



AN ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN "*FANTASTIC BEASTS*" MOVIE: A PRAGMATIC APPROACH

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Abstract: The aims of this study were to describe the types and to analyze the functions of the directive speech act in the dialogue of the *Fantastic Beasts: Where to Find Them* movie written by J.K Rowling. The research was descriptive qualitative method with a pragmatic approach in which the use of directive speech act was observed. The primary data were utterances of the characters in *Fantastic Beasts: Where to Find Them* movie. Secondary data sources taken from libraries, books, journals, articles in the internet that are related to this study. The data were collected using documentation method by note taking technique on dialogue which contains directive speech act. After the data were collected using Bach and Harnish's theory (1979) to analyze the types and functions of directive speech acts. The result of analysis showed that there were 252 directive speech acts uttered by characters in the movie. The use of directive speech acts was influenced by the situation in communication. These directive speech acts were divided into six types of directive speech acts found in the movie which were Requestive, Question, Requirement, Permissive, Prohibitive, and Advisories. The findings of this study also showed that question was the most used type of directive used in the movie which was a total number of 112 utterances. These types of directive were also divided into some functions, namely; requesting, begging, inviting, urging, commanding, ordering, instructing, asking, interrogating, forbidding, allowing, advising, suggesting, and warning. The directive speech act function that was often used by the characters was asking. This study is expected to give some useful insights in understanding what directive speech acts are, and to enrich knowledge about the types and functions of directive speech act that contained in the movie.

Keywords: *pragmatics, speech act, directive speech act, pragmatic approach*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool used by humans in everyday life. People use language not only to communicate with each other but also to express their ideas and feelings. If the listener understands the speaker's message or has the same interpretation of the message being communicated, then the message or information has been successfully conveyed. In order to deliver those, language plays very essential role in the process of transferring the message to the listener. Therefore, it is vital for people to study the language usage.

English is an important language that everyone should know and learn because it is the greatest common language spoken universally and used for international communication. Since, English as a language is important to communicate for daily life (Hidayat, et al., 2021). According to Azhari et al., (2018), in Indonesia, teaching English is treated as a foreign language since it is not used as a means of daily communication. Therefore, it is necessary to master English in order to be able to speak the language fluently,

especially for those foreign language students. This is in accordance to Sujana, Fitriana, and Syahrial (2016), that proficiency in English has strong position in their studies.

The branch of linguistics that studies language by context is pragmatics. It looks at how the context of something affects what it means. Leech (1983:33) states that Pragmatics is the study of meaning in connection to situations of speech. Thus, it can be said that pragmatic analysis is more concerned with what people convey through the use of certain utterances than with the meaning of the words in those utterances separately. According to Sudaryat (2009:21), the context is the place or situation where communication takes place. Context may be seen as the reason why a conversation or dialogue is happening. Context is important, and you cannot learn pragmatics without it, because it involves things like time, place, and situation. It can be learned in speech act.

Speech acts are acknowledged as one of the fields of pragmatics. Rosyidi, Mahyuni and Muhaimi (2019) state that in communication, the speakers do not only produce utterances but also they perform actions through the utterances. They are doing things with their utterances when they speak because the language is used to perform an action which is intended to have a function and effect on the listener. Communication is considered as a speech act.

Speech acts are defined as the actions performed throughout the speaking process (Horn, 2006:53). Speech act is simply the action that happens when you say something. It is the study of an utterance's meaning and purpose. It will be utilized to clarify the speaker's actions. Whenever two individuals interact verbally and engage in other activities, they are engaging in speech acts. Austin (1962) proposes that speech acts have three different kinds. The first is called locutionary, and it has to do with what is said. While the second is illocutionary, which refers to an utterance's meaning. The third, on the other hand, is perlocutionary. Perlocutionary refers to the aftereffect or impact of a speech.

