SENATOR SARAH HANSON-YOUNG CALLING OUT THE SLUT SHAMERS: AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS

[1]Shania Sukma Patrianegari Mulyono*
[1]Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
[1]*shania.18067@mhs.unesa.ac.id*

[2]Lina Puwaning Hartanti
[2]Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia
[2]*linapurwaning@unesa.ac.id*

Abstract: This study analyzes the use of illocutionary types of BBC Youtube channel 'You're not fit to call yourself men,' Sarah Hanson-Young tells senators, where Senator Sarah Hanson-Young was being slut shamed by other members of the parliament. This study uses the descriptive qualitative method. The objectives of this study are to find the illocutionary acts used in the speech and also to figure out how the speaker uses self-disclosure to engage the audience. Documentation technique was used to collect the data, and the data were then analyzed by using Searle's theory to analyze the use of illocutionary acts, and Jourard's and M Leary's to analyze the use of self disclosure to engage the audience. The results of this study showed that 2 illocutionary acts were equally dominant in the speech which was assertive and expressive. In addition, Declaratives were less dominant, and the two other types, directives and commissives, were not found in the speech. This study also found that The speaker's use of expressives illocutionary acts to perform her self-disclosure was a successful technique to engage other members of parliament.

Keywords: *illocutionary acts, self-disclosure, slut shaming*

INTRODUCTION

Speech act is crucial in politics because politicians employ language in many of their tasks. Political campaigns, speeches, written materials, and parliament debates, for example, are used to enlighten and instruct society on problems that should be deemed vital. One technique to accomplish this is to deliver a speech to transmit thoughts and messages to people. The illocutionary act expresses the speaker's intent to the listener. Illocutionary activities are concerned with the speaker's aim while communicating with the listener. An illocutionary act is a speech made for a specified aim. Somebody might say to make a declaration, an offer, an explanation,

or for any other type of communication. The illocutionary act is categorized as doing something from the hidden meaning of utterances (Searle 1969).

Five main forms of actions that may be done on the utterance are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. In this study, the illocutionary act was used to examine the speech since it can indicate what the exact goal of each utterance is.

Communication is essential in the formation and maintenance of personal relationships. For decades, scholars have been interested in self-disclosure, a critical mode of communication in relationships. A healthy personality and the development of intimate connections are linked to the ability to share personal information to others (Jourard 1959). A study of Self-disclosure (Altman, I., & Taylor 1973) Stated that Self-disclosure is essential for good psychological health and effective counseling. A person's self-disclosure behavior can be influenced by a variety of factors, including communication media. A study of applying the self-disclosure theory (Carmeli (2021) to study of social support among college students as they suffer high levels of stress and need motivation to have the ability to absorb knowledge, the result are the practical implications of the development socially supportive environment to help students.

At the age of 25, Sarah Hanson-Young became the Senate's youngest member in 2007. Sarah Coral Hanson-Young (born December 23, 1981) is an Australian politician who has been a Senator for South Australia for the Australian Greens since July 2008. She is the youngest woman in federal parliament history, having been elected at the age of 25 and assumed office at the age of 26. In recent years, there have been several charges of sexist bullying and sexism, and the country has slowly slipped down the worldwide rankings for female political representation.

According to Ms. Hanson-Young, if males did not rape women, they would not need further protection. "You should quit shagging males, Sarah," said an older male senator. Senator David Leyonhjelm is well-known for making contentious statements public. Sarah Hanson-Young accused him of "slut-shaming," or using sexual insults to demean or silence a woman.

Senator Sarah Hanson-Young of the Australian Greens speaks during the Trans-Pacific Partnership debate in the Australian Senate on September 18, 2018. "I will identify you because you are not suited to be in this house, to represent your constituents, and to call yourselves men," she continued, referring to Fraser Anning,

Barry O'Sullivan, Cory Bernardi, and David Leyonhjelm. Mr. O'Sullivan of the LNP made a vulgar remark about Green Senator Sarah Hanson-Young on Wednesday. "She did not appear. There's a bit Nick Xenophon in her, and I don't mean that in two ways." He said he was referring to the former Senator. Mr. O'Sullivan was described to as a "pig" by Green Party leader Richard Di Natale, who remarked that the chamber had "survived on this side, days of misogynistic trash from that man." Ms. Hanson-Young accused the four men of "slurs and attacks" for "months," declaring that she was "tired of it" and that Mr. O'Sullivan had "slut-shamed" her. Words have an impact on political entities. Senator Hanson-Young raised the issue of accused slut-shamers in the Senate. Lexical items may be selected for a variety of reasons, including their potential to successfully stress political attitudes and ideas, influence public opinion, fabricate political consent, or legitimate political authority.

