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## APPENDIX

No	Data	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Reason for the types
<b>Datum 1</b>	<p>Emily : but, um, I promise I won't bang on your door again.  <i>Gabrielle: No problem. Bang any time.</i>  <i>Emily: <b>You're funny.</b></i>            Gabrielle: Bonjour, la plouc.            Emily: Go f*ck yourself.</p>	Assertive	<p>This utterance is a assertive speech acts because it contains information whose speaker is bound by the event content of the utterance. Emily's speaker stated that Gabriel was funny when he said that it did not matter if Emily knocked on his unit door again when Emily had promised not to do that.</p>
<b>Datum 2</b>	<p>Emily: Oh, there you are.  <i>Sylvie: <b>Stop eating. Why are you eating?</b></i>            Emily: I'm sorry. It's just so good, and I'm so hungry.</p>	Assertive	<p>This utterance is a assertive speech acts which contains information related to the assertion. Sylvie tells Emily to stop eating. Sylvie regretted Emily's actions when she had just arrived at the party but immediately took the food when one of the servers passed her.</p>
<b>Datum 3</b>	<p><i>Julian: Something you should know.</i>            Julian: <b>Sylvie is Antoine's mistress.</b>            Julian: You never flirt with another woman</p>	Assertive	<p>This speech is a assertive speech acts which contains information related to the notification. Speaker Julian whispers to Emily that Sylvie is Antonie's mistress. Julian said this because he saw Emily starting to</p>



			get close to Antonie.
<b>Datum 4</b>	Doug: I like our life in Chicago. Emily: This is Paris! Emily: Wait. Are... Are you not, like, coming here...ever? <i>Doug: I think you should come home.</i>	Assertive	In this conversation, it contains assertive illocutionary where the speaker suggests that the speaker's opponent to come back to her hometown.
<b>Datum 5</b>	Mindy: Better than wasting another minute on a man who won't leave Chicago. Emily : I feel like Alice Through the Looking Glass. It's like up is down. <i>Emily: I'll never learn the language or understand anything here.</i>	Assertive	In this utterance, an assertive speech act is used where Emily states that she does not want to learn and understand anything related to France.
<b>Datum 6</b>	Emily: I just never pictured myself here alone. Mindy: You're not alone. <i>Mindy: You have a friend here now.</i>	Assertive	In this utterance, it appears that the speaker has lost his spirit but the speaker's opponent states that he has friends here. This statement is included in the assertive form of an illocutionary speech act.
<b>Datum 7</b>	Gabrielle: Can I get you a glass of water? It's a long way to the fifth floor. Emily: Nah, I have to get to work, <i>Emily: but, um, I promise I won't bang on your door again.</i> Gabrielle: No problem. Bang any time.	Commissive	This utterance is a commissive speech acts because it contains information that the events of the content of the utterance bind the speaker. Emily's speaker promised that it was related to the wrong knock on the apartment door. Emily thought that it was her unit, but Gabriel didn't really have a problem with that.
	Emily: Oh, jeez.		The speech in the



8	<i>Emily : I did it again, I'm really so sorry.</i> Gabrielle: Emily, do you want to live in my apartment? Emily: Come on, even you have to admit.		example above is included in the category of expressive speech acts because the speaker, Emily, expresses her guilt towards her partner, Gabrielle, by apologizing for knocking on the wrong door of her apartment unit.
<b>Datum 9</b>	Sylvie: Stop eating. Why are you eating? <i>Emily: I'm sorry. It's just so good, and I'm so hungry.</i> Sylvie: Well, have a cigarette.	Expressive	The speech in the dialogue above is included in the category of expressive speech act because Sylvie told Emily to stop eating
<b>Datum 10</b>	Emily : So that's why you became a nanny? Mindy : Yes, because when my father found out, he cut me off. <i>Emily : Ow. I'm sorry. That's harsh.</i> Mindy: No. No, no, no, it's wonderful.	Expressive	In this utterance, the speaker Mindy is seen telling stories about her life and the speaker's opponent expresses his sadness through a statement apologizing for what happened to the speaker.
<b>Datum 11</b>	<i>Emily: It's surprisingly tender Tender.</i> Mindy: See. I knew you'd like it if you gave it a chance. Gabrielle: Bon appétit, ladies.	Expressive	In this conversation, it can be seen that the speaker really likes the food in front of him. Speaker Emily expresses her liking for the food by praising it.
<b>Datum 12</b>	<i>Paul: Emily, you have made my last day here quite memorable.</i> Emily: I'm so glad. Sylvie: Yeah, well done, Emily.	Expressive	The speech in the dialogue above is included in the category of expressive speech acts because Speaker Paul expresses his happiness by praising Emily's interlocutor.