To further extent, speech acts are not only found in direct verbal communication, but also can be found in literary works such as movies. Movie is a sequence of human-life engineering or imitation. It is a portrait of social life with certain scenes and topics of conversation to convey a message. Sometimes a movie cannot only as entertainment someone but also be able deliver message, information and knowledge that very useful within in the daily life in determine anything that will do or think for the future acting or thinking (Adiyat et al., 2023). The director's intended message can be conveyed through speech act, such as dialogue spoken by the actors in the movie. This is why movie is a good way to get a message across and why it should be looked at more in the study of speech acts.

However, this study only focus on illocutionary speech acts, especially directive speech acts. In this study the researcher used movie as the media to study pragmatic because movie is the most effective medium for delivering messages. Yule (1996:54) states that directive speech acts are the types of speech acts that speakers employ to instruct others to do something, such as requests, orders, and suggestions. As a result, language usage focuses not only on the listener's response but also on the action that fulfills the response.

The researcher chose the directive speech act because the dialogue in the movie has an intriguing pragmatic power to study in terms of directive speech. There are a number of reasons why the directive speech act is a particularly intriguing study topic. First, they are used all the time to communicate. At some point, we need other people's help to reach our goals. We can do this by giving them a task or by doing something with them, and we naturally interact by asking for and giving help. The variety of forms used to carry out directives is an additional factor that makes them worthy of research. One can use an imperative, declarative, or interrogative sentence (Ruytenbeek, 2019).

RESEARCH METHODS

The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the types and function of directive speech acts in the dialogue of “*Fantastic Beasts: Where to Find Them*” movie. The descriptive method will be used to achieve this objective. In order to collect information, a qualitative approach will be employed. The primary source of data in this research was taken from the movie itself, which is the dialogue that refers to the language expression of the characters in *Fantastic Beasts: Where to Find Them*, a movie written by JK Rowling and directed by David Yates that was released on 18 November 2016. The secondary source of data was information collected from journals, articles, and other books that are related to this study. The data were collected using documentation method by note taking technique on dialogue which contains directive speech act. This researcher analyzed the data by using several types which divided the analysis activities into several parts namely: identification, classification, description, and draw a final conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the finding and discussion based on the results of data analysis, in order to answer to the research problems. In Chapter 1 the research questions are (1) what are the types of directive speech acts in the "Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them" movie, and (2) what are the functions of directive speech acts in the "Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them" movie. It also presents findings and discussions based on related theories to confirm findings.

Findings

This study focuses on answering the research questions that have been provided in chapter one. The next part was collecting data, to get the valid data the researcher firstly downloaded the movie and script on 10th March 2023, and then watched the movie many times and read the script as well as took notes from the utterances of characters in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* movie which contain directive speech act. The types and functions of directive speech acts found in the "*Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*" movie are as follows:

Types and functions of Directive Speech Act Found in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* Movie

The researcher used Bach and Harnish’s theory to identify and classify the types and functions of directive speech act in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* movie. Based on the script of this movie, there are 807 utterances uttered by the characters in this movie. However, the results of the analysis show that not all of those utterances are indicated as directive speech act. The researcher found that there are 251 directives speech act in the utterances spoken by characters in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* movie. There are six types of directive speech acts that are found in characters’ dialogue which are shown in the following table.

Table 4.1 Types and Functions of Directive Speech Act Found in *Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them* movie

No.	Types	Functions	Indicator (words, phrase)
1.	Requestive	Requesting, Begging, Inviting, Urging	Please, come, join us
2.	Question	Asking, Interrogating	5W1H
3.	Requirement	Ordering, Commanding, Instructing	<i>Imperative sentence (exclamation mark and the rising of intonation)</i>

4.	Prohibitive	Forbidding	Do not, can not
5.	Permissive	Allowing	Let
6.	Advisory	Advising, Suggesting, Warning	Try

Discussion

Directive speech act type is an utterance which is intended to affect the interlocutor to do an act intended by the speaker. There are many types of directive. Bach and Harnish (1979:47) proposed six types of directive, which are requestive, question, requirement, prohibitive, permissive, and advisories.

