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Speech of Criticism in *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu (PDP) and Its Use as Teaching Material for Anecdotal Texts

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the speech of criticism in *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu (PDP). This research uses a pragmatic approach. This research uses qualitative research and descriptive methods. The data of this study is a fragment of the conversation in *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu (PDP) uploaded on www.youtube.com on the YouTube channel "Kaesang Pangarep by GK Hebat." This study focused on fragments of discussions between the characters in *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu (PDP), which allegedly contain critical speech. The method used in the data collection process in this study is the listen method. The downloading technique is done through the *YouTube* application in *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu (PDP). Another advanced technique is the recording technique; in this technique, the researcher conducts equalizing activities on the speech of the inner character *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu (PDP). Through the language generated, then the data that has been obtained is recorded. The results of this study show the types of critical speech: direct criticism speech, indirect criticism speech, elocutionary criticism speech, illocutionary criticism speech, and perlocutionary criticism speech. Found assertive and expressive functions in fragments of conversation in *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu (PDP). Critical material in *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu (PDP) can be used as teaching material for anecdotal learners.

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INTRODUCTION

Information technology is proliferating, accompanied by the increasing needs of the community, resulting in various types of new media, such as social media, online media, digital radio, and electronic books. People who choose new media to access multiple pieces of information have begun to leave the conventional press. People began to enjoy *streaming* services that are very accessible anywhere and anytime. Some people are more interested in accessing multiple *content* on the *internet*. One application on the *internet* that is in great demand by the public is *YouTube*. (Suradika et al., 2020).

According to Fadhal (in Hariyanti, 2022:1) Internet users can download, view, or share video shows using *YouTube* media. Internet users can easily use, watch, and share video clips with only an internet package. Users can also use *YouTube* media to *upload* videos. Accessing *YouTube* is a primary need for human life. (Najamuddin, 2021). This results in the dissemination of information so fast that it will be considered included if someone can keep up with the times. Access to communication services using social media, especially *YouTube*, also needs to pay attention to the use of language in delivering content presented to the public.

The *YouTube* application is a media that contains a variety of the latest information, so viewers use the *YouTube application* a lot to find out all the information. (Agustina & Pristiwati, 2019:99). One of the programs on *YouTube* is a *podcast*. Previously, *podcasts* were broadcasts that used the same audio as radio. Podcasts also share the characteristics of radio, but there are differences in the characteristics of radio as a form of audiovisual message. *Podcasts* are not a substitute for radio but an alternative to audiovisual media. The podcast lasts 20-45 minutes and has a weekly posting schedule. Unlike the radio, which has broadcasting hours even up to 24 hours a day (Meisyanti, 2020:8).

According to Hadi et al., (2021:1) *Podcasts* result from sound recordings that can be listened to anywhere and anytime through internet media. According to Amirin et al., (2022) There is a difference between *podcasts* and radio; radio broadcasts must be done at a specific frequency and broadcast live. However, *podcasts* can be viewed and listened to anywhere through the internet. Some listeners enjoy various services in audio-visual format because the discussion is very diverse and contains a variety of different topics that we can choose according to our wishes, such as news, entertainment information, sports, horror stories,

talk shows, music, humor, art to sharing experiences or daily chats. (Septarina, 2021).

One of the *podcast* shows that get the most ratings on *YouTube* is a *podcast* from the *Kaesang Pangarep by GK Hebat channel* with a content title "*Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*". Emcee *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* Kaesang Pangarep, the third child of President Joko Widodo and Mrs. Iriana. Besides being the president's son, Kaesang Pangarep is a famous food entrepreneur and *Youtuber*. Kaesang Pangarep is more famous today because he was elected party chairman of Partai Solidaritas Indonesia (PSI). Content news *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* is Kaesang Pangarep, comic Kiki Saputri, who plays Mbak Encot, and comic Ate as Bang Engke. Event *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP) Making the Podcast Talk Show Fresh* because it is themed on social, political, and cultural issues with guest stars of famous figures with a humorous style that criticizes.

At *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*, some jokes criticize political and social issues in society. At *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*, many criticisms made by the hosts are directed at guest stars or the general audience, so it is attractive to research. Regarding data, critical speech in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* varies greatly depending on the data used for research.

Based on the form of the fragment of the conversation, it can be seen that the fragment of the conversation contains critical speech. Criticizing can be by giving comments directly or indirectly through suggestions, input, opinions, or refutations to someone. Speech criticism is done in the hope of influencing the next speaker's actions to be better. Critical speech is done to convey dislike or dissatisfaction with something that the speaker does. (Saragi, 2019:1).

According to Hakim & Wijana, (2018) The purpose of criticizing is not because of hatred towards the person but to correct someone's speech or behavior that is considered inappropriate. By criticizing, provide various inputs with solid evidence so the person being criticized realizes the mistakes made. To deliver criticism easily understood by the person being criticized, one must speak effectively, even figuratively.

Speech criticism is an expressive form of criticism or judgment of a thing, action, or idea. Criticizing means giving comments, either in the form of opinions, suggestions, input, or refutations to someone. Criticism is made in the hope that it can influence the actions of the speaker in the future to be better, and the benefits are in the speaker himself (Dinanta et al., 2023:9)

Criticism material is also taught in Indonesian learning at the vocational level. One of the critical materials in class X SMK is anecdotal text material. The purpose of anecdotal learning is that students can *understand, process, interpret, and evaluate* an idea, thought, or view in an anecdotal text creatively to convey social criticism.

