

LANGUAGE ACT HISTRIONIC PERSONALITY TENDENCIES CASE STUDY OF STUDENTS OF SMK NEGERI 1 SINTOGA TOBOH GADANG PADANG PARIAMAN

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Abstract

People with histrionic personality disorder also tend to be manipulative, change their minds and opinions easily, and don't care about social relationships and tend to act impulsively. People who have a histological disorder can also express their emotions and behavior through the study of language, namely from the perspective of expressive speech acts. Expressive speech with histrionic personality disorder needs a fairly good understanding, so that the speech conveyed in interaction is easy to accept and understand. This study aims to describe the forms and meanings of language acts, histrionic personality tendencies, case studies of students at SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang, Padang Pariaman. This type of research is qualitative research using descriptive methods. The data source for this research was students of SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman with histrionic personality tendencies. The data in this study were recorded speeches of students at SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman with histrionic personality tendencies. Data was collected by recording and note-taking techniques. The results of the data analysis show that the form of language acts with histonic personality disorder is seen through the form of expressive speech, the expressive speech act found is the speech act of saying thank you, this speech is a form of the speaker's gratitude for what the speech partner has done. The speech act of criticizing is a form of speech that contains criticism of the actions taken by the speech partner. The speech act of praising is giving praise to the speaker. The meaning contained is referential. The referential meaning conveyed in the utterance can be seen from the words beautiful, smart. From the speech delivered by the speaker, the speech is directly addressed to the speech partner, and can be accepted by the speech partner, they immediately understand the intent of the speech delivered by the speaker.

Keywords: *Language, Personality Tendencies, Histrionic*

Abstrak

Orang dengan kecenderungan kepribadian histrionik ini juga cenderung memiliki sifat manipulatif, mudah berubah pikiran dan pendirian, dan tidak peduli dalam hubungan sosial serta cenderung bertingkah laku impulsif. Orang yang memiliki kecenderungan kepribadian histrionik juga dapat mengutarakan emosinya dan tingkah lakunya melalui kajian bahasa yaitu dari persepektif tindak tutur ekspresif. Tuturan ekspresif dengan kecenderungan kepribadian histrionik perlu pemahaman yang cukup baik, agar tuturan yang disampaikan dalam berinteraksi mudah diterima dan dipahami. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk

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mendeskrripsikan bentuk dan makna tindak bahasa kecenderungan kepribadian histrionik studi kasus siswa SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah siswa SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman dengan kecenderungan kepribadian histrionik. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah rekaman bertutur siswa SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman dengan kecenderungan kepribadian histrionik. Data dikumpulkan dengan teknik rekam dan teknik catat. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa bentuk tindak bahasa dengan kecenderungan kepribadian histrionik yaitu dilihat melalui bentuk tutur ekspresif, tindak tutur ekspresif yang ditemukan yaitu Tindak tutur mengucapkan terima kasih, tuturan ini merupakan bentuk rasa syukur penutur atas apa yang telah dilakukan oleh si mitra tutur. Tindak tutur mengkritik, merupakan bentuk tuturan yang berisi kritikan terhadap tindakan yang dilakukan oleh mitra tutur. Tindak tutur memuji, yaitu memberikan pujian kepada mitra tutur. Makna yang terdapat adalah referensial. Makna referensial yang disampaikan dalam tuturan tersebut dapat dilihat dari kata elok, rancak. Dari tuturan yang disampaikan oleh penutur tersebut, tuturannya langsung ditujukan kepada mitra tutur, dan dapat diterima oleh mitra tutur, mereka langsung memahami maksud dari tuturan yang disampaikan oleh penutur.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa, Kecenderungan Kepribadian, Histrionik.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language has an important role in everyday life. Through language, humans can interact with each other and convey ideas that are used to achieve the meaning of their speech. Pragmatics as a branch of linguistics examines the meaning of an utterance that has a unit of analysis in the form of speech acts. This is also stated by the opinion of Rohmadi (2004:2) who states pragmatics is a context-bound study of language. In the communication process, speech events and speech actions occur. Speech events are all that is contained in speech, be it speakers, speech partners, situations, types of speech, goals or others. Syahrul (2008: 205) suggests that speech acts can be said to be something that we actually do when we speak. Speech acts are individual symptoms, psychological, and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability to deal with certain situations. A speech act is the activity of a person using language to a speech partner in order to communicate something. What meaning is communicated can not only be understood based on the use of language in speech but also determined by comprehensive aspects of communication, including situational aspects of communication (Verawati, 2019).

