

## DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS AND LANGUAGE POLITENESS OF 'BASO PALEMBANG SARI-SARI'

Ummi Nur Atika<sup>1\*</sup>, Hastari Mayrita<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>, Universitas Bina Darma, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author, Email: [nabilaazzaky@gmail.com](mailto:nabilaazzaky@gmail.com)

### ARTICLE INFO

Received: 08-08-2023

Revised: 16-12-2023

Accepted: 25-03-2024

Published: 31-03-2024

Volume: 8

Issue: 1

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.33019/lire.v6i2.217>

### KEYWORDS

*Speech acts, language politeness,  
Palembang Language, pragmatics*

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe directive speech acts used in everyday Palembang conversations and to explore the politeness functions used in everyday Palembang conversations. Researcher uses qualitative methods to explore speech acts and politeness functions in language. Approach taken by the researcher is a case study approach to explore more deeply about the use case of directive and politeness in language. Data collection techniques are carried out by observation. Data source for this research was taken from the conversations of Palembang residents about how to use 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari' or what is known as the everyday use of Palembang language. While the community is speaking, the researcher observes the ongoing conversation, then the researcher records, encodes, and transcribes the speech of the community to determine which utterances are classified as directive speech acts. Data was taken from community chats using the Baso Palembang Sari-Sari language. Data analysis technique used in this study uses thematic techniques and content analysis. Results of this study indicate that there are six types of directive speech acts in the speeches of 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari', namely invitations, requests, orders, advice, criticisms and prohibitions. As well as finding 6 functions of politeness in Palembang language in speaking.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Humans and language are two words that cannot be separated. Language is a communication tool used by everyone. Language as a human tool can convey all ideas, thoughts, experiences, desires, and feelings. Language can also be used to express the "meaning" of an utterance that a speaker wants to convey to his interlocutor. Leech explained that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to verbal situations (Leech, 2011). That is, to analyze the meaning through a pragmatic approach, a situation is needed where the speech becomes the context of the speech.

Specifically, Rustono and Nuryatin explain that pragmatics considers the "meaning" of a discourse (Rustono and Nuryatin, 2015). Pragmatic studies are carried out by looking at the context of speech, namely the different background knowledge that must be understood by speakers and interlocutors. Speakers and speech partners in the process of delivering speech should pay attention to the existing situation. Speech situation is a situation or condition that produces speech. So the utterance exists, because the situation supports the utterance. The context of speech is also related to the function in the speech act. Pragmatics is the study of the conditions in which human language is used which is determined by a person's social context (Nadar, 2009). He also argues that



pragmatics is "The study of how language is used to communicate". This statement emphasizes that pragmatics does not study the structure of language internally but externally. Pragmatic studies are not limited to the speaker's utterances, but also factors that exist outside of speech. Thus, the "meaning" of a discourse cannot be understood in one/(or) two meanings, but also in many different perspectives such as: place and time, who is involved, purpose, form of speech, and how to communicate.

Speech acts are from someone who is psychological and seen from the meaning of actions in speech, (Chaer, 2002). A series of speech acts will form a speech event. Then, speech acts and speech events will be two symptoms contained in one process, namely the communication process. The fact is that the language possessed and used by humans is neither better nor worse. If there is a language that is able to express most thoughts and feelings better than another language, it is not because the language is better but because the owner and user of the language are able to convey it to the speaker. All languages are essentially the same, namely as a means of communication.

The rapid pace of modernization has greatly affected the authenticity of cultural traditions, including the original languages and customs of the Palembang region. Palembang is part of the Malay language group. This language combines elements of Malay words with "o" dialects, such as "apo", "cak mano", "kemano", "kapan", "ado apo" and many others (Purnamalia et al., 2023). Palembang is a language or group of dialects spoken by a number of people in the South Sumatra region. The Palembang language is a regional language used by speakers to express thoughts and feelings. This language has two levels, namely the refined Palembang language or "bebaso" and the ordinary Palembang language, commonly known as "Baso Palembang Sari-Sari".

