

# Directive and Assertive Speech in *Habibie & Ainun 3* Film and Its Relevance to Learning Indonesian

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## ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify forms of directive speech, identify forms of assertive speech, and describe their relevance to learning Indonesian especially biographical text material. This research is a qualitative descriptive type that contains words, phrases, and sentences to convey the content or purpose related to directive and assertive speech in *Habibie & Ainun 3* film and its relevance to learning. The object of this research is *Habibie & Ainun 3* movie, the subject of the research is the dialogues in the movie containing the act of directive and assertive speech. The data in this study is a set of dialogues between characters in *Habibie Ainun 3* the movie which contains directive and assertive speech. Thus, this research data source is *Habibie Ainun 3*, a production of Manoj Punjabi in 2019. Data is collected through techniques of scrutinizing, note-taking, and recording. Meanwhile, the validity technique is ensured by data source triangulation. Referential and pragmatic data analysis techniques were applied in this study. The directive speech acts in the film of *Habibie & Ainun 3* consist of 4 types: request, entreaty, command, and prohibition. Whereas the assertive speech found in *Habibie & Ainun 3* contains 4 types: informing, priding, declaring, and complaining. Type of requesting is the most dominating speech than other types of directives. The assertive type states more dominantly than the four assertive speech acts listed. The speech act of directive and assertive speech in the movie of *Habibie & Ainun 3* can be used as data source to analyze and describe the contents of biographical texts including character value.

**Keywords:** *Speech, Directive, Assertive, Biographical text.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The presence of communication between one individual and another occurs by purpose that is to deliver a message from the speaker to their speech partner(s). This is given that humans as social creatures who in most activities need other people to help or cooperate. A communication that occurs between human beings must have certain intentions either to convey information, messages, ideas, feelings, or for speech partners to do something asked by the speaker. Good communication from a speaker will make it easier for speech partners to understand the information and intentions expressed. According to Istiqamah (2017: 73) language is a major tool of communication in human life, both individually and socially.

Communication could be direct and indirect. Direct or without intermediary communication happens for example during direct dialogue between the speaker and speech partners. Indirect communication occurs by

phone, letters, or messages on social media. Akbar (2018: 29) explained that speech is a form of language act that emphasizes the function and also the use of language in a communication interaction. According to Yani (2017: 44) a speech act is a part of a speech event.

In this era of globalization learning does not only occur through books, there are resources that can be used to learn to become a better individual. One of the learning sources is film. This medium provides a set of scenes to see and listen at the same time, showing dialogues between the roles with various forms of speech.

*Habibie & Ainun 3* is a film that received a rating of 7.2/10 and received two film festival awards. The award is the Citra Award of the 2020 Indonesian Film Festival. In short, the film *Habibie & Ainun 3* tells the story of Hasri Ainun Besari's life from her childhood to her adulthood and met *Habibie*, her love. The film also tells the persistence of *Ainun* and *Habibie* in studying to

achieve their goals. The speech contained in this film is interesting to study because there are varied speeches.

Based on dialog between the role characters can be identified what a speaker wants to convey to their speech partners. We can also identify whether the intent of the speaker is to say or utter a certain speech to the speech partner. Meaning in a language relates to various things following its context. According to Ariyanti and Ida (2017: 122) a speech act is expressed by the speaker to the speech partner orally as an individual's intent.

The lack of reading interest in the millennial era makes one of the reasons why choosing movie as an object. In the digital age, millennials prefer watching to reading. Basically, exemplifying good speech from the conversations of each individual encountered or observed is a positive thing.

One of the materials of Indonesian language subject in Indonesian High School is biographical text material. The identification of directive and assertive speech in this film can be used as the material to analyze or describe who and how the characters in the movie, especially the characters played are important figures in Indonesia. Habibie is the 3rd president in Indonesia, and Ainun is one of the heroes in the field of health in Indonesia. This research can be used as a reference for educators in teaching Indonesian materials to learners through directive and assertive speech in film.

## 2. METHOD

This research is a qualitative descriptive research because this study contains words, phrases, and sentences to convey the content or purpose related to the act of directive and assertive speech in Habibie Ainun 3 film and its implications on the learning of Indonesian language, especially related to biographical text material. Qualitative research is also useful to find out what phenomena have been experienced by the subject. The purpose of research that uses this qualitative descriptive approach is to find out or get an overview or description in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that contain directive and assertive speech in the film Habibie & Ainun 3 and relevant to learning Indonesian, especially about biographical texts.