1. Types of Directive Speech Act

a. Requestive

The requestive directive speech act is expressing the wishes or expectations of the speaker so that the speech partner does what the speaker wants or expects. Request is a directive illocutionary act that allows the option of refusal. The utterance that contain and categorized as requestive in the scene below:

BINGLEY : “*There are machines now that can produce hundreds of doughnuts an hour—*”

JACOB : “I know, I know, but they’re nothing like what I can do-”

BINGLEY : “The bank must be protected, Mr. Kowalski. Good day to you.”

(00:09:31--> 00:09:45)

In utterance above, there is one type of directive speech act, namely requestive. In this context, Mr. Bingley said, “*There are machines now that can produce hundreds of doughnuts an hour,*” which implied that the intention was to ask Jacob to purchase machines because the profits would be greater and so that Jacob could repay his loan. The bank must be protected. It said indirectly because what the speaker says and what the speaker means is different.

b. Question

The question directive speech act is a speech act whose illocutionary meaning intends to give orders to the speech partner, in order to get the reply, answer or information. The utterance that contain and categorized as question in the scene below:

NEWT : “*You’re taking me where?*”

TINA : “Magical Congress of the United States of America.”

(00:13:23 --> 00:13:27)

The above utterances can be classified as directive question types because Newt asked where Tina was going to take him. In this context, the directive speech act type of question can be seen in “*You're taking me where?*” in the utterance above, which expresses the question of where Newt would be taken. Newt intended to request that Tina do something, namely provide him with answers or information. The speaker hopes to get answers or information from Tina as the speech partner.

c. Requirement

Requirements indicate when uttering an utterance, the speaker requires the speech partner to do the deed. The speaker in the classification of requirements has its own characteristics, namely the speaker assumes that he has higher authority than his speech partner. It does not give the hearer the option of refusal. The utterance that contain and categorized as requirement in the scene below:

Mary Lou : “*Collect your leaflets before you get food, children!*”

(00:20:58 --> 00:21:01)

Mary Lou's utterance is classified as a type of requirement directive speech act because this utterance contains a directive function to make the listener act on the speaker's words. In this context, the H is required to get the leaflet before eating. The H was expected to do what the S told them to do. The utterance “*Collect your leaflets before you get food,*

children" means an expression of requirement, in which Mary Lou ordered the children to do exactly what she wanted, which was to collect the leaflet before eating. She has higher authority than her speech partner.

d. Prohibitive

Prohibitive is an expression used to order the speech partner not to do something or not to allow him or her to do something. The characteristic of forbidding is the use of the word "don't". The utterance that contain and categorized as requirement in the scene below:

TINA : "***You can't oblivate him!*** We need him as a witness."

(00:23:50--> 00:23:57)

Tina's utterance is classified as a type of prohibitive directive speech act because this utterance contains a directive function to order the speech partner not to do something. The directive speech act is marked by the utterance "You can't oblivate him!". In this context, Tina wanted Newt not to oblivate Jacob because they needed him to be a witness regarding some of the damage that occurred around Jacob's apartment. When Tina uttered her utterance, she did not leave the refusal option for her hearer.

e. Permissive

Permissive is a type of directive speech act that aims to give permission. When making an utterance, the speaker permits the interlocutor to take action or do something. This expresses the intention that the speaker's utterance contains sufficient reasons for the speech partner to feel free to take certain actions. The utterance that contain and categorized as permissive in the scene below:

PRESIDENT PICQUERY : "***I'll let you say good-bye.***"

(01:55:25 --> 01:55:26)

The utterance above shows that President Picquery used the type of directive speech act of granting permission (permissive), which is addressed to Newt, Tina, and Queenie. It is permissive because when the speaker utters a speech, she wants the speech partner to take action or do something. Permissive is marked by the utterance "I'll let you say good-bye". President Picquery's utterance gave Newt, Tina, and Queenie permission to say goodbye to Jacob before they erased his memory of things he saw related to the wizarding world.

f. Advisories

An advisory directive speech act is used to suggest something to the interlocutor before they do something. This statement usually comes up when there are choices or doubts. This kind is a speech act that intends to tell things related to goodness to speech partner. Advice can also be interpreted as admonitions, guidance, warnings, lessons that are basically good.

