

## An Analysis of Speech Act Functions in *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* by Brian Khrisna

Siti Pauziah

Universitas Nasional Jakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: [pauziah2278@gmail.com](mailto:pauziah2278@gmail.com)

Dea Puspita

Universitas Nasional Jakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: [deap060604@gmail.com](mailto:deap060604@gmail.com)

Hena Muliawati

Hasanuddin University, Indonesia

E-mail: [henamuliawati12@gmail.com](mailto:henamuliawati12@gmail.com)

Somadi Sosrohadi

Universitas Nasional Jakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: [somadi.sosrohadi@civitas.unas.ac.id](mailto:somadi.sosrohadi@civitas.unas.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

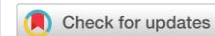
*This study analyzed the form and function of illocutionary speech acts in Brian Khrisna's novel Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati. Used a qualitative descriptive method with a pragmatic approach, data were analyzed based on Kunjana's speech form classification theory and Searle's illocutionary function theory. The results show that in terms of speech form, declarative sentences (statements) are the most dominantly used category. Meanwhile, in terms of illocutionary function, assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive functions were identified, with assertive functions as the most frequently occurring category. These assertive functions include stating, complaining, reporting, claiming, and informing. The study concludes that the use of varied speech acts in the novel serves as a primary instrument to strengthen narrative and characterization through dialogue.*

**Keywords:** Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Illocutionary Functions, Novel, Brian Khrisna.

### ARTICLE HISTORY

Published

April 4<sup>th</sup> 2026



### ARTICLE LICENCE

© 2026 *Semiotika Urban dan Budaya* (Urban and Cultural Semiotics)

Under the license CC BY-SA 4.0



## 1. Introduction

Literary works are reflections of life conveyed through written media, including poetry, drama, and prose. As a form of narrative prose, novels present sequences of characters' life events in depth, where interactions between figures serve as the central element driving the plot. Such interactions are generally realized through dialogue, which

not only functions as an exchange of information but also reflects social dynamics, psychological conditions, and the development of characters' personalities (Asha et al., 2026; Abbas et al., 2023; Muslimat et al., 2025). In this context, the use of language in dialogue is key to understanding the intentions and actions expressed by speakers to their interlocutors.

The study of language use in the context of communication is examined within a branch of linguistics known as pragmatics. Pragmatics focuses on the relationship between the function of utterances and sentence structure, taking into account the situation or context in which the utterance is produced. One of the fundamental concepts in pragmatics is the speech act, namely an action performed through speech to convey a specific intention. A speech act is not merely a sequence of words, but a psychological phenomenon that depends on the speaker's ability to navigate a specific situation (Chaer. 2003; Pertiwi et al., 2024; Sosrohadi et al., 2024; Junaid et al., 2026). In the study of pragmatics, the illocutionary act is the most crucial aspect because it contains a specific communicative intention or function behind the utterance.

Brian Khrisna's novel "Seporei Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati" offers an intriguing subject of study as it presents a narrative rich in emotion, conflict, and the inner reflections of the main character, Ale. Through intense dialogue, the author depicts the journey of a character facing loneliness and despair in the search for the meaning of life. Every utterance made by the characters in this novel serves a variety of communicative functions, ranging from stating a fact, asking for help, to expressing deep feelings. However, specific analysis of speech acts in this work remains very limited, even though an understanding of these communicative dynamics is crucial for uncovering the hidden meanings behind the narrative and the social values the author seeks to convey.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyse the forms of speech acts and the illocutionary functions of speech acts in the novel. It is hoped that this research will make a theoretical contribution to the development of pragmatic studies in literary works, as well as provide readers with a richer understanding of how language shapes characterisation and narrative in a contemporary novel

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 Previous Studies

Research on speech acts in literary works has been widely conducted from various perspectives. A study by Uji Saputri and Elsa Mulya Karlina (2025) analyzed the development of the main character in the novel "*Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*" by Brian Khrisna. The results showed that the character Ale undergoes a transformation from isolation and despair to self-acceptance and the ability to build better social relationships. This development is influenced by social support and self-awareness in dealing with mental health issues. In addition, trauma and social barriers also shape the character's personality and decisions. This novel portrays the struggle against

depression while conveying a moral message about the importance of self-acceptance and social relationships.