The study was conducted from September 2021 to November 2021. The object in this study is a film entitled Habibie Ainun 3, while the subject of this study is the dialogues within the movie related to directive and assertive speech. This research data is the dialogue between characters in the movie which contains the directive and assertive speech acts. The source of this research data is Habibie & Ainun 3 film produced by Manoj Punjabi in 2019. Data is collected through scrutinizing, note-taking, and recording techniques. With the scrutinizing technique, researchers listen to all the dialogue in Habibie & Ainun 3. With the technique

of note-taking, the researcher take notes all the important things in the movie which support the research. With the recording technique, researchers record film's videos to make it easier to record and scrutinize. This research uses source/data triangulation as well as expert triangulation. Triangulation of sources / data using some information is then compared or checked again with other information or data. In this study, the data analysis used referential and pragmatic techniques. The matching technique is used to analyze external elements that connect language with things that exist outside the language.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the purpose of this research, the discussion focused on the form of directive speech in Habibie & Ainun 3 movie, the form of assertive speech in Habibie & Ainun 3 movie, and its relevance to the learning of Indonesian language, especially related to biographical text material. The directive speech was found to include types of requests, entreaty, command, and prohibition. Assertive speech acts found including informing, priding, declaring, and complaining. The relevance to Indonesian material is a biographical text that includes characters values.

### 3.1 Directive Speech

Directive speech is the expression of a speaker's intention to their speech partner(s) in the form of hope or desire as a reason to act, not limited to an expression of a speaker on a speech partner's action, as explained by Saputri and Laili (2020: 251). Directive speech is an effort by a speaker to make speech partners do certain things according to Kiuk and Imam (2018: 62). Below are the types of directive speech actions found in the movie of Habibie & Ainun 3.

#### 3.1.1 Request

A request according to Prayitno (2017) is a speech that has a purpose and expectation of the speaker that the speech partner is willing to give something or the anything requested. Some of the directive speech of requests in Habibie & Ainun 3 is presented in 8 dialogues below.

- (1) Habibie : "Dulu sewaktu eyang putri masih muda dia sangat berani"  
Tifani : "Pipis sendiri?"  
Habibie : "Tidak hanya pipis sendiri, eyang putri juga banyak sekali melakukan kegiatan yang lain. Dia sangat pemberani"  
Tifani : "*Certain dong eyang*"  
Habibie : "Ya oke nanti ya, ayo pipis dulu"  
(FHA3/19/12/2019)

- Habibie: "When granny was young, she was very brave"  
 Tifani: "Pee by herself?"  
 Habibie: "Not only peeing by herself, she also did a lot of other activities. She was so brave."  
 Tifani: "Tell me, please"  
 Habibie: "Yes okay, later, let me take you pee first" (FHA3/19/12/2019)
- (2) Ainun : "Ainun pengen bantuin semua orang Pak Buk, seperti anak-anak yang sakit, dan juga ibu ibu yang mau melahirkan. Memangnya kenapa pak buk? Kan kita sudah merdeka"  
 Ayah Ainun : "Betul sekali, kita sudah merdeka. Tapi diluar sana masih banyak yang pikirannya belum merdeka. *Ainun kuatkan tekad, bapak restui, ya!*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)
- Ainun: "Ainun wants to help all people, like sick children, also mothers who want to give birth. But, why? We are independent (nation)."  
 Ainun's father: "That's right, we are independent. But there are still many whose minds are not independent, not free. *Ainun strengthen your determination, daddy is supporting you!*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)
- (3) Ahmad : "Jangan-jangan Anda, mahasiswi yang menginspirasi seluruh mahasiswa di universitas tertua ini, membuat PPA?"  
 Ainun : "PPA?"  
 Ahmad : "Perkumpulan Pengagum Ainun"  
 Ainun : "Maaf jika saudara tidak bertanya lagi, saya permisi"  
 Ahmad : "Tunggu nona, bagaimana rasanya menjadi minoritas yang dikagumi?"  
 Ainun: "*Saya banyak tugas*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)
- Ahmad: "Was it you, the student who inspired all the students at this oldest university, made a PPA?"  
 Ainun: "PPA?"  
 Ahmad: "Perkumpulan Pengagum Ainun" ("the Association of Ainun Admirers")  
 Ainun: "I'm sorry if you don't ask anymore, I beg you my leave"  
 Ahmad: "Wait miss, what's it like to be an admired minority?"  
 Ainun: "*I have a lot of tasks to do*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)
- (4) Ainun : "Suami Ibu dimana emang?"  
 Warga : "Lagi mulung"  
 Ainun : "*Bu tunggu sebentar ya, nanti saya balik lagi*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)
- Ainun: "Where is your husband, Maam?"
- People: "*Mulung* (scavenger, working by collecting discarded but potentially-recycled items from trash for money)"  
 Ainun: "*Maam, please wait a minute, I will come back*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)
- (5) Ainun : "Apa rencanamu kedepan, Ahmad?"  
 Ahmad : "Berenang bersama mereka, sehabis itu kita makan siang"  
 Ainun : "*Bukan itu Ahmad, yang lebih jangka panjang, yang lebih nanti*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)
- Ainun: "What are your plans for the future, Ahmad?"  
 Ahmad: "Swimming with them, then we are going to have lunch."  
 Ainun: "*It's not it Ahmad, the longer-term, the future*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)
- (6) Agus : "Ke jakarta membawa koper pergi berdua naik sepur, cita cita menjadi dokter kodrat wanita ada di dapur"  
 Ainun : "Niat hati ke jakarta naik mobil supirnya tua, memang benar saya wanita apa salah cita-cita"  
 Agus : "Buah duku buah mangga dipetiknya dari tetangga, lupakanlah cita-cita karna itu sia sia"  
 Ahmad : "*Ke pasar hari minggu hati bingung memilih baju, negri ini tak kan maju pikiranmu terbelenggu*" (FHA3/19/2019)
- Agus: (*pantun, or pantoum*) "To Jakarta bringing a suitcase away, both ride in a slump, the dream of becoming a female doctor, but the deemed workplace of a woman is in the kitchen"  
 Ainun : (*pantun, or pantoum*) "The heart intends to go to Jakarta, riding a car with an old driver, it is true that I am a woman, is it even wrong to have a dream?"  
 Agus: (*pantun, or pantoum*) "Mango fruit is picked from neighbors, forget the dreams, because it is useless"  
 Ahmad: (*pantun, or pantoum*) "*Heading to the market on Sunday, heart is confused choosing clothes, this country will not advance if your mind shackled*" (FHA3/19/2019)
- (7) Habibie : "Kita pulang yuk"  
 Liem : "Ntar dulu lah Rud, mulai seru euy"  
 Wiratman : "*Eh Rud Rud, ntar dulu, ini pukulan gula jawa, ayolah*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)
- Habibie: "Let's go home"  
 Liem: "But why, I'm having fun here"

