

ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN “DI TIMUR MATAHARI MOVIE”

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Article History

Received: 22-10-2023

Revision: 27-10-2023

Accepted: 28-10-2023

Published: 30-10-2023

Abstract. The phenomenon that happens in communication, especially in terms of speech acts often becomes an issue in society. The function of a language or utterance that does not only contain literal meaning but has a certain intended meaning often causes misunderstanding in communication. Since the development of technology, speech acts also can be found in a movie. Since, in the movie, the producer sometimes raises a story of a certain social life, Di Timur Matahari's movie was chosen to be the object of the study. This movie raised the culture of north Indonesia (Papua). A descriptive qualitative method was applied in this study. From collected data, some types of illocutionary acts were found. Those were expressive, assertive, and directive. The most dominant type of illocutionary acts found in the utterance was directives. The result of this study is essential because it shows what type of illocutionary act that was mostly used in the movie.

Keywords: Illocutionary Acts, Movie

Abstrak. Fenomena yang terjadi dalam komunikasi terutama dalam hal tindak tutur sering menjadi isu dalam masyarakat. Tujuan dari sebuah bahasa atau ucapan yang tidak hanya dilihat dari makna harfiah saja tetapi juga dilihat dari maksud tersembunyi sering menyebabkan kesalahpahaman dalam komunikasi. Berkaitan dengan perkembangan teknologi, istilah tindak tutur juga bisa ditemukan dalam film. Dalam film, produser kadang kadang mengangkat sebuah cerita tentang kehidupan sosial tertentu. Film Di Timur Matahari dipilih sebagai objek dalam penelitian ini karena film ini mengangkat budaya timur Indonesia yakni Papua. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Dari data yang terkumpul, beberapa jenis tindak tutur ilokusi ditemukan di antaranya adalah tindak tutur ilokusi ekspresif, asertif dan direktif. Tindak tutur ilokusi yang paling dominan di dalam dialog adalah direktif. Hasil penelitian ini sangat penting karena penelitian ini menunjukkan ilokusi jenis apa yang paling sering digunakan dalam film ini.

Kata Kunci: Illocutionary Acts, Film

How to Cite: Alfilail, N., Tanashur, P., & Suhendra, E. (2023). Illocutionary Acts in “Di Timur Matahari Movie”. *Indo-MathEdu Intellectuals Journal*, 4 (2), 1422-1429. <http://doi.org/10.54373/imeij.v4i2.360>.

INTRODUCTION

In daily life, language is used as a medium for communication. People utilize language to interact with other people and build relationships. One example of language use is when someone tries to convey an opinion or suggestion to others. Communication itself can be said as successful communication when there is a similar understanding between the speaker and listener related to the meaning of the utterances, or it can be said that both the speaker and listener have already understood the meaning of the utterance based on its context. Kaburise

(2011) stated, “Successful communication depends not only on the receivers’ reception of the message and their appreciation of the fact that it is intended for them but also upon hearers’ recognizing the senders’ communicative intent and making an appropriate behavioral or linguistic response to it.”

The simplest one to identify the meaning of an utterance is when the meaning of the utterance corresponds with its literal meaning. However, in communication, misunderstanding sometimes happens because the speaker utters a language that has a different meaning from its literal meaning where the hearer is not capable of understanding. Besides that, most people fail to understand the utterances because they do not include the context where the utterances appear in determining the meaning. In other words, the speaker conveys the utterance that has the intended meaning behind its literal meaning. This phenomenon may be found in the case of speech acts in a pragmatic field.

The phenomenon that is mentioned above concerns the study of pragmatics in which to determine the meaning of an expression or utterance, someone needs to consider the context. Leech in Hidayat (2016) also stated that pragmatics is the investigation of meaning in relation to speech context. The interesting part of learning pragmatics is that people do not only try to find the meaning based on the meaning of the sentence but also people need to find the overall intended meaning from the context. In the pragmatic study, we will be introduced to the term *speech acts*. In speech acts, people’s utterance not only functions as a medium to give information or describe certain situations but the utterance also may perform certain intended meanings which have different meanings with its literal meaning. Besides that, the utterance may cause someone to do something only through an utterance directly or indirectly. This phenomenon is crucial to investigate since in some cases, people fail to catch the intended meaning from one’s utterance. The inability of someone to understand the meaning of an utterance may affect someone in making decisions such as in business, relationships, and others.

Besides analyzing the speech act directly in real-life situations, another way to investigate the speech acts is through the movie. Dialogues or interactions that appear in the movie can be used as the object of speech act analysis. The use of movies eases the researcher to explore the use of speech acts in movies, especially a movie that contains certain cultural characteristics in a community. Thus, the researcher may explore and identify the speech acts type in that culture through the movie. Lorimer in Anggraeni (2018) stated that “film can record culture and tackle

social or political issues as well as other areas of society to capture relationships that are difficult to explain through other methods.”