Research on speech acts has also been conducted by Novita Sari (2023), who examined representative and directive speech acts in the film "*Sang Prawira*" using a qualitative descriptive method. The results revealed 219 directive speech acts. The study concluded that the speech acts in the film can be utilized as teaching materials for Indonesian language learning for eleventh-grade senior high school students, particularly in the competency of analyzing drama texts and performances (KI 3.19 and 4.19). Another study by Rizka Aulia Ananda Putri (2022) analyzed assertive illocutionary speech acts in the YouTube video "*Mata Najwa: Coba-coba Tatap Muka: Beratnya Sekolah Daring*" using a qualitative descriptive method. The findings identified several forms of assertive speech acts, namely stating, informing, complaining, and demanding, with complaining being the most dominant form.

Both previous studies and this research employ a qualitative descriptive method and examine the forms and functions of illocutionary speech acts (such as assertive and directive) across various media, including a shared object of study, namely the novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* by Brian Khrisna. The difference in this study lies in its analysis of five types of illocutionary speech acts (assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative), whereas the study by Uji Saputri (2025) does not use a pragmatic approach but instead focuses on the development of the main character, Ale. The novelty of this research lies in its focus on an in-depth analysis of how the forms and functions of speech acts are used to represent depression and the search for meaning in life, which are the central themes of this contemporary novel.

## **2.2. Theoretical Basis**

### **2.2.1 Pragmatic Studies and Utterance Context**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines the external meaning of language units by considering their contextual background (Nasution et al., 2025; Andini et al., 2021). According to Yule (2006), pragmatics focuses on analyzing meaning conveyed by speakers and interpreted by listeners. Consistent with this view, Chaer (2010) emphasizes that speech events involve situational elements such as the speaker and the purpose of the utterance. In analyzing this novel, the pragmatic approach serves as a foundation to examine how dialogue functions not only as text but also as communicative action influenced by narrative conflict.

### **2.2.2 Speech Act Theory and Illocutionary Classification (John R. Searle)**

Speech act theory posits that saying something is part of performing an action. Austin (in Rahardi, 2005) divides speech acts into three levels: locution (utterance form), illocution (utterance intention), and perlocution (utterance effect). This study focuses on illocutionary speech acts, which Searle classifies into five functional categories: assertive

(stating/reporting), directive (commanding/requesting), commissive (promising), expressive (complaining/thanking), and declarative (changing reality status).

### 2.2.3 Speech Act Forms (Kunjana Rahardi)

Beyond function, speech acts are also identified through the formal structure of sentences. Kunjana Rahardi (2005) classifies speech act forms based on sentence mood into three main categories: declarative (statement sentences), interrogative (question sentences), and imperative (command sentences). Mapping these speech forms is essential in literary analysis to examine characters' communication styles and how authors use sentence variation to strengthen characterization in dialogue (Ananda et al., 2025; Sosrohadi & Wulandari, 2022).

### 2.2.4 Utterance Dynamics in Novels

Novels present fictional worlds that resemble social reality, where dialogue serves as the primary medium for conveying ideas. According to Nurgiyantoro (2018), dialogue in novels has a strategic function to bring characterization to life and drive the plot. In Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati, every word choice represents the psychological struggle of character Ale. Integrating Searle's and Rahardi's speech act theories in examining this novel provides concrete insight into language as a powerful narrative instrument.

## 3. Method

This study uses qualitative descriptive approach. According to Sugiyono (2016), qualitative methods are used to investigate objects in natural conditions, where the researcher serves as the key instrument. In this study, the descriptive method was chosen to systematically and accurately describe the forms and functions of illocutionary speech acts present in character dialogue in Brian Khrisna's Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati. This approach aims to produce descriptive data in the form of written words from utterance units analyzed pragmatically.

The data for this study consist of utterances containing speech act elements in the novel, while the data source is the first edition of Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati (2023), published by Gradien Mediatama. Data sampling was conducted using purposive sampling, a technique for selecting data sources based on specific considerations relevant to the research objectives, namely utterances with distinct illocutionary functions and speech forms.

Data collection techniques used in this study include observation with supplementary note-taking. The researcher carefully examined each dialogue in the novel, then identified and classified data into record cards. This process involved three main steps: (1) reading the novel repeatedly and in depth to understand the story context, (2) marking or identifying utterances containing speech act forms and functions in line with the theory, and (3) recording and grouping the data into classification tables.