GNARLAK : "Ah yeah...Somethin' invisibles been wreakin' havoc around Fifth Avenue. ***You may wanna check out Macys department store. Might help with what you're looking for.***"

(01:22:01 --> 01:22:05)

In utterance above there is one type of directive speech act, namely advisory. In this context, Gnarlak said "You may wanna check out Macys department store. Might help with what you're looking for" which in this context intends to provide a suggestion with the intention of having Newt go to the place he suggested to find what he was looking for.

2. Functions of Directive Speech Act

a. Inviting

In the inviting function, the speaker expresses his speech to the speech partner to do something. It is used to express a request for the speech partner to participate. With this inviting function, the speech partner is very involved in the wishes that the speaker utters. The inviting function as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Mary Lou : "We have to fight. ***Join us, the Second Salemers, in our fight.***"

(00:05:37 --> 00:05:42)

The utterance that uttered by Mary Lou above is categorized as requestive directive speech act because this utterance provide function that can get the hearer to do something, namely inviting function. In this context, Mary Lou invited the assembled crowd to join their fight to expose and destroy witches. The inviting function is marked by the utterance “Join us, the Second Salemers, in our fight.”

b. Requesting

The speaker uses the requesting function to get something from the speech partner politely, but the speech partner is not required to provide what the speaker wants. The requesting function can be seen in the data below:

NEWT : “*Actually, would you mind throwing some of those pellets in with the Mooncalves over there?*”
JACOB : “Yeah, sure.”

(00:42:59 --> 00:43:06)

The utterance above was classified as one type of directive speech acts, which is requestive. It is requestive because the speaker tends to ask someone to do something but allow the option of refusal. In this context, Newt requested Jacob by asking him to do something that he desired, which is to throw some of the pellets to his direction. The requesting function is marked by the utterance “Actually, would you mind throwing some of those pellets in with the Mooncalves over there?” The phrase "would you mind" represent a desire which contains politeness and does not look to force or pressure someone. Therefore, by saying that, Newt wished that Jacob would give him the pellets.

c. Begging

Begging/pleading is used to express a request for something in a more polite way. It is used by a speaker who is in a lower position than the interlocutor. The begging function as describe above can be seen from the data below:

CREDENCE : “*Please help me.*”
GRAVES : “Where’s your other sister, Credence?”
CREDENCE : “Please, help me.”
GRAVES : “The little one? Where did she go?”
CREDENCE : “Please, just help-“
GRAVES : (slaps Credence hard across the face.)

(01:33:50 --> 01:33:59)

Credence's utterance was classified as one type of directive speech acts, which is requestive with the begging function. In requestive speakers tend to ask someone to do something but in a more polite way. The utterances were spoken with low intonation with a pitiful facial expression. In this context, Credence begged Graves to help him. The begging function is marked by the word "please" in the utterance which represents a wish that contains politeness. Therefore, by saying that, Credence wished that Graves would help him.

d. Urging

The urging function is used to express the speaker's pressure or insistence on something to the speech partner. The following is an example of such data:

Newt : “*Leave his brains, come on! Come on!*”

(01:13:35 --> 01:13:38)

Utterance above was classified as one type of directive speech acts, which is requestive with the urging function. In the context above, the speaker wanted the hearer to leave the place immediately. Newt said “Leave his brains, come on! Come on.” which means urging that creature to leave the Auror and that place immediately.

e. Asking

It is a speech act intended by the speaker so that the interlocutor provides the answer. The function of asking is carried out by speakers to express curiosity and ask for information or explanations about something. The asking function is contained in the following utterance.

