

Cinematic Discourse Analysis: Representative Speech Acts in "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini" by Marchella Febrित्रisia Putri

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ABSTRACT

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The investigation into representative speech acts in the film "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini" forms the core idea of this research, aiming to decipher the meanings embedded in the selected film's dialogues and to understand the context and types of speech acts. A qualitative method was employed, where the researcher gathered data from the dialogues within the film "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini." The data collection from this film source involved observation, note-taking, and speech act analysis, as the data comprised spoken dialogues. Representative speech acts in this context include declaring, conveying, demonstrating, agreeing, reporting, and informing. The purpose of this study is to ascertain, identify, delineate the types of representative speech acts, and analyze the forms of representative acts within the film "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini." The research findings indicate a variety of representative speech acts, including 31 instances of declaring, 11 of conveying, 10 of demonstrating, 7 of agreeing, 2 of reporting, and 6 of informing.

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1. Introduction

Film is increasingly recognized as a vital medium of communication, especially in the millennial era, where numerous films are released across various production houses in Indonesia[1]–[3]. Beyond merely being a form of art for entertainment, films also serve the dual purpose of providing enjoyment and conveying embedded values and messages[4], [5]. The mode of message delivery in films varies, often consisting of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that create a specific perspective for the audience[6]. It's common for people to watch trending films across various platforms, from television and digital devices to cinemas. Each viewer interprets the meaning and message of a film differently, depending on the context[7]. Language plays a crucial role in communication and significantly influences the development of literature, offering a variety of languages to learn and utilize[8]. When someone intends to communicate something, the intended meaning is encapsulated in the form of a speech act. This aligns with previous research indicating that speech acts, as a communication event, do not occur spontaneously but have functions, meanings, purposes, and can influence the interlocutor.

Numerous dialogues in films showcase the situation of language use[9]. These linguistic events, known as speech events, involve a series of speech acts in one or more utterances, engaging both the speaker and the listener in a specific context of time, place, and situation. Through the dialogues between characters in a film, we can identify direct or indirect speech acts. Speech acts are human actions in speaking, involving words or sentences delivered orally by the speaker and the listener. Various types of speech acts exist, one of which, as categorized by J.R Searle, includes assertive or representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Each type has its own specific functions and features. Representative speech acts bind the speaker to the truth of what is conveyed, aiming to express what the speaker has experienced. Examples include proposing, stating, reporting, informing, showing, agreeing, and expressing opinions[10]. This is consistent with previous research that identifies several types of representative speech acts, such as stating, conveying, showing, agreeing, reporting, and informing[11].

Every utterance has meanings to express certain desires. Therefore, speech acts significantly influence the process of communication. Given the connection between film dialogues and speech acts, this research analyzes representative speech acts in a widely circulated Indonesian film. The selected film, "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini," directed by Angga Dwimas Sasongko and adapted from a novel by Marchella Febrित्रisia Putri, produced by Visinema Pictures, narrates a family story. Released in cinemas across Indonesia on January 2, 2020, it garnered substantial audience attention and was chosen for this study due to its widespread viewership and use of everyday language, which is easily understandable. This research aims to reveal the types of speech acts commonly used in films and to reinterpret them as underlying messages within the film.

2. Method

This research delineates representative speech acts present in the selected film, thereby employing a qualitative descriptive method[12]. Qualitative research is conducted on natural objects where the researcher acts as a key instrument[13]. The data collection techniques include triangulation (combination), qualitative data analysis, and the research outcomes emphasize meaning over generalization[14]. The applied qualitative descriptive method in this study titled "Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in the film 'Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini'" is intended to holistically and descriptively understand phenomena such as behavior, perceptions, actions, and more, in a specific natural context, utilizing various natural methods. The qualitative method is used for analyzing the existing data, particularly verbal data. Data collection techniques employed are observation and note-taking, as the data comprises oral speech[15]. The process begins with observing and noting down speech utterances found in the film, followed by an analysis of these findings. The data sought includes representative utterances such as stating, conveying, showing, agreeing, reporting, and informing. In processing and analyzing this data, it starts with connecting the identified issues. The analysis describes the data in terms of words, phrases, and sentences. Subsequently, the analyzed data, once identified as representative utterances, are grouped according to their categories and linked with the understanding derived from pragmatic review analysis. The utterances in the film "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini" are particularly interesting for research as a data source possessing representative speech acts.