Anecdotes containing fictional stories inspired by true stories of everyday life also usually involve famous people. Anecdotal content can be satire, jokes, or criticism of an event in society involving specific individuals or figures. An anecdote is an exciting and entertaining short story because it contains humor and is memorable, is about an important or famous person, and is based on actual events. (Siswoko, 2017:22). Further opinions from Sari & Rustono, (2021:24) Anecdotes are literary genre texts that contain specific messages conveyed through humorous or funny writing that convey criticism and suggestions to readers.

According to Pujawan et al., (2014) Says that the definition of anecdotal text is text or stories that discuss funny or silly events. The purpose of anecdotes is to keep others entertained and contain specific social criticisms or innuendos. Anecdotal texts also aim to describe certain traits and characters in a light and subtle way to stomp the consciousness of others. Anecdotal texts are created to keep people entertained and criticize or satirize certain social conditions or elites. In anecdotal texts, reprimands or allusions to an event can be conveyed explicitly or implicitly.

According to Wachidah (dalam Fatimah, 2013) It was said that learners' mastery of anecdotal texts can be used to assess literacy skills. Learning anecdotal material can affect the development of literacy levels in Indonesian learning. Apart from an increase in language competence, especially in writing and speaking, students learning anecdotal texts can form character in delivering criticism and suggestions.

Anecdotes, according to Graham (Rahmanadia, 2010:2) It is called spoof text, a funny conversation or narration in English. Anecdotal material can also be in the form of stories that contain moral messages about social phenomena around society, either in the form of criticism or implied solutions. According to Kosasih (2013:15) Anecdotal material is humorous and has other purposes, namely in the form of messages to the general audience that can be conveyed in the form of direct or indirect messages. The message conveyed can be in the form of an express or implied message.

On the other hand, anecdotal material still needs to be more interesting. Students are yet to be

sensitive and cannot criticize the surrounding environment based on the competencies that must be achieved in learning. In addition, anecdotal learning has yet to shape character education for learners. Anecdotal material has yet to use the most recent material. Anecdotal materials must adjust to the times to shape the character of students.

Learning anecdotal text material requires teaching materials that must be adjusted to development. Not only funny material and criticism messages. However, the values of character education need to be incorporated into the teaching materials of anecdotal texts. The problem with anecdotal learning is that teachers must be more creative in choosing and determining the suitable learning material. In the curriculum or syllabus, anecdotal material is only written in outline. Teachers should further develop creativity in the anecdotal learning process. Anecdotal teaching materials can be obtained from various sources.

According to Mascita & Rosmayati (2018) Teaching materials are a component that is highly required in learning activities. Common problems teachers face in selecting teaching materials include scope, order of presentation, determination of the type of material, and treatment of learning material. Teachers must be able to choose suitable sources for teaching materials. Teachers only use teaching material sources from books. Even though teaching materials can be taken from sources other than books, such as the internet, they can be from social media or other sources.

According to Pannen and Purwanto (dalam Adabia et al., 2022:10) Teaching materials are devices of learning material or substance that are arranged systematically and display the competencies that students will master in learning activities. Teaching materials, according to Madjid (in (Hidayatullah, 2022:17-18) All forms of materials are used to assist teachers in teaching and learning activities in schools. Teaching materials can be written materials or unwritten materials. Teaching materials enable students to learn a competency sequentially and systematically to master all competencies as a whole and integrate them.

Depdiknas (2008) They define teaching materials as components of message content that must be conveyed to students. Teaching materials play an important role in addition to learning methods in the learning process. The selection of the correct teaching materials can produce quality learning outputs. The components of teaching materials have various forms, such as problems, concepts, facts, and principles or rules. In reality, teachers only use teaching materials from

textbooks. Teachers need to be more creative in making teaching materials.

It can be concluded based on the background of the problems already submitted. People prefer *online* media to access information. One of the *online media* that is often accessed by the public is *YouTube*. The *podcast* is one of the programs on the *YouTube* application. The current viral podcast is from Kaesang Pengarep's channel entitled "*Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*". Isi dari *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* Contains many critical utterances. Critical speech can be analyzed and used as teaching material for Indonesian learning anecdotes.

This research problem is formulated as follows: What types of critical speech are contained in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*? What functions of critical speech are contained in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*? How is the vital material in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* used as anecdotal teaching material? Theoretically, this study aims to find the types and functions of critical speech contained in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* as well as the essential use of material in "*Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*" as teaching material for learning anecdotes in Indonesian.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this qualitative research, two kinds of approaches are used: theoretical and methodological. The theoretical approach used in this study is pragmatic. The methodological approach used in this study is qualitative.

According to Rui & Ting (2014) The pragmatic approach is a research approach related to linguistics regarding the meaning of speech according to certain situations and conditions. Wijana (1996:14) Explaining pragmatic analysis is the analysis of language based on a practical point of view. Because with pragmatics, it is known the meaning of a speech in a communication event, both direct communication and indirect communication in a speech.

According to Rustono (2017:37) The characteristic of the pragmatic approach is related to speech, whether long speech in the form of sentences, one word, or syllables. Language analysis in speech fragments uses a pragmatic approach based on the pragmatic point of view of speech. A pragmatic approach was used in this study because of the problems studied regarding the use of language in the form of speech criticism in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*. The purpose of using this approach is to describe the form of critical speech, the essential purpose of speech, and the function of crucial speech in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*. Thus, the pragmatic approach in this

study is intended to analyze the speech of criticism in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*.

This research used a qualitative approach with an analytical descriptive type. Moleong (2016:6) Suggests that qualitative research aims to understand the phenomenon related to the research subject. Combined with descriptive methods, this qualitative approach is suitable for speech criticism research in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*. The analytical descriptive approach aims to describe or provide an overview of an object under study through data collected and make general or inductive conclusions. (Burhanuddin, 2017). In other words, analytical descriptive research of problems is focused on existing issues, which are then processed and analyzed to conclude the study.

