

Forms of Illocutionary Speech Acts of Tilik and Its Implementation in Indonesian Language Learning

Dhony Hermawan Saputra^{*}, Atiqa Sabardila, Markhamah, and Agus Budi Wahyudi

Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia

**Corresponding author. Email: a310180031@student.ums.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the form of illocutionary speech acts in the short film Tilik, to describe the meaning of illocutionary speech acts in Tilik, and to describe the implementation of illocutionary speech acts of Tilik in Indonesian language learning. This research uses descriptive qualitative research and illocutionary speech acts as an explanation. The researchers in this study aim to better understand the linguistic phenomenon regarding illocutionary speech acts in the short film "Tilik". The objects and subjects in this study were uploaded videos in the form of short films on the YouTube Ravacana Films. The source of the data for this research was obtained through transcripts of the dialogues of the characters in the short film Tilik. The results of this study indicate that there are 4 forms of illocutionary speech acts in the short film Tilik, namely, assertive speech acts, directive speech acts, expressive speech acts, and commissive speech acts. In assertive speech acts, there are verbs, including informing and explaining. In directive speech acts there is a commanding verb. Expressive speech acts consist of admonishing and complaining verbs. Also, commissive speech acts have one verb, namely offering.

Keywords: *Speech Acts, Expressive, Film*

1. INTRODUCTION

In this study, the authors focus on electronic media in the form of films. A film is a form of communication in the form of audio-visual which has beautiful sound effects and moving images that can arouse someone's interest in enjoying it. Now, communication can be done easily anywhere in a flexible way. Communication will always go well if the speaker and the interlocutor understand the context of the conversation being discussed. In a film, there are many utterances used by speakers and interlocutors. Conveying information to other people, of course, must pay attention to whether what is conveyed can be understood well by the speaker. Paying attention to how to use the right language makes the meaning of speech conveyed clearly as well.

Tilik is a film that was viral during the pandemic. In this film, there are illocutionary speech acts in the form of written and oral. This film tells the story of a group of mothers who want to visit Bu Lurah (Village Head's wife). On a trip to the hospital, the characters in the film

tell a lot about Dian's character who is described as a beautiful girl and other characters suspect that Dian is a bad girl. The debate between one character and another gave rise to several differences of opinion and led to the emergence of arguments between the characters on the journey.

The researchers chose the pragmatic study due to the use of language in the short film "Tilik" which contains many dialogues containing various illocutionary speech acts. The film also has a different storyline from other films. Pragmatics learns about how humans communicate to understand one another.

2. METHOD

This research employed descriptive qualitative research, which is to explain illocutionary speech acts. The researchers in this study aim to better understand the linguistic phenomenon regarding illocutionary speech acts in the short film "Tilik". The objects and subjects in this study were uploaded videos in the form of short films on the YouTube Ravacana Films. The source of the data for this research was obtained through

transcripts of the dialogues of the characters in the short film "Tilik".

The data in this study were obtained from the dialogue between characters in the short film "Tilik" which contained assertive, directive, and expressive illocutionary speech acts. The researchers in this study used the research instrument, namely the researchers themselves as the instrument, this was because the researchers acted as planner, data collector, data analyzer, interpreter, and also became reporter for his findings (Sugiyono, 2014:59)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are four forms of illocutionary speech acts, namely assertive speech acts, directive speech acts, expressive speech acts and commissive speech acts. In assertive speech acts, there are verbs, including informing and explaining. In directive speech acts there is a commanding verb. Expressive speech acts consist of admonishing and complaining verbs. Also, commissive speech acts have one verb, namely offering.

3.1 Forms of Assertive Speech

3.1.1 Informing

In the short film Tilik, which shows informing utterances, there are 5 utterances found. The following describes the form of the assertive speech act of informing in the short film Tilik.

Table 1. Informing

Verb	Speech meaning
Informing	1. The picture of Dian with a guy.
	2. Mrs Tri caught her husband having a talk with Dian.
	3. Mrs. Sam' husband won't be attracted to Dian, because he has impotence.
	4. Mrs. Ning always defends Dian because she is her cousin.
	5. Mothers understand Mrs. Ning.

