

ANALYSIS OF FILM HABIBIE AND AINUN: SPEECH ACTS IN THE CONVERSATION

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Abstract

Habibie and Ainun is an Indonesian show film delivered on December twentieth 2012. The film stars Reza Rahardian, Bunga Citra Lestari and Tio Pakusadewo. At its launch, the film was seen by the sixth Leader of the Republic Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, joined by the sixteenth Jakarta Legislative head of the Unique Capital Region, Joko Widodo, and by the principal character of the film itself, the third Leader of the Republic Indonesia, Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie. The in light of a diary Habibie expounded on his late wife, Hasri Ainun Habibie, in Habibie and Ainun's book. This review meant to dissect the kinds of discourse acts and the characterization of illocutionary discourse acts happened in the discussion of Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012. This study was an elucidating subjective done on naturalistic request on friendly peculiarity. The information were examined in light of the hypothesis of the sorts of discourse acts immediate and aberrant discourse acts. This study showed that the immediate discourse acts were the most prevailing kind of discourse acts instead of the sort of roundabout discourse act. In the sorts of illocutionary discourse acts, delegates were the most prevailing rather than the others kinds of illocutions. The ramifications of this study is to learn and dominate pragmatics, particularly in the hypothesis of discourse acts to have the option to comprehend the speaker's goal so the correspondence communicated can be satisfied.

Key words: Types of Speech Acts, Analysis, Film of Habibie and Ainun

INTRODUCTION

Speech act is a hypothesis of performative language where to say something is to follow through with something (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019). In speech acts, the data conveyed at times contains planned significance (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021) in which the speaker would rather not convey the genuine importance based on what is said from the expression communicated (Puspita, n.d.) where the audience is supposed to satisfy the speaker's aim which its center is in illocution (F. M. Sari, 2020). Speech acts happen on the grounds (Pranoto, 2021) that it might be the speaker acknowledges there are a few distinctions between a speaker and a listener for example (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021). In view of the reasons, this examination chose to put the goals of this review to find and dissect the sorts of discourse acts and the arrangement of discourse acts in their hypothesis of discourse acts. A speech act is an act that is performed or conveyed by speech (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020). According to (Samanik, 2021), speech in English is generally labeled with a more particular interest: apologies, complaints, compliments, promises or requests. The

circumstances surrounding the speaker are called action events (Suprayogi, 2021). Speech comes from the interpretation of a speech in the event of this action (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020). A speech may be given more than one speech (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021). In the study of speech acts, there are known meanings of loci, illocution, and meaning of perlocution (Puspita, 2021). What is meant by the meaning of locution is the meaning as expressed in the expression of literal meaning, or the meaning as it is (Kurniawan et al., 2018). While the meaning of illocution is as understood by the listener (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). Rather, the perlocution is to eat as the speaker wishes (Oktaviani et al., 2020). In the study of speech, a speech can also be used to eat loci, illocution, and perlocution (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018).

In speaking activities, the speaker not only delivers messages, but also builds a social relationship with the speaker (Suprayogi et al., 2021). Speakers need to choose a spoken strategy that can express messages precisely and that gesture can build social relationships (MULIYAH et al., 2021). In other words, the speaker does not 'just open his mouth in speech' but must first think about the words he will put down (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019). As (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019a) stated that in order to achieve the second purpose of speaking, namely building social relationships, the speaker sometimes speaks by ignoring the reference meaning of spoken speech, or the speaker simply communicates *fatis* (speaking only for pleasantries) (Febriantini et al., 2021). Although thousands of sentences on topics from various sources are heard by humans every day (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), they always try to understand them (Kuswoyo et al., 2020). Humans have no difficulty understanding what he hears (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), and they tend to think that understanding is simple (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020). Understanding is the mental process experienced by the listener in capturing the sounds spoken by the speaker and using them to create a translation of what the speaker thinks (Setri & Setiawan, 2020). Nevertheless, understanding speech is not easy (Puspita, 2019). When understanding speech a person often makes mistakes (Samanik, 2019), so it is proven that understanding speech is a difficult problem (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021). To understand an utterance, one must first understand the sequences of words they hear and see that they create a group (F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019b). Finally the listener made a translation of the sentence.