Madam Ya Zhou : “*You know which of your creatures was responsible, Mr. Scamander?*”

NEWT : “No creature did this.”

(01:02:28 → 01:02:38)

The utterance “You know which of your creatures was responsible, Mr. Scamander?” is categorized as the question type of directive act. The function is to asking something. It can be seen from the utterance that Madam Ya Zhou asked Newt if he knew which of his creatures was the culprit. In this context, the S asks something to the H, who thinks that he has the answer to the S’s question. Madam Zhou as the speaker want Newt to provide her information.

f. Interrogating

The function of interrogating is essentially the speaker expressing structured and careful questions in order to seek an explanation or information from the speech partner. The interrogations are intended to obtain confessions. The speech partner whose position is lower is required to answer questions from the speaker. The interrogating function is contained in the following utterance.

GRAVES : “*I wonder what you can tell me about this, Mr. Scamander?*”

NEWT : “It’s an Obscurus. But it’s not what you think. I managed to separate it from the Sudanese girl as I tried to save her. So I wanted to take it home to study it. But it cannot survive outside that.”

(01:07:39 --> 01:08:08)

The utterances above are included in the type of question with the interrogating function. In this context, “I wonder what you can tell me about this, Mr. Scamander?” can be interpreted as a question because the S merely wanted to get information from the H regarding whether or not H knew about what S was showing. Graves wanted to get that information. The action taken by the speaker is called interrogating because it is intended to obtain confessions from Newt, where Graves already had concrete evidence linking the suspect to the crime.

g. Commanding

Commanding functions express the giving of orders from a leader to his subordinates. In command, the speaker's position of authority or rank must be more than the speech partner's. Command has the meaning of an order that must be obeyed. The commanding function is contained in the following utterance.

GRAVES : “*Bar the area.*”

AUROR : “Yes, sir.”

(01:41:46--> 01:41:48)

In that context, the sentence “*Bar the area*” showed that Grave gave the command for the Aurors to seal off the area in an attempt to prevent the Obscurus from escaping and other people from entering. He did not want anyone else on the subway. The aurors then blocked the entrance so that there would be no more access for people in the area.

h. Ordering

The order function means giving an order to speech partner to do something in a way that shows the speaker does not expect to be refused. One of the ordering function contained in the Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them movie is as follows.

POLICE OFFICER : “*Hands up!*”

JACOB : (hold up his hands)

(00:51:15 --> 00:51:17)

The directive speech act above has an ordering function. In this context, the order function is shown by the expression "hands up" in speech with a firm intonation, which refers to a speaker's order to the speech partner. The speaker's utterance was the police officer's order to Newt and Jacob to raise their hands because the police thought they were jewel thieves. They were caught while trying to collect Newt's magical creatures.

i. Instructing

The instructing function is to provide instructions, directions, and guidance from the speaker to the speech partner. Speaker wants the speech partner to follow his or her instruction. The instructing function as describe above can be seen from the utterance below:

JACOB : *"We're going this way."*

(00:48:43 --> 00:48:44)

The utterance "We're going this way." is classified as a directive speech act with the type of requirement that is defined as an act of directing or instructing. That is because this utterance has a function that can make the hearer do something. From the utterance above, it can be seen that Jacob instructed Newt to take the way he was pointing to.

j. Forbidding

Forbidding is an act of prohibition so that the speech partner does not do something that the speaker does not want. To forbid a speech partner to do something is just to order him or her not to do it. The forbidding function is contained in the following utterance.