Broadly speaking, Chaer (2010:27-28) formulates three kinds of speech acts that can be realized by a speaker, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocution acts. A locutionary speech act is a speech act that states something. An illocutionary speech act is a speech act whose speech is intended to influence the opponent of speech. A perlocutionary speech act is a speech act that does something. One part of the illocutionary speech acts used in this study is expressive speech acts. Expressive speech acts aim to have their utterances interpreted as an evaluation of what is mentioned in the utterance. This is also in accordance with the opinion of Fenda (2012) mentioning that expressive speech is part of the illocutionary speech act. The expressive speech has a different function according to the

speech spoken by the speaker. The use of expressive speech acts can be found in the communication process in everyday life, expressive speech acts can occur during the communication process that occurs between people. One form of expressive speech act can be found in people who have histrionic personality tendencies. Histrionic personality tendencies can be defined as the totality of emotional and behavioral traits that mark a person's life from day to day in the usual condition of a relatively stable and foreseeable personality (Kaplan, et al, 2012:242).

Personality tendencies are a variant of these character traits that are beyond the range found in most people (Kaplan, et al: 242). Personality tendencies are patterns of behavior or ways of relating to others that are really rigid. Such rigidity prevents them from adjusting to external demands so that the pattern is ultimately self-defeating (Nevid, et al 2014: 272). People with histrionic personality tendencies also tend to have manipulative traits, easily change their minds and stances, and are indifferent in social relationships and tend to behave impulsively (Wiramihardja, 2005: 116). People with this histrionic personality tendency have the urge to be the center of attention and become uncomfortable if not in this position, regardless of whether this corresponds to the existing situation (Copel, 2000: 286).

The problem that occurs in people who have histrionic personality tendencies is that people or speakers still have difficulty using speech that can be used in people who have histrionic personality tendencies, due to geographical factors and the person's background. People who have histrionic personality tendencies have unstable emotions, are irritable and like to use violence against the interlocutor if what is conveyed is not understood by the opposite speech, so to interact with people who have histrionic personality tendencies it is necessary to use good speech and be easily accepted. The study of pragmatics in people who have histrionic personality tendencies needs to be studied more deeply, because people who have histrionic personality tendencies have an interesting communication process from normal people, because between speakers and speech partners it is necessary to carry out a two-way communication process that complements each other and what is conveyed can be understood. This is what makes the author interested in researching the Language Act of Histrionic Personality Tendencies Case Study of Students of SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is qualitative research that aims to understand social phenomena including the phenomenon being studied by Sugiyono (2014: 114). The method used in this study is the descriptive method. Data in qualitative research can be defined as data in the form of categorization, tangible characteristics of questions or words (Martono, 2015: 64). The data needed in this study is in the form of statements or sentences that indicate language acts of tendency to histrionic language disorders. The data source is the subject from which the data can be obtained (Arikunto, 2010:172). The source of data in this study is students of SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman with hystrionic personality tendencies.

The data collection technique in this study used the listening method. The listening method is carried out to listen to the use of language. The term listening here is not only

related to the use of language acts with a tendency to histrionic language disorders (Mahsun, 2005:92). The techniques used are tapping techniques, free listening techniques (SBLC), recording and recording techniques. After the data is collected, it will be analyzed and then concluded.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Forms of Language Act Histrionic Personality Tendencies

One form of expressive speech found is to say thank you including. This speech act can be analyzed through language speech in children who have Histrionic personality tendencies at SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman, namely as follows.

- (Data 12)** **Siswa: Buk awak alah siap buk, ancak punyo wak kan buk, namo wak gai gagah terpampang di atas rumput tu buk**
Guru: oya bagus, sudah ibuk berikan nilai
Siswa: tarimaksih Ibuk
- (Data 12)** **Siswa: Buk saya sudah siap buk, bagus punya saya kan buk, nama saya ganteng terpampang di atas rumput kan buk**
Guru : iya bagus, sudah ibuk berikan nilai
Siswa: tarimaksih Ibuk

Based on the child's expression above, the context in the data occurs in the morning around 10.45 o'clock in the classroom. In the speech delivered by the child, explaining if the child who has hystronic personality tendencies seeks attention to the teacher, where the child tries to show the results of the assignments he has made to the teacher, when the teacher sees the results of the child's assignment and then the teacher responds by showing a good and friendly attitude, so that this makes the child feel happy and also responds to the teacher with words that he teaches the child to say the word "thank you Ibuk" which describes the form of speech act of thanksgiving shown through language acts by children.

