

INDONESIAN SPEECH ACTS IN UPLOADS SOCIAL MEDIA *INSTAGRAM* @KOMPASCOM PRAGMATIC STUDY

I Gusti Ngurah Mayun Susandhika

Bachelor of Indonesian Literature Study Program
Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University
Bali, Indonesia

Email address: gustingurahmayunsusandhika@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to describe the type, form and form and intent of Indonesian speech acts used in Instagram @kompascom social media uploads. The type of research used is qualitative research. The source of data in this study is a written source contained in @kompascom Instagram social media uploads. The data in this study are all speech acts of locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. The data collection techniques used are documentation techniques, read, listen, tap, listen freely and take notes. The results showed: *First*, the types of speech acts found, namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. *Second*, the type of locutionary speech act consists of the form of statements, the form of commands, and the form of statements. The type of illocutionary speech act consists of (a) assertive form, (b) directive form, (c) expressive form. The perlocutionary speech act consists of encouraging, annoying, pleasurable, making the speech partner do something, inspiring, impressive, making the speech partner think about, relieving, and attracting attention. *Third*, the form of speech acts is in the form of writing with the intention of speech, namely to influence, invite, attention, stimulus, forbid, praise, criticize, appreciate, and as a form of channeling complaints.

Keywords - pragmatics, speech act, Instagram.

Introduction

Basically, human activity is inseparable from language activity. In human communication and interaction, language has a very important role. Communication is a series of speech acts that are used systematically to achieve certain goals. Language research can not only be done internally or on language problems. Language can be examined in terms of the symptoms of its use in society. Learning a language is not just learning knowledge about language, but more than that how language can be used according to context. The field that studies language and its context is called pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of all the relationships between language and context.

Pragmatics is essentially the study of how language is used to communicate. Pragmatics differs from linguistics in that it does not discuss the structure of language internally, but examines the meanings of lingual units that are external. Pragmatics does not simply examine the structure of language, but tries to see the relationship between language and the actions performed by its speakers.

Pragmatics has a very close relationship with speech acts or *speech acts*. In communicating, each speaker uses certain speech or words to the speech partner so that the purpose and purpose can be understood by the speech partner. To convey this intent is mainly

manifested in the form of speech acts. Speech acts are one of the sources of study of pragmatics which refers to the use of language based on context and pragmatics which refers to the use of language based on context and pragmatics is part of linguistic performance. The choice of speech depends on several factors, including in what situation the speech is expressed, what problems it speaks, and others.

Yule (2006: 82) briefly states that speech acts are actions that are displayed through speech. Chaer and Agustina (2004: 50) define speech acts as individual symptoms that are psychological in nature and their survival is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. This speech act focuses more on the meaning or meaning of actions in a speech. Austin (1962) suggests that there are three types of actions that can be realized, namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. Locutionary speech acts are speech acts to express something. This speech act is often referred to as *The Act of Saying Something*. Then illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that contain a specific purpose. In Austin's opinion, an illocutionary speech act is the act of doing something. Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that contain purpose and function or speech. The question asked regarding illocutionary speech acts is "What is speech done for?" and is no longer in the state of "What does speech mean?". Furthermore, the act of perlocutionary speech is called *The Act of Affecting Someone*. Speech spoken by a speaker often has a *perlocutionary force* for those who listen to it or read.

Human speech can be expressed through both oral and written media. In oral media, the party who performs the speech act is the speaker (speaker) and his speech partner (listener), while in written media, the speech is conveyed by the author (speaker) to his speech partner, namely the reader. Tarigan (2015: 32 -- 33) suggests that pragmatics is not only limited to spoken language, but includes written language. Therefore, speech acts can occur in any medium that uses language. In Instagram social media uploads that focus on sharing photos and videos containing captions in the form of writing, speech acts can occur. *Instagram* is a very popular social media today. Instagram was first released on October 6, 2010. Instagram is a photo or video sharing application that allows users to apply digital filters, include captions as desired, and share them to various social networking services (Hening-thurau et al., 2004).