Not only influenced by Malay, the Palembang language also contains elements of Javanese words. This is due to Palembang's connection to the kingdom of Sriwijaya. Later, the Palembang Kingdom emerged after a long process and had close relations with the great kingdoms in Java, such as Majapahit, Demak, Pajang and Mataram. This study focuses only on the "Baso Palembang Sari-Sari" language as it is commonly used by indigenous Palembang people and other residents in daily communication. Thus, among the various languages spoken in South Sumatra, the Palembang language serves as the unifying or lingua franca of the region.

Palembang is a strategic city in South Sumatra. As an old city, Palembang has a lot of history of people's struggle. The existence of Palembang which is divided by the Musi River adds to the exotic beauty. The characteristic of Palembang City as a city that is very dominated by water, even by the Dutch before World War II, was once promoted as "Venetie Van het Verre Oasten" or "Venice of the Far East." The natural wealth of South Sumatra is a pride as well as a threat from foreign nations. To maintain the unity of the community, one way the community is by using their mother tongue, or Palembang regional language, the residents of this city use Palembang language, which will hereinafter be called Baso Palembang. Baso Palembang Sari-Sari is a Palembang language that is used naturally in everyday life, which will be studied for directive speech acts, (Amin et al., 2010). This study focused on the form of directive speech acts and what are the functions of politeness used in 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari'.

This study looks at directive speech acts. The researcher wants to know the form of directed speech that occurs in Palembang people's conversations. This research focuses on the functions of direktif speech forms and politeness functions in Palembang which are used in 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari'.



## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Directive speech acts are types of speech acts that are used to command, order, ask or invite the interlocutor to do something. This speech act asks the interlocutor to do what is asked or directed by the speaker, (Choiriyah, et.al., 2022). Some examples of directive speech behavior include orders, instructions, requests, and solicitations. Identification of speech acts can help in assessing the politeness of the language used by speakers.

Language politeness is one aspect of language that can improve the emotional intelligence of speakers, because in communication speakers and speakers are not only required to convey the truth, but must remain committed to maintaining harmonious relationships. In other words, both speakers and speakers have the same obligation to maintain harmony in communication. Politeness, politeness, or ethics are ordinances, customs, or customs that prevail in society. In line with what was stated (Mayrita, H., Balkist, P.S., Muchti, A., & Ernawati, Y, 2023) that language politeness has an important role in the development of a person's personality. Politeness can be seen from various aspects in daily associations, (Ni'am&Utomo, 2020). Everyone will use different words and languages when they talk to each other because they have different backgrounds. According to Holmes (2013), there are four dimensions in speaking, social distance which means the degree of relationship between speaker and listener, power or status which means the degree of relationship between speakers or listeners in a society, formality relating to formal or informal situations that arise in conversation, and meaningful functions meaning the speaker or listener.

The research conducted certainly has references from previous research. This is done to be more focused. A similar study has been conducted by Sanjaya (2015) on directive and expressive speech acts in adolescent conversations in Tempino Village. The results of the study showed that there were seven types of speech directives found in conversations among adolescents in Tempino Village. These speech acts include speech acts of (1) pleading, (2) suggesting, (3) inviting, (4) asking, (5) forbidding, (6) reminding, (7) expecting. Furthermore, expressive speech acts contained in conversations among adolescents in Tempino Village were twelve types of speech acts.

The study of 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari' was studied by Purnamalia, et al. (2023). Purnamalia, et al., explains that the Palembang language originates from the Malay language group. They also describe that the Palembang language consists of two levels, namely "bebaso" and "baso Palembang sari-sari". Together with their colleagues, they focused their research on "Baso Palembang sari-sari", as this language is often used by the Palembang community in daily communication. Their study used qualitative descriptive methods to identify phonemic noise and syllable release.

The next relevant research is research conducted by Cahya (2014) on the politeness of directive actions on the speech of children and parents in Ngarancang Village, Ngawi. The results showed that there were 11 (eleven) forms of politeness of directive actions in children's speech to their parents in Ngancang Ngawi Village. While the form of politeness of directive actions on parental speech to their children is found in 6 (six) forms of directive speech acts.

