Analysis of the Function of Locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Speech Acts in the Novel Ingkar by Boy Candra

Fathurohman, I.[1], Afiyani, A.[2], Ahsin, M. N.[3], Nugraheni, L.[4] & Ristiyani[5]

[1,2,3,4,5]Muria Kudus University, Kudus Regency, 59532, INDONESIA

*Corresponding Author: irfai.fathurohman@umk.ac.id

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Abstract: Speech acts are speech events where humans communicate with each other using language to achieve goals between the speaker and the speech partner. The result of a speech act is the goal of the meaning to be conveyed. We often encounter speech acts in literary works such as novels. The novel that will be analyzed in this research is the novel Denial by Boy Candra. The aim of this research is to describe the forms of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts contained in the novel ingkar by Boy Candra and to describe the function of speech acts contained in the novel ingkar by Boy Candra. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The data in this research are fragments of the manuscript in the novel. Meanwhile, the data source for this research is speech acts in the manuscript of the novel ingkar by Boy Candra. The data analysis technique in this research is using the agih method or BUL technique (Divide Direct Elements). The results of this research are the function of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts in the novel ingkar by Boy Candra. The functions of speech acts found in this research are (1) the function of assertive speech acts (2) the function of directive speech acts (3) the function of commissive speech acts, (4) the function of expressive speech acts.

Keywords: Functions of Locutionary, Illocutionary, Perlocutionary Speech Acts.

1. Introduction

Speaking is a skill in conveying messages through spoken language to other people. Speaking skills need to be honed continuously, this is because it can influence the meaning or intent of a sentence spoken. Speaking activities in which there is interaction between the speaker and the addressee can be said to be a conversation and establishing communication. This kind of speaking activity has an important position because it cannot be separated from the function of humans themselves as social creatures who carry out conversations in forming interactions between persons in maintaining social relations in society, providing a definition of conversation as an activity that is regulated by rules, norms and norms. norms and conventions learned as part of the process of acquiring language competence. Conversation is a form of oral discourse.

Pragmatically, language is not monolithic. Each language has variations caused by various factors. One of the factors that gives rise to language variations is the function variable. Language variations caused by functional variables are called functionalolects. Viewed from this functional point of view, language varieties are divided into frozen varieties, formal varieties, business varieties, casual varieties and familiar varieties. According to Aisyah, D. N., Ahsin, M. N., & Roysa, M. (2021) polite language is not only used in positive contexts, but in situations or events that are not good, politeness should also be used to provide an excellent function. Literary works have objects that cannot stand alone, this is because they are tied to the words created by the author. Good and excellent literary works, whether directly or indirectly, are all influenced by the author's experience, because the author's experience cannot be separated from the process of producing the work itself. Sabila, G., & Fathurohman, I. (2022). Literary work is a form of work whose object is humans and their real life which is related to social, cultural, environmental, artistic and thought patterns. A novel is a literary work created by humans based on the reality of life or the author's imagination Fitriani, A., Fathurohman, I., & Nugraheni, L. (2021).

Setting the use of natural language, often requires the use of other functional language varieties. This is the context of language use that requires good language. Apart from standard Indonesian or the formal variety. The same thing was also stated by Widianto, E., & Fathurohman, I. (2019) that code is a broader entity than language. In other words, language is included in code. Code is a term used to refer to language in its use in the form of language variations, language varieties, language styles, dialects, and the like. Thus, code has a wider scope compared to language. Speech acts are one

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component of language use. Language use is not solely related to adherence to grammatical rules. The use of language is also related to the social norms of a society which are often called language politeness. Politeness in Indonesian reflects the nation's personality.