Captions based on KBBI, which is a caption that usually consists of one or several sentences that explain the content and intent of the image. Caption is a term in the form of words to complement a photo uploaded on Instagram or a status containing what someone wants to say in his upload. Tacaption means also the overflow or outpouring of one's heart about what is drawn in the heart and poured in writing. In this case, the author of the caption can perform locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. In addition, from the caption earlier, the account owner who wrote can also get responses from other people or known as comments, so in this case the effect or power of perlocutionary speech acts is very likely to occur.

In accordance with what was stated by Austin (1962), namely all language expressions must be seen as actions (act), then this means that the caption written on Instagram social media uploads also includes an action (act) because there is a use of language outlined in the caption which means there has been a speech act carried out by the author of the caption to readers or

followers of the Instagram account. Basically, Instagram is a social media that accommodates users to express creativity in conveying information through photo uploads and short videos containing captions. The choice of Instagram social media as a media that is used as a source of analysis material is based on the reason, namely the large use of language in the media. Through captions on Instagram, users can provide captions related to photos and videos uploaded. Other Instagram account owners can also comment on photos or videos uploaded by account owners.

One Instagram account that always uses language as a manifestation of language expressions so that it allows speech acts to occur, namely on *@kompascom Instagram* account. This account is an Indonesian online news site . In this study, *@kompascom Instagram* account was chosen . He chose to upload photos or videos on Instagram social media that contain captions with certain purposes. Every purpose contained in a speech is conveyed through a language activity called a speech act. This is interesting to be researched with the aim of knowing the speech acts contained in the caption on the *@kompascom's Instagram* account upload. So, Instagram social media was chosen as the object of research because a speech act can occur in various media, including Instagram media where there is a lot of language use in this case in the form of writing called captions.

The reason researchers chose speech acts in Instagram social media uploads as the title of the study is because research on speech acts is very appropriate to be applied to observe the use of language in this case on *@kompascom Instagram* accounts and one of the language uses that are often found in captions on Instagram. Researchers conducted speech act research in Instagram social media uploads in the hope that it can provide new knowledge that can later help teachers and students in acting well, easy to understand, using language well and correctly in speaking so that what is conveyed is easy to understand, uses language well and correctly in speech so that what is conveyed is easily accepted by speech partners.

The interest of researchers in examining speech acts in Instagram social media posts is because relevant research is still lacking in previous research. Although there are very many research researchers whose main study is speech acts, but research using Instagram social media objects is still very rare. Based on the literature search that has been done, it shows that research on speech acts in Instagram social media has been done, but this does not mean that all aspects studied in speech acts have been thoroughly studied and disclosed. To avoid duplication, researchers searched previous studies. Previous research was conducted by Ayesa from the University of Indonesia with the title "Perlocutionist on Instagram *@Jokowi Social Media: A Pragmatic Review*". The results showed that the most common perlocutionary act found in *@Jokowi Instagram* account was the support response. The thing that distinguishes this study from previous research is that previous studies only limited to perlocutionary speech acts, while in this study it was analyzed according to the categorization proposed by Austin. So, not only perlocutionary speech acts, but researchers also analyze if locutionary speech acts are found, as well as illocutionary speech acts. Therefore, researchers want to research more about speech acts.

Previous research was also conducted by Achmad Fauzan with the title "Analysis of Speech Acts in the Twitter Account of the Chairman of Nationalist Political Parties in Indonesia

in the Period of February – March 2015". The results showed that the most dominant form of locutionary speech acts and illocutionary speech act functions emerged were speech acts, news forms, and assertive functions. The thing that distinguishes this study is the account studied. The accounts studied in this study are on *@kompascom Instagram* accounts . The Instagram media was chosen because this social networking site contains a lot of captions so that there must be the use of language in it that expresses the author's speech act.

The implications of this research in the world of education can be seen in learning, especially writing learning. Through teaching writing skills, students can implement or apply the principles of speech acts in the communication process. In addition, students can convey their points of thought to others properly and correctly. The points of thought must be conveyed clearly, systematically, and coherently so that they can be easily understood by the other party. Students are directed to be able to express information through writing activities.

