TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS ON INTER-CHARACTER DIALOGUE IN *TILIK* SHORT FILMS

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Info artikel	Abstrak
	Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan jenis dan fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi dalam film pendek Tilik. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa tuturan yang bersumber dari film pendek Tilik unggahan channel youtube Ravacana Films. Tahap analisis data menggunakan teknik Pilah Unsur Penentu (PUP). Tahap penyajian hasil analisis data menggunakan metode informal. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, ditemukan 5 jenis tindak tutur, yaitu (1) tindak ilokusi asertif meliputi menyatakan, memberitahukan, menduga, menegaskan, menguatkan; (2) tindak ilokusi direktif meliputi meminta, memerintahkan, melarang, menasihati, menganjurkan, mendesak, menyarankan; (3) tindak ilokusi komisif meliputi menawarkan, memanjatkan doa; (4) tindak ilokusi ekspresif meliputi mengucapkan terima kasih, meminta maaf, menyalahkan; dan (5) tindak ilokusi deklaratif yaitu menamai. Fungsi tindak ilokusi ditemukan sebanyak 4, yaitu (1) fungsi kompetitif meliputi memerintahkan, meminta; (2) fungsi konvivial, yaitu menawarkan, mengucapkan terima kasih, mengucapkan selamat; (3) fungsi kolaboratif, yaitu menyatakan; (4) fungsi konfliktif, yaitu menegur dan mengomeli.
	Abstract
	This study aims to describe the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts in Tilik's short film. The data in this study are in the form of utterances from the short film Tilik, uploaded by the YouTube channel Ravacana Films. The data analysis stage used the Determining Element Sorting (PUP) technique. The stage of presenting the results of data analysis used informal methods. Based on the research results, there were 5 types of speech acts, namely (1) assertive illocutionary acts which included stating, informing, suspecting, affirming, affirming; (2) directive illocutionary acts include asking, ordering, prohibiting, advising, recommending, urging, suggesting; (3) acts of commissive illocution include offering, saying prayers; (4) expressive illocutionary acts include saying thanks, apologizing, blaming; and (5) declarative illocutionary act, namely giving names. There are 4 functions of illocutionary acts, namely (1) the competitive function includes ordering, asking; (2) convivial functions, namely offering, saying thank you, saying congratulations; (3) collaborative function, namely stating; (4) conflictive functions, namely reprimanding and scolding.

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INTRODUCTION

Based on the duration, films are divided into two types, namely long films and short films. Full-length films are films with a duration of more than 60 minutes, usually 90-100 minutes in length; Meanwhile, short films are films that are technically less than 50 minutes long. In the story that is packaged into a short film, there is a moral message conveyed by the filmmaker through the dialogues of the actors.

In the film, there is a communication interaction between the characters. Dialogue between characters is a form of language use. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010:14), "Language is used by speakers to communicate or interact in an utterance". Through language, humans can communicate with each other and exchange or convey information between humans.

The characters in the film convey the meaning and message through dialogue. Dialogue is information in the form of thoughts, intentions, and feelings either directly or indirectly. The dialogue of the film actors is a communication process that is quite interesting because it is closely related to the achievement of each character's character. The film actors will interact in the form of communication, so that dialogue is formed.

Speech acts have a specific purpose, purpose and function and have an influence or effect on the speech partner. According to Austin (in Tarigan, 2015: 34), speech acts or speech acts consist of: (a) locutionary acts are taking actions to state something, (b) illocutionary acts are doing an act of saying something, (c) perlocutionary acts are perform an action by stating something. This is in accordance with the opinion of Searle (in Rahardi, 2005: 35-36) which states that in practice there are three kinds of speech acts, namely: (a) locutionary acts are speech acts with words, phrases, and sentences according to the meaning contained by the words; those phrases and sentences; (b) illocutionary acts are acts of doing something with a certain purpose and function; and (c) perlocutionary acts are not having an effect on the speech partner.

Wijana (1996:18) says that illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that contain the intent and function or power of speech. In the scene of a short film entitled *Tilik,* the speech used contains illocutionary speech acts. JR Searle (in Tarigan 2015:42-43), classifies illocutionary acts based on various criteria, namely (1) Assertive, assertive speech acts involve the speaker in the truth of the expressed proposition; (2) Directive, namely to cause some effect through the actions of the listener; (3) Commissive, which involves the speaker in several future actions; (4) Expressive, expressive speech acts have a function to express, reveal or inform the speaker's psychological attitude towards a statement of circumstances predicted by the illocutionary; and (5) Declarative, namely illocutionary which if the performance is successful it will cause a good correspondence between the propositional content and reality.

