

THE USE OF SPEECH ACTS FOR GIVING MOTIVATION IN THE KING'S STUTTERING THERAPY IN THE "THE KING'S SPEECH" MOVIE

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Abstract

Speech acts are one of linguistic feature that describes actions performed via utterances which need theory of giving motivation for the further and specific effect of speaker commanding indirectly. The stuttering therapy is kind of psychology disorder. Giving motivation is one of psychology disorder treatment, such as stuttering problem. This study focuses on how the influence of giving motivation elements through speech acts correlating with the successful commanding of Lionel to make The King do the steps of stuttering therapy. This research uses descriptive qualitative method using the main theory of speech acts by J. R. Searle (1972) and theory of giving motivation by Daniel Goleman (1995). The data analysis requires the process of (1) ordering the data based on each sub sections speech acts and giving motivation; (2) explaining the influence of giving motivation through speech acts. The result shows that this study has found elements of giving motivation by using speech acts used by Lionel Logue in the movie. They are initiative, commitment, optimism, and personal drive. Each of the strategies has their own function and effect to interlocutor depending on the topic and meaning.

Keywords: *Speech acts, giving motivation, stuttering therapy*

Abstrak

Tindak tutur adalah salah satu cabang ilmu linguistik yang menggambarkan tindak tutur dari sebuah percakapan yang membutuhkan teori memberi motivasi untuk efek lebih lanjut dan spesifik terhadap perintah pembicara secara tidak langsung. Terapi kegagapan adalah salah satu macam dari gangguan psikologi. Memberi motivasi adalah salah satu perlakuan penyembuhan untuk pasien dengan gangguan psikologi, seperti contohnya masalah kegagapan. Penelitian ini fokus pada bagaimana pengaruh elemen dari memberi motivasi dengan menggunakan tindak tutur yang berhubungan dengan kesuksesan perintah Lionel untuk membuat The King melakukan tahapan-tahapan terapi kegagapan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teori tindak tutur sebagai teori utama oleh J. R. Searle (1972) dan teori memberi motivasi dari Daniel Goleman (1995). Data analisa meliputi proses (1) mengelompokkan data berdasarkan klasifikasi tindak tutur dan memberi motivasi dan (2) menjelaskan pengaruh memberi motivasi dengan menggunakan tindak tutur. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penelitian ini telah menemukan elemen-elemen dari memberi motivasi dengan menggunakan tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh Lionel Logue di dalam film. Elemen-elemen dari memberi motivasi tersebut adalah inisiatif, komitmen, optimis, dan tujuan pribadi. Masing-masing strategi tersebut mempunyai fungsi dan efek terhadap lawan bicara bergantung pada topik dan arti dari tindak tutur tersebut.

Kata kunci: *tindak tutur, memberi motivasi, terapi kegagapan*

INTRODUCTION

According to .asha.org, stuttering affects the fluency of speech. It begins during childhood and, in some cases continue to adult. The disorder is characterized by disruptions in the production of speech sounds, also called "disfluencies." In most cases, usually stuttering has an impact on at least some daily activities. The specific activities that a person finds challenging to perform vary across individuals. Some people may limit their participation in certain activities. Clearly, the impact of stuttering on daily life can be affected by how the person and others react to the disorder. According to asha.org, most treatment programs for people who stutter are "behavioral." They are designed to teach the person specific skills or behaviors that lead to improved oral communication.

For instance, many therapist teach people who stutter to control and/or monitor the rate at which they speak. Furthermore, stuttering can not be heal. It also can be decreased the stuttering production during speech. This method needs strategies that can make stuttered people decrease their stuttering speech production and get more confidence during their speech in front of public. The condition that stuttering can be happened because the traumatic or tragic moment of stuttered people life, the stuttering therapist should make strategies that can build or decrease traumatic and panic stuttered people. Giving motivation can build stuttered people confidence. Stuttered people feel that there is person that supports him and shows that his stuttered is not bad luck. Giving motivation through speech act gives specific strategies. The therapist produces speech act to give motivation for stuttering people but the intended meaning is giving command indirectly to the stuttered

people doing the therapy method for decreasing stuttered condition during speech in front of public.