This research has also been conducted by Cicilihandi (2017) regarding the directive speech actions of grade 2 students of SD 027 Sungai Beringin Kampung Pulau Rengat District, Indragiri



Hulu Regency in learning for the 2016/2017 school year. This study aims to describe the types and functions of directive speech acts of grade 2 students of SD 027 Sei. Banyan Rengat District, Indragiri Hulu Regency in the learning process.

Based on the description above, researchers conducted a study on "Analysis of Palembang Language Directive Speech Acts 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari'" as a forum for knowledge to understand the politeness of Palembang regional language, which is commonly used for daily conversations by people in Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia. This research aims as follows; first, describe the type of directive speech act in the use of Baso Palembang Sari-Sari and second, describe the function of politeness in Palembang language commonly used by Palembang people in daily conversation.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The method used is qualitative research with a case study approach. This research serves to explore situations, phenomena, events or can describe a problem that occurs. This of course will produce data from the results of the description of the data by observing the use of 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari' in the dialogues of Palembang people in everyday life.

The study subjects were Palembang residents living near the researcher's environment (researcher's friends, friends' families, and individuals in the area). The study site was the researcher's circle of friends and family.

The source of the research data is the speech of Palembang people in the use of '*Baso Palembang Sari-Sari*' or also called the use of Palembang Everyday Language. When the community has a conversation, the researcher observes and records the ongoing conversation, then the researcher takes the community's speech to identify speech that is classified as a form of directive speech act. Speech containing directive speech acts that are found, processed into data used by researchers. So it can be said that the data obtained by researchers is in the form of natural data that is what it is, is not engineered or deliberately fabricated to produce speech containing directive speech acts among the people of Palembang.

Data collection techniques use observation techniques by recording conversations via audio. The time needed by researchers to collect data is approximately 3 (three) months. Data analysis techniques use thematic analysis techniques and Discourse analysis. Thematic analysis is one method to analyze qualitative data with the aim of identifying patterns or to find themes through data that has been collected by researchers (Braun, et al., 2006). While this analysis technique is used to deepen the analysis of the data that has been obtained and intends to dig deeper into the message conveyed by speakers to speech partners, (Sobur, 2012).

Through content analysis, researchers look at the meaning of text, audio, or video to determine the relationship of the text to a context. So that through this analysis, researchers can interpret the maximum speech that occurs in speech acts.

Researchers also check the language of research data that has been found. Researchers extend the time researchers participate in finding and analyzing research data. Previously, researchers targeted 1 (one) month to explore data, because it still needs to deepen the interpretation of the data. Researchers extended the data collection for 3 months, while analyzing the data that had been found.



In addition, researchers also checked data diligently and continuously, while observing the conversation recordings again. Researchers also conduct peer debriefing through discussions with peers who understand speech acts.

#### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### Types of Actions Speech Directives Found

The results showed that the directive speech acts used by Palembang people in speaking using Palembang Sari-Sari language amounted to six types of directive speech acts. The types of directive speech acts found are 8 utterances consisting of invitations, requests, orders, advice, criticism, and prohibitions. Six functions of language politeness were found in the 'Palembang Sari-Sari' language conversation, namely the functions of ordering, prohibiting, criticizing, asking for approval, expressing warnings, and stating decisions.

##### 1. Invitation Speech

Invitation Speech is a form of speech that intends to influence the interlocutor to perform actions as desired by the speaker.

##### Conversation in 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari'

Er : “*Ra disitu nah banyak cowok, nak balek apo mampir?*”

Ra : “*Ay dah nak ujan. Tapi payolah*”.

*Translate*

Er : “*Ra, there were many men there. Want to go home or stop by?*”

Ra : “*But, want to rain (confused). It's okay, come on!*”

##### Context

The above remarks occurred at noon, after attending the Proposal Seminar on campus on Monday, May 12, 2023. The speech of a 22-year-old speaker (Er) can be interpreted as an invitation to his 22-year-old interlocutor (Ra) to relax in the campus cafeteria.