3. Results and Discussion

The research analysis identified instances of representative speech acts in the dialogues of the film "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini", with a focus on pragmatic review as the core of the study. This encompasses the interpretation, examination, and understanding of the analysis results. Speech acts have inherent intentions and purposes, which pertain to the influence or activity exerted on oneself or others. Speech characterized by psychological attributes and determined by the speaker's linguistic ability to handle specific situations is referred to as a speech act.

The film "Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini" has been widely discussed. It narrates the story of a complete and harmonious family. It portrays three siblings: the eldest, Angkasa, who as the older brother, is expected to look after his younger siblings and be a good brother, facing demands from their father. The middle child, Aurora, is depicted as independent and strong, distinct from her siblings, preferring to internalize her struggles. The youngest, Awan, is bold and rebellious, seeking freedom to act like her older siblings. The film explores a family's life, marked by a deep-seated trauma from the past, concealed by the father to protect his two youngest children from knowing about the event, which he believes should not be regretted or cause deep trauma. However, over time, the past incident is revealed due to the rebellion that forces the father to disclose everything that happened to their mother during the birth of the youngest child. The uncovering of this long-hidden secret results in trauma for the children, leading them to leave home and seek solace. Through a mother's compassion, she convinces and enlightens her children that their father's actions were out of love and protection to prevent them from experiencing loss again.

In this film, 67 instances of representative speech acts were identified. The research findings indicate various types of representative speech acts, including 31 instances of stating, 11 of conveying, 10 of showing, 7 of agreeing, 2 of reporting, and 6 of informing.

1. The speech act states

In representative speech acts, it signifies that the speaker makes statements that convey truth about something by expressing what the speaker feels. The following are utterances made by the speaker and analyzed by the researcher:

At minute 9:10 Awan: "ayah ibu aku enggak ikut ya malam ini" Based on Awan's utterance above, he informs his parents that he won't join them for dinner. He clearly states his absence from the dinner organized by his parents.

At minute 13:35 Aurora: "mau ke studio" Aurora's utterance conveys to her family that she is going to the studio, where she develops her work through something she does in the studio.

At minute 9:50 Awan: "happy anniversary love bird, selamat makan-makan" Awan's speech act conveys congratulations to his parents on their wedding anniversary. The context of this utterance is during that evening in front of his parents.

At minute 14:14 Aurora: "aku belum lapar" Aurora's speech act communicates to her mother, who was offering food at the time, that she is not hungry, indicating her lack of appetite to her interlocutor.

At minute 15:00 Teacher: "ra, jadi nomor satu aja ga cukup, kamu harus menjadi yang terbaik diantara sekolah-sekolah yang lain". The swimming teacher's speech act expresses that Aurora must excel among other schools, motivating her interlocutor to strive to become the best among the other schools.

At minute 18:03 Pak Arya: "Saya tahu kamu lulusan terbaik di almamater saya, tapi kamu disini masih probation. Yang saya kasih ke kamu itu bukan kesempatan tapi ujian" The speech act conveys that the speaker knows Awan was the top graduate in his alma mater, but he is still on probation at the office. The work assigned to him is a test to become a permanent employee, not just an opportunity for Awan to advance his potential, emphasizing the test aspect of the speech act.

At minute 20:35 Angkasa: "happy anniversary" The speech act expresses a happy anniversary to signify a special day in his relationship with his girlfriend, urging his interlocutor to understand and celebrate this special day together.

At minute 24:15 "Ayah: Jangan pernah lepasin adik-adik kamu mereka tanggung jawa kamu" The father's speech act conveys that he does not want Angkasa to let go of his younger siblings and take responsibility for them. This statement is given to ensure that his interlocutor understands the responsibility implied in the speech act.