From the data above, the expression of children in the utterance "tarimaksih Ibuk" is included in the characteristics of a person who has a Histrionic personality in trait number four, namely Histrionic personality children have the characteristic of consistently using physical appearance to attract attention to themselves. The histrionic personality trait shown by the child through the utterances above is where the child consistently uses physical appearance to draw attention to themselves, through the attitude to be shown, namely taking the message to the teacher that the task given by the teacher has been successfully done, with the hope that the teacher will respond and make himself the center of attention. Seeing the teacher's attitude that is kind and caring and sincere to the child, there is an expression of pleasure from the child to the teacher which can be seen through his language actions. The attitude of children who have a histrionic tendency from the above utterances is that the child who often annoys friends in class, is always the center of attention, likes to mock friends

and acts like to always be praised and cared for by the teacher. At the time of learning the child seeks attention to the teacher. The child seeks to make assignments in a hurry so that they can be given praise by the teacher. The child manages to find the sympathy of the teacher because the teacher manages to pay more attention to himself. As a result, the pragmatic perspective of language used by the child in the data above can be seen through elements of language, context, and understanding, which are related to the problem of meaning contained in the speech conveyed by the speech partner. This is marked by the word "Thank you" in his speech, so that this speech can be seen from the context and the language used by the child is a form of expressive speech saying thank you, namely a speech that expresses pleasure and an expression of gratitude expressed by the child to the teacher during the learning process.

Expressive Speech Act of Criticizing

An expression speech act is a type of expressive speech act, where to express a person's thoughts through the language taught, because they do not like a thing or criticize a thing. This speech act can be analyzed through language speech on those who have Histrionic personality tendencies at SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman in the teaching and learning process, namely as follows.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| (Data 01) | Guru: Anak – anak sekarang ibu berikan tugas untuk melakukan observasi lingkungan sekitar sekolah
Siswa: yo buk
Siswa: Ndeh ado tugas liak buk
Guru: tugasnya dikumpulkan hari ini |
| (Data 01) | Guru: Anak – anak sekarang ibu berikan tugas untuk melakukan observasi lingkungan sekitar sekolah
Siswa: yo buk
Siswa: aduh ada tugas lagi buk
Guru: tugasnya dikumpulkan hari ini |

Based on the above expression, the context of the speech occurred in the morning around 10:45 in the classroom with the teacher and friends. The utterance above explains when the child is hearing directions from the teacher to make assignments that must be collected on the spot, but the child objects to the teacher's order, seeing the teacher's attitude that cannot be refuted, spontaneously the child conveys the expression "ndeh" which describes the form of speech act of criticism shown through language expression by the child.

From the data above, the expression of children is included in the characteristics of a person who has a Histrionic Personality in the sixth trait, where the characteristics shown are like to do self-dramatization, skits, and excessive expression of emotions. This is based on the word "Ndeh ado lo tugas liak buk" expressed by the child by saying he gives criticism to the teacher, the child does not like the attitude of the teacher who always gives

assignments, so the speaker criticizes the teacher's attitude which is shown in the form of a speech act of criticizing the teacher.

As a result, the pragmatic perspective of language used by the child in the data above can be seen through elements of language, context, and understanding, which are related to the problem of meaning contained in the speech conveyed by the speech partner. This is marked by the word "ndeh" which is expressed by the child in his speech, so that this speech can be seen from the context and the language used by the child is a form of expressive speech criticizing, namely speech that gives rejection or dislike of something, where from the speech above shows if the expression of the child's criticism states that he feels objections to the task given by the teacher. This is what encourages the child to express through language that he does not want to do the task given by the teacher, where he asks the teacher so that the task can be postponed. The marking used in the above sentence is a dressing technique. Where the word "ndeh" if replaced then its meaning will not change or be different. The word in question can be seen in the following excerpt **"aduh ada tugas lagi buk"**. Based on the sentence above, the use of the word "pilik" was changed to the word "stingy" where the two words have the same meaning, namely stating the truth of an event. This is shown in the speech delivered by the child, where the child criticizes the classmate that the friend has a bad attitude.

