

Directive Act Use in “Raya and the Last Dragon” Movie

Ajeng Resva Safitri¹, Nurma Dhona Handayani²

^{1,2} Universitas Putera Batam, Batam, Indonesia

¹Pb201210072@upbatam.ac.id, ²nurmadhona@puterabatam.ac.id

Abstract

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Keywords:

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This study identified the directive acts in the Raya in the last Dragon movie. In this study, the research design was a qualitative approach in which the researchers expressed the outcome in words and provided an explanation of the result. The researchers looked at a variety of directive speech acts. The purpose of this study is to pinpoint the directing speech act shown in the motion picture "RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON" This study used a qualitative methodology, gathering data through reading the script, conducting library research, watching the film, and examining each character's speech and body language. A total of 15 directive speech acts were successfully identified by Kreidler (1998) using researchers identified six utterances that embodied the commanding speech from the dialogue of characters, the other type is requesting type (3 data). The data referred to the conclusion of speech act. The data was taken from the movie conclude some point. First, Raya and the Last Dragon movie. Second, three utterances that reflected the requested speech was discovered by the researchers. Finally, the researchers discovered three utterances that expressed ordering speech from the movie's character utterances.

Kata kunci:

*Tindakan direktif,
Berwibawa,
Meminta,
Memerintah,
Saran.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi tindakan direktif dalam film Raya dan Naga terakhir. Dalam penelitian ini, desain penelitiannya adalah pendekatan kualitatif dimana peneliti mengungkapkan hasilnya dengan kata-kata dan memberikan penjelasan mengenai hasilnya. Para peneliti mengamati berbagai tindak tutur direktif. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tindak tutur penyutradaraan yang ditampilkan dalam film “RAYA DAN NAGA TERAKHIR”. Selain itu juga akan diketahui frekuensi tindak tutur direktif serta jenis tindak tutur direktif yang paling banyak digunakan dalam film. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif, pengumpulan data melalui pembacaan naskah, melakukan studi pustaka, menonton film, serta mengkaji

ucapan dan bahasa tubuh setiap tokoh. Sebanyak 15 tindak tutur direktif berhasil diidentifikasi dengan menggunakan teori dari Kreidler (1998) . Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa tindak tutur direktif *Commanding* merupakan tindak tutur yang paling sering digunakan dalam film (6 data). Tipe lainnya adalah permintaan, pemesanan dan saran (3 data). Analisis data mengarah pada kesimpulan bahwa tindak tutur terarah merupakan interaksi sosial penting yang juga dimanfaatkan dalam film. Dalam analisis ini terdapat beberapa point yang di bahas. Pertama, film *Raya dan Naga Terakhir*, kedua kalimat percakapan yang mengandung tipe tipe dari tutur direktif.

INTRODUCTION

Misunderstanding is possible to happen during communication. Communication presents misunderstanding if both cannot say and define the utterance in good way. It makes a speaker, and a hearer should give good cooperation in order to inexperience misunderstanding. The problem will not be faced by speaker and hearer that can understand the meaning according to the context of utterance.

Birner (2013) said pragmatics is defined as the study of meaning that depends on context. It mentions pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning should be concerned to know the meaning.

Directive actions of request are employed by a speaker who wants a hearer to force the hearer to take action. A speaker makes a request when they are very motivated to take action.

The general phenomena of request were found in social media, to support this research analysis that found in YouTube. One of the phenomena can be found in video titled “Box of lies with Julia Roberts| The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon”. The video published on 6 December 2023. The video showed Jimmy Fallon and Julia Roberts played games to find the truth of the object by picking the box. This phenomenon was taken from 00:00:24 - 00:00:43.

