

Assertive Speech Acts in the Second Debate Event for Vice Presidential Candidates of the Republic of Indonesia 2024

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Abstract-This research aims to describe and analyze assertive speech acts in the debate event for the second candidate for Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia 2024. The method used in this research is a content analysis method with a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach is an approach that examines scientific objects in the form of narrative texts, while the content analysis method is a method that involves an in-depth discussion of the content of written information. The data source for this research is the *KPU RI* YouTube channel which is currently hotly discussed and watched by the wider community. The data collection techniques used in this research are observation techniques, note techniques, and documentation techniques. In this research the author found 43 assertive speech acts, consisting of 26 speech acts of informing, 6 speech acts of suggesting, 5 speech acts of stating, 1 speech act of reporting, 3 speech acts of complaining, 1 speech act of demanding and 1 speech act of disappointing. Based on the utterances spoken, the speech act with the most is the speech act of telling as many as 26 utterances because this speech act contains information that one wants to give to the interlocutor and the general public, while the utterances with the fewest are the speech act of reporting, the speech act of demanding and the speech act of jealousy each with 1 statement. So, it can be said that an assertive speech act is a speech act that binds the speaker to the truth of what is being said, therefore the speaker should pay attention to his speech when speaking, especially to the general public.

Keywords: Assertiveness Speech Acts, Vice-presidential Debate, Indonesia 2024.

I. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures whose every activity requires communication between one another. Language is one component that everyone must pay attention to when communicating. The more we interact with society, the more knowledge we gain. This is in line with the opinion of Chaer (2010) who says that language is a communication tool used by speakers to interact in society. Language is a

communication tool that people use to convey information, exchange opinions, discuss and so on (Indri, 2009). Every utterance uttered by the perpetrator of a language act has meaning and the listener must understand this meaning so that communication can be said to be effective. The similarity of meaning between the speaker and the person asked for speech really depends on the context of the speech. Understanding the meaning in a speech is a study in pragmatics,

because pragmatics examines the relationship between language and the context within it. This is in line with the opinion of Akhyaruddin (2018) who says that pragmatics is a science that studies the relationship between language and the context that underlies language understanding and studying the meaning of utterances. Pragmatics is a science that studies meaning in relation to situations in Yuliana's speech (Tantra, 2022).

Speech acts are one of the studies in pragmatics where every communication carried out requires speech. The science of pragmatics also examines the meaning of utterances and the function of these utterances, for what purposes utterances are made and carried out (Sagita, 2019). Speech acts are included in the actions that a person gives when giving a speech. Speech is given so that the speech partner can carry out an action from the speech given by the speaker so that someone can do something according to the purpose of speaking. This is in line with the opinion of Fitriani (2023) who says that a speech act is an utterance delivered by someone that is psychological in nature and can be seen from the meaning of the speech act. Yule in Murti (2018) says that speech acts are actions displayed through speech. In pragmatic studies, speech acts are classified into three parts, namely, locution, illocution and perlocution (Indri, 2009). Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that are used to do something with a specific purpose and function (Wahyuni, 2018). Meanwhile, according to Leech in Akbar (2018), an illocutionary speech act is an action that says something.

Illocutionary speech acts are divided into several parts, one of which is assertive speech acts. Assertive speech acts are speech that involves the speaker in the truth of the proposition expressed by the speaker (Tarigan, 2009). Assertive speech acts can also be said to be actions expressed psychologically and utterances that bind them to the truth of what the speaker says (Hartati, 2018). Arrogant speech acts are classified into several parts including stating, informing, suggesting, boasting, complaining, demanding and reporting (Tarigan, 2009).

Currently, many social media are used by people to search for information, one of which is YouTube. YouTube is a very popular social network and is often used by the wider community, both children, teenagers and adults. The debate event between the two vice presidential candidates of the Republic of Indonesia is one of the events that is currently

hotly discussed and widely watched by the wider public because this event is only held once every 5 years. This program displays the vision and mission, arguments and opinions of each presidential vice candidate. It is the speech of each presidential vice candidate that influences the public's views and perceptions in choosing the president. Assertive speech acts are speech acts that bind someone to the truth said by the speaker. In the debate between the two vice presidential candidates, there were many assertive speech acts, one of which was the speech act of informing.

