



Command Directive Illocutionary Act Found in “Hobbs & Shaw” Movie

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Abstract

This study entitled “Command Directive Illocutionary Acts found in Hobbs & Shaw Movie” It aims for finding out the command directive illocutionary acts and the context of situation of directive illocutionary acts utterance expressed by the main characters. The command directive illocutionary acts are discussed using the theory of directive illocutionary acts proposed by Kreidler (1998: 189-190) and the context of situation is discussed using theory of the context of situation proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12). In collecting the data, the writer watched the movie and marked the utterances that contain command directive illocutionary acts in the movie script. The method used in analyzing data was descriptive qualitative method. The writer classified the data based on the sentence structure of the command directive illocutionary act and then analyzes the context of the situation. In presenting the findings, formal and informal methods are used. The formal method is used to show the percentage of sentence structure of command directive illocutionary acts using table and the informal method is used to explain the data descriptively through words. In this study, 31 data were found regarding illocutionary acts of directive orders.

Keywords: *directive illocutionary act, command, context of situation, main character, movie.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul “Command Directive Illocutionary Act Found in Hobbs & Shaw Movie. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tindak tutur ilokusi direktif dan konteks situasi tuturan tindak ilokusi direktif yang diungkapkan oleh tokoh utama. Tindak ilokusi direktif dibahas menggunakan teori tindak ilokusi direktif yang dikemukakan oleh Kreidler (1998: 189-190) dan konteks situasi dibahas menggunakan teori konteks situasi yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1985: 12). Dalam mengumpulkan data, yang pertama adalah menonton film dan menandai ucapan-ucapan yang mengandung tindak ilokusi perintah direktif dalam naskah film. Metode yang digunakan dalam menganalisis data adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penulis mengklasifikasikan data berdasarkan struktur kalimat tindak ilokusi direktif perintah dan kemudian menganalisis konteks situasinya. Dalam menyajikan penelitian ini digunakan metode formal dan informal. Metode formal digunakan untuk menunjukkan persentase struktur kalimat tindak ilokusi perintah direktif menggunakan tabel dan metode informal digunakan untuk menjelaskan data secara deskriptif melalui kata-kata. Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan 31 data mengenai tindak ilokusi perintah direktif.

Kata kunci: *tindak ilokusi direktif, perintah, konteks situasi, pemeran utama, film.*

Introduction

According to Austin (1962: 98-101), speech acts are divided into three theories, namely Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary act is discussing the meanings of the utterance said by the speaker. When the speaker says something, the speaker's utterance does not always have a full meaning but sometimes it has other meaning or hidden meaning. For example, when someone says "it is very hot here", it could have several meanings which are depending on the context of the situation. The speaker might be just declaring a fact about the weather or temperature in that place, while the other possibility it could be an offer to someone to turn on the air conditioner (AC) or a kind of complaining politely. According to Searle (1976:10-13), explain that there are five kinds of illocutionary acts such as directives, commissives, expressive, declarations, and representatives.

Kreidler (1998: 189-190) states that directive illocutionary acts are actions taken by speakers who try to persuade the interlocutor to take an action or control themselves not to take an action. Directive utterances are prospective which means one cannot tell others to try and do something in the past. Directive illocutionary acts are divided into three, namely commands, requests, and suggestions. This study focuses on analyze the command of directive illocutionary act. According Kreidler (1998: 190) command as an effective speech as long as the speaker has control over the actions of the interlocutor. In other words, an order is an utterance that the speaker does with the speaker's control. Example: I hereby order you to seem in the courtroom next Monday at 10 a.m. (Kreidler 1998: 190). The objective of this study are just to find out the sentence type of command directive illocutionary acts used by main characters in "*Hoobs & Shaw*" movie and the context of the situation when the directive illocutionary acts have happened in that movie. Imperative sentence is a sentence that is used to give command, warning, instructions, advice, also a request. Imperative sentences usually do not use the subject (you) because it is clear to whom the sentence is addressed. Declarative sentence is the most common form of a sentence. The content of a declarative sentence includes a fact or opinion from the presenter. Declarative sentences can also contain information or notifications. The most distinctive feature of a declarative sentence is that the sentence ends with a point ".".