From this statement, a good speech is speech that has context in it. One of the commonly used utterances is the illocutionary speech act. Rohmadi (2004:31), states that illocutionary acts are speech acts that function to state or inform something and are used to do something. Illocutionary acts are very difficult to identify because they must first consider who the speaker and the interlocutor are.

Tarigan (2015: 40), argues that illocutionary acts have various functions in the practice of everyday life. Based on how it relates to social goals in determining and maintaining and maintaining respect and respect, the illocutionary functions can be classified into four types, namely: (a) competitive, (b) convival, (c) collaborative, and (d) conflictive. A seasoned expert in

pragmatics, JR Searle (1979) (in Tarigan 2015:42), has classified illocutionary acts based on various criteria, namely: (a) assertive, (b) directive, (c) commissive, (d) expressive, (e) declarative. Leech (1993: 161-162) states that illocutionary functions can be classified into four types, namely: (a) competitive, i.e. illocutionary goals compete with social goals; (b) convivial, i.e. the illocutionary goal coincides with or coincides with the social goal; (c) Collaborative, namely the illocutionary goal does not ignore or is indifferent to social goals; and (d) conflictive, ie the illocutionary goals collide or conflict with social goals.

One of the short films that is interesting to study the dialogue between characters, especially those related to illocutionary speech acts, is a short film entitled *Tilik* by Ravacana Film. *Tilik* film is packed with a duration of 32 minutes 34 seconds. The theme of *Tilik's* film is very interesting and intriguing, and is in accordance with people's daily lives. Based on data from Ravacana Films' youtube channel as of September 15, 2020, 23,276,553 views and 848 thousand likes. The story of the film Tilik managed to make the audience furious with the character of one of the actors in this film.

Tilik film won the 2018 Maya Cup Selected Short Film category. This film also became the 2018 Jogja-Netpac Asian Film Festival (JAFF) Official Selection and 2019 World Cinema Amsterdam Official Selection. In 2020 Tilik was released on 17 August through the Youtube channel. Ravacana Films official. They deliberately released it on the anniversary of Indonesia's independence because they wanted to take advantage of the momentum.

The film, produced by Ravacana Films in collaboration with the Yogyakarta Special Region of Culture, has the theme of solidarity and the social life of mothers. The story in this film begins when Yu Ning, a mother who is wise and wise, gets news from her relative, Dian. Then Yu Ning took the initiative to visit the village head in a hospital in the city area and inform other women through the whatsapp group. On the way, they encountered several obstacles, the first being Yu Nah, one of the passengers who was drunk on a car, when Bu Tejo suddenly wanted to urinate so the gutter stopped at the prayer room, when the truck suddenly broke down and the women had to push the truck, until Police ticketed. The part that caught the audience's attention the most was the character of Bu Tejo, who has the character of someone who likes to talk about other people, is honest with his neighbors, and likes to show off. The conflict in this film is adapted to people's everyday phenomena, namely talking about other people's lives, making accusations or feelings.

In the dialogue between characters in the short film *Tilik,* various types of illocutionary speech acts are found. The dialogue in *Tilik's* film is a very varied illocutionary speech act. Therefore, it is interesting to do research on the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts in dialogue between characters in the short film *Tilik.*

Research on illocutionary speech acts in the short film *Tilik* has been carried out, namely by Idawati (2020) entitled "Ilocutionary Speech Actions in the Short Film *Tilik* (2018)". However, this study examines the illocutionary speech acts in the short film Tilik in terms of form and type, while what is studied in this study is in terms of type and function.

METHOD

The method used in this article is a qualitative descriptive method. The data source in this research is the Ravacana Films youtube channel. The data in this study are illocutionary speech acts spoken by the characters in the short film *Tilik.* The method used in this study is the equivalent method. The pragmatic equivalent method is a method used to examine or determine the identity of a particular lingual unit by using a determinant that is outside the language (Sudaryanto, 1993:13). The method used in data analysis, namely the matching method

with the basic technique of Sorting Determinants of Elements (PUP). The method of presenting the results of data analysis in this study uses an informal method, which describes all the results of solving the problem formulation in detail and descriptively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion in this study is the types and functions of illocutionary acts contained in the dialogue between characters in the short film *Tilik.* From the results of the research conducted, the illocutionary speech acts in the short film *Tilik* are as follows.