The speech act of informing is a speech act that reveals news or information for other people to know. During the debate between the two vice presidential candidates in the first session, the moderator asked about cyber security and what the candidates' future plans were. One of the comments conveyed by the speaker (Gibran) regarding this matter was "Maybe we also have to be careful apart from borrowing and online gambling. We also have to be careful about data theft, for that we have to strengthen our cyber security or cyber defense." This utterance is included in the assertive speech act of informing because the utterance provides information to the interlocutor that not only online lending and gambling are a dangerous threat today but data theft is also a dangerous threat, therefore we must strengthen our electronic defenses so that no data theft occurs. Based on this explanation, researchers are interested in researching this research because this event contains a lot of assertive speech which binds the speaker to the truth conveyed by the speaker. Therefore, the author took the title "Assertive Speech Acts in the Second Debate of the 2024 Vice Presidential Candidates" to describe and analyze the assertive speech acts of each presidential vice candidate.

Furthermore, similar research on assertive speech acts was carried out by Setiawaty (2018) entitled "Assertive Speech Acts in the Mega versus SBY Return Episode" which used Leech's theory. In this study, researchers identified 8 assertive speech acts, namely reporting, informing, questioning, indicating, mentioning, urging, predicting, strengthening, and so on. In this study, researchers found 21 assertive speech acts consisting of the speech acts of informing, guessing or predicting, suggesting, complaining, questioning, demanding and boasting. This research focuses on the function and types of speech.

Furthermore, research conducted by Yanti

(2022) regarding assertive speech acts with the title "Assertive Speech Acts in David Brendi's Videos on the Gadgetin YouTube Channel." In this study, the researcher used 6 assertive speech acts, namely the speech acts of informing something, explaining, stating, suggesting, showing and telling. In this research, the author not only discusses types of assertive speech acts, but the author also discusses the modes contained in assertive speech acts which are divided into indicative, optative, imperative, obligative, desiderative and interrogative.

Furthermore, research was conducted by Huda (2022) with the title "Assertive Speech Acts in Nadiem Makarim's Speech at the 2020 Singapore Summit." Which uses the Yule and Austin theory. In this study, researchers divided assertive speech acts into 12 parts, namely stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, demanding, admitting, showing, reporting, testifying, mentioning, and speculating. In this study, researchers found 139 speech acts consisting of the speech acts of stating, claiming, reporting, reminding and suggesting. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods.

The research that researchers studied is different from previous research. This research previously presented political figures and YouTubers as research objects. The novelty of this research is that this research is rarely studied by other people and the object that the researchers study is the person who will change and shape Indonesia for the better if he is elected vice president. Meanwhile, the data that the researchers studied was obtained from the speech of each presidential vice candidate in expressing their respective opinions and views regarding a matter or problem.

II. METHODS

The research used is qualitative research using content analysis methods. Qualitative research is research used to examine the condition of scientific objects where the researcher is the key instrument of the research in Moleong (Nasution, 2023). Sugioyono in (Cindyawati (2022) said that the objects used in qualitative research are narrative data, not numbers. Content analysis is a method that involves an in-depth discussion of the content of written or printed information and mass media (Taufan, 2019). Based on the research, the researcher wants to examine the qualitative approach and content analysis method because

the researcher examines the utterances delivered by speakers that are narrative or written, not numbers.

