

**AN ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF ASSERTIVE
SPEECH ACTS USED BY FEMALE AND MALE YOUTUBERS IN THEIR
PODCAST VLOGS**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**Submitted as a Partial fulfillment of Requirements
to Obtain *Sarjana Sastra* Degree English
Literature Departement**



By

DINI NURUL ISLAMI

2000026006

FACULTY OF LITERATURE, CULTURE, AND COMMUNICATION

UNIVERSITAS AHMAD DAHLAN

2024

ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF ASSERTIVE SPEECH ACTS USED BY FEMALE AND MALE YOUTUBERS IN THEIR PODCAST VLOGS

By

Dini Nurul Islami (2000026006)

This research discusses the meaning, function, and differences and similarities in the function of assertive speech acts used by female and male YouTubers in their Vlog Podcasts which use English. This podcast is taken from Mel Robbins and Jay Shetty's YouTube channel.

In this research, the researcher used pragmatic studies uses theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985). This research can be classified into qualitative research with sentences as the main data. The main data of this research are sentences containing assertive speech act functions used by female and male YouTubers in vlog podcasts using English. In collecting data, researcher used the observation method from Sudaryanto (1993), using tapping technique, non-participative observation technique, recording technique, and note technique. In this research, the researcher used the identity method from Sudaryanto (1993) in analyzing the data.

In this research, the researcher found 10 functions of assertive speech acts, each of which has a meaning consisting of utterance meaning and force used by female and male YouTubers in their podcasts, namely: Stating, Reporting, Affirming, Asserting, Informing, Suggesting, Praising, Assuring, Confessing, and Claiming. Researcher also found several differences, namely: *First*, female YouTuber in her podcasts only use 5 functions of assertive speech act, namely: stating, reporting, affirming, asserting, informing. Meanwhile, male YouTubers use 8 functions of assertive speech act, namely: stating, informing, reporting, Suggesting, Praising, Assuring, Confessing, Claiming functions. *Second*, male YouTubers use more variations of assertive speech act functions than female YouTubers. *Third*, although both of them use the assertive speech act function of stating more often, the data shows that Mel Robbins (female YouTuber) uses the assertive speech act function of stating more often than Jay Shetty (male YouTuber). Meanwhile, the similarities that the researchers found were: *First*, the similarities are in the function of the assertive speech act which is often used by the two YouTubers, namely the function of the assertive speech act of stating. *Second*, Mel Robbins (female YouTuber) and Jay Shetty (male YouTuber) have similarities in using several of the same assertive speech functions, namely stating, reporting and informing. *Third*, both use the function of assertive speech acts to convey messages that are motivating and empowering.

Keywords: *Assertive Acts, Podcast, Pragmatics, Speech Acts, YouTuber*

ABSTRAK

AN ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF ASSERTIVE SPEECH ACTS USED BY FEMALE AND MALE YOUTUBERS IN THEIR PODCAST VLOGS

Oleh

Dini Nurul Islami (2000026006)

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai makna, fungsi, dan perbedaan dan persamaan fungsi tindak tutur asertif yang Digunakan oleh YouTubers Wanita dan Pria Dalam Vlog Podcastnya yang menggunakan bahasa inggris. Podcast ini diambil dari channel YouTube Mel Robbins dan Jay Shetty.

Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan kajian pragmatik dengan menggunakan teori dari Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Penelitian ini dapat diklasifikasikan kedalam penelitian kualitatif dengan kalimat sebagai data utamanya. Data utama penelitian ini adalah kalimat-kalimat yang mengandung fungsi tindak tutur asertif yang digunakan oleh youtuber perempuan dan laki-laki dalam vlog podcast yang menggunakan bahasa inggris. Dalam mengumpulkan data peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dari Sudaryanto (1993), dengan menggunakan teknik sadap, teknik simak bebas libat cakap, teknik rekam, dan teknik catat. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode padan dari Sudaryanto (1993) dalam menganalisis data.

Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menemukan 10 fungsi tindak tutur asertif yang masing-masing memiliki makna yang didalamnya terdiri dari utterance meaning dan force yang digunakan oleh YouTuber wanita dan pria dalam podcastnya, yaitu: menyatakan, melaporkan, mengukuhkan, menegaskan, menginformasikan, menyarankan, memuji, meyakinkan, mengakui, dan mengklaim. Peneliti juga menemukan beberapa perbedaan, yaitu: Pertama, YouTuber perempuan dalam podcastnya hanya menggunakan 5 fungsi tindak tutur asertif, yaitu: fungsi menyatakan, melaporkan, mengukuhkan, menegaskan, menginformasikan. Sedangkan YouTuber laki-laki menggunakan 8 fungsi tindak tutur asertif, yaitu: fungsi menyatakan, menginformasikan, melaporkan, menyarankan, memuji, meyakinkan, mengakui, dan mengklaim. Kedua, YouTuber laki-laki lebih banyak menggunakan variasi fungsi tindak tutur asertif dibandingkan YouTuber perempuan. Ketiga, meskipun keduanya lebih sering menggunakan fungsi tindak tutur asertif menyatakan, namun data menunjukkan bahwa Mel Robbins (Youtube perempuan) lebih sering menggunakan fungsi tindak tutur asertif menyatakan dibandingkan Jay Shetty (Youtuber laki-laki). Sedangkan persamaan yang peneliti temukan adalah: Pertama, persamaannya terdapat pada fungsi tindak tutur asertif yang sering digunakan oleh kedua youtuber yaitu fungsi tindak tutur asertif menyatakan. Kedua, Mel Robbins (Youtuber perempuan) dan Jay Shetty (Youtuber laki-laki), mempunyai kesamaan dalam menggunakan beberapa fungsi tuturan asertif yang sama yaitu menyatakan, melaporkan, dan menginformasikan. Ketiga, keduanya menggunakan fungsi tindak tutur asertif untuk menyampaikan pesan yang bersifat memotivasi dan memberdayakan.

Kata kunci: Tindak Asertif, Podcast, Pragmatik, Tindak Tutur, YouTuber

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Choosing the Subject

According to Leech (1993), pragmatics is the study of the relationship between inner meaning and speech situations. Jenny Thomas (1995) also suggests that the most general definition of pragmatics is: meaning in use or meaning in context. Based on this statement, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language in a sentence used in communication which can be seen from the context and situation in which the sentence is used. In pragmatics, context and situation have an important role in helping interpret the meaning of sentences in a communication utterance. Pragmatic constraints are rules of language use regarding form and meaning that are related to the intention, context and circumstances of the speaker.

One of the studies studied in pragmatics is speech acts. A speech act is an expression of a sentence that is used to express an intention from the speaker so that it is known to the listener (Kridalaksana, 2001). Just like in everyday life, interaction activities will be realized if there are humans involved in them. In interacting, speakers and interlocutors are mutually aware that there are rules governing their speech, use of language, and interpretation of their interlocutor's actions and speech. In a speech there is a background to the intentions and factors of the speaker and the interlocutor in conveying their speech, so they must be responsible for the speech and actions they carry out. When people

interact with each other, they are involved in a situation where the recipient tries to understand the information provided by the speaker. However, sometimes the recipient fails to understand exactly what the speaker means. This is caused by errors in interpretation, both by the speaker and the recipient.

The speech produced by the speaker has a purpose and function, one of which is conveying information to the person he is speaking to. Regarding this, there is one type of speech act whose function is to convey information to the interlocutor, namely the type of assertive speech act. Assertive speech acts are speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth he expresses. According to Yule (2006), assertive speech acts are speech acts that express belief in external reality. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) classify assertive speech acts into several types, including Asserting, Claiming, Affirming, Stating, Denying, Disclaiming, Assuring, Arguing, Rebut, Informing, Notifying, Reminding, Objecting, Predicting, Reporting, Retrodict, Suggesting, Insisting, Conjecturing, Hypothesizing, Guessing, Swearing, Testifying, Admitting, Confessing, Accusing, Blaming, Criticizing, Praising, Complaining, Boasting, Lamenting.

Assertive speech acts can be found in events or occurrences that provide information. This event can be broadcast by several mass media, one of which is YouTube which can take the form of a podcast, interview, or speech. Various forms of assertive speech acts can be found in every sentence in a YouTuber's vlog podcast video on YouTube. The speech delivered by YouTubers will have a variety of different speech acts and with different functions. YouTube Podcast

presents many sources with diverse backgrounds, so the assertive speech acts used are also varied.