According to background of the study above and the ideas which has been described, there is a problem that going to discuss in the study, which are

1. What are the speech acts strategies for giving motivation in the King's stuttering therapy in the "The King Speech" movie?
2. What are the elements of giving motivation that are used by Lionel in the King's stuttering therapy in the "The King Speech" movie?
3. How is the influence of giving motivation elements through speech acts in The King's stuttering therapy in the "The King Speech" movie?

The objective of the study is formulated to describe what types of speech acts and element of giving motivation for giving motivation used in the King's stuttering therapy and also the affect of using these strategies for healing stuttering problem. In the other side, the significances of the study are utilized to identify the purpose of the study for the author which to give understanding for the reader about pragmatics techniques especially speech acts that are used in stuttering therapy process. The subject of this study was limited only speech acts techniques supported by element of giving motivation used by Lionel Logue in King's stuttering therapy process. The research findings are expected to enrich the finding of speech acts supported by element of giving motivation under pragmatics approach.

Speech acts is one of the literary works that can be analyzed using linguistics perspective. The researcher hopes that this research can be used to understand speech acts, especially healing stuttering therapy, under pragmatics approach.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by speaker and interpreted by a listener. It has the consequent with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. According to Cook (1994:40), pragmatics is the sort of speech acts of some ways to have meaning of word explaining how the function of utterances is inferred. In other side, George Yule (1996:3) stated in his book entitled pragmatic stated that pragmatic concerns with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader.

George Yule (1996:49) declared that of these three dimension, the most discussed is illocutionary acts. Indeed, the term 'speech act' is generally interpreted quite narrowly to mean only illocutionary force of an utterance. The illocutionary forces of an utterance is what it 'counts as' the same locutionary act, as showing in (1a), can count as a prediction (1b), a promise (1c), or warning (1d). These different analyses

(1b-1d) of the utterance in (1a) represent different illocutionary forces.

Example :

- a. I'll come back.
- b. (I predict that)
- c. (I promise you that)
- d. (I warn you that)

One problem with the example in (1) is that the same utterance can potentially has quite different illocutionary forces (for example, promise versus warning). That question has been addressed by considering two thing that are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity conditions.

Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and in English are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. These descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. We have been considering ways in which we interpret the meaning of an utterance in terms of what the speaker intended to convey.

Locutionary act is the basic act of the utterance of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. George Yule (1996:54) declared that locutionary act can easily recognized. It is the relation between three structural forms (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) and three general communicative functions (statement, question, and request/command).

Illocutionary act is forming an utterance with some kinds of function in mind (George Yule, 1996:48). An illocutionary act is a complete speech act, made in a typical utterance. It also has the intended meaning of specific speaker's goal, such as informing, asserting, insisting, suggesting, forbidding, asking, challenging, offering, condoling, apologizing, approving, betting, etc.

Perlocutionary act is the act by which the illocution produces a effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. Still another way to put it is that a perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by product of speech by Lionel, whether intentional or not (George Yule, 1996:48-49).

One of the classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts: declarations, representative, expressives, directives, and commissives.

Representative describe some declares of affair. Speaker conveys his belief that some prepositions are true. This type includes arguing, asserting, boasting, claiming, complaining, criticizing, denying, describing, informing, insisting, reporting, suggesting, swearing.

Directives are attempted to get hearer to do something therefore they express speaker's wish or

desire that hearer does. The acts are advising, begging, challenging, daring, demanding, forbidding, insisting, inviting, ordering, permitting, recommending, requesting, suggesting.

Commissive is the statement that has function as promised or refusal or action. The act includes accepting, betting, committing, guaranteeing, offering, promising, refusing, threatening, volunteering, vowing.

Expressive are the expression of psychological state of speaker about something, so the purpose is to express the feeling and emotion of the speaker. The acts are apologizing, complimenting, condoling, congratulating, deploring, praising.