The qualitative research design aims to understand and dig deeper into the speech of criticism in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* and its implications on anecdotal learning. Moleong (2016:6) Expressing that qualitative research aims to understand phenomena regarding what is experienced by the object of study, which can be in the form of behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others, holistically by way of description in the form of wording and language in a unique natural context by utilizing various natural methods.

Ericson (dalam Sugiyono, 2016:14) Suggests that the characteristics of qualitative research are as follows: (1) require very intensive, long-term participation in field settings; (2) carefully record what happened in the procedure for writing notes on field research results and interview notes by collecting other types of evidence; (3) analytic reflection on documentary records obtained in the field; (4) report results with detailed overview, direct quotes from interviews, and interpretive comments.

According to Wulandari (2015) Data analysis is inductive/qualitative, emphasizing meaning (process) rather than generalization (results). This qualitative research is devoted to analysis in the form of discourse. In this study, speech is a discourse. Alam (2016) The qualitative approach is based on natural data collection, is described in words and language, prioritizes process over results, and is general or inductive.

This study focused on fragments of characters' conversations in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*, which allegedly contain critical utterances and have implications for anecdotal learning. A speech of criticism is used to analyze *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*. In the form of types of critical speech, the essential function of speech

and the analysis results are used as teaching material for anecdotal texts.

The method of data collection in this study is the listening method. Sudaryanto (2015:203) Explaining that the listening method is a method of listening; equalization is carried out through listening to the use of language in the object to be studied. The listening method consists of basic techniques and advanced techniques. The listening method includes five advanced techniques, namely (1) tapping techniques, (2) listening techniques, (3) free listening techniques, (4) downloading techniques, and (5) recording techniques (Sudaryanto 2015:203). Of the five techniques, this study only used two data collection techniques to listen to the speech of inner character criticism Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP), i.e., downloading techniques and recording techniques.

The basic technique used in this study is the tapping technique. The tapping technique is used as an essential technique in the listening method because, in essence, listening activities through wiretapping, namely, researchers must wiretap with all their abilities, willingness, and ingenuity (Sudaryanto, 2015:203) From the results of wiretapping, getting the speech studied, from the speech, data is obtained in the form of fragments of critical speech and critical speech in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*. Data will be collected for one month, namely in December 2023.

The downloading technique is done through the *YouTube* application in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*. Another advanced technique is the recording technique; in this technique, the researcher conducts equalizing activities on the speech of the inner character Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP). Through the language generated, then the data that has been obtained is recorded. The results of recording in the form of data transcription and numbering are carried out on the data card that has been provided, followed by the action of classifying data. The recording results in the form of data from research are then stored in a data card. (Krissandi & Setiawan, 2018).

Collecting data requires research tools in the form of research instruments. Research instruments must be appropriate and appropriate to the needs of the study so that the data obtained are by the object under study (Nugroho, 2014). Tools used to conduct research include *YouTube videos*, *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*, pens, and books. These three tools are used to collect, analyze, and transcribe data from critical speech *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* into writing.

The data validity test technique used in this study is internal validity. This is because internal validity is the most appropriate technique used in

this study. The internal validity test of the data in this study was carried out by extending observations and using reference materials. (Rahardi, 2005).

The extension of observations in this study is intended to re-observe the object under study. Extended observation means returning to the field, making observations, and interviewing again with new or previously encountered data sources. (Sugiyono, 2016:270). The object of this study is the speech of criticism in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*. With this, observations were made in several episodes. If the search for data is insufficient, the observation is deepened and expanded again by observing other uploads. These activities continue to be carried out until the data obtained has met the needs for analysis actions.

According to Sugiyono (2016:275) Mentioning reference material is the existence of support to prove data obtained or found by researchers. This study used the recording of impressions of Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP) as reference material. In addition, various documents such as articles, books, and relevant research results in this study are also used as supporting references.

In qualitative research, data analysis occurs during the data collection process rather than after data collection. The method of data analysis in research is carried out continuously and continuously throughout the course of study. (Sutopo, 2002:86-87). It is essential to note in qualitative research that before the final analysis process is carried out, the arrangement of data is adjusted to the way of analysis.

In this study, the method used was a pragmatic padan method. According to Mitang (2020) The padan method is used to analyze or determine the identity of determining lingual units by using determinants outside the language, independent of the language, and not part of the language concerned. The padan method is its determining tool outside, detached, and not part of the language (*langue*) concerned. According to Kesuma (2007:49) The pragmatic padan method is a padan method whose determining tool is the opponent or interlocutor. This method is used to identify, for example, linguistic units according to the reaction or effect that occurs in the interlocutor when the speech is delivered.

Sudaryanto (2015:16) It states that pragmatic padan methods are used in linguistic research if the speech under study causes a specific response or action from the speech partner. This is based on the words of criticism in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)*, which elicits a particular response or reaction from the speech partner.

The basic technique used in this pragmatic technique is sorting, determining elements with pragmatic sorting power as a differentiator of reactions and levels of audibility. Sudaryanto (2015:15) The determining element sorting technique is a data analysis technique whose tool is in the form of sorting power, which is the researcher's mental nature. The pragmatic sorting power is the sorting power with the interlocutor or speech partner as a determining tool.

The stages in research data analysis are as follows:

- 1) listening by listening to the entire conversation of the inner character's speech *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP).
- 2) analyze the form of internal critical speech *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP).
- 3) analyze the meaning of the speech of criticism in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP).
- 4) analyze the function of critical speech in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP).
- 5) utilize inner critique material *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP) as teaching material.

