Illocutionary Acts In Courtroom Proceedings: The Contexts Of Local Courts In The Philippines

Jerson S. Catoto

College of Education, Cotabato Foundation College of Science and Technology
Doroluman, Arakan, Cotabato, Philippines
Email: jcatoto13@gmail.com

(Received: 27 December 2022, Revised: 18 March 2023, Accepted: 23 March 2023)
https://doi.org/10.57260/rcmrj.2023.262935

Abstract

Courtroom proceedings gives a lucid picture of the utilization of discourse in the judicial entities. This qualitative study employing content analysis aimed at determining the common illocutionary acts found in the contexts of local courts in the Philippines. Forensic Linguistics is an approach that deals with the relationship between language and law. The Transcripts of Stenographer's Note (TSN) served as the corpora of the study. Each of the speech acts presented the different views of how language was used during courtroom questioning. Responses of the witnesses articulated their defense in order to provide the vivid picture on every event. Thus, it provided the step-by-step process of knowing the veracity of cases. Through this, the judge can come up with a fair and just decision. The implications provided how Forensic Linguistics played a crucial role in the analysis of texts.

Keywords: Courtroom proceedings, Forensic linguistics, Illocutionary acts, Local courts, Philippines

Introduction

In the course of daily living, people are accustomed of making out mental actions in which the action only resides in the brain and then carrying out physical actions to accomplish task. Along with this, we primarily converse to communicate and convey what we truly mean. We use the language in expressing our thoughts, sentiments, observations, and the like, which makes our language do an extremely wide variety of activities – and that we perform a kind of act by using the language itself.

Forensic linguistics has been defined as the interface between language and law (Gibbons & Turell, 2008; Ariani et al., 2014; Gibbons, 2014; Ralarala et al., 2019). This discipline plays an important role in investigating crimes (Ahmed, 2021). Different approaches have been applied such as the utilization of the corpus linguistics (Gillings, 2022). More so, it leads to the identification of authors especially in the contexts of crimes and investigation (Nieto et al., 2008; Grant et al., 2022).

Behind every speech, there is always a kind of action that occurs (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969), and this is called the speech act. He who says something, does something. He could either be commanding, requesting, asserting, questioning, promising or threatening (Tserdanelis & Wong, 2004; Solum, 2012). Vanhoozer (2001) even labeled speech acts as "the great discovery of the twentieth century philosophy of language". In addition, speech act accentuates that utterances could mean different from its user and its listener (Henderson & Brown, 1997; Bach & Harnish, 1979).

Legal language is jam-packed with speech acts and that language and law has a relationship that is always expressed in language (Solum, 1988, 1989; Tiesma, 2002, 2002). Certainly, when a judge makes remarks throughout court discussions, he performs speech act. To a comparable way, when a witness uncovers the thing that he knows, when those exploited person accuses those suspects about as much crime, the point when that legal advisor defends as much customer, and the point when a suspect defends himself, he performed a speech act. The speaker does things with what word they spit out and what remarks they write (Bernal, 2007).

Studies relative to courtroom proceedings were accentuated in the parlance of types of questions (Catoto, 2017) and the utilization of different types of modals using the prosecutors' resolutions (Catoto, 2022). However, the current study focused on identifying the different types of illocutionary acts as mentioned in the Transcript of Stenographers' Notes. Aside from that, the difficulty of having the access to the transcripts is a dilemma to Forensic Linguists in the Philippines.

Therefore, this study will open another door of opportunities to scholars specializing in Forensic Linguistics. Also, this dug deeper into the contexts of local courts in the Philippines. Correspondingly, this study was conducted to give the birds eye-view of the discourse in the courtroom. The role of the language presented in different cases manifested that lawyers used

lexemes that are difficult to be understood. Thus, this study was conducted as another milestone in that contributed to the theory of speech acts.

