

AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS IN THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN HABIBIE AND AINUN IN THE FILM ENTITLED HABIBIE AND AINUN 2012

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the types of speech acts and the classification of illocutionary speech acts occurred in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012. This study was a descriptive qualitative done on naturalistic inquiry on social phenomenon. The data were analyzed based on the theory of the types of speech acts proposed by Yule (1996), direct and indirect speech acts. The analysis of the classification of illocutionary speech acts proposed by Searle (1977) which consists of, representative, directive commissive, expressive and declaration. Findings of this study showed there were 196 utterances of type of speech acts where the type of direct speech acts were 129 utterances (66%), meanwhile the type of indirect speech acts were 67 utterances (34%). The five classifications of illocutionary speech acts found that there were totally 158 utterances analyzed as illocution where representatives were 90 utterances (51%), commissives were 39 utterances (25%), directive were 24 utterances (15%), expressive were 15 utterances (9%), and there was no declaration (0%). This study showed that the direct speech acts were the most dominant type of speech acts rather than the type of indirect speech act. In the types of illocutionary speech acts, representatives were the most dominant rather than the others types of illocutions. The implication of this study is to learn and master pragmatics, especially in the theory of speech acts to be able to understand the speaker's intention so that the communication expressed is able to be fulfilled.

Key Words: *Types of Speech Acts, Analysis, Film of Habibie and Ainun entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe tindak tutur dan klasifikasi tindak tutur ilokusi yang terjadi dalam percakapan Habibie dan Ainun dalam film berjudul Habibie dan Ainun 2012. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara deskriptif kualitatif dengan penyelidikan secara alamiah terhadap fenomena sosial. Data dianalisa sesuai dengan teori tipe-tipe tindak tutur yang dijabarkan oleh Yule (1996), yang meliputi tipe tindak tutur langsung dan tipe tindak tutur tidak langsung. Sedangkan penganalisaan dari klasifikasi tindak tutur ilokusi menggunakan teori yang diusulkan oleh Searle (1977) yang terdiri dari, *representatif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklarasi*. Studi ini menemukan adanya 196 ujaran tipe-tipe tindak tutur dimana tipe tuturan langsung memperoleh 129 ujaran (66%), sedangkan tipe tindak tutur tidak langsung memperoleh 67 ujaran (34%). Dari lima klasifikasi tindak tutur ilokusi ditemukan adanya 158 ujaran dimana representatif memperoleh 90 ujaran (51%), komisif 39 ujaran (25%), direktif 24 ujaran (15%), ekspresif 15 ujaran (9%), dan tidak ditemukan adanya deklarasi (0%). Hasil dari analisis data menunjukkan bahwa tindak tutur langsung yang paling dominan dari pada tindak tutur tidak langsung. Dari analisis ilokusi, representatif yang paling dominan dari tipe tipe ilokusi yang lain. Implikasi dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mempelajari dan menguasai studi pragmatik, khususnya teori tindak tutur, agar dapat memahami maksud pembicara sehingga komunikasi yang diungkapkan oleh Si-pembicara dapat dipenuhi.

Kata Kunci: *Tipe-tipe Tindak Tutur, Penganalisaan, Film Habibie dan Ainun berjudul Habibie dan Ainun 2012.*

INTRODUCTION

As social beings, people always relate to others and they cannot live without others. It means that people need people. When people need people, they will try to communicate with each other by using language. Language is one of tools of communication. Language is very important in our life. In communication, language has an important role because it is used to deliver informations, ideas, feelings, desires of what the speaker wants in delivering language to the listener or to explain what the speaker wants the listener to do something in delivering language.

Austin (1962, 1975) has reminded us that we can act through language, do things through words, and get others to do things for us through our words. A language functions as a communication where the focus of it is on the meaning of a speaker's intention. The purpose of communication itself is informative which means as requirements done by a speaker and delivered through language. When people try to communicate to others, they use utterances to express what they have in their mind toward the listener.

People usually talk for a purpose to assert beliefs, request help, promise action, express congratulations, or ask for information. Listeners would be remiss if they did not register this purpose and act accordingly. In normal circumstances, listeners record beliefs, provide help, record promises, acknowledge congratulations, and provide information. In the process of comprehension, listeners figure out what a sentence is meant to express. They also register how the sentence is meant to carry forward the purpose of the speaker through utterances. The utterances produced by speaker do not only show the relationship between them, but its function is also to explain the speaker's mind toward the listener through utterances.