Wiratman: "*Eh Rud Rud, hold on, this is a Javanese sugar punch, come on*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)

(8) Heny : "Berarti kamu yang menggantikan Nun, karena semua pemain kita sudah berada di tiang pertolongan"

Dina : "*Nun, kamu pasti bisa kok, semangat Nun*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Heny: "You're the one who's replacing Nun, because all our players are already at the helping poles"

Dina: "*Nun, you definitely can do it, break a leg!*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Dialogue (1) is a speech that contains a directive of request. The speech is classified as a requesting directive speech act because the phrase "*ceritain dong eyang*" which means "please tell the story, grandpa." contains Tifani's intention to ask her grandfather to tell the story of her brave grandmother. Tifani who still needed a company whenever she wanted to go to the restroom because of fear, were motivated by her grandfather to become a brave girl by saying that her grandmother used to be very brave. A request that does not sound like a request, but it represents the expression declaring something the speaker wants to the speech partner, as presented by Fitria (2019: 97-98).

In the dialogue (2) there is a directive requesting speech because there said "*kuatkan tekad*", "strengthen your determination" that contains the intention of asking the speech partners to build strong determination. The speech occurred when little Ainun was asked by her father why she wanted to be a doctor and not to be a midwife like her mother. Ainun's father as a speaker directed or suggested Ainun to strengthen her determination to become a doctor. There is a complement to the speech that is "*Bapak restui, ya*" which means "Daddy is supporting you". This directive speech is in line with a study by Tsoumou (2020: 81) that a directive speech is also shown in a speaker's request to their speech partners.

The directive speech of requesting is also found in the dialogue (3). The speech is a directive request because the speaker intends to ask the speech partner to stop interrupting or ask about PPA which is actually the speaker himself is the person searched by the speech partner. The speech includes imperatives, as in a study by Triana and Zamzani (2019: 81) in which an imperative speech is generally used by speakers to ask their speech partners to do something. The speech occurred when Ainun was in the hallway of the hospital and met a law school student named Ahmad.

Accidentally Ahmad who was looking for Ainun finally met her in person. Ainun felt uncomfortable when she found out that PPA stood for the *Perkumpulan Pengagum Ainun* which means Ainun Fan Association.

Found in the example (4) is directive speech of requesting. The speech is categorized as one of directive requests because the speaker has the intention of asking the speech partner to wait for a while so that the speaker can give help. As in the case brought by Nugraha and Septina research (2018: 14) that the directive speech of requesting is stated by a speaker so that the speech partner does what he wants, in line with the dialog of Ainun's request to a lady to be waiting for Ainun to return. The utterance occurred when Ainun wanted to help scavenger's children who are sick for days and can't afford medication. Ainun felt that they desperately needed health assistance, so it had to be helped.