The data used in this research is in the form of speech containing assertive speech acts in the Second Debate Event for the 2024 Vice Presidential Candidates of the Republic of Indonesia which was broadcast on December 22 2023. At this event, each presidential vice candidate used many assertive speech acts in conveying their responses and opinions regarding an ongoing problem. The data source for this research is the *KPU RI* YouTube channel with a duration of 2 hours 48 minutes 52 seconds. Data collection techniques in this research are note-taking techniques, listening techniques, and documentation techniques. The note-taking technique is a technique used to record the results of the speech at the debate between the two vice presidential candidates so that the results obtained from watching the video can record several forms of speech that are in accordance with the research. Furthermore, the listening technique is a technique for providing data that is carried out by listening to the speech produced (Hasanah, 2024). In this listening technique, researchers obtained data by tapping into the presidential vice candidate's speech usage in the debate. In this technique, the researcher listened to the utterances made by each presidential vice candidate one by one and marked the utterances which included assertive speech acts. The technique used by researchers to mark the assertive speech acts of each presidential vice candidate is by marking W (time of speech) and S (session of speech delivered). Documentation techniques are techniques used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, written numbers, documents obtained by (Hasanah, 2024). In this research, the documentation techniques obtained were in the form of dialogue at the "Second Debate for Vice Presidential Candidates of the Republic of Indonesia 2024" which was held on the *KPU RI* YouTube channel with a duration of 2.48 minutes which was downloaded on February 11 2024. This research examines assertive speech acts contained in the speech issued by each presidential vice candidate which can be accessed freely via the YouTube application.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assertive speech acts are speech that involves the speaker in the truth of the proposition expressed by the speaker. Assertive

speech acts are divided into several parts, including assertive speech acts of stating, assertive speech acts of telling, assertive speech acts of boasting, assertive speech acts of complaining, assertive speech acts of demanding and assertive speech acts of reporting (Tarigan, 2009). The data obtained by researchers in the second vice presidential debate was 43 data which was divided into 26 speech acts of informing, 6 speech acts of suggesting, 5 speech acts of stating, 1 speech act of reporting, 3 speech acts of complaining, 1 speech act of demanding and 1 speech act of said proudly.

Assertive Speech Acts Tell

Context: The moderator asked about the development costs that will be used by each presidential vice candidate pair, whereas only one third of the *APBN* budget can be used. Therefore, the moderator asked each presidential vice candidate which priority was infrastructure development, developing the quality of human resources or the people's economy.

Gibran: "Not everything has to use the *APBN*, for example *IKN*, many people fail to understand that not 100% of *IKN* development uses the *APBN*, only 20% of which is used is investment from the private sector and investment from abroad. This is what many people fail to understand" (1) (M.01: 09:35/S.3)

Based on data, 1 utterance includes the assertive speech act of telling. This assertive speech act of informing can be seen from the speech delivered by the speaker. In this speech, the speaker (Gibran) wants to inform his speech partner (moderator) and at the same time answer questions asked by his speech partner that not all development uses *APBN* funds. Gibran also wants to inform the public that one of the developments that does not all use the *APBN* is *IKN*. So, data 1 is said to be an assertive speech act of informing because the speaker provides information to the speech partner (moderator) and the wider community about something. This is in line with the opinion of Safriani (2018), Widyawati (2020) who say that the speech act of informing is a speech act that aims to provide information that the speaker has to the speech partner.

Context: Muhaimin said that land ownership is only owned by a few people or powerful people who get this and this is what causes uneven

economic growth in Indonesia. Regarding this matter, Muhaimin asked and asked for Mahfud's opinion about this matter and how to realize social justice through equal distribution of land ownership.

Mahfud: "Cak Imin, the discussion has been around for a long time since Bung Karno first issued the land redistribution land reform law, which until now has not worked even though the law is still in effect. Why? "I say this again to the authorities, to our discipline, to our law enforcement, that is the real problem." (2) (M.02:24:05/S.11)

Based on the data, these 2 utterances include the assertive speech act of telling. This assertive speech act of informing can be seen from the speech delivered by the speaker. In this speech, the speaker (Mahfud) wants to inform his speech partner (Muhaimin) that this problem is an old problem. The speaker (Mahfud) also said that a law had been passed regarding land ownership during Bung Karno's time, but until now the law is not in effect even though it is still in force and the speaker (Mahfud) also said that this law is not being implemented due to a lack of discipline. officials and law enforcement regarding this matter. So, data 2 is said to be an assertive speech act of informing because the speaker (Mahfud) provides information to the speech partner (Muhaimin). This problem is a problem that has been around for a long time and has laws in place and the key to this problem is law enforcement officers and enforcers who are not disciplined or do not carry out his task. This is in line with the opinion of Safriani (2018), Widyawati (2020) who say that the speech act of informing is a speech act that aims to provide information that the speaker has to the speech partner.