Expressive Speech Act of Praise

Praise speech act is a type of expressive speech act, where to express a person's thoughts through the language taught, praise speech means to give praise for feeling happy with an attitude or something. This speech act can be analyzed through language speech on those who have Histrionic personality tendencies at SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman in the teaching and learning process, namely as follows.

(Data 13) **Siswa 2: nyo nio mancontek tugas wak buk, tu ndak nio wak mancaliak an do buk**
Guru : alah habibu, wak baliak an pena si tarisa tu baliak,, kini karajoan lah tugas wak tu sampai siap, ibuk tungguan sampai jam pelajaran habis
Siswa : iyo buk, trimokasih buk
Guru : yo samo-samo
Siswa: ye elok ibuk ko, rancak lo lae

(Data 13) **Siswa: dia mau mencotok tugas saya buk, saya ngak mau memberikan contekan ke dia buk**
Guru : sudah Habibu, kamu kembalikan pena si Trisa lagi. Sekarang kerjakan tugas kamu sampai siap, ibuk tunggu sampai jam pelajaran habis
Siswa: ya buk, Terimakasih buk

Guru : yo sama-sama
Siswa: memang baik ibuk ini, cantik pula

Based on the above expression, the context of the speech occurred in the morning around 10:45 in the classroom with the teacher and friends. The above utterance explains. At the time of study the teacher gives the child a task, and the task is completed by the child in a timely manner. Seeing a child who is dexterous the teacher gives motivation to the child and expresses his gratitude, from the teacher's attitude, the child feels happy and feels valued, then the child conveys the expression "ye elok ibuk ko, rancak lo lae" which describes the form of a speech act of praise shown through language expression by the child.

From the data above, the expression of children is included in the characteristics of a person who has a Histrionic Personality in the sixth trait, where the child's attitude shows their appearance and behavior often performs inappropriate sexual profocation (teasing). The attitude of children who have hystronic personality tendencies from the utterances above is that of children who often annoy friends in class, are always the center of attention, like to mock friends and behave like to always be praised and cared for by the teacher. While studying in the classroom children Their appearance and behavior often profocate sexually inappropriately (flirting). The attitudes of the child are shown through expressive speech, namely praise. This is based on the saying "ye elok ibuk ko, rancak lo lae" expressed by the child by saying he gives praise to the teacher, the child feels cared for and likes the teacher's attitude that always gives encouragement and motivation to himself, so that the speaker praises the teacher's attitude which is shown in the form of a speech act of praise towards the teacher.

As a result, the pragmatic perspective of language used by the child in the data above can be seen through elements of language, context, and understanding, which are related to the problem of meaning contained in the speech conveyed by the speech partner. This is characterized by the word "rancak" which is expressed by the child in his speech, so that this speech can be seen from the context and the language used by the child is a form of expressive speech praising praise, namely speech that gives praise or a sense of interest in something, where from the speech above shows if the expressive speech of praise taught by the child because of the feeling of pleasure and admiration from the child towards a good teacher has a good attitude, Where he praised the beauty of the teacher's face.

The marking used in the above sentence is a dressing technique. Where the word "rancak" if replaced then its meaning will not change or be different. The word in question can be seen in the following excerpt, "**memang baik ibuk ini, cantik pula**". Based on the sentence above, the use of the word "rancak" was changed to the word "beautiful" where the two words have the same meaning, namely stating the truth of an event. This is shown in the speech delivered by the child, where the child gives praise to the teacher that the teacher has a beautiful and beautiful face.

Discussion

Based on the results of research conducted, the speech actions of students of SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman who have histrionic personality tendencies

are influenced by the surrounding environment and the importance of the role of the closest people in forming good speech acts in the application of daily communication. The same thing was also expressed by Purba (2011) revealing that speech acts and speech events are two symptoms contained in a communication process in conveying the intention of the speaker. Speech acts are individual symptoms, and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language skills in dealing with certain situations (Chaer and Leonie, 2010).

In this study, the form of speech acts found in students of SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman who have Histrionic personality tendencies is a form of expressive speech acts of saying thank you, praising and criticizing. The most common speech acts are those that are criticized. From the results of the study, it can be seen that the context of the speech that occurs can be seen in terms of time, participants, objectives, speech forms, tones, language used and the form of speech delivery delivered. The situation that occurs when the speech occurs is in the morning when the student is studying. Participants in the speech were students of SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman who had Histrionic personality tendencies, as speakers with speech partners, namely teachers and student friends.