Purpose of the Study

This qualitative study employing the content analysis aimed at identifying the different types of illocutionary acts in the courtroom proceedings using the Transcript of Stenographer's Notes (TSNs). It was grounded on the concepts of Forensic Linguistics. The data gathered were analyzed using the Austin and Searle's Framework of Speech Acts specifically the illocutionary acts. There were 10 sets of TSNs were used indicating different types of cases.

Research Question

1. What common illocutionary acts are found in the courtroom proceedings?

Theoretical Lens

Generally, this study was anchored on the premise of Speech Acts by Austin (1962). However, the classification of illocutionary acts was identified by Searle (1977) namely: representatives or assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. Representatives are speech acts where speakers are stating facts or opinions. Another, directives realize the utilization of requesting, questioning, commanding, ordering, and suggesting. For commissives, these indicated the future course of actions which include promising, threatening, offering, refusing, and pledging. Speech acts such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating are expressives where utterances showed a psychological state. Lastly, declaratives create an immediate change in the state of affairs where communicating, declaring war, christening, and firing from employment are some of the common speech acts (Hidayat, 2016).

Methodology

Research Design

I used qualitative-content analysis. As defined, qualitative research allowed the inquirer to make knowledge claims by identifying multiple meanings based on the experiences of individuals. It can be foregrounded from the aspects of narratives, phenomenology, ethnography, grounded theory, case studies, content, and or textual analysis. This approach does not use any numerical data in interpreting the findings of the study. However, this would look into the different aspects of doing research where statistical tools are no longer needed to interpret the findings. At one hand, this study is content analysis since it dealt with the different types of illocutionary acts in the courtroom proceedings using the Transcript of Stenographer's Notes (TSNs).

Research Materials

The transcripts were the corpora of the study. These were taken from the Repository of the Provincial Prosecutor's Office of the Province of Cotabato. Cases included were rape, estafa or swindling, theft, murder, and Violence Against Women and Children or VAWC). It was stated by Braun & Clarke (2013) that the suited number of corpora is 10-100.

Ethical Considerations

I observed the ethical standards in presenting the corpora. Since, these included names of personalities involved in cases, it was my role to hide their identities. I used codes and aliases. Likewise, to give a profound understanding of the contexts of the juridical issues, I consulted a lawyer which vouched the correctness of the analysis of the data.

Results and Discussions

Illocutionary Acts in Courtroom Proceedings

Directive

The first identified illocutionary act is the directive. It refers to the speech acts that direct a demand or request to the listeners. Consequently, the following statement conforms to this type of speech act. For example:

"Will you please state your name, age, occupation and other personal circumstances?" (TSN1)

The aforesaid extract is from the hearing for the prosecution of the rape case against the three men whom to be determined as accused. Obviously, the judge directed the complainant to give her personal information. In addition to this, the extract below is another example of directive. This is from the TSN presented during the direct testimony of the prosecution witness during the initial trial for the prosecution of the murder case. In this case, the judge gave an order to the prosecution lawyer to indicate something that might be used as evidence against the accused:

"Mark it." (TSN6)

Similarly, the statement shown next is another example of directive coming from the command or order of presiding judge during the initial trial for the prosecution of the Theft case:

"Tell us what items were those." (TSN4)

Lastly, below is the direct order of the judge to the court that hereby commanded someone to appear for he/ she could might give significant evidences and testimonies on the case.

"Issue subpoena to XXX of Brgy. Ginatilan, Kidapawan City." (TSN7)

A statement is considered to be a directive type of speech act when it requires or directs the hearer or the listener to do something. One key point that this type of speech act is evident to is being transpired in TSN1. In this case, the complainant was given a task by the presiding

judge to state his name, age, occupation and other personal circumstances that might become good and substantive information for the investigation of the case. The usage of the word please could be a good point for directing an order and that is strongly manifested in this extract.

In TSN6, an extract was seen to be a very reliable and valid example of a directive-type of speech act. This case contains essential information during the legal action for the initial trial of the Murder case. In this case, a statement of order was given by the judge to the Government Prosecutor in response to his request to mark a thing for its significance and could be used as strong evidence against the accused murderers.