A movie is a work of visual art used to simulate experiences that communicate ideas, story, perception, feelings, beauty, or atmosphere through the use of moving images. In spoken language utterance makes the movie very clear, In addition, the utterance of speech act also describes or tells the viewers what the characters do in the movie. There are many speech acts theory which is usually put in the movie to make it more interesting to watch, because the language or utterance which used in the movie is more varieties that make people want to watch the movie more than one time. The source of this research data is taken from the film "Hobbs & Shaw". This movie is chosen because it contains many illocutionary acts that are command which can be analyzed by the writer. This movie tells about a group of people who have a mission to fight someone who wants to spread a deadly virus. So that's why command directive illocutionary acts are showed a lot in the conversations of the main characters.

A literature review is a comprehensive summary of previous research. There are some literature reviews that are used in this research. The first is journal written by Ayu Wilisatini (2021) entitled “Directive Illocutionary Act in Moana Movie” Her study was focuses to discuss types of directive illocutionary act used the theory by Kreidler (1998: 189-192) and used theory by Leech (1993:104) to discuss the function of directive illocutionary act. Meanwhile, this study was focuses to analyzed sentence type of command directive illocutionary act used the theory by Kreidler (1998: 189-190) and context of situation used theory by Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12).

The second is journal written by Selfina (Putri, 2018)(Syah, 2014)(2021) entitled “The Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Hillary Clinton’s Speech” the data source of her study was taken from the speech by Hillary Clinton and the data source of this study was taken from the utterances by main character in Hobbs and Shaw movie. Her study was focuses to discuss all type of illocutionary act which is divide into five types namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration used theory by Searle (1969:25) and the second is analyzed the function of illocutionary act which is divided into four point they are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive used theory by Leech (1983:104). Meanwhile, this study was focuses to analyzed sentence type of command directive illocutionary act used the theory by Kreidler (1998: 189-190) and context of situation used theory by Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12).

The third is journal written by Sembiring (2019) entitled “Illocutionary Acts in Alladin Movie 2019” The similarity between Sembiring’s journal and this study will be using the same method, which is a descriptive qualitative method. The difference between Sembiring’s journal and this study is in the problem of the study and the theory, Sembiring’s study interests in the ways of the illocutionary act function in the movie by using the theory of Searle (1969). Meanwhile, this study will be focus on analyzed the sentence structure of command directive illocutionary act and analyzed the context of the situation of the illocutionary act in the movie by using the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12).

The fourth is journal written by Putri (2018) entitled “The Use Illocutionary Act in Wonder Movie by RJ. Palacio” Her study discusses the use of illocutionary acts in “Wonder” movie. The focus analysis on this research is not only on the main character but on the whole conversation from each character at the movie by classified it into five types by using John Searle’s (1975) theory. The data of illocutionary that appears on Wonder movie is analyzed by using the context situations to find out the flow of each utterance from the speaker and listener. Meanwhile, this study will be focus on analyzed the sentence structure of command directive illocutionary act and analyzed the context of the situation of the illocutionary act in the movie by using the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12).

The fifth is journal written by AR Syah (2014) entitled “Analysis of Illocutionary Act of Commands by the Main Character in Despicable Me Film” The data of the study were taken from Despicable Me film script. The similarity between his study and this study are analyzed the sentence structure of command directive illocutionary act. They were imperative and declarative forms of sentence. Moreover, he also found that there were two types of command that were uttered by the main

character in Despicable Me film. They were direct and indirect type of command. But this study also analyzed the context of situation of the utterances that contain command directive illocutionary act by using the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1985: 12).