The form of the speech act is characterized by the verb 'invitation' spoken by the speaker (Er) to the speaker (Ra) is a form of directive speech act used in Palembang Sari-Sari language. Similar to Cicilihandi (2017) suggests that one form of directive speech act is invitation, which is characterized by the verb invitation. The directive speech act is indicated by the phrase “*nak balek apo mampir*” which was previously emphasized with the sentence “*Ra disitu nah*”. In this case, (Er) intends to invite (Ra) to stop by the canteen, but uses a phrase “*di sana banyak cowok*” which aims to influence Ra to want to go to the cafeteria.





**Table 1. Speech Act Directive Solicitation**

Speech Act Directive Solicitation	
Words / Sentences in Bahasa Palembang Sari-Sari	Translate
"Nak balek apo mampir"	"Want to go home or visit"

## 2. Request Speech

Request is a form of speech whose purpose is to ask something to the other person.

### *Conversation in Bahasa Palembang Sari-Sari*

Ib : " *Beli apo dek?* "

Ca : " *Martabak kacang mesis susunyo, satu buk* "

Ib : " *Duduklah* "

*Translate*

Ib : " What do you want to buy? "

Ca : "Martabak sweet beans, plus milk. One course. Mam"

### *Context.*

The speech occurs at night after the Maghreb prayer. The speech speaker (Ca) is 14 years old and the speaker (Ib) is 45 years old. When the speaker wants to buy martabak in front of the hallway of his house. Speakers ask to be given one mesis nut, with a mixture of milk, as much as one packet of sweet martabak.

The speaker's speech (Ca) can be interpreted as a request speech, when buying martabak according to the speaker's wishes to his interlocutor (Ib). This is similar to the findings of Cicilihandi (2017), that is a demand in the dialogue, so as to identify directive speech acts. The request speech data used above is contained in the following table.

**Table 2. Request Directive Speech Act**

Request Directive Speech Act	
Words / Sentences in Bahasa Palembang	Translate
"Martabak kacang mesis susunyo <i>sikok</i> , bu"	"Martabak been mesis her milk, one mom"

## 3. Command speech

Command is a form of speech that means that what has been said by the speaker, the speech partner wants to do something that has been said by the speaker.



### Converstation in Bahasa Palembang Sari-Sari.

Ib : “ *Ado yang pesen paket ayam dado dak?*”

Ra : “ *Aku buk nasi ayam dado. Cepet yo bu*”

Ib : “ *Tunggu bentar yo*”

*Translate.*

Ib : “Someone ordered a chicken breast package?”

Ra : “I am ma'am. Chicken breast rice. Hurry up, Mom.”

### Context.

The speech took place in the cafeteria when Ra bought a chicken packet of rice. The speaker (Ra) is 22 years old and the speaker (Ib Ka) is 35 years old. The speech of the speaker (Ra) can be interpreted as a form of utterance of commands to the opponent (Ib Ka) who do what the speaker has said. The command speech data used above is contained in the following table.

**Table 3. Command Directive Speech Act**

Command Directive Speech Act	
Words / sentences in Palembang Sari-sari	Translate
<i>“Aku bu nasi ayam dado sikok. Cepet yo Bu”</i>	<i>“I am ma'am. Chicken breast rice. Hurry up, Mom.”</i>

Frase ‘*Cepet yo, Bu*’. Which means ‘Hurry up, ma'am’. The phrase means the speaker is asking, but with the meaning of telling the opponent to speak. This kind of conversation is usually carried out by the Palembang community, towards older people. Although it sounds 'loud' or 'high' pitched, but this is common in Palembang Society. The word ‘aku’ in some areas may be considered It is impolite if spoken to parents or elders. But in the conversation of Baso Palembang Sari-Sari, This is commonplace. Cahya (2014) also suggests in research that directive speech acts used can indicate a person's level of language politeness.

### 4. Advice Speech

Advice is a guide that contains a good lesson conveyed by the speaker to his speech partner.

### Conversation in ‘Baso Palembang Sari-Sari’

Di : “*Diet makanan sehat. Jadi sekarang pake skincare apo?*”

Su : “*H&N dong*”

Di : “*Nah pake itu be biar lebih sehat dibanding yang dulu-dulu kalo sekarang keliatan hasilnyo*”

*Translate.*

Di : “Healthy food diet. So now what skincare to use?”