To present the research results properly, it is necessary to have a technique for presenting the results of data analysis. According to Sudaryanto (2015:241), the formal technique is the formulation of signs or symbols, that is, by using tables, graphs, diagrams, or images. The informal technique is formulation using words, not symbols, although using technical terminology. The results of the presentation in this study used informal techniques.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study include types of critical speech in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP), The essential function of speech in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP), and its use as teaching material for class X anecdotes in vocational schools.

Types of Critical Speech in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP)

This type of speech is a form of speech used in a conversation. Types of speech are divided into direct speech and indirect speech. According to Wijana (1996:29) Types of speech can be divided into direct speech and indirect speech. Direct criticism can contain true intent and serves to convey speech directly. Types of direct criticism are divided into three: (1) declarative direct criticism, (2) interrogative direct criticism, and (3) imperative direct criticism. Indirect criticism is a form of speech in which there is no direct relationship between structure and function. Based on the data of this study, it was found that the host delivered direct criticism and indirect criticism on the show *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP).

Declarative Direct Criticism

Based on the data of this study, declarative direct criticism speech was found in fragments of character conversations *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP) the following.

Context: episode of the arrival of the couple Uya Kuya and Astrid who have just been declared qualified as members of the council.

- MBAK ENCOT : Bang Pasya sama istrinya juga dua-duanya juga lolos ya.
 ASTRID : Enggak istrinya
 MBAK ENCOT : Oh enggak.
 ASTRID : Cuman pasyanya aja
 MBAK ENCOT : Mas Pasya lolos ya tapi gara-gara PSI enggak lolos jadi lolos. Kalau ini kan salah satu terbanyak di dapil mana Papi.
 UYA KUYA : Calek suara terbanyak dapil luar negeri luar negeri
 ASTRID : Mukanya enggak usah gitu banget songong banget gitu.
 MBAK ENCOT : **Kalau menang kok boleh sombong ya kalau kalah sombong itu justru.**
 KAESANG : **Ini lho sudah kalah sombong lagi.**
 MBAK ENCOT: Iya
 KAESANG : Kenapa kenapa kemarin enggak sama-sama DPR RI sih kenapa yang satu RI yang satu DPRD.
 ASTRID : Namanya membangun Tim.
 KAESANG : Kirain membangun dinasti

Context: episode of the arrival of Uya Kuya and Astrid, who have just passed as board members.

- MBAK ENCOT: Bang Pasha and his wife also both escaped.
 ASTRID: Not his wife
 MBAK ENCOT: Oh no.
 ASTRID: Just the problem
 MBAK ENCOT: Mas Pasha passed, yes, but because PSI did not qualify, it passed if this is one of the most in the pill where Papi is.
 UYA KUYA: Legislative candidate with the most votes in foreign elections abroad
 ASTRID: The face doesn't have to be so good.
 MBAK ENCOT: **If you win, how come you can be arrogant? If you lose, you can be pretentious, that's right.**

KAESANG: **This is already less arrogant again.**

MTAK ENCOT: Iya

KAESANG: Why was yesterday not the same DPR RI? Why one RI is one DPRD?

ASTRID: It's called Team building.

KAESANG: I think building a dynasty

PDP EPS 54 - Ga Cuma Orang Hilang, Suara Partai Yang Hilang Juga Bisa Dicari Uya Kuya!!!

It was found that direct declarative criticism was found in a fragment of Ms. Encot's conversation, namely, "If you win, how come you can be arrogant if you lose, you are arrogant; it is just." The words of Ms. Encot, who gave criticism to Kaesang, who was arrogant even though PSI, under Kaesang's leadership, lost. Kaesang said, "*This is already inferior again*". Kaesang's speech was a declarative criticism. It is known that PSI did not qualify for parliament because the votes from PSI were below the national vote threshold of 4%. The speech is by what was stated. Wijana (1996:30) The speech explained the speech of criticism of PSI voice results.

Interrogative Direct Criticism

Based on the data of this study, it was found that direct interrogative criticism was spoken in fragments of character conversations. *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP) the following.

Context: this PDP episode the arrival of Gus Imin will discuss the budget and the loss of eight trillion.

MTAK ENCOT : Tadi Saya dengar di belakang ada yang bilang katanya yang kocak yang di DPR. bikin anggaran tapi enggak sesuai kok bisa ada orang ngomongin diri sendiri.

CAK IMIN : Itu dulu. setelah saya jadi DPR lucunya pindah pindah.

MTAK ENCOT : Lucunya kemana pindah.

CAK IMIN : Ke kementrian-kementrian.

MTAK ENCOT : **Permisi saya mau mencari delapan trilyunnya kemana ya cak.**

KAESANG : Kemana ya.

CAK IMIN : Delapan trilyunnya itu seperti bengawan solo.

MTAK ENCOT : Kenapa emang.

CAK IMIN : Seperti bengawan solo airnya mengalir sampai jauh.

KAESANG : **Tapi mengalir jauh kecipratan ndak itu.**

Context: this episode of PDP has gus imin, who will discuss the budget and the loss of eight trillion.

MTAK ENCOT: I heard someone saying in the back that he said a funny thing in the House. Make a budget, but it needs to be more appropriate; how can anyone talk about themselves?

CAK IMIN: That used to be. After I had become the DPR, it was funny to move it.

MTAK ENCOT: The funny thing is where to move.

CAK IMIN: To the ministries.

MTAK ENCOT: **Excuse me, I want to find eight trillion where you go, cak.**

KAESANG: Hold on.

