Analysis of Locutionary Speech Acts in the Film *Sayap-Sayap Patah* by Rudi Soedjarwo

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Abstract: Locutionary speech acts are speech acts that play a role in expressing the speaker's intentions and goals. The film Broken Wings by Rudi Soedjarwo is a film that tells the story of a real incident regarding the break-in at the Mako Brimob detention center which was carried out by a group of 155 prisoners for terrorism cases. In the film there are certainly several speech acts, one of which is locutionary speech acts. This research aims to describe the locutionary speech acts contained in the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo using Austin's theory. This research is included in the type of qualitative descriptive research, the data from this research was obtained from dialogue fragments from the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo. Data sources in this research are divided into two categories, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary data source is from the film script Broken Wings, while the secondary data source is from journals, theses and books. The data collection technique uses listening and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique in this research uses the theory of Miles and Hubermen including data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of this research show that there are 21 locutionary speech acts contained in the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo. Among them there are 5 declarative speech acts, 10 interrogative speech acts, and 6 imperative speech acts. Of the three locutionary speech acts, the most dominant is the interrogative speech act.

Keywords: Film, Pragmatics, Locutionary speech acts

1.   Introduction

Language is a social communication tool that humans use to communicate with each other. In the communication process, the speaker not only conveys information, but also explains the intent and purpose. To achieve good communication, the speaker must be able to convey information as well as the desired aims and objectives, as well as the interlocutor must understand what the speaker himself is talking about (Rizza & Noor Ahsin, 2022). This is in accordance with Nugraheni & Ahsin's (2021) statement that with the help of language, everyone can understand the meaning of someone's speech. Language is something that cannot be separated from a person, without language, humans cannot communicate or interact with each other (Hasanah et al., 2022). Language as a communication tool has a role in conveying messages from the speaker to the listener.

Language is a tool used to communicate in everyday life. Through good and effective language, every human being can understand the meaning of words (Nugraheni & Haryadi, 2021). The main function of language is as a means of oral and written communication. Apart from that, language also has many functions that humans can use for various purposes (Mabruroh, Z. A., Kanzunuddin, M., Nugraheni, 2020). Language is a very important part of social life, especially as a means of communication (Ahsin & Nugraheni, 2022). Language is a human communication tool used to interact in everyday life. Language is a very important element in social life, especially a means of communication. However, there are still many people who do not understand the importance of communication (Ahsin, & Nugraheni, 2022).

Pragmatics is the study of the actual use of language. Pragmatics includes discussions of deixis, assumptions, speech acts, and conversational implicatures (Bawamenewi, 2020). This is in line with Alfiansyah's (2021) statement that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which focuses on the conceptual meaning conveyed by the speaker or writer and interpreted by the interlocutor as a listener or reader so that the meaning of the utterance is known. Meanwhile, according

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to Al Jufri & Wargadinata (2022), pragmatics is a study that tries to explain aspects of language structure that refer to the consequences or reasons that determine the meaning of utterances from a functional point of view.

In everyday communication, we hear a lot of speech delivered to clarify the speaker's intentions towards the person he is talking to, not just through words. Communication actions are called speech acts (Setyorini, Fathurohman, & Roysa, 2021). Speech acts are studied together with applied linguistics, namely pragmatics which is related to the speaker's aims and objectives in conveying this information. Speech acts are the way a speaker conveys information, which is determined by the speaker's own language skills (Maulidia et al., 2022). A speech act is a speech act whose task is to express something according to its intent and purpose. Thus, every sentence or statement spoken is not only based on its sound, but must convey meaning so that the speaker can understand the meaning (Meliyawati et al., 2023). A speech act is an action carried out with the intention or purpose of providing information or conveying what the speaker wants to the person he is speaking to through direct or face-to-face communication (Rizza & Noor Ahsin, 2022). According to Hanifah Sari (2023), locutionary speech acts are broadly defined as utterances that express something in saying or utterances that are realized in sentence form and have meaning and are easy to understand.