Su : “H&N”



Di : “Use H&N to be healthier. When compared to the use of beauty products that I used to use, the results are less. The product I use now, the results are good, the impact has been seen.”

Context.

Speech occurs while doing college assignments in one place. The speech takes place when the speaker (Di) is 23 years old giving advice to the 22 year old interlocutor (Su) to use beauty products that are currently in use and not to reuse previously used products.

The speaker's speech (Di) can be interpreted as a speech of advice, so that the speaker (Su) does what has been conveyed by the speaker (Di). The form of speech act that has been spoken by (Di) that is conveyed to the interlocutor (Su) is a form of speech of advice. The data on the speech act of advice used above are contained in the following table.

**Table 4. Speech Act Directive Advice**

Speech Act Directive Advice	
Words / Sentences in Bahasa Palembang	Translate
<i>“Nah pakek tu be biar lebih sehat dibandingkan yang dulu, kalo sekarang keliatan hasilnya”</i>	<i>“Just use this one, it's better to use the current one, than the old one, there is no evidence and results”</i>

The meaning of directive speech contained in the above dialogue is directive-advice. The speaker (Di) explained to (Su) about the beauty products used by (Di). (Di) explained that it was better to use the products he used now than the products he used to use. In addition, in addition to using beauty products, Di also advised Su to diet and eat healthy foods.

There are words in the Baso Palembang Sari-Sari language found are ‘nah’, ‘pakek’, ‘itu’, ‘kalo’, and frase ‘yang dulu-dulu’. These words are words or phrases that are often found in Baso Palembang Sari-Sari conversations.

## 5. Critical Speech

Criticism is a form of speech that has the intention of giving a reprimand to the speech partner for the actions taken by the speech partner.

*Conversation in Baso Palembang Sari-sari.*

Wa : “Seumur idup tu lamo, meskipun kau bilang dio baik tapi sifatnya kasar, toxic dak biso di ubah jangan galak buyan cuman garo-garo hubungan yang sudah lamo”

An : “Tapi cinto ini oi hahaha”

*Translate.*





Wa :” A lifetime is long. Although you say he is good, but his nature is rude. Toxic actions, can not change or be changed. Don't want to be said 'stupid' for maintaining a bad relationship, even though it has been going on for a long time.

An : “But I love.”

*Context.*

The speech occurred when the speaker (Wa) was 22 years old playing at the house of the speaker (An) aged 22 years. At that time it was discussing the problem of the relationship (An) which changed over time. The speaker (Wa) gives criticism for the problem that is happening to the speaker (An).

The speaker's speech (Wa) can be interpreted as a critical speech so that the speaker (An) does what has been said by the speaker (Wa). So that the form of speech act that has been spoken by (Wa) gives a reprimand to the interlocutor (An). The critical speech act data used above is contained in the following table.

**Table 5. Speech Act Directive Criticism**

Speech Act Directive Criticism	
Words / Sentences in Palembang Language	Translate
<i>“seumur idup tu lamo, meskipun kau bilang dio baik tapi sifatnya kasar, toxic dak biso diubah jangan galak buyan cuman garo-garo hubungan yang sudah lamo”</i>	“A lifetime is long. Although you say he is good, but his nature is rude. Toxic actions, can not change or be changed. Don't want to be said 'stupid' for maintaining a bad relationship, even though it has been going on for a long time.”

## 6. Prohibition Speech

Prohibiting is a form of speech that has the intention that what is said by the speech partner, the speech partner does not take action because of the speaker's speech.

*Conversation Baso Palembang Sari-Sari.*

Su: “*Aku nangis. Tau dak aku nangis ngapo? Cak mano kalo agek aku nyusahi wong tuo aku habis kuliah ini*

Ra : “*Jangan nangis ci*”

Translate

Su: “I cried. You know what, I'm crying because of what? How about I trouble parents later. I was afraid that my parents would be hard, because I was in college”

Ra:” Don't be sad, Ci.”

*Context.*

The speech occurred when the speaker (Ra) was 22 years old listening to the story of the 22-year-old speaker (Su). At that time the speaker (Su) told me about things that would happen in the



aftermath of college. There are so many things that become the mind of the speaker (Su) after the end of college that makes the speaker (Su) cry and the speaker (Ra) listen to the story of the speaker (Su) while forbidding holy to cry.

