

The Use of Expressive Acts in The Movie “Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah” and Its Relevance as Teaching Materials for Drama Texts in Grade XI SMA

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is (1) to identify the forms of expressive speech acts in the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah* found by researchers in pragmatics studies and (2) its relevance in Indonesian language learning on drama text material. This research uses qualitative method with descriptive approach. The data used in this research is primary data obtained from direct data collection efforts by identifying the sentences contained in the movie. The data collection technique in this research uses listening and note-taking techniques. The analysis method in this research uses pragmatic pairing method. The findings obtained are (1) there are 30 data of expressive speech acts, consisting of 7 data of expressive speech acts of praising, 6 data of expressive speech acts of sadness, 4 data of expressive speech acts of gratitude, 4 data of expressive speech acts of surprise, 3 data of expressive speech acts of congratulating, 3 data of expressive speech acts of expecting, 3 data of expressive speech acts of apologizing; and (2) expressive speech acts in the film *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah* are relevant to the drama text for class XI.

Keywords: speech acts, expressive, movie, drama

Introduction Section

Human social interaction through the use of language can be a conversation between two or more people. Conversation occurs when there is an exchange of speech between speakers and speech partners. The process of conversation can be influenced by the situation that is taking place when communicating, so that the meaning contained in the speech is in accordance with the situational context. According to (Prayitno, et al., 2019) speech acts are a person's speech that reflects psychological aspects and can be seen from the meaning of the actions contained in his speech.

A series of speech acts will form a speech event, then the speech acts of the event become two symptoms contained in a process called communication. According to (Nirmala, 2015: 139) communication is a process in which messages are conveyed by communicators to communicants through various media, either directly or indirectly with a specific purpose.

Language is a very important means of communication in human life. According to (Waljinah, et al., 2019) language in the field of linguistics that studies the intentions of speakers based on context is called pragmatics. Nadar (2009:2) states that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the use of language in communicating in certain situations.

According to (Tarigan, 2009:33) pragmatics focuses on human behavior in the context of giving and receiving signs. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses its study on meaning related to context. Pragmatics also observes human behavior in the context of using signs and symbols in the form of speech acts.

Speech acts are one of the language activities that function as statements in performing actions or actions, of course the statement is accompanied by an action (Dwijayanti, et al., 2021: 63-64). This is also conveyed by Austin, speech acts are defined as speech situations where speech events from humans who speak them (Frida Unsiyah and Ria Yulianti, 2018: 85).

According to Yule (2006: 82), speech acts are actions displayed through speech. Speech acts are symptoms found in a communication process in conveying or mentioning an intention by the speaker to the speech partner. Speech acts are utterances or statements uttered by speakers while performing actions that carry special meanings, with the hope of getting the desired response from speech partners.

Searle (1979) states that a speaker pragmatically can express at least three types of speech acts in a language, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. According to (Chaer 2010:83) further explains that there are three

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speech acts in the study of pragmatics, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts. Searle (1979) classifies illocutionary speech acts into five types, namely: representative/persuasive, prescriptive, expressive, provisional and declarative.

Expressive speech acts are speech acts to express feelings and attitudes about the situation, such as apologizing, thanking, congratulating, forgiving, blaming, praising, condoling, and so on (Ningsih, 2019). Expressive speech act is a form of speech act that expresses the feelings, emotions, or mental attitude of the speaker. The main purpose of expressive speech acts is to convey or express the feelings and thoughts of the speaker to the speech partner or listener. According to Stambo and Ramadhan (2019: 251) expressive speech acts are discourse actions carried out with the aim of assessing something that happens this expressive act is shown in expressing complaining, apologizing, and praising. The forms of expressive speech include (1) congratulating, (2) thanking, (3) criticizing, (4) complaining, (5) wondering, (6) praising, (7) apologizing, and others.

In a movie, expressions are often used to convey a speech intention such as speech that functions to express or express the speaker's psychological attitude towards the situation that forms a speech. Film is the result of the creative process of filmmakers who combine various elements such as ideas, value systems, outlook on life, beauty, norms, human behavior and technological sophistication (Trianto, 2013: 1). Expressive speech acts in movies can be related to teaching materials or teaching materials.

