ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS IN THE FILM "AIR MATA DI UJUNG SAJADAH" BY KEY MANGUNSONG AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR LEARNING IN SMA

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ABSTRACT

Speaking a language reduces people's ability to interact with one another, allowing them to communicate without having to consider the language they are speaking. The purpose of this study is to (1) describe the type of tindak tutur ilokusi in the movie "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah." (2) Describe the implications of the research findings with regard to instruction at SMA. This study uses a kualitatif pendekatan. Key Mangunsong's film "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah" served as the research's data source. The research data is presented as speech snippets or dialogue from the movie. The listening method and note-taking technique are the data collection methods used in this study. This study employs the PUP method (sorting determining elements) as its data analysis strategy. Informal methods are used in this research to provide the data analysis outcomes. The study's findings indicate that there are 59 data points pertaining to illocutionary speech acts in the movie "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah." Of these, 23 utterances are directive illocutionary speech acts and 26 utterances are compliant. The results of this research can be a learning tool, especially regarding illocutionary speech acts in Indonesian language subjects at SMA Phase E class for the purpose of submitting proposals, formulating problems and solutions in the form of monologues, dialogues and speeches logically, coherently, critically and creatively. It is hoped that this research will be useful for teachers to provide motivation to students in high school. It is also hoped that this research can provide positive learning for students.

Key words: Film Illocutionary Speech Acts and Learning Implications in **SMA.**

1. INTRODUCTION

People can interact with each other regardless of the language they use thanks to language. Language, according to Pateda (in Umalila, Sutrimah, and Noeruddin 2022:57), is a system of sounds that are fused together to convey meaning and promote cooperation. It is evident that studying pragmatics is necessary to comprehend the relationship between language and communication. Pragmatics, according to Leech (in Astika, Murtiningrum, and Tantri 2021:57), is the study of meaning in relation to spoken contexts. According to the aforementioned claim, pragmatics is a branch of language study that examines how sentences are employed in communication according to the circumstance and context in which they are used. According to the aforementioned claim, pragmatics is a branch of language study that examines how sentences are employed in communication according to the circumstance and context in which they are used. Language serves as a conduit for communication with other people in the community. When language is employed as a tool for social interaction, it reflects the socioeconomic conditions of that culture.

Within the pragmatics subfield, speech acts are a significant area of study. Three kind of speech acts are distinguished by Austin (in Karundeng 2021:3): locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. According to Hermaji (2021:10), pragmatics is a field of linguistics that studies how language definitions relate to the context in which they are used. In general, pragmatics can be defined as the study of the way language is used in relation to the situations it involves. Context is used to describe whatever is involved in a speech event or conversation. Context pragmatic research is very important, in other words, the study of language pragmatics cannot be carried out without considering the context of its use.This study focuses on illocutionary speech acts, which have particular purposes and affect day-to-day activity. That is, illocutionary statements have certain purposes and uses. Ilocutionary speech acts therefore have an impact on our everyday behaviors, both consciously and unconsciously. An

illocutionary act, according to Searle (in Umalila, Sutrimah, and Noeruddin 2022:60), is the act of stating anything with a specific intention, like declaring, promising, or expressing regret.

A speech event is a grouping of speech acts. A speech act is a deliberate expression of ideas. Communication consists of speech occurrences and speech activities. Thus, it is possible to define illocution as an act of speaking. Since locutionary activities may typically be recognized without the speech context in the speech situation, understanding illocutionary speech acts is actually not that necessary. As per Austin (in Karundeng 2021:3), the act of stating anything is referred to as illocutionary speech acts, which are also called speaking words. Speech acts that are illocutionary are those that use language for their intended purpose, function, or power. In addition to speaking and imparting knowledge, his speech can be utilized for other purposes.

According to the most significant rules—assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative—Searle (in Karundeng 2021:6) classifies illocutionary speech acts into distinct types. According to Searle (in Umalila, Sutrimah, and Noeruddin 2022:60), stating that stating something with a specific purpose is known as an illocutionary speech act, an example is in the sentence "my baby is sleeping", when this speech is delivered to a speech partner who sings in a low voice. loud, the intention is to ask the person you are saying to lower their voice. Asking permission, expressing gratitude, telling, offering, complaining, and promising are some examples of illocutionary speech acts. This means that illocution can be said to be an action in saying something. Understanding illocutionary speech acts is actually not that important because locutionary acts can usually be identified without accompanying the speech context in the speech situation.