Similarly, an extract from TSN4 for the prosecution of the Theft case can be regarded as a clear example of the directives. In this case, we take into consideration the presiding judge who calls the witness to provide the information about the things being described. It can be identified that this statement of the judge is not only a mere eliciting of information, about telling the people inside the court what items were being purchased, but rather a statement that requires the witness to do some action. By this, it conforms to the directives.

Also, in TSN7, the direct order raised by the judge to the court to issue subpoena is considered to be a directive for the reason that it duly commands one barangay official of Kidapawan City, in written form, to appear in court and give his knowledge and testimonies pertaining to the *estafa* case where he might be involved to. Significantly, orders and commands are of great use in the courtroom proceedings. Hence, it is always a part of the existence and in any circumstances in courtroom proceedings. And solely, the presiding judge has the greatest right to impose orders, ask several information, issue subpoena, make appointments, set a day for the continuation of the trial, and the like.

The proponents of Speech Act theory, Austin (1962) and Searle (1969, 1977), made a presupposition that Directives attempts the speaker to carry out a particular action. They are either obeyed or disobeyed. However, one should take into consideration that Directives must always refer to future voluntary acts. It would be meaningless to tell someone to do something in the past or to do something that is impossible. It may include asking for, inviting, suggesting, requesting, urging, commanding, praying, pleading and begging. Therefore, Directives are plausibly manifested inside the court for its actions in giving directions.

Commissive

On the other hand, another type of speech act that commits a speaker to some future action is Commissive. The succeeding extracts are statements in accordance with the Commissive type of speech acts. Hence, the first extract is hereby declared and directed by the judge for the reset and continuation of the trial to some date and time in the future:

> *"Considering that there are still other cases ready for trial, reset the continuation of trial of these cases on November 17 and 24, 2003, morning and afternoon sessions." (TSN7)*

In the same manner, this statement is an extract during the continuation of the trial for the defense of robbery case and then contains the direct testimony of the defense witness and the accused. Thus, the statement coming next hereby accords to the type of speech act we are taking into account to for it calls another schedule for the case trial at some exact date and time.

all again this case for continuation of trial on September 9, 2004, at 8:30 in the morning, as previously scheduled." (TSN3)

Following, is the statement declared and directed by the judge during the initial trial for the prosecution of the Theft case in making a schedule for the cross- examination.

"After the direct testimony of XXYY, set the cross-examination of the said witness on April 2, 2008, morning and afternoon sessions." (TSN4) When a statement commits a speaker into some future action, whether it be a commitment, a promise or a threat, or any course of action, it pertains to a type of speech act called commisives. During the course of this analysis, this study has identified three strong and good examples that could prove the existence and significance of commisives in courtroom trials. First is the statement extracted from TSN7. In this TSN, the presiding judge has directed the reset and continuation of the trial for the case of estafa considering that there are still other cases ready for trial. This statement of the judge has declared that in some time in the future, a trial has to be continued. Definitely, it does not only commit for the trial to be continued but also the persons involved in the case to make an appearance on the certain day set, which is announced, for its continuation.

When a statement commits a speaker into some future action, whether it be a commitment, a promise or a threat, or any course of action, it pertains to a type of speech act called commisives. During the course of this analysis, this study has identified three strong and good examples that could prove the existence and significance of commisives in courtroom trials. First is the statement extracted from TSN7. In this TSN, the presiding judge has directed the reset and continuation of the trial for the case of estafa/swindling considering that there are still other cases ready for trial. This statement of the judge has declared that in some time in the future, a trial has to be continued. Definitely, it does not only commit for the trial to be continued but also the persons involved in the case to make an appearance on the certain day set, which is announced, for its continuation.

Second is the statement obtained from TSN3. This extract contains the information being transcribed into TSN during the direct testimony of the defense witness and the accused for the trial case of robbery. Moreover, this extract greatly implies that another continuation for the trial has to be done in some time in the future, specifically on September 9, 2004 at 8:30 in the morning.