Utterances organized by the speaker and they can be done through

explicit and an implisit utterance. By using an explicit utterance, the listener will be easier to understand what the speaker really wants, because he or she just looks at the utterance and that is the real meaning. While by using implicit utterance, the listener needs to look at a different meaning, deep meaning or intended meaning from the utterance of what the speaker wants to deliver of his or her intention. In this case, the listener needs to do an analysis of the speaker's intention to realize the speaker's objective so that the listener may fulfill its intention.

By using the explicit and an implisit utterance, the speakers are able to deliver their intention through direct and indirect utterance. The both of direct and indirect utterances have their each function where a direct utterance functions when there is a relationship between the form of the utterance and its function, meanwhile an indirect utterance is used to make an indirect relationship between the form of the utterance and its function. Yule (1996) says that the use of indirect utterance can be considered with greater politeness than direct. Thus, the theory of speech acts is the theory how the speakers accomplish their intention using utterances. The utterances can be like a declarative, an interrogative, and an imperative. The function of the utterances can be as a statement, a question, and an order/a request. All of the forms and their functions in the utterances are to express a certain attitude and the type of speech act that is performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. For example, *a statement* expresses *a belief*, *a request* expresses *a desire*, and *an apology* expresses *regret*. As an act of communication, a speech act succeeds if the hearer identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed.

From what is presented above, it shows that, it is not easy to recognize what the utterances look like. In this case, the researcher needs the theory of speech acts, which the researcher calls

in this part is "Speech Acts" theory. According to Austin (1962), speech act is a theory of performative language in which to say something is to do something. In speech acts, the information conveyed sometimes contains intended meaning in which the speaker does not want to deliver the real meaning from what is said from the utterance expressed where the listener is expected to fulfill the speaker's intention which its focus is in illocution. Speech acts occur because it may be the speaker realizes there are some differences between a speaker and a hearer for instance, a difference of culture, education, norm, age, profession, economy etc. On the other hand, it may be also because of politeness, making the communication polite such as being tactful, generous, modest and sympathy towards others (Yule, 1996). When the speakers deliver their speech politely, they tend to mitigate a direct conversation into indirect conversation which the purpose of being polite is to soften the communication. When the speaker asks the hearer to do something, he or she may imply a speech into indirect speech for example, asking the hearer to open the window by just saying "this room is very hot or do you feel hot?". Through the sentence, the speaker does not directly ask the hearer to do something, but he or she may say a condition is being felt.

On any occasion, speech acts usually perform an action. An action performed produces an utterance, which consists of three aspects of acts (Yule, 1996:48), which can be seen in the examples of Austin's categorization of speech acts as follows: (a) Locutionary act is "what is said" in the form of utterance that is the act of saying something. If someone says 'knock the door!' the locutionary act is the realization of the speaker's utterance. (b) Illocutionary act is "what is done in uttering the word", the function of the word, and the specific purpose of the speaker's mind. The utterance "I swear to give it back next time" is used to

perform the illocutionary act of promising. (c) Perlocutionary act is "what is done by uttering the word" which is actually the effect on listener's reaction. The utterance "there is something in your shoulder!" may cause the listener to panic and to look on his shoulder. Thus, this perlocution is to cause those emotion and action of the hearer.

To be able to gain the types of speech act, the researcher needs to find one of oral or written communication whether they are monolog or dialog. Conversation is one of the sources of getting types of speech act because through conversation, the researcher may gain many utterances, which are not directly spoken to the listener so that the researcher needs to analyze those utterances into a target meaning. By doing so, it means that the researcher needs to analyze to understand a deep meaning of what is said by the speaker.

The researcher is interested in trying to do a research concerning an analysis of Speech Act in the conversation produced by Habibie and Ainun in the film Entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012. This film is about the real life story of Habibie and Ainun who struggles to get his big dream. This film was chosen based on the researcher's point of view concerning pragmatics field, which is rich of performative language where it refers to the speaker's meaning and it needs to be analyzed to get the speaker's intention and purpose. A difference of this film, Habibie and Ainun 2012 among to the others is a real life story of Habibie and Ainun who are able to inspire the readers by their hard work to chase their dream. The researcher assumes that, it is better to do a research on a real life story rather than fictive story since the language used is a real life based on their life story. Individually, besides the pragmatics field, the researcher is really like this film because it contains valued encouragement, which can give a motivation to chase a dream and love someone perfectly. With the researcher's point of view, interest, and curiousness through that film, he tried to

do a research in the conversation produced by Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled *Habibie and Ainun 2012*, where the focus of the researcher is in *speech acts* production.