Armed with an understanding of speech acts from this study, students are expected to be able to write by applying the rules of speech acts well, for example in terms of writing with the aim of stating something, begging, reporting, asking, reprimanding, and others in accordance with the expressions contained in the disclosure of speech acts both locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. The purpose to be achieved in this study is to describe the types, forms and describe the types, forms and forms and intentions of Indonesian speech acts used in Instagram social media uploads *@kompascom*.

Methods

The type of research used is qualitative research. This type of research is chosen by considering that this study records and describes phenomena that are the target of research naturally. That is, researchers tried to record carefully all linguistic phenomena as they are contained in *@kompascom Instagram* social media uploads . Based on this type of research, the study was conducted with the intention of describing speech acts in *@kompascom Instagram* social media uploads . The focus of this study is the use of Indonesian speech acts in Instagram *@kompascom* social media uploads . This study was designed in qualitative description. The characteristic of qualitative descriptive research is a source of data in the form of a *natural setting*.

The source of data in this study is a written source in the form of written language contained in the caption in the upload of the *Instagram* account *@kompascom* both photo and video uploads taken from October 1 to November 30, 2023. The data of this study are all speech acts used in captions (in the form of writing) on Instagram social media *@kompascom* which are locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. Data collection techniques use documentation techniques, reading techniques, listening techniques, tapping techniques, free listening techniques, and recording techniques. This study used the *padan* method as a method to analyze data.

Finding and Discussion

This research began by collecting data, namely in Instagram social media uploads @kompascom. The results of this collection become research data and are then discussed by analyzing them one by one.

The results of this study include the type, form and form and intent of Indonesian speech acts used in Instagram @kompascom social media uploads. For more details, described one by one as follows:

1. Description of Types of Indonesian Speech Acts in Instagram Social Media Posts @kompascom

The types of speech acts Indonesian in Instagram social media posts @kompascom analyzed based on the types of speech acts proposed by Austin (1962). Based on the theory proposed by Austin, speech acts are divided into three types, namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. In this study, all three types of speech acts were found.

2. Description of Indonesian Speech Act Forms in Instagram Social Media Posts @kompascom

The analysis of this section uses the classification proposed by Wijana (1996), Searle (1969), and Leech (1993). Based on the research that has been done, it was found that the form of speech acts, namely the type of locutionary speech acts, consists of the form of statements (declarative), the form of commands (imperative), and the form of questions (interrogative). The type of illocutionary speech act consists of (1) assertive forms of expressing opinions, reporting, and stating; (2) Order directive form; and (3) Expressive form of praise. The type of perlocutionary power produced consists of the form of *encourage*, *irritate*, *amuse*, *get hearer to do*, *inspire*, *impress*, *get hearer to think about*, *relieve tension*), and *attract attention*.

3. Description of the Form and Purpose of Indonesian Speech Acts in Instagram Social Media Uploads @kompascom

a. Locutionary Speech Act

Locutionary speech acts are speech acts whose word meanings match the speech delivered. Locutionary speech acts performed by the author (admin @kompascom) to state something. Based on the results of the study, three forms of locutionary speech acts were found, namely the form of statements, the form of commands, and the form of questions.

Data (1)



The child jockey horse race in Bima will be held even if the Police do not get permission. Earlier, a child jockey died after falling off his horse's back during a training session. (Tuesday, November 14, 2023).

Based on the analysis, data (1) contain types of locutionary speech acts in the form of statements or news. The statement that "A little jockey fell on horseback while participating in a training session", is said by the author solely to inform the reader without a tendency to do something. The author states things as they are without any other desired intent towards the reader.

The caption quote in data (1) is as follows.

The All Indonesia Equestrian Sports Association (Pordasi) of Bima City, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), ensures that it will continue to hold the 2023 Bima Cup Mayor's horse race using child jockeys. This activity will be held even though later the permit that has been submitted does not get a response from the police. "Tomorrow we will still hold the horse race even if there is or is not permission from the police," said the Chairman of the Bima City Pordasi, Sudirman, Tuesday (11/14/2023). Sudirman revealed, this activity will be opened at the racetrack of Sambu Nae Village, Bima City, on Wednesday (11/15/2023). The activity, which received funds from the Bima City Government worth IDR 300 million, was supposed to be held in August 2023. However, due to an incident of a child jockey dying after falling off a horseback while participating in a training session at the Panda Village racecourse, Bima Regency, this activity was later postponed. #PacuanKudaBima #JernihMelihatDunia (November 14, 2023)

b. Illocutionary Speech Act

Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that contain the purpose and function or power of speech. Based on the results of the study, three forms of illocutionary speech acts were found, namely assertive form, directive form, and expressive form.