Third and last is the statement taken from the TSN4 for the trial of the Theft case. This extract from the said TSN is a trustable example of a commissive because a cross-examination is being set by the judge at a certain time that is to come in the future following the initial trial of the case, specifically on April 2, 2008, morning and afternoon sessions.

The analyses incurred an implication on the researchers, as analysts of the document, that commisives in courtroom have genuineness values that are kept and performed or executed after a certain date has been set by the judge, who is seen to be the honorable person who presides and administers the law in court of justice and is tasked to carefully weigh evidences

in court. Commisives can be palpably observed more prospective in the occurrence when a judge calls a continuation of different trials on a definite scheduled time and date. In return, these scheduled appointments are seen not to be taken for granted but given due respect.

Commissive is a type of speech act that binds the speaker in doing future course of voluntary actions being mentioned in the actual statements of the speaker. It reveals the speaker's intention (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969, 1977). Promises, vows, threats, guarantees, pledges, bets, opposes, threats and oaths are some examples of commissives. In addition, in 2012, Dardjowidjojo made an assumption that commissives do not ask something in return or command something that needs to be done. It means that it acts only in the form of utterance delivery. However, it would be nonsense to make a vow but you intend not to fulfil it. It is a future action because it determines what has to do in the future. And inside the court, it can also be observed especially on the setting of time and date for the continuation of the trial (Ahmad et al., 2021; Zulaeha et al., 2021)

Expressive

Consequently, when the speaker expresses his attitude or emotion to his utterances, he is performing a speech act called, Expressives. The sentence below is an example of such speech act which expresses the speaker's feelings towards his statement or proposition. This was taken from one of the rape cases we analyzed in the conduct of this study.

"Very painful, Ma'am." (TSN1)

Along with the above-stated and written example, another statement for Expressive is as follows. In this statement, the speaker has precisely stated her sentiments towards her involvement in the Simple Seduction case.

> *"I did not anymore, sir. In fact, when they were told in the barangay his mother was already nagging, talked so many things. In fact, I was hurt of what she said." (TSN5)*

This statement was taken from the prosecution of the case of rape. This came from the mother, who stated to the court the aftermath feelings of the victim, her own child.

"She was crying and she was shocked of the incident." (TSN8)

The extract from TSN1 is said to be an Expressive-type of speech act because the speaker expresses his psychological state to the listeners. The feelings and the emotion of him is potentially visible. On the stated example, it shows that the speaker is strongly hurt. He articulates his own self on what he truly felt. It is a good example of expressive sentence because it conveys messages to the listeners. In the same vein, the statement I extracted from TSN5 can possibly be called an example of expressive sentence for it also shows that the statement expresses the speaker's intention. In this statement, the speaker is clearly stated the sentiments headed her involvement with one of the cases that we have analyzed.

Apart from the above examples, the last statement that this study presents is taken from the TSN8. This statement was brought by the witness to the court. Moreover, the said statement presents information which is actually coming from the inner part of the witness. This statement is another effective example of expressive sentence for the messages would convey the listeners.

Humans as we are, we tend to feel different emotions towards any kind of circumstances without limitations on any place or anywhere as long as it stimulates one's emotional state. Evident on the TSNs, it transpired that showing and expressing of personal emotion could also be possible inside the court. Causes of such expressions could be potentially identified to have been stimulated by the crime, the incident or the accused person who is to be blamed.

Primarily, the findings of this study are supported by the proponents of Speech Act theory, Austin (1962) and Searle (1969, 1977). They say that expressives indicate the speaker's psychological state of emotion and attitude towards a proposition. It may include thanking, congratulating, welcoming, apologizing, blaming or criticizing. Conversely, inside the court, this study discloses that the expressives being performed are mostly in analogous with the witnesses' and complainants' emotional attitude towards an incident or a person who commits a crime. There are even times that they intend to cry and shout as a reaction to the crime or incident being discussed inside the court (Zulaeha et al., 2021; Firmansyah, 2022).