Austin found that locutionary speech acts are divided into three, namely declarative locutionary speech acts, interrogative locutionary speech acts, and imperative locutionary speech acts. Chaer and Agustina quoted (Lismayanti & Aswadi, 2019:101) According to grammatical categories, the form of locutionary speech acts can be divided into three, namely declarative, integrative and imperative. 1) Declarative locutionary speech acts function to tell something to other people with the aim of getting the listener to pay attention. Locutionary acts in declarative sentences generally serve as information for the reader or listener, 2) Interrogative locutionary speech acts are in the form of questions which function to ask something so that the listener is expected to provide an answer to the question asked by the speaker, 3) Imperative locutionary speech acts are locutionary speech acts which Using command sentences is a series of sentences uttered by the speaker to order the speech partner to do something. Imperative sentences have formal characteristics, namely intonation which is characterized by a falling tone, the use of affirmative, euphemistic particles, and the words of invitation, hope, request and prohibition, and the perpetrator of the action is not always revealed. Locution in the form of a command has the intention that the listener responds in the form of the requested action or deed.

Speech acts are very important when applied in everyday life, for example when we are speech partners who must be responsive in interpreting an utterance, so that there are no misunderstandings between each other. Of course, speech acts are not only found in everyday conversations, but speech acts can also be found in literary works, for example in novels, short stories, even films. Throughout the film, conversations between players can occur. Usually film actors convey intentions and messages through scenes that have been prepared beforehand. Film is considered a very interesting medium compared to other media, because film also contains sounds, actors, scenes and images obtained through film so that it is able to attract the attention of the audience. The audience can also better understand the meaning of speech, and can encourage people to speak politely. Films not only have a performance function or source of entertainment, but also as a means of disseminating information, both written and oral (Rizza & Noor Ahsin, 2022). Film is a means of presenting images in video form using audio-visual material (Apriliyana & Nugraheni, 2022). Film is a type of audio-visual media that is widely known to the public (Ermanu & Fathurohman, 2023).

The world of film cannot be separated from locutionary speech acts in both oral and written speech. Through the power of technology and art, films not only entertain, but also present facts and teach convincingly. The films are educational without being too patronizing. Education in films is packaged in such a way that it is integrated with the story shown (Alawiyah et al., 2022). Film is one of the media commonly used to convey messages. The message of a film consists of words, phrases, clauses and sentences that form the audience's own point of view (Farah, Haliza, and Ahsin, 2022). From this, researchers are interested in analyzing locutionary speech acts in the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo. The film Broken Wings is a film based on the true story of the break-in at the Mako Brimob Detention Center by a group of 115 inmates accused of terrorism. As a result of this incident, 5 members of Densus 88 died. Researchers are very interested in analyzing locutionary speech acts in the film Sayap-sayap Patah because they want to increase their understanding of the meaning of an utterance. And can provide motivation for yourself and the reader to be able to understand the meaning of other people's speech well and accurately. This research aims to describe the locutionary speech acts contained in the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo, to provide knowledge about locutionary speech acts to readers so they can interpret the speech well and accurately, as well as to develop similar research that already exists.

2. Literature Review

There are several studies that are relevant to the research that will be conducted by Ismi Aulia Sari (2023), Syafi Nur Maulidia (2022), and Niswatun Hasanah (2021). Research conducted by Ismi Aulia Sari (2023) with the title "Locutionary Speech Acts on Arisa Nur Aini's YouTube Channel" has similarities and differences with the research to be conducted. The similarities lie in both analyzing locutionary speech acts, both using qualitative descriptive methods, and both using listening and note-taking techniques for data collection. Meanwhile, the difference lies in what will be analyzed, Anisa Nur Aini analyzes locutionary speech acts on YouTube channels, while researchers analyze locutionary speech acts in films.

The second relevant research is from Syafi Nur Maulidia (2022) with the title "Analysis of Locutionary Speech Act Studies in Environmental Conservation Videos in Online Lecture Playlists" on the Al Kholif YouTube Channel" in the research conducted by Syafi certainly has similarities and differences with this research. The similarity lies in both analyzing locutionary speech acts, both using listening and note-taking techniques. Meanwhile, the difference lies in the thing being analyzed. Syafi analyzes locutionary speech acts on YouTube, while researchers analyze locutionary speech acts in films.