This exploration was utilized so perusers and watchers know the kinds of speech acts and the grouping of illocutionary discourse acts happened in the discussion of Habibie and Ainun in the film entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012. In this examination the writer keen on attempting to do an exploration concerning an examination of Speech Act in the discussion delivered by Habibie and Ainun in the film Entitled Habibie and Ainun 2012. This film is about the genuine story of Habibie and Ainun who battles to get his enormous dream. Then, at that point, the targets of the review plan of sort out the accompanying:

- 1) To find the type of speech acts: direct and indirect speech acts produced by Habibie and Ainun in the film of Habibie and Ainun 2012.
- 2) To find the classifications of illocutionary speech acts: representative (assertive), directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration (declarative) produced by Habibie and Ainun in the film of Habibie and Ainun 2012.
- 3) To find the underlying reasons of the occurrence of speech acts occur in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun in film of Habibie and Ainun 2012.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In directing the examination, here the analysier need to see the past review connected with the subject conversation. The writer was discovered a portion of the past review is first, from human is with research entitled The analysis of illocutianry act in the Titanic Film. In this examination, the reason for the exploration is to track down the kind of illucotianry act suggested in rose's expressions in the Titanic film. This exploration manages sober minded approach and furthermore utilized in this film (Amelia & Daud, 2020). The hypothesis of kinds of illucotianry act via Searle (1976), the second was the hypothesis of parts of the discourse circumstance proposed by siphon (1983) to figure out setting of circumstances that happened. In light of the past concentrate above (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019). Second jurnal from Vibriandi Betran Pailahaa, in his exploration is endeavor to recognize and break down the perlocutionary act in Coldplay hits tune verses. The gathered information have been distinguished by utilizing Parasite's hypothesis of the part of perlocutionary act and afterward investigated them elucidating strategy. In gather information, the essayist zeroed in on distinguishing the part of perlocutionary act tracked down in every verses of the tunes. The outcome shows that as far as recognized and examined the part of perlocutionary act, for example, bring wheres to be aware, convince, ease strain didn't find in Coldplays verses and so on (Isnaini & Aminatun, 2021).

Distinction between Humanis and this examination is should be visible from type object of the investigation. Human is center around kind of illocutionary act figure out setting of circumstances that happened (Fithratullah, 2021). While on jurnal from Vibriandi center around the perlocutionary act songslyrics (distinguishing the part of perlocutionary act and the part of illocutionary act) (Afrianto et al., 2021).

- Spech act

Speech act is an action performed in saying something or expression the meaning (F. M. Sari & Putri, 2019). As stated by (Puspita & Amelia, 2020) in order to understand how speech acts work it is necessary to look at the components an utterance consist of-namely locution, illocution and perlocution.

- Locutionary act

The locutionary act, is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020). The locutionary Performed via producing a meaning linguistic expression. (Performing an act of saying something).

- Illocutionary act

The communicative force of an utterance (Ngestirosa et al., 2020). (Performing an act in saying something). Illocutionary force: to make statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purposes.

- Perlocutionary act (Perlocutionary effect)

The effect of an utterance used to perform a speech act (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018). (Performing an act by saying something).