At minute 29:05 "Ayah: Angkasa kamu sudah mukulin rio sampek babak belur gini, sekarang minta maaf" The father's speech act states that Angkasa must apologize because his anger

has caused Rio to be severely injured. The speech act aims to convey understanding to the interlocutor and prompt them to apologize before the situation worsens.

At minute 37:10 "Angkasa: Di cari cari gataunya di sini, eh lu nyulik adek gua ye?" Angkasa's speech act indicates that his sibling is upstairs with Kale, a member of a band. This statement is made when approaching his sibling, emphasizing the search for his sibling in his speech act.

At minute 37.32 "Angkasa: Hati-hati wan, anak band gak ada yang bener" Angkasa's speech act warns Awan to be careful with Kale, as his brother knows that the band members' behavior is not appropriate. The aim is to make the interlocutor understand what is conveyed in the speech act.

At minute 40.35 Awan: "aku ga pernah tahu rasanya milih" Awan, as the speech act performer, expresses what he has felt towards Kale during their conversation. The speech act attempts to convey his feelings to his interlocutor.

At minute 46.55 Awan's Friend: "untung bokap lo kenal sama pak Gani Rafif" Awan's friend's speech act indicates that he knows Awan's father knows Mr. Gani Rafif, one of Mr. Anton's clients, which provided an opportunity for Awan to work. This is a way of informing the interlocutor.

At minute 50.00 Awan: "aku ga tau mau aku apa, ga tau harus gimana, bahkan aku ga tau mau terima atau enggak kerjaan yang jelas-jelas bukan hasil jerih payahku sendiri, aku juga ga tau cara ngadepin orang-orang yang tau kalau aku diterima di sana ya karena kondisinya ayah" Awan's speech act expresses his confusion after learning that his father provided him with an opportunity to join the company he desired. Awan, as the speech act performer, also wants to convey to his father that he can work through his own hard work without assistance.

At minute 54.10 Kale: "Nyaman itu kadang-kadang jadi jebakan wan. Sebetulnya bukan nyaman atau enggaknya yang penting itu adalah gimana caranya kita nyari apa yang kita mau. Nah itu proses paling penting wan, ngerasain gagal, patah, tumbuh, bangun lagi. Kita enggak akan tahu kita punya keberanian sebelum kita punya rasa takutnya dulu kan" Kale's speech act provides advice and encouragement to Awan to overcome his anxieties. The speech act also includes examples to help the interlocutor navigate new processes by experiencing failure, setbacks, growth, and resilience.

At minute 57:10

Awan: "ayah tuh udah bikin Awan malu. Awan enggak pernah minta ayah manfaatin nasabah ayah."

Awan's speech act expresses his anger towards his father regarding work-related issues. Awan vents his frustration by stating it to his father, hoping his father will understand his feelings.

At minute 58:20

"Awan: Aku emang anak bontot, tapi aku juga pengen kayak kakak-kakak aku tuh yang bisa kerja dengan hasil jerih payah nya sendiri bahkan kayak dirinya sendiri, aku Cuma pengen itu yah"

Awan's speech act communicates to his father that not all youngest children want their lives to be controlled. The youngest child also desires a life like their older siblings, where they can work independently and achieve their own success. Awan's speech act conveys his feelings to his interlocutor.

At minute 58:38

Awan: "Yah, orang pertama yang bisa nolong Awan itu cuma Awan sendiri. Bukan orang lain, biarpun itu ayah. Aku yang harus berjuang sendiri."

Ayah: "Ini semata-mata ayah lakukan karena ayah takut kehilangan kalian, anak-anak ayah."

Awan's speech act states his protest to his father, indicating that he wants to have an independent life without constant interference. However, his father responds by expressing his fear of losing his three children, emphasizing his deep-seated concerns.

At minute 1:01:50

Kale: "anak apa laper"

Awan: "anak"

Kale's speech act observes Awan, his interlocutor, eating and asks if the food is delicious. Awan's response confirms that the food is delicious, conveying his enjoyment of the meal.

At minute 1:04:49

"Pelatih: kamu yakin sanggup?"

Aurora: yakin sanggup coach"

Aurora's speech act states and informs her swimming coach that she is confident in participating in the swimming competition, reassuring her interlocutor with her response.

