ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS IN THE FILM JALAN YANG JAUH JANGAN LUPA PULANG THE WORK OF ANGGA DWIMAS SASONGKO AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR LEARNING IN CLASS X SMA

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ABSTRACT

This research has a background, namely language as a communication medium that has meaning. Language is closely related to speech acts because speech acts can be interpreted as actions expressed through language. Speech acts are divided into three types, namely locutionary, illocutionary and perocutionary. This research focuses on illocutionary acts. The theory used in this research is Searle's theory. The aims of this research are 1) To describe the types of illocutionary speech acts found in the film "Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang" by Angga Dwimas Sasongko, 2) To describe the content of learning in class X SMA . This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The data source for this research is the film "Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang" by Angga Dwimas Sasongko. The form of the data is the format of dialogue or conversation fragments containing illocutionary speech types. Data collection techniques used professional free-involved listening techniques (SBLC) and close-knit techniques. The data analysis technique uses the matching method and the data analysis results presentation technique uses the informal method. The results of the research show that there are 61 data regarding the types of illocutionary speech acts in the film "Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang" in assertive illocutionary acts there are 17 data with a percentage of 29%, directive illocutionary acts there are 32 data with a percentage of 51%, expressive illocutionary acts there are 20 data with a percentage of 16%, and there are 2 data for commissive illocutionary acts with a percentage of 4%. The results of this research can be a learning tool, especially regarding the types of illocutionary speech acts in Indonesian language subjects in class, critical, and reflective. It is hoped that this research will be useful for teachers to provide motivation to students in high school.

Keywords: Speech Acts, Film, Learning Implications

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the means of communication used by society and then expressed in everyday life. Apart from that, language has a large scope and is important in communicating. The purpose of communication is not solely to create and maintain harmony between social communities, Verhaar (in Widyaningsih 2021:132).

Rahardi (in Zamain and Irma 2020: 96) expressed the opinion that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics and is closely related to problems relating to utterances or utterances in certain contexts. Pragmatics also refers to various interpretations and meanings contained in speech. In addition, pragmatics examines the relationship between context and language in which language is translated or interpreted in language structure. Pragmatics also studies language in terms of language used to analyze meaning.

Speech act theory is a theory that is easy to use to understand the origins of conversations or to find out how conversations are created. This helps listeners and speakers more quickly understand the purpose and meaning of what is being said. Speech acts are actions carried out with the intent and purpose of conveying or providing information to listeners or conveying their desires, including speech or direct communication. Speech act theory uses language as the speaker achieves his goals and how the speaker communicates with his interlocutor, Hasyim (in Frandika and Idawati 2018:62)

Speech acts are not only present in real time communication in daily activities, but also in art such as films. Film is a type of modern story that resembles drama because it is written, directed and performed by humans. The world of this film consists of illocutionary speech acts, these speech acts are direct speech and indirect speech. Illocutionary speech acts can also be seen in the film *"Don't forget to go home on a long road (*2023*)"* . This research examines speech acts in the film *"The Long Way Don't Forget to Go Home".* Angga Dwimas Sasongko is the director of this film and is a young director from Jakarta. This film is scheduled to be broadcast simultaneously on February 2, 2023.

This film tells the story of a young woman named Aurora , played by Sheila Dara, who travels to London to make her dream come true. In London, a city full of millions of opportunities for Aurora to pursue her hopes and dreams, she finds a friend, Jem (Ganindra Bimo), whose vision and mission are in line with hers. He is a rising new artist and a final year student on campus. He is also an artist from Indonesia. Aurora's life is simple and full of joy. When she finally sees the other side of Jem, Aurora is determined to sacrifice college and her dreams. In this difficult time, Aurora is supported by her two friends, Honey and Kit.