Several studies have been undertaken to evaluate speech acts. Studies concentrating on the Illocutionary act speech act are highly prevalent, demonstrating that the Illocutionary act is particularly fascinating to be examined. According to (Dylgjeri 2017)'s study titled "Analysis of Speech Act in Political Speeches," a politician's speech is primarily concerned with persuading or convincing others to believe what they are saying. Commissive actions account for the greatest proportion of illocutionary acts committed, followed by assertive and expressive acts. The focus of this research is Edi Rama's victory speech after winning the Albanian election in 2013, where the speech act produces the most important meaning in the speech, revealing the speaker's personality.

The following study is by Larasati et al. (2020) and is titled "An Analysis of the Illocutionary Acts On Donald Trump's Presidential Candidacy Speech." Assertive, commissive, expressive, and directive illocutionary behaviors were detected in Donald Trump's talks. Although the sorts of illocutionary actions detected in Donald Trump's remarks were the same, their frequency of presence varied. In both addresses, Donald Trump performed largely assertive illocutionary actions and also assertive illocutionary acts. Furthermore, some utterances are included in the assertive type of illocutionary actions because they fit the explanation of the assertive type of illocutionary acts offered by Searle.

The final study is titled "The Communicative Types of Self-Disclosure in Public Speaking Setting" by Kyrychuk (2017). The study's goal is to discover the precise characteristics of self-disclosure in a public speaking situation. Oprah

Winfrey, Daniel Pink, Thich Nhat Hanh, JK Rolling, Tina Fey, Ellen De Generes, Jay-Z, and Barak Obama are the study's subjects. Certain language patterns are used often by the speakers, and they are classified as declarations of self-assurance, personal preferences and personal goals, self-narrative, and stance utterances. The study also reveals which sorts of comments are utilized more frequently than others, with self-confirmation, personal objectives, and self-narratives being chosen by speakers as public self-disclosure methods. The research emphasizes that public speakers use self-disclosure strategies selectively, and that their decision is motivated by the speakers' strategic objective of impression control.

What makes this study different from the previous studies is the subject of this study is a politician senator Sarah Hanson-Young but it does not focus on political agenda, but rather focuses on a parliamentary debate where Senator Sarah Hanson-Young calling out the slut shamers. Here the Illocutionary acts performed by the subject are linked to the self-disclosure theory. This study has several similarities with the previous studies that mainly talked about illocutionary acts performed by political leaders just like Donald Trump and Ade Rama that focused only on their political agenda.

In this study, the researcher analyzes illocutionary acts spoken by Senator Sarah Hanson-Young in her Trans-Pacific Partnership debate in the Australian Senate on the 18 September 2018 specifically in the part when she called out the slut shamers during the debate by applying illocutionary acts theory, the speech contains many factors of the illocutionary act because the content of the speech is calling out the slut-shamers within the male senators. Therefore, this study aims to find out the use of Illocutionary acts in Senator Sarah Hanson-young's speech and show how the use of self-disclosure to engage the sympathy of other politicians in the chamber.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to theories of speech acts, humans employ words to execute a variety of activities, and when utterances are uttered, a certain action is done. The "How to Do Things with Words Hypothesis" is another name for the Speech Acts theory (Dylgjeri 2017). They can change the empirical verifiability of signs from a constative to a performative concept; that is, the truthfulness of signs to what an expression does when it is said. Austin (1962) divides speech actions into three types: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary activities are central

to any account of speech acts. By differentiating between direct and indirect speech actions, Searle (1969) builds on Austine (1962) Speech Act Theory. According to Searle (1969), there are five categories of illocutionary acts. The first is assertives, which express a state of events in the world and can be true or untrue. They link a speaker to the reality of the stated claim, such as "This is the narrative of a girl named Rapunzel, and it all begins with the sun." Second, directives compel or compel another person's conduct to conform to the propositional part. It is typically used to issue an order, directing the listener to carry out a certain action, request, instruction, or counsel, such as "Rider! C'mon!" The third type of commitment is to a specific future action, such as promising, threatening, giving, or refusing. "No, no, no, that can't be." "Your birthday was last year, as I recall." Then there are expressives to indicate the veracity of the speech act, such as justifications and sympathy, such as "The outside world is a terrible place, filled with cruel, greedy individuals." Finally, Declaratives are statements that make things happen, such as convicting someone or declaring war: "Sending a proclamation of war to industry, labor, and national authorities is neither appropriate nor constructive." The application of the Illocutionary Act theory to the analysis will allow for in-depth investigation of the linguistic aspects explored by the speaker in order to implant meaning into the formal linguistic attributes of the chosen speech.