One of the factors that influences the form and meaning of spoken discourse is speech events. Speech events are social events because they involve parties speaking in a particular situation and place. Ibad, M. I., Ahsin, M. N., & Fathurohman, I. (2022). This speech event is basically a series of a number of speech acts that are organized to achieve a goal. In a speech event, the speaker definitely hopes that the person he is saying can understand what he wants to communicate. For this reason, speakers always try to be relevant to the context, clear, easy to understand, concise, concise, and do not deviate from the problem so that they do not waste the time of their interlocutor. With Human speech acts can mutually understand the purpose and meaning of an utterance

Speech acts are individual symptoms of a psychological nature and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language abilities in dealing with certain situations Rizza, M., Ristiyani, R., & Ahsin, M. N. (2022) . Speech acts are seen more in terms of the meaning or meaning of the action in the utterance. The phrase "It's so cold outside!" can have various meanings in different situations. It could be that the speaker is just stating facts about the condition of the air at that time, asking other people to wear warm clothes, or even complaining. Therefore, sociolinguistic abilities, including understanding speech acts, are very necessary in communication because humans will often be faced with the need to understand and use various types of speech acts, each of which can be realized through various strategies. According to Rizza, M., Ristiyani, R., & Ahsin, M. N. (2022) A speech act is an action carried out with the aim or intention of providing information, or conveying what the speaker wants to the speech partner by means of direct or face-to-face communication. From several of the arguments above, what makes researchers interested in conducting research on the novel Ingkar Karya Boy Candra is that there is a function of speech acts used when communicating with the interlocutor in the dialogue. Another thing that researchers are interested in is the correct use of language and punctuation in Boy Candra's novel Denial.

Research related to the function of speech acts has developed a lot. Some relevant research is (1) "Pragmatic Analysis of the Function of Speech Acts in Walt Disney's Films" which was researched by Widayanti, S. R., & Kustinah, K. (2019). The similarities in this research are the same as analyzing the function of speech acts. . The findings in this research are the function of representative speech acts, the function of commissive speech acts, and the function of directive speech acts. The difference lies in the source of the data taken. (2) "Variations and Functions of Speech Acts in KH Lectures. Marzuki Mutamar (Pragmatic Studies)" which was elite by Al Jufri, M. I., & Wargadinata, W. (2022). The similarity in these studies is that they both analyze the function of speech acts. Novels are said to be literary works that originate from a thought pattern that is realized in writing. The findings in this research are that there are information locution speech acts which have a humble expressive meaning, prohibitive locutions which have a prohibitive function accompanied by humor, prohibitive locutions which have a strong prohibitive function, question locutions which have an attention function, questioning locutions which have the function of joking and humor. , locutionary speech acts that have the function of stating something, inviting illocutionary speech acts that have the function of directive invitations, directive illocutionary speech acts of requests/requests, directive illocutionary speech acts that have the function of praying, directive illocutionary speech acts that have the function of giving advice, directive illocutionary speech acts that function giving a message, expressive illocutionary speech acts which function as congratulations, commissive illocutionary speech acts which function as threats and declaration illocutionary speech acts which function as prohibitions. The difference lies in the object of research. (3) "Analysis of the Function of Directive Speech Acts in Context Paying Rent" which was researched by Mailawati, M. (2023). The similarities in this research are the same as analyzing the function of speech acts. The findings in this research are that there are declarative speech acts with the function of collecting and ordering both directly and indirectly. The differences are in the data sources and research methods using WA screenshot documentation methods and interviews with all cost renters.

Structure of References
Function of Speech Act

The function of speech acts includes pragmatic studies. The study of pragmatics is a science that studies the context of language and its meaning through certain interpretations. Pragmatics is included in the linguistic branch of semiotics Nuha, A. U., Fathurohman, I., & Ristiyani, R. (2022). According to Widayanti, S. R., & Kustinah, K. (2019) speech acts are pragmatic elements that involve speakers and listeners or writers and readers. Viewed from the speaker's point of view, language has a personal or private function (emotive function). That is, the speaker expresses his attitude towards what he says. The speaker not only expresses emotions through language, but also shows those emotions when conveying his speech. Every speech act has a function. The function of the speech act appears in the aim or purpose of the speech delivered. Subroto, E. (2019). Therefore, the principle of language politeness is needed in the use of this speech act, to weaken or soften the impolite nature that is intrinsically contained in its purpose. This is done so that both parties respect each other or benefit each other and do not harm each other. The politeness functions of speech acts found in this research are (1) the function of assertive speech acts including, expressing acceptance/rejection, proposing, complaining, (2) the function of directive speech acts including, ordering, commanding, begging, giving advice, requesting (3) the function of commissive speech acts includes promising, (4) the function of expressive speech acts includes saying thank you.