METHOD

Research design utilized in this study was enlightening subjective sincethe wellspring of the information came from the discussion between two individuals, Habibie and Ainun. This review was dissected normally each and every discourse acts happen in view of the speculations ofspeech acts proposed by Yule (1996), inhis hypothesis of kinds of discourse acts, directand circuitous discourse acts, and Searle in his hypothesis of the classificationof sorts of discourse acts into delegate, order, commissive, expressive, and announcement. What's more, This investigation can be classified as a pragmatics since this review is connected on the investigation of speaker's importance and it should be examined as the

investigation of talk examination utilizing discourse act hypothesis. The focal point of this review was to find the sorts of discourse act, immediate and circuitous discourse acts and their groupings of kinds of discourse act.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1) Direct and indirect speech acts are the types of speech acts found in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun in the film of Habibie and Ainun 2012. In the film, Habibie tended to speak much more than Ainun. The type of direct speech act is more dominant than the type of indirect speech acts. Habibie and Ainun tended to speak more direct than indirect; however, the comparison that Habibie spoke more direct than Ainun, in contrary Ainun spoke more indirect than direct. Indirect speech acts are generally associated with greater politeness. Therefore, in this case Ainun spoke more polite rather than Habibie. Therefore, according to Yule's opinion Ainun spoke more polite than Ainun.

2) The classifications of illocutionary speech acts, representative, directive, commissive, and expressive were found in the conversation between Habibie and Ainun. Representative speechacts was the most dominantamong the others, then followed by directive, and commissive, the least one was expressive speech acts. I couldn't found declarative speech act because there was no formal institutional setting in the conversation of Habibie and Ainun. I assumes that Habibie and Ainun tended to deliver their speech in the truth of proposition expressed. In the other hand, they believed what is said is considered as the truth. The second dominant is commissive speech acts, which means there are utterances refer to the commitment of the speaker in doing something in the future. Then there are not many illocutionary directive which asks the hearer to do something action. The least one is expressive which refers to a speaker's psychology or mental state on the hearer.

3) In this analysis I reckons that the underlying reasons why the types of speech actsoccur in the conversation between Habibie and Ainun are because of: Speaker's Belief, Politeness, Relationship, Setting, Desire or fulfill desire Speaker's belief in this case means that a statement refers to the truth of what issaid on some matter for example, "Hey Ainun, you are ugly and pale like Javanese Sugar". The utterace signs that the speaker tries to describe a person who is considered be true on what is said.

From the analysis of types of speech acts occurred in the conversation between Habibie and Ainun, I found that there were utterances analyzed as direct and indirect speech acts. From the total of speech acts, the direct speech acts is higher of performance rather than indirect speech acts. I convinces that the conversation of Habibie and Ainun tended to be direct. In the other hand, both Habibie and Ainun prefered to talk to each other using direct rather than indirect utterances. In the portion of type of speech acts, Habibie spoke much more direct than Ainun, in contrary Ainun spoke much more indirect than Habibie.

CONCLUSION

In light of the my examination on the kinds of discourse acts in the discussion among Habibie and Ainun in the movie of Habibie and Ainun 2012, the writer found that immediate discourse acts is the most prevailing than roundabout discourse act. In the discussion, Habibie talked substantially more than Ainun where the two of them, Ainun and Habibie would in general talk more straightforward than roundabout. The examination the utilization of the sorts of discourse acts, Habibie would in general be more straightforward, yet Ainun would in general be backhanded. Concerning the investigation of arrangement of illocutionary discourse acts, delegate is the most prevailing discourse act among to the others, and followed by commissive, then, at that point, mandate, expressive. In the discussion of Habibie and Ainun, statement was not found since it alludes to a formal institutional setting, hence, the writer didn't find a formal institutional setting in the discussion of Habibi and Ainunso that the writer don't tracked down anything on the kind of illocutionary, announcement discourse act. The writer expects that, what is introduced in this sudy of discourse acts, can benefit for the perusers, particularly in working on the comprehension of the sudy of discourse acts. The writer relizes that this theory may befar from flawlessness in light of time and capacity of me. As a common human, pundits and furthermore ideas are normal for adjustment of this proposal to be smarter to meet flawlessness later on, sothat further perusers are capable tounderstand well concerning the review ofspeech act. In addition, the writer anticipates that that this proposition needs should be improved concerning the hypothesis utilized, examination, and the wellspring of information where they are very significant in doing the exploration.

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