The Mode of Speech Acts in the Film "*Tanah Surga Katanya*" by Danial Rifki

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Article Info	Abstract
	This study aims to find the form of the speech mode in the film "Tanah Surga Katanya" by Danial Rifki. This qualitative-descriptive study used a data collection technique that was free to engage in conversation. The source of the research data is the utterances in the film "Tanah Surga Katanya" by Danial Rifki. The data in this research is some utterances in the film "Tanah Surga Katanya" by Danial Rifki which is thought to contain pragmatics in the form and mode of speech. Methods of data analysis use the equivalent method. The presentation of the results of data analysis using informal data presentation. The results showed that the form of speech used in the film is direct and indirect, with a tendency to use direct forms. The modes found in direct speech are declarative, imperative, and interrogative. The speech modes used in the indirect form include declarative-imperative, interrogative-declarative, and interrogative-imperative. This research is important for the society so that it can be used as a trigger to be critical and creative in addressing the types of speech modes in everyday life.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool in society. Language in the process of communication and interaction is absolutely necessary for every human being and is always used by humans in all their activities. In this life, humans are never separated from communication between people. Communication is the process of exchanging information between individuals through symbols, signs, or general behavior (Chaer & Agustina, 2004). With communication, a person can connect the contents of the mind with the interlocutor and achieve a desired goal.

The use of direct and indirect language in communication aims to achieve the expected goals by using various ways of speaking. The variety of ways of speaking is part of speech acts. In addition, the use of various languages in speech acts, speakers do not always mean to get something, but also try to maintain a good relationship with their speech partners and make sure that interactions run well and smoothly. Speech acts as a form of communication events are not events that happen by themselves, but have a function, contain specific aims and objectives, and can have an influence or effect on the speech partner. Wijana (1996) classifies the types of speech acts into several types, namely literal direct speech acts, indirect literal speech acts, non-literal direct speech acts, and non-literal indirect speech acts.

Apart from daily life, the mode of speech can also be found in literary works such as films, theater, comics and others. Film is a literary work that describes real life. The conversations contained in the film are also conversations as they are generally used in everyday life.

Films can act as language communication. film is a form of communication between the maker and the audience. Through the images presented, the film expresses its meaning, conveys a message to the audience. Films have multi-functions, apart from being a form of entertainment, as well as being a communication medium to convey the author's message to the audience

either explicitly or implicitly. Kinneavy classifies films as a form of literary discourse other than short stories, lyrics, short narratives, limericks, folk songs, dramas, film performances and jokes (Parera, 2004). Film is a form of artificial situation whose appearance is inspired by the social life that developed at its time. Many films provide an overview of real-world reflections. This is what makes a film interesting to be studied more deeply. Film is a literary discourse and belongs to the expressive discourse group (Parera, 2004). Departing from the above events, the writer wants to know how the mode and how the dialogue functions in the film, where a story in the film is awakened through dialogues between the players. In this study, the authors used pragmatic studies as a science to examine the modes and functions used in dialogue in the form of speech related to context (situations and conditions).

The choice of the film "Tanah Surga Katanya" by Danial Rifki as the object of research by considering the film theme that is felt to occur frequently in everyday life and more precisely in border areas or areas that are difficult to reach, in this film there are character values that we can apply. In everyday life, this film is also very educational and evokes a sense of nationalism and the players in this film very much use the speech mode when telling stories. This film was chosen because it is unique when the players speak and no one has yet examined the mode of speech, this is why researchers are interested in examining the speech modes contained in "Tanah Surga Kinya" by Danial Rifki.

Th related research of this research has been conducted by several researchers, including Ariyanti & Zulaeha (2017), Irma (2017), Pratama (2017), Sameer (2017), Sarno & Rustono (2017), Setiawan & Qur'ani (2017)), Syah (2017), Tanduk (2018), Adzim et al (2019), Laila & Septia (2019), Supriyono et al (2020) and Yuniawan et al. (2020). Based on the literature review that has been carried out, it can be concluded that pragmatic research, forms and modes of speech have been carried out a lot. However, previous research has not focused on

researching the form and mode of speech in the film "The Land of Heaven, he said". Therefore, this research study focuses on the form and mode of speech in the film "Tanah Surga Katanya" by Danial Rifki.