Based on the reasons, the researcher decided to put the objectives of this study to attempt to find and analyze the types of speech acts and the classification of speech acts proposed by Yule (1996) and Searle (1977) in their theory of speech acts. The researcher in this case wants to present the following statements to be able to be investigated for further study. They can be formulated as follows:

- 1) What types of speech acts occur in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun in the film frame of *Habibie and Ainun 2012*?
- 2) What are the classifications of speech act in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun in the film frame of *Habibie and Ainun 2012*?
- 3) What are the underlying reasons for the occurrence of speech acts in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun in the film frame of *Habibie and Ainun 2012*?

Then, the objectives of the study intend of figure out the following description.

- 1) To find the type of speech acts: direct and indirect speech acts produced by Habibie and Ainun in the film of *Habibie and Ainun 2012*.
- 2) To find the classifications of illocutionary speech acts: representative (assertive), directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration (declarative) produced by Habibie and Ainun in the film of *Habibie and Ainun 2012*.
- 3) To find the underlying reasons of the occurrence of speech acts occur in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun in film of *Habibie and Ainun 2012*.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research design used in this study was descriptive qualitative since the source of the data came from the conversation between two people, Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled *Habibie and Ainun 2012*. This study was analyzed naturally every single speech acts occur based on the theories of speech acts proposed by Yule (1996) in his theory of types of speech acts, direct and indirect speech acts, and Searle (1977) in his theory of the classification of types of speech acts into representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

Qualitative descriptive studies tend to draw from the general tenets of naturalistic inquiry. Naturalistic inquiry implies only a commitment to studying something in its natural state, or as it is to the extent that, this is possible in a research enterprise (Lincoln and Guba, 1985; Willems, 1967). That is, in any naturalistic study, there is no pre-selection of variables to study, no manipulation of variables, and no a priori commitment to any one theoretical view of a target phenomenon. Accordingly, the naturalist inquirer will use techniques that allow the target phenomenon to present itself.

This study can be categorized as a pragmatics and also discourse analysis study since this study is related on the study of speaker's meaning and it needs to be analyzed as the study of discourse analysis using speech act theory. The focus of this study was to find the types of speech act, direct and indirect speech acts and their classifications of types of speech act, which can be formulated into representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations (Searle, 1977, in Kess 1993).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

a. Findings

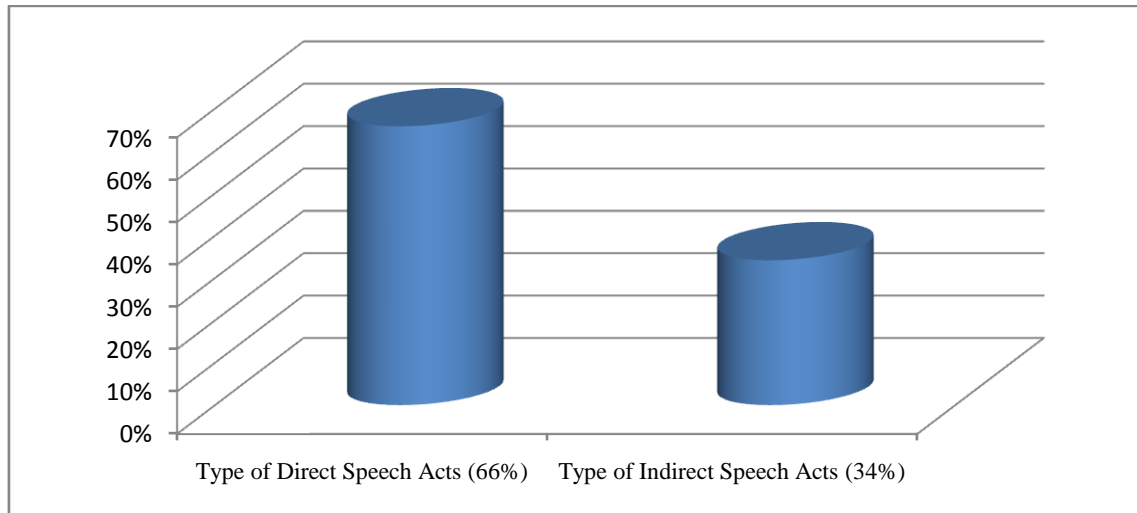


Chart 1: The Percentage of Types of Speech Acts Found in the Conversation between Habibie and Ainun in the Film of Habibie and Ainun 2012