Declarative are statement that when it is uttered, it brings a new state of being. The act of declarative are approving, betting, disapproving, dismissing, excommunicating, naming, nominating, resigning.

According to George Yule (1996:54), a different approach to distinguishing types of speech acts can be made on the basis of structure. A fairly simple structural distinction between three general types of speech acts is provided, in English, by the three basic sentence types, there are declarative, interrogative, imperative and the general communicative functions are statement, question, command/request. Whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have a direct speech acts. Whenever there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function, we have an indirect speech acts. Thus, a declarative used to make a statement is a direct speech acts, but a declarative used to make a request is an indirect speech acts.

Those types can be initiated of someone giving motivation. Actually, people give motivation has some purposes. Those purposes can be known from the element of their given motivation. Daniel Goleman (1995), the author of seminar books, titled "Emotional Intelligence" stated that there are four elements of motivations.

Personal drive motivation is build to achieve, desire, improve, and meet certain standard. The motivated person has a certain standard that he wants to achieve. The position of motivation is supported element to make better life for himself. It relates with the quality of person's life.

Commitment motivation is build to personal or organizational goals. Motivation stated as guidelines of their achievement of life. People have some organizational goals that makes them need motivation.

Initiative motivation is defined as "readiness to act on opportunities". People who is motivated ready to take the opportunities that they face in their life. They ready to act and take the risk because they get motivation and believe that taThe King the opportunities can change them in better life.

Optimism motivation is build ability to keep going and pursue goals in the face of setbacks. People feel optimism doing problems in their life. They feels that motivation gives them more confidence and they believe that every problems can be solved better.

Another researcrcer has already done a research on speech acts theory. A previous study related to speech act study was conducted by Diana Eka Wardani Luva in 2010. The title of her study was "A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF AUTISTIC CHILDREN'S UTTERANCES". She used the theory from Autism, Speech act, Pragmatics, Discourse Analysis. This study focused on the study that would describe the result of the data in detail by analyzing utterances which produced by the three autistic children and their therapists.

Another previous study related to speech act theory was conducted by Cahyo Dwi R in 2010. The title of his study is "AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN FENCES BY AGUST WILSON". The problem that was formulated by the writer were types of locutionary acts were found in Fences, types of illocutionary acts were found in Fences, and the dominance types of locutionary and illocutionary acts were found in Fences. Cahyo Dwi R applied Austin's theory of speech act to discuss the types of locutionary acts and perlocutionary acts found in Fences. The data that was analyzed was taken from drama Fences by August Wilson.

METHOD

The research type used in this study is descriptive qualitative. In this case, a qualitative research only deals with the words in written and spoken data. The study is more focus in observing the use of speech acts supported by element of giving motivation uttered by Lionel Logue during the stuttering therapy process and also the affect of using those strategies for King as stuttering patient in *The King Speech Movie*.

The data of this study is Lionel Logue and King in *The King's Speech* movie. They are also as the subject of the study. Furthermore, the source of data is the unttterance of Lionel Logue during stuttering therapy process with King in *The King Speech Movie*. This movie is used as the primary data.

The key instrument of this study is the researcher. There are also some tools which are needed to support this research. They are soft file movie of *The King Speech Movie*, speech analyzer software, and mobile phone.

In the process of collecting the data, the observation is the technique to collect the data. According to Wray (1998:186), the observation is not enough to be done once, but ongoing. The collected data are based on *The King Speech Movie*. The observation is to note the use of type of speeh act and element of giving motivation uttered by Lionel Logue,

the affect of using the speech acts and giving motivation strategies expressed by King. In this case, the observation sheet is used to note, transcribe, and recorded it.

After collecting the data, it comes to the process to analyze the data in this study. The theory which is used for the data analysis technique is from Miles and Huberman (1992). They said that in analyzing the data, it needs three steps. They are data reduction, data display, and the last is conclusion drawing and verification.