Speech acts cannot be separated from the context in which they occur, as context plays a critical role in determining the intended meaning and interpretation of an utterance. As stated by Yule (1996), pragmatics is concerned with the meaning of utterances in particular situations, taking into account the relationship between speaker and listener, time, place, and cultural norms. This makes speech acts inherently contextual and dynamic, not merely reliant on the literal meanings of words. For instance, a single directive utterance such as "Could you close the window?" can serve as a polite request, a complaint, or even a command, depending on the speaker's tone, situation, and relationship with the interlocutor. Therefore, analyzing speech acts must consider both linguistic structure and the pragmatic forces that shape communication outcomes.

Furthermore, the role of speech acts is also deeply intertwined with social norms and cultural values, particularly in contexts like Indonesian or Javanese societies, where indirectness and politeness are highly valued. Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness explains how speakers use strategies to maintain face and minimize threats during interaction. In the Indonesian context, speech acts that are perceived as too direct or confrontational are often mitigated using polite expressions, euphemisms, or cultural markers such as honorifics and kinship terms. This aligns with the findings of the present study, where various types of speech acts—assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive—demonstrate an orientation toward maintaining interpersonal harmony and social cohesion. Hence, understanding the function and form of speech acts in this context also reveals deeper insights into cultural communication patterns and the socio-pragmatic competence of speakers.

2. Research Methodology
2.1 Research Approach and Types
Based on the problems above, the type of research that will be used is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative Descriptive according to Asyari, M. M., Ismaya, E. A., & Ahsin, M. N. (2021) is a very important and integrated research method in answering research questions that focuses on what, who, when the event occurred and obtaining direct data from informants regarding the incident. poorly understood. Another opinion expressed by Rini, N. M., Pratiwi, I. A., & Ahsin, M. N. (2021) expressed the opinion that qualitative descriptive research is a research method used to examine scientific objects.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be understood that in initially qualitative descriptive research where the clarity of the problem is not yet known, the researcher himself is the instrument. However, if the problem to be discussed is clear, it can be developed into a research instrument. In qualitative descriptive research the main instrument is the researcher, however if the problem is clear then it is possible to develop a simple research instrument so that it can complete the data and compare it with other data.

2.2 Data and Data Sources
According to Sidiq and Choiri (2019:79) explain the meaning of data and data sources. The definition of data is a collection of several important data originating from various sources, both literary and non-literary works and used as research material in solving a problem. Meanwhile, data sources are source material for compiling an opinion, correct information or facts, and information or materials used for research, Febrilian, R. N. A., Fathurohman, I., & Ahsin, M. N. (2022). Data is a record of several collections of information or facts obtained from research. In this research, what is called data is in the form of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary utterances or sentences between characters in the novel. A data source is a substance or material from which data can be obtained. The data source in this research is speech acts in the novel Ingkar by Boy Candra. Meanwhile, the data in this research is in the form of dialogue script fragments from the novel Denial by Boy Candra.

2.3 Data Collection Techniques
Data collection techniques are a strategic step in research, because the main aim of research is to obtain data. Without knowing data collection techniques, researchers will not get data that meets the specified data standards. Data collection techniques are techniques used to obtain information or facts needed in a study, in order to answer problem points that exist in a study. Therefore, researchers try to determine appropriate data collection techniques in order to obtain factual data. To ensure the accuracy and relevance of the data obtained, researchers must adapt their data collection techniques to the type of research being conducted, whether qualitative or quantitative. Each type of research requires different approaches in gathering information, such as interviews, observations, questionnaires, or document analysis. The choice of technique must align with the research objectives and the characteristics of the data sources, so that the data collected is not only valid but also reliable for further analysis.

Furthermore, proper implementation of data collection techniques can minimize potential biases and errors during the research process. Researchers must also consider ethical principles, such as informed consent and confidentiality, to ensure that the data collection process is carried out responsibly. The ability to apply data collection methods effectively reflects the researcher's competence and greatly influences the quality of the findings generated in the study.

2.3.1   Reading and Note Technique

Data collection techniques relate to data sources. The data collection technique in this research is the reading, listening and note-taking technique. You won't get any data without going through the process of reading Fatimatuzzahro, D., & Ahsin, M. N. (2022). Methods when reading that focus on the symptoms of the research being carried out. Reading, listening and taking notes so that the technique used is called the reading, listening and note-taking technique Listyaningsih, E., Murtono, M., & Ahsin, M. N. (2021).