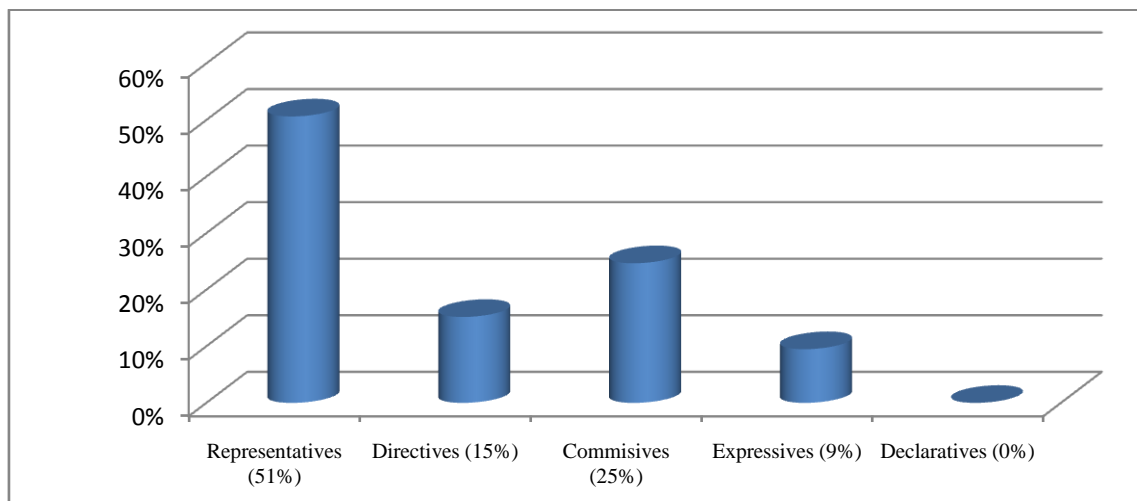


Chart 2: The Percentage of Classification of Illocutionary Speech Acts Found in the Conversation between Habibie and Ainun in the Film of Habibie and Ainun 2012

b. Discussion

From the analysis of types of speech acts (Chart 1) occurred in the conversation between Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled Haibie and Ainun 2012, the researcher found that there were totally 196 utterances analyzed as direct and indirect speech acts. From the total of speech acts, the direct speech acts got 129 utterances (66%), meanwhile, the indirect speech acts got 64 utterances (34%) spoken by Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled Haibie and Ainun 2012.

It could be stated that, the film of Habibie and Ainun 2012 who were spoken by Habibie and Ainun analyzed that, direct speech acts is higher of performance rather than indirect speech acts. The researcher convinces that the conversation of Habibie and Ainun tended to be direct. In the other hand, both Habibie and Ainun preferred to talk to each other using direct rather than indirect utterances. Yule (1996-56) states that indirect speech acts are generally associated with greater politeness rather that direct speech acts. Based on Yule's opinion the

conversation of Habibie and Ainun are less politeness because there were only 34% type of indirect speech acts.

If the researcher compares the use of direct and indirect speech acts between Habibie and Ainun, it was clear that Habibie tended to speak much more than Ainun. Habibie contributed 108 utterances where the contribution of direct speech acts were 76 (70%) utterances, meanwhile indirect speech acts were 32 (30%) utterances. Whereas Ainun's speech contributed only 88 utterances where the contribution of direct speech acts were 53 (60%) utterances, meanwhile indirect speech acts were 35 (40%) utterances.

Concerning the frequency of the utterances produced between Habibie and Ainun, the researcher concludes that Habibie spoke much more than Ainun. Eventhough the widespread belief that women talk more than men, most of the available evidence suggests just the opposite. When women and men are together, it is the men who talk most (Deborah, and Drakich, 1993. 281-312).

In the portion of type of speech acts, Habibie spoke much more direct than Ainun, in contrary Ainun spoke much more indirect than Habibie. Yule (1996:56) states that indirect speech acts are generally associated with greater politeness rather than direct speech acts. Concerning of the result, Lakoff (1975) also claims that women are more likely than men in the same situation to use extra-polite forms (e.g., "Would you mind...") because he claims that the difference in language between men and women is a consequence of male dominance and female subordination.

From the analysis of types of illocutionary speech acts (Chart 1) above, showed the percentage proportion from five classifications of illocutionary acts which are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaration. It showed that representative was the highest part, 51% then followed by commissives, 25%

then directives, 15% and expressives 9% but the last one, declarative was 0%.

From the proportion of five classifications of illocutionary speech acts, the researcher concludes that representatives were the most dominant types of illocutionary speech acts because the speakers, Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled Habibie Ainun 2012 tended to deliver their conversation to the truth of some expressed proposition by asserting, concluding, claiming, hypothesizing, telling and etc. Then the least ones of those five classification of illocutionary acts was expressive and declarative. Based on the theory of Searle (1997), five classifications of illocutionary acts stated that declarative is like excommunicate, appoint, declare, christen as well as some uses of suggest, state, insist, in formalized setting, bring into reality some new state of affairs noted in the proportional content of declarative (I hereby appoint you a President).