Data analysis procedures followed the steps proposed by Miles and Huberman, including data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Initially, the researcher selected collected data (reduction) to focus on information relevant to the research questions. Next, data were presented in the form of frequency tables and descriptive explanations to facilitate meaning analysis. Finally, conclusions were drawn to address trends in the use of speech act forms and functions. To ensure the validity of results, the researcher rechecked the alignment between findings and theoretical foundations (Maruwu, 2023).

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1. Result

Analysis of data from Brian Khrisna's *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* identified 112 utterances containing pragmatic elements. These data were classified into two main aspects: speech act forms based on Kunjana Rahardi's theory and illocutionary speech act functions based on John R. Searle's theory.

#### 4.1.1. Speech Act Forms

Speech act forms were grouped into three categories: declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Data frequency distribution is shown in the table below:

**Table 1.** Distribution of Speech Act Forms

No	Speech Act Form	Number of Data	Percentage
1	Declarative (Statement)	67	59.8 %
2	Interrogative (Question)	26	23.2%
3	Imperative (Command)	19	17%
<b>Total</b>		112	100%

Source: Processed by Authors, 2026

*"Saya tahu resep mie ayam Bapak. Bisa saya buat tetapi tidak bisa sekarang. Masih banyak yang perlu saya urus. Besok pagi setelah ke pasar, saya buat untuk Mas. Sebagai tanda terima kasih."* Ch4.Hal40.P5. The data with the code Ch4.Hal40.P5 is a form of declarative speech act (statement sentence) because the utterance functions to convey information, conditions, and the speaker's intention.

*"Sekarang gue tanya, siapa yang menurut lo jahat di cerita ini? Gue atau Murad?"* Ch7.Hal105.P1. The data with the code Ch7.Hal105.P1 is a form of interrogative speech act (question sentence), indicated by the use of the word *"siapa"*. The speaker asks the interlocutor to provide an answer in the form of a choice between the two possibilities.

*“Ayo, Mas. Ikut saya! Nanti saja saya jelaskan di motor. Cepetan , Mas!”* Ch7.Hal110.P4. The data with the code Ch7.Hal110.P4 is a form of imperative speech act (command sentence) because the dialogue contains both invitation and command. The use of the word “ayo” indicates an invitation, while “*ikut saya!*” and “*cepatan, Mas!*” are commands.

#### 4.1.2 Illocutionary Speech Act Functions

Analysis of illocutionary functions focused on speakers’ intentions or speech force. Of Searle’s five categories, four were identified in the research object:

**Table 2.** Distribution of Illocutionary Speech Act Functions

No	Illocutionary Function	Number of Data	Percentage
1	Assertive	61	54.46%
2	Directive	31	27.68%
3	Expressive	17	15.18%
4	Commissive	3	2,68%
5	Declarative	0	0%
<b>Total</b>		112	100%

Source: Processed by Authors, 2026

##### a. Data on Assertive Illocutionary Functions

The function of assertive illocutionary speech acts was found in 61 data points, including the functions of stating, complaining, reporting, claiming, and informing. The following are the data for these functions.

*“Saya kesini mau beli mie ayam untuk terakhir kalinya,”* Ch4.Page40.P2. The data Ch4.Page40.P2 has an assertive function of stating. The utterance is used to express the speaker’s intention, opinion, or belief regarding a particular situation. The speaker conveys information considered true from their point of view.

*“Terus kenapa Bapak masih bertahan? Apa yang menarik di dunia ini sampai Bapak tetap bertahan? Dunia ini jahat sama kita, Pak. Bukankah mati jauh lebih baik?”* Ch11.Page180.P7. The data Ch11.Page180.P7 has an assertive function of complaining. The utterance expresses suffering, disappointment, and life conditions perceived as unfair. This complaining function reflects the speaker’s emotional expression.

*“Seratu tiga puluh tujuh ribu lima ratus, Pak.”* Ch11.Page175.P3. This data has an assertive function of reporting. The utterance is used to convey objective facts, such as numbers or specific matters, without involving personal judgment.

*“Denger-denger si Blek pernah nampar sapi dan sapinya langsung mati,”* Ch6.Page75.P5. This data has an assertive function of claiming. The utterance expresses something believed by the speaker, although its truth is not necessarily certain. It usually takes the form of assumptions or speculation about a person or an event.