What makes this research different from other research is that in this study it analyzes the types of sentences used in the data found in the data source by analyzing the context of the situation. By analyze the context of the situation can make it easier for us to determine what type of sentence to use in the data found.

Method

The method of collecting the data in this study is observation method. The method is implemented by observing types of the illocutionary act in “Hoobs & Shaw” movie. There are some steps to analyze the data in this research. First, the researcher find out the movie and also the script of it by downloading it from the internet. Next, watching and listening to the conversation to identify the utterances which contain illocutionary acts. After that, read the transcript of the movie than use the note-taking technique to list the data. Descriptive qualitative method and library research is used in this study to analyze every sentence in the movie script that contains command directive illocutionary acts. In delivering its presentation, this research uses formal and informal methods. The formal method is methods that use to show the percentage of utterances that contain directive illocutionary acts by using tables to make it easy for readers to understand. An informal method is methods that use to describe data descriptively through words.

Result and Discussion

Result

In this section, the researcher presents the frequency of the sentence type of command directive illocutionary acts used in Hobbs & Shaw movie. The results of the counting are modified into percentage. The researcher uses the formula as follow:

$$\% = \frac{O}{T} \times 100$$

% = Symbol of percentage.

O = Frequency of the occurrence of each directive illocutionary acts.

T = Total of the number of directive illocutionary acts.

No.	Types of Sentence	Frequency (O)	Percentage (%)
1.	Imperative Sentence	29	93,6%
2.	Declarative Sentence	2	6,5%
TOTAL (T)		31	100%

As shown in the table above, the total data of command directive illocutionary acts that occurred in *Hobbs & Shaw* movie are 31 data. The first data was command used imperative sentence reached 29 data or 93,6%. Command showed that the speaker is in a position of authority over the hearer without any option of refusal. Next, the number of declarative sentence reached 2 data equals as 6,5%. Command directive illocutionary acts that use imperative sentences are more commonly found in this movie because the command directive illocutionary act generally use imperative sentences.

Discussion

This part gave complete explanations about command directive illocutionary acts based on the theory proposed by Kreidler (1998: 189-190) and followed by the context of situation based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12) found in the conversation between the main characters in *Hobbs & Shaw* movie. However, in discussion only analyzed 7 data from total 31 data. 5 data for sentence structures that use imperative sentence and 2 for sentence structures that use declarative sentence. Because these 7 data were enough to represent the analysis of all data. The analysis of the context of situation explained the first in order to make the context of the data more clear and then it was making the analysis of the directives illocutionary acts more accurate. Afterward, there was a discussion about one type of directive illocutionary acts. The type of directive illocutionary acts is command that found in *Hobbs and Shaw* movie by David Leitch.

Imperative Sentence in Command Directive Illocutionary Act.

Data 1



Hobbs : **Get to the large point.**

Locke : She stole the Snowflake.

The field of this conversation was in Jenny’s Pancake House when Hobbs was enjoying breakfast with his daughter. While they were eating, Locke an old friend of Hobbs's came and asked Hobbs to work together to complete a mission, namely to save the deadly virus that was being carried by Hattie from falling into Brixton's hands. But Locke gave a very brief explanation of the virus and did not explain what the relationship between Hattie and the virus was. Therefore Hobbs ordered Locke to explain more clearly about the relationship between Hattie and the virus that Locke described. The people who were taking part in this conversation as the tenors or the participants were Hobbs and Locke. Locke was Hobbs old friend as the hearer while Hobbs was the speaker of the utterance which contains directive illocutionary acts. The mode of Hobbs’s utterance was using informal spoken language in saying this utterance and also used imperative sentence. By saying this utterance Hobbs wants to know more about Hattie and the deadly virus that Locke describes. This utterance used imperative sentence because it can be seen from the word "Get" which is verb 1 which is placed before the object in question and does not use the subject because in the sentence it is clear who it is intended for.