1) Assertive

The assertive form is a form of illocutionary speech act in which the speaker is bound to the truth of the proposition expressed. Assertive speech acts found in this study have four forms of speech, namely stating, complaining, expressing opinions, and reporting.

Data (2)



Member of Commission I of the House of Representatives from the PDI-P FACTION TB Hasanuddin asked the candidate for TNI Commander, namely the Chief of Army Staff (KSAD) General Agus Subiyanto to remain neutral and not participate in practical politics when officially serving as TNI Commander.

Indexal information:

Produser: Nibras Nada Nailufar

Video Editor: Asri Sevteen N

#DPR #Komisi1DPRRI #KreasiKompascom #JernihMelihatDunia (Wednesday, November 8, 2023)

Data (2) is an assertive form of reporting. As for what was reported, General *Agus Subiyanto remained neutral and did not participate in politics*. The caption on data (2) actually contains another purpose that the Instagram admin @kompascom as a writer wants to convey to readers. So, in data (2) there is an illocutionary speech act because the author does not just report but expects something. As for the purpose of illocutionary speech acts in data (2), the author expects and instructs readers to *remain neutral and not participate in politics*. Although in the caption there is no word indicating command, but if analyzed, the caption on data (2) expects action from the reader that is neutral political atmosphere.

2) Directive

The directive illocutionary speech act in this study has one form of speech, namely ordering. An indicator of the form of the ordering directive is giving a message (advice, hint). Based on the results of the analysis, the following is the form of illocutionary speech in the form of ordering directives:

Data (3)



At the event, Didiet Maulana expressed his appreciation for the Indonesian batik sellers who have successfully spread their wings to the global market. Not only that, Dini Prihastiti also shared his success story with shopee in expanding his business to domestic and foreign markets. (Thursday, October 5, 2023)

The caption quote in data (3) is as follows.

In celebration of the 2023 National Batik Day week, Shopee held an event titled "Today's Batik Story", which was attended by Indonesia's famous fashion designer, Didiet Maulana, together with a modern local batik producer from Bandung, Dini Prihastiti. Didiet Maulana, expressed his appreciation for Indonesian batik sellers who are increasingly expanding their business to the global market through digital platforms such as Shopee. "It's very proud to see our batik products can be known to Taiwan! With the increasing number of local MSME activists who export through ecommerce, one of which is like Shopee, certainly plays a big role in making batik an important element in fashion trends in the global scope." Dini Prihastiti, owner of Damakara, a brand from Bandung shared his success story with Shopee which has captivated domestic and foreign markets, namely Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan for its current batik business. #Kilas (October 5, 2023)

Based on the results of the analysis, the caption on data (3) is a form of ordering directive. The author advises readers in writing not to miss the *celebration of the 2023 National Batik Day week*. Although the caption has an implied intention, namely inviting readers to come to the *celebration of the 2023 National Batik Day week, Shopee held an event titled "Today's Batik Story"*.

3) Expressive

An expressive form of illocutionary speech act is a form of illocutionary speech act that serves to express or express the speaker's psychological attitude towards the circumstances implied in the illocution. Expressive illocutionary speech acts in this study have one form of speech, namely praise is giving birth to admiration and appreciation for something. Based on the results of the analysis, the following forms of illocutionary speech acts expressive forms of praise:

Data (4)



Unesa graduated with the highest GPA of 3.98 at the age of 77.
 (Wednesday, October 11, 2023)

The caption citation in data (4) is as follows.