The speaker's speech (Ra) can be interpreted as a speech prohibiting the interlocutor (Su) to stop crying. So that the speaker's speech (Ra) makes the speaker (Su) stop crying. The prohibition speech act data used above is contained in the following table.

**Table 6. Directive Prohibition Speech Act**

Directive Prohibition Speech Act	
Words / sentences in Palembang language	Translate
"Jangan nangis ci"	"Don't be sad, Ci"

## The Function of Politeness in Palembang Daily Language

The function of language politeness found in this study is the function of ordering, prohibiting, criticizing, asking for approval, stating decisions, and expressing warnings. More details, detailed in the following discussion.

### 1. Function to issue commands

A function that contains the intention of giving commands to the speech partner, so that the speech partner wants to do something that has been said by the speaker.

Found the function of telling in speech, as follows.

word/Sentence	Translate	Politeness function
"Aku, buk nasi ayam dado sikok"	"Me, one pound of chicken breast rice"	Function to issue commands

### 2. Function declares a warning

A function that provides a good warning that can be used as an excuse for the speech partner to do something.

Found the function of declaring a warning in the dialog as follows.

Word/ Sentence	Translate	Politeness function
"Nah pake itu be biar lebih sehat dibandingke yang dulu-dulu kalo sekarang keliatan hasilnya"	"Better to use the current one than use the old one without proof"	Function to declare a warning

### 3. Function of declaring decisions

This function expresses the decision desired by the speaker and fulfilled by the speech partner.



It found the function of 'declaring decision' asking for consent in dialogue as follows.

Word/Sentence	Translate	Politeness function
"Martabak kacang mesis susunyo, sikok bu"	"martabak with mesis peanut milk, Just one, ma'am"	The function of Declaring decisions

#### 4. Prohibit function

A function that prohibits the speech partner from doing something.

Found the function of prohibition in dialogue as follows.

Word/Sentence	Translate	Politeness function
"Jangan nangis, ci"	"Don't cry, ci"	Prohibit function

#### 5. Critical function

A function that intends to give a reprimand to the speech partner for the actions taken by the speech partner.

Found the function of criticizing in the dialogue as follows.

Word/Sentence	Translate	Politeness Function
"Seumur idup tu lamo, meskipun kau bilang dio baik tapi sifatnyo kasar, toxic dak biso di ubah jangan galak buyan cuman garo-garo hubungan yang sudah lamo"	"A person's life is still long, even though he is good, but his cruel and evil behavior cannot be changed. Don't be stupid just because of old love."	Critical Function

Assessment of speech acts can be helpful in assessing the politeness of the language used. The politeness of the language can be identified by words / phrases / sentences that indicate the type of speech. If the understanding in speaking is good, then the politeness of the language used is also good. So as to minimize mis understandings in communicating. Sanjaya (2015) suggests that directive speech acts have several functions in speech. So that a speech can be interpreted the politeness of the language.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

The research finding is the directive utterances in 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari'. There are 8 utterances included in directive speech acts including invitations, imperatives, requests, reprimands, prohibitions, and criticisms. Six functions of language politeness were found, namely the functions of ordering, prohibiting, criticizing, asking for approval, warning, and declaring decisions. The results of these findings can be used as a document for further understanding of speech in 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari'.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the researcher recommends to conduct further research. There are several aspects, such as further study of politeness levels in Palembang, both 'Baso Palembang Sari-Sari' and 'Palembang Alus'. The difference in the



politeness of the two Palembang languages still needs to be studied further. For Students Indonesian Language Education Study Program should conduct similar research, particularly research on speech acts which can be applied in language learning. Readers are expected to be able to provide insight into linguistic research, applied linguistics (pragmatics), especially those related to directive speech behavior and politeness functions in Palembang language.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher would like to thank all stakeholders. Especially, DRPM, Bina Darma University. Bina Darma University supported and facilitated the author to write this article. Thank you to the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities. We thank Bina Darma University's Indonesian Language Education Program for helping researchers. The researchers also thank those who helped the researchers extract information related to this study.