Example (5) is another directive request because the speaker intends for the speech partner to tell his plan for the future, in this case the plan to do by the speech partner. The data occurred when Ainun was reminded of Habibie's plans and dreams by a paper plane of a small child playing around. Ainun wanted to know what Ahmad's plan was, therefore Ainun asked him to tell. The directive expression of requests from Ainun as a speaker is in accordance with Hasanah (2019: 62) that the directive speech requests was directly stated by the speaker to the speech partner right to the point without giving any additional speech.

The directive speech act of requesting is also contained in the example (6). The directive speech of requesting was stated for the speaker intends to ask a broad-minded speech partner so that the country is developed rapidly. The phrase occurred when Agus threw a pantun or pantoum intended to underestimate Ainun's dream to become a doctor, then Ahmad as the speaker asked Agus not to behave like that.

Dialogue (7) is another directive request because there are phrases "*ntar dulu*" (later) and "*ayolah*" (come on) following by the clause "*this is a punch of Javanese sugar*" as the light. The utterance was stated by Wiratman when Habibie asked Liem and Wiratman to go home, but they asked to stay by the yard to see *Javanese sugar* (or Ainun) playing rounders. This is in line with Rizki & Jelena (2020: 197) that asks for and provides a certainty, also expresses or responds doubts.

In dialogue (8) there is a directive speech of requesting, when Dina intended to ask Ainun to run faster in order to save their team. The speech was spoken by Dina when Ainun treated her leg. A friend's utterance made Dina ask Ainun to be able to run faster because the players were already on the help poles. This

is in line with Mukhroji., et all (2019) who studied that directive speech is used by speakers to direct speech partners to perform a certain action.

### 3.1.2 Entreaty

According to Waljinah., et all (2019: 122) the directive speech act of entreating contains the purpose of asking for something to the speech partner with respect or courtesy. Below is the form of data related to directive speech of entreating in the film Habibie & Ainun 3.

(9) Ainun : *"Pak istirahat sebentar Pak, temen saya cidera"*

Dina : *"Nggak papa"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Ainun: *"Sir, please take a break for a while, my friend got injured"*

Dina: *"Alright"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

(10) Ainun : *"Saya mahasiswa kedokteran Pak, boleh saya lihat dulu?"*

Ahmad : *"Tolong dengerin aja Pak, Pak tolong dengerin dia Pak"*

Ainun : *"Bapak bisa tolong kakinya diturunkan, pelan-pelan ya pak, pelan pelan sekali saya khawatir ada luka darah. Anak ini harus dibawa ke rumah sakit segera, rumah sakit terdekat dimana? Ada yang bisa ambil ambulans?"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Ainun: *"I'm a medical student Sir, may I see first?"*

Ahmad: *"Please just listen to her, Sir. Please just listen."*

Ainun: *"Please lower your legs, slowly Sir, slowly, I'm worried there are blood wounds. I'm afraid this child should be taken to the hospital immediately, where is the nearest hospital? Can anyone get an ambulance?"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Dialogue (9) shows a speech that includes a directive speech of entreating. The speech belongs to entreating because it was spoken politely to someone who was more authorized, the referee. The speech occurred when Ainun saw Dina's leg injured while going to give a rounder blow, Ainun pleaded to the referee to take a break and treat Dina's leg. This is in accordance with the research by Putri, Dian, and Suryadi (2019: 112) that a speaker expects the speech partner to agree with what he says in a polite way included in the directive speech act of entreaty.

The directive speech of entreating is also found in dialogue (10). The speech directive is classified into entreating because the speaker says politely to the older speech partner, adds the word *"please"* and uses repetition *"slowly Sir, slow down"* to make it sound more polite. The phrase is similar with what is found a study by Artati & Rokhmat (2020: 49) that the entreating speech was expressed by a speaker with respect and hope bisa get from speech partners. The dialogue (10) occurred when Ainun tried to see the condition of the child who fell from a ride in an amusement park, Ainun was politely asking for help to one of the visitors to lower or justify the position of the child's legs very carefully.

### 3.1.3 Command

A command, according to Safira & Asep (2020) is a speaker's word that contains the intention to rule the speech partner in accordance with the speaker's will. Here is a form of the directive speech act of commanding in the film Habibie & Ainun 3.

(11) Ainun : *"Bu, Ainun ikut mau bantuin ibu"*

Ibu Ainun : *"Ainun tidak, kamu dirumah. Diluar terlalu berbahaya"*

Ainun : *"Nanti siapa yang pegang payung ibu? Kain ini ndak boleh basah to?"*

Ibu Ainun : *"Baik, kamu ikut ibu tapi kamu pastikan kain ini jangan sampai basah ya, dan tidak selangkahpun kamu jauh dari ibu!"*

Ainun : *"Baik Bu"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Ainun: *"Mom, let me come with you to help"*

Ainun's mother: *"Ainun no, you are at home. It's too dangerous outside."*

Ainun: *"Who will hold your umbrella? This cloth is not allowed to get wet?"*

Ainun's mother: *"Well, you go with me but you have to make sure this cloth doesn't get wet, and not even a single step away from me!"*