Teaching material is a basic element that must be owned by every educational unit. Every teacher must have teaching materials as a reference in teaching and learning activities in the classroom. The importance of competence in the aspect of learning resources is a crucial step for teachers in carrying out teaching and learning activities in the classroom.

The availability of teaching materials is regulated by content standards and education process standards in each education unit. These two regulations are the starting point for organizing education. Process standards are made with the aim of producing graduates who are competent in various fields. These skills can be obtained through the predetermined learning process planning including the Syllabus and Semester Learning Plan (RPS). The suitability of the implementation of the learning process with the planning of the learning process supports the achievement of graduate competencies.

In this case, learning is a systematic process, each component of which affects student success in the learning process. Therefore, students must interact with learning resources to achieve optimal learning goals. To improve the quality of learning, learning techniques which include organizational strategies, delivery strategies, and learning management strategies must be pursued and continuously improved to achieve better learning outcomes (Nuryasana and Noviana Desiningrum, 2020: 967-968). So that the roles of teachers and students must be mutually sustainable.

Learning activities can never be separated from educators and their competence in designing all aspects related to methods, models, learning strategies, learning media and teaching materials. Learning media is the media used in learning, which includes teacher aids in teaching as well as means of carrying messages from learning sources to recipients of learning messages (students) (Suryani, et al. 2018: 4). One of the media that can be used in the Indonesian language learning process is film.

This study examines Aqilla's expressive speech acts in the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah*. This research aims to describe Aqilla's utterances in the form of expressive speech acts. The phenomenon of expressive speech acts in the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah* has relevance as teaching material for Indonesian language learning of drama text material in class XI SMA. The material of drama text in SMA class XI in learning is on KD 3.19 Analyze the content and language of drama read or watched and KD 4.19 Demonstrate a drama script by paying attention to content and language.

The movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah* tells the story of the struggle of a mother named Aqilla (Titi Kamal) who was separated from her son for seven years. All this time Aqilla did not know that her son was still alive. Aqilla is rumored to have a baby from a marriage that was not approved by her mother Halimah (Tutie Kirana). After her husband died, Halimah lied to Aqilla that the baby died at birth. Halimah also gave her grandson to the couple Arif (Fedi Nuril) and Yumna (Citra Kirana) who have been married for a long time but have not been blessed with children. The baby was named Baskara which means light. One day Halimah falls ill and she who lives in London immediately returns to Indonesia. Then her mother revealed that her son Aqilla was still alive.

Aqilla only found out her son was alive seven years later. She initially lived in London and later moved to Solo, Indonesia to pick up her son. However, the plan to bring her son back was not simple. She had to face Baskara's adoptive parents who had cared for him since birth. As a biological mother, Aqilla felt entitled to care for her son, while Yumna could not afford to abandon Baskara who was already considered her own son.

Research on expressive speech acts has been conducted by Misra Nofrita (2016) entitled "Expressive Speech Acts of Criticizing and Praising in the Novel Padang Bulan and Cinta di Gelas Karya Andrea Hirata, by Murti, et al (2018): "Expressive Acts of Speech in the Film Kehormatan di Balik Kerudung Directed by Tya Subiaktio Satrio", by Defina (2018): "Expressive Speech Acts in Children While Playing Ball in the Field", by Pipit Novita, et al (2021): "Analysis of Dilan's Expressive Acts in the Film Dilan 1990" by Mursia Ekawati (2017), namely "Pseudo Politeness in Expressive Acts of Anger in Indonesian", Nurma Indah Pangesti, and Farida Yufarlina Rosita. (2019) "Expressive Acts of Speech on Instagram Account@ kampuszone."

In addition, there are other relevant studies conducted ", by Irma (2017): "Expressive Speech Acts and Functions in Rhenald Kasali's Rumah Perubahan Event", by Fitriani, et al (2017): "Analysis of Speech Acts in the Novel Marwah di Ujung Bara by R.H. Fitriadi", by Ariyanti, Lita Dwi, and Ida Zulaeha. (2017) "Humanist expressive speech acts in learning

interactions at SMA Negeri 1 Batang: Classroom discourse analysis The current research equation with the relevant research is a pragmatic study that focuses on expressive speech acts. Meanwhile, the difference lies in the object of study studied.