Self-disclosure by Jourard (1959) is regarded as a relatively stable personality trait associated with one's gender Self-disclosure theory by Jourard (1959) is an important approach on how Self-disclosure occurs exactly in and via this kind of social communication process involvement (Eşi and Loredana 2019). The use of self-acceptance to convey self-disclosure indicates a deliberate condition of self-evaluation. At the same time, the evaluation implicitly entails a process of personal, emotive description. The process of making oneself known to others is defined as self-disclosure (Jourard & Lasakow, 1958, p.91). This is referred to as communication by self-disclosing messages to specific persons, who might be parents, friends, acquaintances, strangers, and so on. Many elements, including communication formats and the individual's relationship with the target person, can impact an individual's judgment on the breadth and depth of disclosure behavior, self-disclosure. and self-presentation. The act of self-disclosure is a critical stage in the development of a relationship. Given that self-disclosure is a multifaceted notion described by a range of individual attributes and characteristics (Kim and Song 2016).

According to Leary (1996), as people's life choices are heavily impacted by how others see and appraise them, people feel compelled to communicate certain opinions of themselves to others while avoiding offering other, even negative, impressions. People, regardless of what else they are doing, normally monitor and govern their public identities, which include the process known as self-presentation. The degree of emphasis or awareness on activities when engaging with people to achieve or maintain a given image is referred to as self-presentation consciousness (Dominguez et al. 2020). A lot of public behavior is influenced or constrained by people's concern about other people's impressions and views of them. In this view, self-presentation (impression management) appears to be a selective action in which individuals choose to display aspects of themselves that appear to be most acceptable in social settings. They define the scenario's limits and plan the anticipated activities that will occur throughout the meeting, all while controlling the process of self-presentation. Both the terms "impression management" and "self-presentation" are used interchangeably to describe a goal-oriented process in which an individual strives to influence the perceptions of others (Leary and Kowalski 1990), a study of (Bourdage, Roulin, and Levashina 2017) states that impression management is a successful idea to specifies actions that a person does to impact the perception that others have about them . Scholars think that speakers develop a mental image of themselves in order to express personal identity and then vocally represent this image. They also believe that social contact influences people's self-perceptions. Self-disclosure occurs when a speaker discloses private information about himself/herself or shares his/her thoughts, objectives, ideas, experiences, and so on.

METHOD

This study examines Sarah Hanson's illocutionary acts against male senators during the TPP discussion in the Australian parliament. Therefore the study provided a rich description and extensive explanation of the topic discussed. Based on those characteristics, this study used the descriptive qualitative method (Silverman 2016). The subject of this research was Sarah Hanson-Young. The data for this study was collected from Sarah Hanson-Young's speech, titled 'You're not fit to call yourselves men,' which was posted on the YouTube channel "Guardian News" in 2018. The researcher collects data from Sarah Hanson-Young's speech in the part of the video when she responded to senator O'Sullivan the "Calling Out The Slut-Shamers."

The data was obtained using the internet, primarily an online video streaming platform. The data source is a YouTube video. The only form of data gathered in this study is from taking notes while viewing the YouTube movie to verify the findings by tying the data to the analysis. In conducting data analysis in his research study the researcher uses some procedures and techniques. There are three steps of analyzing data: data reduction, data display, conclusion, and verification (Miles and Huberman 1984)

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
Findings

Types of Illocutionary Acts

The identification of illocutionary acts classifications of Senator Hanson-Young aids in attributing meaning to the content presented. In other words, illocutionary acts stress meaning in speeches. As seen, further illocutionary acts are committed during the process or act of speaking things. The classifications of illocutionary acts are found as follows :

Table 1. List of Assertives Illocutionary Act

DATA OF ASSERTIVES ILLOCUTIONARY ACT
1.   *"That is what real men do."*
2.   *"Real men don't insult and threaten women,"*
3.   *"they don't slut shame them and they don't attack them and make them feel bullied in their workplace."*
4.   *"You are cowards."*
5.   *"Every time you get called out, you refuse to stand by it."*

Assertive illocutionary acts in her speech are found to happen in data table 1 which show that Senator Hanson-Young was trying to describe the behavior of other men senators been very far from being men by mentioning the morality of every man that slut shamed her. The illocutionary acts in this case are Assertives because the speech represents a condition of events that commits the speaker to the truth of the conveyed proposition (Searle 1969).