The third research from Niswatun Hasanah (2021) with the title "Analysis of Locutionary Speech Acts in Jerome Polin's YouTube Content" certainly has similarities and differences with this research. . The similarities lie in both analyzing locutionary speech acts, both using qualitative descriptive methods, and data analysis techniques both using the theory of Miles and Huberman. Meanwhile, the difference lies in what will be analyzed, Niswatun Hasanah analyzes locutionary speech acts on YouTube channels, while researchers analyze locutionary speech acts in films.

3.   Research Methodology

This study used descriptive qualitative method. According to Moleong (Febrilian, Fathurohman, and Ahsin 2022). This research focuses on locutionary speech acts in Rudi Soedjarwo's Broken Wings. This type of research is included in content analysis research, where the researcher objectively and systematically analyzes the text of the film script Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo.

The data obtained from this research is in the form of dialogue fragments from the film script Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo which is divided into two, namely:

1. Primary data source
    Data obtained or collected by researchers directly from the data source. Primary information is also called original or new, up-to-date information. To get raw data, researchers must collect it directly.
2. Secondary data sources
    Data obtained or collected by researchers from various existing sources. Secondary information can be obtained from various sources such as books, reports, journals.

Primary data in this research was obtained through fragments of dialogue or script from the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo, then secondary data was obtained by researchers from intermediary media, namely the video media of the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo, then also from relevant research from journals, and thesis. The data collection technique used in analyzing the film used listening and note-taking techniques. The procedure in this research uses several steps, the first step uses the listening technique which is done by watching and listening to the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo which is played repeatedly to obtain data in the form of dialogue between characters, the second uses the note technique, where after listening, the researcher recorded all the data in the form of dialogue, then the researcher analyzed and investigated the illocutionary speech acts in the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo by marking in the form of an explanation or statement in each dialogue excerpt. The author writes responses with theoretical views to strengthen the research. The data analysis technique uses the theory of Miles and Hubermen by collecting data first, then reducing the data, presenting the data, and finally making conclusions.

4.   Result and Discussion

Based on the classification that has been described regarding language politeness which includes declarative locutionary speech acts, interrogative locutionary speech acts, imperative locutionary speech acts. The following is a discussion of the results of the analysis of locutionary speech acts in the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo, as follows:

4.1   Declarative locutionary speech acts

In locution, the form of a declarative speech act is a statement of speech or as information for the speech partner. The declarative locutionary speech act can be seen from the following dialogue.

Data 1
Leong   : *"Siapa namamu?"*
Rosyid   : ***"Namanya Desi mas, orang tuanya sudah tidak ada. Dia ponakan saya, masih kecil mas"***
                                                                                                                    (Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, speaker Rosyid provides information that Desi is his young nephew by stating his name is Desi, bro, his parents are no longer there. He's my nephew, he's still little. So, it can be concluded that the Rosyid speaker's speech is a declarative locutionary speech act, because declarative illocutionary speech acts are basically speech acts that provide information, while the Rosyid speaker's speech provides information to the Leong speaker. So data 1 is included in the declarative locutionary speech act because speaker Rosyid provides information.

Data 2
AKP Sadikin   : *"Adji gimana adji?"*
Gendis   : *"Kalau Adji, **anggotanya ada yang jadi korban ndan. Ridwan sama Kuntadi**"*
                                                                                                                    (Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, the speaker Gendis provides information that Adji members were victims of the bombing incident at the Brimob Headquarters by stating the story that Adji, one of his members, was a victim of ndan. Ridwan and Kuntadi. So, Gendis speakers are included in declarative locutionary speech acts that express information in AKP Sadikin speakers, because declarative illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that state or provide information.

Data 3
Adji   : *"Kalau rumah kosong udah ada informasi dari intelijen?"*
Aipda Ridwan   : *"Siap Ndan, Ikhsan sudah ngabarin ke saya,* **kalau selama ini di rumah itu Cuma ada satu perempuan remaja"**

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, speaker Adji asked that if the house is empty, there is already information from intelligence, so it was answered by Aipda Ridwan's interlocutor, who provided information that only one teenage girl lives in the empty house, stating that she is ready. Ndan, Ikhsan has told me, So far, there has only been one teenage girl in the house. So it can be concluded that Aipda Ridwan speakers are included in declarative locutionary speech acts which express information to Adji speakers. Because basically a declarative illocutionary speech act is a speech act that states or provides information.