Based on the background above, the objectives of this study are (1) to identify the form of expressive speech acts in the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah* that have been found by researchers in pragmatics studies and (2) its relevance in learning Indonesian language drama text material. This research is expected to be a source that provides an understanding of the use of language in drama texts, especially in understanding expressive speech acts. In addition, this research is expected to add to the repertoire of science and a source of information as a basis for further research in accordance with the study of this research.

Research Methods

The research method used in this research is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Qualitative method with descriptive approach is describing. In this study, Aqilla's speech contained in the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah* becomes a description of the data, which is generated through a qualitative descriptive approach. According to (Sugiyono, 2014) the qualitative descriptive method is a process of solving the problem investigated by describing or writing the state of the subject or objects of research. Describing the data obtained with a detailed description. Researchers provide a description, analyze it word by word, and summarize the research results based on existing data (Lakari et al., 2021: 51). The data used in this research is primary data obtained from direct data collection efforts by identifying Aqilla's expressive speech acts in the film *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah*. The data source in this research is the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah* which contains expressive speech acts.

In data collection techniques, researchers in this study used listening techniques and note-taking techniques. The listening technique is in the form of a serious activity of listening to the speech spoken by the cast of Aqilla in the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah*. According to (Mahsun, 2007: 132) states that naming the method *simak krena* the use of the author's way to get by listening to the use of language. The listening technique is carried out by researchers through listening, seeing, and carrying out listening activities and following carefully, and paying attention to all utterances from beginning to end. In this way the author obtains written data as a result of listening activities carried out. This form of data corpus is often called the process of transcribing data, namely changing the form of data from oral to written.

The next technique is the note-taking technique. The note-taking technique aims to record every narration spoken by the actor Aqilla in the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah*. As Mashun argues (2005:132) "What is seen must be recorded". The application of the note-taking technique in collecting data on Aqilla's speech in the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah*, the researcher applied it together with the listening technique. The researcher listened and recorded the speech by the actors in the movie by pausing the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah*. After recording, the pause was continued until obtaining all the speech data contained in Aqilla in the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah* properly and clearly.

The data analysis technique carried out is by doing the steps: 1) data transcription, after the researcher gets the data, the researcher then transcribes the data that has been obtained by writing back all the results of the speech uttered by Aqilla's cast in the film. 2) classification is done when grouping the types of expressive speech forms. 3) description stage, at this stage the author describes the form of speech based on the results of qualitative data.

The method used in data analysis in this study is the pragmatic pairing method. The pragmatic approach sees how speech partners can understand what the speaker says. The thing that is studied has to do with speakers and speech partners. Pragmatic parallels are a paralleling method whose determining tool is the speech partner.

Results and Discussion

Forms of Expressive Speech Acts in Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah Movie

Based on the observation, the researcher found the expressive speech acts of Aqilla's character in the movie *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah*. The following is a table of expressive speech acts that have been found.

Table 1. Classification of Expressive Speech Acts in *Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah* Movie

No.	Classification of Expressive Speech Acts	Jumlah Data
1.	Expressive speech act of praising	7
2.	Expressive speech act of sadness	6
3.	Expressive speech act of thank you	4
4.	Expressive speech act of surprise	4
5.	Expressive speech act of congratulating	3
6.	Expressive speech act of expectation	3

7.	Expressive speech act of apologizing	3

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the expressive speech acts found in the movie Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah are 30 data. Expressive speech acts that have been found are dominated by expressive speech acts of praise.

Expressive Speech Acts of Praising

Based on the observation, there are seven data containing expressive speech acts of praising. Below is a sample example of the data found by the researcher.

(1) *Konteks : Aqilla memuji bahwa lukisan yang digambar Arfan lucu dan mirip dengan dirinya yang asli.*

Tuturan :

Aqilla : "Hhhaahhhh,, lucu"

Arfan : "Lucu?"

Aqilla : "Hee'eh, kok mirip"

Context: Aqilla praised that the painting drawn by Arfan was cute and similar to her real self.