Related to that, movie under the title “Di Timur Matahari” becomes the object of this study. This movie was chosen for the study because this movie has many values. Thus, this study aimed to identify illocutionary acts in this movie. Speech act is a term that relates to how language causes someone to perform a thing. In a speech act, someone may utter a sentence or expression in which its meaning will probably differ from its literal meaning. According to Yule in Hidayat (2016), a speech act is generally defined as an action through speech. Searle (1969) divided speech acts into several types. These are illocutionary acts, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary act is the act of uttering the expression or sentence which includes phonological, syntactic, and semantic processes. The literal meaning of an utterance in a locutionary act is underlined or plainly indicated in the utterance. Illocutionary acts, on the other hand, are utterances or phrases that have a certain planned meaning behind their delivery. The final category is perlocutionary acts. A perlocutionary act is one that occurs because of an illocutionary conduct. Related to illocutionary acts, Searle divides some types of illocutionary acts. Those are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. This development of illocutionary types was first initiated by Austin's work. However, because of some weaknesses that were found by Searle, Searle then proposed new types of illocutionary acts.

METHOD

In this study, a descriptive qualitative method was used. Descriptive qualitative method is a method that presents a description of qualitative collected data. Lambert (2012) stated that qualitative descriptive studies are studies that mainly focus on analyzing a phenomenon in a society based on its own real condition and primarily use a naturalistic approach. Related to data analysis, firstly, the dialogues among the actors in the movie were transcribed. After the data were being transcribed, the collected data were selected, and useless data were eliminated. Then, the data that were found in the movie were classified based on the illocutionary act types from Searle.

One previous study concerning speech acts was conducted by Violeta in 2019. She did an illocutionary study in the movie. She tried to find out the dominant types of illocutionary acts that appear in the movie. The result of her study indicates that all illocutionary types by Searle are found in maleficent movies. The object of Violeta's study is a movie, the same as the object

of this study. However, the result of her study did not answer the aim of the research question that has been mentioned in the abstract where she did not describe to the readers which type of illocutionary act was dominant in her study. Besides that, this study only investigates the two main characters, not all the conversation in the movie.

Another study was conducted by Anis Kurnia Sari in 2022, about speech acts. In her study, she focused her study on analyzing directive types of illocutionary acts in movie under the title “Up”. In her study, she applied documentary technique in collecting the data. Further, she used descriptive techniques in analyzing the data which includes organizing and preparing for data analysis, exploring and starting coding all the data, using code to generate the data description, interrelating data and interpreting data descriptively. Of her four types of directive speech acts, commanding was the most frequent type of directive act that appears in the movie “Up”. The percentage of commanding reached 49%. This type of directive speech act became the highest percentage of her study.

RESULT

Table1. Illocutionary acts in Masmur’s expression

Masmur’s Types of Expression	Number Of Expressions
Assertives	17 expressions
Directives	8 expressions
Expressives	8 expressions
Commissives	0
Declaratives	0

In Masmur’s utterance, several illocutionary acts were found. Those were assertives, directives, and expressives. In Masmur’s expression, commissives and declaratives were not found. Assertives consist of 17 expressions, followed by directives which consist of 8 expressions and expressives consist of 8 expressions. Below are the conversation data from Masmur utterances:

The context 1:

This conversation happened in a certain context. The context of this conversation happened after Masmur saw his mother (Ersya) was hit by his father (Blas). Then, in the night, Masmur talked with his mother. Then, his mother (Ersya) gave some advice to Mamur.

Ersya: “Kasih itu tidak boleh membalas, laki laki tidak boleh pukul perempuan. Perempuan juga tidak boleh pukul laki laki Masmur.”

Kemudian (Ersya mencubit masmur)

Masmur: “Ah aduh mama sakit”. (expressive)

Ersya: “Love means we are not allowed to retaliate; men are not allowed to hit women. On the other hand, women are not allowed to hit men "Masmur”.

then (Ersya pinched Masmur)

Masmur: “Ouch it hurts”. (expressive).

Context 2:

The conversation below happened in a certain context. The context of the conversation happened when the Masmur’s father (Blas) had just hit a person who deceived him and at that time Masmur saw the incident. After the incident, his father (Blas) walked with Masmur and talked about Masmur's dreams on the way.

Blas: “Kamu laki laki jangan takut, kau sudah jadi besar kau mau jadi apa?”

Masmur: “Saya ingin jadi pilot bapa” (assertives)

Blas: “Kenapa mau jadi pilot?”

Masmur: “Pilot bisa terbang, saya, mau lihat papua bapa” (assertive)

Blas: “You are a man, do not be afraid! what do you want to be in the future?”

Masmur: “I want to be a pilot”

Blas: “Why do you want to be a pilot?”

Masmur: “Pilot can fly, I want to see papua bapa”. (assertives).

Directives

Dokter: “Sini Masmur, hey kau ini kenapa”?

Masmur: “Jangan suntik bu dokter, jangan suntik”.

Doctor: “Come here Masmur, hi, what happened to you”?

Masmur: “Don’t inject doctor, don’t!”

Table 2. Illocutionary acts in Michael’s expression

Michael’s Types of Expression	Number of Expressions
Assertives	15 expressions
Directives	29 expressions
Expressives	6 expressions
Commissives	0 expression
Declaratives	0 expression

In Michael’s expressions, several illocutionary acts were found. Those were assertives, directives, and expressives. In Michael’s expression, commissives and declaratives were not

found. Directive consisted of 29 expressions, followed by assertive 15 expressions and expressives consisted of 6 expressions.