			After all, Emily has successfully promoted one of the products partnered with his company, Vaga June.
<b>Datum 13</b>	<i>Sylvie: Well, I guess a new chapter at Savoir has begun.</i> Emily: Thank you, Sylvie. Paul: I'm really looking forward Paul: to working with you.	Expressive	In this conversation, the speaker, Sylvie, who we know is Boss Emily, is seen expressing her gratitude to Emily by stating that a new chapter of Savoir has begun.
<b>Datum 14</b>	Emily: You're nice and French and you speak English? Camillie: Of course. I grew up watching American TV. Camillie: Ah. Camillie: And you? Visiting from the States? <i>Emily : I live here now.</i>	Assertive	In this conversation, the speaker, Emily, states that she lives in France to Camillie. Where Emily has successfully adapted to the new country she lives in.
<b>Datum 15</b>	<i>Emily : Wow. I just heard myself say that out loud, and I didn't even believe me.</i> Camillie: Emily. Emily: Camille. Camillie: Enchantée.	Assertive	In this conversation, the speaker, Emily, states that she herself does not believe that she has succeeded in living in France.
<b>Datum 16</b>	<i>Emily : This city is so overwhelming.</i> Camillie : Relax. Camillie : Paris seems like a big city, Camillie : but it's really just a small town.	Assertive	This speech is a assertive speech acts containing information related to the complaint. The speaker, Emily, complains that the City of Paris is a huge burden on her, but Camillie calms Emily down, saying she should relax.
	Camillie : Actually, what are you doing tonight? Emily : Uh, if it's Tuesday, Emily : it must be language class.	Assertive	This utterance is a assertive speech acts because it contains information related to providing advice and



	<p><i>Camilie: Hmm. I have a better idea for you.</i></p> <p><i>Camillie : I work for an art gallery,</i></p> <p><i>Camillie : and we're having an opening tonight.</i></p>		<p>notifications about the place where the speaker works. The speaker, Camillie, who has also become Emily's new friend, suggests something to her by inviting her to the opening of the gallery where she works.</p>
<b>Datum 18</b>	<p>Emily : My ex.</p> <p>Gabrielle: Sorry.</p> <p>Emily : <i>Oh, no, I can live without, but the peanut butter...</i></p> <p>Gabrielle: You're in Paris now</p>	Assertive	<p>This speech is a assertive speech acts containing information related to the complaint. The speaker, Emily, complained about an incident in which her favorite peanut butter sent from Chicago broke in a jar, making the finished product completely inedible.</p>
<b>Datum 19</b>	<p><i>Gabrielle : I'm sure we can find you something better than peanut butter.</i></p> <p>Emily: Mm! Oh, my God! I feel like I've never had an omelet before. This was amazing.</p>	Assertive	<p>This speech is a assertive speech acts. Where the speaker, Gabrielle, suggests to Emily that there is something tastier than peanut butter.</p>
<b>Datum 20</b>	<p>Emily : And on that note, I'm going to help you clean up before I go.</p> <p><i>Gabrielle : Oh. Oh, no, no. No, no. It... It...</i></p> <p><i>Gabrielle : That ruins the pan.</i></p> <p>Gabrielle : it's soap.</p> <p><i>Gabrielle : Uh, see, that's the secret to our omelets. We never clean. We let things season.</i></p>	Assertive	<p>The speech above is a assertive speech acts, which consists of refusal, notification, and statement. The speaker, Gabrielle, refused to allow Emily to wash the pan he had used to cook the omelet. Gabrielle also told Emily that what she did would ruin her pot. He stated that the</p>



