



Expressive Illocutionary Speech Acts in *Webtoon Dark Moon: The Blood Altar*

Zulfa Mabila Herman and Markhamah^(✉)

Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia
markhamah@ums.ac.id

Abstract. This study aims to describe the use of expressive illocutionary speech acts found in the *webtoon Dark Moon: The Blood Altar*. A fantasy serialized story of the young romance genre. This research method uses qualitative methods with descriptive analysis. The data collection technique used is reading and recording, a form of expressive illocutionary speech acts in the conversations of *Dark Moon characters: The Blood Altar*, the atmosphere, and the events that occur. The results showed that there were 224 expressive illocutionary speech acts in episodes one to twenty on the *Dark Moon webtoon: The Blood Altar*, which includes, nineteen praise utterances, twenty-three thanksgiving utterances, fifty-four criticizing utterances, fifty-six complaining utterances, forty-eight blaming utterances, four congratulatory utterances, and a flattering utterance of twenty.

Keywords: Expressive Illocution · Speech Acts · Webtoon

1 Introduction

The most important communication tool of human beings is Language. Language is indispensable for every individual life. With language humans can convey the thoughts they want to convey with each other. According to A'yuni and Parji (2017) language creates rapid reciprocity. The use of language that is not used properly, the response obtained will be slow when receiving the message.

From the use of language is created the act of speech. This action is demonstrated through utterances from speakers to other speech partners. According to Budiman & Agus (2016) the purpose of a speech is to convey information, persuade, convey news, rule and so on. Speech acts first introduced by Austin (1965:94) are called formative utterances, which include locution, illocution, and perlocution actions (Yuliantoro, 2020).

Research has been conducted by Fitriah and Siti (2017), Fakhriyah (2020) who examined speech acts in novels. According to Searle, pragmatically speech acts are classified into three types, namely, locutionary acts, *illocutionary* acts, and *perlocutionary acts*. One of the illocutionary speech acts is a speech that states something that is accompanied by action [9].

Expressive speech acts are utterances delivered by speech partners or utterances that occurred before the event occurred. Communication creates a utterance in it that contains a speaker, a person who conveys thoughts or ideas, and information. The existence of a speech partner, a person who acts as a target speaker in understanding a narrative.

A speech act can be found in various places, not only during daily conversations, in modern media there can also be found speech acts, such as one example in *webtoon* media. *Webtoon* is an online comic that has a visual structure, providing information in the form of images, which aims to prevent readers from getting bored easily. *Webtoons* can be downloaded and read online or offline, thereby increasing the number of reader enthusiasts.

The research on expressive speech acts was conducted by Mu'awanah (2020), Astawa et al (2017), Rahmadhani and Asep (2020), Murti et al (2018), Meirisa & Fathiaty (2017), Budiman and Agus (2016), A'yuni and Parji (2017), Faradila and Esti (2020).

The development of this era creates a type of work that utilizes modern technology. This also attracts a writer to develop new ideas. *Webtoon* media, for example, was developed for anyone who has skills in writing stories, drawing facial or visual sketches, and so on. A work certainly has a good delivery style. The mandate contained is an expression by the author to the readers. Therefore the work requires clear and correct utterances to make it easy to understand when reading. The meaning of speech has types of actions, there are good and bad. Research using this *webtoon* has been conducted by Ramadhani and Andi (2021), Juniati (2019), Sofiah and Meilan (2022).

The focus of this study is expressive illocutionary speech acts in *webtoons*. According to Laila and Emil (2019) expressive speech is a speech act shown by the speaker so that an utterance can be interpreted as an evaluation of speech or things in speech and contains functions in it. This study aims to describe and examine speech acts that occur in the *webtoon Dark Moon: The Blood Altar*. Researchers are interested in analyzing this research, because the benefits shown are important for the general public, especially readers, to convey, and can be utilized in learning.

2 Method

The approach in this study is descriptive analysis aimed at conveying careful information and presenting a picture of the properties of a state, phenomenon, and others related. Sugiyono said that a problem solving that investigates by writing down the circumstances of a subject or object of research is a qualitative descriptive method [14]. The data collection used is a method of rereading and recording.

The analysis technique uses the Miles & Huberman model, namely, data reduction: it is carried out to summarize important points such as identifying, classifying data containing expressive illocutionary speech acts. Data presentation: the results of data reduction are classified, classifying data that includes expressive speech into tables. Drawing conclusions: the results of the analysis and discussion draw conclusions from the whole.

This technique has been used by Yulianti and Amri (2017). Conversations between figures as objects of study. The primary data source of this study is the *dark moon webtoon utterance: The Blood Altar*. While the studied episodes one through twenty, conversational texts were taken that included in the expressive illocutionary speech acts.

