



LOCUTION AND ILOCUTION SPEECH ACTS IN THE SHORT ARABIC MOVIE "HIFDZUL AMANAH" BASED ON AUSTIN'S PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

This research aims to 1). Describe the types and functions of locutionary speech acts found in speech events in the Arabic short film “Hifdzul Amanah” based on Austin's perspective 2). Describe the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts found in speech events in the Arabic short film “Hifdzul Amanah” based on Austin's perspective. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The data collection technique used is the technique of watching, writing, and reading. The data validation technique used is by watching films repeatedly and discussing them with colleagues. The data analysis technique used is data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of this study indicate that 1). The types of locutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film “Hifdzul Amanah” are information, questions, confirms, and statements. The functions of locutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film “Hifdzul Amanah” are as informative sentences, declarative sentences, certainty sentences, and interrogative sentences. 2). The types of illocutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film “Hifdzul Amanah” are advice, invitation, order, satire, and regret. The functions of illocutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film “Hifdzul Amanah” are as sentences of advice, persuasive sentences, imperative sentences, satire sentences, and sentences of regret.

Keywords: locution; ilocution; movie; austin

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk 1). Mendeskripsikan jenis dan fungsi tindak tutur lokusi yang terdapat pada peristiwa tuturan dalam film pendek Bahasa Arab “Hifdzul Amanah” berdasarkan perspektif Austin 2). Mendeskripsikan jenis dan fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi yang terdapat pada peristiwa tuturan dalam film pendek Bahasa Arab “Hifdzul Amanah” berdasarkan perspektif Austin. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah teknik tonton, catat, dan baca. Teknik validasi data yang

digunakan adalah dengan menonton film secara berulang-ulang dan berdiskusi dengan sejawat. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah reduksi data, pemaparan data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa 1). Jenis tindak tutur lokusi pada film pendek Bahasa Arab “Hifdzul Amanah” adalah informasi, pertanyaan, memastikan, dan pernyataan. Fungsi tindak tutur lokusi pada film pendek bahasa arab “Hifdzul Amanah” adalah sebagai kalimat informatif, kalimat pernyataan, kalimat kepastian, dan kalimat interogatif. 2). Jenis tindak tutur ilokusi pada film pendek Bahasa Arab “Hifdzul Amanah” nasihat, ajakan, perintah, sindiran, dan penyesalan. Fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi pada film pendek bahasa arab “Hifdzul Amanah” adalah sebagai kalimat nasihat, kalimat persuasif, kalimat perintah, kalimat sindiran, dan kalimat penyesalan.

Kata Kunci: lokusi; ilokusi; film; austin

A. INTRODUCTION

Locutionary and illocutionary speech acts are topics that are very often studied by researchers. This is because many think that locutionary and illocutionary speech acts cannot be separated from everyday life. Every day humans need to communicate (Pratiwi, 2017). Speech acts are the basic unit of communication so that the involvement of speech acts will never be separated from one's life (Marta, 2017). The acts of locutions and illocutions in an Arabic short film entitled "Hifdzul Amanah" are interesting to study because this film tells the sincerity of learning Arabic at one of the well-known Arabic educational institutions in Indonesia, which in general the film that is widely studied is a film that is currently viral and romantic genre.

Locution and illocutionary speech acts are widely studied because they are useful for knowing the actions contained in speech such as the speech contained in the novel. (Fitriya et al., 2021), movie (Hidayah et al., 2020), President's speech (Lestari et al., 2020), even a preacher's lecture (Stambo & Ramadhan, 2019). Locutionary speech acts function to inform, while illocutionary speech acts not only function to inform but also ask for action (Asbarin & Hasyim, 2020). In line with this opinion, a study that examined one of the Instagram accounts revealed that the speech acts that are often used in the account are illocutionary speech acts that have a major influence on influencing readers regarding something that has been written in the upload, even

though the account tends to display jokes or unclear things (Melani & Yudi Utomo, 2022). For example, someone says "this room is so noisy". This speech is an illocutionary speech because it not only informs that this room is noisy, but there is an implied meaning as if ordering people in the room to be quiet.

The locutions and illocutions in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" are studied based on Austin's perspective. The dialogue of the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" contains many informative and interrogative conversations in each scene. This film has a light theme because the background is about a student who was derailed in his education because he was involved in a romance story, but returned to his goal of studying seriously because he remembered the mandate from his father.