Speech:

Aqilla: "Hhhaahhhh,, funny"

Arfan: "Funny?"

Aqilla : "Hee'eh, how come it's similar"

The fragment is Aqilla's speech to Arfan. The purpose of the above speech is to flatter the results of Arfan's painting that his painting is cute and similar to the original. From the fragment of Aqilla's speech, it can be seen that Aqilla uses the expressive speech act of praising which is used to express feelings of admiration, praise, flattery, and make speech partners feel happy and comfortable. The expressive speech act of praising is a speech act that is expressed without further ado because the speaker directly gives praise, gives flattery to the speech partner. This is shown through the lingual marker "*Hhhaahhhh,, funny*".

(2) *Konteks : Aqilla membela mati-matian Arfan bahwa seorang seniman tidak seperti yang mamahnya pikirkan.*

Tuturan

Halimah : "Kamu tau kan apa seniman itu?"

Aqilla : "Baik, lucu, kreatif, menyenangkan."

Context: Aqilla desperately defends Arfan that an artist is not what his mother thinks.

Speech

Halimah: "Do you know what an artist is?"

Aqilla: "Good, funny, creative, fun."

The fragment is Aqilla's speech to her mother. The purpose of the speaker conveying the speech is to praise an artist, especially Arfan. From the fragment of the speech, it can be seen that Aqilla uses expressive speech acts of praise. The expressive speech act of praising is a speech act that is expressed without further ado because the speaker directly gives praise, giving flattery to the speech partner. This is shown through the lingual marker "*Good, funny, creative, fun*".

(3) *Konteks: Aqilla membawa makanan untuk Arfan sambil melihat lukisan yang sedang digambar oleh Arfan.*

Tuturan :

Aqilla: "Ihhh, bagus"

Context: Aqilla brought food for Arfan while looking at the painting that Arfan was drawing.

Speech:

Aqilla: "Ihhh, good"

The fragment is Aqilla's speech to her husband (Arfan). The purpose of the speaker is to flatter that Arfan's painting is good. From the fragment of Aqilla's speech, it can be seen that Aqilla uses expressive speech acts of praise which are used to express feelings of admiration, praise, flattery, and make speech partners feel happy and comfortable. The expressive speech act of praising is a speech act that is expressed without further ado because the speaker directly gives praise, gives flattery to the speech partner. This is shown through the lingual marker "*Ihhh, good*".

(4) *Konteks ; Aqilla meminta izin kepada suaminya ketika baru pulang kerja bahwa pada saat semester pendek ingin mengambil kuliah supaya cepat lulus.*

Tuturan :

Arfan : "Entar deh, kamu ngambil semester pendek pengen cepet lulus atau karena dosen pembimbingnya ganteng?"

Aqilla : "Ihhh, kamu kan yang paling ganteng. Ga ada yang lebih ganteng lagi."

Context ; Aqilla asked her husband for permission when she came home from work that during the short semester she wanted to take a course to graduate quickly.

Speech:

Arfan: "I don't know, do you take short semesters to graduate quickly or because the supervisor is handsome?"

Aqilla: "Ihhh, you are the most handsome. There's no one more handsome."

The fragment is Aqilla's speech to her husband (Arfan). The purpose of the speaker conveying the speech is to praise Arfan that no one is more handsome than him. From the fragment of Aqilla's speech, it can be seen that Aqilla uses expressive speech acts of praise which are used to express feelings of admiration, praise, flattery, and make speech partners feel happy and comfortable. The expressive speech act of praising is a speech act that is expressed without further ado because the speaker directly gives praise, gives flattery to the speech partner. This is shown through the lingual marker "*Ihhh, you are the most handsome. There is no one more handsome.*".

Expressive Speech Act of Sadness

Based on the observation, there are six data containing sad expressive speech acts. Below is a sample example of the data found by the researcher.

(5) *Konteks : Aqilla terbaring diatas ranjang rumah sakit setelah operasi melahirkan anaknya.*

Tuturan :

Aqilla : "Bayi Qilla mana, Mah? Mana bayi Qilla?"

Halimah : "Bayimu tidak selamat. Dia meninggal terlilit tali pusar."

