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The Analysis of Illocutionary Types of Speech Acts in *Yakin Nikah* Web Series Season 1: Indonesian YouTube Short Film

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Abstract

In order to maintain a great means of communication between people, language use plays a significant role in the interaction process. Within the interaction process among speaker and hearer comes with an act or action along that is called speech acts, which refers to when a person is saying something, it is hoped that the hearer act as what the speaker intends him or her to do. Speech acts are always found in our daily basis, and even found in films, advertisements, and social media such as Instagram, Facebook, and YouTube. With the existence of YouTube, many short length films are found to have speech acts especially in one of the YouTube series entitled “Yakin Nikah”. By investigating “Yakin Nikah” characters’ speech acts, this research aims to explore the types of speech acts that exist and to analyse how those speech acts are then classified into Illocutionary act. This research uses descriptive qualitative method, by using several techniques such as visual analysis and textual analysis through watching the short film, writing down the transcriptions of the characters, identifying the written transcriptions into illocutionary act classifications. It is found that, the Directives speech acts are mostly present, followed by Representatives, Expressive, and last is Commissive with no signs of Declarative speech acts. In which it indicates that the Directives speech acts is present due to the speakers mostly wants the hearer to do something or respond to what the speaker has intended the speaker to do, Expressive acts to indicate the person’s state of psychology and last is the speech acts of future actions.

Keywords

speech acts, illocutionary, locutionary, perlocutionary, Yakin Nikah, Short Film, Web Series, YouTube

Introduction

Throughout human life, the language existence cannot be excluded, since it is important as a medium to communicate with each other. According to Tanjung (2019), within the communication, conversations are present to functions as a way to convey opinions, ideas, thoughts, information, knowledge and many other things involved with the people around them. The explanation above is in accordance with Beebe's statement (2009:2, in Cahya, 2016) as the quoted passage below;

Communication is the process of acting on information. Someone does or says something, and others think or do something in response to the action or the words as they understand them.

The aforementioned statement shows how communication revolves around on how a person is able to understand another person way of saying information and how to respond in which the communication is achievable successfully (Isnawati, et al., 2015). According to Utami (2017) to communicate intentions that people have, it is differentiated into two types that in lined with Steinberg (2007:41) classified the communication into verbal and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication shows through the activity of talking in expressing a person's intention while non-verbal communication is shown through body language or facial expressions. Utami (2017) also states that people intentions are expressed in the form of utterances in discourse or talking where sometimes can occur several problems such as manipulation, arguments, disagreements, and even feuds or wars among the speaker and hearer. However, when people communicate with each other, the speaker may not always express what they fully intents in which there are terms that are used to explore the kinds of communicational traits that people may find. The problems that have been mentioned by Utami (2017) can occur due to inaccurate information, misunderstanding, or the lack of tolerance. The need of understanding the situation and context is important for people to be aware of when trying to deliver their intentions (Utami, 2017). Tanjung (2019) supports that within the communication; it depends on the existing context or social context in which it relates to the concern of pragmatics study.

Kumala (2018) adds within the communication process, the inability to understand what a person means is commonly found when the opposite person understands differently or perceives the meaning in a different way. Additionally, Utami (2017) mentions that since people deliver their intentions in varied and different ways that depends on certain factors such as age differences, places and even culture. In Indonesia, the place, age difference and culture diversity is highly present in which it contributes to how people utter their intention through different ways. As supported by Lim (2020) that mentions the language used and the response to it that are mostly appears may be cause from several reasons such as culttural backgrounds, differences, interpretations, ethical problems, obstacles or issues, the setting ot goal, and all of the accountability of how a person's able to constructs the meaning, and how later it affects the person in understanding the uttered information. Therefore, studies have been conducted to analyse in helping or enabling people to understand what a person or a speaker is saying (Kumala, 2018). Furthermore, Budiasih et al., (2017) also adds in order to understand how the context in speech is used, the speaker needs to understand the appropriate

utterances that are employed without any misunderstanding. This particularly related study belongs to one of the linguistic fields called pragmatics. Yule (1996: 3, in Kumala, 2018) denotes pragmatics studies the meaning of what the speaker says, the contextual meaning, how something is communicated than what is said, and the last is the study about expression of relative distance. As stated by Sefriana (2020) pragmatics is one of the studies that concerns on how humans utilize their language in a means of communicating with others, with premises that determines on how it affects the use of language that involves speech acts in the form of utterances. In addition, pragmatics focuses on information, convention, encode, and context that can help the speaker and hearer or the other way round in creating interaction that is meaningful Cruse, 2000 in Tanjung, 2019).