(1)

Mrs. Tejo: *"Nih, sekarang coba lihat, deh"*

Mrs. Sam: *"Eh, iya bener, Masa kaya gitu fotonya?"*

Mrs. Tejo: *"Coba lihat ini"*

Mrs. Sam: *"Kok dempet-dempetan gitu"*

(2)

Mrs. Tri: *"Aku pernah mergokin suamiku ngobrol asyik sama Dian, akrab banget"*

Mrs. Tejo : *" Ih , Ya Allah"*

Mrs. Tri: *"Aku diemin tiga hari, lah. Ngambek aku"*

Mrs. Sam: *" Aku sih gak takut kalau suamiku naksir sama Dian.*

Mothers: *"Emang kenapa?"*

Mrs. Sam: *"Suamiku kan udah nggak bisa attahiyat"*

Mrs. Tejo: *"Ya Allah... diobati sana."*

(3)

Mrs. Tri: *"Tahu engga, aku tuh pernah dikasih tahu sama Panjul"*

Mrs. Tejo: *"Panjul yang rumahnya di selatan pintu air?"*

Mrs. Tri: *" Iya, Panjul pernah cerita kalau pernah mergokin Dian jalan di Mall."*

(4)

Mrs. Tejo: *"Kamu itu sebenarnya masih saudara jauh sama Dian. Makanya dari tadi hanya belain Dian terus."*

(5)

Mrs. Tejo: *"Sudahlah Yu ning, Tidak ada yang salah Kami semua tahu kok kalau niatmu itu sebenarnya baik"*

In example (1) above, there is an illocutionary utterance in the form of an assertive form of informing. The statement revealed a photo of Dian to the mothers on a cellphone owned by Mrs. Tejo. In the photo, Dian is seen huddled together, which makes the other mothers astonished. This is similar to research (Ratih Ayu, 2021) that assertiveness binds the truth of a proposition expressed such as informing, boasting, bragging, demanding, and expressing opinions.

In example (2) above, there is an illocutionary form of the assertive form of telling. Mrs. Tri told the mothers that her husband had a close chat with Dian until she was angry because of it. Unlike Mrs. Sam, who told him that her husband would not have a crush

on Dian because he couldn't attahiyat. Attahiyat here is not the movement when praying that there is moving the index finger, but what is meant is the impotent disease experienced by her husband. Until Mrs. Tejo suggested to be treated. This is similar to research (Maria Puspita, 2019) assertive speech which has speech functions to state, inform, boast, complain, demand, and report.

In example (3) above there is an illocutionary telling. Mrs. Tri told the other mothers that Panjul, whose house is south of the floodgate, caught Dian while walking in the Mall with her uncles. This made the other mothers believe what Mrs. Tri said. This is similar to research (Ratih Ayu, 2021) that assertiveness binds the truth of a proposition expressed such as informing, bragging, boasting, demanding, and expressing opinions.

In example (4) above there is an illocutionary telling. Mrs. Tejo told Mrs. Ning who always defended Dian because she was still her cousin. Mrs. Tejo said that it was intended that mothers be more aware of Dian's character. This is similar to research (Maria Puspita, 2019) assertive speech which has speech functions to state, inform, boast, complain, demand, and report.

In example (5) above there is an illocutionary telling. Mrs. Tejo told the interlocutor that she was innocent. Mrs. Tejo said that the purpose of the interlocutor was to calm down and not feel guilty. This is similar to research (Putri Ambarwati, 2021) that types of assertive speech acts include utterances of stating, informing, demanding, claiming, and proposing.

3.1.2 Explaining

In the short film Tilik, which shows the utterances, there are three utterances found. The following describes the form of the assertive speech act of explaining in the short film Tilik.

Table 2. Explaining

Verbs	Speech meaning
Explaining	1. Pure intention of the interlocutor when canceling the plan to visit Bu Lurah.
	2. Bu Lurah was still in ICU room.

	3. The vomit of the pregnant mother and not pregnant is different.
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(6)

Mrs. Tejo:”*Sudahlah, Yu Ning. kami semua tahu kok kalau niatmu itu sebenarnya baik*”

(7)

Dian:”*Sebenarnya ibu-ibu ini nggak perlu kesini dulu, Bu.*”

Mrs. Ning:”*Nggak perlu ke sini gimana? Lah ini udah sama di sini Yan. Gimana keadaanya Bu Lurah*”

(8)

Mrs. Tejo:”*Kaya aku ini gak pernah hamil aja. Ya jelas beda, lah orang muntah hamil sama masuk angin itu beda banget, beda banget lho itu*”

In example (6) above, there is an illocutionary form of explaining assertiveness. The speaker explained to the interlocutor that the other women also understood the conditions that had occurred when the group of women had arrived at the hospital but could not visit Bu Lurah.