Types of Illocutionary Acts in Tilik's Short Film

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, data is obtained that the types of illocutionary speech acts performed by the characters in *Tilik's* short film consist of assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative illocutionary speech acts. The analysis of the five types of illocutionary speech acts contained in the dialogue between characters in the short film Tilik will be described as follows.

Assertive Illocutionary Act

Assertive illocutionary in speech acts can include the form of stating, informing, guessing, confirming, and reinforcing. In the following, data analysis is presented in the form of utterances containing assertive illocutionary acts.

Assertive Illocutionary State

Examples of the use of assertive illocutionary states are as in the following data.

Data 1 (1:55 – 2:00)

Context:

Yu Sam is talking about Dian's work. Then Yu Ning assumed that Dian worked as a tour guide.

Speech:

Yu Sam   : "Pantesan, Dian ki yo bocahe ki yo pancen semanak tur grapyak Bu."
pantesan, ḍian ki bocahe ki pancen səmana? tur grapyak bu]

'Pantesan saja. Dian kan memang anaknya supel dan ramah, Bu.'

The data above shows the speech delivered by Yu Sam. Through the speech *Dian ki yo bocahe ki yo pancen semanak tur grapyak Bu*, the speaker performs an assertive illocutionary act stating that Dian's character is sociable and friendly, so she is liked by many people.

Assertive Illocutionary Telling

An example of the use of the assertive illocutionary informing the following data.

Data 2 (24:27 – 24:32

Context:

The speech was uttered by women. The conversation took place in the afternoon and was located in the hospital parking lot.

Speech:

Ibu-ibu   : "Ayo-ayo wes tekan ayo."
          [ayo-ayo wes təkan ayo]
'Ayo, ayo… sudah sampai, Jeng.'

The data above shows the utterances made by the mothers. The utterances were uttered loudly by the mothers who had the intention of informing other mothers that the truck had arrived at the hospital, through this speech the mothers had performed a form of assertive illocutionary act of informing which had the intention of informing that all truck passengers must be ready to go down.

Assertive Illocutionary Guessing

An example of using the assertive illocutionary guess is the following data.

Data 3 (16:30 – 16:36)

Context:

Mrs. Tejo uttered an utterance to Yu Sam who thought that Dian was wearing implants.

Speech:

Mrs. Tejo :"Eh Yu Sam. Kiro-kiro menurutmu ki, si Dian ki nganggo susuk, ora?"
'Eh Yu Sam. Kira-kira menurutmu si Dian itu pakai susuk, tidak?'

The statement in the data above contains allegations from Mrs. Tejo. In this utterance, the speaker intends to perform a form of assertive illocutionary act, assuming that Dian wears the implant because it is liked by

men, this assumption is indicated by the *Kiro-kiro* utterance.

Assertive Illocutionary Affirming

An example of the use of assertive illocutionary affirming is in the following data.

Data 4 (2:40 – 2:49)
Context:

The conversation took place between the characters, namely the truck driver (Gotrek) and Mbak Yati (the truck driver's wife). Mbak Yati was asking her husband because of the nervous look on his husband's face.

Speech:
> *Mbak Yati   : (1) "Tenane rapopo?"*
>   *'Beneran?'*
> *Gotrek   : (2) "Hooh rapopo"*
> *'Iya'*

The data above shows the conversation that took place between Mbak Yati and her husband (the truck driver). In code (1), the speaker intends to emphasize that she finds her husband with an anxious face and asks if something has happened to her husband. Then in code (2), which is an assertion that nothing happened to the truck driver.

Assertive Illocutionary Reinforces

An example of using assertive illocutionary reinforces the following data.

Data 5 (11:21 – 11:23)
Context:

Mrs. Tejo said when he gave an envelope to the driver as a sign of gratitude and at the same time giving a dowry if Mrs. Tejo's husband nominates the village head.

Speech:
> *Mrs. Tejo : "Tenan iki ngge kowe tenan trek Ya Allah."*
> *[tənan iki ŋgo kowe tənan tre? Ya Allah]*
> *'Benar Trek, Ya Allah.'*

The data above contains an assertive illocutionary act confirming by Mrs.Tejo that the envelope given to the truck driver was additional money from Mrs. Tejo's husband. This reinforcement is evidenced by a *tenan* speech.