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

First author is an Indonesian Language Education Study Program student who is completing his work in the form of publishing a scientific paper, which is one of the requirements for graduating from college. Second author is a correspondence who is responsible for directing and guiding students so that their research reaches results and published in a reputable journal. She is a Lecturer Bina Darma University, interest in research interests in the fields of linguistics, phonology, pragmatics, BIPA, and teaching language.

## REFERENCES

- Amin, B.M., Amin, A., Amin, M. 2010. *Tata Bahasa dan Kamus Baso Palembang*. Palembang: Yayasan Madrasah Najahiyah.
- Braun, V. & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), pp 77–101.  
[http://eprints.uwe.ac.uk/117352/thematic\\_analysis\\_revised\\_final.pdf](http://eprints.uwe.ac.uk/117352/thematic_analysis_revised_final.pdf)
- Cahya, D.N. (2014). “*Kesantunan Tindak Tutur Direktif pada Tuturan Anak dan Orang Tua di Desa Ngancang Ngawi*”. Thesis.
- Chaer, A. (2002). *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Reneka Cipta.
- Cicilihandi, Raja Tiara. (2017). “*Tindak Tutur Direktif Siswa Kelas 2 SD 027 Sungai Beringin Kampung Pulau Kecamatan Rengat Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu dalam Pembelajaran Tahun ajaran 2016/2017*”. Thesis.



- Choiriyah, N., Anis, M., Nurulakla, S., and Yaakob, N. (2022). Translation Quality of Arabic Directive Speech Acts in Pandemic's Book: An Attempt to Delve into Covid-19. *Arabiyat*, 9 (1), pp. 69—84. <https://doi.org/10.15408/a.v9i1.25459>
- Holmes, J. (2013). *Pengantar Sociolinguistik*. London: Routledge. Huang.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 2011. *Prinsip-Prinsip Pragmatik*. Terjemahan oleh M.D.D. Oka. 1993. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia (UI-Press).
- Mayrita, H., Balkist, P.S., Muchti, A., & Ernawati, Y (2023). Parental and children language politeness strategies as a form of education in family. *Indonesian Research Journal in Education |IRJE|*, 7(1), pp. 77 – 92. <https://doi.org/10.22437/irje.v7i1.23798>
- Mentari, P., & Susiati, S. (2024). A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF CONDOLENCE UTTERANCES FOR THE DEATH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II IN FACEBOOK USERS. *Lire Journal (Journal of Linguistics and Literature)*, 8(1), 86-102. <https://doi.org/10.33019/lire.v8i1.248>.
- Nadar, F.X. 2009. *Pragmatik dan Penelitian Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Ni'am, Syahrin Thohir Fatkhun & Utomo, Asep Purwo Yudi. (2021). Analisis Pemuatan dan Pelanggaran Prinsip Kesantunan Berbahasa pada Kegiatan Praktik Debat Siswa Kelas X SMA Negeri 1 Pecangaan. *JPBSI*, Vol.9, No.2, pp. 116-122.
- Purnamalia, T., Yusniar, Y., and Rahmah, N. (2023). Interferensi Fonologis dan Medan Makna Bahasa Palembang terhadap Bahasa Indonesia Mahasiswa Uniski Kayuagung. *Jurnal Dialektologi*, 8(1), pp. 59-67.
- Rustono, Y. & Nuryatin, . (2015). Tindak Tutur Direktif dan Ekspresif dalam Novel Kembang Saka Persi Karya Soebagjo I.N. *Jurnal Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Jawa*, 5(4), pp. 71-77.
- Salahuddin, S., & Winarti, D. (2023). PHONOTACTIC AND PHONOLOGICAL SYSTEM IN KEMPO AND S&gt;H KOLANG SUBDIALECTS. *Lire Journal (Journal of Linguistics and Literature)*, 7(2), 258-275. <https://doi.org/10.33019/lire.v7i2.215>.
- Sanjaya..D (2015). "Tindak Tutur Direktif dan Ekspresif dalam Percakapan Remaja di Desa Tempin". *Thesis*.
- Sobur, Alex. 2001. *Analisis Teks Media*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.

