

Unlocking communication dynamics: illocutionary speech acts analysis in the “*kos mas adam*” whatsapp group

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Abstract

This study explores the dynamics of speech acts within communication processes, with a focus on Searle’s classification of illocutionary acts into five categories: assertive, referential, commissive, expressive, and declarative. It aims to provide a descriptive overview of illocutionary acts in the “Kos Mas Adam” WhatsApp group and identify their prevalence. Employing a qualitative descriptive approach, data analysis utilized heuristic analysis techniques. The study reveals various illocutionary speech acts in the group discussions, with assertive speech being the most common (9 data), followed by expressive (12 data) and directive (4 data). Notably, commissive speech is scarce, with only one instance, and declarative with two. These findings underscore the uneven distribution of illocutionary acts within the WhatsApp group “Kos Mas Adam”, with implications for understanding online discourse dynamics. Future research may explore strategies for promoting a more balanced use of illocutionary speech acts in online group interactions.

Keywords: *Communication Dynamics, Illocutionary Speech Acts, WhatsApp Group.*

Abstrak

Studi ini mengeksplorasi dinamika tindak tutur dalam proses komunikasi, dengan fokus pada klasifikasi Searle terhadap tindak ilokusi menjadi lima kategori: assertive, referensial, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif. Tujuannya adalah untuk memberikan gambaran deskriptif tentang tindak ilokusi dalam grup WhatsApp “Kos Mas Adam” dan mengidentifikasi prevalensinya. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis heuristik. Studi ini mengungkapkan berbagai tindak tutur ilokusi dalam diskusi grup, dengan tindak tutur asertif paling umum (9 data), diikuti oleh ekspresif (12 data) dan direktif (4 data). Terutama, tindak tutur komisif jarang, dengan hanya satu kasus, dan deklaratif dengan dua. Temuan ini menekankan distribusi yang tidak merata dari tindak ilokusi dalam grup WhatsApp “Kos Mas Adam”, dengan implikasi untuk memahami dinamika wicara online. Penelitian masa depan dapat

menjelajahi strategi untuk mempromosikan penggunaan yang lebih seimbang dari tindak tutur ilokusi dalam interaksi grup online.

Kata Kunci: Dinamika Komunikasi, Tindak Tutur Ilokusi, Grup WhatsApp.

INTRODUCTION

Communication is a multifaceted process where the exchange of information occurs through various means, including verbal and non-verbal cues. Within the realm of verbal communication, speech acts play a crucial role in conveying meaning and intent (Austin, 1962; Leech, 1983). Speech acts, as conceptualized by Austin and further developed by Searle, refer to actions performed through speech, where the speaker not only communicates information but also performs a social action. Understanding speech acts is vital for comprehending the dynamics of interpersonal communication (Borer, 2018; Gasparatou, 2018; Geurts, 2019), particularly in digital environments like online chat groups.

Searle categorized speech acts into five main illocutionary categories: assertive, referential, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Searle, 1979). Each category represents different types of speech acts with distinct functions and implications within communication contexts (Levinson, 1983). However, despite the theoretical framework provided by Searle, there is a paucity of empirical research focusing on the application of illocutionary speech acts in contemporary digital communication platforms (Iskandarsyah, 2021; Oktaviani & Nur, 2022; Siritman & Meilantina, 2020).

Previous studies have explored speech acts in various contexts, shedding light on their importance in facilitating effective communication. For instance, studies by de Pablos-Ortega (2020) and Budiasih (2019) investigated the role of assertive speech acts in negotiation contexts, highlighting their significance in expressing opinions and making claims. Similarly, research by Desinta and Arjulayana (2020) and Efendi et al (2022) examined the use of expressive speech acts in presidential candidacy speech forum, emphasizing their role in conveying emotions and establishing rapport among participants.

