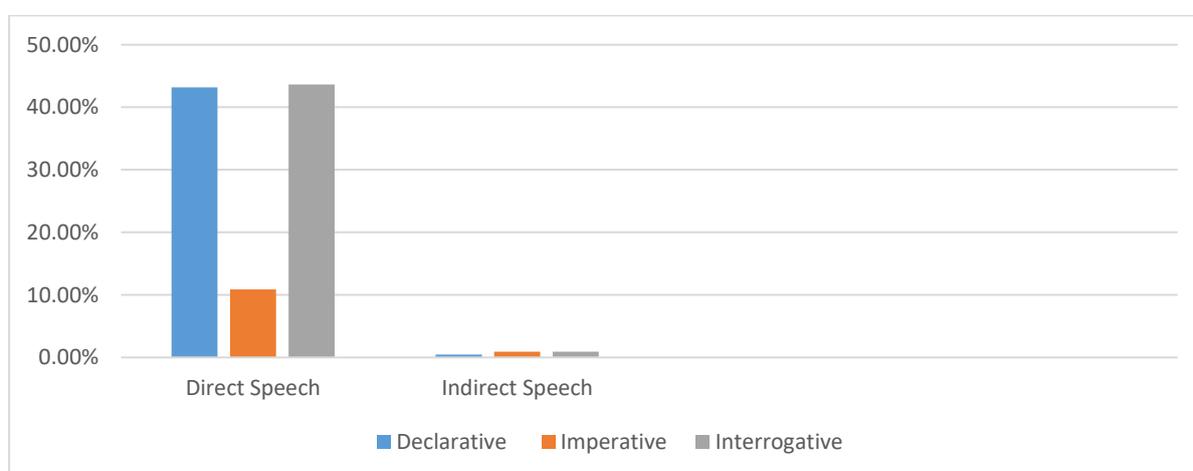


Figure 1. Types of Speech Arts Used In “Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar” Movie

### Discussion

Papa : “*Ayo siap-siap.*” (Let’s prepare)

Merry : “*Mau kemana, Pa?*” (Where are we going, dad?)

Papa : “*Udah, sana cepet. Ria, kemasi barang-barang kamu. Ayo sana-sana, ayo cepet-cepet.*” (Make it quick. Please pack your things, Ria. Come on, make it quick.)

Based on the conversation between Merry’s father and his daughter. He asked his daughter to prepare the things and make it quick. He said “Make it quick. Please pack your things, Ria. Come on, make it quick.” Merry’s father utterance is a direct speech act in types of imperative because the utterance directly commands the hearer or Merry to prepare the things and make it quick.

In this conversation, Merry’s father gives Merry a ticket to go to Singapore and Merry replied with asked back “how about her mom, her brothers and her father?” Merry’s bold utterance is a direct speech act in types of interrogative because the utterance directly asking to her father or in this case is the hearer.

Here, Merry’s father gives Merry a name card of Om Hanz. But, Merry said : “Dad, what are you doing?! Dad, I don’t want to do that. We go all together or we are all not go together at once!” Merry’s bold utterance is a direct speech act in types of imperative because the utterance directly command her father or in this case is the hearer.

Papa : “*Kamu ngga bisa disini. Disana kamu lebih aman walaupun kamu sendiri.*” (You can’t be here. You are safer even if you are alone there. ”

Merry : (*Menangis*) (Crying)

Papa : “*Merry, dengerin papa. Papa janji, papa akan nyusuln kamu. Sekarang kamu berangkat, kamu cari Om Hanz, kamu tinggal disana. Ini, ini.. Ini uang untuk pakai sehari-hari. Ini pegang, pegang. Anak papa ngga ada yang manja, disaat seperti ini, kamu harus bisa ngurus diri kamu sendiri. Nih, kamu pakai laptop papa, tadi laptop kamu diambil kan? Ini, pegang.*” (Merry, please listen to me. I promised, I will propose to you. Now you go, you

look for Om Hanz, you stay there. This, this ... This is money for use everyday. This hold it, hold it. My child is not spoiled, in the situation like this, you have to be able to take care of yourself. Here, you can use my laptop, they took your laptop just now, right? Here, hold on.