The subject of this research study is Key Mangunsong's 2023 release, "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah". The journey of Aqilla, a mother who has been separated from her child for seven years, is depicted in this video. Speech in this movie Speech actions are used in ordinary conversation as well as literary works. Among them are movies. Film is a form of art in which the media are images and sound. Films, in Kridalaksana's (in Sofyan 2019:1) opinion, can also be viewed as audio-visual mass media that can inform or reach a large number of people. Film art, like other arts, is constantly evolving. Over time, both the technology employed and the ideas explored in movies have evolved. Wibowo (Yustiana and Junaedi 2019:119) asserts that movies effectively employ narrative media to communicate ideas. Since movies alter viewers' perspectives on learning, they have a profound effect on them.

Speech events are language exchanges that take the shape of utterances or more between speakers and listeners on specific subjects at certain times, locations, and circumstances. Speech events are linguistic exchanges that take place inside interpersonal relationships. Hymes breaks down speaking events into eight categories. Hymes 23 breaks down speaking events into eight sections that are related to one another. According to Hymes, there are eight components to speech events (in Najiyah Fikri, Mutiara Rezza Ayda, and Lestari Riana Dwi 2019:509). If you combined these letters, you would have the acronym SPEAKING. The main subject of this study is speech events using items from the movie "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah". A movie theater production called "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah" is based on.

It is intended that this study will benefit students by helping them speak more fluently and express themselves more fully, and that it will also serve as a helpful resource for Indonesian language instructors. Speech acts facilitate more expressive speaking and thinking among students in the classroom. This made it possible to modify the 2013 curriculum, which placed more emphasis on the four language components of speaking, writing, listening, and reading. All four are connected, but speaking in particular needs to be taken into account if students wish to be proficient speakers in daily situations. Particularly the realistic elements of Key Mangunsong's film "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah".

2. METHODOLOGY

This study employs a descriptive qualitative research design in which the issue of illocutionary speech acts is explained. Moleong (in Anggraini 2020:78) asserts that qualitative research does not analyze data using statistical or quantitative methods. The descriptive descriptive approach of this qualitative research uses speech fragments as its data source. This research's data takes the shape of conversations, dialogue snippets, and speech situations. Among these are the illocutionary speech acts from Key Mangunsong's film "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah," which features a variety of these speech actions. The observation method makes use of proficient note-taking and engaged listening strategies.

Sorting the determining elements (PUP), according to Sudaryanto (in Afifah 2022), is the primary method utilized in this.

3.   DISCUSSION RESULTS

We shall classify the various illocutionary speech acts in the dialogue of the movie "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah" as follows by explaining them in this discussion.

Tab 3.1 shows the overall data for the musical composition category for the movie "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah," which includes Key Mangunsong.

No	Illocutionary Speech Act Types		Quantity of information	The percentage
1.	Assertive	Verify	8	13%
		State	15	25%
2.	Directive	Make a request	21	36%
		Rule	2	3%
		As promised	3	5%
3	Commissive	Make an offer	1	2%
		Express regret	3	5%
4.	Expressive	Apologize	3	5%
		The blame	1	2%
		Congratulate	1	2%
		To express gratitude	1	2%
	Total		59	100%

3.1 Types of Illocutionary Speech Acts

1. Assertive Type

Data (1) Assertive Affirming

Context: talks about the incident that happened silently at the dinner table. Halimah, Aqilla's mother, was waiting for her daughter Aqilla to get home at midnight since she and Arfan, Aqilla's boyfriend, were watching a music concert. Halimah became enraged with Aqilla when she discovered that Aqilla and Arfan, Aqilla's boyfriend, were attending a music concert.

> Aqilla   : "Arfan"
> Halimah   : "The orphaned student who received the scholarship, who can paint and has
>
>   dreams of becoming an artist" (AMDS 2023:04.17)

The speech above is included in the assertive speech act of affirming, because it functions to emphasize something that is going to be said in accordance with the conditions that are currently occurring. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This is marked by the dialogue "...the orphaned student who received the scholarship, who can paint and has dreams of becoming an artist". The speech was conveyed by the speaker (Halimah) to the speech partner (Aqilla).

Data (1) Confident States

Context: talks about what happened in the dining room in quiet. Aqilla's mother, Halimah, was waiting for her daughter, Aqilla, to go home at midnight since she and her boyfriend, Arfan, were seeing a music concert. Halimah became enraged with Aqilla upon discovering that she was attending a music concert with Arfan.