In the current millennial era, ways of communicating between individuals or groups are increasingly diverse. YouTube is a popular video-sharing application because it allows users to interact with many people. YouTube has information broadcasts in the form of videos sent by at least one or more people discussing certain topics which are usually called podcasts. Podcasts can be in the form of audio podcasts or video podcasts like those on YouTube, each of which has several benefits for the audience, including as a source of creative information, and increasing understanding of a problem, in the world of education it is used to encourage critical and creative thinking skills for students and is widely used as an instrument and creative teaching material by educators in the current millennial era. Research on speech acts is also very appropriate to use to observe language use. It is important to know how assertive speech acts are used in podcasts.

B. Problem Formulation

This research aims to answer two main problems, namely:

1. What meanings and functions of assertive speech acts are used in the female and male YouTubers' podcasts on YouTube?
2. What are the differences and similarities in the functions of assertive speech acts used in YouTubers' podcasts between females and males on YouTube?

C. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out meanings and functions of assertive speech acts are used in the female and male YouTubers' podcasts on YouTube.
2. To describe differences and similarities in the functions of assertive speech acts used in YouTubers' podcast between females and males on YouTube.

D. Scope of the Study

The researcher will limit this research and focus on the meanings and functions of assertive speech acts and on the differences and similarities in assertive speech acts used by female and male YouTubers in their podcast vlogs. Data was taken from four different podcasts from 1 female YouTuber and 1 male YouTuber that use English on the YouTube channel which was uploaded in 2024.

E. Review of the Related Studies

This section will review several studies that have similar topics in this research. This section will review several studies that have similar topics in critical discourse analysis. Considering the previous study in this analysis, the researcher studies research by Maharani, S., et al (2020), who analysed the realization of assertive speech acts and the relationship between male and female participants in realizing assertive speech acts in terms of power, social

distance, and the use of existing rank in the interactions between men and women on The Ellen DeGeneres show. This research uses a socio-pragmatic approach using theories from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and Brown & Levinson (1987). The findings in this research are that there are several assertive speech acts used, namely denying, providing information, reviewing, urging, hypothesizing, swearing, testifying, admitting, accusing, and blaming in their interactions. Most men use statements, information, and assertions during their performances that state that they are acting to exert dominance and achieve a clear result. Meanwhile, women use statements, affirmations, and followed by informing actions to convey their thoughts, which shows that they use communication as a tool to improve social relations and create relationships. This is in line with men being goal-oriented, while women are relationship-oriented. Adult participants had similar levels of power and social distance compared to young children.s

F. Method of Research

This research is categorized as a type of qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is one that intends to understand what phenomena occur in research subjects such as actions, motivation, etc. (Moleong, 2007). The data in this research is written text which aims to describe the functions of assertive speech acts, differences, and similarities in the functions of assertive speech acts used by female and male YouTubers in their vlog podcasts, therefore this research is included in the type of qualitative descriptive research.

1. Data and Source of Data

a. Data

The data in this research are all sentences containing assertive speech acts, the meanings and functions of assertive speech acts used, and the differences and similarities in functions of assertive speech acts used by female and male YouTubers in podcast vlogs that use English.

b. Source of Data

The data sources used in this research are four different podcasts from 1 female YouTuber and 1 male YouTuber, which use English on a YouTube channel uploaded in 2024, these YouTube channels are:

Female YouTubers YouTube channels:

1. Mel Robbins YouTube channel with the title "Reset Your Mental Health: The Diet and Nutrition Protocol from a Renowned Harvard MD".
2. Mel Robbins YouTube channel with the title "Do This to Become More Confident: 5 Truths You Need to Hear with Jamie Kern Lima".

Male YouTubers YouTube channels:

1. Jay Shetty Podcast YouTube channel with the title "The Blue Zones Expert: 70% of Your Health is Dictated by This ONE Thing".
2. Jay Shetty Podcast YouTube channel with the title "Radhi Devlukia on The Surprising Habits That Are HARMING Your Digestion".

2. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

This research uses the observation method with several techniques according by Sudaryanto (1993). There are several steps to collect data, as follows:

1. The researcher searched for and downloaded four different podcasts from 1 female YouTuber and 1 male YouTuber, each consisting of 2 podcasts with different guests, using English which were uploaded in 2024 on the YouTube channel.
2. The researcher watched, listened, and observed the podcast vlog and identified sentences that contain assertive speech acts.
3. The researcher downloaded the podcast subtitles and then the writer watched and observed the video many times to make sure the script is correct and appropriate. Next, the researcher classified the data systematically according to the research problem.
4. The researcher noted and created data classification to make it easier to understand. The researcher provided an example of data classification as the final step in collected data to clarify.

3. Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

After going through the data collection process, the next step is processing data. In analysing the data, this study applies the identity method (*padan*) by Sudaryanto. The steps are as follows: *First*, the researcher takes conversation data from the script that has been transcribed, and then the researcher sorts and analyzes the data that has been obtained, after that the researcher also makes

analytical relationships between sentences to identify functions and differences and similarities functions of assertive sentences used by female and male YouTubers in their podcast vlogs. *Second*, the researcher explains the functions and the differences and similarities functions in assertive sentences used by female and male YouTubers in their podcast vlogs in a data table. *Third*, the researcher analyzes, interprets and concludes the data that has been obtained.

G. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to contribute references related to language studies, especially pragmatic analysis assertive speech acts. Practically, this research is expected to can provide insight into the types of assertive speech acts and their purposes, so that they can better understand the speaker's intentions when communicating.

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL APPROACH AND FRAMEWORK

A. Theoretical Approach

A theoretical approach is a set of principles used to explain a class of phenomena. Without theory, the phenomenon of research will be difficult to understand scientifically or systematically. This study aims to analyze the functions, differences, and similarities functions of assertive speech acts used by female and male YouTubers in their podcast vlogs. The researcher uses a pragmatic approach as well as because the data used in this study is in the form of sentences and contains meaning so that it can have an impact on the audience or the interlocutors. Therefore, the researcher uses pragmatic as a theoretical approach to understanding the problems in research.

B. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is a crucial aspect of the research process, as it explains the application of theories that are relevant to the study. In this theoretical framework, the researcher will explain several theories and studies relating to this research as a framework of thinking to clarify the concepts that exist in this study. Theories to be discussed include pragmatic, speech acts, types of speech acts, the classification of illocutionary acts, the functions of assertive speech acts, and podcasts.

CHAPTER III ANALYSIS

A. Findings

The researcher found 51 data regarding the function of assertive speech acts used by female and male YouTubers. The researcher found that YouTubers use 10 functions of assertive speech acts, including stating, reporting, affirming, asserting, informing, suggesting, praising, assuring, confessing, and claiming. The researcher found that the function of assertive speech acts that is often used is stating. The researcher also found that male YouTubers used assertive speech act functions more frequently. The researcher also found that there were 3 differences and 3 similarities between male and female YouTubers in their vlog podcasts. These findings are based on the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985).

The researcher found 26 data on the function of assertive speech acts used by female YouTubers, consisting of 16 functions of assertive speech acts of stating, 6 functions of assertive speech acts of reporting, 1 function of assertive speech acts of affirming, 1 function of assertive speech acts of asserting, 2 functions of assertive speech acts of informing.

The researcher found 25 data on the function of assertive speech acts used by male YouTubers, consisting of 13 functions of assertive speech acts of stating, 4 functions of assertive speech acts of informing, 1 function of assertive speech acts of suggesting, 1 function of assertive speech acts of reporting, 3 functions of assertive speech acts of praising, 1 function of assertive speech acts

of assuring, 1 function of assertive speech acts of confessing, 1 function of assertive speech acts of claiming.

B. Discussions

1. The Meanings and Functions of Assertive Speech Acts Used by Females and Males YouTubers in Their Podcast Vlogs

Datum (1)

Mel Robbins: “**I'm** Mel Robbins, **I'm** New York Times best-selling author and one of the world's leading experts on confidence and motivation and **I'm** on a mission to inspire you to empower you with tools and inspiration and the expert resources that you need.” (F4.1)

This speech appeared on Mel Robbins' YouTube podcast entitled "Reset Your Mental Health: The Diet & Nutrition Protocol from a Renowned Harvard MD" at minutes 1.29 - 1.42. This sentence contains an assertive speech act of stating, because in her podcast speech contains utterance meaning, namely, Mel Robbins states the facts by stating his name, work, and mission, and informs the audience that she is a best-selling author in New York and also one of the world's leading self-confidence and motivation experts whose mission is to inspire his audience. The sentence also contains force, namely, Mel Robbins attempts to attract the audience attention by stating a strong and motivating message with the aim of inspiring and empowering the audience. In this case, Mel Robbins uses the word "I'm" to strengthen the facts about his statement.