Locutionary and illocutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" are studied based on Austin's perspective. Locutionary and illocutionary speech acts based on Austin's perspective are a very suitable perspective for analyzing a film. According to Austin, the process of speaking is not only limited to the structure of the language, but examines language by considering communication situations outside of language which focuses on the relationship between language and action which aims to focus on the speaker's intentions and the impact they have on his or her speech partner (Saifudin, 2019; Wibowo, 2022).

Existing studies tend to discuss five aspects, namely, general speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, perlocutionary speech acts, directive speech acts, expressive speech acts and assertive speech acts. Speech acts generally examine press conferences (Schueler & Marx, 2022), presidential speeches (Lestari et al., 2020; Astiandani et al., 2022), a preacher's lecture (Fizriyani, 2022), business negotiations (May, 2021), and Critical discussion (Visser, 2017). Illocutionary speech acts examine novels (Fitriya et al., 2021), films (Fitriani et al., 2020; Putri & Rosalina, 2022), Instagram accounts (Melani & Yudi Utomo, 2022), speeches by Joe Biden, President of the United States (Astiandani et al. al., 2022), preacher's speech (Stambo

& Ramadhan, 2019), and negotiations during the proposal ceremony (Marta, 2017). Perlocutionary speech acts examine novels (Oktaviyani & Utomo, 2021), Instagram users (Andriyani et al., 2021), household appliance stores (Hervianty et al., 2021). Directive speech acts examine novels and their function in learning speech texts in junior high schools (Bambang et al., 2021), films (Oktapiantama & Utomo, 2021), and online news discourse (Waljinah et al., 2019). Expressive speech acts examine audio-visuals in the form of films (Anggraeni & Utomo, 2021) and learning videos (Wiwaha et al., 2021). Assertive speech acts examine novels (Nugroho, 2022) and online learning (Sugiharto & Aditama, 2021).

After analyzing existing studies, researchers found studies that had the most similarities to those described in this article. The similarity lies in the type of speech act studied, namely illocutionary speech acts based on Austin's perspective (Putri & Rosalina, 2022), while the difference is that this research does not only analyze illocutionary speech acts, but also examines locutionary speech acts (Putri & Rosalina, 2022).

This research was written to contribute to speech act research. The object studied is the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah". This is intended to provide more references regarding speech act research on Arabic language study objects. The aims of this research are to 1) describe the types and functions of locutionary speech acts contained in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" based on Austin's perspective 2) describe the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts contained in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" based on Austin's perspective.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Speech Acts Based on Perspective Austin

Austin explains in the book *How To Do Things with Words* that the process of speaking is not only limited to the structure of the language but examines language by considering communication situations outside of language which focuses on the

relationship between language and action (Saifudin, 2019). The purpose of speech acts proposed by Austin is not to prove the truth or falsity of an utterance, but rather to focus on the speaker's intentions and the impact they have on his speech partner (Wibowo, 2022). George Yule also expressed his opinion about speech acts. He said that speech acts are actions that aim to produce speech that contains interrelated actions (Oktapiantama & Utomo, 2021).

Austin divided speech into three main components, namely, locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locutionary speech acts are the simplest speech acts in expressing a language by describing what the speaker says (Andriyani et al., 2021). This is different from illocutionary speech acts which express the speaker's intention to do something, so it really depends on the speaker's intentions, intentions and goals (Asbarin & Hasyim, 2020; Nugroho, 2022). Meanwhile, perlocutionary speech acts can be said to be acts that influence other people because they have an impact and influence on the speech partner, so the focus is more on the impact caused by the speech partner (Lestari et al., 2020).

C. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. This method is implemented not based on numbers, but on the presentation of communication interactions which are then studied in depth and interpreting the events that occur. Qualitative research is descriptive in nature because the data obtained during the research is in the form of words and then processed, analyzed and presented through descriptions (Gunawan, 2022; Yuliani, 2018).

The data sources in this research consist of two, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary data source in this research was taken from a short Arabic film entitled "Hifdzul Amanah" with a duration of nineteen minutes and thirty-five seconds on Agus Mugiono's YouTube channel. Secondary data sources were taken from books and articles related to speech acts, journal articles discussing

speech acts.