*“Saya tahu resep mie ayam Bapak. Bisa saya buat tetapi tidak bisa sekarang. Masih banyak yang perlu saya urus. Besok pagi setelah ke pasar, saya buat untuk Mas. Sebagai tanda terima kasih.”* Ch4.Page40.P5. This data has an assertive function of informing. The utterance aims to provide information to the interlocutor, whether about plans, experiences, or certain conditions that need to be known.

#### **b. Data on Directive Illocutionary Functions\***

The function of directive illocutionary speech acts was found in 31 data points, including advice, prohibition, questions, and requests. The following are some examples of the data.

*“Ini...Tolong hitungkan, berapa jumlah uang ini?”* Ch11.Page175.P1. This data has a directive function of request. The utterance is used to ask for help, information, or action from the interlocutor. The speaker shows a need for a response or assistance.

*“Permisi, Pak.. rumah Pak Jo yang jualan mie ayam itu di mana ya?”* Ch4.Page35.P6. This data has a directive function of question. The utterance is used to obtain information or other matters, encouraging the interlocutor to provide an answer or explanation.

*“Sini, duduk”* Ch6.Page70.P4. This data has a directive function of command. The utterance is used to direct or instruct the interlocutor to perform an action directly.

*“Sssttt... ngomongnya jangan kenceng-kenceng. Dia bisa ragasukma. Hati-hati!”* Ch6.Page75.P6. This data has a directive function of prohibition. The utterance is used to prevent or limit the interlocutor's actions. This function emphasizes that an action should not be performed, often accompanied by warnings or threats to strengthen its effect.

*“Berhenti terkejut ketika ada suatu hal yang baik terjadi di hidupmu. Kamu orang baik. Dan kamu berhak mendapatkan itu,”* Ch9.Page150.P6. This data has a directive function of advice. The utterance is used to provide guidance or suggestions for the benefit of the interlocutor. The speaker does not force but attempts to influence attitudes or actions through moral considerations, experience, or care.

### c. Data on Expressive Illocutionary Functions\*

The function of expressive illocutionary speech acts was found in 17 data points, including apologizing, expressing sympathy, expressing gratitude, and expressing feelings (happiness, sadness, anger, and others). The following are some examples of the data.

*"Ibu minta maaf. Ibu minta maaf sekali. Ibu gak bermaksud membandingkan-bandingkan kamu dengan anak lain. Ibu hanya ingin kamu menjadi lebih baik dari mereka. Ibu baru sadar kalau yang ibu lakukan itu salah. Maafin Ibu ya, Le ... Ibu minta maaf ..."* Ch9.Page145.P7. This utterance shows a deep expression of regret from the speaker. The repetition of "minta maaf" indicates that the speaker truly realizes their mistake and wants to repair the relationship with the interlocutor (their child).

*"Anggap saja aku lagi nyangoni untuk anakku sendiri. Jalani hidup dengan bahagia ya, Le .... Ibu bakal bahagia di sini kalau kamu juga bahagia di sana."* Ch9.Page150.P4. This data has an expressive function of showing sympathy. The utterance is used to express care, empathy, and concern for others, providing emotional support to the interlocutor. Such expressions are important in building emotional nuance in the story, as they reflect strong human connections between characters.

*"Enggak, Mam. Makasih."* Ch7.Page100.P4. This data has an expressive function of expressing gratitude. The utterance is used as a form of appreciation for the help or kindness received by the speaker.

*"Gak usah sok peduli sama saya, anjing! Kamu gak akan pernah ngerti gimana susahnyanya jadi saya!"* Ch11.Page185.P3. This data has an expressive function of expressing feelings. The utterance shows the speaker's emotional condition directly as a response to a situation they are facing.

### d. Data on Commissive Illocutionary Functions

The function of commissive illocutionary speech acts was found in 3 data points, including Intention and promising. The following are some examples of the data.

*"Besok saya kesini lagi."* Ch4.Page40.P8

*"Kapan-kapan kita ngopi lagi ya, Bung."* Ch10.Page170.P2

Both data above have a commissive function of intention. The utterances are used to express plans or desires to perform actions in the future, such as returning or meeting again. Commissive speech acts with the function of intention indicate the speaker's plan or willingness to carry out a future action. Although not necessarily a strong promise, they still reflect a personal commitment.