DISCUSSION

Table 1: Data Analysis Result

No.	D	U	SPEECH ACT			EGM
			LA	IA	PA	
1.	4.1	"He's a good lad, Willy. He could hardly make a sound, you know, when he first came to me."	DE	R (informing)	S	I
2.	4.5	"You can finish that off after you singing"	IM	R (asserting)	UN	I
3.	4.6	"But unless he produces an heir, you are next in line. And your daughter, Elizabeth, would then succeed you."	DE	R (informing)	S	I
4.	4.9	"My boys made those. Good, aren't they. Please, make yourself comfortable!"	DE	DI (suggesting)	S	I
5.	4.14	"Bertie, they told me not to expect you. Sorry about your father."	DE	E (condoling)	S	I
6.	4.15	"I went about it the wrong way. I am sorry."	DE	E (apologizing)	S	I
7.	4.17	"I love that song."	DE	D (approving)	S	I
8.	4.2	"I was told not to sit too close."	DE	R (asserting)	S	C
9.	4.2	"I am going to record your voice and then play it back to you on the same machine. This is brilliant. It is the latest thing from America: a Silvertone."	DE	R (asserting)	S	C
10.	4.10	"Do not do that"	IM	DI (forbidding)	S	C
11.	4.11	"Try singing it."	IM	DI (asking)	UN	C
12.	4.13	"Only if you're interested in being treated. Please, call me Lionel."	IM	CO (offering)	UN	C
13.	4.18	"Well, as a little reward, you get to put some glue on these struts."	IM	DE (betting)	S	C
14.	4.7	"A public school program can do better than that."	DE	R (asserting)	S	O
15.	4.12	"Is that the best you can do?"	IN	DI (challenging)	S	O
16.	4.19	"Vulgar but fluent. You do not stammer when you swear."	DE	DE (approving)	S	O
17.	4.4	"Of course. Please come in."	IM	R (insisting)	S	P
18.	4.8	"Easy enough to give away. You do not have to carry him around in your pocket. Or your brother. You do not need to be afraid of things you were afraid of when you were five. You	DE	R (asserting)	S	P

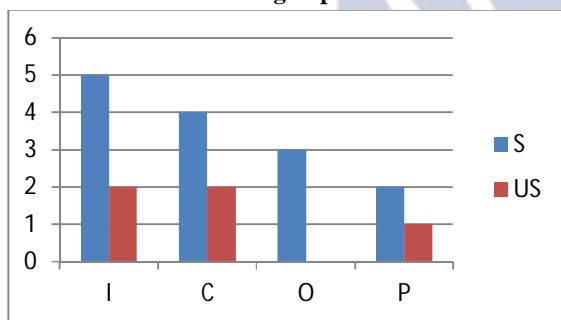
		are very much your own man, Bertie. Your face is next, mate”				
19.	4.16	“Perfect. In here, it’s better if we’re equal”	DE	DE (approving)	UN	P

Table 2 : The Affect of Giving Motivation Element Through Speech Act

	I	C	O	P
S	5	4	3	2
US	2	2	-	1

Char

t 1 : The Affect of Giving Motivation Element Through Speech Act



- Note :**
- D** : Data
 - U** : Utterance
 - LA** : Locutinary Act
 - IA** : Illocutinary Act
 - PA** : Perlocutinary Act
 - EGM** : Element of Giving Motivation
 - DE** : Declarative
 - IM** : Imperative
 - IN** : Interrogative
 - R** : Representative
 - DI** : Directive
 - E** : Expressive
 - CO** : Commisive
 - S** : Success
 - US** : Unsuccess
 - I** : Initiative
 - C** : Commitment
 - O** : Optimism
 - P** : Personal Drive

• **Types of Speech Acts**

Based on the data analysis, it can be seen that this study has found types of speech acts used by

Lionel Logue during stuttering therapi process with King. They are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The results are as following the explanation of George Yule, (1996:53-54) about speech acts. Yule George Yule (1996:49) declared that of these three dimension, the most discussed is illocutionary acts. Indeed, the term ‘speech act’ is generally interpreted quite narrowly to mean only illocutionary force of an utterance. The illocutionary forces of an utterance is what it ‘counts as’ the same locutionary act and perlocutionary acts as the response of the interlocutor. This statement is supported by J.R. Searle (1972) who stands as the main theory of speech acts classification.