The researcher will take up this problem in "Tindak Tutur Ilokusi in the Film Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang by Angga Dwimas Sasongko and its implications for learning in class X SMA". Researchers found many interesting things in the stories, so many utterances were found that contained illocutionary speech acts. This researcher has a problem formulation, namely: 1) How is the type of illocutionary utterance used in the film "Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang*"?* 2) What are the implications of the illocutionary speech acts contained in the film "Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang" on the learning process of class X students in SMA? The researcher has a limiting problem in this research, namely: This research only focuses on illocutionary speech acts depicted in the film *"Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang"* which was directed by Angga Dwimas Sasongko and its implications for teaching in high school. According to the background above, research in this research has the benefit of being able to obtain objectives that are optional and generally useful.

It is hoped that this research will be able to provide the benefits raised from this research, both theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretical benefits: the main benefit of this research is that researchers are able to increase knowledge in language which focuses primarily on illocutionary speech acts, and researchers can utilize knowledge about illocutionary speech acts in the film "*Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang"* and apply it in future life. Practical benefits: 1) Provide some information about illocutionary speech acts in films so that readers can utilize and adapt the plot according to the scene, 2) as a basis and reference for further research on illocutionary speech acts as a source of knowledge and reference so that further research can be better, 3) This research can be used as a basis for education in learning drama material for class X even semester in SMA.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research type. According to Sugiyono (Widyaningsih 2021:138), the data collection method is an intellectual approach to obtaining data according to its intended use and purpose. Researchers use descriptive qualitative research methods to explain the phenomenon of illocutionary speech acts. Descriptive research is needed because the data available in this research consists of conversations that are converted into clear text or numbers for easy understanding.

The data sources in this research use two data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. According to Ekasani, Kesumayathi, and Paramitha (Widyaningsih 2021:139), primary data refers to data that is processed and obtained from a collection of primary data at the research location or research object. The main data used in this research are conversations from characters in the film "Don't Forget to Go Home *" on a long road* . Meanwhile, secondary data in this research includes various articles that discuss illocutionary speech acts.

The form of data in this research is in the form of dialogue or conversation fragments that contain illocutionary utterances. This research was conducted using the proficient free-involved listening method (SBLC) and note-taking techniques. According to Sundaryanto (in Umalila, Sutrinah, and Noeruddin 2022:58) states that listening techniques are a means of using language learning to provide data. Listen to each utterance in order to obtain information related to the illocutionary utterances contained in the dialogue of the film *"Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang "* in spoken form by the characters of the film "Jalan *yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang"* and observe the language that appears in the film dialogue. Meanwhile, the note-taking technique, according to Mahsun (in Umalila, Sutrinah, and Noeruddin 2022:58), is a technique for identifying points related to research on the use of written language. The researcher watched the video and then noted down the utterances that were considered to contain illocutionary speech acts.

The researcher's data analysis technique uses the PUP (Selecting Determining Elements) method. According to Sudaryanto (in Wulansari and Indah 2022), the tool needed in the PUP technique is a researcher's ability to determine data with these determinants. Researchers use the PUP technique to classify illocutionary speech act data.

The technique for presenting analysis results uses informal methods. Researchers use informal methods, which are defined by Sudaryanto (in Hermawan, Suharyo, and Tiani 2022:40), this means that researchers use data in the form of a summary report of research findings that clarifies any problems that arise, guarantees the results of a thorough analysis and reports the results. of the analysis in a clear and concise manner. Because this method is descriptive, the research results are presented in simple language without foreign words. The data displayed in this analysis is in the form of writing that is suitable for making speech descriptions in the dialogue of the characters in the film *"Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang"* so that it is easy to understand.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 3.1 Amount of data and percentage of types of illocutionary speech in films

No	Types of illocutionary	Data	Percentage
1.	Assertive	17	29%
2 .	Directive	32	51%
3.	Expressive	10	16%
4.	Commissive	2	4%
	Amount	61	100%

The results of this research are an Tindak Tutur Ilokusi in the Film Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang by Angga Dwimas Sasongko and its implications for learning in class X SMA. This illocutionary speech act consists of 5 types, namely assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative. It was recorded that 61 data were found, with details of 17 data of assertive speech, 32 data of directive speech, 10 data of expressive speech, and 2 data of commissive illocution.