*"Saya gak akan ngomong apa-apa, Bang. Sumpah! Demi Tuhan! Saya gak cepu."* Ch5.Page60.P6. This data has a commissive function of swearing. The utterance

is used to emphasize the speaker's sincerity in maintaining commitment or convincing the interlocutor of the truth of their statement. The function of swearing represents a stronger form of commissive speech act compared to intention.

## **4.2. Discussion**

### **4.2.1 Analysis of Dominant Speech Act Forms**

The results show that declarative forms (statement sentences) dominate dialogue in the novel at 59.8%. The extensive use of declarative forms indicates that author Brian Khrisna emphasizes conveying information and depicting the reality experienced by the protagonist. This serves to provide readers with a strong background on the ongoing inner conflict without excessive instructions or questions.

### **4.2.2 Assertive Functions as Character Reflection**

Assertive functions are the most significant finding (54.46%). In the context of this novel, the most frequently occurring assertive functions are stating, reporting, and complaining. The high frequency of assertive functions—particularly “complaining”—pragmatically represents the psychological condition of character Ale, who struggles with depression. Assertive utterances are used by the character as a medium to release mental burdens and express pessimistic views on life, which form the core narrative of “*Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*”.

### **4.2.3 Interaction Dynamics through Directive, Expressive, and Commissive Functions**

Directive function (27.68%) appears as a form of dynamic interaction between the character Ale and supporting characters (such as the chicken noodle seller or the mother). This function largely consists of advice and commands aimed at influencing Ale's actions so that he continues to survive. The expressive function (15.18%), although not dominant in quantity, plays a crucial role in building emotional depth, such as expressions of guilt, apology, and profound sadness. Meanwhile, the commissive function (2.68%), although very limited in number, also contributes to the development of the story through functions such as intention and swearing. The absence of declarative functions indicates that communication in this novel is more reflective and interpersonal rather than formal or institutional in nature.

### **4.2.4 Summary of Discussion**

Collectively, the results of this study indicate that the use of speech acts in the novel *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* represents the complex psychological condition of the characters. The use of various speech act functions in the novel “*Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*” by Brian Khrisna not only serves as a means of communication between characters but also functions as a medium for depicting conflict, social relationships, and the inner conditions experienced by the main character. Thus, speech

act functions contribute significantly to constructing the overall meaning and message conveyed in the novel. The speech act functions found in the novel "Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati" by Brian Khrisna demonstrate the diversity of language use by its characters in developing the plot and deepening characterization. These functions include assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive speech acts, which are used contextually according to the speech situations encountered by the characters. This diversity reflects the complexity of relationships between characters as well as the psychological conditions experienced throughout the story.

The dominance of declarative forms and assertive functions (57.1%) proves that language is used as the primary means to express the inner reality and complaints of the character Ale about his life. This suggests that pragmatic studies are highly effective for analyzing contemporary literary works that address mental health issues, as they are able to reveal the deeper intentions of the speaker behind simple sentence structures.

## 5. Conclusion

This study successfully provides a comprehensive description of language use dynamics in Brian Khrisna's *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati* through a pragmatic approach. Based on data analysis, the main conclusion is that declarative speech act forms are the most dominant at 59.8%, followed by interrogative (23.2%) and imperative (17.0%) forms. The dominance of declarative forms indicates a tendency toward informative and descriptive narrative, where the author prioritizes conveying story situations and realities to build a profound atmosphere for readers.

Regarding illocutionary speech act functions, the results show that assertive functions are the most prominent at 57.1%, particularly in the forms of stating and complaining. The high occurrence of this function pragmatically reflects the characterization of protagonist Ale, who experiences severe psychological pressure and depression. Conversely, no commissive or declarative functions were found in the analyzed dialogue. This indicates that communication in the novel focuses more on emotional reflection and disclosure of current inner conditions than on future commitments or formal changes to social status.

Overall, the use of varied speech acts in the novel serves as a powerful narrative instrument to bring the character's inner conflict to life while conveying the author's moral message about the struggle to find life's meaning. This study contributes to enriching literary linguistic research, particularly on contemporary works addressing mental health issues. As a recommendation, future research should explore broader material or use different pragmatic theories to obtain a more comprehensive sociopragmatic overview of modern Indonesian literature development.