Based on the utterance said by Jonah “Get to the large point” can be classified into directives illocutionary acts as a type of command. Previously, Locke explained about the mission that Hobbs had to do if he agreed to Locke's offer, which was to save a deadly virus and also find Hattie. But Locke gave a very brief explanation that made Hobbs curious and ordered Locke to explain in more detail the information he wanted to convey. Locke did not explain what the relationship between the virus and Hattie was because Locke did not explain it in detail. Locke then explains in detail about the virus with Hattie, namely that it was Hattie who carried the virus at the time. Hattie is very hard to find because she is very lively and cunning.

Data 2



Hobbs: I want you to pull every CCTV camera around central London.

Opie : We already have two dozen agents scouring footage.

Hobbs : **Don't you talk back to me, Opie. Uh-uh.**

The field of this conversation was in the CIA's 'Black Site' where Hobbs orders the Opie to show CCTV footage around London to find out Hattie's location and movements. This conversation occurred when Hobbs gave orders to Opie to show the CCTV camera footage around central London. Hobbs had previously received a job offer from Locke, which was to save the deadly virus that Hattie was currently carrying from falling into Brixton's hands. To find out where Hattie is, Hobbs orders Opie to show all the CCTV camera footage around central London. But that's not Opie's job, she told Hobbs that there were already two agents on duty to check the CCTV footage. Hobbs ignored him, he ordered Opie not to go against the orders given by Hobbs. The people who took part in these conversations as tenors or participants were Hobbs and Opie. Hobbs is CIA agent as a speaker of the utterance which contains directive illocutionary while Opie is an employee at the CIA black site as a listener. The relationship between the two of them is colleagues at the CIA. The mode of Hobbs's utterance was formal spoken and also use imperative sentence structure. By saying this utterance, Hobbs wants Opie to immediately show the CCTV camera footage to make it easier for Hobbs to find out Hattie. The utterance that spoken by Hobbs used imperative sentence because does not use the subject but uses verb 1 at the beginning of the sentence, namely "Don't" which is then followed by the object "you" which means it is addressed to Opie.

Based on the utterance said by Hobbs “Don't you talk back to me, Opie. Uh-uh “ can be classified into directives illocutionary acts as a type of command. Hobbs who has a mission to find Hattie who brought the deadly virus comes to the CCTV room and then orders Opie to help her record CCTV footage around Central London. But Opie did not immediately carry out Hobbs' orders, he explained to Hobbs that the CIA already had two dozen agents tasked with examining CCTV footage. after hearing that, Hobbs ignored Opie's explanation, he then ordered Opie not to talk back to him and just follow the orders given by Hobbs. Opie was silent and immediately showed the recording through Opie's computer desk.

Data 3



Hobbs : **Jonah, now!**

Jonah : Fine, fine, okay.

This conversation was happened in Chop Shop when Shaw and Hattie were waiting for Jonah who was repairing a machine to remove the virus that was in Hattie's body. By then time was pressing because they knew that Brixton was coming again and the virus was still in Hattie's body. Jonah was repairing the engine at the time. Shaw is worried that if the virus is still in Hattie's body, Brixton will take Hattie away and kill her. Shaw ordered Hobbs to have the virus removed now. Hobbs then ordered Jonah to use the machine right away even though Jonah was still not sure if the machine was actually usable. Tenors or conversation participants are Hobbs and Jonah. Because the urgency of time made Jonah want to do it right away. Hobbs was the older brother of Jonah as the speaker of the utterance which contains command directive illocutionary acts while Jonah was the hearer. The mode was formal spoken language and used imperative sentence. This utterance use imperative sentence with subject but omitted its verb.