In example (7) above there is an illocutionary form of assertive explaining. The speaker explained to the interlocutor that Bu Lurah could not be visited because she was still in the ICU.

In example (8) above there is an illocutionary form of assertive explaining. The speaker explained that Dian was pregnant, explained by characteristics such as vomiting that was different from the vomiting of normal women who were not pregnant.

3.2 Forms of Directive Speech Acts

3.2.1 Ordering

In the short film Tilik which shows the utterance of ordering, there are found as many as 5 utterances. The following describes the form of the assertive speech act of ordering in the short film Tilik.

Table 3. Commanding

Verbs	Speech meaning
Commanding	1.The interlocutor usually reads the news from internet.
	2. The interlocutor stops

	for a while because the speaker wants to take a pee.
	3. Open the tailgate of back truck container.
	4. The interlocutor squats.
	5. Open the tailgate of back truck container

(9)

Mrs. Tejo: *“Makanya Yu Ning rajin-rajin baca berita dari internet dong. Iya nggak? Biar kalau di ajak ngomong itu nyambung gitu lho.”*

(10)

Mrs. Tejo: *“Aduh! Gotrek suruh berhenti dulu aja! Aku udah nggak tahan! Trek! Berhenti sebentar! Nih karetmu nggak mempan, Yu Ning.”*

(11)

Mrs. Tejo: *“Cepet, Trek! Lelet banget, sih”*

Driver: *“Ini udah cepet Bu, sabar.”*

(12)

Mothers: *“Yu Sam, jongkok Yu, jongkok”*

(13)

Mrs. Tejo: *“Ayo Trek, ayo cepat, Trek”*

Mrs. Tri: *“Bismillah, ayo ibu-ibu”*

In example (9) above there is an illocutionary form of the directive to command. Mrs. Tejo told the interlocutor to read news from the internet so that she could update the available information, especially regarding Dian. This is different from Mrs. Tejo, who always reads the news so that she finds information about Dian on the internet.

In example (10) above, there is an illocutionary form of the directive commanding. Mrs. Tejo here told the driver to stop for a while because Mrs. Tejo wanted to pee, she also gave rubber to Mrs. Ning because she couldn't hold her urge to pee. This happens in a myth in society that when we tie our big toe with rubber, the urge to urinate will disappear.

In example (11) above, there is an illocutionary form of the directive commanding. Mrs. Tejo, who couldn't hold back the urge to pee, ordered the driver to quickly open the tailgate of the back of the truck.

Until driver told the mother to be patient because he felt he was in a hurry to open the door.

In example (12) above, there is an illocutionary form of the directive commanding. The other mothers told Mrs. Sam to squat because the truck they were traveling in was passing through an intersection where there was a traffic light, usually a police officer. This is intended to trick the police so that the truck looks like there are no passengers because the truck should not actually be used to transport people.

In example (13) above, there is an illocutionary form of the directive commanding. Mrs. Tejo told driver to quickly open the tailgate door because he had arrived at the hospital. Meanwhile, Mrs. Tri here ordered the mothers to immediately get off the truck they were riding in.

3.3 Forms of Expressive Speech Acts

3.3.1 Admonishing

In the short film Tilik, which shows an expressive utterance, there are three utterances found. In the following, the forms of assertive speech acts of admonishment in the short film Tilik are presented.

Table 4. Admonishing

Verb	Maksud tuturan
Admonish	1. The gossip spreads in the social media.
	2. Admonishing Mrs. Tejo because she always talks about Dian.
	3. Admonishing Mrs. Tejo's prejudice about Dian.

(14)

Mrs. Ning: *“Kamu tuh, kalau ngomong jangan sembarangan”*

Mrs. Tejo: *“Loh, sembarangan gimana sih, Yu Ning?”*

(15)

Mrs. Ning: *“Bu Tejo nih, nggak ada bosen-bosennya ngomongin Dian”*

Mrs. Tejo: *“Diannya itu ya aneh-aneh, orang sudah seumurannya kok gak nikah-nikah”*

(16)

Mrs. Ning: *“Kalian ini kok jauh banget mikirnya”*

Mrs. Tejo: *“Loh ada apa ini?”*

In example (14) above, there is an expressive illocutionary meaning of reprimand. Mrs. Ning rebuked Mrs. Tejo for always talking about Dian with gossip circulating on social media such as Facebook.