Aqilla : "Engga mungkin, Qilla mau lihat mana bayi Qilla?"

Halimah : "Dia sudah dikubur"

Aqilla : "Engga engga"

Halimah : "Mama bisa antar kamu ke kuburan"

Aqilla : "Engga engga, bayi Qilla engga meninggal"

Context: Aqilla was lying on a hospital bed after surgery to give birth to her child.

Speech:

Aqilla: "Where's baby Qilla, Mah? Where's baby Qilla?"

Halimah: "Your baby didn't survive. He died wrapped around the umbilical cord."

Aqilla: "No way, Qilla wants to see where Qilla's baby is?"

Halimah: "He's already buried"

Aqilla : "No, no"

Halimah : "Mama can take you to the cemetery"

Aqilla : "No, no, baby Qilla didn't die"

The fragment is Aqilla's speech to her mother. From the fragment of the speech, it can be seen that Aqilla used the expressive speech act of sadness because she felt that she lost her child who she did not know which child even though she had just given birth to her child. This is shown through the lingual marker "*No no, baby Qilla didn't die*".

(6) *Konteks : Saat Aqilla menjenguk mamahnya di Rumah Sakit.*

Tuturan :

Aqilla : "Mamah bohong sama aku? Kuburan itu? Mamah pisahin aku dengan anak aku."

Context: When Aqilla visited her mother in the hospital.

Speech:

Aqilla: "Did you lie to me? That grave? You separated me from my son."

The fragment is Aqilla's speech to her mother. The purpose of the speaker conveying the speech is to express disappointment and sadness because she has been lied to by her mother that her child has died even though he is still alive. From the fragment of the speech, it can be seen that Aqilla uses sad expressive speech acts. This is shown through the lingual marker "*Did you lie to me? That grave? You separated me from my son.*".

Expressive Speech Act of Thank You

Based on the observation results, the data containing expressive speech acts of gratitude were found four data. Below is a sample example of the data found by researchers.

(7) *Konteks : Aqilla berterima kasih dengan Arfan karena Arfan sudah mengantarkan pulang.*

Tuturan :

Aqilla : "Makasih ya"

Arfan : "Sama-sama"

Aqilla : "Byeee"

Context: Aqilla thanked Arfan because Arfan had driven her home.

Speech:

Aqilla: "Thank you."

Arfan: "You're welcome"

Aqilla : "Byeee"

The fragment is Aqilla's speech to Arfan. The purpose of the speaker conveying the speech is to express gratitude. From the fragment of the speech, it can be seen that Aqilla used the expressive speech act of saying thank you. The speech was delivered to Arfan for taking her home to the front of the house. This is shown through the lingual marker "*Thank you*".

(8) *Konteks : Pada saat Aqilla memesan penginapan.*

Tuturan :

Resepsionis : "Baik, Bu Aqilla silahkan kamarnya di lantai 8 nomer 810 ya bu ya."

Aqilla : "Makasih"

Context: When Aqilla booked lodging.

Speech:

Receptionist: "Okay, Mrs. Aqilla, please have the room on the 8th floor number 810, yes ma'am."

Aqilla: "Thank you."

The fragment is Aqilla's speech to the hotel receptionist. The purpose of the speaker conveying the speech is to express gratitude. From the fragment of the speech, it can be seen that Aqilla used the expressive speech act of saying thank you. The speech was delivered to the receptionist because she had provided good service. This is shown through the lingual marker "*Thank you*".

Expressive Speech Act of Surprise

Based on the results of observations, data containing expressive speech acts of surprise were found in four data. Below is a sample example of the data found by researchers.

(9) *Konteks : Aqilla heran bahwa mamahnya mengetahui semua tentang Arfan.*

Tuturan :

Aqilla : "Lohhh, mamah mata-matain aku?"

Context: Aqilla was surprised that her mother knew everything about Arfan.

Speech:

Aqilla: "Lohhh, are you spying on me?"

The fragment is Aqilla's speech to her mother. From the fragment of Aqilla's speech, it can be seen that Aqilla was surprised at her mother that her mother knew all about Arfan. From the excerpt, it is known that the speech is included in the expressive speech act of surprise. The speech was delivered with a sense of shock. This is shown through the lingual marker "*Lohhh, are you spying on me?*".