Along with the study of pragmatics, speech act is said to be the smallest unit of language communication (Cahya, 2016). According to Hutajulu & Herman (2019), since language is one of the major parts in the communication process, a specific study is conducted in order to discuss the language specifically how speakers use the language in accomplishing the intended action along with how the hearer will infer the intended meaning known as Speech Acts. Simply Yule (2003:47, in Parda, 2016) states that speech acts are action that is performed through utterances. Austin (1983:286, in Hutajulu & Herman, 2019) speech acts relates to the utterances conveyed by people and generally classified into three different acts namely Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. The three classified speech acts are defined in Putri et al., (2019) elaborates Locutionary act is the form of utterances that is said in the actual or literal meaning. The further illustrations shows are cited from Hidayat (2016) as the following example: 1). The room is very dark, 2). This box is very heavy that is actually conveying the actual state. The second one is illocutionary act, 1). The room is very dark, 2). This box is very heavy. After the speaker states the examples, it is expected that the hearer take further actions such as helping to carry or take the box and turning off the light. Thirdly, perlocutionary act, in response to both of the example 1). The room is very dark,

2). This box is very heavy. Here the effects are seen when the person is in the middle of switching the light on and the second example would likely done by a person that is in the middle of lifting a box.

In addition, Illocutionary act contains utterances that have a function to give information and to act along with what is said. Last, Perlocutionary act is the conveyed utterances and its effect towards the hearer that is produced by the speaker. Overall, Locutionary act is defined as The Act of Saying something (Wijana 1996:17, in Budiasih, et al., 2017). Parera (1991:151, in Budiasih, et al., 2017) states Illocutionary act is aimed to do something or The Act of Doing Something. The last speech act is called Perlocutionary act that aims to express something that intends the hearer to be influence or have an effect from what the speaker has said or known as An Act of Effecting Someone or a Person (Leech, 1983:199 in Budiasih, 2017).

Although, in the communication activity, it is not only done verbally or orally through direct interaction, but are also seen or found in the form of written such as short stories, magazine, newspaper, novel, book, passages and many others. Violetta (2019) adds in

movies can actually be found to have speakers that utter their utterances and is able to be analysed for their speech act types. Yet, the utterances within a movie does not always fit or apply the base form of a formal rule of a language, but the most significant aspect of the language in the movie is the contained meaning that is understood which is why it is considered to be the object of the study in speech acts (Violetta, 2019). Simply put, although movies structurally are not always conforming the correct grammar, it is still possible to be analysed for its speech acts. Additionally, Hutajulu & Herman (2019) mentions that in Illocutionary Acts are further categorized into five types of speech act such as, representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive that are elaborated as the following:

1). Representatives or Assertive Speech Acts

Is the type of speech acts or the kind of speech act that leads towards the speakers truth in stating something, convey ideas that is expressed in trying to affirm something, reporting and informing things. Searle (1976, in Utami, 2017) describes Representative speech act as “to something’s being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition”. Furthermore, the statements are conveyed through facts, assertions, descriptions, and conclusions through the words of affirm, insist, believe, report, conclude, complain, boasts, and hypothesize (Utami, 2017). The example is ‘The earth is flat, (Hidayat, 2016).

2). Directives

Is the type of speech act the speaker use in order to make someone do as what they say or want the hearer to do. The directives are in the form of commands, requests, order, suggestions, advice, demand, pray, permit, dare and beg. For the examples challenge, request, command, asks and many more.

3). Commissives

The type of speech act used by the speakers to make them commit towards upcoming actions in the form of promises, pledge, swearing, refusal, vow, threats, perform either by the speaker themselves or by a member of a group’s speaker. For example are: promise, swear, bet, guarantee, pledge and many more.