2. Differences and Similarities in the Functions of Assertive Speech Acts Used in YouTubers Podcasts between Female and Male on YouTube

1. Differences the Functions of Assertive Speech Acts Used in YouTubers Podcasts Between Female and Male on YouTube

- a. The female YouTuber (Mel Robbins) in her podcast only used 5 assertive speech act functions, while the male YouTuber (Jay Shetty) used 8 assertive speech act functions.
- b. The male YouTubers use more variations of assertive speech act functions than female YouTubers.
- c. Although both of them use the assertive speech act function of stating more often, the data shows that Mel Robbins (female YouTuber) uses the assertive speech act function of stating more often than Jay Shetty (male YouTuber).

2. Similarities the Functions of Assertive Speech Acts Used in YouTubers Podcasts Between Female and Male on YouTube

- a. The similarities are in the function of the assertive speech act which is often used by both YouTubers, namely the function of the assertive speech act of stating.
- b. Mel Robbins (female YouTuber) and Jay Shetty (male YouTuber), have similarities in using several of the same assertive speech functions, namely stating, reporting, and informing.
- c. Both of them use the function of assertive speech acts to convey messages that are motivating and empowering.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the research results above, it can be concluded that the aim of this research is to determine the function and differences and similarities in the function of assertive speech acts used by female and male YouTubers in their podcast vlogs using the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Based on the findings and discussion above, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The researcher found 51 data containing the function of assertive speech acts, each of which has a meaning consisting of utterance meaning and force.
2. The researcher finds that a female YouTuber (Mel Robbins) used 26 data containing assertive speech act functions, namely: 16 stating, 6 reporting, 1 affirming, 1 asserting, 2 informing. Male YouTuber (Jay Shetty) also used 25 data containing assertive speech act functions, namely: 13 stating, 4 informing, 1 suggesting, 1 reporting, 3 praising, 1 assuring, 1 confessing, 1 claiming.
3. The researcher found several differences, namely:
 - a. The female YouTuber (Mel Robbins) in her podcast only used 5 assertive speech act functions, while the male YouTuber (Jay Shetty) used 8 assertive speech act functions.
 - b. The male YouTubers use more variations of assertive speech act functions than female YouTubers.

- c. Although both of them use the assertive speech act function of stating more often, the data shows that Mel Robbins (female YouTuber) uses the assertive speech act function of stating more often than Jay Shetty (male YouTuber).
4. The researcher also found several similarities, namely:
- a. The similarities are in the function of the assertive speech act which is often used by both YouTubers, namely the function of the assertive speech act of stating.
 - b. Mel Robbins (female YouTuber) and Jay Shetty (male YouTuber), have similarities in using several of the same assertive speech functions, namely stating, reporting, and informing.
 - c. Both of them use the function of assertive speech acts to convey messages that are motivating and empowering.

B. Suggestions

Based on the results of the research, the researcher proposes the suggestions in the following statements:

1. For Future Researchers

Future researchers can compare existing speech act theories to make it easier to work on their thesis later, and future researchers can continue to use these theories by choosing other problem formulations that have never been researched.

2. For Linguistics Students

Researcher suggest that students use a pragmatic approach to analyze the meaning of a speech, sentence or word. You can also conduct a content analysis of podcasts from male and female YouTubers to find patterns in the use of assertive speech acts and analyze their impact on the audience.

3. For Lecturers

The researcher recommends that through this research, lecturers can also encourage interdisciplinary research involving collaboration between communication sciences, linguistics and psychology to understand the use of assertive speech acts in the context of social media or other platforms.