Assertive Speech Acts Suggest

Context: In this session Muhaimin responded to the answers given by Mahfud regarding technological problems in the development of MSMEs in Indonesia and provided suggestions regarding the problems contained therein.

Muhaimin: Secondly, helping marketing for the sustainability of MSMEs facing very tight competition. On the other hand, we also need our technological capacity, so that we can be more helpful, as the speed of the internet currently available in our society is still very low. (3) (M.56:46/S.1)

Based on the data, these 3 utterances include the assertive speech act of suggesting. The assertive speech act of suggesting is a speech act that is used to give an opinion or suggestion to someone about a problem that is currently occurring. In this speech, the speaker (Muhaimin) gives an opinion or suggestion to the speech partner (Mahfud) regarding the problem that occurs, namely the technology problem that exists in MSMEs. The statement above is also reinforced by the sentence "so that we can be more helpful" which explains that we must be able to help our MSMEs in facing external competition, both domestically and abroad, by improving technology, especially internet speed. So, data 3 can be said to be an assertive speech act suggesting because the speaker (Muhaimin) gives an opinion or suggestion to the speech partner (Mahfud) regarding the problems that exist in MSMEs. This is in line with the opinion of Apriansah (2020) who states that the speech act of suggesting is speech that is used to provide information in the form of suggestions or opinions to the speech partner. This suggestion speech is also used so that the interlocutor can follow the advice given regarding a problem being faced (Fitriani, 2023).

Context: In this session, Gibran responded and gave advice regarding problems in urban areas where almost 50% of Indonesia's population lives in cities, so there are many problems there. Gibran also responded to Muhaimin's statement regarding wanting to create 40 cities at the level of Jakarta but not agreeing with the development of *IKN*.

Gibran: "Gus Muhaimin is a bit strange, he wants to build a city at the level of Jakarta but he doesn't agree with *IKN*, but please come on, that's okay. What's clear is that for urban problems we have to work on public transportation, we make sure this public transportation is safe and comfortable, especially for elderly people with disabilities, and children, then we ensure that this public transportation is digitized." (4) (M.01:27:05/S.4)

Based on the data, these 4 utterances include the assertive speech act of suggesting. The assertive speech act of suggesting is a speech act that is used to give an opinion or suggestion to someone about a problem that is currently occurring. In this speech, the speaker (Gibran) gives an opinion or suggestion to his speech partner (Muhaimin) regarding problems in the

city. The statement above is also reinforced by the sentence "for urban problems we have to work on public transportation, we make sure this public transportation is safe and comfortable..." which explains that for urban problems we have to prioritize transportation in the city so that the people there feel safe and comfortable because transportation is the main component in any activity, whatever it is. So, data 4 can be said to be an assertive speech act that suggests because the speaker (Gibran) gives an opinion or suggestion to the speech partner (Muhaimin) regarding problems in the city. This is in line with the opinion of Apriansah (2020) who states that the speech act of suggesting is speech that is used to provide information in the form of suggestions or opinions to the speech partner. This suggestion speech is also used so that the interlocutor can follow the advice given regarding a problem being faced (Fitriani, 2023).

The Assertive Speech Act of Declaring

Context: In this session the moderator asked each candidate pair how to increase investment for medium businesses and encourage small businesses to grow and Muhaimin responded to this.

Muhaimin: "Investment is one of the most important things for our economic growth and investment will not come to our homeland if we don't build a trans of international trust, domestic trust, with what? "With legal certainty and maintaining the stability of businesses developing in our society." (5) (M.01:01:39/S.2).

Based on the data, these 5 utterances include the assertive speech act of stating. We can see this from the sentence conveyed by the speaker and is reinforced by the sentence "investment is one of the most important things for our economic growth and investment will not come to our homeland if we do not build a trans of international trust." In this speech, the speaker explains that to invest in a company or country, we have to build trust in that country so that they can trust us to do something. There are several ways we can do this, namely by maintaining business stability and so on. In this case, the speaker expresses his thoughts according to what he has seen and experienced so far, and states the truth of his statement. This is in line with the opinion of Sunarti (2017) who states that the speech act of expressing is a speech or expression made by someone to another person which is in

accordance with the thoughts and contents of the heart regarding a problem seen and felt by the speech partner. In conveying speech, the speaker and speech partner must have the same knowledge regarding the problem (Fitriani, 2023).