The results of this study show that children who have Histrionic personality tendencies often perform actions or act excessively or are often considered lebay. This kid often performs stunts that make the people around him uncomfortable, and feel disturbed. So if viewed from psychopragmatic studies, this child has an unstable psychological condition, because children when their emotions are not good, they will show negative responses or attitudes. Like saying rudely annoy friends and seeking attention in the classroom. Furthermore, by determining the speech of children who have Histrionic personality tendencies can lead to Histrionic personality traits where Millon and Davis (1996), there are eight histrionic personality traits, as follows : First, His behavior tends to be dramatic which generates high emotions. Secondly, In association, they will show their beauty so that they can be praised. In addition, it also flirts with the opposite sex by showing sexual temptation. This is done just to be able to feed back. Third, Incapable of recognizing himself and insensitive to his past. But they will be more sensitive to the rejection and attitude of others towards them, especially the partner. Fourth, Self-appearance for them is very important. They feel that they are the most attractive, kind, much loved and can always create an interesting lifestyle. And the main thing is physical appearance.

Fifth, On average, they cannot think logically, are mature and have difficulty solving their problems and their past experiences have been suppressed. Sixth, They usually find it difficult to create relationships that are full of feelings and meaning. Why? Because what they do is fraught with manipulateness. Seventh, Moody-an. Eighth, In determining the direction of his life, it is usually erratic and uncertain. They don't have a clear life plan because their lives are only fixated on praise. They are also not confident to live independently and are always dependent on others.

From the results of interviews conducted with teachers, it is known that the factor that causes children to seek attention is because the child lacks attention from the family or parents. Usually these children do not get the attention of the parents, because the parents who are busy working and some even the parents have divorced, so this has an impact on the

development of the child's psychology. Therefore, to get attention, children will seek attention in the school environment, namely by doing excessive activities such as disturbing friends, seeking attention both in the teacher and with their friends. The response caused by people around is that some respond positively, some respond negatively. For child teachers who often seek attention, it is not a problem or obstacle in the teaching and learning process, because for teachers it is still in a reasonable context, it's just that the teacher needs to provide direction and guidance to the child. Even the teacher feels happy if there is a child who is active in the class, because the child does not harbor the problems he is facing. If the response caused by the classmates is that some are happy but some are upset. Because they don't like the attitude of friends who like to seek excessive attention, let alone often disturb their friends in studying. But the results of this study show that children who have histrionic personality tendencies only often seek attention from teachers, but that is still within reasonable limits.

Due to the histrionic personality tendencies possessed by children, the form of speech that is often expressed by the child in this study is critical speech. The form of critical speech spoken by speakers is "ndeh which means rejection, pilik which means miser, ndak mangarati which means not understanding". From the speech, it can be seen that the speaker delivers a speech that contains criticism of the commands made by the speech partner while studying in the classroom, because the speech partner asks the speaker to make assignments and follow the lesson well, and the speaker rejects the command from the speech partner. This speech act aims to provide rejection to speech partners. This can also be seen from the utterances made by students of SMK Negeri 1 Sintuk Toboh Gadang Padang Pariaman, students also use critical utterances during the teaching and learning process. The form of criticism used by students is criticism of activities during the learning process. "The meaning of speech found in this study is an ideational meaning and a referential meaning. It is said to have an ideational meaning because the speech conveyed has a meaning that is directly related to the reference designated by the word spoken by the speaker. The referential meaning conveyed in the speech can be seen from the word ndeh, pilik. From the word, it can be seen that the word ndeh has the meaning of unwillingness or rejection, so that the speaker utters the word to criticize the speech partner, the speech delivered by the speaker can be directly received by the speech partner, they immediately understand the meaning of the speech delivered by the student.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that, First, the form of language acts with histrionic personality tendencies is seen through expressive speech forms, expressive speech acts found there are 19 forms of expressive speech acts found, namely Speech acts of saying thank you, this speech is a form of gratitude from the speaker for what has been done by the speech partner. Critical speech act, is a form of speech that contains criticism of actions committed by speech partners. The act of praising speech, that is, giving praise to the mitar of speech.

Second, the meaning is referential. The referential meaning conveyed in the speech can be seen from the word beautiful, rancak. From the speech delivered by the speaker, the

speech is directly addressed to the speech partner, and can be received by the speech partner, they immediately understand the intention of the speech delivered by the speaker.

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