Jimmy : “We have nine mystery boxes containing object no one has ever seen before. On your turn, **you pick a box, take out the object, and describe it to your opponent then you have to guess if you’re lying or telling the truth.**” **Julia, you pick the first box!**”

Julia : “Okay”

The conversation above contains of speaker and hearer. Jimmy as Speaker and Julia as Hearer. Before starting the game, the speaker informed the hearer what they should do in the game. The speaker said to her that they should pick out one box that served in the game. In the utterance the speaker requested to guess that the hearer lying or telling the truth. The speaker said request by saying “**pick**”, “**take**” and “**describe**” as the action. The request comes in imperative sentence. The goal of this research, to applying requested as a part of directive acts and requested the action of the hearer to be done.

Another media that involves request strategies is movie. The researcher found the phenomena relate to directive act in the Raya and the last Dragon movie. The movie was released in 2021 and had Chief Benja and Raya want to give opening remarks to welcome Kumandra.

0:11:02 - 0:01:16

Raya : “Things look a little tense, Ba”

Chief Benja : “Don’t worry, I’m gonna open with a joke.”

Raya : “**Please don’t**”

Chief Benja : “I’m kidding, I’m kidding”.

Raya as the speaker and her father became the hearer. They were in the land of heart’s city. When they were in the land, Raya and her father welcomed all the guest, and the situation seems like clumsy. Raya’s father gave some jokes to make the situation seems amused, but Raya gave command to her father to stop the jokes. Based on the theory, the sentence “**please don’t**” expressed command act because by the situation show that the speaker forbids her father to throw some jokes.

Research of this has done by lots of researchers. Lestari & Hartati (2020) talked about the speaking act from the Thor movie. This journal examined speech act using Searle's theory. The research methodology employed by the researchers was descriptive qualitative. Additionally, this study examined how the utterances' shape and function related to one another. This researcher's result was directive expressed 56 times. Subsequently, there were 20 instances of the commissive and 29 instances of expressive.

Second researchers, from Dewi (2017) discussed about Speech Acts in the Movie "Fast and Furious 7". This publication employed both Austin's and Searle's theories. The research methodology employed in this study was descriptive qualitative. Based on the findings, the study identified four categories of illocutionary speech acts that the characters from the Fast and Furious 7 film executed. These categories include the following: the assertive category, which has fourteen illocutionary meanings; the directive category, which has seven meanings; the complementary category, which has three meanings; and the expressive category, which has twelve meanings. This publication employed both Austin's and Searle's theories. The research methodology employed in this study was descriptive qualitative. Based on the findings, the study identified four categories of illocutionary speech acts that the characters from the Fast and Furious 7 film executed. These include the aggressive category, which has 14 meanings that are not clear, a category of instructions with seven unclear meanings, a category of Commissive with three unclear meanings, and an expressive category with twelve unclear meanings.

Searle's theory was the source of the similarities between this study and the earlier studies mentioned above. Raya and the Last Dragon movie was employed as the data source in this study because this movie inspired by the culture of Asian include Indonesia, which made a difference. This study also categorized to many forms of directed speech acts that were present in the Raya and the Last Dragon. The researcher, choose form of directive speech act because directive speech act explain the use of term action such as commanding, requestion, ordering, suggestion action.

Kinds of Directive Speech act

Gill (1979), asserts that the goal of speech acts is to prevent misunderstandings between speakers and listeners. In order to elicit a reaction from the listener, both the speaker and the interlocutors must be aware of the meaning of the utterances. Directive speech, according to Kreidler(1998), is an expression that the speaker attempts to accomplish by an action, a directive act that conveys the speaker's goal and compels the hearer to do something, such as making a request, command, asking, ordering, or proposing.

Commanding

It asserts that a command can only be successful if the speaker has some degree of control over the addressee's behaviour. Cruse (2000) states that the purpose of a direction is to initiate action on the hearer's behalf, for instance, "You have to show up for court on Monday at 10 a.m. next week." (Kreidler, 1998).

Requesting

Kreidler (1998) defines a request as the speaker's wish that the listener do or not do something. Requests are methods used to get people to help you finish a task. Requests are based on the assumption that the person receiving them is able to take action that will help the sender handle a possible issue (Martínez, 2013). As an example, "Please turn off the AC for me; I'm freezing right now!" (Sembiring & Ambalegin, 2019).