Declarative

When someone in the position or in the authority has changed the reality in accordance with the proposition of declaration of something significant, he is likely to perform a declarative type of speech act. In courtroom discussion and proceedings, the person to be significantly performing this type of speech act is the judge. Thus, three examples we have provided in this type of speech act are the direct declarations of different judges from different TSNs.

First, taken from the statement of the judge during the Theft case:

> *"But the Court have not yet acted on your withdrawal. So, pending formal appearance of a new counsel, Atty. XXX shall continue to handle this case." (TSN4)*

Second, a statement requesting the court and the prosecution defense to continue the prosecution of the case:

> *"Atty. XXX, we will call this case again this afternoon. (TSN10)*

And third, the declaration of the judge to set the cross examination to another set of time:

> *"Cross examination will be this afternoon." (TSN1)*

Declaratives, as the name implies, are type speech acts whereby the speaker has the authority to declare a change in reality in accordance with the proposition of declaration. As being transcribed in the TSNs, this study has identified three validated examples that contain direct declarations of various judges based on the TSNs. All the extracted statements are based on the declarations of judges because judges alone have the greatest authority and hold the most power to declare a significant statement inside the court. With regards to the TSN4, the judge has announced, since the court has not yet acted the attorney's withdrawal, that the government prosecutor shall continue to handle his case. Similarly, it can be noted that the judge, as being described in TSN10, requests the court to continue the prosecution of the case. He and he alone can declare this proposition.

Also, in the same case in TSN1, the judge has affirmed and declared that a cross-examination has to be continued at some certain time. Indeed, the prosecution judges have the

sole and great authority to justifiably exercise declarative-type of speech act inside the court. These declarations could be significant announcements, propositions, setting for the continuation of the trial and cross-examination, issue subpoena or summon before the court and deliver final verdict. Hence, the declaratives play an indispensable role in delivering various declarations of the judges for the court is full of statements that declare something substantial.

According to Speech Act Theory based on the works of Austin (1962) and Searle (1969, 1977), Declaratives refer to the speech acts that bring about change between the content propositional and reality (Dardjowidjojo, 2012). Resigning, dismissing, naming, appointing, excommunicating, marrying, pronouncing and sentencing are some indicators that a speech act is considered to be as declaratives. The word, "hereby" could be a good manifestation that a speech act is a declarative. In the legal parlance, this is also most often used such as in giving final verdicts, dismissing the case or appointing a new prosecutor of the case. In this manner, the presiding judge has the sole authority to declare a proposition (Arif, 2018; Zulaeha et al., 2021).

Assertive

Meanwhile, the following statements are extracts from collected TSNs. These statements contain speech acts that could either be potentially true or false, or so called assertive:

> *"We went near the house because those who secured only those members of the RPSP and assault team were remain." (TSN8)*

In the same context, this statement was uttered by the complainant as he answered the interrogation done by the presiding judge. This statement is also an example of an assertive.

> *"None, Your Honor: there was no agenda because the purpose of the meeting is for her to collect." (TSN7)*

And in the same manner, this statement is gathered during the proceedings on the case of *estafa*, hereby indicating one of the direct testimonies of the complaint on the said case. This is another extract of an assertive type of speech acts.

> *"Except for the members because there were times when we were together in a vehicle. She tried to convince me that she knows how to manage money and to earn that money." (TSN9)*

The statement I extracted from TSN8 is an example of an Assertive because the witness, or shall we say the speaker, has conveyed an information or has committed to tell the truth of the expressed proposition on the court. The speaker asserted that as they conduct the search warrant, they did some actions because members of the RPSP and assault team were those who are remained.

Following, I come to analyze that the extracted statement from TSN7 is a kind of a valid example of an Assertive. Typically, witnesses' oaths upon the court to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. Definitely, the speaker here asserts that there were no discussions or agenda during the concluded meeting because its purpose is only about mere collection of money by the accused.