(10) *Konteks : Aqilla menjenguk mamahnya di Rumah Sakit.*

Tuturan :

Aqilla : "Bi, mamah kenapa?"

Bibi : "Itu kata dokter, ibu"

Context: Aqilla was visiting her mother at the hospital.

Speech:

Aqilla: "Bi, what's wrong with mamah?"

Auntie : "That's what the doctor said, mom"

The excerpt is Aqilla's speech to her mother. The utterance included expressive speech acts of surprise because Aqilla was surprised that as far as she knew her mother was not sick but now her mother was lying in the hospital. This is shown through the lingual marker "*Bi, what's wrong with mamah?*".

(11) *Konteks : Tuturan tersebut terjadi pada saat mamah Aqilla minta maaf kepadanya.*

Tuturan :

Mamah : "Maaf, maafin mamah Qilla."

Aqilla : "Mamah kenapa sih? Mamah kan sudah banyak berkorban untuk Aqilla."

Mamah : "Anakmu masih hidup."

Context: The utterance occurred when Aqilla's mother apologized to her.

Speech:

Mamah: "Sorry, I'm sorry Qilla."

Aqilla: "What's wrong with you? You've sacrificed a lot for Aqilla."

Mamah : "Your child is still alive."

The fragment of Aqilla's speech is included in the expressive speech act of surprise. The utterance shows that Aqilla was surprised at her mother because without any reason her mother apologized to Aqilla, it turned out that her mother had been hiding something from Aqilla. This is shown through the lingual marker "*What's wrong with you? You have sacrificed a lot for Aqilla.*".

Expressive Speech Act of Congratulating

Based on the observation results, the data containing expressive speech acts of congratulating were found in three data. Below is a sample example of the data found by the researcher.

(12) *Konteks : Aqilla merayakan ulang tahun anaknya yang ke-2 sendirian tanpa ditemani siapapun.*

Tuturan :

Aqilla : "Selamat ulang tahun anakku sayang di surga. Salam buat papah ya"

Context: Aqilla celebrated her son's 2nd birthday alone without anyone's company.

Speech:

Aqilla: "Happy birthday my dear son in heaven. Greetings to your father."

The fragment is Aqilla's speech with the aim of wishing her dead son a happy birthday. The fragment is one of the fragments of expressive speech acts of congratulating. This is shown through the lingual marker "*Happy birthday my dear son in heaven.*".

Expressive Speech Act of Expectation

Based on the results of observation, data containing expressive speech acts of expectation were found in three data. Below is a sample example of the data found by researchers.

(13) *Konteks : Aqilla merayakan ulang tahun anaknya yang ke-1 tahun sendirian tanpa ditemani siapapun*

Tuturan :

Aqilla : "Kalau kamu masih hidup sekarang umur kamu genap 1 tahun, Nak."

Context: Aqilla celebrated her son's 1st birthday alone without anyone's company.

Speech:

Aqilla: "If you were alive now you would be 1 year old, son."

The fragment is Aqilla's utterance when celebrating her son's 1st birthday. From the fragment of the speech, it can be seen that Aqilla uses expressive speech acts of expectation. This is shown through the lingual marker "If you were alive now you would be 1 year old, son."

(14) *Konteks : Aqilla yang sedang menunggu suaminya pulang tiba-tiba mendengar ada suara tabrakan dan dia segera menuju tempat kejadian.*

Tuturan :

Aqilla : "Enggaaa, bangun sayang"

Context: Aqilla who was waiting for her husband to come home suddenly heard a crash and she immediately went to the scene.

Speech:

Aqilla: "No, wake up dear"

The fragment is Aqilla's speech which was spoken at the time of the accident that happened to her husband. The speaker's purpose in delivering the speech is to hope that Arfan will not leave her. From the fragment of Aqilla's speech, it can be seen that Aqilla uses the expressive speech act of hoping. This is shown through the lingual marker "*No, wake up dear*".