CAK IMIN : Eight trillion is like a solo bengawan.

MTAK ENCOT: Why indeed.

CAK IMIN: Like a solo bengawan, the water flows far.

KAESANG: **But it flows a long way from that.**

PDP EPS 21 - Komen Di Video Ini, Gus Imin Itu Politisi Atau Komedian? (Lucu Bangeet)

Direct speech is found in the form of interrogative, critical speech. In episode 21, Mbak Encot asked, "Excuse me, I want to find eight trillion where you go, cak." The speech was satire directed at Cak Imin about the 8 trillion budget that had been budgeted by the government and approved by the DPR, which at the time was approved by Cak Imin as a member of the DPR. The answer to the question from Mbak Encot cak Imin could not be answered; even Kaesang gave the greeting, "*But it flows far away splash not that.*" Kaesang's speech is included in interrogative direct speech. The speech is by what was stated. Wijana (1996) i.e., Interrogative speech is used to ask something.

Direct imperative criticism

Direct imperative criticism can be found in the following fragment of the conversation.

Context: episode of guest arrival, veronica tan is asked about the price of meat.

- VERONIKA : Beli daging lagi biar gajinya gede. Saya ada *wagyu* se kira-kira nih.
- MTAK ENCOT : Satu 1 kilo daging berapa Bu harganya sekarang Bu
- VERONIKA : range-nya ya tergantung sih Masnya mau kira-kira berapa range-nya.
- KAESANG : kalau saya kan sebagai ketua umum partai pasti pengen yang paling mahal itu paling mahal ini daging ini.
- MTAK ENCOT : Ini yang paling mahal bu.
- VERONIKA : Mau 400 ada mau 600 ada mau 800 ada mau 1 juta ada juga ada 2 juta.
- KAESANG : Masih terlalu murah itu.
- MTAK ENCOT : **Oh aku tahu aku. Saya minta buat ketua partai yang 5 M bu. 5 M dagingnya 2 juta sisanya proyeknya.**
- BANG ENGKE : Proyeknya partai special.
- MTAK ENCOT : Proyek pengadaan sapi soalnya iya pengadaan sapi mau Idul Adha.
- BANG ENGKE : Mau Idul Adha betul kan Bu segitu.

Context: in the guest arrival episode, Veronica tan was asked the price of meat.

- VERONIKA: Buy more meat so that the salary is significant. I have *Wagyu* around the time.
- MTAK ENCOT: One 1 kilo of meat. How much is the price now, ma'am
- VERONIKA: The range depends on how much the range is.
- KAESANG: If I were the party's chairman, I would want the most expensive meat.
- MTAK ENCOT: This is the most expensive, ma'am.
- VERONIKA: Want 400. They want 600. They want 800. They want 1 million. There is also 2 million.
- KAESANG: It's still too cheap.
- MTAK ENCOT: **Oh, I know I am. I asked for a party leader who is 5 M,**

ma'am. 5 M of meat is 2 million for the rest of the project.

BANG ENGKE: The project is a particular party.

MTAK ENCOT: The cattle procurement project is because the procurement of cows wants Eid al-Adha.

BANG ENGKE : Want Eid al-Adha, ma'am.

PDP EPS 53 - Waaaww!! Veronica Tan Kelepasan Curhat!!! Belum Move On??

Mbak Encot's speech is a direct imperative criticism in the form of a plea. Encot said, "*I asked for a party leader who is 5 M, ma'am. 5 M of meat, the remaining 2 million are projects*". It is a petition marked with the utterance "*I ask*." Petition speech expresses a desire for others to do or give something. As conveyed Yule (2014:97) This utterance has the marked characteristics of words I ask, I beg you, and I want. Criticism of data 8 is in the form of "*5 M of meat is 2 million of the rest of the project*". Mbak Encot criticized the government for using government funds for state projects. Many projects were corrupted. In the little project budget used, government officials corrupted most of the money.

Indirect Criticism

Indirect criticism speech is a critical speech with no direct relationship between the structure and the function that aims to command the interlocutor to do something. Speech in a fragment of a character's conversation on *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu, which contains indirect criticism, is as follows:

Context: episode of the arrival of one of the senior comedians known as his thick Kumis, Opie Kumis, with the theme of campaign socialization.

MTAK ENCOT : Alhamdulillah berapa berapa banyak dibayarinnnya.

OPIE KUMIS : Oh enggak-enggak ke situ ngambilnya maksudnya backup itu kalau dia mau turun dia ikut bareng terus logistiknya juga ya untuk yang kita bantu-bantu Masyarakat dibantu sama Mas Eko.

MTAK ENCOT : Kan enggak boleh ya.

OPIE KUMIS : Kenapa tu.

MBAK ENCOT : Enggak boleh kasih sembako ke warga.
 OPIE KUMIS : Ya saya enggak ngasih sembako sebenarnya ngasih bingkisan, lain dong isinya.
 MBAK ENCOT : Hah isinya.
 OPIE KUMIS : Isinya minyak.
 BANG ENGKE : Sama dong Sama.
 OPIE KUMIS : Bukan.
 MBAK ENCOT : Peraturan KPU 15 itu.
 OPIE KUMIS : Memang memang enggak boleh sebenarnya.
 MBAK ENCOT : Keceplosan ayah.
 BANG ENGKE : He Jadi begini enggak maksudnya Bang Opi bawa Yadi Sembako.
 OPIE KUMIS : Jadi begini sembako jadi begini. Kalau kita sosialisasi Mas sosialisasi datang ke daerah dapil-dapil saya nih datang paling enggak ibu-ibu **Bang Opie mau ngapain. Saya jelasin Bu saya Insyaallah di sini mau nyalek. Cuman senyalek-nyaleknya gitu.**
 BANG ENGKE : Ngomongnya nyalek kagak nyolek
 OPIE KUMIS : Biasanya ibu-ibu pada minta gamis tuh he bukan gamis lagi semua Bang Opie di sini ada 16 majelis taklim tolong supaya kita ngaji pakaian kita jangan belang-belang maksud ibu ya beliin dong Wah gua ngomong Iya gua kehabisan akal kan begini Bu nanti Insyaallah kalau saya jadi Majelis Taklim sini Saya beliin seragam.