Considering the significance of assertives, the statement I have taken from TSN9 is a potential example. This extract strengthens the idea of an Assertive type of speech act because the speaker revealed to the court that there were times that he and the accused sat together on a vehicle and this accused tried to convince him that she knows how to manage and earn money. It can be gleaned and noticed that the speaker here is trying to strongly assert based on what he knows and then provide the truth to resolve the case.

The discussions inside the court are mostly made up of different statements based on truths and evidences. For that reason, assertives are of great use inside the court. This is because when you assert, you make a statement in which you strongly believe, whether it be true or false. When you talk about things or statements that could either be true or false, explanations, declarations or claims, you are likely to observe and perform assertion.

Austin (1962) and his former student, Searle (1969, 1977) accentuated that Assertive is a type of speech act in which its purpose is to commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. It may refer to statements, descriptions, classifications, explanations, clarifications, suggestions, boasting, complains and claims. In the same manner, the results obtained from this study explicitly present the use and purpose served by assertives inside the court in any cases in which they are necessary so as to deliver various propositions (Ahmad et al., 2021; Zulaeha et al., 2021). When talking about assertives, one has to determine the truth value of such proposition (Fitriana et al., 2014).

Conclusion and suggestions

Generally, it is perceived that courtroom proceedings are remarked to be abundant of communicative arguments and discussions transcribed into TSNs. Hence, courts are generous source of speech acts where observance of proper usage of words and adherence to the instruction and statement of the judge are given due importance and compliance, respectively. However, there are times that people inside the court are potentially unaware of the illocutionary acts they perform, thus giving their utterances are likely given less importance such as lying at the front of the judge and defiance upon his orders. In spite of this, the presiding judge must always be followed because he holds the most power and authority inside the court. On the other hand, illocutionary acts are better portrayed and studied through an actual observance or a recorded video. In this sense, a clearer and more vivid articulation of speech acts can be observed. Therefore, speech acts in courtroom proceedings exist and ample in amount.

More importantly, this study will provide better learning opportunities to students and law practitioners. Knowing how language is being used in the courtroom proceedings and their corresponding philosophical assumptions will eventually enrich their understanding of the significant role of the interfacing between language and law. Thus, it is suggested that future researchers will conduct the same study in their own contexts. Presenting the Philippines in this study is such an opportunity to take and should be given considerations.

New knowledge and the effects on society and communities

Forensic Linguistics is an evolving and emerging subject in the field of studies and researches nowadays. It attempts to explore a whole new field of study and unlock new knowledge and assumptions that are seen to be substantial in the world of language. That is why this study is very timely and relevant because it is primarily grounded on Forensic Linguistics.

Illocutionary acts are also an integral part of the language and law, most especially during the proceedings inside the courtroom. This study came into a realization that the court is also a good venue for performing speech acts. And understanding these speech acts guarantees the speaker and the listener to understand the situation completely. Actual performance of speech acts inside the court, such as commanding, pleading, promising or pledging, are seen to be executed otherwise, the court has to make actions for any failures of the given orders.

On this sense, illocutionary acts are highly observed. On the other hand, illocutionary acts pave the way for better understanding of the context intended to be uttered. Language is ambiguous and multiple in meanings and for that reason, lawyers, judges, witnesses and the accused should portray and manifest what they really mean (Pragmatics) or else failure to comprehend might lead to misunderstanding, embarrassment, or outrage at worst. Above all, this study shows that speech acts are very important in order for people to understand what others truly mean, not only inside the court but in any place at any time. Illocutionary acts revolve in any daily human activities but are seemed to be taken for granted.

Acknowledgments

The researcher wishes to express his in-depth gratitude to the Provincial Prosecutor for allowing him to use the Transcripts of Stenographer’s Notes as the corpora of the study.