At minute 1:07:15

"Ajeng: 4 tahun sa, aku pacaran sama kamu aku ngerasa dinomor sekian aku engga keberatan karena aku juga tahu hidup kamu isinya bukan hanya aku doang. Aku juga engga pernah ngerasa keberatan nunggu kita ada ditempat yang sama. Kamu cita-cita kamu, aku mimpi-mimpi aku yang akan kita wujudin bareng-bareng. Aku udah disana sa, kamu belum. Dan selama kamu masih berada dibawah bayang-bayang keluarga kamu aku engga lihat itu dalam waktu dekat"

Ajeng's speech act conveys that she has always waited for Angkasa under any circumstances. Ajeng, her interlocutor, tries to grant Angkasa the freedom to make things work, even amid their argument. Despite their disagreements, they both express their dreams and aspirations to facilitate mutual understanding.

At minute 1:18:59

"Ayah: ini semata-mata ayah lakukan karena ayah takut kehilangan kalian"

In this dialogue, the speech act expresses that the speaker does not want to lose his three children. The speaker tries various ways to keep his children safe and rescue his interlocutor.

At minute 1:19:31

"Aurora: Kalian itu udah lama kehilangan aku"

Aurora's speech act interrupts her father's statement and directly tells her small family that they have already lost her a long time ago. She chooses this expression to make her interlocutor understand her feelings.

At minute 1:27:09

Ibu: Ibu bahkan tidak sempat melihat adikmu, Ayah kamu adalah orang terbaik yang hadir di kehidupan ibu."

The speech act expresses that the mother did not have a chance to see Aurora's sibling, who passed away shortly after birth. However, the father is regarded as the best person in the mother's life. The speech act aims to convey that the father has brought immense happiness into the mother's life.

At minute 1:41:30

"Ibu: Kamu perlu tahu, ibu gak pernah ngerasa sama sekali kehilangan kamu, dan kamu ga akan pernah kehilangan ibu. Dari semua anak ibu kamu yang paling kuat, yang bisa memperjuangkan semuanya sendirian."

The mother, as the speech act performer, expresses that she has never felt like she lost Aurora at any point. She reassures her interlocutor, stating that Aurora is the strongest of all her children and can fight for everything on her own.

At minute 1:42:54

Awan: "ibu juga berhak untuk bahagia, bukan cuma ayah."

Ibu: "Kebahagiaan ibu itu ya ayah kamu wan, dia memang bukan suami yang sempurna, banyak salahnya tapi ayah kalian itu sudah memberikan ibu kebahagiaan yang tidak terhitung nilainya, tidak ada penderitaan sebesar apapun atau kesulitan seperti apapun yang bisa menggantikan kebahagiaan itu karena ayah kalian selalu memperjuangkan setiap tetes kebahagiaan yang dia berikan untuk ibu dan untuk kita semua."

The mother, as the speech act performer, states that her happiness is with her husband. She acknowledges her husband's imperfections but emphasizes that he has brought immeasurable

happiness into her life. The mother's speech act aims to make her interlocutor proud of his father's efforts.

At minute 1:48:09

Angkasa: "semua salah aku Bu"

Angkasa's speech act expresses his sense of fault to his mother in front of his younger siblings. He admits his mistake, allowing his interlocutor to understand his feelings.

At minute 1:48:34

Ibu: "Angkasa, ibu minta maaf ya. Selama ini ayah sama ibu memberikan beban terlalu berat."

The mother's speech act offers an apology to Angkasa, her interlocutor, for feeling that they burdened him too much. Angkasa's mother expresses her remorse, which touches Angkasa.

At minute 1:49:27

Angkasa: "maaf, udah bikin ibu kecewa"

Angkasa's speech act apologizes to his mother for revealing the truth to his younger siblings, causing disappointment.

2. Speech acts convey

In a representative speech act, conveying means that the speaker makes a statement that conveys the truth about something by conveying what the speaker feels. The following is the speech made by the author and analyzed by the researcher:

At minute 4:36

"Dokter: Semuanya akan baik-baik saja"

The doctor's speech act conveys that the surgical procedure will go smoothly and assures the well-being of the interlocutor.