Based on the conversation above, the utterance from Hobbs “Jonah, now!” can be classified into directives illocutionary acts as a type of command. At that time Hattie was sure the machine would not work, but Shaw ordered Hobbs to immediately carry out the process of removing the virus from Hattie's body before it was too late. Hobbs then ordered Jonah to immediately repair the engine. Jonah wasn't sure at that time whether the machine could be used or not, but Jonah was forced to immediately use the machine he was repairing at the time to eliminate the virus that was in Hattie's body, otherwise Brixton would immediately come and attack them and took Hattie away. And finally the machine was successful. During the process of removing the virus from Hattie's body, then the alarm goes off, signalling the arrival of Brixton.

Data 4



Hobbs : Jonah.

Jonah : **Look, don't rush me.**

This conversation happened in Chop Shop when Jonah is repairing the machine that will be used to remove the virus that is in Hattie's body. At that time Hobbs, Shaw, Hattie and also the Hobbs family were waiting for Jonah who was repairing the engine. Because they had been waiting so long Hobbs always asked Jonah if the machine was working or not because their time was very short. Brixton will be here soon and they will all be fighting Brixton and Jonah will cant continue the engine and for sure Brixton will try to take Hattie away. To anticipate this, Hobbs kept asking Jonah if the machine could be used. Jonah felt that his focus was distracted by Hobbs's question, he then ordered Hobbs not to disturb him and let his focus on repairing his engine quietly. The people who take part in the conversation were Hobbs and Jonah. Jonah was the brother of Hobbs as the speaker of the utterance which contains command directive illocutionary acts while Hobbs as the hearer. The mode was formal spoken language and used declarative sentence because by saying this utterance, Jonah wanted to let Hobbs know that he didn't want to be bothered and wanted to focus on repairing his engine without questioning Hobbs. This utterance used imperative sentence because the word "Look" is verb 1 as a marker of the type of imperative sentence without subject and "Don't rush me" is also an imperative that uses verb 1 at the beginning of the sentence.

Based on the conversation above, the utterance from Hattie “Look, don’t rush me” can be classified into directives illocutionary acts as a type of command. Jonah at that time was trying his best so that the machine he was repairing at that time could be used immediately. When Jonah was focused on his work, Hoobs kept urging Jonah to repair the engine faster because otherwise Brixton would come and attack them all and take Hattie away because Brixton was after the virus in Hattie's body. Jonah felt that his focus was being disturbed, so he ordered Hobbs to look at his difficulties while repairing the engine and not to disturb Jonah again.

Data 5



Hobbs : Actually, I'll tell her myself.

Shaw : **Don't you ever talk about my mother.** I'll put your head through that wall.

The field of this conversation was in the CIA's 'Black Site' when Hobbs and Shaw are met by agents from the CIA who at that time are invited to be interviewed about their mission to save a deadly virus. Hobbs and Shaw are equally surprised when they meet because they don't know that they are a team that will work together

on the same mission. Hobbs and Shaw have a bad relationship because of problems in their past. But at that time they had to work together to carry out their mission. When they were about to be interviewed they even argued with each other. Hobbs, who happened to know Shaw's mother, wanted to send his mother's greetings but Hobbs changed his mind. Hobbs wanted to convey his greetings himself. Shaw, who has a bad relationship with Hobbs, does not accept Hobbs talking about his mother. Shaw and Hobbs were the tenors or the participants of this conversation. Shaw was the speaker of the utterance which contains command directive illocutionary acts and Hobbs as the hearer. The relationship between Hobbs and Shaw is old friends who have a bad relationship. The mode was informal spoken language and used imperative sentence because this sentence begins with verb 1 which is a marker as an imperative sentence.

Based on the conversation above, the utterance of Shaw can be categorized into command directive illocutionary acts. It happened because Shaw hated Hobbs so much and Shaw didn't like it when Hobbs talked about his mother. Hobbs greets Shaw's mother because Hobbs knows that Shaw's mother is in prison. Hobbs knows that they will become co-workers and he tries to mend his relationship with Shaw but Shaw still hates Hobbs for what happened. Shaw who does not like to hear Hobbs talk about his mother then Shaw ordered that he never talk about his mother. Shaw will also take action, namely throwing Hobbs at the wall if Hobbs still does it.