The data collection techniques used are watch, note and read techniques. The researcher watched by downloading the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah", the researcher read the subtitles for the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah", and the researcher recorded the dialogue of each scene in a notebook. The data validation technique used is the technique of increasing perseverance by re-watching the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" then adjusting it to the notes in the notebook and discussing with colleagues. The data analysis technique used is the Miles and Huberman analysis technique known as the water model or flow model. Flow model is an analysis that uses several stages to process data findings. The stages used are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Researchers found sentences containing locutionary and illocutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah". The following is an explanation of locutionary and illocutionary speech acts and their functions contained in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah".

Locution and illocutionary speech acts

Locution according to Austin is stating something in the sense of "saying" which is meaningful and can be understood, while illocutionary speech acts are expressions that perform an action or purpose in accordance with a certain context (Setiawan, 2017). The following table is a table of locutionary and illocutionary speech acts contained in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah".

Table 1. Locutionary and illocutionary speech acts

Locutionary	Illocutionary Speech
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Speech Acts	Acts
Information	Advice
Question	Invitation
Ensure	Order
Statement	Satire
	Regret

From the data above, the researcher found that there were locutionary and illocutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah". Locutionary speech acts include information, questions, confirmation and statements. Locutionary speech acts take the form of advice, invitations, commands, insinuations, and regrets.

1. Locutionary speech acts

a. Informasi

Information is recorded knowledge that is intended to announce, inform (Yusup & Subekti, 2010). Information has no other purpose than providing information so it is included in the locutionary speech act. The following is the explanation.

1) (صالح) : يا أختي عندي سؤال، أنا فضول باسمك، ماسمك الكريمة؟
 مودة : هم هم اسمي مودة وهذه صديقتي
 صالح : ماسمك الكريمة؟
 مريم : اسمي مريم (Mugiono, 2020)

Saleh met Mawaddah and Maryam while walking to class. Shaleh greeted Mawaddah and Maryam with the word ukhty because he didn't know their names. Shaleh and Mawaddah had crossed paths before in front of the boarding school office. Shaleh was curious about Mawaddah's name so he greeted her and checked whether Mawaddah remembered him or not, and Mawaddah answered yes so he dared to ask what the girl's name was. Then the girl answered that her name was Mawaddah and introduced her friend beside her. According to Austin, a locutionary speech act is stating something in the sense of "saying" which is meaningful and can be

understood. Based on the data above, it can be seen that Mawaddah says the locutionary speech act is information because Mawaddah has no other intention than providing information to his speech partner.

b. Statement

A statement is an expression that expresses a situation, feeling, event, etc. which can be true or false (Yasin et al., 2018). A statement is categorized as a locutionary speech act because it only intends to make a statement without any implied intention to carry out an action towards the speech partner. The following is the explanation.

2) صديقه : وعليكم السلام. ماشاء هلال. كيف حالك يا أخي ؟
 صلح : الحمد لله أنا بخير وكيف أنت ؟
 صديقه : الحمد لله. متي وصلت هنا ؟

(Mugiono, 2020)

Shaleh had just arrived at the al-Azhar dormitory. Saleh said hello and was answered by his friend. They look familiar. Saleh's friends are happy to have him at al-Azhar. Shaleh said the sentence "الحمد لله أنا بخير" he gave a statement about his current situation. The locutionary speech act based on Austin's perspective in the data above is Shaleh's statement of news to his friend, because he has no other intention than to provide a statement of his situation.

c. Ensure

Confirming means convincingly confirming a truth (Debdiknas, 2008). Making sure is categorized as a locutionary speech act because there is no implied intention to carry out an action towards the speech partner. The following is the explanation.

3) مدير : تفضل يا أخي هذا مسكنك
 صلح : هذا مسكني ؟ : نعم (2020)
 مدير (Mugiono,

The al-Azhar dormitory administrator showed Shaleh, who had just arrived, where his dormitory was now. The administrator indicated that it was Shaleh's dormitory, then Shaleh confirmed again whether it was true that the dormitory in front of him was his dormitory, which was then confirmed by the administrator. The locutionary speech act based on Austin's perspective in the data above is ensuring. Shaleh confirmed the correctness of the dormitory that the administrator showed him, because he had no other intention than confirming the correctness of his dormitory.

d. Question

Questions ask for an answer (Alwi, 2010). Statements are categorized as a locutionary speech act because questions only require an answer, not a demand to carry out an action or activity. The following is the explanation.

