An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts Performed By Gala In Tuo Nifaro, A Movie by Brams Zega

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Abstract

This research deals with the types of Illocutionary Acts in Conversation As Found in *Tuo Nifaro* Movie by Brams Zega. The objectives of this study are to find out kinds of illocutionary act performed by Gala as the main character in *Tuo Nifaro* movie. The Descriptive qualitative was used in the analysis of theIllocutionary Acts. The data of this thesis is derived from identify and classify the types of Illocutionary acts in *Tuo Nifaro* movie's transcription that performed by Gala. The data showed that there were 59 Illocutionary Acts that appeared in Gala's utterances. The data analysis indicated that Gala as the main character in *Tuo Nifaro* movie applied five Illocutionary Acts based on Searle: Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives, and Declaratives. The dominant type of Illocutionary Acts is Directives, because the amount reaches is 34 i.e 57.62%. Meanwhile Assertives is 8 i.e 13.55%, Commissives is 3 i.e 5.10%, Expressives is 9 with 15.25% and Declaratives is 5 i.e 8,47%. The writer would like to give suggestions to the movie's script writer who should be add knowledge about Illocutionary acts in the making of movie script to get a language that captivates the audience and to the other researchers who interested in conducting the research about pragmatics especially in illocutionary acts, this research can be used as the references in conducting the research about illocutionary acts.

Keywords: Illocutionary Acts, *Tuo Nifaro* movie

1. Introduction

In this study, researchers focus on illocutionary act because the function of the meaning which is found in the utterance. In other word, the speaker has certain purposes by uttering an utterance. Various forms of illocutionary acts can be found in literary works in the form of fiction which results in the form of a movie. The function or meaning which is found in the utterance is called illocutionary act. For utterance, "I promise to meet you at 9am", the utterance is not only a statement, but also binds the speaker to what s/he has just said. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising. According to Searlein Rahayu, FN et al. (2018: 177) there are five types of illocutionary acts they are, Assertives (commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition), Directives (consists in the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something), Commissives (to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action), Expressives (that express a psychological attitude or state in the speaker), Declaratives (that effect immediate change in some current state of affairs).

The writer choose *Tuo Nifaro* movie as the source of data in this study because this movie is the newest movie by Brams. This movie tells about four young man who lived their lives in the wrong way and finally reaped the consequences.

The objectives of this study are 1) to find out types of illocutionary act performed by Gala as the main character in *Tuo Nifaro* movie, 2) to find out the dominant type of

Illocutionary Act in Gala's utterances of Tuo Nifaro movie.

2. Research Methodology

Qualitative approach involved description and analysis rather than, for example, counting features (Wray and Bloomer, 2006: 97). In other words, qualitative approach is usually used to describe or analyse the data in research. The writer used qualitative approach since it is intended to analyse and find out the kinds, meaning, and context of illocutionary acts used by Gala in *Tuo Nifaro* movie. The data in this study are utterances produced by main character (Gala) in *Tuo Nifaro* movie containing the illocutionary act. The data source in this study is a the *Tuo Nifaro* Movie by Brams Zega which is an hour thirty minutes forty seconds which are in disk 1 and disk 2. The data collection method in this study is library research. This technique is considered relevant because of the form of data in this study in the form of written text or the form of documents (Bogdan, 1982: 169). Data will be collected by doing listening, transcribing and note-taking techniques. Through this technique, all information about Reynhard Sinaga in the news is listen dan trancript carefully to find the data. Following are the steps to the collecting of the data:

(1) Watching *Tuo Nifaro* movie. (2) Transcribing the data. (3) Underlining Gala's utterances from dialogues. Data analysis was carried out by using qualitative analysis, following are the steps to the analysis, they are: 1) Classifying the data related to illocutionary acts such as Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives, Declaratives.

2) Drawing the conclusion.

3. Data Analysis
1) Assertives

Assertives are those kinds of illocutionary act that commit the speaker to truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth-value such as stating, suggesting, complaining, claiming, informing, and describing. This can be proven from the several quotes below:

"*Hana? Hadia zalagu ba ga'a? ya'odo sawena mangawuli moroi siefo*"

(why? What did I do wrong? **I just returned home**)

From the quote above the Context is Gala just returned home with a cool style at the port and made some bad guy who claimed they are the ruler of the port angry. The Explanation is Gala asked the bad guy why he was stopped and explained that he had just returned home and did not have any mistakes. Gala used illocutionary act of assertive, **informing** by saying "I just returned home" to the bad guy.

"*Yami da'a ba bro. falukha atua ita. Hahaha ..*" (**yes, bro. long time no see**. Hahaha...)

From the quote above, the Context is Gala met his bestfriends, Nobaki and Geto. Nobaki and Geto said that they haven't seen him for a long time. The Explanation is Gala agreed with Nobaki and Geto's words that they had not seen each other and repeated their words.Gala as the speaker used illocutionary act of assertive, **stating** by saying "long time no see" to replied his friend..   **2) Directives**

Directives are those kinds of illocutionary act that represent attempts by the speaker to get addressee to do something such as ordering, requesting, commanding, advising, enjoining and recommending This can be proven from the several quotes below: "*Boi mibusi dodomi, ma kefe? Yae! Yae khou,Nobaki, ba yae goi khou,Geto. Ayo, pesan minuman kita Tuo Nifaro, alioko!*" (don't worry. Money? **This is it! This is for you,**

Nobaki and this is for you, Geto. Let's order our drinks, Tuo Nifaro, hurry!)