Context: In this session the moderator invited each candidate pair to ask other candidate pairs questions. In this session, Muhaimin asked Mahfud about state income, one of which was land ownership

Muhaimin: "Pak Mahfud, I respect this state's income, one of which is from large land ownership, lots of excessive land ownership, accumulation of wealth in only a few people and it has always been a topic that has never been resolved until today, high economic growth is only enjoyed by a handful of people. because access to ownership is also limited, equal distribution becomes a meaningless word" (6) (M.02:22:58/S.11)

Based on the data, these 6 utterances include assertive speech acts. We can see this from the sentence conveyed by the speaker and reinforced by the sentence "One of the reasons for this country's income is from large land ownership, lots of land ownership is excessive, accumulation of wealth is only in the hands of a few people and has always been a topic that has never been resolved until today. A high economy is only enjoyed by a handful of people because access to ownership is also limited." The speaker explained that Indonesia is a country that has large areas of land and its economic income is land. However, unfortunately this land ownership is only controlled by a handful or people who have power, the small people do not get this. Therefore, until now economic equality has become unstable and meaningless. In this case, the speaker expresses his thoughts according to what he has seen and experienced so far, and states the truth of his statement. So this speech can be said to be an assertive speech act because this problem actually occurred and was felt by the speaker. This is in line with the opinion of Sunarti (2017) who states that the speech act of expressing is a speech or expression made by someone to another person which is in accordance with the thoughts and contents of the heart regarding a problem seen and felt by the speaker. In presenting speech, the speaker and speech partner must have the same knowledge on

the issue (Fitriani, 2023).

Assertive Speech Act of Reporting

Context: In this session the candidate pairs discussed MSMEs. Mahfud reported his findings regarding the problems found in MSMEs.

Mahfud: "Well, that's what I often get reports from various places, asking for permits, for example for MSMEs for MSMEs, for example, how many 40 tables are needed, Sir, to get an MSME permit." (7) (M.01:05:49/S.2)

Based on the data, these 7 utterances include the assertive speech act of reporting. We can see this from the sentences delivered by speakers who discuss an incident chronologically regarding problems that occur in MSMEs. This speech act is also strengthened by the word "report" so that this speech act can be said to be an assertive reporting speech act. This is in line with Rahardi's opinion in Tiara Noviyanti (2023) who says that the function of reporting speech is speech that contains information that is used to tell something with the aim of reporting.

Assertive Speech Act Complaining

Context: In this session Mahfud asked Muhaimin about his vision and mission, one of which is the economic growth target in Indonesia which is only 5.5% to 6.5%.

Muhaimin: "The target of 5.5% to 6% is based on calculations. If we are not too realistic, we are worried that we will end up having more foreign debt, too much foreign debt will result in a burden not only for today's government but also for our future children. experienced a lot of long debt burdens" (8) (M.01:59:44/S.8)

Based on the data, these 8 utterances include the assertive speech act of complaining. We can see this from the speech conveyed by the speaker and reinforced by the sentence "if we are not too realistic we are worried that we will end up having more foreign debt, too much foreign debt will result in a burden not only for today's government but also for our future children." The speaker complained that if we push too hard on the economic growth target of up to 6%, there are fears that it will increase foreign debt, from what we know, Indonesia's foreign debt has already piled up and will become a burden on the country and its children and grandchildren. In this case, the speaker expresses his complaint if he

continues to insist on high economic growth. This is in line with the opinion of (Sunarti (2017) who says that the speech act of complaining is a speech or expression that someone makes to someone about something that is difficult or difficult to do. Complaining speech also says that it is difficult because of suffering, pain, disappointment and so on (Fitriani, 2023).

Context: In this session, each candidate pair discussed how to optimize agreements to increase export activities abroad. In this session Mahfud expressed his complaints and disappointment towards Indonesian diplomats.