Table 2. List of Expressive Illocutionary Act

DATA OF EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT	
1.	*"I want to make it very clear that I am thankful for Senator Di Natale for standing up and calling them out"*
2.	*"I have sat in this chamber for weeks and weeks, months and heard the disgusting slurs and attacks coming from a particular group in this place."*
3.	*"And I, for one, am sick of it."*
4.	*"And I know many of my female colleagues, on all sides of politics, are sick of it too."*
5.	*"You day after day come into this place and hurl insults across this chamber, play the gender card and the moment anyone stands up to you, you have the most fragile glass jaws of all."*

Expressive illocutionary acts are also found in the table 2. Here the expressives come to the classification because in datum 1 Senator Hanson-Young thanking senator Di Natale for defending her against other senators who slut shamed her before, here it can be seen as she was thankful that another senator helped her with the problem during the debate, here thankful is part of expressives illocutionary acts (Searle 1969). In data 2, 3, 4, and 5 tries to communicate and express her feeling of anger and the grievances of her days in the chamber. She could not take any sexual insult anymore and was trying to communicate other women's feelings too. Here we see the mental state of the speaker was full of anger and disappointment during the debate that is included in Expressive illocutionary acts.

Table 3. List of Declaratives Illocutionary Act

DATA OF DECLARATIVES ILLOCUTIONARY ACT	
1.	*"And I will name you because you are not fit to be in this chamber, you're not fit to represent your constituents and you're not fit to call*

The Declarative illocutionary act is presented in table 3 when she started to call out the names of the slut shamers. Here it is seen that she was passing sentence as the identity of the slut shamers revealed, they will get social punishment or even a lawsuit from senator Hanson-Young. Even when it was not a court. This statement is used to convict someone (Dylgjeri 2017). There are no directives and comissives illocutionary acts used in the speech.

As we can see in the data that the less dominant type of illocutionary acts is declaratives, while directives and commisives type of illocutionary acts are not found in the speech. Directives Type of illocutionary act is not found since the speech does not contain any words to make the addressee do something such as ordering,

commanding, daring, defying, or even challenging (Searle 1969). Commisives are not present in the discourse since there is no promising, threatening, aiming, or swearing to do or refrain from doing something (Searle 1969). Declarative type is only found in datum 8 act of passing sentence to the slut shamers. The reason why those 3 types are not dominant in the speech as many as the two others are according to the purpose of the speech itself which is calling out the slut-shamers which only to highlight the names of the slut-shamers. The study of the winning Edi Rama speech in Dylgjeri (2017) reveals that his utterance is classified via the employment of commissive speech actions, particularly after a protracted political campaign that filled people's hearts and minds with high expectations, dreams, and promises for a brighter tomorrow. Here we see that Senator Hanson-Young's speech is not a political speech for the people who have chosen her, but it is about self-disclosing herself and revealing the true identity of the aggressor in the chamber. Her main audience was other parliament members. There those three types do not appear.

Senator Hanson-Young's Self Disclosure

Women's social roles and social identities continue to influence their legislative activity; In systems where women are underrepresented, women are considerably less adequately represented on the floor. Women are unlikely to have an effect on political results until they form a sizable minority, or "critical mass," according to "critical mass theory" (Yang, Yang, and Gao 2019). It can be seen in datum 4 of table 2 that the expressive illocutionary acts of the speech are mentioning other female colleagues that also feel the same way and have the same grievances from other sexist senators in the parliament, this is the attempt of Senator Hanson-Young to gain critical mass. Expressives is one of the dominant illocutionary acts other than Assertives. Here Senator Hanson-Young trying to gain a collective power to end the days of insult she had received as seen in data 2, 3, 4, and 5 of table 2.

Similar self-disclosure is in political debate speech is also done by Julia Gillard as the Australian Prime Minister when there was a debate against Tony Abbot as the leader of the opposition back in 2022. Gillard called out Abbot for misogyny remarks on her that had repeatedly happened. Anger was seen on her speech, " if he wants to know what misogyny looks like in modern Australia he doesn't need a motion in the House of Representatives; he needs a mirror. That is what he needs." She stated. It

seems like Gillard expressed her grievances as a form to gain sympathy and created a mass in order to convicting the jury just like Senator Hanson-Young.

