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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan kategori dan fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi dalam novel *Timun Jelita* karya Raditya Dika. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis isi (*content analysis*). Sumber data berupa dialog dan monolog tokoh dalam novel *Timun Jelita* yang diterbitkan oleh GagasMedia tahun 2024. Data dikumpulkan menggunakan teknik baca dan catat, kemudian dianalisis berdasarkan teori tindak tutur ilokusi John R. Searle dan teori fungsi bahasa Roman Jakobson. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 1.741 data tindak tutur ilokusi yang terdiri atas lima kategori, yaitu asertif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif. Tindak tutur asertif menjadi kategori yang paling dominan karena sebagian besar tuturan digunakan untuk menyampaikan informasi, pendapat, dan pengalaman tokoh. Selain itu, ditemukan 1.400 data fungsi bahasa yang meliputi fungsi referensial, ekspresif, konatif, fatik, metalingual, dan puitik. Fungsi referensial merupakan fungsi yang paling dominan karena tuturan tokoh banyak digunakan untuk menyampaikan informasi dan menggambarkan peristiwa dalam cerita. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tindak tutur ilokusi berperan penting dalam membangun karakter tokoh, mengembangkan konflik, serta menyampaikan pesan moral dalam novel.

Kata Kunci: tindak tutur ilokusi, pragmatik, novel *Timun Jelita*, John R Searle, Roman Jakobson

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts found in Timun Jelita, a novel by Raditya Dika. The research employed a qualitative approach using the content analysis method. The data source consisted of dialogues and monologues of the characters in Timun Jelita, published by GagasMedia in 2024. Data were collected through reading and note-taking techniques and analyzed using John R. Searle's theory of illocutionary speech acts and Roman Jakobson's theory of language functions. The results revealed 1,741 illocutionary speech act data categorized into five types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Assertive speech acts were the most dominant type because most utterances were used to convey information, opinions, and characters' experiences. In addition, 1,400 language function data were identified, consisting of referential, expressive, conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic functions. The referential function was the most dominant, as the characters' utterances were primarily used to provide information and describe events in the story. The findings indicate that illocutionary speech acts play an important role in constructing characters, developing conflicts, and conveying moral messages within the novel.

Keywords: *illocutionary speech acts, pragmatics, Timun Jelita novel, John R. Searle, Roman Jakobson*