Directive Illocution

Directive illocution in speech acts can include the form of asking, ordering, forbidding, advising, advocating, urging, suggesting. In the following, data analysis is presented in the form of utterances containing directive illocutionary acts.

Directive Illocutionary Request

An example of using the illocutionary directive requesting the following data.

Data 6 (4:55 – 5:01)
Context:

Yu Ning spoke after Mrs. Tejo showed women photos of Dian on Facebook with men.

Speech:
> *Yu Ning   : "Ning kabeh kui rung karuan bener lo Bu Tejo, berita soko internet ki yo kudu dicek sek, ora mung waton di lek ae."*
>
> *'Tapi semuanya belum tentu benar lo, Bu Tejo. Berita dari internet itu harus dicek dulu, tidak hanya ditelan mentah-mentah.'*

The directive illocutionary act of requesting the above data was carried out by Yu Ning. Through her speech, Yu Ning asked mothers, especially Mrs. Tejo, not to immediately receive news from the internet without evidence, to check and sort out news from the internet first.

Illocutionary Directive Ordered

The use of the illocutionary directive ordered as in the following data.

Data 7 (9:10 – 9:11)
Context:

The narration takes place in a mosque. The truck stopped at the prayer room because there were several women who wanted to urinate and perform worship.

Speech:
> Yu Ning   : "Gek ndang to Trek."
>   'Cepat Trek.'

The data above shows what Yu Ning said to the driver when he arrived at the prayer room. Through this story, Yu Ning ordered the driver to immediately open the tailgate of the back of the truck, because the mothers were in a hurry to go to the toilet in the prayer room.

Illocutionary Directive Forbid

An example of using the illocutionary directive forbid is as in the following data.

Data 8 (11:11 – 11:13)
Context:

The conversation took place in the courtyard of the prayer room and beside the truck. The conversation involved the driver and Mrs. Tejo. The film shows a scene where a truck driver wants to return the envelope to Mrs. Tejo, who is suspected of being a dowry from Mrs. Tejo's husband.

Speech:
Gotrek   : (1) "Hooh Bu balek e yo?"
'Iya, balikin saja, ya?'
Mrs. Tejo : (2) "Ora-ora"
　　　　[ora-ora]
'Tidak'

The data above shows the conversation between the truck driver and Mrs. Tejo. Mrs. Tejo gave an envelope to the driver as a form of dowry from Mr. Tejo who would nominate for Lurah. Therefore, the truck driver refused the envelope. Then in the speech code (2), Bu Tejo forbade the truck driver to return it.

Illusionary Directive Advise

The use of the illocutionary directive to advise as in the following data.

Data 9 (4:54 – 5:01)
Context:

Yu Ning's speech was uttered. Seen on the back of the truck Mrs. Tejo and other mothers are looking at photos of Dian on the internet.

Speech:
Yu Ning : "Ning kabeh kui rung karuan bener lo Bu Tejo. Berita soko internet ki yo kudu dicek sek, ora mung waton di lek ae."

'Tapi semuanya belum tentu bener lo, Bu Tejo. Berita dari internet itu harus dicek dulu, nggak Cuma ditelan mentah-mentah.'

The data above contains a directive illocutionary act of advising. Yu Ning tried to advise Mrs. Tejo that every news on the internet has not been proven to be true, but news from the internet must be sorted first.

Illocutionary Directive Advise

An examples of the use of the illocutionary directive suggest as in the following data.

Data 10 (4:43 – 4:54)

Context:

Mrs. Tejo is talking about Dian, but Yu Ning doesn't like it when Mrs. Tejo talks about Dian or other people who don't know the truth

Speech:
Mrs. Tejo : "Mulakno Yu ning, sregep o moco berita soko internet, iyo ra? Dadine ki lak dijak ngomong nyambung ngono lo, hooh to?"

'Makanya Yu Ning, rajin-rajin membaca berita di internet, dong. Iya, tidak? Biar kalau diajak ngomong itu nyambung gitu, lho.'

The above statement was conveyed by Bu Tejo which contained a suggestion to Yu Ning to often read news from the internet so that she could find out the news around her through the internet.

Urgent Directive Ilocution

An examples of the use of urgent directive illocution are as in the following data.