صالح : في الحقيقة عندي حاجة
 مريم : ما الحاجة ؟
 صالح : أنا أريد رقم جواله للمودة
 مريم : ماذا تقفل برقمها ؟
 صالح : عندي حاجة منها (Mugiono, 2020)

Shaleh accidentally ran into Maryam in front of the shop. Shaleh wanted to ask for Mawaddah's number from Maryam. Saleh said that he had a need for Mawaddah. Maryam automatically asked what needs Shaleh had so he wanted to ask for Mawaddah's number. The locutionary speech act based on Austin's perspective in the data above is Maryam's question to Shaleh. Maryam asked just out of curiosity and had no specific purpose other than asking questions to resolve her curiosity.

2. Illocutionary Speech Act

a. Advice

Advice is a suggestion, a suggestion from someone to do something (Debdiknas, 2008). Advice is categorized as an illocutionary speech act because it is conveyed with the intention of getting the speech partner to take the recommended action. The following is the explanation.

4) (ولد (صالح) : نعم سأدرس في دورة الأزهار غدا

أب : هكذا أنا أريد أن أنصح لك بالترك الصلاة وقراءة القرآن أبدا ثم دراسة

حتى نهاية وذكر

هلال لكل عمك إن شاء هلال ستكون حلما

(Mugiono, 2020)

Saleh is playing on his cellphone at home. Saleh's father wanted to give advice to his son before leaving for al-Azhar the next day to study. Saleh's father advised his son not to miss prayers, always read the Koran, study until completion, always remember Allah in all his work because in Sha Allah, in this way, Saleh will become a successful person. The illocutionary speech act based on Austin's perspective in the data above is advice. A father's advice to his son to do good deeds and not forget his God.

b. Invitation

An invitation is an inducement to do something (Debdiknas, 2008). An invitation is categorized as an illocutionary speech act because it is conveyed with the intention of getting the speaker to take an action. The following is the explanation.

5) صديقه : الحمد لله. مني وصلت هنا ؟ : أنا

صالح : جئت ربما بالساعة الرابعة :

صليته طيب، حي، حي، حي، حي نندخل إلى غرفتنا

يا اخي (Mugiono, 2020)

Shaleh had just arrived at the dormitory indicated by the administrator. He met his friend on the dormitory veranda. At first his friend made small talk asking how he was and when he was coming, then invited Shaleh to come into their room. The sentences in the data above indicate an invitation. An invitation is an illocutionary speech act because an invitation has another intention for the speech partner to do something. Based on the data above, Saleh's friend invited him into the room.

c. Order

An order is an expression that demands someone to do something (Alwi, 2010). Commands are categorized as an illocutionary speech act because the sentence is conveyed with the intention of getting the interlocutor to carry out the action that the speaker commands. The discussion is as follows:

6) (مریم : أفكر أوال أعطيني جوالك
 صالح : انتظري، هذ (Mugiono, 2020)
 ا

Shaleh passed Maryam in front of the shop. Shaleh wanted to ask for Mawaddah's number through Maryam. Shaleh admitted that he had a need for Mawaddah so he wanted to ask for her number. At first, Maryam was hesitant to give Mawaddah's number, but after she thought about it, she wanted to give Mawaddah's number to Shaleh. After agreeing to give Mawaddah's number, Mawaddah said the phrase "جوالك" "أعطيني" which means give me your cell phone. This sentence contains a command sentence because it demands that Shaleh give him his cellphone, so the sentence in the dialogue above shows an illocutionary speech act, namely a command because the speech is expressed so that the interlocutor does something.

d. Satire

Satire is an expression that has a hidden meaning without directly expressing what is meant (Cahyo et al., 2020). Satire is categorized as an illocutionary speech act because the sentence is delivered with the intention of getting the speaker to take an action. The following is the explanation.

7) (زميله : يا أخي ماذا ترى؟
 صالح : الشيء، ال شيء (Mugiono, 2020)

Saleh walked towards class. From a distance he saw Mawaddah and his friend whose name he did not yet know at that time. He watched the two girls who were walking until a friend reprimanded him and asked what he was looking at, but he answered that he didn't see anything even though he was clearly watching the two girls. He said nothing with the intention of getting his friend to leave as if he was driving him away

because he didn't want to be disturbed, so this sentence was expressed to insinuate his friend should leave immediately and not ask too many more questions. The data above contains a sarcastic sentence, namely that his friend should stop asking questions and just leave. Satire is one of the illocutionary speech acts because the speech is expressed so that the speaker does something.

e. Regret

Regret is awareness of a wrong action that has been committed (Burhanuddin, 2006). Regret is categorized as an illocutionary speech act because the sentence is conveyed because it has an implied meaning so that the speech partner takes action. The following is the explanation.