The researcher found nothing (0%) on declarative part in the film entitled Habibie Ainun 2012 between Habibie and Ainun's conversation. It was because there was no a formal conversation in formal setting between Habibie and Ainun's conversation in their film as what stated in the theory of five classification of illocutionary acts (Searle, 1977).

CONCLUSION AND SUGESSTIONS

Based on the researcher's analysis on the types of speech acts in the conversation between Habibie and Ainun in the film of Habibie and Ainun 2012, he found that direct speech acts is the most dominant than indirect speech act. In the conversation, Habibie spoke much more than Ainun where both of them, Ainun and Habibie tended to speak more direct than indirect. The comparison the use of the types of speech acts, Habibie tended to be more direct, but Ainun tended to be indirect. Concerning the analysis of classification of illocutionary speech acts, representative is the most dominant speech act among to the others, and

followed by commissive, then directive, expressive. In the conversation of Habibie and Ainun, declaration was not found since it refers to a formal institutional setting, therefore, the researcher did not find a formal institutional setting in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun so that the researcher found nothing on the type of illocutionary, declaration speech act.

From the analysis of types of speech acts and the classification of illocutionary speech acts in the conversation between Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012, then this study of speech acts could be concluded as the following description.

- 1) Direct and indirect speech acts are the types of speech acts found in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun in the film of Habibie and Ainun 2012. In the film, Habibie tended to speak much more than Ainun. The type of direct speech act is more dominant than the type of indirect speech acts. Habibie and Ainun tended to speak more direct than indirect; however, the comparison that Habibie spoke more direct than Ainun, in contrary Ainun spoke more indirect than direct. Yule (1996) states that indirect speech acts are generally associated with greater politeness. Therefore, in this case Ainun spoke more polite rather than Habibie. Therefore, according to Yule's opinion Ainun spoke more polite than Ainun.
- 2) The classifications of illocutionary speech acts, representative, directive, commissive, and expressive were found in the conversation between Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled Habibie and Ainun

2012. Representative speech acts was the most dominant among the others, then followed by directive, and commissive, the least one was expressive speech acts. The researcher could not found declarative speech act because there was no formal institutional setting in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun. The researcher assumes that Habibie and Ainun tended to deliver their speech in the truth of proposition expressed. In the other hand, they believed what is said is considered as the truth. The second dominant is commissive speech acts, which means there are utterances refer to the commitment of the speaker in doing something in the future. Then there are not many illocutionary directive which asks the hearer to do something action. The least one is expressive which refers to a speaker's psychology or mental state on the hearer.

- 3) The researcher reckons that the underlying reasons why the types of speech acts occur in the conversation between Habibie and Ainun are because of: (1) Speaker's Belief, (2) Politeness, (3) Relationship, (4) Setting, (5) Feeling or Psychology, (6) Desire or fulfill desire. Speaker's belief in this case means that a statement refers to the truth of what is said on some matter for example, "*Hey Ainun, you are ugly and pale like Javanese Sugar*". The utterance signs that the speaker tries to describe a person who is considered be true on what is said. Politeness in this case

means that how to be tactful, generous, modest, and sympathetic toward others (Yule, 1996). He said that indirect speech acts is a part of politeness in English. The utterance "moom, do you see my red pen?" is considered to be indirect asked somebody to do something but not asking a request. Relationship is a social distance or social closeness where Ainun and Habibie are socially close because they are a couple. Setting such as scene, time, and place which also influences in occurring the speech acts, for example "Stay calm.. If a plane is shaking, it reflects that no cracks in the plane, so it is good" where Ainun felt afraid because she was in the Airplane. Felling or psychology means that to show a mental state of the speaker to the hearer for example "Happy birthday mom.." and do you fell pain?. Both of the utterances are to show speaker's happiness and sympathy toward the listener. Desire or fulfill desire is statement delivered by the speaker to have the listener to fulfill the speaker's intention or desire, for example the utterance "Paaa... please sleep...!" asked Habibie to do something to take a rest or go to bed soon.

The researcher expects that, what is presented in this study of speech acts, can benefit for the readers, especially in improving the understanding of the study of speech acts. The researcher realizes that this thesis may be far from perfection because of time and ability of the researcher. As the researcher, critics and also suggestions are expected for the sake of correction of this thesis to be

better to meet perfection in the future, so that further readers are able to understand well concerning the study of speech act. Besides, the researcher expects that this thesis needs to be improved concerning the theory used, analysis, and the source of data where they are quite important in doing the research.

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