While existing research provides valuable insights into specific aspects of speech acts (Fitriani et al., 2020; Musthofa & Utomo, 2021), there remains a notable gap in the literature concerning their application within digital communication platforms like WhatsApp groups. Digital communication platforms offer unique opportunities and challenges for communication, necessitating a closer examination of how speech acts operate within these environments (Rosyidi et al., 2021; Widya et al., 2022). Understanding the use of speech acts in digital communication is essential for deciphering the intricacies of online discourse and enhancing communication effectiveness in

virtual communities (Corredor, 2020; Slamet, J., & Witjaksono, 2019; Sulistyaningsih & Slamet, 2018; Slamet & Sulistyaningsih, 2019).

The WhatsApp group “*Kos Mas Adam*” serves as an intriguing case study for investigating speech acts in digital communication due to its dynamic nature and diverse participant demographics. However, despite the potential insights it may offer, there is limited research focusing specifically on the speech acts employed within WhatsApp groups. By addressing this gap, the present study seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of speech act dynamics in digital communication platforms, offering implications for communication theory and practice.

Several studies have examined illocutionary acts, providing valuable insights for reference in this research. For instance, Iskandarsyah (2021) and Musthofa and Utomo (2021) analyzed illocutionary speech acts in a talk show on anti-drug awareness, identifying representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative acts, with representative acts being the most dominant. Similarly, Desinta and Arjulayana (2020) investigated illocutionary acts in Donald Trump’s discourse, revealing confident, commissive, expressive, and directive acts, albeit with variations in frequency and context. Rosyidi et al. (2021) explored illocutionary acts in Jokowi’s speech during the 2019 Indonesian presidential debate, uncovering assertive, directive, expressive, and commissive acts. However, unlike previous studies focusing on specific contexts or individuals, this research aims to

analyze illocutionary acts within the “*Kos Mas Adam*” WhatsApp group, specifically identifying the least prevalent types of illocutionary acts. This distinction underscores the unique focus of this study on understanding the complete spectrum of illocutionary acts employed in digital communication, addressing a gap in existing literature that often overlooks less common speech acts.

In summary, while previous studies have explored speech acts in various contexts, there is a lack of research examining their application within digital communication platforms like WhatsApp groups. The present study aims to fill this gap by investigating the use of speech acts in the WhatsApp group “*Kos Mas Adam*”, utilizing Searle’s framework of illocutionary categories as a theoretical foundation. Through this investigation, the study aims to elucidate the role of speech acts in online discourse, offering valuable insights for communication theory and practice in the digital age.

METHOD

Research Design

Within our study, we adopt a descriptive qualitative approach firmly rooted in the postpositivist philosophy (Sugiyono, 2022), offering a robust framework for unraveling the multifaceted dynamics of communication within digital realms, with a specific focus on WhatsApp groups. This methodological choice reflects our commitment to comprehensively exploring the intricate interplay of human interaction, language use, and social context in online environments. By embracing qualitative inquiry, we

seek to delve deeper into the nuances of illocutionary speech acts, acknowledging their role as fundamental units of communicative behavior and social action.

Data Source

At the heart of our investigation lies the rich tapestry of written conversations extracted from the WhatsApp chat group "Kos Mas Adam." These conversational exchanges serve as invaluable artifacts, offering an authentic glimpse into the spontaneous and unfiltered communication among group members. By immersing ourselves in this digital milieu and capturing a snapshot of interactions occurring during February 2022, we aim to illuminate the underlying patterns, norms, and communicative strategies that shape discourse within the group.

Instruments

As active participants in the research process, we serve as both instruments and interpreters, intimately engaged in the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data. Our reflexivity and immersion in the research context enable us to navigate the complexities of online communication with sensitivity and insight. Additionally, we employ the Illocutionary Act Checklist as a complementary tool to systematically classify and categorize each conversation based on the types of illocutionary acts exhibited. This methodological rigor enhances the reliability and validity of our analysis, allowing us to uncover subtle nuances and underlying patterns embedded within the data.

Data Collection Technique

Our data collection methodology is characterized by meticulous attention to detail and systematic rigor. We pledge the process by meticulously extracting written conversations from the WhatsApp group "*Kos Mas Adam*", ensuring the inclusion of diverse interactional contexts and conversational threads. Each text message is meticulously transcribed and organized into discrete chat bubbles, preserving the temporal sequence of exchanges and contextual cues. This systematic approach lays the groundwork for a comprehensive analysis of communication dynamics within the group, facilitating nuanced insights into the ways in which language is used to negotiate meaning, construct identities, and establish social relationships.

Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the collected data, we employ heuristic analysis techniques, drawing on Leech's (1983) framework to guide our interpretive endeavors. This iterative and recursive process involves a systematic examination of textual data, focusing on identifying recurring themes, linguistic patterns, and illocutionary speech acts. Through a process of coding, categorization, and thematic analysis, we endeavor to uncover the underlying meanings and discursive strategies embedded within the conversational exchanges. Our analysis is characterized by a reflexive engagement with the data, as we continually interrogate and refine our interpretations in light of

emerging insights. By synthesizing the analyzed data, we aim to generate nuanced and contextually grounded findings that shed light on the complex dynamics of communication within the WhatsApp group “Kos Mas Adam”.

RESULTS

This study aims to conduct an in-depth exploration into the diverse spectrum of illocutionary speech acts evident in the exchanges within the WhatsApp group "Kos Mas Adam." Moreover, it endeavors to uncover the less frequently employed types of illocutionary speech acts among members of this particular WhatsApp group. To accomplish these

objectives, a meticulous and comprehensive analysis of various illocutionary speech acts has been undertaken. This includes a nuanced examination of assertive acts, which assert propositions or convey information, directive acts, which aim to influence the actions or behavior of others, expressive acts, which convey the speaker's emotions or attitudes, declarative acts, which bring about changes in the external world, and commissive acts, which commit the speaker to future courses of action. Through this detailed investigation, we aim to provide deeper insights into the communicative dynamics and practices within the WhatsApp group “Kos Mas Adam”.

Table 1
Checklist Analysis of Types of Illocutionary Acts in Whatsapp Grop

Chat Data	Assertive	Directive	Expressive	Declarative	Commissive
1 February 2022					
~Nc (+62-3813) “Buat temen temen yang keluar kosan. Mohon di perhatikan kunci gerbang nya.” (16.48)					
~Nc (+62-3813) “Sy barusan mau ke indomart gerbang nyantel ga di kunci. gembok ada di posisi atas.” (16.47)					
~Nc (+62-3813) “Soal nya siang tadi ada 2 org yang maksa buka gerbang. Karena ketauan alasannya nyari kosan. Sy bilang kosan penuh.” (16.48)		✓			
~Nc (+62-3813) “Jadi mohon dengan			✓		

<i>sangat buat kebaikan semua.”</i> (16.48)		
Kos Mb Silvi “Siap mas.” (16.48)	✓	
~NC +62-3813 “Hokeh” (16.49)	✓	
+62-6678 “Sayap” (16.49)	✓	
“Kos Mas Edo Siap nice info mas.” (16.56)	✓	
Kos Mas Edo “👉📧” (16.56)	✓	
Nc (+62-3813 “Membalas pesan dari” +62-6678 “Sayap” “Fi temen mu nginep di kamar?”	✓	
+62-6678 “Mana ada, aku udah ga di kosan semingguan mas Bud.” (17.02)		✓
+62-6678 “Kosong ga ada orang di kamar” (17.02)		
+62-3813 “Loh... Lah tadi siapa” (17.02)	✓	
+62-6678 “Lah aku di rumah, gatau aku” (17.03)		✓
~NC +62-3813 “Oh gitu...” (17.03)		✓
~Adam (+62-5255) Membalas pesan dari ~Nc	✓	✓

*"Makasih mas Budi
maaf saya baru buka
hp habis di buat Alwi
terimakasih atas
kerjasamanya"*
(17.14)

~Nc (+62-3813) ✓
*"Sama sama mas
Adam"*
(17.14)

9 February 2022

~ Ferry ✓
*"Assalamualaikum
mba Yuda air nya
mati"*
(08.10)

~ Kos Mba Yuda
*"Walaikumsalam iya
mas"*
(08.11)

~ Kos Mba Yuda ✓
*"Terimakasih banyak
infonya"*
(08.12)