Data 4
AKP Sadikin   : *"Ji gimana?"*
Adji   : *"* **Nani Alhamdulillah sehat ndan. Ee dia lagi di rumah sakit mau lahiran"**

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, speaker Adji provides information by stating that Nani, thank God, is healthy and healthy. Well, she is in the hospital about to give birth, it can be concluded that the information provided is Nani's condition, who is currently healthy, but she is in the hospital because she is about to give birth. So, the speech of the speaker Adji is included in the type of declarative speech act, because he states information to his interlocutor AKP Sadikin. . Because basically a declarative illocutionary speech act is a speech act that states or provides information.

Data 5
Rosyid   : *"Mas kenapa dipukulin?"*
La Umane   : **"Katanya iman saya nggak kuat, karena saya ngaku nyesel ikut kelompok setposo"**

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, the speaker of La Umane provides information to Rosyid's interlocutor by stating that he said my faith is not strong, because I admit that I regret joining the setposo group. So the information given by La Umane was in the form of information that he was beaten because he did not have strong faith and admitted that he was sorry for joining the setposo group. So, the speech of the speaker of La Umane is included in the type of locutionary speech act of declaration, because the speaker of La Umane provides information to his interlocutor Rosyid. Because basically a declarative illocutionary speech act is a speech act that states or provides information.

4.2   Interrogative locutionary speech acts

Interrogative locution in the form of a question functions to ask something so that the listener is expected to provide an answer to the question asked by the speaker (Ziroluo Mardina, 2020: 251). Interrogative speech acts can be seen from the following dialogue.

Data 6
Leong   : *"Jam berapa berangkatnya?"*
Murod   : **"Habis ba'da maghrib Pak"**

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, Leong's speech, what time is he leaving, is included in one type of interrogative locutionary speech act which asks a question which is then answered after maghrib sir, by Murod's interlocutor. Therefore, data 6 is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act, because the conversation between Leong speakers asks questions and is then answered by Murod's interlocutor.

Data 7
Aipda Kuntadi   : *"Udah masuk sekolah ya?"*
Aipda Ridwan   : **"Iya, lagi lucu-lucunya"**

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, the speech of the speaker Aipda Kuntadi who asked the question Have you started school? is a type of interrogative locutionary speech act that asks a question and is then answered yes, again in a funny way by Aipda Ridwan's interlocutor. Therefore, data 7 is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech

act, because the conversation between Aipda Kuntadi speakers asks questions and is then answered by Aipda Ridwan's interlocutor.

Data 8
Adji : *"Jam berapa dia keluar?"*
Aipda Kuntadi : ***"Siap, setengah jam lagi"***

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, the utterance of the speaker Adji who asks the question what time will he go out is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act in which the interlocutor Aipda Kuntadi responds to the question "Ready, in half an hour". This is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act, because it is a conversation between Adji speakers who ask questions and then the interlocutor Aipda Kuntadi answers them.

Data 9
Dokter : *"Apa nyerinya ada dibagian perut bawah?"*
Nina : ***"Iya, disini"***

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, the speech of the speaker Doctor who asks the question Is there pain in the lower abdomen is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act which asks a question and then responds with the answer Yes, here by the interlocutor. This is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act, because the conversation between the speaker is a doctor who asks a question and is answered by Nina's interlocutor.

Data 10
Dokter : *"Nani ada melakukan kegiatan berlebihan?"*
Nani : ***"Ngga ada sih dok, kegiatannya normal-normal aja"***

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, the words of the doctor who asked Nani's question are you doing excessive activities? This is one type of interrogative locutionary speech act that asks a question and then answers. Nothing, doc, the activity is just normal by Nani's interlocutor. Therefore, data 10 is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act, because it is a conversation between the speaker Doctor who asks questions and is answered by the interlocutor Nani.