			secret to making delicious omelets lies in a never-washed pan a special pan for frying omelets only.
<b>Datum 21</b>	Sylvie : What do you think you're doing? Emily : Julien told me he was taking agency meetings. Emily : I was just trying to help. <i>Sylvie : I don't need you to come in and rescue me.</i>	Assertive	In this conversation, the speaker, Sylvie, reveals that A does not need anything from Emily.
<b>Datum 22</b>	<i>Sylvie : And I certainly don't need to take credit for an idea I don't even know I like.</i> Emily : You will Sylvie : Don't be sure	Assertive	In this conversation, the speaker, Sylvie, reveals that A does not need anything from Emily
<b>Datum 23</b>	Sylvie : Antoine. Julian : No one can get in there last minute. It's impossible. <i>Emily : She hates me.</i> Luc : Oui.	Assertive	In this conversation, the speaker, Emily, can be seen stating to Luc and Julian that she doesn't like Sylvie.
<b>Datum 24</b>	<i>Sylvie : you've mad so many new friends in Paris it seems, uh?</i> <i>Julian : Luc and I'd like to take you to lunch.</i> Emily : But I... <i>Julan : Now!</i> Emily : Okay.	Directive	After Sylvie told Emily that Emily already had many friends and was angry at seeing this action, Julian and Luc, Emily's co-workers, invited Emily to lunch without refusal. The dialogue falls into a directive speech acts because the speaker intends for the speech partner to carry out the desired action, namely going to lunch together.
	Sylvie : but I think you have better things to do. Emily : He lives downstairs. I don't wanna make it complicated.	Directive	The story above happened outside Gabrielle's restaurant after she finished dinner with her boss.



	<p><i>Sylvie : Oh, sometimes the best relationships are complicated.</i></p>		<p>Sylvie invited Emily, but she felt that Emily had other activities. Emily felt that Gabrielle was just her friend, and she lived below her apartment unit. The dialogue falls into a directive speech acts because Speaker Sylvie advises Emily's interlocutor that sometimes good relationships are complicated.</p>
<p><b>Datum 26</b></p>	<p>Emily : I had to have the sauce on the side, and I liked my meat uncut.  <i>Emily: And on that note, I'm going to help you clean up before I go.</i>  Gabrielle : Oh. Oh, no, no. No, no. It... It... That ruins the pan. It's soap.</p>	<p>Commissive</p>	<p>The dialogue above shows them having finished eating, and Emily really likes Gabrielle's cooking. Emily offers to help her clean the kitchen before she goes to work, but Gabrielle forbids Emily from washing her pans. This utterance is included in the category of commissive speech acts because it binds the speaker to do something as he has said, namely helping the speech partner Gabrielle clean the kitchen.</p>
	<p>Camillie : It's five euros sixty, but round it up to six.  Emily : Really?  Camilie : Mm-hmm.</p>	<p>Expressives</p>	<p>In this conversation, the speaker, Emily, can be seen expressing her gratitude using</p>



	<p><i>Emily : Oh. Merci very much.</i> Camillie: Thank you. Emily : My lousy French gets me nowhere.</p>		French mixed with English.
<b>Datum 28</b>	<p><i>Emily : Mm! Oh, my God! I feel like I've never had an omelet before.</i> <i>Emily: This was amazing.</i> Gabrielle : You sure you don't wanna go back to peanut butter? Emily : No, you've ruined me forever.</p>	Expressives	In this conversation, the speaker, Emily, can be seen expressing her liking for the food that Gabriel has made, by praising the food.
<b>Datum 29</b>	<p>Gabrielle : You sure you don't wanna go back to peanut butter? <i>Emily : No, you've ruined me forever.</i> Gabrielle : So, you market lingerie? Emily : Luxury goods. The lingerie was a gift. From a client.</p>	Expressives	In this conversation, the speaker, Emily, can be seen expressing her liking for the food that Gabriel has made, by praising the food. And said that he would never need peanut butter again
<b>Datum 30</b>	<p>Antoine : A bold woman, unafraid to take on the world. Even Paris. <i>Emily : But I apologize. I understand you may have different boundaries.</i> Antoine : Yes, I... I do. I like to keep things tidy.</p>	Expressives	In this conversation, the speaker, Emily, can be seen expressing her guilt by apologizing to Antoine.
<b>Datum 31</b>	<p><i>Emily : Oh, and here is our brilliant and amazing chef,</i> and my friend, Gabriel. Everyone: Bonsoir. Bravo! Bravo!</p>	Expressive	In this conversation, the speaker, Emily, can be seen expressing her liking for Gabrielle through praise by saying brilliant and amazing chef
<b>Datum 32</b>	<p>Emily : That... That was amazing. Gabrielle : That was nothing. <i>Emily : No, it was above and beyond. You made me look great out here.</i> Gabrielle : Well, it's not a hard</p>	Expressive	The dialogue above is an expressive speech act.