~Ferry ✓
"Iya mba"
(08.16)

~ Kos Mba Yuda ✓
*"Mungkin nanti siang
mas teknisi nya ke
kost"*
(08.22)

~ Kos Mba Yuda ✓
"Maaf nggeh"
(08.22)

~ Ferry
"Iya mba yuda"
(08.36)

~Adam +62-5255 ✓ ✓
*"Mas mohon maaf ya
gimana tandon atas
Uda ngisikah"*
(18.40)

~Ferry ✓
*"Blum saya cek lagi
mas adam, saya posisi
masih kerja"*
18.46)

~Kos Mas Agus ✓
"Udah aman Mas Fer"

<i>sepertinya”</i> 18.46)	
~ Kos Mba Yuda “Alhamdulillah sudah mas” (18.47)	✓
~ Adam +62-5255 “Amin... Maaf ya kkk mengurangi kenyamanan penghuni kos semua maaf” (18.49)	✓
~Ferry “Baik terimakasih” (18.49)	✓
10 February 2022	
~Adam +62-5255 “👏”	✓

The analysis of the chat data from the WhatsApp group "Kos Mas Adam" reveals a diverse array of illocutionary speech acts employed by the group members during the observed period. The predominant types of illocutionary acts identified include assertive and directive acts, which are utilized to convey information and influence the actions or behavior of others, respectively. These acts are evident in messages where members provide updates, instructions, or requests to fellow group members. Expressive speech acts are also prevalent, as members express their emotions, gratitude, or apologies within the conversations. Additionally, declarative acts, which bring about changes in the external world, are sporadically observed, such as when members confirm information or provide updates on ongoing situations. However, commissive acts, indicating commitments to future actions, are relatively rare within the observed chat data. Overall, the analysis

highlights the dynamic nature of communication within the WhatsApp group "Kos Mas Adam," characterized by a variety of illocutionary speech acts serving different communicative functions and social purposes.

Tabel 2
Frequency of The Types of
Illocutionary Speech Acts

Types of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage
Assertive	9 data	32%
Directive	4 data	15%
Expressive	12 data	43%
Declarative	2 data	7%
Commissive	1 data	3%
Total	28 data	100%

Table 2 provides an in-depth overview of the distribution of illocutionary speech act types in the WhatsApp group conversation "Kos

Mas Adam". The data showed that expressive illocutionary speech acts dominated conversations with a frequency of 12 data, accounting for 43% of the total data. Followed by assertive illocutionary speech acts that reached 9 data or around 32%, indicating a high level of statements of fact or opinion in the interaction. Meanwhile, directives and declaratives appear with a lower frequency, namely 4 data (15%) and 2 data (7%) respectively. The commissive illocutionary speech act type has the lowest frequency, covering only 1 data or about 3%. In this findings, researcher can be revealed that commissive illocutionary speech acts stand out as a rarely used type in WhatsApp group conversations "Kos Mas Adam". This suggests that group members tend to be less active in delivering promises or commitments, thus placing commissive illocutionary speech acts in a less dominant position in the group's communicative dynamics.

DISCUSSION

This study aims to conduct a thorough exploration of the spectrum of illocutionary speech acts within conversations held in the WhatsApp group "*Kos Mas Adam*". Our findings reveal the presence of all types of illocutionary speech acts, namely assertive, directive, expressive, declarative, and commissive acts. Assertive speech acts involve the expression of statements of fact or opinion, as exemplified by instances where group members report incidents or provide notices, such as when one member reported an incident of individuals attempting to forcefully open the gate in search of a

boarding house. This aligns with previous research that similarly identified various illocutionary speech acts in different communicative contexts, underscoring the importance of assertive speech acts in conveying information accurately and effectively (Oktaviani & Nur, 2022; Siritman & Meilantina, 2020).

Directive speech acts, encompassing commands or requests aimed at influencing the behavior of the listener, are also prominent within the WhatsApp group "*Kos Mas Adam*". For instance, inquiries about the whereabouts of friends within the room demonstrate the use of directive speech acts within the group conversation. This finding resonates with Iskandarsyah (2021) study on illocutionary acts, which highlighted the significance of directive speech acts in directing the actions or behavior of others, thereby illustrating the role of directives in facilitating social coordination and interaction within group settings.