At the 108th graduation held by Surabaya State University (Unesa), Tuesday, October 10, 2023, Windiyati Nugroho succeeded in becoming the best graduate of the S3 Educational Technology study program who graduated with a GPA of 3.98. Windiyati Nugroho won the title at the age of 77. Windiyati Nugroho's academic score was obtained through her struggle and consistency during her doctoral education at the Faculty of Education (FIP). In the graduation ceremony, Windiyati received two awards at once, namely as the best graduate with the highest academic score and the oldest graduate. "I was surprised, it turned out that my grades were the highest than the others. A special opportunity given by God to me," explained Windiyati Nugroho as quoted from the Unesa page. ° #Inspiratif #Unesa #JernihMelihatDunia (Wednesday, October 11, 2023)

Based on the results of the analysis of captions on data (4) is a form of expressive praise. Linguistic tools that mark expressive forms praised, namely on 'Tuesday, October 10, 2023, Windiyati Nugroho succeeded in becoming the best graduate of the S3 Educational Technology study program who graduated with a GPA of 3.98. Windiyati Nugroho won the title at the age of 77. Based on the results of the analysis of illocutionary speech acts from data (4), the caption contains the intention, namely that the author actually wants the reader to be enthusiastic about studying up to the third degree (Doctorate) even though the age is no longer young, it can be the initial knowledge possessed by the reader so that it can attract readers to be enthusiastic about studying studies up to Doctorate.

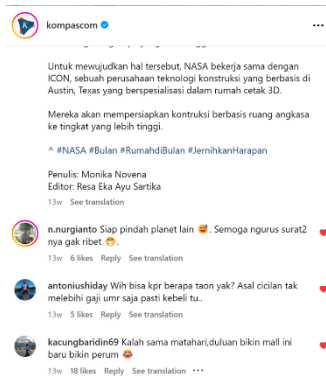
c. Perlocutionary Speech Act (Perlocution)

Perlocutionary power is the result or effect of speech on the reader. In the effect of speech on readers. In this study, perlocutionary power arises due to illocutionary speech acts. As stated by Mitchell Green that *characteristic effect of illocutions are perlocutionary acts*. That is, that the characteristic form effect of illocutions is the act of perlocution or perlocutionary power obtained from illocutionary speech acts. The types of perlocutionary

speech acts produced consist of *encourage*, *irritate*, *amuse*, *get hearer to do*, *inspire*, *impress*, *get hearer to think about*, *relieve tension*, and *attract attention (attract attention)*.

Data (5)

Sourced from reader comments:



@n.nurgianto *Ready to move another planet. Hopefully the letters will not be complicated.*

@antoniushiday *How many mortgages can I get taon yak? As long as the installments do not exceed the salary of the umr, it must be too much...*

@kacungbaridin69 *Lost to the sun, first make this mall just make a public*

Comments on data (5) are the power or effect of captions in the form of illocutionary speech acts.



Nasa will build a house on the Moon in 2040. (Friday, October 6, 2023)

The caption citation in data (5) is as follows.

The United States Space Agency (NASA) has big plans for the Moon. NASA isn't just planning to send humans back to the Moon for the first time in 50 years. They also have plans to build a house on the Moon by 2040. This is certainly a huge leap forward when compared to the mission of sending humans back to the surface of the Moon this decade. But things must be prepared quickly if NASA is to realize the plan. Quoting BGR, Thursday (5/10/2023) the manufacture of houses on the Moon is planned to use lunar dust. The Moon dust was to make concrete that could be used by 3D printers to realize the creation of a house on the Moon. But NASA has stopped at nothing to put a home on Earth's satellite. The space agency also wants

the house to be safe enough for civilians who will live there. To make this happen, NASA is working with ICON, a construction technology company based in Austin, Texas that specializes in 3D printed homes. They will prepare space-based construction to a higher level.
^ #NASA #Bulan #RumahdiBulan #JernihkanHarapan

Author: Monika Novena

Editor: Resa Eka Bear Sartika (Jumat, October 6, 2023)