REFERENCES

- Afifah, D. (2018). *Assertive Speech Acts Analysis On The Speech of Emma Watson's*. Surakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Asdar, A. H. (2021). *Pembelajaran Pragmatik*. Bandung, Jawa Barat: CV. Semiotika.
- Ashfira, K.D., & Hardjanto. D. (2020). *Assertive Speech Acts in Donald Trump's Presidential Speeches*. Yogyakarta: LEXICON.
- Cristin, N.H., & Handayani, N. D. (2023). *Analysis Assertive Speech Acts In "Purple Hearts" Movie By Wakefield: Pragmatic Approach*. EJI (English Journal of Indragiri): Studies in Education, Literature, and Linguistics.
- Donnelly, K.M., & Berge, Z.L. (2006). *Podcasting: Co-opting MP3 Players for educations and Training Purposes*. Online Journal of Distance Learning Administration, 9.
- Fitriani, L., & Haristiani, N. (2021). *Assertive Speech Acts In Hakata Dialect In Tokyo Tower By Lily Franky*. Dordrecht: Atlantis Press SARL.
- Geoghegan, Michael, W., & Dan, Klass. (2007). *Podcast Solutions: The Complete Guide to Audio and Video Podcasting, Second Edition*. USA: Friends of.
- Hutasoit, Y.B. ., Tampubolon, S. ., Sinaga, N. T. ., & Pasaribu, K. M. D. . (2023). *An Analysis Of Assertive Speech Act Used By Dr. Jun Chen Hsieh In English Interpretation For Tour Guide Virtual Exchange Course at Asia University*. Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling.
- Lestari, D. U., dkk. (2022). *The Analysis of Assertive Speech Acts on The Speech of Barack Obama at The English Speech Channel About Ignorance is Not A Virtue*. Semarang: 2nd English Teaching, Literature, and Linguistics (ETERNAL) Conference ISSN: 2828-7193 Universitas PGRI Semarang, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, English Education Department.
- Maharani, S., Mujiyanto, J., & Warsono, W. (2020). *The Relations between Male and Female Participants in Using Assertive Speech Acts for Interactions in The Ellen (.R, 1979)DeGeneres Show*. English Education Journal, 10 (2), 234-241.
- Nabila, Zulfa., Mujiyanto, J., & Rukmini, D. (2021). *The Comparison of Commisive Speech Acts by Trump and Warren Presidential Candidate Viewed from Gender Differences*. English Education Journal.
- Phillips, Birgit. (2017). *Student-Produced Podcast in Language Learning – Exploring Student Perceptions of Podcast Activities*. IAFOR Journal of Education.
- Robbins, M. (2024). Do This to Become More Confident: 5 Truths You Need to Hear With Jamie Kern Lima [Video]. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/nGjKNh80Lfw?si=bieFro1-z-AARDr9>
- Robbins, M. (2024). Reset Your Mental Health: The Diet & Nutrition Protocol from a Renowned Harvard MD [Video]. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/-xg5-HF4ehU?si=NjX9O-qCNXZ2wkyf>
- Rostiana, H., & Ari, F.N. (2021). *A Speech Act Analysis of an Interview Podcast Between Siti Fadilah And Deddy Corbuzier On Youtube*. MENDIDIK: Jurnal Kajian Pendidikan dan Pengajaran, 2021, Vol. 7 No. 2, Page: 189-195.

- Searle, John R. *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts*. Cambridge University Press, 1979.
- Searle, John R., and Daniel Vanderveken. *Foundations of Illocutionary Logic*. Cambridge University Press, 1985.
- Shetty, J. (2024). Radhi Devlukia on The Surprising Habits That Are Harming Your Digestion [Video]. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/v1EyY8mePcU?si=4l6we0g6sh9VDSaG>
- Shetty, J. (2024). The Blue Zones Expert: 70% of Your Health is Dictated by This One Thing [Video]. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/QpbKF-yNgzQ?si=Twf4-bk2PYZMxRAk>
- Sitorus, R.D., & Elfrida, R. (2022). *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Podcast Ruang Sandi by Sandiaga Uno*. Journal of Applied Linguistics.
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan Secara Linguistik*. Yogyakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press.
- Suryanti, Y., & Irma, C.N. (2019). *Analysis of Assertive Speech Acts On Kick Andy Talk Show Program in 'Save the Indonesian Children' Edition*. Medan: PGSD UNIMED Jurnal Handayani.
- Syahidah, T.F., Djatmika, Sumarlam. (2023). *Assertive Speech Acts on Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast*. International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding (IJMMU).
- Tania, S.B., & Rohmah, Z. (2022). *Assertive Acts in Premier's Reading Challenge: Portraying an Australian Muslim Writer's Concerns of the World*. Alphabet Journal.
- Thanh, N.T.T. (2022). *Assertive speech acts of persuasion in English presidential election speeches*. Technium Social Sciences Journal Vol. 30, 666-675, April, 2022, ISSN: 2668-7798.
- Thomas, Jenny. (1995). *Meaning in Interaction: an Introduction to Pragmatics*. London/New York: Longman.
- Yule, George. (2006). *Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Yulistiana, F., & Widyastuti. (2022). *Assertive Illocutionary Acts on Interruption by Joe Biden in the 2020 First Presidential Debate*. Celtic: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching, Literature and Linguistics.
- Zulfa, Millatuz. 15 April 2019. *Content Analysis on Speech Acts Strategy in English Version of Holy Qur'an Sura Maryam by Abdullah Yusuf Ali*. Semarang: eprints.walisongo.ac.id .