8(مودة عفا حقيقة أريد أن أفارقك لمصلحة لنا : لماذا ؟ قد
 صلح عرفنا منذ زمن طويل : ولكن قبل
 مودة ذهبت هنا قد فكرت عن نصحة
 أبي لكي أتعلم بالجد والجهاد وممنوعني
 أن أقرب مع الرجال، ولكن قد خالفت عن
 نصحة بي. أنا نادمة جدا
 .(Mugiono, 2020)

Maryam and Saleh were meeting at a restaurant. Mawaddah's goal in inviting Shaleh to meet was to break off his relationship. Mawaddah regrets having violated what her father advised her to do, so her action when she wakes up is to immediately end her romantic relationship with Saleh. This data shows that there is an illocutionary utterance in the form of regret because Mawaddah has a specific intention for Shaleh as the speech partner to take an action. By saying his words of regret, Mawaddah hoped that Shaleh would agree to end their romantic relationship because he did not want to disappoint his father again.

The function of locutionary and illocutionary speech acts

Locutionary and illocutionary speech acts have different functions and all of these

functions depend on the context. Locutionary speech acts The following table is a table of the functions of locutionary and illocutionary speech acts contained in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah".

Table 2. Locutionary and illocutionary speech acts

Function of Locutionary Speech Acts	Function of Illocutionary Speech Acts
Informative sentences	Words of advice
Declarative sentence	Persuasive sentences
Statement of certainty	Imperative sentence
Interrogative sentences	Satire sentence
	Sentences of regret

From the data above, the researcher found that there were locutionary and illocutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah". Locutionary speech acts function as informative sentences, statement sentences, certainty sentences, and as interrogative sentences. Illocutionary speech acts function as advice sentences, persuasive sentences, command sentences, satirical sentences, and regrets.

1. Function of locutionary speech acts

a. Informative sentences

Informative sentences are sentences that contain information so that people who don't know can find out something from someone who expresses an informative sentence (Debdiknas, 2008). Informative sentences have no other purpose than providing information so they are included in the locutionary speech act section. The following is the explanation.

1() صالح : مودة هذا متاعك صح ؟
 مودة : نعم، هذا متاعي. أين وجدت ؟
 صالح : وجدته أمام الفصل أمس. سأرده إليك
 (Mugiono, 2020)

Shaleh returned Mawaddah's bracelet in front of the stall. Shaleh found him in front

of the class when class ended. Shaleh and Mawaddah's classes were next to each other that day. When Mawaddah came out of class, Shaleh looked at her and saw her bracelet fall. He tried to call Mawaddah, but Mawaddah didn't hear him so Shaleh took the bracelet and returned it to its owner. Based on these data, it can be seen that locutionary speech acts function as information because the pious sentence which says "وجدته أمام الفصل أمس" contains information and does not have a specific intention for the speech partner to take an action.

b. Statement Sentences

A statement sentence is a sentence that expresses a statement about a situation (Alwi, 2010). Statement sentences have no other purpose other than providing a statement of a situation so they are included in the locutionary speech act section. The following is the explanation.

(2) مودة : كن بالصدق

مريم : حسنا أعطيه رقم جوالك

(Mugiono, 2020)

Mawaddah was surprised why Shaleh could contact her on WhatsApp, even though he never gave her his number, so she asked her close friend, Maryam. Does Maryam know where and how Shaleh got her number? Maryam pretended not to know about this, she said that she didn't know anything. However, Mawaddah didn't just believe her friend, because Mawaddah was only close friends with Maryam, she thought it was impossible for anyone else to dare give her number to a male student other than Maryam. Until Maryam was really pressed because she was being asked questions and then she just said حسنا أعطيه رقم جوالك . From this data, it contains a statement that Maryam was the one who gave the Mawaddah number to Shaleh. Maryam's statement is a locutionary speech act which functions as a statement sentence. Maryam's statement sentence does not have a specific meaning so it is a locutionary speech act.

c. A sentence of certainty

A sentence of certainty is a sentence that demands a truth (Debdiknas, 2008). Sentences of certainty only demand the truth, not to act accordingly, so sentences of certainty are categorized as locutionary speech acts. The following is the explanation.