Ainun: *"Good Ma'am"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

In the dialogue (11) there is a directive speech of commanding. The speech included a directive commanding because it was spoken by a mother to her child so as not to be a step away from her and told her daughter to keep the cloth from getting wet because of the rainwater. The speech by the speaker above is in line with Darwis (2019: 27) which is a form of command marked with an exclamation at the end of the sentence. The data occurred when little Ainun went with his mother to go helping her patient. Ainun's mother allowed Ainun to go within a condition that the cloth worn must not get wet and Ainun had to stay with her until returning home, because at that time the Japanese soldiers liked to drag and capture the indigenous Indonesian people.

### 3.1.4 Prohibition

Prohibition according to Sumarsih (2018) has the purpose of prohibiting or not allowing speech partners to do something that is said by the speaker. Here is a form of the directive speech act of prohibiting in the film *Habibie & Ainun 3*.

- (12) Ainun : “Atau mungkin kuota untuk mahasiswa perempuan sudah habis ya Bu”  
 Ibu Ainun : “Kalau itu, ibu nggak percaya”  
 Kakak Ainun : “Sudah tau emansipasi basa-basi masih aja ngotot pengen jadi dokter”  
 Ibu Ainun : “*Hus kamu ikut-ikutan saja!*” (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Ainun: "Or maybe the quota for female students has run out, Ma'am"  
 Ainun's mother: "If that's it, I don't believe it"  
 Ainun's brother: "you've already known the emancipation of pleasantries but still insisting on becoming a doctor"  
 Ainun's mother: "*Hush, what are you saying about?.*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)

- (13) Habibie : “Saya pernah melihat Ainun sedang mengobati siapa itu, Dina”  
 Ainun : “Itu hanya luka kecil, semua orang juga bisa”  
 Habibie : “*Jangan meremehkan hal yang kecil Ainun, kamu lihat aula yang begitu besar ini berdiri dengan sangat kokoh semua hanya diawali dengan sebutir pasir kecil*” (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Habibie: "I once saw Ainun was curing, who is it, Dina"  
 Ainun: "It's just a small wound, everyone can do too"  
 Habibie: "*Don't underestimate the little thing Ainun, you see this big hall standing so solidly all just started with a single grain of sand*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)

- (14) Ainun : “Bukan itu Ahmad, yang lebih jangka panjang, yang lebih nanti”  
 Ahmad : “Makan malam?” *Peraturan pertama saat berpetualang tidak boleh membahas persoalan serius. Peraturan kedua, kalau diajak serius kembali lagi ke peraturan pertama. Hahaha ayo berenang*  
 Ainun : “Tidak tidak, aku tidak bawa baju”  
 Ahmad : “Nanti juga kering” (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Ainun: "It's not it, Ahmad, the longer, the future."  
 Ahmad: "Dinner?" *The first rule when adventuring is "not allowed to discuss serious*

*issues". The second rule, if invited to do so, go back to the first rule. Hahaha let's swim."*

Ainun: "No no, I don't bring clothes"

Ahmad : "It is drying later" (FHA3/19/12/2019)

- (15) Ainun : “Ahmad, kamu kok bisa masuk ke sini? Kamu sedang apa disini, nanti ibu kos tau”  
 Ahmad : “Nah itu dia”  
 Ainun : “Sst”  
 Ahmad : “Itu dia penyakit orang Indonesia, selalu berprasangka buruk”  
 Ainun : “Ahmad, tapi kamu sudah masuk”  
 Ahmad : “*Bagaimana mungkin kamu bisa jadi dokter yang baik kalo mudah berprasangka buruk ke orang Ainun?*” (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Ainun: "Ahmad, how come you're in here? What are you doing here? Ibu Kos (the owner) can notice this."

Ahmad: "Well that's it"

Ainun: "Sst"

Ahmad: "That's the disease of Indonesians people, always prejudiced"

Ainun: "Ahmad, but you're in"

Ahmad: "*How can you be a good doctor if you easily prejudice other people, Ainun?*" (FHA3/19/12/2019)

In the dialogue (12) there is directive aspeech of prohibiting. It is classified as a prohibitive directive spech because following the previous sentences so that "*Hush, what you are talking about?*" contains the intention to tell silence. The word "*Hush*" contains the intention of forbidding someone from speaking. The utterance occurred when Ainun's brother taunted Ainun who was waiting for a letter from university, the mother prohibited Ainun's brother from mocking "*insistently wanting to be a doctor*" because according to Ainun's brother emancipation was still pleasantries. This is in line with the research of Putri, Ramendra and Swandana (2019: 79) that the form of exclamation is also used by speakers as spontaneous verbal reaction.