Declarative Sentence in Command Directive Illocutionary Act

Data 1



CIA Agent : We're bringing in an asset from the States to assist you.
Shaw : **I don't need anybody.**

This conversation was taken place in the prison parking lot when one of the agents from the CIA came over to Shaw who had just finished visiting his mother in prison. The CIA agent offers Shaw to join him to complete the mission, which is to save a deadly virus that was brought by Shaw's sister, Hattie. Shaw agrees with the mission given by the CIA agent. But this CIA agent tells Shaw that he will be given one person as his co-worker to complete his mission. Shaw refuses the gift from the

CIA agent. Shaw does not want someone to help him in completing his mission because he prefers to carry out each task by himself. Shaw and CIA agent were the tenor or participants in this conversation. Shaw was the speaker of the utterance which contains directive illocutionary acts and CIA agent as the hearer. The relationship between CIA agent and Shaw are two people who just met and do not have a close relationship with each other. The mode was formal spoken and used declarative sentence. This utterance used declarative sentence because using pronouns before verb and this sentence also contains information that Shaw does not need other people to help him in completing his mission.

Based on the utterance said by Shaw “I don’t need anybody” can be classified into directives illocutionary acts as a type of command. When Shaw had finished visiting his imprisoned mother, he was approached by a CIA agent in the parking lot as he was about to get into his car. This CIA agent approached Shaw to explain about a mission, namely to save a deadly virus that was brought by Hattie at that time. Shaw initially ignored the explanation but after it was explained that the virus was brought by Hattie who was his sister, Shaw agreed to carry out the mission. CIA agent tells Shaw that he will be assisted by someone in carrying out his mission. Shaw, who doesn't like to work, is helped by other people, then refuses to be given a friend to work with. Shaw orders CIA agents to let Shaw work on his own.

Data 2



Brixton : **I want her on the run with no place to turn.** She is wily one. Understand?

The Man : Yes Sir.

The field of this conversation in the underground parking where the deadly virus was created which at that time would be put in a box car. During the process of transferring the virus, Hattie came with some of her troops and attacked all the troops there and managed to take the virus away. Before Hattie escapes Brixton comes and tries to stop Hattie but she manages to escape with the virus. Brixton then ordered his men to chase after Hattie until there was no place for her to hide or turn. Brixton also told his men that Hattie was a wily woman. Brixton also told his men that Hattie was a wily woman. Brixton and his men were the tenors or the participants of this conversation. Brixton was the speaker of the utterance which contains command

directive illocutionary acts and his men as the hearer. The relationship between Brixton and his men is that of co-workers. The mode was formal spoken and used declarative sentence. This utterance used declarative sentence because it starts with the subject which is a noun before verb.

Based on the conversation above, the utterance of Brixton can be categorized into command directive illocutionary acts. At that time Hattie managed to get away with the deadly virus that was created in Brixton's possession. When Hattie attacked Brixton's troops in charge of guarding the virus, at that time Brixton was not at the location. Just when Hattie wants to take the virus away, Brixton arrives and tries to stop her. Because of her ingenuity, Hattie managed to escape. Then Brixton ordered his men to chase Hattie until there was nowhere to hide or turn. Brixton also told his men that Hattie was a wily woman by saying "She is wily one". His men understood what Brixton was explaining and immediately went after Hattie.

Conclusion

Illocutionary acts especially directive illocutionary acts were important to learn because there were some utterances contained hidden meaning and it was crucial to know exactly the main purpose of someone utterance by learning this kind of study. In managing politeness, that was also important to understand deeply how was the context of situation of illocutionary acts utterances especially command directive illocutionary acts. After the data was analyzed, not all imperative sentences used imperative sentences, some used declarative sentences. Therefore, it is very important for us to know the context of the conversation situation to find out the sentence structure contained in the utterance that contains the command directive illocutionary act.

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