Ordering

When a speaker gives an order, they want and anticipate that the addressee will act. The addressee's belief that he must comply with the speaker's request sets off the necessary response. (Martínez, 2013). "I order you to report the commanding officer," for instance. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

Suggestion

According to Kreidler (1998), suggestions are declarations we make to others to let them know what we believe they should or shouldn't do. For instance, "We recommend that you focus more intently on what you're doing." Kreidler (1998).

METHOD

The type of research used in this study was descriptive qualitative research. According to Creswell (2009), qualitative research is conducted to better understand phenomena. The research employed a non-participatory observational method and technology for data collection Sudaryanto (2015) Data collection involves a few steps. In the first, the researcher saw the Hustle movie. The researcher then viewed the movie and downloaded the script. The researcher emphasized expressive acts in the film in the previous study.

This equalizing methodology made advantage of the pragmatic identity method competence. The Sudaryanto (2015) method and procedure were used. It was employed in this study to evaluate the data and to apply the theory. These are the initial procedures taken by the researcher to determine the highlight utterances' context. The researcher equalized the data in the second section, and in the last section, the researcher displayed the various expressive acts from Raya and the Last Dragon Movie.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

The researchers discovered 15 data points from the Raya and the Last Dragon movie that represented the directive speech act through the dialogue that the characters in the data sources said. Four different types of directed speech acts make up those data. Initially, the researchers identified six utterances that embodied the commanding speech from the dialogue of characters in the first Raya and the Last Dragon movie. Second, three utterances that reflected the requested speeches were discovered by the researchers. Finally, the researchers discovered three utterances that expressed ordering speech from the movie's character utterances. In the third place, the researchers discovered three utterances that expressed suggesting speech.

Table 1 Frequency of Directive Acts used in Raya and the Last Dragon.

NO	Types of Directive	Frequency
1	Commanding	6
2	Requesting	3
3	Suggesting	3
4	Ordering	3
TOTAL		15

Discussion

Commanding

Commanding is When someone is directed by someone in a position of authority or power, the speaker agrees to deny him the choice to refuse; commands necessitate that the speaker be in a position of authority as well as power.

Data 1

(0.18.30-0.18.43)

Context: Raya and Chief Benja was in the cave. They trying to escape to avoid the Druun monster that had appeared due to the dragon gem being shattered into fragments. Then, they run towards the river because Druun was afraid of water.

Raya : “Ba! Come on, **we have to go!**”

Chief Benja : “They’re repelled by water, Hurry get to the river”

Raya as a speaker and Chief Benja as the hearer. The speaker invites the hearer to run from the cave. In the cave, there are many Druun monsters, they appear as a result of Dragon gem fragments. Then, they have to run as fast as possible to avoid the magic. The sentences **we have to go!** by the speaker showed the directive speech that is command.

Data 2

(0.19.07-0.19.12)

Context: Chief Benja and Raya were in the bridge. Chief Benja can not run, his leg was hit by an arrow, Raya still encouraged Chief Benja to continue running away together but Chief Benja refused and give the dragon gem shard then threw Raya into the river.

Chief Benja : “**Raya, you have to listen!** You are the guardian of the dragon gem.”

Raya : “Ba, why are you saying this?”

The speaker named Chief Benja and Raya as the hearer. The speaker wants to the hearer become the guardian of the dragon gem. The sentence that had bold “**You have to listen!**” showed the commanding types of directive speech act. Thus, the utterances the speaker commands the hearer to do an action. The speaker gave command to hearer that as the guardian of the dragon game had to listen that the hearer has to go and let her father stay at the bridge.

Data 3

(0.36.29-0.36.35)

Context: Raya is chased by Namaari and her troops. Namaari wants to take Raya’s piece of Dragon gem. Then, Raya jump into the river and approached one of the boats and Raya arrived on Boun’s boat.