Dialogue (13) shows another directive prohibiting speech. It is a directive speech of prohibiting because there is the word "*jangan*" which means "don't" at the beginning of the sentence and "*underestimate the little thing, Ainun. You see this big hall standing so firmly all just start with a single grain of sand*" is an explanation why speakers forbid her speech partner not to underestimate small things. The dialogue occurred on the farewell night of Dago High School in 1955, Ainun and Habibie talked about how and where they would continue their education. Ainun felt her actions when medically treating Dina was just a small thing, Habibie

forbid Ainun not to underestimate small things. The speech is expressed with prohibition to make the speech partner understand and act as said. Islamiati, Rita, and Gunawan (2020: 266) explained that the expression of a prohibition is marked by the word *jangan* which means "do not" in the sentence.

Another example of speech (14) also contains directive speech of prohibiting. This is because there is a clause saying "don't talk about serious issue" that contains the intention of prohibiting speech partners to talk about or ask a question with any topic that is considered serious. It is the dialogue between Ahmad (speaker) and Ainun (speech partner) when they were on a beach, Ainun asked Ahmad's plans for the future. Ainun wanted to know what Ahmad's plan, because she remembered Habibie told her about his plans on the farewell night of SMK Dago. Ahmad thought that Ainun's question was a serious question that did not match the moment while they were on the beach enjoying the scenery, therefore Ahmad forbade Ainun from asking serious questions. This is as in line with the research by Safitri & Asep (2020: 130), that the directive speech act of prohibiting is characterized by the word *jangan* or "do not" which is a synonym of *tidak boleh* or "should not" as in the example.

Dialogue (15) shows the directive speech of prohibiting. Ahmad as a speaker intends to forbid Ainun (as his speech partner) from being prejudiced with a sentence that insinuates his partner saying "*bagaimana mungkin kamu bisa jadi dokter yang baik kalo mudah berprasangka buruk ke orang, Ainun?*" which means "how can you be a good doctor if you easily prejudiced people, Ainun?". The speech occurred when Ahmad surprised Ainun by suddenly entering Ainun's apartment, Ainun did not know that Ahmad had asked for the house owner to allow him to meet Ainun for a marriage proposal. Ainun's verbal reaction to prohibit Ahmad from entering his room is similar with Nurlina's research (2019: 40) which contains prohibition used by speakers as a prevention of speech partners to avoid something that is not good.

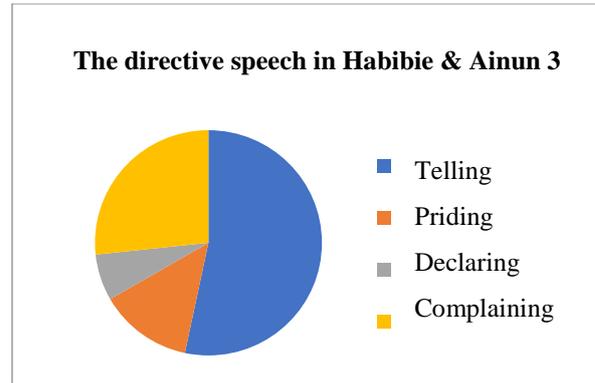


Figure 1 Directive Speech Act in the film Habibie & Ainun 3.

### 3.2 Assertive Speech

Assertive speech according to Apriastuti (2017: 44) aims to convey something related to a truth or to make a statement. This type of speech differs from the directive speech act that has the intention to ask the speech partner to do something. Assertive speech intentionally just means giving information or declaring a truth. Below are some types of assertive speech acts found in the film Habibie & Ainun 3.

#### 3.2.1 Informing

Assertive speech acts are expressed by speakers to speech partners and aim to convey information to be understood by the speech partners. The dialogue below is an example of assertive speech of 'informing' in the movie of Habibie & Ainun 3.

- (16) Ayah Ainun : "Itu apa?"  
 Ainun : "Surat dari UI Pak"  
 Kakak Ainun : "Itu dua hari yang lalu dikirim, mas yang ada di rumah"  
 Ainun : "*Ainun diterima Bu, Pak*"  
 Ayah Ainun : "Doamu kabul nduk"  
 (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Ainun's father: "What's that? "  
 Ainun: "A letter from UI (University of Indonesia), Dad."  
 Ainun's brother: "It's been here since two days ago, I was at home (when the letter came)"  
 Ainun: "*Ainun got admitted Mom, Dad*"  
 Ainun's father: "Your prayers were granted, Dear." (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Dialogue (16) contains assertive speech because Ainun as a speaker intends to inform the speech partners that she got university admission to enter a medicine school. Ainun's speech as a speaker aims the same as Minarti, Cahyo, and Asri (2020: 4) that assertiveness of informing has the purpose of conveying information to speech partners in order to understand what speakers are saying. In this case, the speaker does not request or command the speech partners to do something.