> Halimah : "He has no future, he has no focus and he has no capital. "Mom doesn't forbid
>   you from falling in love, but if he can't give you the kind of comfort that Mom has
>   been trying to make for you for the rest of your life" (AMDS 2013: 04.42)

Aqilla : "Mom, love is not about material things"

The speech above is included in the assertive speech act of stating, because it functions to state something according to the actual situation according to the conditions that are currently occurring. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This is marked by the dialogue "..he has no future, he has no focus and he has no capital. Mom doesn't forbid you from falling in love, but if he can't provide the kind of comfort that mom has been trying to make for you all your life." The speech is delivered by the speaker (Halimah) to the speech partner (Aqilla).

2. Type of Directive

Data (1) Directive Asking

Context : explains the silent occurrence on the stairs; Aqilla's mother, Halimah, was waiting for her daughter to return home around midnight, while she was watching a music concert with her boyfriend, Arfan. Halimah became enraged with Aqilla upon discovering that she was attending a music concert with Arfan.

Halimah : "Where are you coming from campus at this time?" (AMDS 2023:02.52)
Aqilla : "From the studio, just finished drawing. There will be assignments coming in tomorrow."

The speech above is a speech act that functions to ask a question from the speaker (Halimah) to the speech partner (Aqilla) in order to answer the question. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This utterance is classified as a directive speech act of asking, this is characterized by the dialogue "..where are you from, at this time you just got home from campus?" which indicates that there are questions that must be answered by the interlocutor.

Data (1) Requesting Directive

Context : talks about an afternoon incident that happened in Baskara's room—Yumna and Arif's adopted child—while she was asleep. The fear that Aqilla, Baskara's original mother, will kidnap Baskara is great for Yumna, Baskara's adoptive mother.

Yumna : ""Sir, basically don't open the slightest gap for him to meet our child." (AMDS 2023:37.00)
Arif   : "Baskara"

The speech above is a type of directive request speech act, because it is an expression of the speaker's request which is made to the interlocutor or speech partner to do something. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This is indicated in the dialogue "..Sir, the main thing is that you don't open the slightest gap for him to meet our child" which shows a request from the interlocutor (Yumna) to the interlocutor (Arif).

Data (1) Directive Order

Context : talks about what happened early that morning at Arif's mother Eyang's house, where Eyang taught Baskara, Yumna and Arif's adopted kid, how to sing. When Aqilla, Baskara's biological mother, visited Grandmother's home, she heard Baskara sing.

Aqilla : "If you want to be taught to sing, that means don't call me auntie. What if you call the teacher rich Mother" (AMDS 2023: 54.33)
Baskara : "Okay doki"

The speech above is a directive speech act of asking, because it wants the speaker to be willing to do something as ordered by the speaker. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This is indicated by the dialogue "...If

you want to be taught to sing, that means don't call me auntie. What if you call the teacher rich mother" which shows that there is an order that must be carried out by the interlocutor (Baskara) to the interlocutor (Aqilla).

3. Commissive Type

Data (1) Promised Commissive

Context : talks about the silent nighttime episode next to the stairs, during which Aqilla's mother Halimah became enraged with her daughter for lying to her.

> Aqilla : "Aqilla promises that starting tomorrow, Qilla will be honest" (AMDS 2023 :03.29)
> Halimah : "Honestly, just now, no need for tomorrow"

The speech above is included in the commissive speech act of promising, because the speaker promises something to the speech partner or vice versa. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This is marked by the dialogue "…Aqilla promises that starting tomorrow, Qilla will be honest." The speech is delivered by the speaker (Aqilla) to the speech partner (Halimah).

Data (1) Commissive Offer

Context : explains what happened in the morning in the living room when Eyang, Arif's mother, and Baskara, Yumna and Arif's adopted child, practice singing. Aqilla, Baskara's original mother, then comes in and gives something. Having never driven a large car before, Baskara was overjoyed to hear Aqilla asking him to go.

> Aqilla : "Bas, how about practicing singing while walking?" (AMDS 2023: 54.53)
> Baskara : "Take a big car"

The speech above is included in the commissive speech act of offering, because the speaker offers something for the interlocutor to do. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This is marked by the dialogue "..Bas, what if you practice singing while going for a walk". The speech was conveyed by the speaker (Aqilla) to the speech partner (Baskara).

4. Commissive Type

Data (1) Expressive Apology

Context : talks of a silent, nighttime incident that happened near to the stairs. When Baskara's mother, Halimah, asked him to explain why he lied, Aqilla, his biological mother, attempted to do so.