Below is the conversation from Michael's utterances:

The context:

The context of the conversation is at dinner time. The people who were at dinner were Michael, Fina, Masmur, and Thomas. At that time Thomas was silent because he really wanted to have eyeglasses like what Masmur already had. However, the eyeglasses were only one and used only by people who had problems with their eyes or vision. Thus, Michael tried to calm Thomas down and gave the reason why he did not really need the eyeglasses.

Assertives

Michael: "Tomas, kau punya mata bukan masih sehat. Tidak usah pakai kacamata heh." (assertive)

Thomas: "Kalau tidak kacamata, yang lain saja om."

Michael: "Tomas, you still have healthy eyes. You do not need to use eyeglasses heh." (assertive)

Thomas: "If there are no eyeglasses, just another thing."

Context;

The context where this conversation happened is still at dinner time. After talking about the eyeglasses, Ersya came and brought food made from rabbits. Everyone tasted the food and felt happy because the food was delicious. At this time, Michael suggests to Ersya to make sate from rabbit because it will be more delicious.

The suggestion from Michael belongs to directive illocutionary acts.

Directives

Ersya: "Itu sudah, ayo tambah lagi, masih banyak ini."

Michael: "Mama ersya, lebih enak lagi kalau kau bikin sate, hemmm." (directive)

Ersya: "That is what I say, let's have some more, we still have much."

Michael: "Ersya, it is better if you can make Sate, hemmm." (directive)

Context: The context where this conversation happened was when Michael and his brother were in a local group discussion talking about fine customs because of his brother's (Blass) death.

Expressives

Alex: "3 milyar dan 300 ekor babi, kalau tidak kita perang!"

Michael: "3 milyar? bagaimana kalau mereka tidak sanggup alex"? (expressive)

Alex: "3 billion and 300 pigs, if not, we war."

Michael: "3 billion? what if they can't?" (expressive)

DISKUSI

According to the data that have been acquired, only three sorts of illocutionary acts are evident in both Masmur and Michael's utterance. Assertives, directives, and expressives are examples. In Masmur's expression, assertives are the most common sort of illocutionary conduct. Directives, on the other hand, are the most common sort of illocutionary behavior seen in Michaels' speech.

Searle (1996) stated that assertive concerns with an expression or statement about true and false state. Searle (1969) stated that “the point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition.” In this case, Yule in Hidayat (2016) called assertives “representative”. The examples of this category are described below based on Yule’s examples (1) the earth is flat, and (2) chomsky didn’t write about peanuts.

Related to directive, Yule in Hidayat (2016) stated that a directive is one of speech acts where someone conveys an utterance that aims to cause a person to do a certain thing. The types of acts in this speech based on Searle’s explanation are asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, pleading, praying, entreating, inviting, permitting, and advising. An example of the directive is “Gimme a cup of coffee”. Make it black. Further, expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. Examples of expressives are expressions of happiness, thanks, apology, sadness, etc. Example: I am sorry.

Since commissives and declarative types of illocutionary acts were not found, the data could not be presented. However, the term commissives and declaratives are emphasized in this part. Yule stated that commissives are types of speech acts where someone promises to do certain things in the upcoming time. An example of this type of illocutionary act is when someone makes a promise. On the other hand, Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that cause an alteration to certain things through words. An example of this illocutionary act is when a priest declares a couple to be husband and wife.

Speech acts are categorized into direct and indirect speech acts. According to Yule in Hidayat (2016), a direct speech act occurs when a structure and a function are directly associated. On the contrary, an indirect speech act is an act of stating an utterance where the utterance has another intended meaning behind its literal meaning. Further, one essential thing in determining the meaning of an utterance is the context where the utterance appears. Deciding the meaning of an utterance is incomplete without involving the context. The hearer is supposed to understand the context or analyze the situation to catch the intended meaning from the speaker. Thus, the appropriate responses are created. Kaburise (2011) states “context serves as

the “binding agent “or the channel through which the language of an utterance creates the intention (function) of the utterance.”

Pertaining to movie, movies are a form of media for entertainment. Based on the Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, a movie is “a series of moving pictures recorded with a sound that tells a story, watched at the movie theater or on television or other devices.” Although movies are commonly known as entertaining media, movies have a main function as a communication tool as well. Through movies, the producer has the intention to convey a certain message to the audience. In movies, there are some actresses and actors that play certain roles. The acting from the players makes the movie come alive. The dialogue or interaction that is created among actresses and actors also has meaning. In some movies, the producer sometimes creates dialogues among the actresses and actors in which the meaning should be understood based on the context of the movie. Concerning this, the term speech act can be found in interaction among the actresses or actors in the movie. Since movies are entertaining media, have a certain message, and are watched by many people, movies are used as the object of this study.

As the result of study, movie under the title “Di Timur Matahari” contained several types of illocutionary acts. Those were assertives, directives and expressives. Commissives and declaratives were not found from the conversation between Masmur and Michael and mostly in the form of direct speech acts.

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