### 3.2.2 *Priding*

Assertive speech act of priding is being passed by speakers to speech partners, to express admiration and pride to speech partners. Here is an example of assertive speech of priding in the film *Habibie & Ainun 3*.

- (17) Habibie : *"Dulu sewaktu eyang putri masih muda dia sangat berani"*  
Tifani : *"Pipis sendiri?"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Habibie: *"When granny was young, she was very brave"*

Tifani: *"Going to restroom by herself?"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Speech (17) can be included in the assertive speech of priding. This is because the speaker intends to inform to the speech partner that when her grandmother was brave when she was young. Habibie's speech as a speaker containing intention of priding Ainun to Tifani is in line with Nurmiwati & Linda (2018: 21) when the assertive speech of priding is conveyed and serves to make speech partners feel proud.

### 3.2.3 *Declaring*

Assertive speech acts express the nature of declaring or affirming a thing or event, and are expressed by speakers to speech partners.

- (18) Wasit : *\*Priit suara peluit "Satu poin untuk tim B"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Referee : *\*Preeet whistle sound "One point for team B"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

- (19) Arlis : *"Mas cemplok dimana to mas?"*  
Soelarso : *"Mana dia ya"*  
Arlis : *"Jam segini belum datang juga"*  
Profesor Husodo : *"Saya meminta lulusan terbaik dari kalian semua yang sudah berhasil sejauh ini untuk memberikan kata sambutan. Seorang guru yang baik lebih banyak belajar dari muridnya, bukan sebaliknya, kita semua sudah banyak belajar dari sini, terutama saya. Saya tidak ingin berpanjang-panjang langsung saja saya panggulkan, lulusan terbaik Hasri Ainun Besari"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Arlis : *"Where is Mas cemplok?"*

Soelarso: *"I was also wondering"*

Arlis: *"At this time and he hasn't come yet"*

Professor Husodo: *"I want the best graduate who has made it this far to give a speech. A good teacher learns more from his students, not the other way around, we've all learned a lot from here, especially me. I do not want to extend my talk, let me call, the best graduate, Hasri Ainun Besari"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

In the movie of *Habibie & Ainun 3* there are examples of speeches included in the assertive speech of declaring. Example (18) has the intention of declaring because the referee as a speaker informs the speech partner or in that case the participants or spectators that one point is added for team B's score. An assertive speech example of declaring is spoken by the referee during a rounder match on the schoolyard in line with Isnaeni & Noer (2021: 199) that the assertive speech of declaring is used as a statement by the speaker about a particular matter.

The example (19) contains the assertive speech of 'declaring' for the speaker provides information in his statement. In this example, Professor Husodo as a speaker declared Ainun as the best graduate in that year. The example above is in accordance with a study by Faramida, Charlina, and Hermendra (2019: 10) when the representative states something that contains the intention of expressing something in the speaker's mind, for declaring and subjective in nature.

### 3.2.4 *Complaining*

Assertive speech is expressed by speakers to speech partners and contains the intention of complaining about what is done by the speakers or others to speech partners. Here is an example of assertive speech act of complaining in the film *Habibie & Ainun 3*.

- (20) Ainun : *"Panas sekali Bu anaknya, sudah berapa hari mereka begini?"*

Warga : *"Sudah hampir seminggu"*

Ainun : *"Sudah dikasih obat?"*

Warga : *"Buat makan aja susah"* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Ainun: *"The body temperature is very hot, Maam, how many days have they been like this?"*

Citizen: *"Almost a week"*

Ainun: *"Were they given any medicine yet?"*

Citizen: *"We struggled for foods."* (FHA3/19/12/2019)

Dialogue (20) contains the assertive type of complaining, for the speakers do not mean to ask speech partners to do something, speakers only complain that in

fact they cannot afford drugs, they struggled and do not have money. The assertive example above is the same as the study of Lutfiana & Fitriana (2021: 31), in the study the assertive speech of complaining is marked by the word "nyatanya" which means "in fact".

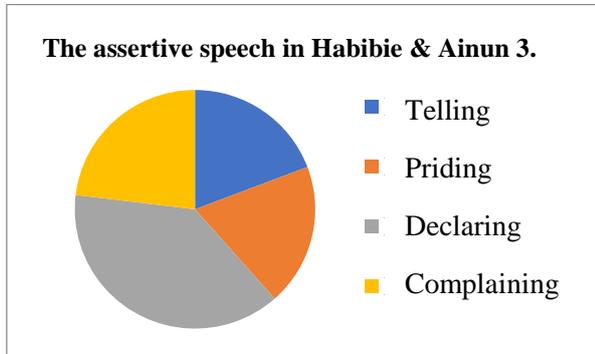


Figure 2. The assertive speech in the movie Habibie & Ainun 3.