## References

1. Abbas Abbas, D., Pattu, M. A., & Rahman, F. (2023, June). The New American Women Concept as Modern Women in the Novel *My Mortal Enemy* by Willa Cather:

- A Feminist Literary Criticism. In *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Linguistics and Cultural (ICLC 2022)* (Vol. 756, p. 20). Springer Nature.
2. Ananda, C. E., Rahman, F., Tahir, M. D., Yuliana, N., & Pratiwi, N. I. (2025). Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the First Round of the 2024 Presidential Debate: A Pragmatic Study Based on Kreidler's Theory. *Dialectica Online Publishing Journal*, 1(1), 99-106.
  3. Andini, C., Yassi, A.H., & Sukmawaty. (2021). The use of honorifics in English and Buginese with special reference to bone language: A comparative study. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, 6(7), 873-877.
  4. Asha, A. J., Rahman, F., & Abbas, H. (2026). The Intersection of Personal Experience and Literary Creation of Harper Lee's Novels. *Dialectica Online Publishing Journal*, 1(2), 182-191.
  5. Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
  6. Khrisna, B. (2023). *Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati*. Jakarta: Gradien Mediatama.
  7. Chaer, A. (2010). *Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal [Sociolinguistics: An Introduction]*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
  8. Chaer, A. (2003). *Linguistik Umum [General Linguistics]*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
  9. Junaid, S., Andini, C., Nahdhiyah, N., & Maimun, A. M. (2026). Intertextual Transformation of Intrinsic Elements of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland in the Webtoon Dorm Du. *Dialectica Online Publishing Journal*, 1(2), 173-181.
  10. Levinson, S. C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
  11. Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
  12. Muslimat, Rahman, F., & Faisal, A. (2025). Women's Resistance to Religious Values in Several Indonesian Novels of the 2000s: A Feminist Literary Criticism Review. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 15(8), 2651-2660.
  13. Nasution, N., Sosrohadi, S., & Sukirno, S. (2025). 10.47313 Tindak Tutur Video Youtube Narasi Di Acara Mata Najwa On Stage Cerita Anak Kampung: Pragmatik: Tindak Tutur Video Youtube Narasi Di Acara Mata Najwa On Stage Cerita Anak Kampung: Pragmatik. *AKSARABACA Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya*, 6(2).
  14. Nurgiyantoro, B. (2018). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi [Theory of Fiction Studies]*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
  15. Pertiwi, L. M. A., Rahman, F., & Hasyim, M. (2024). Types of defamation speech acts on YouTube: A forensic linguistics study. *Internastional Journal of Religion*, 5(10), 4039-4047.
  16. Putri, R, A, A. (2022). *Analisis Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Asertif Video YouTube Mata Najwa Coba-coba Tatap Muka: Beratnya Sekolah Daring [Analysis of Assertive Illocutionary Speech Acts in the YouTube Video "Mata Najwa Tries Face-to-Face: The Difficulty of Online Schooling]*. Skripsi. Universitas Nasional, Jakarta.
  17. Rahardi, R. K. (2005). *Pragmatik: Kesantunan Imperatif Bahasa Indonesia [Pragmatics: Imperative Politeness in Indonesian]*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
  18. Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

19. Sosrohadi, S., Syukri, M., & Sosrohadi, A. A. (2024). Unveiling Political Persuasion: Speech Acts in the 2024 Indonesian Presidential Candidates' Speech Texts. *ELS Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities*, 7(1), 170-179.
20. Sosrohadi, S., & Wulandari, D. (2022). Character discrimination analysis in the novel Maryam by Okky Madasari. *ELS Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities*, 5(2), 187-197.
21. Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D [Quantitative, Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods]*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
22. Saputri, U., Karlina, E. M. (2025). Analisis perkembangan karakter tokoh utama dalam novel seporsi mie ayam sebelum mati karya Brian Khrisna [Analysis of the character development of the main character in the novel "Seporsi Mie Ayam Sebelum Mati" by Brian Khrisna]. *Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan*, 2(9).
23. Sari, Novita. (2023). *Analisis Tindak Tutur Representatif dan Direktif dalam film "Sang Prawira" Sebagai Materi Ajar Bahasa Indonesia di SMA Kelas XI [Analysis of Representative and Directive Speech Acts in the Film "Sang Prawira" as Indonesian Language Teaching Material for 11th Grade Senior High School Students]*. Skripsi. Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Riau.
24. Yule, G. (2006). *Pragmatik [Pragmatics] (Trans. I. F. Wahyuni)*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.