METHOD

The approach in this study is divided into two, namely a therapeutic approach and a methodological approach. The theoretical approach in this study uses a pragmatic approach. The methodological approach used in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach.

The data source in this research is a story in the film "Tanah Surga Katanya" by Daniel Rifki. The data in this research are the utterances in the film " Tanah Surga Katanya" by Daniel Rifki which allegedly contains pragmatic power in the form and mode of speech.

The collecting of data in this study using the observation method, with basic techniques in the form of tapping techniques and advanced techniques consisting of listening techniques without proficient involvement, recording techniques, and note-taking techniques.

In this study, data validity was carried out by using triangulation techniques. Data triangulation was carried out by comparing the observed results with the recorded results and comparing with the actual situation in the field. Theory triangulation is done by comparing the results of the analysis with existing theories.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research found direct and indirect forms of speech in the film "Tanah Surga Katanya" by Danial Rifki. The direct speech occurs when there is a conformity between conventional speech mode and function. This research found 3 modes in the form of direct speech, namely the declarative, imperative, and interrogative modes. Indirect speech occurs when there is a mismatch between mode and function in speech. In this

study, it was found that there are three modes with indirect forms, namely declarative-imperative, interrogative-declarative, and interrogative-imperative. The following is an example of the speech.

The Direct Speech
Declarative Mode

Declarative mode is a mode that contains information that is used to provide information to the speech partner. This mode states the actions that will manifest through the use of one's will to influence the will of others. Examples of speech using the declarative mode are as follows.

1. At night the grandfather (Hasyim) was telling a story about the resistance of the Indonesian people against the invaders on the Kalimantan-Malaysia border and answering Salman's questions about the Kurk army.)

Salman : Oh…..the Kurka Troops are the British, Grandpa? Their face are scary, aren't they?
(Oh... pasukan kurka tu Inggris ke? Mukanya seram-seram ya kek?

Hasyim : Uh… .. Salman, Kurka troops are troops from Nepal or India whose face is black and their mustache is thick
(Eh…..Salman, pasukan kurka tu orang dari Nepal atau India yang mukenya tu hitam dan kumisnya tebal)
(data 3)

The utterance in (1) is Hasyim's speech telling Salman about the resistance of the Indonesian people against the invaders on the Kalimantan-Malaysia border. Salman asked Hashim how the Kurka troops were. Then in the declarative mode, Hashim gave information to Salman that the Kurka troops were people from Nepal or India whose faces were black and had thick mustaches. The declarative mode in the example fragment serves to provide information to the speech partners conventionally.

Imperative Mode

Imperative mode is a mode that contains an order or request that is used to give orders or requests, emphasize will, and state prohibitions. The following is an example of a speech fragment in the imperative mode.

2. (Salman and Salina just came home and were welcomed by Haris (Salman and Salina's father)

Haris : Salina, Salman, just a minute! (take a plastic bag filled with toys).
What are you carrying? Eeeh it's not bad, if you move later, I'll buy you something more than this. You Salina, later daddy will buy you a big doll.
(Salina, Salman, sebentar ya! (mengambil kantong plastik berisi mainan).
Ni ape yang ayah bawa? Eeeh ini belum seberapa ya, kalau nanti kalian ikut pindah, ayah belikan yang lebih dari ini. Kau Salina, nanti ayah akan belikan boneka yang besar.)

Salina : Whoa. . . .
(Waahh). . . .
(data 66)

In the example of the utterance (2), Haris, who had just come from Malaysia, brought something for Salman and Salina. He said "Salina, Salman. wait a minute", the intention of the speech was to ask Salina and Salman to wait for Haris to pick up a plastic bag filled with toys. This fragment of the speech uses the imperative mode, this is evidenced by the function of imperative speech used by Haris to ask Salman and Salina to wait.

Interrogative Mode

The interrogative mode is a mode that contains questions that are used to ask something to the illocutors. This mode expresses actions that the speaker does not yet know and hopes that the speech partner will provide answers or information regarding the matter in question.

3. (In class Mrs. Astuti (Teacher) is explaining social studies about the island nation of Indonesia through a map pasted on the blackboard. Then Lizet asked Mrs. Astuti)

Lizet : Where is our hamlet, Mam?
(Dusun kite dimana bu?)