Data 11 (11:13 - 11:20)
Speech:
Mrs. Tejo : "He ora Ya Allah tenan. Bojoku ki jenise wong e langsung tumandang ra kakean omong. Wes to iki ki ikhlas Lillahitaala"

'Eh, tidak usah Ya Allah beneran. Suami saya kan tipe orang yang langsung kerja, tidak banyak bicara. Ambil saja, ini ikhlas. Lillahita'ala ini buat kamu.'

The data above shows Mrs. Tejo's words thrown at the truck driver. The statement was delivered by Mrs. Tejo and had the intention of urging the truck driver to accept the envelope.

Illocutionary Directive Suggest

An examples of using the illocutionary directive suggest as in the following data.

Data 12 (12:05 – 12:07)
Context:

The driver gave a speech and delivered a statement regarding the next Lurah candidate in front of the women.

Speech:
Gotrek   : "Lak seng dadi lurah Dian ae piye"

'Yang jadi Lurah Dian saja,

bagaimana?'

The data above shows the truck driver's speech. In the speech, the driver intends to perform a directive illocutionary act suggesting that Dian will be the next Lurah.

The Ilocution of the Commission

The Ilocution of the commission in the act of speech in the short film *Tilik* includes the form of offering and praying. The following is an analysis of data in the form of speeches that contain the actions of the commission's illocution.

Commission Ilocution Offers

Examples of the use of commission ilocution offer are as in the following data.

Data 13 (7:53 - 7:56)
Context:

Yu Ning said while giving a rubber band to Mrs. Tejo to be attached to her toes so as not to urinate.
Speech:

Yu Ning : "Nyoh nyoh ki nyoh jempole dikareti disek nyoh, ben ra sido kebelet nguyuh"

'Nih, jempolnya dikaretin dulu. Biar tidak jadi kebelet kencing.'

The data shows the statement made by Yu Ning who gave the rubber band to Mrs. Tejo, through the statement Yu Ning has committed the act of illocution the commission offered.

Commission Ilocution Praying

The use of commission ilocution praying as in the following data.

Data 14 (26:10 - 26:15)
Context:

The speech was made in the afternoon, in the parking lot of the hospital. The speech was made by Yu Ning to Fikri, Mrs. Lurah's son.
Speech:

Yu Ning : "Mas fikri, pokok e ibuk e dijagani yo, ojo ditinggal-tinggal. Wes pokok e mugo-mugo gek ndang mari."

'Mas Fikri, pokoknya Ibu ditunggu ya, jangan ditinggal-tinggal. Semoga Ibu lekas sembuh.'

The data above shows the speech uttered by Yu Ning. Through the words of

mugo-mugo gek ndang mari, Yu Ning has performed a commission iocutionary act of praying for Mrs. Lurah's recovery.

Expressive Illocutionary

Expressive illocutionary speech acts can include the form of thanking, apologizing, and blaming. In the following, data analysis is presented in the form of utterances containing expressive illocutionary acts.

The Expressive Illocutionary Thank You

Example of the use of the expressive illocutionary thank you is shown in the following data.

Data 15 (26:27 – 26:28)
Context:

The utterance was uttered by Fikri. The group of women could not visit the Lurah inside, because the Lurah was still in the ICU, the group of women had to go straight home. When Yu Ning said goodbye, Yu Ning gave an envelope containing money to Fikri as a condolence from the mothers.
Speech:

Fikri: "Enggeh maturnuwun Bu niki nggeh."

'Iya, terima kasih, Bu.'

The data above is a speech made by Fikri. Fikri spoke *Maturnuwun.* This utterance is an expressive illocutionary act of expressing gratitude for the prayers and contributions of mothers for Mrs. Lurah through her son, Fikri.

Expressive Illocutionary Apologizing

The use of expressive illocutionary apologies as in the following data.

Data 16 (25:35 – 25:43)
Context:

The utterance was uttered by Fikri. The conversation took place in the afternoon, in the hospital parking lot. Fikri approached the group of mothers and conveyed the news about his mother's condition, who was in the ICU and could not be visited.
Speech:

Fikri : "Ngapunten ibuk-ibuk, sejatosipun ibu kulo meniko dereng saget dipun tuweni e bu. Enggeh, ibu kulo teng ICU."

'Mohon maaf Ibu-ibu, sebenarnya Ibu saya belum bisa dijenguk. Ibu masih di ICU.'

The data above shows the utterances uttered by Fikri who has performed expressive illocutionary acts as evidenced in the speech of *Ngapunten Ibuk-ibuk.* The utterance is an expressive illocutionary act of apologizing.