At minute 6.50

Pak Rifai: "Wan, hari ini ada orderan market harus segera diselesaikan karena lusa kita akan segera presentasi."

Pak Rifai, as the speech act performer, communicates the project deadline to Awan, his interlocutor, emphasizing the urgency to complete the market order due to an upcoming presentation.

At minute 14.08

Ibu: "Ra, makan malam sudah siap."

The speech act by the mother informs Aurora, her interlocutor, that dinner prepared by her husband is ready. The mother conveys an event and an action to her interlocutor.

At minute 14.57

Aurora: "Yah, kata coach catatan waktu aku hari ini paling bagus dibanding latihan yang lain."

Aurora's speech act conveys to her father, as her interlocutor, the progress she made during swimming practice. She shares her coach's feedback on her performance.

At minute 16.45

Pak Rifai: "Tropical adalah desain yang diminta oleh Klein kita."

Pak Rifai's speech act conveys the design requested by their client Klein to his interlocutor.

At minute 18:03

"Pak Arya: Saya tahu kamu lulusan terbaik di almamater saya, tapi kamu disini masih probation. Yang saya kasih ke kamu itu bukan kesempatan tapi ujian."

The speech act communicates that the speaker knows Awan, his interlocutor, was the top graduate from the speaker's alma mater, but Awan is still in a probationary period at their current workplace. The task given by the superior is not an opportunity but rather a test. The speaker understands the background of his interlocutor and presents a final test, although his interlocutor has not fully understood the intention behind the speech act.

At minute 19:30

“Awan: Tolong pak kasih kesempatan sekali lagi saja. Belajar dan bekerja di bawah bapak itu adalah impian saya dari dulu. Tolong pak kasih saya kesempatan lagi.”

Awan's speech act conveys that learning and working under the guidance of Pak Arya, his interlocutor, is a source of pride and a long-held dream. Awan expresses his passion for working under his interlocutor and requests another opportunity.

At minute 29:29

"Ibu: Mas Angkasa, marah itu wajar nak. Tapi jangan biarkan marah dijadikan satu-satunya jalan keluar jika ada masalah."

The mother's speech act, in the role of a typical mother, offers advice to her children, including Angkasa, about handling anger as a natural emotion. She advises against letting anger be the only solution when facing problems. Her speech act serves as a gentle word of encouragement to find solutions to their issues.

At minute 37.41

Kale: "Tanta nyariin nih, ngajakin keluar makan malam."

Kale's speech act conveys an invitation from Tanta to Awan, his interlocutor, to go out for dinner.

At minute 45.55

Pak Rifai: "Pak Anton meminta kamu mengerjakan projek associate Rafif."

Pak Rifai's speech act conveys Pak Anton's request to Awan, his interlocutor, to work on the associate Rafif's project. Pak Anton communicates his request to Awan through Pak Rifai.

At minute 1.06.50

Angkasa: "Awan sampai sekarang ga ada kabarnya."

Angkasa's speech act communicates to his father that there has been no news from Awan, his interlocutor. Angkasa conveys the lack of updates to his interlocutor.

3. Speech acts show

In representative speech acts show the meaning of the speaker makes a statement that shows the truth of something by conveying what the speaker feels, the following is the speech made by the author and analyzed by the researcher:

At minute 8.35

Angkasa: "telat 15 menit" (sambil menunjuk ke arah jam tangan)

Angkasa's speech act indicates Awan's lateness as his interlocutor returns from work. The speech act involves showing the time on his wristwatch to emphasize the deviation from the schedule.

At minute 53.22

Kale: "Gultik itu gule tikungan."

Kale's speech act points out a place to his conversation partner, indicating that Gultik serves delicious food in his opinion.

At minute 1.02.04

Kale: "Ini yang punya saudara yang punya kost an aku. Udah lama banget." (sambil makan bersama dengan Awan di warung)

Kale's speech act identifies the location of the eatery as belonging to someone Kale knows, and he mentions that it has been there for a long time. This is meant to inform his interlocutor about the place.