From the quote above, the Context is Gala and friends just met. Geto and Nobaki asked about what souvenirs that Gala brought from the city. The Explanation is Gala said to his friends not to worry about souvenirs and then gave them some money as souvenirs and commanded them to order Tuo Nifaro immediately. So, Gala used illocutionary act of directive, **commanding** by saying "..Let's order our drinks, Tuo Nifaro, hurry!"

"*Lau, mifahato ami bada'a*" (ok, **come closer**)

From the quote above, the Context is Gala whispered a secret how to make much money easily to Geto and Nobaki. The Explanation is Gala agreed Geto's request to tell them about the secret how to make a lot of money easily and commanded Geto and Nobaki to come closer so they could hear his whisper. So, Gala used illocutionary act of directive, **commanding** by saying "come closer".

3) Commissives

Commissives are express the speaker's intention to do something such as promising, vowing, and offering. In the case of a commissives, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker him- or herself. This can be proven from the several quotes below:

"*He nakhi, sabata ua, wa omasio o'ambo tolo ba hubungi nomor da'a*" (wait a minute,bro. **if you need help, you can contact this number**)

From the quote above shows that the Context is Gala and Tolo just met for the first time. The Explanation is Gala as the speaker used illocutionary act of commissive **offering** because Gala offered to help Tolo whenever Tolo needed it by saying "if you need help, you can contact this number"

"*He Simano woi, mahemolu sihulo wongi ba moi ita ba puncak*" (how about this, **we meet at the peak tomorrow morning**)

From the quote above shows that the Context is Gala and friends spent all their money from stolen stuff at discotheque and were deciding to spend it more in gamble at the peak tomorrow morning. The Explanation is Gala as the speaker made an offer to meet at the peak tomorrow morning. Gala as the speaker used illocutionary act of commissive **offering** by saying "how about this? we meet at the peak tomorrow morning"

4) Expressives

This type of illocutionary act, in performing the act of an expressive, the speaker makes known he or she feels, thus rendering the world to fit the world of feeling. This can be proven from the several quotes below:

"*Hadia khou zekola'i ba Tolo? Ya'o mano lo sitoma SD ba moharazaki sa'ato*" (what is school for,Tolo? **I even didn't finish my elementary school but succeeded**)

From the quote above that the Context is Geto made an offer to play gamble tomorrow morning but Tolo have a test at school. The Explanation is Gala asked Tolo what is school for while without it, Gala succeeded. so,Gala as the speaker used expressive **complaining** act that can be interpreted as an evaluation of what he said by saying "I even didn't finish my elementary school but succeeded"

"*No I'ila nasa wamaokho ande ta tago moto!*" (**I told him clearly that we will steal a motorcycle but he still late**?)

From the quote above that the Context is Gala and friends had promised to meet at the peak to go stealing but Nobaki had not yet come. The Explanation is Gala complained why Nobaki is coming late while they had promised to meet at the peak to steal a

motorcycle. So, Gala used illocutionary act of assertives, **complaining** by saying "I told him clearly that we will steal a motorcycle but he still late?"

5) Determination - Indetermination

In performing this type of illocutionary act, the speaker brings about the changes in the world; that is he or she effects a correspondence between the propositional content and the world. This can be proven from the several quotes below:

> "*Boi angeraigo sibai dao, Tolo. Oya mamo masa lala. **Yaaga ande ba tali fusou**, balo. Tola lo matolo ndaugo*" (don't worry about it, Tolo. There are still
>
> many ways out. **We are your brother** and will help you.)

From the quote above that the Context is Tolo were angry to his mom because his mom can't buy him a motorcycle like Gala's motorcycle. The Explanation is Gala declared that he, Geto, and Nobaki were Tolo's brothers, although they were not bloodrelated. So, Gala usedillocutionary act of declarative, **declaring** by saying "we are your brother"

> "*Yaiawo, faosibai khou niha mbanua goi*" (**it's suitable for you to be a villager**)

From the quote above shows that the Context is Gala and Geto were arguing about how to pronounce "zaman now". The Explanation is in that statement, Gala said that Geto is a villager because he could not pronounce "zaman now" well. So, the speaker changed the condition in reality to ending addressees to be a villager who actually a city person. The speaker used the illocutionary act of declarative, **naming** by saying "it's suitable for you to be a villager".

4) Conclusions

Based on the research and discussion in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that: 1) There are five types of illocutionary acts used by Gala as the main character found in *Tuo Nifaro* movie script. They were assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. 2) The dominant type of Illocutionary Acts is Directives, because the amount reaches is 34 with 57.62%and Gala was the head of a gang who mostly commanded his team as befits a head of the team in general. Meanwhile Assertives is 8 with 13.55%, Commissives is 3 with 5.10%, Expressives is 9 with 15.25% and Declaratives is 5 with 8,47%.

 The writer suggests to the learners that by studying pragmatics especially illocutionary act, it may help the learners to reduce misunderstanding of the intention that may appear in the process of teaching and learning process or when the learners have communication with others outclass. The writer hopes that the movie's script writer should be add knowledge about Illocutionary acts in the making of movie script to get a language that captivates the audience. To the next researchers who interested in conducting the research about pragmatics especially in illocutionary acts, this research can be used as the references in conducting the research about illocutionary acts.

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