The act of perlocution, the form of get hearer to do (making speech partners do something) is characterized by the effect caused by the author. The effect makes the reader do something after reading the caption. This can be seen from the comments or responses of readers from the account @n.nurgianto *Ready to move another planet. Hopefully the letters will not be complicated.* The speech in the caption is able to have an effect on the reader so that the reader immediately responds to buying a house on the Moon in 2040. The act of moving another planet is done by the reader after reading a caption containing illocutionary speech acts. Thus, the caption is able to produce a perlocutionary effect of the form of *get hearer to do* or make the reader do something.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion, there are types of speech acts, there are types of locution, illocution, and perlocutionary speech acts in social media uploads on @kompascom Instagram account. Thus, these results are in line with the classification of speech acts proposed by Austin (1962). The type of locutionary speech act consists of the form of statements (declarative), the form of commands (imperative), and the form of questions (interrogative). The illocutionary type of speech act consists of (1) assertive forms of expressing opinions, reporting, and stating, (2) directive forms of ordering, and (3) expressive forms of praise. In the type of speech act perlocution, the resulting consists of the form of encourage, irritate, *amuse*, get hearer to do, *inspire*, impress, *make speech partner* think about, *relieve to think about*), *relieve tension*, and attract *attention*. The form of Indonesian speech act in @kompascom Instagram social media upload, which is in the form of writing. The purpose or meaning of speech acts, namely the meaning of speech delivered by the author who intends to influence, invite, do something, tell or explain something, expect attention, stimulate, forbid, praise, criticize, appreciate, and as a form of channeling complaints.

Based on the research that has been done, researchers suggest that these results become information material and can be a reference in communicating by applying the principles of speech acts. Researchers strongly recommend to future researchers to better identify problems related to other things that have not been discussed in this study so that they can further develop research on the discussion to be more diverse and varied.