It is hoped that this research can increase and deepen knowledge regarding illocutionary speech acts contained in the film *"Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang".* This research will deepen the illocutionary act. Illocutions or illocutionary acts are Illocutionary speech acts refer to the act of expressing something, and are also known as pronunciation of words, Austin (in Hermaji 2021:44). Different from locutions, illocutionary acts are speech acts that contain the intent and function or power of speech.

According to Searle's theory (in Karundeng 2021:6-8), illocutionary speech acts are based on the speaker's intentions during the conversation. Searle divides illocution into five categories, namely:

1. Assertive
   This type of speech act is a speech tool that has a connection with the topic being taught by the speaker, such as stating, complaining, reporting, suggesting, and asserting.
2. Directive
   In this type of illocution, someone asks their interlocutor to do what they say, for example advising, ordering, requesting, asking, and ordering.
3. Expressive
   This type of illocutionary explains the condition of one person's behavior regarding the actions of another person. For example, thanking, congratulating, blaming, accusing, praising, apologizing and forgiving.
4. Commissive
   This type of illocution explains that this illocution makes the speaker do something in the future. For example, promise, swear, and offer.
5. Declarative
   This type of illocution is a type of illocution that changes the relationship between reality and ideas. For example, naming, punishing, canceling, and promoting.

3.1.1 Data on Types of Illocutionary Speech Acts

Based on this theoretical basis, illocutionary speech acts in films can be seen from several conversations in film scenes. The following will be explained by the researcher presenting excerpts from a copy of the dialogue and followed by analysis using previous research. Based on the research results, only 61 data were found containing illocutionary speech in the categories assertive, directive, expressive and commissive.

   1. Assertive Speech Acts
      Data (1) means "state"

Context : At night, after searching for Aurora since morning, Angkasa finally found Aurora's whereabouts. After that, Aurora took Angkasa and Awan (Aurora's siblings) to the house of Honey and Kit (Aurora's friends) because this house is where Aurora lives temporarily. There they chatted and asked about Aurora's whereabouts, who had not provided any news for two months. Angkasa with a serious face stated to Aurora that all her family was worried about Aurora.

Speech :

"Everyone is worried about you Ra, you've been missing for two months and there's been no news. You changed your residence and didn't tell us" (Data 01/Minute 22.39)

The speech above contains an assertive speech act (declaring). This is indicated by the sentence that Angkasa expressed to Aurora which stated **"everyone is worried about you Ra, you've been missing for two months and there's been no news. "You changed your residence and you didn't tell us. " This** speech is included in the assertive speech "declaring" because the sentence uttered by Angkasa is a sentence which states that everyone is worried about Aurora's condition, which has not been heard for 2 months.

Data (2) means "report"

Context : In the afternoon at Honey and Kit's house (Aurora's best friend), an argument occurs between Aurora, Jem (Aurora's lover), Kit and Honey. This was caused by the arrival of Jem (Aurora's lover) who forced Aurora to return to him and forced him to return to their house. From this argument, Honey (Aurora's friend) firmly and confidently called the legal unit to expel Jem.

Speech:

"Hello, there is an intruder in my house!" (Data 13/Minute 15.35)

The speech above contains an assertive speech act (reporting). This is indicated by the sentence expressed by Honey to the police officer stating "hello, there is an intruder in my house". This speech is included in the assertive speech "to report". Because of the words Honey said to the police officers stating that there was an intruder disturbing their residence. Honey uses this method to get Jem (Aurora's lover) to leave her house.

2. **Directive Speech Acts**
   Data (1) means "ask"

Context :   At night at Jem and Aurora's house (a couple), they are arguing because of Jem's (Aurora's lover) problem that her art exhibition failed and didn't sell. Jem couldn't control his emotions, he slammed Aurora's things. He also cursed at Aurora with a loud voice and sharp gaze. Seeing Jem's *toxic behavior* , Aurora tried to calm him down and she also asked Jem to calm his emotions by going away from Aurora himself.