### 3.3 The relevance to learning materials Indonesian

In the Indonesian class of grade X of high school in Indonesia, there are various text materials, including the text of observation reports, expositions, anecdotes, folklore, short stories, negotiations, poetry, and biographical texts. One of the texts in Indonesian learning is biographical text. Biographical text is a text that contains the history or story of a figure that deserves to be examined. Biographical text also becomes a text that contains the outline of the story of a character and the value of the character.

The biographical text is found in Basic Competence 3.15 in Permendikbud number 37 of 2018 on Core Competencies and Basic Competencies. Basic Competence 3.15 reads: "Menganalisis aspek makna dan kebahasaan dalam teks biografi" which means "Analyzing aspects of meaning and language in biographical texts". The presence of forms of directive and assertive speech in this movie can be used as teaching material by educators, as a reference for biographical text material.

Habibie & Ainun 3 contains inspiring stories and characters that sets good example. This is in accordance with the typical content of biographical texts that is usually related to good examples on figures that the readers can model. Habibie and Ainun's characters in this film are good role models. The characters do not easily give up, they like to help, devoted to both parents, honest, and disciplined. The feel of nationalism from Ainun figure is strong when she does not want to leave Indonesia because of willing to advance the country that was still young or newly independent. Below are the

values of the characters belonged to the movie Habibie & Ainun.

#### 3.3.1 Honest

The value of honesty can be seen from Ainun's domineering attitude in the movie, from the short clip showing Ainun remained honest saying she wanted to take a citizen's child who could not afford healthcare cost to the hospital, even though she was confronted by village thugs who tried to disturb her. The honest attitude of Ainun's character brings or forms a good character that she does not want to lie even with people who may want to hurt her.

#### 3.3.2 Not easily giving up

The attitude of not easily giving up is seen in the figures of Ainun and Habibie. Both showed that the sense of willing or clinging to the establishment to advancing the Indonesian nation that was still crawling, which had just been independent from the colony.

Ainun did not give up learning from his young age to study medical science from his mother who was a midwife. Until one day Ainun was accepted into medicine major at the University of Indonesia and struggled to become a doctor who could be useful to advance her nation. Habibie showed the value of character that is not easily giving up by diligently studying and persistently trying in making his dream come true, that is getting the admission to enter a university in Germany.

#### 3.3.3 Nationalism

The character value of nationalism appeared in Habibie and Ainun at a time when they both dedicated themselves to the Indonesian nation. Ainun who has high intelligence did not want to leave Indonesia when invited to leave her country by Ahmad who was his lover at that time. Ainun still chose to be staying in Indonesia, advancing and dedicating himself. Habibie showed his nationalism when his education was completed, he still wanted to return to Indonesia and had a high and big dream that was to make a plane so that people living on remote islands have access to fly to other places.

### 3.3.4 Devoted to parents

Ainun dominates in showing a devoted character to her parents. It is seen from the moment of her young age to adulthood when she always obeys the advice, avoids the prohibitions, and taking the commands of her parents. Obeying the advice of father and mother is a character value that can be taken from the character of Ainun in this film.

### 3.3.5 Social

The characters showing the value of social human-being in the film *Habibie & Ainun 3* include Ainun and Ahmad. It shows the heroic behavior when Ainun helped the residents who got an accident from a ride at an amusement park. Ainun's attitude in the social relation was also seen when some residents who cannot afford for healthcare got illness, and then finally were helped and taken to the hospital by Ainun and Ahmad.

## 4. CONCLUSION

The directive speech acts in the movie of *Habibie & Ainun 3* consist of 4 types, namely 53% request, 13% entreaty, 7% command, and 27% prohibition. Assertive speech found in *Habibie & Ainun 3* consists of 4 types, including 19% telling, 19% priding, 38% declaring, and 23% complaining. The directive speech of requesting is the most dominant than other types of directive speech. Assertive speech acts state more dominantly than the four speech acts listed. The presence of directive and assertive speech acts in the film *Habibie & Ainun 3* can be used as material to describe or analyze biographical texts that contain character values.

Based on this conclusion, the following suggestions are then proposed. (1) For the readers, they can get insight about speech acts, understand the meaning contained so as to minimize the existence of misinterpretation or misunderstanding between speakers and speech partners. (2) The result from this research is expected to be one of the references to the development of Indonesian learning material, especially biographical text material. (3) The results of this study are expected to be one of the relevant references in the development of research conducted by the next researchers.

## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

I am Wida Hana Afifah, a student of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, class of 2018, my contribution in this study is as the first researcher and executant, data collector, analyst, and author of the article. Atiqa Sabardila's contribution as the second

author, Markhamah as the third author, Agus Budi Wahyudi as the fourth author giving input and advice in the writing of research entitled "Directive and Assertive Speech in *Habibie & Ainun 3* Film and Its Relevance to Indonesian Learning".

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