In this study, the researcher used a reading technique, namely by reading the entire content of the novel Ingkar by Boy Candra. Without reading it as a whole, the researcher cannot carry out this research in more depth. The reading referred to in this research is not just reading newspapers or magazines, but reading literary works in the form of novels to be used as research. While reading, the researcher also noted important parts contained in the novel. The note-reading technique is a technique for understanding a problem in a novel or other literary work by noting important things in the problem to be studied.

2.4   Data Analysis Techniques

In qualitative research, the data obtained comes from various sources. By using various data collection techniques, you will get a very high variation in data. According to Annisa, V., Fajrie, N., & Ahsin, M. N. (2021), the most difficult thing in qualitative analysis is that the analysis method has not been formulated well. Until now, there are no known guidelines for determining how much data and analysis is needed to support conclusions and theories. In testing the truth of data, there needs to be research that is truly serious and objective so that its truth can be confirmed. Based on the opinions of these experts, it can be concluded that data analysis techniques are a method or way of grouping data. In this research, researchers used the agih method or what is usually called the BUL technique (Divide Direct Elements), which means describing data that has been grouped. Rahardi, K. (2020).

Qualitative data analysis requires researchers not only to organize and categorize data, but also to interpret meanings that are often nuanced, subjective, and embedded in context. As Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014) point out, qualitative analysis is an iterative process involving data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusions. This process is not linear but cyclical, meaning researchers often move back and forth between stages as new insights emerge. The lack of rigid formulas, while providing flexibility, also presents challenges—especially for novice researchers who may struggle to determine when sufficient depth of analysis has been achieved. In this regard, researchers must rely on rigorous reflection, triangulation, and theoretical sensitivity to ensure that their interpretations remain valid and grounded in the data.

The use of the metode agih or Direct Element Distribution (BUL) technique becomes particularly relevant when dealing with linguistic data, such as utterances, sentence structures, or word forms. This technique allows researchers to break down language elements systematically and analyze them based on intrinsic linguistic rules without the interference of external contexts, making it suitable for micro-level linguistic analysis (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this study, the agih method helps to isolate relevant linguistic features—such as morphemes, clauses, or phonemes—that are essential for identifying patterns and drawing conclusions. By classifying data through this method, researchers are able to maintain analytical clarity and ensure that each linguistic unit is assessed accurately in relation to the research objectives.

3. Result and Discussion
3.1 Assertive Function

Assertive speech acts relate to real events or happenings. This is useful for providing information to the general public. The information provided is in the form of incidents or occurrences that humans see for themselves so that the information conveyed can be trusted as true. Assertive speech acts can be proven to be true because some are direct or indirect. Subroto Edi (2019:45). Indirect assertive speech acts or can be called assertive verbs because they are statements about an event or incident that is currently taking place. This can be used by the interlocutor to question whether an assertive verb really states a statement or is just a verb that shows information. Thus, the researcher concludes that assetive speech acts are utterances that are useful for providing explanations or statements to the interlocutor about something that is happening and are convincing. The examples are:

> **Context:** Livka just nodded her head while continuing to focus on staring at the page of the book written by Airin. Then, took the guide book, wrote down the questions that Airin had not answered.
> **Story 2:** You pay attention, okay?" he asked Airin. "Anyway, tomorrow you have to do it yourself," he stressed, looking at his friend.
> **Speech 3:** Yes. But you have to teach me until I can."
> **Speech 4:** "Teaching is easy, really. Besides, if you are serious about studying, Physics is not difficult." (Candra, 2020: 51).

In this quote, which is an assertive illocutionary, is the sentence "You pay attention, OK?" he asked Airin. Anyway, tomorrow you have to do it yourself," (utterance 2). These utterances include assertive illocutions in the form of demands or demands. This is because the meaning of the speech quote requires his friend to be able to study physics and do his own work.