In this conversation, Merry's father told Merry to go to Singapore and look for her uncle (Om Hanz). Merry's father utterance is a direct speech act in types of imperative because the utterance directly instruct or tell the hearer to go to Singapore .

Based on the conversation between Merry and the security. The security told Merry that Om Hanz already moved from that house. The security utterance is a direct speech act in types of declarative because the utterance directly inform the hearer or Merry about her uncle. Based on the conversation between Mrs. Noor and Merry. Mrs. Noor saw Merry that she don't have internet connection, so she gave her wi-fi password. Mrs. Noor utterance is a direct speech act in types of declarative because the utterance directly inform the hearer or Merry about the wi-fi password.

Based on the conversation between Mrs. Noor and Merry. Mrs. Noor gave Merry the internet connection and Merry said thank you to her. Here, Merry utterance is a direct speech act in types of declarative because the utterance directly state saying thankyou the hearer or Mrs. Noor.

Based on the conversation between Mrs. Noor and Merry. Mrs. Noor gave her internet connection sincerely and thinks it's nothing. To continue the conversation, she asked her where she is from. Here, Mrs. Noor utterance is a direct speech act in types of interrogative because the utterance directly asking the hearer.

**Table 2.** The Types of Speech Act Used in “Merry Riana : Mimpi Sejuta Dollar” Movie

Types of speech act	Total Number
Representatives	36 (48.6%)
Directives	21 (28.3%)
Commisives	3 (4.0%)
Expressives	14 (18.9%)
Declarations	0
Total	74 (99.8%)

From the five types of speech acts, the result of the data showed that the most dominant speech acts types that used in this movie was representatives 36 (48.6%). Then, followed by directives 21 (28.3%), expressives 14 (18.9%), commissives 3 (4.0%), and declarations 0 (0.0%).

Mrs. Noor : “*Cookie 123. That’s mine. (Itu kepunyaanku). The password is cookie 123 double O. That’s her name.*” (*sambil menunjuk kepada kucing yang dibawanya*). (while pointing to the cat that she brought)  
 Merry : “Thank You”

The data number 1 which is taken to be analyzed is representatives in utterance of Mrs. Noor : “*Cookie 123. That’s mine. (Itu kepunyaanku). The password is cookie 123 double O. That’s her name.*” (*sambil menunjuk kepada kucing yang dibawanya*). (while pointing to the cat that she brought). With the code (R1), this code means that Mrs. Noor’s utterances is representatives in the first utterance that found.

**R2**

Mrs. Noor : “*Aaaaa... Saya boleh cakap bahasa.*” (*Saya bisa bicara bahasa Melayu*). (I can speak Malay). “*My father is Melayu*” (*Ayah saya berasal dari Melayu*)  
 Merry : (*Tersenyum dan mengangguk*) (Smile and nod)

The data number 2 which is taken to be analyzed is representatives in utterance of Mrs. Noor : “*Aaaaa... Saya boleh cakap bahasa.*” (*Saya bisa bicara bahasa Melayu*). (I can speak Malay). “*My father is Melayu*” (*Ayah saya berasal dari Melayu*). With the code (R2), this code means that Mrs. Noor’s utterances is representatives in the second utterance that found.

**R3**

Irene : “Yes, she has all the documents.” (*Ya, dia punya semua dokumennya.*)  
 Campus staff : “Okay, so can I see the documents, please?” (*Bisa saya lihat dokumen-dokumennya?*)  
 The data number 3 which is taken to be analyzed is representatives in utterance of Irene : “Yes, she has all the documents.” (*Ya, dia punya semua dokumennya.*) With the code (R3), this code means that Irene’s utterances is representatives in the third utterance that found.

## Directives

### D1

Papa : *"Ayo siap-siap."* (Let's prepare)

Merry : *"Mau kemana, Pa?"* (Where are we going, dad?)

Papa : *"Udah, sana cepet. Ria, kemasi barang-barang kamu. Ayo sana-sana, ayo cepet-cepet."* (Make it quick. Please pack your things, Ria. Come on, make it quick.)