Lionel helps The King to control his stuttering problem. He uses some stuttering therapy method using speech acts. This research finds three kinds of speech acts (J.L. Austin, 1962). The first is locutionary acts which describe about kinds of “physical appearance” of the sentence, such as declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Declarative is positive statement, interrogative is asking question, and imperative is command. This research uses more declarative locutionary acts than imperative locutionary acts and interrogative locutionary acts. Although Lionel has intended meaning of giving command to do the stuttering therapy process, but Lionel uses more declarative locutionary acts which have twelve data. This stratigis are used because The King makes gap between them and feel uncomfot. The bad emotion of The King makes Lionel is careful to give command through his speech acts. He uses declarative locutionary acts that are seemed that Lionel declares something to The King. It can influence The King’s mind that he does the stuttering therapy process although Lionel does not give command directly using imperative locutionary acts.

The second is illocutionary acts which describe about the purposes of the utterance, such as declarative, representative, expressive, commisive, and directive. Each of illocutionary acts have their own specific purposes. Then, the last is perlocutionary acts which describe how the result of using locutionary acts and illocutionary acts. They are succesfull perlocutionary acts and unsuccessfull illocutionary acts. The succesfull perlocutionary acts can be happend if the interlocutor can do or have the same perception with the locutionary acts and illocutionary acts that are used by the speaker. So, the interlocutor will response or act what the speaker wants. The unsuccessfull perlocutionary acts can be happended if the interlocutor give the reverse side of what the speaker wants in his locutionary acts and illocutionary acts.

In this case, the subject of using stuttering therapy by using speech acts should be supported by element of giving motivation. Because stuttering problem can be heal by controlling our mind, emotioan, and speech. Stuttering is one of psychological problem caused by depresses or traumatic. So, element of giving motivation supports

speech acts used by Lionel to make King more confidence, control his emotion, and heal his stuttering problem especially in social public circumstances.

- **Element of Giving Motivation**

The result or perlocutionary acts from illocutionary acts and locutionary acts can be found. But, this research also found that the successful or unsuccessful perlocutionary acts relate with the intended meaning or the purposes of Lionel's utterance when he has stuttering therapy with The King. All of the purposes of Lionel's utterance is giving motivation. Because Lionel is not a doctor that can heal the stuttering problem. But he can help to control stuttering problem because he has many experience with stuttering people in a war in his past time. He knows that stuttering problem is one of disease that cause by the psychology (Miller & Rollnick, 1983). Lionel wants to control The King emotion by giving motivation through using speech acts during the stuttering therapy process. This study finds that the element of giving motivation is initiative, commitment, optimism, and personal drive. All of them has the tendency to use specific speech acts strategy. This research finds that initiative is the most appropriate elements which are used by Lionel. Because he knows that The King has bad emotional and tries to make gap with him, he uses this kind of element with the most strategy of declarative locutionary acts. But, Lionel changes his strategy of illocutionary acts based on the situation and the condition of The King when he does the stuttering therapy. Lionel uses two representative illocutionary acts, two expressive illocutionary acts, and one directive illocutionary acts. All of these illocutionary acts with declarative locutionary acts are successful perlocutionary acts. But, when Lionel changes his illocutionary acts with declarative and the locutionary acts is imperative, the perlocutionary acts is unsuccess. It also happens when Lionel uses representative illocutionary acts with imperative locutionary acts. In this case, the element of giving motivation has the position to clear the situation.