The purpose of this quote is for the character Airin to do her own work so she doesn't always depend on her friend, Livka. In (utterance 3) "Yes. But you have to teach me until I can." This sentence includes an assertive illocution in the form of a demand. The meaning of the sentence is to demand that his friend teach physics lessons. The purpose of his sentence was that his friend, Livka, would teach Airin about subjects that he considered difficult. In contrast to (utterance 4) in the sentence "Besides, if you are serious about studying, Physics is not difficult." This quote includes an assertive illocutionary function with the function of telling you that Physics is not difficult. This is expressed by the character Livka to the character Airin so that Airin wants to learn and can do her own work. Based on the results of data analysis, researchers found similarities and differences from research conducted by Artati, A., et al. (2020) with the title "Assertive, Directive, Expressive, Commissive and Declarative Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Mata Najwa Speech Program" (2020). In this research, what is common is that they both take the form of speech act analysis, one of which is assertive illocutionary speech acts. In this research, there were 28 assertive illocutionary data with different functions.

3.2 Directive Function

Directive speech acts relate to someone's willingness to do something. Therefore, directive speech acts use the pronoun you or you as the actor. Directive speech acts are prospective (future). According to Warman, W., Asha, L., & Fathurrohman, I. (2023), the definition of a directive speech act is a statement that is conveyed to the person you are saying to do something with a certain purpose. According to Setyorini, D., Fathurohman, I., & Roysa, M. (2022) directive speech acts are utterances that show facial expressions with a specific purpose in the form of an order or willingness to do something to the speech partner. Directive speech acts place more emphasis on actions or activities carried out by the speaker with a specific purpose which serves to prove to the speaker whether the speaker really understands what the speaker has said to carry out an action. The examples are:

> **Context:** the woman in front of him chuckled. "Oh, damn! Just said to be independent. Here, I'll do it. You read it after that. Tomorrow, you have an appointment, you have to study!" (Candra, 2020:50).
> **Speech 1:** "Ready, princess!" He smiled. "Here! "Airin handed over her assignment book in which she had only finished a few questions. "Just check what I've finished. Betulin," he asked Livka. Livka took the brown paperback book covered in plastic from Airin's hands. (Candra, 2020:50).

In the quoted sentence which shows the directive illocutionary "Here! "Airin handed over her assignment book in which she had only finished a few questions. "Just check what I've finished. Betulin," he asked Livka. Livka took the brown paperback book covered in plastic from Airin's hands. The meaning of this sentence is that the character Airin told Livka to correct the assignment she had completed. The purpose of this speech was for Livka to immediately take action on what Airin had ordered directly. This is confirmed by the sentence "the brown paper-covered book covered in plastic was taken by Livka from Airin's hands. Thus, the quoted speech is included in directive illocutionary because Livka's character immediately takes an action.

Based on the results of the analysis of the data obtained, similarities and differences were found with research conducted by Islamiati, I., Arianti, R., & Gunawan, G. (2020) with the title Directive Speech Acts in the Film Keluarga

Cemara, Director Yandy Laurens. In these studies, there are similarities, namely that they both study speech acts, one of which is directive illocutionary. There are directive speech acts of requests (requestives), (2) directive speech acts of questions (questions), (3) directive speech acts of orders (requirements), (4) directive speech acts of prohibition (prohibitive), (5) directive speech acts of giving permission (permissive), and (6) directive speech acts of advice (advisories). The difference is that researchers only analyze the type of directive illocutionary speech in a film.

3.3   Commissive Function

According to Subroto Edi, (2019: 53) explains that the meaning of a commissive act is a speech in the form of a statement of promise to the interlocutor to do something in the future. Commissive acts are not only used to make promises to someone, but can be used as threats, oaths, and so on. According to Farah, E. N., Haliza, E. M., Ahsin, M. N., et al. (2022) argue that a commissive act is a speech act that implicates the speaker and the interlocutor in a promise that has been made to carry out future activities. In line with this, Habiburrahman, Gani, and Setiawan (2020) state that commissive action is a relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor to realize plans that have been previously promised in the future. The examples are:

> **Context:** "I'm not forbidding you from being with anyone. As long as you are happy, I am happy too. As a friend, I just want to support you and remind you if I think you have forgotten our dreams. "You too, remind me if I'm also negligent," ordered Airin. (Candra, 2020:170).
> **Speech 1:** "Sure. We're friends. We have dreams. And, one day, we will achieve that dream. Promise?" Livka stretched out her pinky.
> **Speech 2:** "Promise!" Their pinkies are linked. (Candra, 2020:170).