Data 11
Leong : *"Ini udah terkoneksi belum?"*
Rosyid : ***"Belum Mas, belum saya kasih baterai"***

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, is the speech from speaker Leong who asked this question connected yet? is included in one type of interrogative locutionary speech act which asks a question and is then answered. Not yet sir, I haven't given battery yet by Rosyid's interlocutor. Therefore, data 11 is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act, because the conversation between Leong speakers asks questions and is answered by Rosyid's opponent. This is also because interrogative locutionary speech acts are basically speech acts that provide answers to questions asked by the speaker.

Data 12
Leong : *"Kamu udah nikah?"*
Desi : ***"Belum"*** *(sembari menganggukkan kepala)*

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, the utterance of the Leong speaker who asks the question "You are married" is included in one type of interrogative locutionary speech act which asks a question and is then answered Not yet by the Desi interlocutor. Therefore, data 12 is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act, because the conversation between Leong speakers asks questions and is answered by the Desi interlocutor. This is also because interrogative locutionary speech acts are basically speech acts that provide answers to questions asked by the speaker.

Data 13
Nani : *"masak apa?"*
Ibu Nani : ***"Sayur lodeh"***

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, what is the speech of the speaker who asks the cooking question? is included in one type of interrogative locutionary speech act which asks a question which is then answered Sayur lodeh by the interlocutor Mrs. Nani. Therefore, data 13 is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act, because the conversation between the speaker Nani who asks questions and is answered by the interlocutor Mrs. Nani, this is also

because interrogative locutionary speech acts are basically speech acts that provide answers to questions asked by the speaker.

Data 14
AKP Sadikin   : *"Kok Pak Dhe? bapakmu mana?*
Rosyid   : **"Sudah Almarhum, kecelakaan tahun lalu"**

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, speaker AKP Sadikin asks the question, Why Pak Dhe? Where is your father, which is one of the types of interrogative locutionary speech acts which asks a question and then responds with the answer He has died, had an accident last year by Rosyid's interlocutor. Therefore, data 14 is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act, because the conversation between AKP Sadikin speakers asks questions and is answered by Rosydi's interlocutor. This is also because interrogative locutionary speech acts are basically speech acts that provide answers to questions asked by the speaker.

Data 15
Nani   : *"Ini serigala putihnya?"*
Adji   : **"Ini beruang"**

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, speaker AKP Sadikin asks the question, Why Pak Dhe? Where is your father, which is one of the types of interrogative locutionary speech acts which asks a question and then responds with the answer He has died, had an accident last year by Rosyid's interlocutor. Therefore, data 14 is included in the type of interrogative locutionary speech act, because the conversation between AKP Sadikin speakers asks questions and is answered by Rosydi's interlocutor. This is also because interrogative locutionary speech acts are basically speech acts that provide answers to questions asked by the speaker.

4.3   Imperative locutionary speech acts

Imperative locutionary speech acts are speech acts that use command sentences, namely a series of sentences uttered by the speaker to order the speech partner to do something. The imperative locutionary speech act can be seen in the following dialogue.

Data 16
AKP Sadikin   : *"Mas Rosyid, kita itu udah tahu Leong, tahu pergerakannya, tahu siapa dia, tahu rencananya. Lah yang kemari ngebom itu kan rencananya dia, ya kan? Kamu kan Cuma di suruh sama dia dan kamu ngelakuin itu. **Jadi, saya pingin kamu cerita semuanya ke kita.** Suapaya masalah ini beres, atau kamu mau makan dulu? Ada soto, ada mie, ada burger"*

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, speaker AKP Sadikin gave orders to Rosyid to tell him everything that had happened, saying Mas Rosyid, we already know Leong, know his movements, know who he is, know his plans. It was his plan that was the one who bombed yesterday, right? You just told him to do it and you did it. So, I want you to tell us everything. So that this problem is resolved, or do you want to eat first? There's soto, there's noodles, there's burgers. From the speech uttered by the speaker, AKP Sadikin is included in the type of imperative locutionary speech act, because he gives orders carefully so that Rosyid can tell everything so that the existing problem can be quickly resolved.