Context: the episode of the arrival of one of the senior comedians known for his thick mustache, opie mustache-themed socialization campaign.

MBAK ENCOT: Thank God how much was paid.
 OPIE MUSTACHE: Oh no, I didn't go there; I meant that if he wanted to go down, he went along with the logistics

too, yes, for what we helped the community assisted by Mas Eko.
 MBAK ENCOT : Can't yes.
 OPIE KUMIS : Kenapa tu.
 MBAK ENCOT: Enggak can love people.
 OPIE KUMIS : Ya saya enggak ngasih sembako sebenarnya ngasih bingkisan, lain dong isinya.
 MBAK ENCOT: Huh, the contents.
 OPIE KUMIS : Oil content.
 BANG ENGKE: Same.
 OPIE KUMIS: Not.
 MBAK ENCOT : The KPU 15 rule.
 OPIE KUMIS: Indeed, it should not be accurate.
 MBAK ENCOT: Father's speed.
 BANG ENGKE: This differs from what Bang Opi meant to bring Yadi Sembako.
 OPIE MUSTACHE: So this is how basic food becomes this. Mas socialization comes to the area if we socialize, and I will come. At least **Bang Opie's mothers want to do something. I am clear, ma'am, I, God willing, here, want to be a legislative candidate.**
 BANG ENGKE : Ngomongnya nyalek kagak nyolek
 OPIE MUSTACHE: Usually, mothers ask for games that he is not games anymore. Bang Opie, here are 16 tackle assemblies, please, so that we pay our clothes not mottled. Mean mom, you been? I said Yes, I ran out of wits, right, ma'am, later, God willing, if I become a Taklim Council here, I buy uniforms.

PDP EPS 49 – Mending Minta Maaf daripada Minta Izin!! Malah Kualat!!!

Indirect criticism was found in the fragment of the conversation, *"Bang Opie wants to do something. I explained, ma'am, God willing, here I want to be alone. It's just as quiet as that"*. The purpose of this remark was that mothers criticized Opie Kumis during the campaign that intended to run for the DPRD: *"Bang Opie wants to do something."* Opie Kumis explained, *"God willing,*

here I want to be alone." Mothers criticize Opie's mustache "It's just as loud as that." The point of the mothers' words is why only campaigns do not contribute anything. Second, speech has no relationship between structure and function. Based on the theory presented Yule (2014:96) The speech was expressed indirectly. Speech uses questions that contain other purposes.

The Function of Critical Speech in Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)

Speech has several functions. Searle (Dalam Rustono, 1999:39-43) Classifies speech in speech activities into five kinds of functions. Such functions are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and isbati. From a fragment of a conversation in an event, *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu (PDP) Found assertive and expressive functions.

Speech Function of Assertive Criticism

According to Bagus (2014:90), assertiveness establishes or explains something as it is so that the speech partner knows the truth expressed by the speaker. Expressive serves to express the feelings and attitudes of speakers towards implied circumstances to criticize. I found assertive function in inner character conversations with *Podkaesang* Depan Pintu (PDP).

Context: guest star Pasha Ungu was asked about capital to become a legislative candidate.

PASHA UNGU : Bayangin aja kalau kita misalnya mau bikin kaos, misalnya mau bikin apa namanya.

MBAK ENCOT : Baliho.

PASHA UNGU : **Baliho kayak bali Mbak Gris kan luar biasa sepanjang setiap semester ada mukanya aja tuh itu fakta.**

MBAK ENCOT : **Saya kadang kalau lewat lewat situ suka malu.**

PASHA UNGU : **Kenapa?**

MBAK ENCOT : **Dilihatin mulu.**

PASHA UNGU : Iya sekarang kita ukur aja sekarang kalau kita kayak saya saya masangnya tu kecil dibanding Mbak Grace.

MBAK ENCOT: serious

PASHA UNGU : saya tuh ukurannya cuman kurang lebih

kalau balionya itu 2x3 Mbak itu 3x5 apa berapa gitu

MBAK ENCOT : Wah salah milih partai berarti.

Context: guest star Pasha Ungu was asked about his capital to become a legislative candidate.

PASHA UNGU: Imagine if we want to make t-shirts; for example, what is the name?

MBAK ENCOT : Baliho.

PASHA UNGU: **Billboards like Bali Mbak Gris are fantastic every semester. There is a face-to-face meeting, and that's a fact.**

MBAK ENCOT: **I sometimes pass by like to be embarrassed.**

PASHA UNGU: **Why?**

MBAK ENCOT: **always seen.**

PASHA UNGU: Yes, now we measure that we are like me; I am a small mother compared to Ms. Grace.

MBAK ENCOT: serious

PASHA UNGU: I only measure it more or less if the billboard is 2x3 Mbak. It's 3x5 how much.

MBAK ENCOT: Wow, what does the wrong party choice mean?

PDP EPS 52 - Pasha Berdoa Grace Natalie Ga Masuk Senayan?? Saingan??