4). Expressive

Is the kind of speech act that expresses the feelings of the speaker by expressing their psychological in the statements of pain, happy, pleasure, likes, sorrow or dislikes or hatred. In which, it can be caused by something either the speaker or the hearer does but mostly they are about the speaker’s experiences. According to Searle (1976, in Utami, 2017) the expressive verbs are apologize, thank, condole, welcome, congratulate. Cutting (2002, in Utami, 2017) adds other verbs such as regret and praise.

5). Declaration

According to Yule (1996:53, in Utami, 2017) is the type of speech act that leads in ‘changing the world through the utterances’ as a means by uttering utterances is where

the speaker has the power in making something happen or to become true. As proposed by Searle (1976, in Utami, 2017) the utterances such as 'you're fired, I resign, I declare war and many more.

Therefore, as explained previously since speech acts are able to be explored in films other than through conversations. The research is interested in exploring one of Indonesia's short film Youtube Web Series entitled 'Yakin Nikah'. Yakin Nikah as any other film consists of the elements within a film in general such as theme, setting, plot and characters. According to Collinsdictionary.com, short film is defined as a film that last for a short time, length or duration in which consists of moving pictures that have been recorded and shown in cinema or television. However, Yakin Nikah was published in November, 11 2018 through JBL that is Indonesia own and has their own platform of Youtube channel that consists of 5 episodes for the Season1 each data in the duration of nine until 15 minutes minimum, but the researcher only use 2 episodes to narrow the that is used to be examined through the main characters' played by Westny DJ as Farah, Ibnu Jamil as Desta, and Rama Michael as Bastian utterances and actions that are involved within the film in which it contains conflicts among the characters. Therefore, the speech acts are examined in order to explore the reasons why those certain speech acts occur within the characters through the type of Illocutionary acts that are mostly used among the characters whether they show representative, directives, commissive, expressive and declarative speech acts in conveying their meaning or intentions.

Method

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method in order to identify, analyse, and categorize the types and classifications of speech acts within the Yakin Nikah Indonesian Youtube Web Series by using the techniques of visual analysis, and textual analysis in watching and writing the transcriptions of the words that are related to the illocutionary speech acts. According to Creswell (2014:32, in Sari, 2020) qualitative research is defined as the way to explore and understand the problems that occur among an individual or a group of people in social context. Therefore, the intended meanings uttered within the characters of the short film of Yakin Nikah are examined in a detailed way.

The setting of the film is in the country of Indonesia, specifically in Northwest coast of Java region, capital city of Jakarta since the speakers are portraying certain slangs or dialect that indicates the distinctiveness of how mostly Indonesian films are presented. With the main characters as the subjects of the research namely Farah (Westny DJ), and Bastian (Rama Michael) as the married couple and the Farah's former lover, named Desta (Ibnu Jamil). Through the techniques of visual analysis by analysing each of the characters verbal and non-verbal communication, thus the researcher watches all the two season of the short film and transcribing the utterances to be identified with the use of textual analysis that is written down, identified, selected, and is classified accordingly to determines which utterances belongs to, illocutionary act, and its types of speech acts that the characters mostly use within their utterances. According to Lim (2021), within a movie, the actors and actresses' utterances that are usually script, provides a widely number of the found of speech acts. The types of speech acts are often seen in which it is commonly appears such as asking for an apology, imposition and usually the

expressions of requesting. Furthermore, Lim (2021) states that particular characters are often face with unique circumstances in which it will illustrates different and varied styles of social distance and relationships.

Results

The overall data that is found from the Yakin Nikah Youtube Season 1 Short Film Web Series contains from all of the characters shows from both of Season 1 and 2 contains four hundred and two utterances that the writer has listened to and then to be transcribed in written form and then is analysed. After analysing, the writer categorized all of the utterances into the types of illocutionary speech acts. There are found to be only 11 Representatives speech acts, 25 Directive Speech Acts, 5 Commisive speech acts, 9 Expressive speech acts, and none of Declarative speech acts are present within the Yakin Nikah Youtube Season 1 Short Film Web Series.