	thing to do.		
<b>Datum 33</b>	<p><i>Sylvie : Emily...</i></p> <p><b><i>Sylvie : I have to say that you did a good job today.</i></b></p> <p>Emily : Look, Sylvie, I want us to win together. And maybe some things get lost in translation,</p>	Expressive	The dialogue above is an expressive speech acts. The speaker, Sylvie, Emily's boss, expresses her gratitude with a smile and thanks Emily's partner for carrying out her work well.
<b>Datum 34</b>	<p>Sylvie : So now we have a fashion designer without a fashion show, which is almost as meaningless as an American who doesn't speak French at a Parisian marketing firm.</p> <p>Emily : Sylvie, let me just talk to him.</p> <p><b><i>Sylvie : You are fired.</i></b></p>	Declarative	In this conversation, the speaker, Sylvie, declares that she has fired Emily.
<b>Datum 35</b>	<p>Sylvie : So now we have a fashion designer without a fashion show, which is almost as meaningless as an American who doesn't speak French at a Parisian marketing firm.</p> <p>Emily : Sylvie, let me just talk to him.</p> <p><b><i>Sylvie : You are fired.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Sylvie : Get out of my office.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Sylvie : Clear out your desk.</i></b></p>	Directive	This speech acts is a directive speech acts. Where Sylvie was so angry with Emily that she fired her. The dialogue falls into a directive speech acts because Sylvie's speaker orders Emily's partner to clean her desk, leave the office, and never show her face in front of Sylvie again.
<b>Datum 36</b>	<p>Gabrielle : Emily?</p> <p><b><i>Emily : I.. I just, I.. I didn't want that to be the last time that we saw each other, and I'm... I'm gonna miss you so much, and I, uh...</i></b></p>	Assertive	This speech acts is assertive because it contains information related to the confession. The speaker, Emily, admitted wanting to see each other one last time because she would miss Gabrielle very much.



<b>Datum 37</b>	<p><i>Sylvie : Don't show your face here ever again.</i>  (dramatic piano music plays )  Julian : Are you okay?  Emily : No.</p>	Directive	In this conversation, the speaker, Sylvie, orders Emily never to see her again.
<b>Datum 38</b>	<p>Mathieu : It's despicable.  Mathieu : He is manic.  <i>Mathieu : Oh, and he wants to see you, now.</i>  Emily : Okay. Um... Tell Pierre I can make it to the atelier in 20 minutes if I hurry.</p>	Directive	In a telephone conversation between Emily and Matthew, Pierre's nephew, Matthew said that Pierre wanted to meet Emily immediately. However, suddenly, Sylvie, Emily's boss, came and ordered Emily not to go anywhere. This speech acts is directive, where the speaker, Matthew, orders his partner Emily to meet Pierre Cadault right away, and the other speaker, Sylvie, orders his partner Emily to stay in the office and not go anywhere.
<b>Datum 39</b>	<p><i>Sylvie : Excuse me? You're not going anywhere.</i>  Sylvie : You've done quite enough to ruin Pierre Cadault's career.  Emily : He requested me personally</p>	Directive	In this conversation, the speaker, Sylvie, orders Emily not to go anywhere.
<b>Datum 40</b>	<p><i>Sylvie : You've done quite enough to ruin Pierre Cadault's career.</i>  Emily : He requested me personally</p>	Assertive	In this conversation, the speaker, Sylvie, states that she has ruined Pierre Cadault's career
<b>Datum 41</b>	<p>Sylvie : You've done quite enough to ruin Pierre Cadault's career.  Emily : He requested me personally.  <i>Sylvie : Well, I'm coming with you.</i></p>	Assertive	In this conversation, the speaker, Sylvie, states that she will go with Emily.