At minute 1.08.35

Aurora: "Tapi di sebelah sana juga ada kalau saya mau lihatin" (sambil menunjuk ke arah yang dimaksud).

Aurora's speech act indicates the direction of other exhibition items to her visitor, allowing her interlocutor to explore further and see other pieces of the exhibition she wants to showcase.

At minute 1.09.45

Ibu: "Itu apa Ra?"

Aurora: "Ini namanya Niskala Bu" (sambil menunjuk ke arah benda pameran yang ibu tanyakan)

Aurora's speech act shows one of the exhibition items in response to her mother's question, indicating the specific item her mother inquired about. This helps her interlocutor understand what she is referring to.

At minute 01:13:45

"Aurora: Pameran ini itu penting buat aku."

Aurora's speech act emphasizes the importance of the exhibition to her. She expresses how much effort and preparation she has put into the exhibition and communicates this to her interlocutor.

At minute 1:31:8

Ajeng: "21 tahun itu juga bukan waktu yang sebentar, kamu juga pasti sakit. Terus kamu bahagiannya kapan?"

Ajeng's speech act, over a significant period, acknowledges Angkasa's prolonged suffering within the family. Ajeng's words aim to boost Angkasa's morale and encourage him to find happiness despite his hardships.

At minute 1.46.15

Ibu: "Ga ada penderitaan sebesar apapun atau kesulitan seperti apapun yang bisa menggantikan kebahagiaan itu. Karena ayah kalian selalu memperjuangkan setiap tetes kebahagiaan yang ia berikan untuk ibu, untuk kita semua."

The mother's speech act demonstrates the father's hard work for the family to Aurora and Awan, her interlocutors. She emphasizes that no suffering or difficulty can replace the happiness they have, thanks to their father's continuous efforts to provide happiness for the entire family.

At minute 1:48:33

Ibu: "Angkasa, ibu minta maaf ya selama ini ayah dan ibu memberikan beban ke kamu terlalu berat. Kamu masih 6 tahun saat adik kalian meninggal tapi kamu harus memikul tanggung jawab seperti orang dewasa dan ayah sama ibu tidak pernah tanya apa yang kamu rasakan atau apa yang kamu pikirkan."

Angkasa: Maaf udah bikin ibu kecewa

Ibu: Gak ada yang perlu dimaafin, Angkasa pulang ya, kasih kesempatan buat ayah untuk memperbaiki semuanya."

The mother's speech act expresses her apology to Angkasa for burdening him with too much responsibility since he was only six years old when his siblings passed away. She also admits that she and her husband never asked about his feelings or thoughts. Angkasa's response apologizes for making his mother disappointed, but she reassures him that there's nothing to forgive and asks him to come home, giving their father a chance to make amends.

At minute 1:55:58

Ibu: "Tenang ya mas, ada kami. Anak-anak sudah pulang."

The mother's speech act reassures her husband, who is repenting for all the lies he told to his children, that their children have returned and forgiven him. She communicates to her interlocutor that their children have come back, offering comfort and encouragement to continue living a better life.

4. Consenting speech act

In a representative act of agreeing means that the speaker makes a statement that conveys agreement about what the speaker feels, the following is the speech made by the author and analyzed by the researcher:

At 7:00 minutes

Awan: "oke siap pak"

Awan's speech act agrees to the deadline for completing his office project to be finished soon.

At 15:30 minutes

Aurora: "sanggup coach"

Aurora's speech act agrees to what her swimming coach, as the interlocutor, targets for her to improve in next week's practice.

At 22:20 minutes

Sky's Girlfriend: "sa, im okay, just go"

The speech act of Sky's Girlfriend agrees to Sky leaving her to pick up Awan. The speech act agrees to the departure of the interlocutor to pick up the interlocutor's sibling.

At 32:50 minutes

Angkasa: "yaudah sana, 5 menit"

Angkasa's speech act agrees to the request of his interlocutor, Awan, who wants to go to the concert.

At 50:31 minutes

Kale: "sebenarnya yang kamu rasain dan pikirin itu wajar kok"

Kale's speech act responds by agreeing to the story of Awan's feelings. The speech act opens space for the interlocutor to talk about the feelings experienced by the interlocutor.