References

- A.R., Syamsuddin. 1992. *Discourse Studies: Theories of Teaching Analysis*. Bandung: Mimbar Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni FPBS IKIP.
- Alwasilah, A. Chaedar. 1993. *Linguistics: An Introduction*. Bandung: Space.
- Arundale, Robert B. 2013. Conceptualizing 'Interaction' in Interpersonal Pragmatics: Implications for Understanding and Research. *Journal of Pragmatic*, (Online), Vol.58, No.2. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378216613000623>, Diakses 8 Desember 2023).
- Austin, J.L. 1962. *How to Do Things with Words*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Ayasa. 2016. Perlocutions on Instagram @jokowi: A Pragmatic Review. Depok: University of Indonesia.
- Chaer, Abdul &; Leoni Agustina. 1995. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Chaer, Abdul &; Leoni Agustina. 2004. *Sociolinguistics: An Early Introduction*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Denzin, N. K. & Lincoln, Y. S. 2009. *Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Fauzan, Achmad. 2016. Analysis of Speech Acts on Twitter Accounts of Nationalist Political Party Leaders in Indonesia in the Period of February-March 2015. *Journal of Indonesian Language and Literature UNY*, (Online), Vol.5, No.2. <http://journal.student.uny.ac.id/ojs/index.php/bsi/article/download/1534/2675>, Retrieved 13 December 2023)
- Gaines, R. N. 1979. Doing by Saying: Toward a Theory of Perlocution. *Quarterly Journal of Speech*. (Online), Vol. 65, No. 2.
- Gu, Yueguo. 1993. The Impasse of Perlocution. *Journal of Pragmatics*. (Online), Vol.20, No.5. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/037821669390038Q>, Diakses 13 Desember 2023).
- Green, Mitchell. 2014. *Speech Acts*. *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, (Online), (<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/speech-acts/>, Diakses 15 Desember 2023)
- Hennig-Thurau., et al. 2004. Electronic Word-of-Mouth Via Consumer-Opinion Platforms: What Motive Consumers to Articulate Themselves On the Internet. *Journal of Interactive Marketing*, 18 (1), 38-52.
- Hymes, Dell. 1947. *Foundations in Sociolinguistics; An Ethnographic Approach*. Philadelphia. The University of Pennsylvania.
- Jufri. 2007. *Research Methods of Language, Literature, and Culture*. Makassar: Makassar State University.
- Kempson, Ruth. M. 1977. *Semantic Theory*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Khairiyah, Nurul. 2015. *Analysis of Illocutionary Speech Acts of Jambi Local Television Advertising Discourse*. Jambi: FKIP Jambi University.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2008. *Linguistic Dictionary. Fourth Edition*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Kurnia, Desi. 2018. *Analysis of Locution, Illocution, and Perlocutionary Speech Acts in Tweets or Memes on Social Media*, (Online), (<https://www.kompasiana.com/ndes12/5b1cb25516835f4b4e19ebf2/analisis-tindak-tutur-lokusi-ilokusi-dan-perlokusi-dalam-cuitan-atau-meme-di-media-sosial?page=all>, accessed December 16, 2023)
- Leech, Geoffrey. 2011. *Pragmatic Principles (Translation of M.D.D. Oka)*. Jakarta: UI Press.
- Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Mahsun. 2005. *Language Research Methods*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Meirling, Andi. 2017. *Directive and Expressive Speech Act of Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok) in Political Interviews: A Pragmatic Review*. Thesis. Unpublished. Makassar: Hasanuddin University Postgraduate.
- Miles, M.B, Huberman, A.M, & Saldana, J. 2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook, Edition 3*. USA: Sage Publications. Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi, UI-Press.
- Moleong, Lexy J. 2013. *Qualitative Research Methods. Revised Edition*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Montminy, Martin. 2010. Context and Communication: A Defense of Intentionalism. *Journal of Pragmatic*, (Online), Vol. 42, No. 11. (<http://sci-hub.tw/10.1016/j.pragma.2010.06.010>, Diakses 14 Desember 2023).
- Nababan, P. W. J. 1987. *Pragmatic Science: Its Theory and Application*. Jakarta: Ministry of Education and Culture Directorate General of Higher Education Education Education Institution Development Project.
- Nasution. 2003. *Qualitative Naturalistic Research Methods*. Bandung: Tarsito.
- O'Driscoll, Jim. 2013. The Role of Language in Interpersonal Pragmatics. *Journal of Pragmatic*, (Online), Vol. 58, No. 18.
- Octavian. 2006. *Cross-Language Discourse Analysis*. Padang: Andalas University Press.
- Puriyanto, Sigit. 2014. *Study of Speech Acts in the Discourse of the Reader Letter Rubric of Kompas Newspaper January 2014 Edition*. Surakarta: University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta
- Rahardi, Kunjana. 2005. *Pragmatics: Politeness Language Imperatives Language Imperatives. Indonesian*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Richards, Jack C. & Richard W. Schmidt, ed. 1983. *Language and Communication*. London & New York: Longman.
- Richards, dkk. 1985. *Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics*. UK: Longman. Group Ltd.
- Rohmadi, Muhammad. 2017. *Pragmatics: Theory and Analysis (Fourth Printing)*. Surakarta: Yuma Library.
- Searle, John R., 1969. *Speech Acts. An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, John R. 1976. *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts. Language In Society*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sobur, Alex. 2009. *Media Text Analysis*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Subroto, Edi. 2007. *Introduction to Structural Linguistic Research Methods*. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret Press.
- Subyakto N, Sri Utari. 1988. *Language Teaching Methodology*. Jakarta: PPLPTK.
- Sudaryanto. 1993. *Language Analysis Methods and Techniques: Introduction to Linguistic Cultural Vehicle Research*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Sugono, Dedi. 1994. *Speak Indonesian Correctly*. Jakarta: Puspa Swara.
- Sumarsono. 2017. *Sociolinguistics*. Yogyakarta: Student Library.
- Suyono. 1990. *Pragmatic Policies- Policy and Teaching*. Unfortunate: Asih Asah Asuh Foundation (YA3 Malang).
- Tarigan, Henry Thunder. 2015. *Pragmatic Teaching (Revised Edition)*. Bandung: Space.
- Van Dijk, Teun A. 1977. *Text and Conext (Explorations in the Semantics and. Pragmatics of Discourse)*. New York: Longman London and New York.

- Wahid, Ikram. 2017. *Analysis of Speech Acts in Discussion Activities on Speaking Learning of Cokroaminoto Palopo University Students*. Thesis. Unpublished. Makassar: Makassar State University Postgraduate Program.
- Wijana, I Dewa. 1996. *Pragmatic Basics*. Yogyakarta: Andi Offset.
- Yule, George. 2006. *Pragmatic (Translation Edition by Indah Dawn Wahyuni)*. Yogyakarta: Student Library.
- Zarella, Dan. 2010. *The Social Media Marketing Book*. Jakarta: PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta Anggota IKAPI.