Table 1. *Types of Illocutionary Speech Acts*

No	Types of Illocutionary Speech Acts	Quantity of Utterances
1	Representatives	11
2	Directives	25
3	Commissives	5
4	Expressive	9
5	Declarative	0
Total		50

Table 1 portrays the number of results after the utterances have been analysed and categorized. The highest number of illocutionary speech acts is seen from the type that belongs to Directives speech act 25, Representatives speech acts as 11, Expressive speech acts as 9, commissives as 5 and none of Declarative speech acts is present with the number 0.

Discussion

After the writer analyse and categorise the data, it said that the three characters of Farah, Bastian and Desta shows the types of illocutionary acts that are seen from the Yakin Nikah short film Indonesian Youtube Web Series mostly are Directives, Representatives, Expressive with the least of Commisives, the examples of the utterances conveyed will be elaborated as follows.

Directives Speech Acts

The Directive speech acts seen from the speakers' utterances portray the action of asking, requesting, commanding, ordering. Below are the examples taken after the short film is being analysed.

1). Asking

Utterance 1.

Farah : You don't trust me?

Bastian : I don't trust you

Farah : You don't trust me, you say? Aku selalu (I always) appreciate kamu (You)!

(The above utterances are asking the hearer to do ask what they are asked in which to answer the question of the speaker).

Utterance 2.

Bastian : Kita honeymoon mau kemana? (We are we going for our honeymoon?)

2). Commanding

Utterance 3.

Bastian : Ya, tapi kamu liat dong, pikirin perasaan aku!

(Yes, but you have to see! Think of my feelings!)

Farah : Ya aku tahu, terus apa maksud yang kamu bilang ke aku selama ini? apa? apa?

(Yes, what's the point of telling me all of this?, What!)

3). Asking

Utterance 4.

Bastian : Kamu mau kemana? Kemana ya? Bagusnya kemana?

(Where do you want to go? Which placed would be the best?)

Representatives Speech Acts

The representative speech acts that are seen by using claiming or stating the speakers opinion through the utterances below.

1). Claiming

Utterance 5.

Farah : Cepet juga ya kamu masaknya! (You cooked quite fast!)

2). Regreting

Utterance 6.

Bastian : Gue nyesel nikah sama lo! (I regret marrying you)

3). Concluding

Utterance 7.

Bastian : Kita honeymoon mau kemana? (We are we going for our honeymoon?)

Farah : Gimana kalau kita roadtrip? (How about we go on a roadtrip?)

*Bastian : Itu ide gila, tapi itu menyenangkan! Let's get lost!
(That's a crazy idea, but it sounds fun!)*

Utterance 8.

Farah : Aku belum browsing apa-apa lagi. Kamu kan anak gunung, aku anak pantai jadi ke pantai. Jadi cari daerah yang ada gunung sama pantai.

(I haven't browsed anything else yet. But I would really love to go to the beach, you are a mountain person, and I am a beach person. So, let's find a place that both has a beach and mountain at the same time)

(Utterance 8 belongs to representatives because it has the utterances that contains claiming and concluding)

4). Claiming or Stating Opinion

Utterance 9.

*Bastian : Jadi kita masih berputar-putar di sekitar sini. Bingung mau ke mana,
(So we're still circling around here. Confused where to go,*

*Farah : ga juga sih.. Cuma emang kita kan sukanya ga jelas ke mana. Menurut aku rencana perjalanan ga mesti disiplin, tapi mungkin kalo suami aku mungkin beda
(not really.. We just don't really like where we are going. I don't think travel plans need discipline, but maybe my husband might be different)*

Utterance 10.

*Bastian : Aku bersyukur memilikimu. Tuhan mengirimkan bidadari di dalam dirimu.
(I am grateful to be able to have you. God had sent me an angel within you!)*

Utterance 11.

Farah : Suamiku ganteng banget... (My husband is so handsome)

Expressive Speech Acts

Within the utterances below, the speakers are showing the kind of expressive speech acts in conveying their feelings such as apology, hurt, and thanking.

1). Pain or Hurt

Utterance 12.

Farah : aduh... punggungku sakit! (Ouchhh... my back hurts!)

*Desta : Yaela, cengengesan lu! Liat nih, cowo tampan kaya gua udah bantuin lu!
(You dummy, look here a handsome guy like me is here to help you, see!*

Farah : Ga boleh, ada laki gua di situ! (No way, my guy is over there!)