The data number 1 which is taken to be analyzed is directives in utterance of Papa (Merry's father): *"Udah, sana cepet. Ria, kemasi barang-barang kamu. Ayo sana-sana, ayo cepet-cepet."* (Make it quick. Please pack your things, Ria. Come on, make it quick.) With the code (D1), this code means that Papa's utterances is directives in the first utterance that found.

### D2

Merry : *"Ren, gue kasi nomor lho ya ke keluarga gue?, biar gue bisa ngabarin mereka."* ("Ren, may I give your phone number to my family?, so I can talk to them.")

Irene : *"Oh, iya.. iya.."* ("Oh, okay.. okay..")

The data number 2 which is taken to be analyzed is directives in utterance of Merry: *"Ren, gue kasi nomor lho ya ke keluarga gue?, biar gue bisa ngabarin mereka."* ("Ren, may I give your phone number to my family?, so I can talk to them.") With the code (D2), this code means that Merry's utterances is directives in the second utterance that found.

### D3

Irene : *"Ijazah keluarin.."* (Give me your education certificate..)

Merry : *"Hah?"* (What?)

Irene : *"Ijazah keluarin.."* (Give me your education certificate..)

The data number 3 which is taken to be analyzed is directives in utterance of Irene: *"Ijazah keluarin.."* (Give me your education certificate..) With the code (D3), this code means that Irene's utterances is directives in the third utterance that found.

The data number 4 which is taken to be analyzed is directives in utterance of Irene: *"Fa, please dong, tolongin Merry. Dan lho tau kan sekarang di Jakarta ada kerusuhan lagi. Sekarang lebih parah daripada yang dulu. Dia salah satu korbannya, Fa. Tolongin dia at least sampai orang tuanya datang kesini."* (Fa, please, please help Merry. And you know, right now in Jakarta there is another rioting. Now it's even damage than it used to be. He's one of the victim. Help her at least until her parents come here.) With the code (D4), this code means that Irene's utterances is directives in the fourth utterance that found.

## Commissives

### C1

Papa : *"Kamu ngga bisa disini. Disana kamu lebih aman walaupun kamu sendiri."* (You can't be here. You are safer even if you are alone there. "

Merry : *(Menangis)* (Crying)

Papa : *"Merry, dengerin papa. Papa janji, papa akan nyusuln kamu. Sekarang kamu berangkat, kamu cari Om Hanz, kamu tinggal disana. Ini, ini.. Ini uang untuk pakai sehari-hari. Ini pegang, pegang. Anak papa ngga ada yang manja, disaat seperti ini, kamu harus bisa ngurus diri kamu sendiri. Nih, kamu pakai laptop papa, tadi laptop kamu diambil kan? Ini, pegang."* (Merry, please listen to me. I promised, I will propose to you. Now you go, you look for Om Hanz, you stay there. This, this ... This is money for use everyday. This hold it, hold it. My child is not spoiled, in the situation like this, you have to be able to take care of yourself. Here, you can use my laptop, they took your laptop just now, right? Here, hold on.

The data number 1 which is taken to be analyzed is commissives in utterance of Papa: *"Merry, dengerin papa. Papa janji, papa akan nyusuln kamu. Sekarang kamu berangkat, kamu cari Om Hanz, kamu tinggal disana. Ini, ini.. Ini uang untuk pakai sehari-hari. Ini pegang, pegang. Anak papa ngga ada yang manja, disaat seperti ini, kamu harus bisa ngurus diri kamu sendiri. Nih, kamu pakai laptop papa, tadi laptop kamu diambil kan? Ini, pegang."* (Merry, please listen to me. I promised, I will propose to you. Now you go, you look for Om Hanz, you stay there. This, this ... This is money for use everyday. This hold it, hold it. My child is not spoiled, in the situation like this, you have to be able to take care of yourself. Here, you can use my laptop, they took your laptop just now, right? Here, hold on.). With the code (C1), this code means that Papa's utterances is commissives in the first utterance that found.

## C2

Irene : “*Eh bentar.. Semoga, dia bisa bayar semua utangnya.. (tertawa) Terus, ada lagi?*” (Wait a minute.. Hopefully, she can pay all her debts.. (laugh) Then, is there anything else?)