Data 17
Nani   : **"Jangan main petasan di rumah saya!"**
Tetangga   : **"Eh, jangan pada berisik"**

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, the speakers of Nani and Tetangga are included in the imperative locutionary speech act. Basically a speech act that uses command sentences, therefore the speaker Nani is included in the imperative locution speech act, because the speaker Nani gives an order not to play with firecrackers in his house by saying Don't play with firecrackers in my house, the same as the speaker Neighbor who gives orders Uh, don't make too much noise, he gave orders to the children who were playing with firecrackers not to make any noise.

Data 18
Murod   : **"Kembalikan saya ke sel!"**
AKP Sadikin   : *"Enakan juga di sini, di sana kan sempit, di sini luas lo"*

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, the speaker Murod is included in the locutionary speech act imperati. Basically, an imperative locutionary speech act is a speech act that uses a command sentence, therefore the speaker Murod can be classified as an imperative locutionary speech act, because he gives the command to return me to the cell to his interlocutor, AKP Sadikin. So data 18 is included in imperative speech acts because it contains command sentences.

Data 19

AKP Sadikin : *"Ayo, ayo duduk!. Yaudah kalau tidak mau duduk, saya keluar lagi!"*
AKP Sadikin : *"Wenak duduk, berdiri terus kan kamu capek. Gausah teriak-teriak, kamu kesel malah bikin orang di sini tambah kesel"*

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, AKP Sadikin's first and second utterances are included in the type of imperative locutionary speech act. Basically, imperative locutionary speech acts are speech acts that use command sentences, therefore the speaker of AKP Sadikin can be classified as an imperative locutionary speech act, because the speech uttered by the first speaker gives the command to sit down by saying Come on, come on, sit down! Well, if I don't want to sit down, I'll go out again, while the second statement gives an order not to shout by saying Wenak sit down, stand up and you're tired. Don't shout, you're annoyed, it's actually making the people here even more annoyed. So data 19 is included in imperative speech acts because it contains command sentences.

Data 20

Adji : *"**Berhenti, angkat tangan!**" (sembari menodong pistol)*
AKP Sadikin : *"**Lurusin, buka kakinya**!" (sembari menggeledah barang bawaan)*

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, speakers Adji and AKP Sadikin both fall into the type of imperative speech act. Basically, it is a speech act that uses command sentences, therefore Adji speakers give orders to stop and raise their hands by saying Stop, raise your hands!, Meanwhile, AKP Sadikin speakers can be classified as imperative locutionary speech acts, because AKP Sadikin speakers give orders. to straighten his legs, and open his legs by saying Straighten, open his legs!. So data 20 is included in imperative speech acts because it contains command sentences.

Data 21

Nani : *"saya harus gimana ya dok?"*
Dokter : *"**Ibu jangan terlalu banyak fikiran, jangan stres**. Itu sangat membantu ibu dalam kehamilan ini"*

(Soedjarwo, 2020)

Based on the dialogue fragment above, the Doctor's speaker is included in the type of imperative speech act. Basically, imperative locutionary speech acts are speech acts that use command sentences, therefore the speaker Doctor is included in the type of imperative locutionary speech act, because he gives an order to Nani's interlocutor not to think too much and be stressed, by saying, Mother, don't do too much. mind, don't stress. It really helps mothers in this pregnancy. So data 21 is included in an imperative speech act because it contains a command sentence.

5. Conclusions and Recomendations

Based on the results of the analysis carried out by researchers regarding locutionary speech acts in the film Sayap-sayap Patah by Rudi Soedjarwo, it can be concluded that there are 21 locutionary speech acts, of which there are 5 declarative speech acts, 10 interrogative speech acts, and 6 imperative speech acts. Of the three locutionary speech acts, the most dominant is the interrogative speech act.

This research can be used by teachers to help in finding reference sources for locutionary speech acts in films, for students it is hoped that it can become a learning reference in the field of pragmatics, especially in locutionary speech acts in films, while for readers it can be used to improve their knowledge and understanding in particular. regarding locutionary speech acts in films, so that with this research readers do not make mistakes in interpreting an utterance.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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