*Desta : Wihh... udah nikah! Hebat! Ga ngundang-ngundang lagi, congrats ya!
(Wow, you're married. Awesome! Didn't even invited me, congratulations!)*

Utterance 13.

Farah : *Makasi, aku terkejut kamu buatin aku sarapan!*
(Thanks, I'm surprised you made me breakfast!).

Commissive Speech Acts

The commissive speech acts are seen through the utterances below and can be identified through the use of promises, pledge, swearing, refusal, vow, and threats.

#). Promising

Utterance 14.

Bastian : *Aku janji gak bakalan pergi-pergi lagi, dan gak bakalan ngilang.*
(I promise that I promise... I won't leave you again)

Utterance 15.

Farah : *Hai..sekarang aku dan suamiku akan pergi bulan madu*
(Hi.. now my husband and I will go on a honeymoon).

Furthermore, the utterances that are conveyed through this short film portrays how a young married couple are just enjoying their life as newly-weds and on their planning of honeymoon, they decided to do a road-trip instead of going to a fancy honeymoon, they rather spend it by adventuring the rainforest, beach and going to destinations places, in the middle of their journey. Farah encounters conflicts in which she meets again with her former lover, whom he left her previous marriage. Then, this makes Farah angry and put out her angriness towards her husband, Bastian. Within the storyline, Bastian finds out that Farah former lover, Desta has been spending time with his wife while they are on their honeymoon. Because of the coincidence of Desta meeting with Farah, Farah decides to spend time with Desta and discovers that she is having fun with Farah such as fishing, and hunting picture. Knowing this, Bastian becomes jealous with the friendship of Farah and Desta. In the end, the beginning of the story is using flashback in which Farah and Bastian had a huge argument which is uttered through utterances that uses representatives and declaratives acts.

Conclusion

After the fifty result from the data that has been examined through the process of analysis, it can be concluded that the illocutionary speech acts and its classifications such as Declaratives, Representatives, Expressives, and last commissive are portrayed through the characters that plays in the Yakin Nikah Youtube Web Series Short film speech acts are mostly appears because the speaker wants the hearer to respond on what the speaker has asked and do accordingly in which the speakers demanded the hearer to answer the truth through declaratives, and representing the statements through representatives by claiming, concluding and many more, both the speakers and hearer wants to express their psychological feelings through pain, apology, thanking, congratulating in order to get the opposite communicator to understand and aware of the state of a person. Moreover, the commissive is stated by both of the speaker and

hearer in order to have actions later on in the upcoming happenings in which the speaker expects future actions from the hearer.

From the utterances that are delivered through the Yakin Nikah Youtube Web Series, readers are able to learn that it is important to be aware of the way people communicate in order to maintain a good relationship among the speaker and the hearer to avoid miscommunications or misunderstanding that will lead to arguments, feud, and wars through choosing or using the suitable types of speech acts and to be careful in uttering sentences to avoid hurting or offending the hearer's feeling. Thus, by choosing and considering what the intended meaning are, it is important for readers to pay attention on the context of the situation, the culture, age differences, and prior knowledge of what is being said within the conversation.

It is hoped that, since the writer only analyses the illocutionary speech acts and only shows the small number of Declaratives, Representatives, Expressives, Commissives and none shows Declaratives Speech acts. The writer suggests that, other researchers may need to explore, investigate analyse or examined the other two types of speech acts such as the locutionary speech acts and perlocutionary speech acts in the Yakin Nikah Youtube Web Series Short Film, in order to find the locutionary act or literal meaning and to investigates how the utterances convey or shows an effect or what kind of influence from a the speaker towards the hearer within the characters namely perlocutionary act of the short film and whether the hearer feels a certain way from the speaker in order to give a wider sense of information and knowledge that will contribute to the understanding of the readers. Thus, the writer hopes that further researcher needs to do several considerations in which they will need to conduct and concentrates the research of the forms of how the utterances are conveyed for example are the categorizations on how the formation of the speech acts are structured in the form of declaratives sentences, imperative sentences, or in the form of interrogatives sentences. Therefore, it is essential that speech acts are studied in order to anticipate future conflicts among the speakers and the hearer.

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