At 1:03:48

Kale: "aku boleh ga ikut nulis di situ?"

Awan: "boleh"

Awan's speech act agrees to Kale's desire, as the interlocutor, to write on Awan's bandage, which was injured in an accident. The speech act attempts to comfort itself by agreeing to the interlocutor to decorate with writing on the bandage of the speaker's hand injury.

At 2:01:07

Aurora: "makasih ya yah"

Father: "ayah yang harusnya terima kasih untuk semua kesalahan yang ayah bikin. Dan kamu masih sayang sama ayah. Pergilah, pergi. Temukan apa yang kamu cari."

The father's speech act agrees to Aurora's departure as the interlocutor when walking with the family at the airport to go abroad to pursue Aurora's long-held aspirations. The interlocutor feels and receives approval given by the speech act.

5. Speech act reporting

In representative speech acts, reporting means that speakers make statements that report the truth of something by conveying what speakers feel, The following are speeches made by the author and analyzed by researchers:

At 27.05 minutes

Angkasa: "Awan yang minta pulang sama teman-temannya dan dijemput di stasiun yah"

Angkasa's speech act reports the desire of his interlocutor, Awan, before the accident occurred.

At 47.05 minutes

Awan's Friend: "jadi kemarin gua liat Bu Ina HRD ngobrol sama Pak Rifai. Bu Ina ngomong katanya disuruh sama pak Anton."

Awan's friend's speech act, who knows about the conversation between Mr. Rifai and Mrs. Ina concerning Awan, reports it to Awan. The act of speech informs the interlocutor about the information obtained.

At 4.40 minutes

Doctor: "semuanya akan baik-baik saja, insya Allah lancar, berdoa saja"

The doctor's speech act informs Angkasa's family, as the interlocutor, that the mother's condition will be okay.

At 27.55 minutes

Awan: "aku dipecat"

Awan's speech act informs his family that he has been fired from his office.

At 32.17 minutes

Angkasa: "ada Glenn Fredly, Kunto Aji, ada Arah."

Angkasa's speech act informs about the singers at the concert Angkasa is going to attend, in response to his interlocutor Awan's question.

At 53.02 minutes

Kale: "ini bakal jadi tahun terakhir kamu loh, naik metromini."

Awan: "kok gitu?"

Kale: "soalnya tahun depan udah enggak ada".

Kale's speech act informs about the discontinuation of the metromini to his interlocutor, Awan, who is unaware. This speech act is an effort to provide necessary information to the interlocutor.

At 1.18.00

Father: "perubahan sikap kamu Awan akhir-akhir ini itu juga gara-gara sedikit pengaruh dari kamu mas Angkasa" (sambil menunjuk ke Awan dan Angkasa)

The father's speech act points out the change in Awan's attitude to Angkasa as the interlocutor. The speech act attempts to inform the interlocutor about the changes they have undergone.

At 1.50.54

Aurora: "aku ngelamar beasiswa di London, ya ga keterima sih"

Aurora's speech act informs Angkasa and Awan, as interlocutors, that she applied for a scholarship at a university in London but was not accepted. The speech act tries to provide information to the interlocutors about the scholarship application that was not successful.

4. Conclusion

Film is a means of communication between the maker and the audience. The form of language contained in the film's dialogue can be studied and dissected in depth. In the film *Later We Tell About Today*, researchers take a type of representative speech act in which a representative speech act occurs when the speaker states what is believed to be a fact. affirmation, conclusion and description. In the film *Nanti Kita Story About Today*, representative speech acts appear as many as 67 speech acts. These utterances are categorized by researchers because they are grouped into speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth of the proportions of the words expressed in the dialogue of the film. The researcher found that corpse speech acts would total 31 speech acts, speech acts conveyed a total of 11 speech acts, speech acts showed a total of 10 speech acts, speech acts approved a total of 7 speech acts, speech acts reported a total of 2 speech acts, informing speech acts totaled 6 speech acts. The author also gives a good moral message in this film that masud conveys the information conveyed to the speakers, making it easier for researchers to study and review every dialogue written.

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