JACOB : *"Oh no... No, no, no. Don't shoot. Don't shoot!"*

(00:12:01 --> 00:12:05)

The above utterance is classified as one type of directive speech act, namely prohibitive. It has a forbidding function because the speaker did not allow the speech partner to do certain actions. This is because the speech is marked with the word "don't," which refers to Jacob's prohibition against security guards not shooting him. That word also made Jacob's utterance a direct prohibition. It can be seen from the speaker's utterance that is "Oh no... No, no, no. Don't shoot. Don't shoot!"

k. Allowing

Allowing functions to give the speech partner the opportunity and freedom to do something. The allowing function as describe above can be seen from the utterance below:

NEWT : "I'll send you a copy of my book, if I may."

TINA : *"I'd like that."*

(02:01:35 --> 02:01:39)

Tina's utterance above is classified as permissive directive speech that functions to allow. The allowing function is used to give opportunities for speech partners to do something. The utterance "I'd like that." has an allow function because the speech is intended to support the speaker's wishes, which is to allow speech partner to send her a copy of his book when it is finished. Tina did not mind that, so she agreed.

l. Advising

The advising function serves to advice on mistakes made by the speech partner. Advice is given to make the speech partner better in the future. The speaker hopes that the advice given will be used to help speech partner remedy the mistakes he made. The utterance that contain and categorize as advice in the scene below:

TINA : *"Try not to need investigating for a bit."*

NEWT : "I will."

(02:00:39--> 02:00:42)

Tina's utterance "Try not to need investigating for a bit" referred to directive speech act advisories, meaning that the utterance is not only used to inform but also to make the speech partner do something the speaker wants. It has an advising function because, in this

context, Tina advised Newt not to get into any more trouble, which would result in him being investigated. It was said directly by Tina.

m. Suggesting

The suggesting directive speech act is the speech act in which the speaker suggests something to the speech partner. It is an utterance about opinions about what the interlocutor should or should not do. The speech partner can reject or accept the suggestions that have been given. It is the speech act performed by the speaker to the speech partner to do something according to the suggestion.

JACOB : “*You gotta try the paczkis, okay?* It's my grandmother's recipe. The orange zest just...”

(00:09:15--> 00:09:20,728)

In this conversation, Jacob's utterance is categorized as one type of directive speech act, namely advisory. The utterance above is one of the speech acts that the speaker performed to the speech partner to do something according to the suggestion. It has a suggesting function because, in this context, Jacob gave his suggestion directly to Bingley to try the paczkis made according to his grandmother's recipe. This suggestion was conveyed by the speaker because he wanted to get a loan after Bingley knew the taste of his bread.

n. Warning

Warning is the speaker's utterance to tell or inform the hearer about a danger. The warning function serves to warn the speech partner to take action carefully. Warning act shows the interlocutor about the consequences and risks that will result if the interlocutor takes that action. This speech is beneficial to the speech partner in order to avoid disadvantage. The utterance that contain and categorize as warning in the scene below:

TINA : “*Watch your step.*”

(00:28:45 --> 00:28:46)

The utterance “Watch your step” belongs to warning acts since the speaker tell or inform the hearer about a danger. The warning function serves to warn the speech partner to take action carefully. It can be seen from the context that the speaker believed that it would be dangerous for the speech partner if they did not watch their steps. Tina warned them directly to be careful with their steps so they would not fall because they were not paying attention to the road.

CONCLUSION

Understanding directive acts in a conversation, especially in the dialogue of the movie, indeed assists a speaker in understanding and performing proper directive acts. In addition, knowing the context is also very important so that there are no misunderstandings about the meaning of the utterance. It was found that there are six types of directive speech act used by the characters in this movie. They are requestive, question, requirement, prohibitive, permissive, and advisory. In addition, it was also found the functions of each type of directive speech act, consisting of requestive having the function of requesting, begging, inviting, and urging. Requirement has a function of commanding, ordering, and instructing. There is no requiring and demanding found in the dialogue. Question has the function of asking and interrogating. Prohibitive has the function of forbidding. Permissive has the function of allowing. Advisory has the function of advising, suggesting, and warning.

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