3 Research Results and Discussion

A communication between a speaker and a speech partner is a form of speech act. Then according to Austin (in Kusmanto, 2019) speech acts have three types, namely, locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocution speech acts. One of these speech acts became a topic in this study, namely illocutionary speech acts. An illocutionary speech act is the act of doing something that has a certain purpose and function in carrying out actual speech activities [15]. As for expressive speech acts according to Anggraeni and Asep (2021) a speech act is intended by speakers so that their utterances are interpreted as an evaluation or assessment of things mentioned in a speech or speech.

Table 1 is the results of identification based on the results of data collection and data analysis. The results of the study, which were presented in the form of the meaning of expressive illocutionary speech acts, found as many as 224 utterances in episodes one to twenty. The most commonly found speech is a form of speech act of complaining and criticizing. The least commonly found utterance is a form of congratulating.

3.1 Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Memuji

When a speaker compliments another speech partner, such as giving a positive and kind sentence. One example of a conversational text is a compliment to the abilities of other characters.

Episode 1.

Sooha: “Kemampuan yang aneh, kan?”.

Chris: “*Tidak! Itu kemampuan yang sangat hebat! Keren banget!!!*”.

The dialogue above tells the story of Sooha who has great abilities unlike ordinary humans, Sooha feels that this ability makes her look strange when compared to normal people. Chris' character is so amazed by what Sooha has, that Chris praises Sooha

Table 1. Expressive Speech Acts In Webtoon *Dark Moon: The Blood Altar*

No.	Tuturan Ekspresif	Episode	Jumlah
1.	Memuji	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13,14, 16	19
2.	Mengucapkan Terima Kasih	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16	23
3.	Mengkritik	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19	54
4.	Mengeluh	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	56
5.	Menyalahkan	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	48
6.	Mengucapkan Selamat	1, 4, 8	4
7.	Menyanjung	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19	20

extraordinary talent. The actions performed by Chris' character include the expressive speech act of praising with his utterance "Tidak! Itu kemampuan yang sangat hebat! Keren banget!" to a character named Sooha. The sentence conveyed to the speech partner that what he did was very good and gave a positive response.

Episode 14.

Solon: "Bukankah vampir justru lebih baik? Mereka bermoral, pintar, bersih, bahkan punya kelas sosial yang tinggi."

Solon's character conveys words of praise for a creature called a vampire, and is very proud of the ability, intelligence of vampires when compared to half-wolf creatures. The actions taken by Solon's character include expressive speech acts of praise, namely with his phrase "*bermoral, pintar, bersih, kelas sosial yang tinggi*" the dialogue informs that vampire creatures have good skills, ethics, and lives. This character named Solon is trying to convey the facts he found, so his speech is an expressive act of praise.

3.2 Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Mengucapkan Terima Kasih

Speakers reciprocate speech partners by uttering utterances according to the context mentioned. One form of gratitude made by the character of the *webtoon* story and a form of gratitude for the help given.

Episode 3.

Jaen: "Tentu saja kami harus menemanimu berkeliling!"

Jino: "Benar! Ayo kita berkeliling bersama!"

Sooha: "*Eh? Sungguh? Aku sangat berterima kasih jika kalian mau menemaniku.*"

Sooha is a new student at school, she wants to go around observing the school environment, and characters named Jaen and Jino offer themselves to accompany Sooha's character around together. Sooha was happy to hear it and gave a good response.

The actions performed by Sooha's character include expressive speech acts of saying thank you. If a person gives a helping hand sincerely, it will create proper reciprocity. Like the character's speech, Sooha said a sentence of gratitude for the help he got from Jaen and Jino.

Episode 11.

Sooha: "Tapi, terima kasih ya. Kau selalu datang untuk menolongku. Baik waktu itu juga hari ini"

Jakah: "Ah..iya".

The conversation is in the atmosphere after the events experienced by the character Sooha, with the right time the character Jakah saves his life. This makes Sooha do an appreciation for Jakah's character. This action includes an expressive speech act, namely the character Sooha expressing gratitude to the character Jakah. This speaker has delivered a response containing expressive elements directly to his speech partner, as a form of gratitude and should be conveyed to someone who has done the right thing.

3.3 Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Mengkritik

This utterance gives rise to a statement containing a variety of feelings. Criticism is critical, factual, and the atmosphere that occurs. A form of conveying information and facts that causes criticism by the characters of the story.

Episode 2.

Heli: “Benar. Kamarnya ada di asrama lama, tempat yang sering kita datang dulu.”

Jino & Shion: “Apa?!?”