Raya : “**We need to get to Talon now!**”

Boun : “I’m sorry the shrimp Orium is not water taxi”

The speaker named Raya and Boun as hearer were in river. They were there because Raya chased by Namaari and wants to go to Talon City to get the next Dragon gem shard. The sentence that had bold “**We need to get to Talon now**” showed the commanding types of directive speech act. The dialogue showed that Raya was being chased by Namari so Raya jumped to the river and swam to the Boun’s boat. Raya gave command to Boun to hurry up to go to Talon city.

Data 4

(0.38.40 – 0.38.51)

Context: Sisu was in the river and she was swimming in his form as a dragon, Raya who saw this immediately worried. Raya does not want people to know that Sisu is a Dragon so Raya tries to cover up Sisu form from Bound so that Bound is not afraid.

Raya : “**Look!** We need you to make this all work. Until we have all the gems **you have to stay human**, please!”

Sisu : “wow you really got some trust issues”

Raya as a speaker and Sisu as a hearer. The utterances the speaker commands the hearer to do an action that is to look and to stay. Raya forbidden Sisu to turn into a dragon because if anyone knew, they would be surprised. So, Sisu have to stay as human to make people not afraid to her. The sentence that had bold “**Look!**” and “**you have to stay human**” showed the commanding types of directive speech act.

Data 5

0.45.33 – 0.45.40

Context: Sisu and bound were in Talon city harbour. Sisu wanted to buy some gifts for Dang hai at the Talon market but she had no money.

Sisu : “Oh wait! I don’t have any money”

Boun : “you’re and adult, **you could just put it on credit**”

Sisu : “Oh what’s credit”

Sisu as speaker and Boun as hearer they were in Talon city and Sisu wanted to buy some gift, but Sisu didn’t have money to pay for the gift. So, Boun gave command to pay by credit. The sentence that had bold “**you could just put it on credit**” showed the commanding types of directive speech act because the utterances the speaker commands the hearer to do an action that is to wait and to pay by credit.

Data 6

0.49.15 – 0.49.23

Context: They were in the market and Sisu bought many things, and she couldn’t pay for it. Then, Dang Hai came to help Sisu from people’s anger.

Sisu : “**Don’t talk to anyone!** I only eat terrible foods I dried myself.”

Dang hai : “**Come dear.**”

This was said in the market. The sentence that had bold “**Don’t talk to anyone!**” and “**Come dear**” showed the commanding types of directive speech act because the utterances the speaker commands the hearer to do an action that is to keep silent and come to Dang Hai.

Requesting

Request is a directive speech act whose illocutionary goal is to persuade the hearer to do something when it is not evident that the hearer would carry out the action in the ordinary order of events. The speaker indicates that they think the hearer is capable of carrying out an action by making the request.

Data 1

0.36.53 – 0.37.00

Context: Raya boarded Boun's ship with the aim of going to Talon City but Boun refused because he did not know Raya but Raya said she would pay for the trip and Boun agreed. The boat was moving slowly, making Raya scared because a group of fangs were chasing her.

Raya : **“Does this thing go any faster”?**

Boun : “Whuu, You did not tell me Fang was after you. This is gonna cost you extra”.

The speaker named Raya and Bound as a hearer. The speaker boarded the Boun boat with the aim of going to Talon City. If she did not go there, Fang’s people would catch her. But the boat was going very slowly so the speaker stated a request utterance. The utterance **“Does this thing go any faster?”** “That uttered by speaker expressed the requesting to move of boat faster.

Data 2

0.50.18 – 0.50.31

Context: Raya and Sisu were in Talon City. Raya told Sisu to stay on the boat but Sisu did not listen then, Sisu is trapped by Dang hu, Dang hu wants Sisu to tell her where the other pieces Dragon gem is otherwise Dang hu will let Sisu be eaten by Druun. But, the plan did not work because Raya came to Sisu’s rescue and managed to get Danghu pieces Dragon Gem.

Raya : “Sisu, I told you stay on the boat. **Hold on to this for me, will ya?”**

Sisu : “Sorry”.