Speech :

" just as t at you ta e some time alone. W ere's t at? f you're calm, we can ta about everything well." (Data 18/Minute 05.52)

The speech above contains a directive speech act (asking). This is indicated by the sentence expressed by Aurora to Jem which shows the request **"I just ask you to take some time alone. "Where is that, if you're calm, we can talk about everything well."** This utterance is included in the directive "asking" utterance. Because of the sentence that Aurora said to Jem, she asked Jem to control his emotions by calming himself first and then discussing the problem with a cool head .

Data (2) means "asking"

Context : At night at Honey and Kit's house (Aurora's friends), after finishing their work Aurora and Honey (Aurora's friends) walked home. When she got home, Aurora was shocked because Jem (Aurora's lover) had been waiting for her since the afternoon. Immediately Aurora and Honey were surprised because Jem was waiting for them. Because previously Jem asked Kit to be taken to meet Aurora.

Aurora is confused and shocked to find that Jem is here. He looked surprised and asked Kit (his friend) why he brought Jem to his house.

Speech :

"W at are you doing ere?   it w y is e ere?" (Data 25/Minute 15.14)

The utterance above contains a directive speech act (asking). This is indicated by the speech expressed by Aurora to Kit which shows the question sentence, namely **"what are you doing ere?   it w y is e ere?"** This utterance is included in the directive "asking" utterance. Because the sentence that Aurora said to Kit was asking whether Jem (the person Aurora hated at the moment) was here because a few days ago there had been a commotion between Aurora and Jem.

3. **Expressive Speech Acts**
   Data (1) means "blame"

Context : At night in front of the police station, Aurora, feeling disappointed, walked out with an annoyed expression and was followed by Honey and Kit (Aurora's friends) and Angkasa and Awan (Aurora's siblings). They walked after Aurora. Then Aurora stopped and expressed her disappointment with her brother Angkasa who had acted recklessly in beating Jem (Aurora's lover). Aurora felt that the actions taken by Angkasa were wrong because they had hurt people.

Speech :

"You can't, bro, just coming and hitting people just like that, you've destroyed everything I've been trying to repair in the last two months, you know. What if he doesn't want to withdraw his demands ? What should I do? Should I just leave Mas Angkasa there? You also know that the problem is not that simple"

(Data 51/Minute 52.47)

The utterance above contains speech acts expressive (blame). This was marked by the words expressed by Aurora who blamed Angkasa, namely **"You can't, bro, just coming and playing and hitting people, you have destroyed everything that I have been trying to repair in the last two months, you know. What if he doesn't want to withdraw his demands ? What should I do? Should I just leave Mas Angkasa there? You also know that the problem is not that simple."** This speech is included in the expressive "blame" speech. Because of the sentence spoken Aurora to Angkasa is a sentence that contains blaming Angkasa for his actions towards Jem which resulted in him being reported to the police station .

   Data (2) means "praise"

Context : In the morning at Aurora's place, there are Space and Clouds (Aurora's siblings). They came to see Aurora to apologize and explain the misunderstanding between them. Angkasa and Awan express their feelings to each other that all this time they have misjudged Aurora, they realize their selfish mistake of not looking at Aurora's side. During the conversation, Angkasa, with a serious expression, expressed his pride in Aurora, who had only just realized that Aurora was very talented and could solve her own problems.

Speech:

"I'm really proud of you Ra" (Data 54/ Minute 93.51)

The speech above contains an expressive speech act (praising). This was marked by a sentence expressed by Angkasa to Aurora which stated **"Mas is really proud of you Ra"** This speech is included in "praising" expressive speech. Because of the sentence spoken Angkasa to Aurora is an expression of an older sibling's pride in her younger sister, who has just realized that her younger sibling is talented in art and realizes that Aurora can solve her own problems without bothering other people with her problems.

4. **Commissive Speech Acts**
   Data (1) means "offer"

Context : At night in the lounge room, Aurora is seen sitting relaxed while enjoying the evening atmosphere alone. Then Honey and Kit (Aurora's best friends) came over to Aurora. Honey, with her concern, offered Aurora something to stay at her house until Aurora found a new place to live. Honey also offers Aurora to use Kit's room and Kit can sleep on the sofa.