Jino: “*Kamar yang seperti Gudang tua itu? Dia pasti tidak nyaman di situ.*”

Heli’s words tell her friends that the room of a moving female student named Sooha is in the old dormitory of the location where they often visit. Jino accidentally commented on the room he considered unfit for use. Jino’s actions include expressive speech criticizing. Jino said a criticism that the place he mentioned was an old warehouse, and concluded that someone who used the place would definitely be uncomfortable, even though it was not necessarily someone who occupied it was uncomfortable. This can be proven based on what the characters experience, because judging from the dialogue Heli reveals ‘*tempat yang sering kita datang dulu*’ that they had visited the place mentioned as the old warehouse.

Episode 11.

Jino: “Katakan siapa yang mengirimmu! Apa sebenarnya tujuan kalian?”

Noa: “Mereka hanyalah para vampir kelas bawah, yang tidak rasional. Mereka tidak akan bisa diajak bicara.”

Both dialogues convey the characters are in a tense atmosphere, they both meet a swarm of creatures called vampires. Jino throws a question at one of the creatures, which Noa deliberately answers. The response delivered by Noa’s character is included in the expressive speech act of criticizing. Because the statements spoken by Noa characters are factual and have happened. This is evidenced in the character Noa who is also a vampire in the storyline.

3.4 Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Mengeluh

The speaker’s disappointed speech because of the treatment of other speech partners. As well as the atmosphere of sadness makes the speaker utter a sentence of complaint. Arises when a person expresses a sense of disappointment, sadness, difficulty caused by suffering, pain, as well as reality that does not match the expectations of the mind [14].

Episode 6.

Sooha: “Si-siapa kau?! Apa kau ini vampir?!?”

Khan: “*Aduh, punggungku*”.

Sooha’s character accidentally throws a Khan character who is thought to be a vampire. Causing misunderstandings, making Khan’s character in pain and uttering the word complaint. The actions performed by Khan’s character are included in the expressive speech act of complaining, because the speech occurs when the character Sooha accidentally

throws it hard, causing pain in the body of the Khan character, so that with spontaneity the speech complains are spoken when the incident occurs.

Episode 15.

Shion: “*Huhu. Aku sedih*”.

Jino: “*Karena perkataan Sooha tadi? Jangan terlalu sedih begitu, Sooha bukannya sengaja berkata begitu.*”

Depicting the sad atmosphere of Shion’s character due to the remarks made by Sooha’s character regarding vampire creatures, and makes him insignificantly angry. Jino tries to provide good information so that Shion’s character is not sad. Shion’s actions include expressive speech acts of complaining, because his mood is not okay and this causes a sense of complaint, because of the influence of the atmosphere experienced by Shion’s character.

3.5 Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Menyalahkan

Speech that cornered other speakers because of their words that caused difficulties, and remorse expressed by speakers because speech partners made mistakes.

Episode 3.

Jaan: “*Dengar perkataanku. Jangan pedulikan perkataan Solon barusan. Kami tidak setuju dengan dia.*”

Previously, a character named Solon said a sentence to his friends if they were not allowed to be familiar with a character named Sooha. Accidentally the words are heard, which is why Jaan’s character tries to deny that Solon’s words are not true. This action is included in the expressive speech act, Jaan’s character conveys something that indirectly blames Solon’s character. With his statement disagreeing with the words of the Solon character, proving that the Jaan character does not justify and pointing to the speech of the Solon character is false.

Episode 6.

Enzy: “*Namaku Enzy. Kau pasti kaget sekali tadi maafkan kami, ya.*”

The dialogue above tells the tense atmosphere that occurs to a character named Sooha, who is surprised by the arrival of several other school students. One of them is a character named Enzy. The utterances delivered by Enzy’s character are included in the act of blaming expressive speech. Because Enzy’s character came not alone, but with his three friends. Indirectly, Enzy blames his friends and himself for making Sooha surprised.

3.6 Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Mengucapkan Selamat

Speech occurs when the speaker gets something special, as a marker of time or welcome from his speech opponent, and creates congratulations to the speaker as a form of happiness.

Episode 1.

Guru: “Siapa namamu?”.

Sooha: “Nama saya Sooha.”

Guru: “*Baiklah Sooha. Selamat datang di Akademi Decelis*”.

Tells the story of the teacher asking the character Sooha, and giving a happy response to have become part of a school called *Decelis Academy*. The actions taken by the teacher are included in the expressive speech act of congratulating him. The teacher plays someone who congratulates Sooha’s character for successfully becoming a new transfer student. The congratulations made by the teacher figure also contain a welcome word for joining the new school environment to the figure of Sooha.

Episode 8.

Sooha: “*Lalu, selamat tidur juga Noa dan Jakah! Terima kasih!*”.

Jakah: “Eh? I-ya baik.”

Heli: “*Selamat tidur juga, Sooha*”.

Sooha: “ng? Baik!”.