<b>Datum 42</b>	Emily : You work on the clothes, we'll work on the venue. <i>Pierre : Mm. Merci, Emily.</i> Pierre : And now, everyone out!	Ekspressive	In this conversation, the speaker expresses his happiness towards Emily which can be seen from the look on her face and says thank you using French.
<b>Datum 43</b>	Pierre : Mm. Merci, Emily. <i>Pierre : And now, everyone out!</i> Sylvie : So what's your grand idea? Emily : Well, I haven't thought of it yet.	Directive	In this conversation, the speaker strictly ordered those in the room to leave immediately.
<b>Datum 44</b>	Mathieu : You forfeited the venue yourself. <i>Pierre : Then find me another one!</i> Emily : I've got an idea! If it's one-tenth as brilliant as this dress, you'll be the toast of Fashion Week.	Directive	In this conversation, the speaker firmly orders you to look for someone else.
<b>Datum 45</b>	Camilie : I need to think about all this, you know? Emily : I understand. <i>Emily: And I'm here if you need anything. (chuckles softly)</i> Camillie : I know.	Commissive	The dialogue above is about the day before Gabrielle leaves Paris. She decided to break up with Cammille. Emily, who met Camille in front of her apartment, was surprised when she learned Gabrielle was moving cities. Emily offered to Camille, who was sad that she would always be there when Camille needed anything. This utterance is included in the category of commissive speech acts because the utterance binds the speaker to do something as he has



			said. In contrast, in this dialogue, Emily, the speaker, is willing to help Cammile, his speech partner, with whatever he wants.
<b>Datum 46</b>	<p>Luc: You know how is it when you put two alpha males together. Somebody's going to get killed. ( roars softly )</p> <p><i>Emily : Um, I... I'd be happy to help.</i></p> <p>Sylvie : But you no longer work here.</p> <p>Luc : Maybe just until we find a better solution?</p>	Commissive	The dialogue above takes place after Emily is fired, but Luc's co-worker is looking for a way to get Emily back to work with him. Emily happily offers to do one of Luc's jobs given by Sylvie on the grounds that Luc doesn't understand the job description. This utterance is included in a directive illocutionary speech acts, where the speaker is bound by the words he utters, namely the speaker Emily offers to help his speech partner Luc in his work.
<b>Datum 47</b>	<p>Mindy : It's just two nights a week, but they want me to sing.</p> <p><i>Emily : Mindy, that's fantastic!</i></p> <p>Wait, they know that you're not a drag queen, right?</p> <p>Mindy : I mean, I think so.</p>	Expressive	The speech in the dialogue between Emily and Mindy is an expressive speech acts. The speaker, Sylvie, expresses her happiness towards Mindy by praising her, saying that it was fantastic when she found out that Mindy had received an offer to sing for two weeks.
	<p><i>Emily : Thank you, guys.</i></p> <p>I wouldn't have lasted here a week without you.</p> <p>Luc &amp; Julian : Emily, we will</p>	Expressives	In the conversation, the speaker expresses his happiness by saying thank you,



	never desert you, Never.		
<b>Datum 49</b>	<p>Pierre : Emily, I was about to show a stale, lifeless collection. I have been sleepwalking for too long. And now... I wake up! ( exclaims, laughs ) ( gasps )</p> <p><i>Emily : Pierre! Oh, it's amazing!</i></p> <p>Pierre : But you inspired it!</p>	Expressives	In this conversation, the speaker expresses his amazement by giving praise using the word amazing.
<b>Datum 50</b>	<p><i>Emily : Thank you for the pan.</i></p> <p>I promise I'll never clean it. (chuckles )</p> <p>Gabrielle : Merci.</p> <p>Um, I'll see you at the restaurant. If you can.</p>	Expressives	In the conversation, the speaker expresses his liking for the food the other speaker has made, by saying thank you and promising that he will never wash the pan.