The speaker named Raya came to the Dang hu house to save Sisu. The hearer named Sisu did not listen to the speaker and still went to Dang hu place. Finally, Sisu was trapped by Dang hu but the speaker comes to save the hearer and

snatched the Dragon gem piece from Dang hu hand and requests the hearer to hold the piece. So, the speaker stated a request utterance. The utterance “**Hold on to this for me, will ya?**” that uttered by speaker expressed the requesting to hold Dragon gem piece.

Data 3

0.55.25 – 0.55.35

Context: Raya and Sisu were in Spain city to take other pieces of the Dragon Gem from the hands of the King of Spain, but Sisu has her own plans. Sisu wants to show Raya that the plan she made is so that Raya does not think badly of people.

Raya : “**Sisu, come back, please!** What, what are you doing?”

Sisu : “I’m going to show you that you are wrong”.

The speaker named Raya came to the Spain city followed Sisu. Sisu as a hearer ran away from the speaker after arrived in Spain. The hearer did not listen the speaker and still wanted to meet the King of Spain with gifts. Then, the speaker try stopped the hearer and request the hearer to come back. So, the speaker stated a request utterance. The utterance “**Sisu, come back, please!**” that uttered by speaker expressed the requesting to hearer come back faster.

Ordering

When a speaker gives a directive, they are instructing the listener on what to do or not do It may even be deceptive or convincing.

Data 1

0.06.50 – 0.07.00

Context: Raya and Chief Benja were in the cave, Raya came to the cave to meet Chief Benja, Raya came there to the practice keeping the dragon gem safe. There Chief Benja tested Raya’s abilities by having to fight Chief Benja.

Chie Benja : “Raya.. I probably should have said two feet”

Raya : “**Hey. Do not beat yourself up too much Chief Benja,** you gave it your best.”

The speaker named Raya and Chief Benja as hearer were in cave. They were they because Raya was practicing sword. The speaker train his skills with Chief Benja because the protect the dragon gem in the cave. Chief Benja thought he has defeated Raya but he thought wrong. The speaker said do not blame you too much, she also said he had done his best. So, the speaker stated a ordering utterance. The utterance “**Hey. Do not beat yourself up too much Chief Benja**” that uttered by speaker order do not beat himself.

Data 2

0.08.43 – 0.08.52

Context: Raya and Chief Benja walked casually in the palace hallway, they were talked and there was something important that Chief Benja wanted to tell Raya, that is the arrival of Kumandras and Raya had to be ready for that.

Chie Benja : “The other lands, they are on their way here, as we speak”

Raya : “They are? Uh, **okay, okay, no, we can do this.** I am ready”

Raya, the speaker was in the palace hallway wanted to talk to the Chief Benja as hearer about Kumandra that soon they would arrived at Heart palace. The speaker was shocked to hear Chief Benja’s words but Raya was very ready to welcome the arrival of the Kumandra. So, the speaker stated ordering utterance. The utterance “**okay, okay, no, we can do this**” that uttered by speaker order the things that they can do.

Data 3

1.24.00 – 1.24.08

Context: Raya and her friends were in Fang kingdom. It turns out they have been surrounded by the Druun. They fell under the Fang kingdom which contained the ruins of buildings.

Raya : “Everyone, give me your gems, **we can still put it together.** It can still work”

Boun : “Sisu’s gone, Raya we do not have her magic”

This took place in the Fang kingdom. Raya became as speaker and Boun became as hearer. Raya is annoyed with Namaari because she killed Sisu, the last dragon. But, Raya remembered sisu said that they have to trust each other to defeat the

Druun that is by putting the pieces of the dragon gem together. Unfortunately, the hearer does not believe it because after Sisu died, Sisu's magic was lost. Then, the speaker stated ordering "**we can still put it together**" that uttered by speaker order to make dragon gem as before.

Suggestion

Suggestion is situations in which the person who speaks wants the listener to make a commitment to follow a certain path of action in the future. Directives, to put it another way, are an effort to align the words and the world.