Optimism is the only element of giving motivation which is successful perlocutionary acts and there are three data. Lionel uses three different illocutionary acts and locutionary acts. But, all these kinds of speech acts can be successful perlocutionary acts because the intended meaning of Lionel's utterance is optimism. The King is person who has traumatic and unable to face public. So, he should have optimism in his mind. Lionel gives optimism motivation by comparing his effort to control his stuttering problem with a person who has lower social status than The King. It is appropriate strategy that can make The King tries to control his stuttering problem (see data 4.7, 4.12, and 4.19).

The successful perlocutionary acts are also happened when Lionel uses representative illocutionary acts with declarative locutionary acts. It has six data. All elements of giving motivation use this

strategy. It means that the successful perlocutionary acts can use representative illocutionary acts with declarative locutionary acts for all elements of giving motivation.

The element of personal drive has successful perlocutionary acts but this contrary condition happens if Lionel uses the same kinds of illocutionary acts and locutionary acts which are declarative. The same kinds of illocutionary acts and locutionary acts cannot give action effect as what Lionel wants in his intended meaning. Because The King should be got clear expression and the intended meaning of uncommanded.

The element of initiative giving motivation has bigger data than the others. It has seven data. But the successful data is only five data. Then, the unsuccessful perlocutionary acts have two data. The unsuccessful perlocutionary acts are happened when Lionel uses the same kinds of illocutionary acts and locutionary acts (see data 4.17). It is also happened when Lionel uses imperative locutionary acts which the intended meaning is not giving command (see data 4.5).

The last, the element of commitment giving motivation has the same condition when there are four data which use imperative locutionary acts. But, the difference effects show that there are two data which are successful perlocutionary acts because the intended meaning is giving command (see data 4.4.10 and 4.18) than there are two data which are unsuccessful perlocutionary acts because the intended meaning is not giving command (see data 4.11 and 4.13).

The successful perlocutionary acts is when Lionel uses imperative locutionary acts which have the intended meaning of not giving command. This condition relates with the use of positive politeness for successful perlocutionary acts and the unsuccessful perlocutionary acts use negative politeness (Yule, 1996).

All of the element of optimism giving motivation are successful perlocutionary acts because Lionel should have optimism to give command to The King because The King has lower self confidence and traumatic. This condition is clear to be shown when Lionel uses the different kinds of illocutionary acts because he changes his expression and intended meaning to make The King do the action as what Lionel wants in his intended meaning.

All the expressive illocutionary acts are successful perlocutionary acts when Lionel has the intended meaning of giving motivation is initiative. He uses all declarative locutionary acts in initiative giving motivation because this strategy is success.

When the meaning is commanding indirectly, the perlocutionary acts of initiative element are unsuccessful. Because the situation of imperative locutionary acts are giving command. So, when Lionel uses imperative locutionary acts while the intended meaning is not giving command, the perlocutionary acts is unsuccessful.

The same cases happen when Lionel uses the same kinds of locutionary acts and illocutionary acts which are declarative. The perlocutionary acts are unsuccessful. It has few expression that are showed by Lionel that makes the command is not delivered well.

CONCLUSION

This research found that speech acts are used by Lionel Logue to The King in purpose of giving motivation during stuttering therapy process. The use of speech acts itself varies according to the topic and meaning that Lionel means in the conversation

This study shows that speech acts which are used by Lionel Logue are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Each speech acts represent the topic and the meaning of Lionel's utterance. Some of Lionel's speech acts strategy are unsuccessful. This condition happens because the intended meaning of the utterance. He uses the other strategy which is giving motivation to give command indirectly.

In the discussion section, it can be seen clearly that Lionel Logue as therapist give command during the stuttering therapy. Although he uses speech acts strategy, Lionel also uses giving motivation to deliver the intended meaning of giving command in order to avoid the gap between Lionel and The King. He uses the elements of giving motivation, such as initiative, commitment, optimism, and personal drive.

While on the other hand, the lack of using speech acts for giving motivation are the unsuccessful impact of giving command. Lionel changes some speech acts strategy and elements of giving motivation to give command indirectly to The King. Lionel can influence The King mind to do the stuttering therapy and avoid the social status gap between them.

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