Expressive speech acts, involving the expression of feelings, attitudes, or emotions, are frequently observed among group members. Instances where group members express regret or apologies reflect their emotional engagement with the topics discussed. This observation is consistent with previous research that emphasized the importance of expressive speech acts in conveying emotional states and fostering empathy and understanding among communication participants (Borer, 2018; Gasparatou, 2018; Geurts, 2019). The ability to express emotions effectively enhances the relational aspect of communication

and promotes a sense of connection and solidarity within the group.

Declarative speech acts, which entail statements that bring about changes in the external world, are also evident in the conversations within the WhatsApp group "Kos Mas Adam." Members often provide information about their current situations or express uncertainty, showcasing the use of declarative speech acts. This finding is supported by Ahmad Zuhri Rosyidi et al.'s (2019) research on illocutionary acts, which emphasized the role of declaratives in conveying information and shaping the shared understanding of reality among communication participants. Declarative speech acts play a crucial role in establishing common ground and facilitating mutual comprehension within communication contexts (Widya et al., 2022).

Commissive speech acts, involving promises or commitments to future actions, are sporadically observed within the group conversations. Instances where group members express intentions or commitments to future actions, such as the likelihood of a technician visiting the boarding house later in the day, exemplify the use of commissive speech acts. This finding underscores the importance of commissive speech acts in establishing trust and accountability within communication interactions. It is supported by previous research by Larasati and Arjulayana (2020), who highlighted the role of commissive speech acts in fostering cooperation and collaboration among communication participants, thereby contributing to the maintenance of

social cohesion and solidarity within group settings.

Overall, our study provides valuable insights into the intricacies of communication dynamics within the WhatsApp group "Kos Mas Adam", highlighting the multifaceted nature of illocutionary speech acts employed by group members. By examining these aspects of dynamics communication, we gain a nuanced understanding of the strengths and challenges inherent in online group interactions. These findings contribute to a broader understanding of digital communication practices and inform strategies for fostering effective and inclusive communication within online communities.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

The diverse range of illocutionary speech acts observed within the conversations of the WhatsApp group "Kos Mas Adam" reflects the varied communicative expressions of its members. Through these interactions, group members are able to convey statements of fact, give directions, express feelings, state facts or circumstances, and make promises or commitments. However, our analysis highlights a notable trend wherein commissive illocutionary speech acts are seldom utilized, indicating that commitments or promises may not hold significant prominence within the group's communication dynamics. Despite this, the representation of all types of illocutionary speech acts underscores the richness and complexity of communication within the group.

These findings carry implications for understanding the communicative preferences and dynamics within the WhatsApp group "Kos Mas Adam." While all types of illocutionary speech acts have been represented, certain patterns emerge, revealing distinctive communicative preferences among group members. The prevalence of assertive and expressive speech acts suggests a focus on conveying information and expressing emotions, whereas the limited use of commissive speech acts may indicate a lesser emphasis on commitments or promises within the group's communication patterns.

Suggestions

However, it is important to acknowledge the limitations of this study. The analysis is based solely on textual data extracted from the WhatsApp group "Kos Mas Adam," which may not fully capture the nuances of non-verbal communication or contextual factors influencing speech act usage. Additionally, the sample size of the study is limited to the available chat data, which may restrict the generalizability of the findings to broader contexts of online group communication. To address these limitations and further enrich our understanding of illocutionary speech acts in online group communication, future research could employ mixed-methods approaches, integrating qualitative analysis with participant observation or interviews to capture a more holistic view of communication dynamics. Moreover, comparative studies across different WhatsApp groups or online platforms could offer insights into the variability of speech act usage within diverse

digital communities. By exploring these avenues, researchers can deepen our understanding of the intricate dynamics of online communication and inform strategies for fostering effective and meaningful interactions within digital spaces like the WhatsApp group "Kos Mas Adam" and beyond.

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