> Halimah : "Then why do you say it's from the studio?"
> Aqilla : "I'm sorry Qilla, Mom, because Mama said Qilla had to focus on studying to graduate from college. "Later, if Qilla says she's going to a music concert, Mamah will be angry." (AMDS 2023: 03.10)

The speech above is included in the type of expressive speech act of apologizing, because the speech partner or interlocutor admits a mistake or inadvertence and shows regret. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This is marked by the dialogue "...I'm sorry Qilla, Mom, because Mama said Qilla had to focus on studying to graduate from college. "Later, if Qilla says she's going to a music concert, Mamah will be angry." The dialogue is spoken by the speech partner (Aqilla) to the speaker (Halimah).

Data (1) Expressive Blame

Context : explains what happened in the hospital when her child, Aqilla, had just woken up from giving birth. Aqilla's mother, Halimah, informed her that her child had passed away. When Aqilla heard this, she started crying uncontrollably.

> Aqilla   : "No, no"
> Halimah   : "Listen Mama, this is all karma. The karma of your actions is against Mamah and it's time for you to make up for it all. After everything gets better, Mama wants you to chase your dreams. You have to go to Europe to continue your studies."
> (AMDS 2023: 20.30)

The speech above is included in the expressive speech act of blaming, because it shows that the speaker considers the other person responsible for the mistake. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This is characterized by "..listen, this is all karma. The karma of your actions is against Mamah and it's time for you to make up for it all. After everything gets better, Mama wants you to chase your dreams. You have to go to Europe to continue your studies." The dialogue is spoken by the speaker partner (Halimah) to the speaker partner (Aqilla).

Data (1) Expressive Congratulations

Context: explains what happened in the morning before Baskara left for school on Grandmother's terrace. When Baskara was seven years old, tarts were given to him by Mbok Tun, the household assistant, Yumna, Arif's mother, and Eyang, Arif's father. Their joy at being able to catch Baskara off guard was evident.

> Yumna   : "Happy birthday to the hero Mamah's hero, Mamah's child is already big" (AMDS 2023: 27.15)
> Eyang   : "Happy birthday, my beloved granddaughter" (AMDS 2023: 28.00)

The speech above is a type of expressive speech act of congratulations, because they not only say words but also act socially. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This is marked by the dialogue "..Happy birthday, Mamah's hero, Mamah's child is already big." The dialogue is spoken by the speaker (Yumna) to the speech partner (Baskara). Not only that, grandfather said congratulations to Baskara in the following dialogue "Happy birthday, Eyang's favorite grandson." The dialogue is spoken by the speaker (Halimah) to the interlocutor (Baskara).

Data (1) Expressive to say thank you

Context: describes the incident at Gelato at night, when Baskara (Yumna and Arif's adopted son) ate ice cream but it was smeared. Aqilla (Baskara's biological mother) wanted to clean it but was preceded by Yumna (Baskara's adoptive mother) who cleaned it using her hands. Yumna is very worried if Baskara is close to Aqilla.

> Aqilla   : "This is for her hand, Sis"
> Yumna   : "Thank you Sis" (AMDS 2023: 56.50)

The speech above is included in the speech act of saying thank you, because it acknowledges and appreciates help, kindness, or positive actions carried out by other people. This utterance is in accordance with Searle's theory which explains the types of illocutionary speech acts. This is marked by the dialogue "..thank you, Sis". This sentence was spoken by the speech partner (Yumna) to the speaker (Aqilla).

1.2 Implications for Learning in SMA

All schools in Indonesia must teach students Indonesian. Learning Indonesian requires students to have certain skills, such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. This skill is related to various languages and literature. The aim of learning Indonesian at school is to improve students' ability to communicate using Indonesian, both orally and in writing, as well as to expand their knowledge and language skills.

Indonesian language subjects are the basic capital for learning because they focus on language and thinking skills, so that students can be innovative and unified. According to the Independent Curriculum syllabus, in the even semester of class and talk logically, coherently, critically and creatively. Negotiation texts are important in illocutionary speech acts because they teach students effective communication skills to reach an agreement. This understanding helps students develop critical and analytical thinking skills, which are essential in various aspects of life. In addition, negotiation texts strengthen students' interpersonal skills which are very beneficial in social and professional situations in the future.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion described in chapter IV, regarding illocutionary speech acts in the film "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah" by Key Mangunsong and its implications for learning in high school, it can be concluded as follows.

1. The results of the analysis of illocutionary speech acts in the film "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah" by Key Mangunsong, it can be seen that the types of illocutionary speech acts that are most often found are directive 26 utterances, assertive 23 utterances, expressive 6 utterances, and commissive 4 utterances.
2. The results of this research have an impact on learning in high school, especially in the even semester of phase E of class , dialogue and speech titles logically, coherently, critically and creatively.

CONFESSION

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