Speech :

"Ra ... so we've decided that you can stay here as long as you want until you get a new ouse. ou can also use it's room if you want, t at's o ay, rig t it ?"
(Data 60/Minute 26.39)

The speech above contains a commissive speech act (offering). This is indicated by the sentence expressed by Honey to Aurora which stated **"Ra ...so we have decided that you can stay here as long as you want until you get a new house. You can also use Kit's room if you want, t at's o ay, rig t it?"** This speech is included in the commissive speech "offer". Because the sentence that Honey said to Aurora was a sentence that had the function of offering that she and Kit had agreed that Aurora would live here and Honey also offered Aurora to be able to occupy the room that Kit was using and Kit to be able to occupy the sofa.

These are the results of the analysis of illocutionary speech acts in the film "*Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang*" which has been explained by researchers by presenting excerpts from dialogue copies and analysis.

3.1.2 **Implications for Indonesian Language Learning in SMA**

Negotiation text learning can be displayed in various forms. One of them is in the form of dialogue in the form of direct sentence conversation between the two parties. The application of Indonesian language learning concepts to negotiation text material in the Merdeka curriculum in class X SMA emphasizes writing skills related to the application of learning speech acts and negotiation texts as teaching materials in the Learning Objectives "Students are able to evaluate information in the form of ideas, thoughts, views or messages in negotiation texts in the form of dialogue accurately, critically and reflectively."

Learning negotiation texts in schools, films can be used as a teaching medium to upload students' interests through the stories they watch as an effort to hone students' knowledge and creativity, especially SMA in class X. Weaknesses of students are developing arguments in texts. Negotiations require alternative solutions. One alternative that is tried to be implemented is by assigning students to analyze the dialogue delivered by characters in films. The dialogue focused on developing negotiation arguments. The main assessment will emphasize students' arguments in negotiations. The film in this research only functions as a supporting medium to attract students' interest in learning.

It is assumed that the implementation of learning negotiation texts using films as a means of training negotiation competencies will be able to solve students' weaknesses in learning negotiation texts, especially in developing arguments. The alternative solution carried out by carrying out learning using film media is based on several things, one of which is the use of students' preferences for IT products to support learning and is also based on the assumption that this will make learning more varied and enjoyable which will increase students' competence. This is closely related to the study of negotiation texts with research on speech analysis in the film *"Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang"* by Angga Dwimas Sasongko.

In this research, the results of the analysis of the types of illocutionary speech acts in the dialogue of the film "*Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang"* directed by Angga Dwimas Sasongko will be linked to learning negotiation texts in the Merdeka curriculum in class The research results and dialogue text of the film "*Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang"* directed by Angga Dwimas Sasongko are linked to learning negotiation texts to train participants students in writing or understanding the meaning and purpose of the speech conveyed by the characters in the film.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research analysis of illocutionary speech acts in the film "*Jalan yang Jauh Jangan Lupa Pulang"* by Angga Dwimas SasongKo and its implications for Indonesian language learning in SMA, it can be concluded :

1. There are 61 data found in this illocutionary speech act . After analyzing the film dialogue, 61 types of illocutionary speech data were obtained, with 17 assertive illocutionary categories , namely speech (12 data states, 1 report, 3 affirmations) . , and suggested 1 data), 32 directive illocutionary data, namely speech (requesting 7 data, asking 22 data, and ordering 3 data), expressive illocutionary 10 data, namely speech (apologizing 1 data, blaming 3 data, praising 1 data, thanking 3 data, forgiving 1 data, and congratulating 1 data), and commissive illocutionary 2 data, namely speech (offering 2 data).
2. The implications of illocutionary speech acts in Indonesian language learning for class The aim of this research is to increase students knowledge and understanding, because the research object is film, students can recognize the use of different types of language which can develop writing skills through the application of speech act learning in text material negotiation.

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