Expressive Speech Act of Apologizing

Expressive speech acts of apologizing are speech acts that occur due to several factors, for example because of the speakers' bad feelings towards the speakers, the speakers' guilty feelings towards the speakers, or it can be due to the speakers' requests. Based on the observation, there are three data containing expressive speech acts of apologizing. Below is a sample example of the data found by researchers.

(15) *Konteks : Aqilla meminta maaf kepada mamahnya karena Aqilla ketahuan berbohong bahwa yang sebenarnya terjadi yaitu Aqilla pergi nonton konser music bukan ke studio.*

Tuturan :

Aqilla : "Maafin Qilla ya, Mah. Soalnya kan mama bilang Qilla harus fokus belajar supaya lulus. Nanti kalau Qilla bilang Qilla ke konser musik mamah marah."

Context: Aqilla apologized to her mother because Aqilla was caught lying that what actually happened was that Aqilla went to watch a music concert instead of going to the studio.

Speech:

Aqilla: "I'm sorry for Qilla, Mah. You see, mom said that Qilla must focus on studying to graduate. Later when Qilla said Qilla went to a music concert, mom got angry."

This fragment is Aqilla's speech to her mother. From the fragment of Aqilla's speech, it can be seen that Aqilla apologized to her mother because Aqilla had lied that she did not go to the studio but watched a music concert. From the fragment of the speech, it can be seen that the speech is included in the expressive speech act of apologizing. The speech aims to make the speech partner not feel disappointed. This is shown through the lingual marker *"I'm sorry for Qilla, Mah."*

Relevance of Expressive Speech Acts in the Movie Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah

Based on the analysis, the movie Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah presented also applies various types of expressive speech acts to convey the meaning of the story being played so that it can be accepted by the audience. The research of expressive speech acts in the film Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah can be relied upon in learning Indonesian language in high school which is adjusted to the syllabus of curriculum 2013 class XI, namely on drama text material on Basic Competency (KD) 3.19 Analyze the content and language of drama read or watched and KD 4.19 Demonstrate a drama script by paying attention to content and language.

This research emphasizes on information in the form of speech in the form of words, phrases, or sentences that are classified as expressive speech acts contained in the film. By watching the film, students will more easily understand the content of the story and analyze the dialogues that contain expressive speech. After students analyze the film, it is expected that students will find it easier to determine the form and function of expressive speech acts in the film which will make it easier for students to obtain information, capture content or messages, and understand the intent or meaning contained in the film. The speech contained in the movie Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah can be used as an example of a description of the discussion of material on drama text. By using teaching materials through learning media in the form of movies, students will certainly be happier and not easily bored.

In addition, the linguistic characteristics that can be taken from the types of expressive speech acts in the movie Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah are, (a) using words that describe the time sequence; (b) using verbs that imply the occurrence of events; and (c) using verbs that contain what the characters think or feel.

The arrangement that needs to be made in the learning is preparing the lesson plan. The lesson plan can include KI, KD, indicators, objectives, learning steps, and assessment. After that, the source that supports learning is a learning module. In the module there is an arrangement that must be considered. The following module structure can be used as a reference in compiling the module, namely, learning instructions, drama examples, supporting material, subject matter, tasks, practice questions, bibliography, and assessment. In compiling the module, it is better to use interactive sentences so that learning is fun. In addition, in the module there are examples of drama texts and supporting materials. The form of relevance in this research is that it can utilize fragments of dialog in the film as an example of drama text. In addition, it is expected that students can understand the form and function of expressive speech acts so that students can understand the use of good speech acts in life.

Conclusion

Based on the comprehensive analysis from the background to the discussion, it can be concluded that there are seven forms of expressive speech acts in the dialogue of Aqilla's character in the film series "Air Mata di Ujung Sajadah". These forms include congratulating, thanking, expressing sadness, expecting, wondering, praising, and apologizing. Throughout this research, it was observed that the most prevalent form of expressive speech act is praising. The analysis of these expressive speech acts correlates with Indonesian language learning objectives in high school, specifically in alignment with KD 3.19: "Analyze the content and language of drama read or watched," and KD 4.19: "Demonstrate a drama script by paying attention to content and language." The process of learning drama texts serves to enhance students' listening and speaking skills.

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