Data 1

0.50.53 – 0.51.03

Context: Sisu and Raya were in the boat heading to Spain city. Sisu was sad because she did not expect the Talon leader to be so evil but Raya managed to save Sisu and get another piece.

Sisu : "I can not believe it, that old lady was really gonna hurt me"

Raya : "Well, I'm sorry Sisu, but that what the world is now, "**you can't trust anyone**".

This was said in the boat. Before saying, the speaker told for Sisu was on the boat waiting for Raya but Sisu insisted on meeting the Talon chief by giving a gift. Sisu thought the Talon chief was a good person as a result Sisu was tricked by the Talon chief who wanted to hurt Sisu. So, the speaker stated "**you can't trust anyone**" that uttered by Sisu to easy to trust anyone it should not be done by sisu presented the speaker recommended speech to the hearer, since the utterance served to advise the hearer on what actions to take or refrain from taking.

Data 2

0.43.52– 0.43.57

Context: Raya and Sisu have arrived at Talon Harbor It is their task to locate the Dragon Gem. situated within the Talon region or on the ground's perimeter. close to the lake and homes constructed over the water upon arriving in the kingdom of Talon with Raya and Sisu. They therefore desired to grab a stone from Dang Hai. But Raya stop Sisu from assisting her in getting a portion of the Dragon Gem. Raya wants to ensure Sisu's safety.

Sisu : “Let’s go get him a gift”

Raya : “Sisu **I think maybe it’s safer for you stay here on the boat.**”

The speaker named Raya and Sisu as hearer. There is a hint in that statement since Raya offers a sensible solution to make it safer for Sisu. It will be risky for Sisu to follow Raya because the locals are aware that all of the dragons have died. She is still alive under the true circumstances. However, there are also cunning individuals in Tallon. Then, the speaker stated “**I think maybe it’s safer for you stay here on the boat**” In order to ensure that Sisu is still in a safe setting, Raya thinks about making a suggestion to Sisu. A suggestion is a statement made by someone else with the intention of advising the other person on what they should or shouldn't do.

Data 3

0.30.52– 0.31.00

Context: Sisu and Raya was in Tail land. They have to enter the tail cave where the dragon gem pieces are hidden but is not easy to get there they are faced with many traps.

Sisu : “That I’m really good at swim. I’m good swimmer, is basically what I’m”

Raya : “**Okay, um we need to keep going.**”

Raya was as speaker and Sisu was as hearer. So they wanted to take a piece dragon gem in chief of Tang but in the cave there are many traps, then Raya told Sisu to be careful going through it. But, Sisu easily got through the trap and Raya was surprised how that is possible it turns that Sisu is a very good swimmer and they must continue their journey. The uttered” **Okay, um we need to keep going**” presented the speaker suggestion speech, since the speech served to advise the hearer on what actions they should or should not do. The hearer suggested skipping the speaker in the conversation to continue, Sisu ought to do as Raya says.

CONCLUSION

According to Kreidler's thesis, there are five different types of directive speech acts that may be seen from the data source used in the "RAYA IN THE LAST DRAGON" movie: ordering, recommending, requesting, and commanding. From the utterances made by the characters in the data sources, the researchers discovered fifteen data points that represented the directive speech act. Four different types of directed speech acts make up those data. Initially, the researchers identified six utterances that embodied the commanding speech from the dialogue of characters in the first Frozen movie. 15 Second, three utterances that reflected the requested speech were discovered by the researchers. Finally, the researchers discovered three utterances that expressed ordering speech from the movie's character utterances. In the third place, the researchers discovered three utterances that expressed proposing speech. This study also reveals how crucial it is to investigate the demand phenomena. The rationale is that movies support the plot by showcasing real-world occurrences. Language users can employ suitable tactics and improve the efficacy of their use in speech by comprehending how directive act are used. It's also critical to comprehend every tactic as each one has unique qualities and should only be applied inside its intended context.

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