3() صالح : مريم، ريم، صح ؟ : نعم لماذا ؟
 مريم (Mugiono, 2020)

Shaleh accidentally ran into Maryam in front of the shop. Saleh approached and asked to confirm whether what he saw was Maryam, which was later confirmed by Maryam herself. Shaleh knew that Maryam was Mawaddah's close friend because the two of them often went together everywhere so he wanted to ask for Mawaddah's number through Maryam. Based on the data above, it can be seen when Shaleh says ؟ صح ، ريم، ريم، صح ؟ he is giving a sentence that requires certainty. Did Maryam see it or not? The data above shows that there are locutionary speech acts that function as sentences of certainty. The sentence uttered by Shaleh does not have a specific purpose, it is just a sentence of certainty, so it becomes one of the subtitles in the locutionary speech act.

d. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences are sentences that contain questions (Alwi, 2010). Interrogative sentences or interrogative sentences are marked by question words, namely what, who, when, why, where, and how. The following is the explanation.

4() صالح : في الحقيقة عندي حاجة
 مريم : ما الحاجة ؟
 صالح : أنا أريد رقم جواله لمودة
 مريم : ماذا تفعل برقمها ؟
 صالح : عندي حاجة منها
 (Mugiono, 2020)

Shaleh accidentally ran into Maryam in front of the shop. Shaleh wanted to ask for Mawaddah's number through Maryam. Saleh said that he had a need for Mawaddah.

Maryam automatically asked what needs Shaleh had so he wanted to ask for Mawaddah's number. The sentence expressed by Maryam " ما الحاجة؟ " and " ماذا تفعل " is an interrogative sentence because it contains a question. This data shows that there are questions which are locutionary speech acts and function as interrogative sentences. Interrogative sentences only demand an answer, not demand to carry out an action or activity, so interrogative sentences are categorized as locutionary speech acts.

2. Function of illocutionary speech acts

a. Advice Sentences

An advice sentence is a sentence that contains recommendations and has a positive meaning for carrying out an action or job (Dwi et al., 2022). Advice sentences are part of illocutionary speech acts because the speaker conveys a speech with the intention that his speech partner takes the recommended or suggested action. The following is the discussion.

- 5() أب : كيف بدراستك بباري ؟ .
 بنت (موددة) إلى إن شاء هلال سأذهب
 باري في يوم الغد
 أب : يوم الغد نعم فلذلك عندي نصحة
 لك. ماهي نصحتي يعني تعلمي
 بالجيد حتى تكونين مهيبة بالغة باللغة العربية
 وغيرها. وهكذا أيضا ال
 تنسى أن ذكر هلال وقراءة القرآن وصلوات المسنونة
 كل الرجال من التماسيح ياعزيزتي (Mugiono, 2020)
 بالرجال أنها
 وال نكثرت العبة الرجال. أخيرا التقرب

Mawaddah sat in front of the house and was reading a book. Mawaddah's father gave advice to his son before leaving for al-Azhar as did Shaleh's father, especially since Mawaddah is a woman so a father's worries about his daughter are greater. Mawaddah's father advised his son to study seriously until he can speak Arabic fluently, to always remember Allah, read the Koran, not leave sunnah prayers, not

play with cellphones too much, and the last piece of advice that is most emphasized is not to be close to men because most men are crocodiles. The data above shows that there are illocutionary speech acts because the speech delivered by Mawaddah's father has a specific intention for his son to take action. The function of the illocutionary speech act in the data above is as a sentence of advice.

b. Persuatif Sentences

A persuasive sentence is a sentence that contains an invitation to do something so it can be categorized as an illocutionary speech act because it is delivered with the intention of getting the speaker to take an action (Alwi, 2010). The following is the explanation.

6) صديقه : هل صليت؟ حي نصلي جماعة. : في
صالح الحقيفة يا أخي عندي برنامج الآن، تفضل صل
أوال، أنا مستعجل سامحني
(Mugiono, 2020)

Shaleh wanted to go to the restaurant where he had an appointment with Mawaddah. His friend asked him where he was going but he answered with an answer that was unrelated to the question, he answered that he was in a hurry. His friend invited Shaleh to pray together. From this data, it shows that there is an illocutionary speech act, namely an invitation to Shaleh's friends to pray in congregation. The phrase pious friend functions as a persuasive sentence.

c. Command Sentences

A command sentence is a sentence that contains a demand that the interlocutor do what the speaker asks for, so it can be categorized as an illocutionary speech act because the speech is uttered with the intention of getting the interlocutor to carry out an action (Debdiknas, 2008). The following is the explanation.