In the quote, the sentence that shows the commissive illocution is "Certainly. We're friends. We have dreams. And, one day, we will achieve that dream. Promise?" The meaning of this quote is that Livka made a promise to Airin that they would achieve this dream together. This was emphasized when Livka held out her little finger and the two friends made promises to each other. The analysis of this quote includes a commissive illocution because it contains speech in the form of a promise and is confirmed by the action of extending the little finger.

Based on the results of the analysis of the data obtained, similarities and differences were found from the research conducted by Muliawan, P. (2021) with the title "Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Soap Opera Ojek Driver Pengkolan on RCTI Television Stations". The similarities found in these studies are that they both analyze types of speech acts, one of which is the presence of commissive illocutionary speech acts. In this research, 2 commissive data were found in the form of offers. The difference is that the research conducted by Muliawan, P. took the data source from a soap opera, while this research took the data source from a novel.

3.4   Expressive Function

Expressive speech acts arise from activities that have been carried out. Expressive speech acts are retrospective. Expressive acts are characterized by sentences admitting, denying, apologizing, and so on. Subroto Edi, 2019: 49. In contrast to the opinion of Handayani, Ismiyatin, and Setiyowati (2019), expressive acts are a reciprocity of speech or actions as well as the psychological conditions expressed with speech that contains life values.

Farah, E. N., Haliza, E. M., Ahsin, M. N., et al (2022) argue that expressive acts are speech acts that are useful for comparing or criticizing something that has been done after receiving an utterance from the speaker, in other words the interlocutor responds to the speaker with expressing an utterance accompanied by an expression to clarify the meaning conveyed by the interlocutor to the speaker. The examples are:

> **Context:** "you're the new kid. Don't be like that here. "I don't want to hurt women, you can get into trouble yourself," continued the man.
> However, the woman in front of him was already on fire.
> **Speech 1:** "You think I'm afraid of you! You are just shameless boys; how dare you bully the kids at this school. Only be brave with weak people. Coward. His work only makes other people difficult. "You don't remember that time, you were also acting up in the tea garden," Livka said in annoyance.
> The man in front of him stared flatly without expression.
> **Speech 2:** "Go, I want to pass. Please dodge! Before I act rudely, I will say to you once again, I don't want to make you regret having dared to stand in front of me." Agung said coldly. (Candra, 2020:67-68).

In utterance 1, the expressive illocutionary is shown in the sentence "You think I'm afraid of you! You are just shameless boys; how dare you bully the kids at this school. Only be brave with weak people. Coward. His work only makes other people difficult. "You don't remember that time, you were also acting up in the tea garden," Livka said in annoyance. The man in front of him stared flatly without expression. The meaning of the quoted sentence is that the character Livka expresses her emotions towards the boy because he has disturbed and bullied the children at school, including Livka. The purpose of this speech is so that the boys know that Livka is angry or emotional because of her attitude. Thus, this quote is an expressive illocutionary because there is the sentence "Livka was upset." This explains that the character Livka expresses her speech expressively.

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been obtained, the researcher found similarities and differences with research conducted by Prasetya, R. A., et al (2020) with the title "Expressive Illocutionary Acts in Food Advertisements on Television". The similarities found in this research are the analysis of expressive illocutionary acts. . In this research, seven expressive data were found with different functions, including admiring, feeling proud, complaining, feeling happy, feeling disappointed, feeling longing, and feeling embarrassed. The quote above is included in the illocutionary expressive of emotion and anger.

4.   Conclussion

The functions of speech acts contained in the novel ingkar by Boy Candra include assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. The function of speech acts in Boy Candra's novel Ignorance was found in 10% of the data, directive illocutions in 6% of the data, commissive illocutions in 6% of the data, and expressive illocutions in 23% of the data. Some of these have the function of promising, offering and expressing expressions. As for perlocutionary speech acts, there are 14% of the data with their respective functions providing confirmation. Thus, from the total data that the researchers found, there were 143 data on locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts in the novel ingkar by Boy Candra.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declare no conflict of interest.

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