In the example (15) above, there is a form of expressive illocutionary meaning to rebuke. The speaker admonished the interlocutor for talking about Dian who didn't get married soon like a friend of her age.

In the example (16) above, there is a form of expressive illocutionary meaning to admonish. The speaker admonished the interlocutor who said that Dian used implants to make her look beautiful and attractive.

3.2.2 Complaining

In the short film *Tilik*, which shows expressive speech, there are three utterances found. In the following, the forms of assertive speech acts of complaining in the short film *Tilik* are presented.

Table 5. Complaining

Verb	Speech meaning
Complain	1. The speaker complained because they must ride the truck.
	2. The speaker complained because could not visit Bu Lurah.
	3. The speaker complained about the secret relationship.

(17)

Mrs. Tejo: *“Kenapa sih, kok nggak naik bus aja? Malah naik truk begini”*

Mrs. Ning: *“Bus yang biasanya lagi dipakai semua lagian gak bisa kalau mendadak, bu.”*

(18)

Driver : *“Udah berangkat, ternyata sampai sini nggak bisa jenguk?”*

Mrs. Tejo : *“Ya mau gimana lagi, emang gak bisa jenguk?”*

(19)

Dian: *“Sepertinya aku sudah tak sanggup lagi, hidup sembunyi seperti ini, kapan ya Fikri bisa menerima kalau bapaknya mau menikah lagi?”*

Calon Dian: *“Tenangkan pikiranmu”*

In example (17) above, there is a commissive form of complaining. Speakers who complained about the transportation that was boarded to visit Bu Lurah, which was not the usual way to the interlocutor.

In example (18) above, there is an illocutionary form of complaining. The speaker complained to the interlocutor because he had come all the way to the hospital to visit but didn't because the Lurah was still in the ICU.

In example (19) above, there is a commissive form of complaining. The speaker who complains about the relationship that has been carried out in secret and the interlocutor responds by trying to calm the speaker.

3.4 Forms of Commissive Speech Acts

3.4.1 Offering

In the short film *Tilik*, which shows the utterance of offering, there are two utterances found. The following describes the form of the commissive speech act of offering in the short film *Tilik*.

Table 6. Offer

Verb	Speech Meaning
Offer	Mothers who want to take a pee.
	The wife who wants to take a pee.

(20)

Driver: *“Ayo, yang lain siapa lagi?”*

Mrs. Tri: *“Tunggu aku, Yu Sam”*

(21)

Driver: *“Kamu nggak turun sekalian, Dik? Mumpung truknya berhenti.”*

In the example (20) above there is a form of the commissive illocutionary offer. The driver intended to offer mothers who wanted to urinate to get off while the truck stopped.

In the example (21) above, there is a form of the commissive illocutionary offer. In this scene, the driver

offers his wife to pee while the truck stops at the mosque.

3.5 Implementation of the short film *Tilik* in Indonesian language learning in junior high schools

At the 8th level of junior high school, there are basic competencies 4.15 Interpreting drama (traditional and modern) that is read and watched or heard and students can interpret in the communication process. The interpretation is carried out verbally, in writing, and in movements. One of the literary lessons, namely playing the role, students, in this material, are less interesting because they have to memorize dialogues to attract students' interest in this matter, in dialogue using 4 forms of illocutionary speech acts, including assertive, directive, expressive and commissive. Students can learn about the utterance with the markers contained in an illocutionary speech.

Implementation in other basic competencies, for example in material regarding review texts 3.11, is to identify information in review texts about the quality of works (films, short stories, poems, novels, and local works of art) that are read or listened to. Students can identify screening films starting by reviewing the content, advantages, and disadvantages.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on research on the form of illocutionary speech acts in the short film and its implementation in Indonesian language learning. It can be concluded that:

- 1) There are 4 forms of speech acts in the short film *Tilik*, namely assertive, directive, expressive and commissive.
- 2) In assertive speech acts there are ten verbs, including informing, stating, describing, affirming, explaining, agreeing, predicting, arguing, complaining, and convince. There are five directive speech acts, including warning, asking, ordering, suggesting, and asking. There are five expressive speech acts, namely expressing dislike, expressing possibility, expressing anger, mocking, and panic. As well as commissive speech acts there is one verb, namely offering.
- 3) In learning Indonesian, the short film *Tilik* can be implemented at the 8th junior high school level, contained in basic competence 4.15 regarding drama texts and other basic competencies regarding review texts 3.11 regarding review texts.

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Researchers as research planners, research implementers, data collection, data analysis, and article writing.

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