Merry : “*Semoga, gue bisa kembali ke Indonesia sebagai orang yang sukses, dan bisa ngebahagiain papa dan mama*”. (*meniup lilinnya*) (Hopefully, I can go back to Indonesia as a successful person, and be able to make my father and my mother happy.) (blow out the candle)

The data number 2 which is taken to be analyzed is commissives in utterance of Irene: “*Eh bentar.. Semoga, dia bisa bayar semua utangnya.. (tertawa) Terus, ada lagi?*” With the code (C2), this code means that Irene’s utterances is commissives in the second utterance that found.

## C3

Alfa : “*Nih, buat kamu makan besok.*” (*memberikan Merry uang*) (Here, for you to eat tomorrow." (give Merry money)

Merry : “*Ngga usah, Fa.. Serious.*” (No need, Fa .. Seriously.)

Alfa : “*Terima.. Gue ngga ngasih. Balikin kalo lho udah ada duit, ya..*” (Receive it.. I don't give it. Return it if you already have money.)

The data number 3 which is taken to be analyzed is commissives in utterance of Alfa: “*Nih, buat kamu makan besok.*” (*memberikan Merry uang*) (Here, for you to eat tomorrow." (give Merry money). With the code (C3), this code means that Alfa’s utterances is commissives in the third utterance that found.

## Expressives

### E1

Mrs. Noor : “*Ya..*” (Yes..)

Merry : “*Thank You for the Internet, by the way, Mrs. Noor.*” (*Terimakasih atas internetnya, Bu Noor*)

The data number 1 which is taken to be analyzed is expressives in utterance of Merry: “*Thank You for the Internet, by the way, Mrs. Noor.*” With the code (E1), this code means that Merry’s utterances is expressives in the first utterance that found.

### E2

Alfa : “*Good Job..*”

Merry : “*Thanks.. Udah telat tapi.*” (It’s already late.)

The data number 2 which is taken to be analyzed is expressives in utterance of Alfa: “*Good Job..*” With the code (E2), this code means that Alfa’s utterances is expressives in the second utterance that found.

### E3

Papa Merry : “*Bilang terimakasih dari papa.*” (Say thank you from me.)

Merry : “*Udah, pa..*” (*percakapan di telepon berakhir*) (I did it) (conversation on the phone ends)

The data number 3 which is taken to be analyzed is expressives in utterance of Papa: “*Bilang terimakasih dari papa.*” (Say thank you from me.) With the code (E3), this code means that Papa’s utterances is expressives in the third utterance that found.

The movie is the media that show the social life of human through the story (Abdelaal & Sarhani, 2021; Castillo et al., 2021). It will become an interesting thing to analyze the speech acts in the movie. Through the movie, the people also can learn about moral values or the real messages inside the movies (Chakraborty et al., 2019; Shao & He, 2020). The movie becomes a media that can provide inspiration for the viewers from young into adults. Like in the movie “*Mimpi Sejuta Dollar*” which is inspired by a novel of Mery Riana's real life story. This movie is suitable for this research because this movie contains relevant data especially for the speech act analysis. There are several reasons that attracted the researcher's interest to make this movie become the object of research, such as; this movie is an Indonesian movie, this movie is based on a real-life story, this movie contains the values of the struggle for life (spirit, education, family, and love), this movie can inspiring the college students to struggle for the education in the university, and there are three languages used in this movie (Indonesian, Malay, and English) so it is very interesting to conduct the research.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the researcher’s analysis of the forms and types of speech acts used in the conversation in Merry Riana: *Mimpi Sejuta Dollar* Movie, the researcher found 220 speeches in this movie. In the forms of speech acts, the researcher analyzed direct and indirect speech acts with three forms; declarative, imperative, and interrogative.

The result showed that the direct speech acts in forms interrogative were the most dominant forms that were used in this movie. Furthermore, the researcher found 74 speeches in the analysis of the types that used in this movie. From the five types of speech acts, the result of the data showed that the most dominant types of speech acts that were used in this movie were representatives, which is the function to state the truth (stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, informing, claiming, and reporting). The last result showed was commissions, which is the function to state the speaker's action in the future (promising, swearing, offering, and saying the prayer).

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