The conversation delivered by Pasha Ungu, "Billboards like Bali Mbak Gris are extraordinary throughout every semester. There is a face to it; it's a fact," states the assertive function. Pasha Ungu tried to explain that billboards with pictures of Grace Natalia, a candidate for the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and former chairman of the Indonesian Solidarity Party (PSI) are everywhere and large. In addition, it is said that there must be billboards with pictures of Grace Natalia every year. The speech delivered by the Purple Pasha was delivered. Bagus (2014:90) Assertive serves to establish or explain something as it is.

The assertive function of recklessness is also found in Pasha Ungu's utterance, "How do you want to sacrifice for the people if you don't want to sacrifice for yourself." Many candidates only rely on capital from the party or sponsor in the running. A

candidate should have the courage to sacrifice life or property for the welfare of the people.

The Speech Function of Expressive Criticism

Expressive speech function is speech that serves to express or express the speaker's attitude towards implied circumstances. (Astika et al., 2021:2). The speech function of expressive criticism serves to express the feelings and attitudes of speakers towards implied circumstances to criticize. Based on the data of this study, expressive functions were found in fragments of character conversations *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* the following. Pieces of conversation that contain other expressive functions are also found in the subsequent fragments of conversation.

Context: the guest arrival of Mr. Otto Hasibuan as a famous lawyer brings new stories and facts about the irregularities in the coffee cyanide case.

- MBAK ENCOT : Nah ini lagi ramai-rami soal kopi Iya
 KAESANG : Jadi Pak oto ini penjual Ini ya kopi keliling Pak
 MBAK ENCOT : Jadi apa kabar Pak si nida
 OTTO : Baik baik
 BANG ENGKE : Si anida kok baik
 OTTO : Sianida itu baik-baik aja yang baik yang ga baik yang menggunakan.
 MBAK ENCOT : **Oh kan yang ga baik penetapan hukumnya pak.**
 BANG ENGKE : Emang belum jelas.
 OTTO : Yang ga baik dimana itu.
 MBAK ENCOT : Nah saya mau tanya Bapak ini
 KAESANG : Biar yang diserang Pak Otto aja.
 MBAK ENCOT : Iya

Context: the arrival of guest Mr. Otto hasibuan, a famous lawyer, brought new stories and facts about the cyanide coffee case.

- MBAK ENCOT: Well, here's another crowd-hemp about Iya coffee
 KAESANG: So Mr. Oto is a seller. This is a traveling coffee, Mr.
 Mabak Enkot : Jadi APA Kabar Pak Si Nida
 OTTO: Good good
 BANG ENGKE: The idea is really good
 OTTO: Cyanide is fine, which is not good, which is not good, which is used.

MBAK ENCOT: **That's not an excellent legal determination, sir.**

BANG ENGKE: It still needs to be clarified.

OTTO: Which could be better where it is?

MBAK ENCOT: Now, I want to ask this gentleman

KAESANG: Let Mr. Otto attack him.

MBAK ENCOT: Yes

PDP EPS 37 - Dalang Dibalik Petaka Kasus Kopi Hitam!!! Ampun Om Otto!!

Fragments of conversations using expressive functions. Mbak Encot said, "*Oh, it's not good to determine the law, sir.*" Recall the cyanide coffee case took place in 2016, or precisely January 6, 2016, at the Olivier Cafe, Grand Indonesia, Central Jakarta, which ensnared Jesika. Jessica was found by a Central Jakarta District Court judge guilty of killing Mirna premeditatedly and sentenced to 20 years in prison. In the development of information, as shown in the film *Ice Cold* on the Netflix platform, there are still legal remedies that Jessica Kumala Wongso can take against the judge's decision that has been interacting due to judicial review (PK) efforts. Some people doubt whether Jessica is the murderer of Mirna Salihin. Mbak Encot criticized the Central Jakarta District Court against Jessica Kumala Wongso's determination to be a convict for a cyanide case that turned out to be full of fabrications. This is by what is conveyed. (Rustono, 1999:43). Expressive serves to express the feelings and attitudes of the speaker towards implied circumstances to criticize.

Utilization of Critical Material in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* as Class X Anecdotal Teaching Material at SMK

Utilization of critical material in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* used as anecdotal teaching material at the vocational level, namely in class X. As teaching material in the anecdotal learning process, criticism material is used in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* by using structure and rules as material for making anecdotal texts.

Based on conversation fragment data, *Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP)* was found in this study and then paraphrased into anecdotal text. The material is used as teaching material for class X anecdotes at SMK.

Context: anecdote text

Pencucian Uang

Pada suatu hari disebuah perumahan elit. Datang seorang wanita separuh baya yang sedang mencari pekerjaan menjadi pembantu rumah

tangga. Sebelum memasuki perumahan bertemulah wanita itu dengan Satpam perumahan.

SATPAM : Stop stop berhenti dulu bu.

WANITA : Selamat siang pak Satpam.

SATPAM : Selamat siang. Ada yang bisa dibantu. Ada keperluan apa anda keperumahan ini.

WANITA : Begini pak RT. Saya sedang butuh pekerjaan. Sudah lama saya menganggur. Siapa pak yang mau menganggur. Sedangkan anak saya butuh makan.

SATPAM : Wah kalau disini perumahan elit yang tinggal disini para pejabat dan pengusaha. Bukan perusahaan atau pabrik. Jadi saya rasa kalau mencari pekerjaan di sini tidak ada.

WANITA : Oleh sebab itu pak, Saya sengaja mencari pekerjaan disini.

SATPAM : Pekerjaan apa ya.

WANITA : Pekerjaan menjadi pembantu rumah tangga.