The three characters say congratulations to each other, the speech spoken by the Sooha character and the Heli character is the word ‘selamat’ timemark. Good sleep is the time when a person immediately goes to bed, because the clock already indicates the night of arrival and rest. This is included in the expressive act of congratulating him.

3.7 Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Menyanjung

Speakers give compliments that refer to self-pride, and praise the greatness of other speech mitar, thus creating a feeling of pleasure.

Episode 5.

Shion: “*Lagi pula, aku ini paling senang bersih-bersih!*”.

The words conveyed by Shion’s character are praising himself who likes to clean up, the atmosphere aimed at is happiness. This speech is a flatteringly expressive speech act, because Shion’s character directly boasts of his ability to clean things, this causes an amazed response to his opponent. If a speaker performs a speech that contains a laudatory utterance, it will give rise to the reciprocity they want. For example, speech opponents give responses in the form of good praise with sentences according to the context in which they occur.

Episode 6.

Tahel: “*Namaku Tahel, si yang paling muda dan menggemaskan!*”.

Tahel: “*Kak Khan dan kak Najak sangat kuat, jadi tak perlu khawatir!*”.

Tahel tells the story of the character of Tahel introducing himself, with a sentence that contains an element of praise. As well as giving praise to the two figures named Khan and Najak. Tahel’s actions include flattering expressive speech acts, in the phrase

'*paling muda dan menggemaskan*' Tahel's character tries to tell him that he is younger among his friends and has a face, an adorable attitude. This is proof that the speech delivered by Tahel's character is flattering himself. Then, the sentence addressed by his two friends '*sangat kuat*' Tahel figures conveyed information in the form of praise, addressed to the figure of Khan and the character of Najak who has a strong body.

Relevance of Research Results in the Nature of Learning.

The results of research with learning, namely learning with this media can increase student motivation in the learning process, because *webtoon* media is easy to digest with stunning image visualizations. Expressive speech can be utilized in character learning, namely the process of debriefing students to become individuals with complete personalities, reflecting the harmony of heart, mind, body, and taste [7].

In this study, the praise-and-flattering utterances found in *the webtoon Dark Moon: The Blood Altar* can serve as an example of students, how speakers deliver compliments to their speech partners. Students have a variety of good and bad characters, because this is also a speech that needs to be considered.

Praising in a good way to provide a positive atmosphere so that a learning can be carried out conducive, because the character of students who speak to each other praises and utterances that thank each other for help, congratulates other students from getting a class champion, criticizes conveying arguments in classroom learning, for example during discussion activities, complaining utterances that often appear when students experience boredom in learning.

All these expressive speech acts become a balanced whole, when a speaker sorts them out correctly. Bad speech has a negative influence if the speaker does not control well, this is also what needs to be considered in the school learning environment.

Aims to create the character of students who are ethical and moral both for nusa and the nation, as well as their respective futures. With the formation of ethical and moral student character, it will affect the quality of learning in schools. This positive value starts from organized speech, which is why *webtoon* media is not only for its own fun because of its epic portrayal and storyline.

However, the language and communication conveyed need to be understood and learned, which is not only useful for readers, but also useful for students in learning at school. As an educated individual, you should be able to take advantage of technological media in today's increasingly advanced era.

When compared to other studies, many speech acts of various forms have been found and some have not been present in this study. As done by Astawa et al (2017), Rahmadhani & Asep (2020), Murti et al (2018), Meirisa & Fathiaty (2017), Budiman & Ridwan (2016), A'yuni & Parji (2017), Faradila & Esti (2020). The study focused on knowing the function and type of expressive speech acts.

The utterances found included angry speech, mocking, complaining, blaming, apologizing, praising, and saying thank you. This study is the same as the study by Astawa, but this study only analyzed expressive illocutionary speech acts. Then there are some utterances that were not included in this study, namely acts of mocking, angry, and apologetic speech. Which only describes the meaning of the utterances in *the webtoon Dark Moon: The Blood Altar*.

4 Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of this study in *the webtoon Dark Moon : The Blood Altar* episodes one to twenty, 224 utterances were found to be included in expressive illocutionary speech acts, which amounted to seven forms of expressive speech acts, namely (1) Speech praise, as many as 19 utterances. (2) Say thank you, as many as 23 utterances. (3) Speech criticizes, as many as 54 utterances. (4) Complaining speech, 56 utterances were found. (5) Blame speech, as many as 48 utterances. (6) Congratulating words, as many as 4 utterances. (7) Flattering speech, as many as 20 utterances.

The most commonly found utterances are the form of complaining speech acts and critical speech acts, and the few utterances found are forms of congratulating. Utilization in learning student character, speech becomes an important communication in the delivery of speech forms. Students are motivated in classroom learning if they use this *webtoon* medium, and know the utterances contained as a process of character building that is moral, polite, kind, and correct

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