Expressive Illocutionary Blaming

Another example of the use of the expressive illocutionary blame is on the following data.

Data 17 (25:20 – 25:23)

Context:

The speech takes place in the afternoon. The group arrived at the hospital and the women got out of the truck, and were greeted by Dian.

Speech:

Yu Ning : "Walah we ki kok ra ngabari aku to Yan Yan?"

Kamu kok tidak mengabari saya sih, Yan?'

The conversation above begins with Yu Ning's blaming speech. Through her speech, Yu Ning meant to blame Dian for not telling her that Bu Lurah was still in the ICU and couldn't be visited.

Declarative Illocutionary

Declarative illocutionary speech acts in the short film *Tilik* are naming. In the following, data analysis is presented in the form of utterances containing declarative illocutionary acts.

Declarative Illocutionary Naming

The use of naming declarative illocutions is as in the following data.

Data 18 (15:39 – 15:50)

Context:

The utterance was uttered by Mrs. Tejo. Mrs. Tejo and other mothers were arguing about Dian.

Speech:

Mrs. Tejo : "Jogo-jogo yen Dian kui sakjane wong wedok ra genah. Godan-godani bojone awak dewe. Iyo to?"

'Jaga-jaga kalau Dian itu sebenarnya memang perempuan nakal. Tukang menggoda suami kita.'

The data above shows Mrs. Tejo's speech which shows a declarative illocutionary act naming that Dian is a woman who is not true.

Dian is a naughty woman, teasing the husbands of the residents.

Illocutionary Acts Functions in *Tilik* Short Films

Viewed Illocutionary functions are classified into four types, namely (1) competitive, (2) convivial, (3) collaborative, (4) conflictive. The following is an analysis of the four functions of illocutionary speech acts contained in the short film *Tilik.*

Competitive Function

Competitive function, i.e. illocutionary goals compete with social goals. The competitive functions in the short film *Tilik* include ordering and asking. The following is an analysis of the data in the form of utterances containing illocutionary acts of competitive function.

Ordered Competitive Function

Use the ordered competitive function as in the following data.

Data 19 (9:02 – 9:16)

Context:

The utterance takes place at the time of the afternoon, located in the Musholla. The conversation involved Yu Ning to the driver who was about to open the tailgate door. The truck stopped at the prayer room because there were several women who wanted to urinate and perform worship.

Speech:

Yu Ning : "Gek ndang to Trek."

'Cepat Trek.'

The above data Yu Ning expressed her intentions to the truck driver by ordering the truck driver to immediately open the tailgate door. The utterance is an illocutionary act that functions to command.

Competitive Function Request

An example of using the competitive request function as in the following data.

Data 20 (4:54 – 5:01)

Context:

Yu Ning spoke after Mrs. Tejo showed women photos of Dian on Facebook with men.

Speech:

Yu Ning : "Ning kabeh kui rung karuan bener lo Bu Tejo. Berita soko internet ki yo

kudu dicek sek, ora mung waton di lek ae."

'Tapi semuanya belum tentu benar lo, Bu Tejo. Berita dari internet itu harus dicek dulu, tidak hanya ditelan mentah-mentah.

The data above is an utterance by Yu Ning to express the intention of her speech to Bu Tejo and other women that news from the internet must be searched for the truth and proven that the news is true.

Convivial

Functions Convivial functions contained in the *Tilik* short film include offering, thanking, and congratulating. In the following, data analysis is presented in the form of utterances containing illocutionary acts of convivial functions.

Convivial Functions Offer

An example of using the convivial functions offered in the following data.

Data 21 (7:53 – 7:56)

Context:

Yu Ning gave a rubber band to Mrs. Tejo to tie it to her toes to prevent her from urinating.

Speech:

Yu Ning : "Nyoh nyoh ki nyoh jempole dikareti disek nyoh, ben ra sido kebelet nguyuh"

'Nih, jempolnya dikaretin dulu. Biar tidak jadi kebelet kencing.'

The data shows the speech by Yu Ning. The utterance has the intention of offering a rubber band to Mrs. Tejo so that she can help resist the urge to urinate. Based on this statement, it can be categorized as a form of convivial illocutionary speech act offering.

Convivial Functions of Saying Thank You

The use of convivials of saying thank you is shown in the following data.