Mahfud: "This is a matter of diplomacy. Diplomacy is normative. In fact, brothers and sisters, regarding diplomacy, I think the current system of recruiting diplomats should be reviewed first. "In the past, our diplomats were good, yes, now sometimes there are deposits from parties, if they haven't been from the party, they haven't entered it, it hasn't been ratified in the DPR, this party hasn't entered it, it's already on duty, it's not clear, I don't understand, I don't have an understanding of the basics of diplomacy" (9) (M.01:43:31/S.6)

Based on the data, these 9 utterances include the assertive speech act of complaining. We can see this from the speech conveyed by the speaker and reinforced by the sentence "In the past, our diplomats were good, yes, now sometimes there are deposits from the party, if they haven't been from the party, they haven't entered, it hasn't been ratified in the DPR, this party hasn't entered yet, has it served or not?" "It's clear that you don't understand or have no understanding of the basics of diplomacy." From this speech, the speaker complains that many diplomats today do not understand the basics of diplomacy, they are just joining as diplomats differently from previous diplomats, therefore the speaker hopes that the selection of diplomat members should be reviewed. In this case, the speaker expresses his complaint about the selection of diplomats currently in office, especially when they are entrusted by each party without them knowing what their duties are. This is in line with the opinion of Sunarti (2017) who says that the speech act of complaining is a speech or expression that someone makes to someone about something that is difficult or difficult to do. Complaining speech also says that it is difficult because of suffering, pain,

disappointment and so on (Fitriani, 2023).

Assertive Speech Acts are Demanding

Context: In this session Gibran asked Mahfud how to make regulations for capture and storage?

Mahfud: "So it's like this, Mr. Gibran, in legal science, for example, I ask you now, how do you make national regulations? You definitely don't know, answer now, try it, if you definitely don't know, because the law is necessary, the problem is first, what you want to make, then make an academic text" (10) (M.01:56:37/S.7)

Based on the data, these 10 utterances include assertive demanding speech acts. We can see this from the sentence delivered by the speaker which is reinforced with the sentence "for example, I will ask you now how to make national regulations. You definitely don't know, answer now Sis, try it if you definitely don't know". From the quoted sentence, the speaker demands that Gibran explain how to make national regulations right away. So we can say that demanding speech is speech that asks someone to do something right away. This is in line with the opinion of Fitriani (2023) who states that the speech act of demanding is a speech or expression that a person makes to a speech partner in a harsh manner so that their desires are fulfilled.

Assertive Speech Acts of Proud

Context: In this session Muhaimin expressed his admiration for Gibran for everything he had achieved, both becoming mayor and getting successful projects built in Solo

Muhaimin: "Pak Gibran has succeeded in becoming Mayor and a successful businessman. In fact, the various projects that have been successfully built in Solo are achievements, but we want these achievements to be passed on to others" (11) (M.02:03:50/S.9)

Based on the data, these 11 utterances include the assertive speech act of boasting. We can see this from the speech conveyed by the speaker, where the speaker praises Gibran for his achievements in doing something. So, we can say that a proud speech is a speech praising someone's achievement or achievements in doing something. This is in line with the opinion of Fitriani (2023) who says that a proud speech act is a speech or expression that a person makes to a

speech partner that contains praise.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, the researchers found 43 assertive speech acts which were divided into the speech acts of informing, suggesting, saying, reporting, complaining, demanding and boasting. The speech act that is often found is the assertive speech act of informing with 26 speech acts, this is because the speaker wants to provide information to the speech partner. Assertive speech acts are speech that binds the speaker to the truth of what is being said, so the speaker must pay attention to his speech when speaking to a large audience. Assertive speech acts with the function of informing, are predominantly used by speakers Abdul Muhaimin Iskandar, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, and Mohammad Mahfud Mahmodin. This speech is widely used by presidential vice candidates because it contains the meaning of truth and facts that really occur in the social scope that occur in society, especially society in Indonesia. Apart from that, the speech delivered by the president vice candidate has an influence in convincing the Indonesian people's choice to elect a presidential candidate.

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