Self-disclosure to gain self-presentation is used in the chamber of debate. She showed anger that has been kept for a long time, that she has experienced such insult not once but many times and she knows that she is not the only one. The speaker is attentive of the audience's sentiments, hopes, and interests. As a result, she attempts to mimic the speaker prototype that is intended in the specific communication environment. Therefore, to engage the other member of parliament as the audience she used self-disclosure. In a public speaking environment, the concept of self-disclosure takes on a specific personality that separates it from involvement in other types of communication situations. Competent public speakers strategically use self-disclosure to provide the impression of being open and honest, and so authentic, while achieving their aims. There are also female tendencies toward self-disclosure, that is, discussing their issues and stories with others, typically in order to get sympathies. (Jourard and Lasakow 1958, p. 91). The psychological state of Senator Hanson-Young is shown in the speech acts. Searle (1969) addressed this issue with sincerity requirements, which describe which psychological state of the speaker will be represented in the speech act.. Those who have already performed in public are typically able to discern the social expectations of the audience and then proceed by using an appropriate type and/or level (superficial or deep) of self-disclosure. This involves the self-monitoring mechanism, which is considered a component of self-presentation (Schlenker 1980), self disclosure is also used in a study by Bourdage et al(2017), it is used to specifies actions that a person does to impact the perception that others have about them in faking interviews. The effectiveness of self-disclosure done by Senator Hanson-Young is high because after this speech she won a lawsuit against David Layonhjelm.

Discussion

Compared with the study from Kyrychuk (2017) that analyze the strategy of self-disclosure with various background identities, it is different if the speaker is such celebrity or a former politician, celebrity self-disclosure is usually only the content of entertainment and for politicians is for the success of political agenda (Kyrychuk 2017). The purpose of the speaker using self-disclosure in this study gives more elaborate on a certain strategy of self-disclosure that might be different according to

the social status of the speaker, that senator Sarah Hanson-Young is not only a politician but also a woman who suffers from women issues just like slut-shaming. Therefore, she self-disclosed herself to regain her place in the parliament.

In this study, the researcher tried to analyse the Self-Disclosure theory using Illocutionary acts. As Illocutionary acts will show the psychological state of the speaker (Searle 1969), it goes the same way on Self-Disclosure (Jourard 1959). The psychological state is always shown in illocutionary acts and self-disclosure approach. In the expressives illocutionary acts of Senator Hanson-Young speech, they show, anger, disbelieve, and disappointment. That was when Senator Hanson-Young self-disclosed herself to engage the audience. The meaning and the importance of this study is to show that psychological state in illocutionary acts is an important tool to Self-disclosure our feeling and conditions towards circumstances that threaten us women when we choose to be vocal about our own grievances.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the data presented above, we may infer that the assertives and expressive forms of illocutionary actions were the most prominent in Senator Hanson-Young's speech. According to Searle's speech act theory, assertives are illocutionary acts that express a state of circumstances. Assertive categories such as asserting, describing, claiming, complaining, and informing were included in the forceful type. A speaker or writer performed forceful behaviors to communicate what they knew or thought, whether true or false. As a result, the comment may be a reality or something that the writer or speaker felt to be true, or what he knew or believed. As an outcome, the theory and the empirical data were in line. At the same time, she is attempting to be vocal to express her concerns over specific slurs directed at her. The speaker's expressives performance explains how she felt, and it is also a successful technique for engaging other members of parliament. In this study, Sarah Hanson-Young is not only a politician but also a woman who suffers from women's issues just like slut-shaming. Therefore, she self-disclosed herself to regain her place in the parliament. The purpose of the study is to elaborate on a certain strategy that might be different according to the social status of the speaker.

The commission and directives types of illocutionary actions did not emerge at all. Because the speech was not meant to set a new rule or to promise future

progress, rather than just pointing out the problem and the aggressor. The declarative type, on the other hand, comes just once in the speech because it refers to an illocutionary act that establishes a new condition of things, such as status, position, or circumstance. Because this act may result in a change in status, position, or condition in regard to anything, the speaker must have a specific institutional role or position, as well as a specific context. Senator Hanson-Young is not campaigning, thus she cannot make multiple affirmations or declare declarative illocutionary acts in his utterances when making a speech.

Suggestion

Suggestion for future researchers: look at the "You're not fit to call yourself men," Sarah Hanson-Young tells senators BBC footage from a different angle. Jourard's self-disclosure reveals that numerous subjects may be thoroughly researched and explored. Jourard's self-disclosure notion is a useful tool in investigating self-disclosure in Linguistic work. This study does have several flaws. As a result, the researcher welcomes criticism and ideas.

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