Data 22 (26:27 – 26:28)

Context:

The utterance was uttered by Fikri. The incident took place in the afternoon in the hospital truck parking lot. When Yu Ning said goodbye, Yu Ning gave an envelope containing money to Fikri as a condolence from the mothers.

Speech:

Fikri: "Enggeh maturnuwun Bu niki

nggeh."

'Iya, terima kasih, Bu.'

The data above shows the utterances uttered by Fikri which expresses his intentions to mothers. Fikri thanked the mothers for the dowry for his mother.

Convivial Function Congratulations

Use the convivial function to say congratulations as shown in the following data.

Data 23 (26:34 – 26:40)

Context:

The utterance was uttered by Fikri. when he said goodbye to the group of mothers to go to the hospital again, because his mother was still in the ICU and there was no one to look after her.

Speech:

Fikri :"Nderek aken nggeh bu maturnuwun, ngapunten niki."

'Selamat jalan ya, Bu. Terima kasih, mohon maaf.'

The data above Fikri expresses his intentions to mothers by giving the statement *Nderek aken* which means goodbye in Indonesian. Fikri said goodbye to mothers who were about to travel back home.

Collaborative Function

Collaborative function found in the short film *Tilik* is the function of stating. In the following, data analysis is presented in the form of utterances containing illocutionary acts of collaborative function.

Collaborative Function Declare

The use of the collaborative function is expressed as in the following data.

Data 24 (1:55 – 2:00)

Context:

Yu Sam is talking about Dian's job which is unknown and makes the residents nervous. Then Yu Ning assumed that Dian worked as a tour guide.

Speech:

Yu Sam : "Pantesan, Dian ki yo bocahe ki yo pancen semanak tur grapyak Bu."

'Pantesan saja. Dian kan memang anaknya supel dan ramah, Bu.'

The data above shows the speech

delivered by Yu Sam. Through this speech, the speaker expresses the meaning of his speech to Mrs. Tejo by stating that Dian is indeed an outgoing and friendly child.

Conflictive Functions

The conflictive functions contained in the short film *Tilik* include reprimanding and nagging. In the following, data analysis is presented in the form of utterances containing illocutionary acts of conflictive functions.

Conflictive Reprimand Function

The use of the conflictive reprimand function is as shown in the following data.

Data 25 (15:20 – 15:31)

Context:

Yu Sam made an utterance, who was reminding Mrs. Tejo for talking about Dian without any real and clear evidence.

Speech:

Yu Sam : "Eh Bu Tejo. Fitnah kui yo, luwih kejam timbangane pembunuhan."

'Eh, Bu Tejo. Fitnah itu lebih kejam daripada pembunuhan.'

The data above shows that Yu Sam expressed the intention of his speech to Bu Tejo who intended to reprimand that the statements made about Dian were slander because they spoke without real evidence.

Nagging Conflictive Function

Examples of the use of the conflictive nagging function are as shown in the following data.

Data 26 (22:55 – 23:08)

Context:

The story takes place in the afternoon, on the way to the hospital. Mrs. Tejo said that when the truck she was driving was ticketed by the police for violating government regulations.

Speech:

Mrs. Tejo : "Ini tu keadaannya darurat. Tolong to Pak nuraninya lo dipakek to Pak, empatinya itu lo Pak Ya Allah."

'Ini keadaannya darurat, Pak. Tolong, Pak. Nuraninya itu lho, dipakai. Empatinya, Pak. Ya Allah.'

The data above is a statement by Mrs. Tejo to the police. Mrs. Tejo conveyed the speech in a high tone that expressed her intention to the police by complaining that the police must have empathy and use their conscience.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis that has been presented in the discussion section, it was found 5 types of illocutionary acts, (1) assertive illocutionary acts, namely stating, informing, suspecting, confirming, confirming; (2) directive illocutionary acts, namely asking, ordering, prohibiting, advising, advocating, urging, suggesting; (3) commissive illocutionary acts, namely offering, offering prayers; (4) expressive illocutionary acts, namely thanking, apologizing, blaming; (5) declarative illocutionary acts, namely naming.

The most frequently used illocutionary acts based on their function were found to be 21 data. Found as many as 4 functions, namely (1) illocutionary acts of competitive functions, namely ordering, asking; (2) illocutionary acts of convivial function, namely offering, thanking, congratulating; (3) illocutionary acts of collaborative function, namely stating; (4) illocutionary acts of conflictive functions, namely reprimanding and nagging.

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