7) مريم : أفكر أوال أعطيني جوالك
صالح : انتظري، هذا (Mugiono, 2020)

Shaleh passed Maryam in front of the shop. Shaleh wanted to ask for Mawaddah's number through Maryam. Shaleh admitted that he had a need for Mawaddah so he wanted to ask for her number. At first, Maryam was hesitant to give Mawaddah's number, but after she thought about it, she wanted to give Mawaddah's number to Shaleh. After agreeing to give Mawaddah's number, Mawaddah said the phrase "جوالك" أعطيني " which means give me your cell phone. This data contains command sentences because it demands that Shaleh give him his cellphone, so the sentences in the dialogue above show illocutionary speech acts that function as command sentences.

d. Satire Sentences

Satire sentences are sentences that contain disagreement with the attitude or words of the person you are talking to, either directly or indirectly (Maulina & Setiawan, 2022). The following is the explanation.

(8) صالح : ما اسمك الكريمة؟
 مريم : اسمي مريم
 صالح : مريم هم هم .
 مودة : مريم نحن متأخر : الآن ؟ (2020)
 مريم (Mugiono,

Shaleh met Maryam and Mawaddah on the street near the class. Saleh greeted them both and asked many questions. Shaleh seemed to still want to ask more questions but Mawaddah told Maryam that they were too late. Mawaddah said that to insinuate that Shaleh should stop talking to Maryam and that Maryam should hurry to class because they were already late. The illocutionary speech act in the data above is indirect allusion because when Mawaddah said "مريم نحن متأخر" he was not openly insinuating. So, the illocutionary speech act in the data above functions as a satirical sentence.

e. Regret Sentences

Regret sentences are sentences that contain disappointment and awareness (Debdiknas, 2008). Sentences of regret are categorized as one of the illocutionary speech acts because when the speaker conveys this sentence in the film "Hifdzul Amanah" he has an implied intention that requires his speech partner to take an action. The following is the explanation.

9(مودة صلح : غوا حنيفة أريد أن أفارقك لمصلحة لنا
مودة : لماذا؟ قد عرفنا منذ زمن طويل : ولكن قيل
ذهبت هنا قد فكرت عن نصحة
أبي لكي أتعلم بالجد والاجتهاد ومنوعني أن أقرب مع الرجال، ولكن قد
خالفت عن نصحة أبي. أنا نادمة جدا
(Mugiono, 2020).

Maryam and Saleh were meeting at a restaurant. Mawaddah's goal in inviting Shaleh to meet was to end his relationship. Mawaddah regretted that she had violated what her father advised her to do so when she realized she immediately made the decision to end her romantic relationship with Shaleh. By saying his words of regret, Mawaddah hoped that Shaleh would agree to end their romantic relationship because he did not want to disappoint his father. The data above shows the existence of illocutionary speech acts. Mawaddah regrets her actions which violated her father's advice. Mawaddah revealed this story because she hoped that Shaleh would understand that she wanted to end their romantic relationship. So, the illocutionary speech act in the data above functions as a sentence of regret.

E. CONCLUSION

Researchers found locutionary and illocutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah". 1). The types of locutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" are information, questions, confirmation, and statements. The function of locutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" is as

informative sentences, statement sentences, certainty sentences, and interrogative sentences. 2). Types of illocutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" are advice, invitation, command, innuendo, and regret. The function of illocutionary speech acts in the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" is as advice sentences, persuasive sentences, satirical sentences, and regretful sentences.

In expressing speech, there are three types of speech acts according to Austin, namely locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locutionary speech acts do not have a purpose or goal for the speech partner in expressing the speech. To see an illocutionary speech act, it is very important to know the circumstances and situation. An expression cannot be concluded as an illocutionary speech act if one does not look at the context of the utterance.

This research was analyzed using Austin's perspective and the book *How To Do Things With Words* which contains John L. Austin's views on speech acts using English, whereas the researcher cannot speak English so he has difficulty understanding. So researchers only use Indonesian language books and journals that refer to these books. The researcher tried to translate with a translation machine, however, the translation results were difficult for the researcher to understand because the search engine had no sense of language. This research also contributes to speech act research to add to the Arabic language study object because of the Arabic short film "Hifdzul Amanah" because this film has never been studied in terms of speech acts based on Austin's perspective. This research only focuses on speech acts based on Austin's perspective, so the researcher suggests to future researchers to examine this film using Searle's perspective.

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