SATPAM : Wah. Kalau mau mejadi pembantu rumah tangga disini harus mempunyai keterampilan. Kamu mempunyai keterampilan apa?

WANITA : Selain jago memasak, membersihkan rumah saya juga jago mencuci.

SATPAM : Disini kan perumahan elit yang punya rumah para pejabat dan pengusaha. Biasanya kalau mencuci sudah menggunakan mesin cuci ada juga yang menggunakan jasa *laundry*.

WANITA : Maka dari itu pak Satpam karena disini penghuninya pejabat. Saya mau daftar disini siapa tahu saya bisa cuci uang atau *money laundry*.

SATPAM : Hahaha bisa saja ibu ini.

Context: text anecdotes

Money Laundering

One day, in an elite housing estate. There came a middle-aged woman who was looking for a job to be a housekeeper. Before entering the housing, meet the woman with the housing security guard.

SATPAM : Stop stop stop first ma'am.

WOMAN: Good afternoon, Mr. Security Guard.

SECURITY GUARD: Good afternoon. There is nothing to help. What are your needs for this housing?

WOMAN: Here's how Mr. RT. I need a job. I have been idle for a long time. Who is the sir who wants to be idle? While my son needs to eat.

SECURITY GUARD: Here is the elite housing that officials and business people use.

Not a company or factory. So I don't think if you look for a job here.

WOMAN: That's why I deliberately looked for a job here.

SECURITY GUARD: What kind of job?

WOMAN: The job of being a housekeeper.

SECURITY GUARD: Wow. If you want to be a housekeeper here, you must have skills. What skills do you have?

WOMAN: Besides being good at cooking, cleaning my house is also good at washing.

SECURITY GUARD: This is an elite housing with the homes of officials and business people. Usually, if you wash using a washing machine, some use laundry services.

WOMAN: Therefore, Mr. Security Guard, because the residents are officials here. I want to register here. Who knows, I can launder money or *money laundry*.

SATPAM: Hahaha, it could have been this mother.

The security guard even laughed while thinking there was some truth to it. Based on the anecdotal text entitled "Money Laundering" the anecdotal text can be analyzed based on the structure and rules of the anecdotal text. Anecdotal text consists of five parts that make up a storyline called structure. The five parts are abstract, orientation, crisis, reaction, and code. The structure of the anecdotal text (28) can be analyzed as follows.

Anecdotal Text Structure "Money Laundering" Abstract

One day, in an elite housing estate. There came a middle-aged woman who was looking for a job to be a housekeeper. Meet the woman with the housing security guard.

Orientation

SATPAM : Stop stop stop first ma'am.

WOMAN: Good afternoon, Mr. Security Guard

SECURITY GUARD: Good afternoon. There is nothing to help. What are your needs for this housing?

WOMAN: Here's how Mr. RT. I need a job. I have been idle for a long time. Who is the sir who wants to be idle? While my son needs to eat.

Crisis

SECURITY GUARD: Here is the elite housing that officials and business people use. Not a company or factory. So I don't think if you look for a job here.

WOMAN: That's why I deliberately looked for a job here.

SECURITY GUARD: What kind of job?

WOMAN: The job of being a housekeeper.

SECURITY GUARD: Wow. If you want to be a housekeeper here, you must have skills. What skills do you have?

WOMAN: Besides being good at cooking, cleaning my house is also good at washing.

SECURITY GUARD: This is an elite housing with the homes of officials and business people. Usually, if you wash using a washing machine, some use *laundry services*.

Reaction

WOMAN: Therefore, Mr. Security Guard, because the residents are officials here. I want to register here. Who knows, I can launder money or *money laundry*.

Coda

SATPAM: Hahaha, it could have been this mother. The security guard even laughed while thinking there was some truth to it.

Language in anecdotal texts has rules, namely using adverbs of time, rhetorical questions, satirical majas, verbs, and conjunctions. The rules of anecdotal texts can be analyzed as follows.

Anecdotal Text Rules "Money Laundering"

1. Use adverbs of time
2. One day in an elite housing estate.
3. Using rhetorical questions
4. Who is the sir who wants to be idle? At the same time, my son needs to eat.
5. Using satire majors
6. Therefore, Mr. Security Guard because here the residents are officials. I want to register here. Who knows, I can launder money or *laundry*.
7. Using verbs
8. So I don't think if you look for a job here.
9. Besides being good at cooking, cleaning my house is also good at washing.
10. Use conjunctions
11. Meet the woman with the housing security guard before entering the house.

CONCLUSION

Types of critical utterances found in Podkaesang Depan Pintu (PDP) are the utterance of direct criticism and the utterance of indirect criticism. From a fragment of a conversation in an event, *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP) Found assertive and expressive functions. Utilization of critical material in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP) used as anecdotal teaching material at the vocational level, namely in class X. As teaching material in the anecdotal learning process, criticism material is used in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP)

by using structure and rules as material for making anecdotal texts and based on conversation fragment data *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP) which was found in this study, then paraphrased into anecdotal text. Based on the results of the study, the speech of the characters in the event *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP) can give criticism to a figure, government, or the general public. The effect that can be caused is that someone is more open in acting or speaking because the host is a political figure who is the president's son. People watching the show *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP) understand more about an event in the community because PDP events are easily accessible through *Internet media*. For other researchers who will conduct similar research, it is recommended that they better understand and pay attention to the use of critical speech on similar events other than events *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP). In addition, other researchers can also develop Critique Material in *Podkaesang Depan Pintu* (PDP) as Teaching Material Anecdotes that are interesting and can motivate students to learn.

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