References

Ahmad, A., Ardi, N., & Rashidin, R. (2021). Speech Acts in Trials of Underage Sexual Criminal Case. *Environment-Behaviour Proceedings Journal*, *6*(SI5), 3-9. https://doi.org/10.21834/ebpj.v6iSI5.2922

Ahmed, H. R. (2021). The Role of Forensic Linguistics in Crime Investigation: Uses in Legal Proceedings. *ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies*, *10*(2), 23-31. DOI:10.5281/zenodo.4609333

Ariani, M. G., Sajedi, F., & Sajedi, M. (2014). Forensic linguistics: A brief overview of thekey elements. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, *158*, 222-225. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.12.078

Arif, W. G. (2018). An analysis of declarative speech act in the movie my lawyer, Mr Jo: Pragmatics approach. *Journal of English Language Studies*, *3*(1), 91-100. DOI:10.30870/jels.v3i1.2384

Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2013). *Successful qualitative research: A practical guide for beginners*. Sage.

Catoto, J. (2017). On courtroom questioning: A forensic linguistic analysis. *Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 22*(11), 65-97. https://doi.org/10.9790/0837-2211086597

Catoto, J. (2022). A Forensic Linguistic Analysis of Modality on Prosecutors' Resolutions. *International Journal of Language and Literary Studies*, *4*(2), 112-138. http://doi.org/ 10.36892/ijlls.v4i2.933

Dardjowidjojo, S. (2012). *Speech act theory*. Cambridge University Press.

Fitriana, D., Ariatmi, S. Z., & Laila, M. (2014). *An Analysis Of Assertive Speech Act On Sentences Used In The Speeches Of Barack Obama* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta).

Gibbons, J. P. (2014). *Language and the Law*. Routledge.

Gibbons, J., & Turell, M. T. (Eds.). (2008). *Dimensions of forensic linguistics* (Vol. 5). John Benjamins Publishing.

Gillings, M. (2022). How to use corpus linguistics in forensic linguistics. In *The Routledge handbook of corpus linguistics* (pp. 589-601). Routledge.

Grant, T., Grieve, J., Picornell, I., Perkins, R., & Coulthard, M. (2022). The Starbuck case: Methods for addressing confirmation bias in forensic authorship analysis. *Methodologies and Challenges in Forensic Linguistic Casework. NJ & West Sussex: Wiley Blackwell*, 13-28.

Henderson, G., & Brown, B. (1997). *Glossary of literary theory*. University of Toronto; University of English Library.

Hidayat, A. (2016). Speech acts: Force behind words. *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, *9*(1), 1-12. https://doi.org/10.24042/ee-jtbi.v9i1.415

Nieto, V. G., Sierra, C. V., Juan, M. P., Barco, P. M., & Cueto, A. S. (2008). Exploring state of the-art software for forensic authorship identification. *International Journal of English Studies*, *8*(1), 1-28.

Ralarala, M., Kaschula, R., & Heydon, G. (Eds.). (2019). *New Frontiers in Forensic Linguistics: Themes and Perspectives in Language and Law in Africa and Beyond*. African Sun Media.

Searle, J. (1969). *Speech acts. An essay in the philosophy of language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969.

Searle, J. (1977). *Taxonomy of speech acts.* Academic Press, New York, pp.89- 96.

Solum, L. B. (1988). *Freedom of communicative action.* Nw. UL Rev., 1988. Solum, L. B. (1989). Faith and justice; DePaul L. Rev., 1989.

Tiesma, F. (2002). *Legal speech acts*. European: University Press.

Tiesma, F. (2002). *Conversation analysis and speech acts performance*. European: University Press.

Tserdanelis, G., & Wong, W. Y. P. (2004). Language files: Materials for an introduction to language and Linguistics. The Ohio State University Press. Columbus.

Vanhoozer, K. (2001). *The semantics of biblical literature: Truth and scripture's diverse forms.* Hermeneutics authority and canon, eds. D. A. Carson and John D. Woodbridge (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1995), 103.

Zulaeha, I., Yuiawan, T., Suproyono, A. Y., Wijayanti, H., & Prihatmini, E. (2021, November). The Humanist Expressive Speech Acts of the Judicial Panel at the State Court. In *6th International Conference on Science, Education and Technology (ISET 2020)* (pp. 485-491). Atlantis Press.