Teacher : Our hamlet is on the outer line of Indonesia, precisely on the line between the borders of Indonesia and Malaysia.
(Dusun kite berada di garis terluar Indonesia, tepatnye berade di antara perbatasan Indonesia dan Malaysia).
(data 14)

In the example of utterance (3) Lizet asks the teacher "where is our hamlet?". The utterance uses the interrogative mode. This is evidenced by the intention of Lized's speech who wanted to know where their hamlet was, and she got an answer in the form of information from the teacher that their hamlet was located on the outer line of Indonesia. This is in accordance with the conventional interrogative speech function.

Indirect Speech
Declarative imperatives

The declarative-imperative mode of speech is a mode of speech that is declarative but intends to express the imperative meaning.

4. (In class Mrs. Astuti (Teacher) is explaining social studies about the Indonesian island through a map pasted on the blackboard, then Salman asks Ms. Astuti)

Salman : ma'am, how many people in our hamlet?
(bu, penduduk dusun kite ni berape ?)

Lized : certainly, have not had time to count Salman
(pasti belum sempat dihitung salman).

Astuti : because it has not been calculated, it means that the task is lized to calculate it. How, agree?
(karena belum sempat dihitung, berarti tugas lized untuk menghitungnya. Gimana, setuju?)
(data 24)

The utterance (4) is one example of speech with the interrogative-imperative mode. In the narrative fragment (4), Salman asked the teacher how many people there were in the hamlet, then Lized replied that they had not been counted. The teacher then said in a declarative mode that because it had not been counted, it meant Lized's task to calculate it. The purpose of the teacher's speech was to give Lized a task to calculate the number of hamlet residents. It can be concluded that the example of the speech is a speech that is stated in a declarative mode but has an interrogative purpose.

Interrogative-Declarative

Interrogative-declarative mode is speech that is expressed in an interrogative mode but has a declarative intent. The following is an example of a speech in the interrogative-declarative mode.

5. (Haris (Salman and Salina's father) has just returned from Malaysia, and wants to invite Grandpa Hasyim, Salman, and Salina to move to Malaysia.)
Haris : Alhamdulillah, trading in Malaysia is very profitable, just since I worked there, I already have a shop. So, now I intend to invite father and children to move there.
(alhamdulillah, berdagang di malaysia itu sangat menguntungkan, baru jak setaun saya bekerja disana, saya udah punya kedai. Nah sekarang ini saya bermaksud untuk mengajak ayah dan anak-anak pindah kesana).

Hasyim : Why don't you move your makmu and chant's graves to Malaysia?
(mengapa tak sekalian kau pindahkan kuburan makmu dan bini kau tu ke Malaysia?)
Haris : that is not what I mean, yeah (bukan begitu maksud saya yah).
(data 55)

In a narrative fragment (5) Haris tries to invite Hasyim's grandfather to move to Malaysia. Then Hashim answered Haris's request with a question marked with "why. . ." But Hashim meant to provide information to Haris that there was the grave of Haris's mother and wife here. The speech is a speech that is expressed in a declarative mode, but the meaning of the speech is a declarative mode.

Interrogative-imperative mode

Interrogative-imperative mode of speech is speech that is expressed in the onterogative mode, but the intent of the speech is imperative.

6. (Anwar (doctor) has just come from town, asking for help from Lized to carry his things to the house of the Head OF Village)
Anwar : Ok, that's fine ... it is not heavy, bring this too! Wow, this strong, can you bring this?
(boleh yaudah deh...nah itu ringan, nih bawa ini juga ya! wah kuat ini, bisa bawa ini?)
Lized : I can, Sir
(kuat pak).
(data 104)

In the utterance (6), Anwar, who is a doctor, just arrived, then Lized helped Anwar to lift the things Anwar was carrying. In the speech, Anwar asked Lized ". . . can you bring this?", but Anwar meant to ask Lized to pick up the item. This utterance is a speech in the interrogative-imperative mode.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it was found 404 speech forms, which included direct

and indirect speech. The tendency of the speech form in the film "*Tanah Surga Katanya*" by Danial Rifki is a form of direct speech. The speech modes found in direct speech include declarative, imperative, and interrogative. In the form of indirect speech, the mode of speech found includes declarative-imperative, interrogative-declarative, and interrogative-imperative.

The suggestions that can be recommended from the results of this study are for other researchers to develop similar research by expanding the object of study, including representative speech acts, directive speech acts, expressive speech acts, co-missive speech acts, and devotional speech acts in different films.

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