



Advising Event Speech Acts in Arabic Speaking Interactions on Fawwaz Wa Nuroh Speaking Animation

Fitra Asysyifa; Djatmika; Hanifullah Syukri

Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v10i7.4935>

Abstract

The form of advice is a form of one's concern for others around him. This study aims to find out what types of speech acts are used in the form of conveying sentences of advice contained in animated shows Fawwaz wa Nuroh. The object of this research is an Arabic animated show entitled Fawwaz wa Nuroh with a total of 60 themes, several themes will be selected that have the form of advice in the types of speech acts. The animation was uploaded on the iEN YouTube platform from 12 to 13 March 2018. In its analysis, this study uses the theory of speech acts put forward by Searle. The data collection method of this research uses the observing and note-taking method, while the data analysis method uses a qualitative descriptive method. The research data is in the form of utterances that are included in the event of advising and contained in the form of speech acts according to Searle's theory. The form of the speech act can be directive, assertive, expressive, or commissive. Based on the findings, 350 utterances were found with the number of utterances of advising events contained in speech acts of 153 utterances. The speech acts found were speech acts of reminding as many as 36 utterances, praising as many as 16 utterances, advising as many as 5 utterances, prohibiting as many as 12 utterances, ordering as many as 24 utterances, asking as many as 10 utterances, calling out as many as 7 utterances, advising as many as 29 utterances, suggesting as many as 5 utterances, appealed to as many as 2 utterances, and directed as many as 7 utterances. Thus the speech act that dominates the occurrence of the advising event is the directive speech act of reminding because this animation highly upholds intimacy between family members, school and the surrounding environment.

Keywords: *Animation; Advising; Speech Acts; Pragmatics*

Introduction

In this modern era, the world of film is no longer a strange thing, not only are works that can only be enjoyed by the elite and rare entertainment that sells very expensively, but films are works in the form of art for society in general. Everything that is seen by the eye and heard by the ear will be captured more quickly than something that requires the process of reading and writing (Ismail, 1983). A good film is one that teaches about kindness, because film is a message and moral bridge for everyone who sees it.

One type of film that is widely developed and in great demand is animated film. Animation is currently widely available on online platforms, one of which is YouTube. The main target audience is of course for children, but it is not uncommon to find that animation is made not just for ordinary viewing so that parents play an active role in watching it. Currently animation is in great demand all over the world, this shows the diversity of languages used as an introduction for each animation, one of which is animation using Arabic as the language of instruction.

One of the animations shown on the YouTube platform is an animation titled *Fawwaz wa Nuroh*. This animation is delivered in Arabic *field* as the language of instruction. In the world of education, this animation is in great demand by teachers as teaching material delivered to their students. In fact, this animation is widely used in several universities as teaching material so that later it can be conveyed to their successors. Animation *Fawwaz wa Nuroh* carries the theme of harmony among families, schools, and friendships. This animation teaches a lot of goodness so it is appropriate to be used as a spectacle for various groups.

Currently, the form of conveying advice from older people to younger ones is still mostly found using language that is not acceptable. For example, parents give advice to their children not to play in the rain, but without realizing it the language they use is often unacceptable to children so children are reluctant to fulfill this advice. In a pragmatic study, an advising event is a guide that contains the best and best lessons from the speaker to the speech partner (Prayitno, 2011). Basically, the function of advising is a guide that contains lessons conveyed by the speaker to the speech partner so that he does something. In practice, the event of advising has a function which is a sub-speech act, namely the function of advising, advising, appealing, calling, and reminding. Prayitno (2013 :10) states that the mode of giving advice to speech acts is used as providing information in the form of an invitation from the speaker to the speech partner. This information the speaker hopes to produce an effect in the form of an action performed by the speaker.

Animation *Fawwaz wa Nuroh* is an animation that presents religious shows played by children's characters. The animation depicts the conditions of family, school and friendship so that the advice exemplified in the film is very relevant to the conditions of the surrounding community. This animation is a spectacle that contains motivation, advice, and invitations so that the speech used will also adapt to the characters in the video, namely children's models.

Based on the phenomenon in the surrounding community that the author has described, this article will discuss the speech acts of advising events in Arabic-language interactions *Fawwaz wa Nuroh*.

Methodology

Research Methods

This study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive qualitative analysis method. Descriptive research is research that investigates circumstances, conditions, or other matters which in the end result is in the form of an analysis contained in the form of a research report description (Arikunto, 2010). In its implementation, this study uses analytical techniques in the form of observing and noting. The qualitative approach used in this study is intended to find out how the forms of speech used in animation *Fawwaz wa Nuroh* based on the occurrence of advising events in each theme. The data in this study are speech transcripts in animation *Fawwaz wa Nuroh* which is broadcast on the iEN YouTube channel and is played by the animated characters Fawwaz, Nuroh, father, mother, grandfather and grandmother, as well as other supporting roles such as teacher figures and their friends. The data collected is in the form of utterances that are included in the event of advising, then the data is classified based on the appropriate sub speech act.

Theoretical Basis

This study applies a pragmatic theory based on the theory put forward by Searle (1979). He stated that pragmatically there are three types of speech acts namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts.. Searle (1979) classifies illocutionary speech acts into five types, namely assertive speech acts, directive speech acts, commissive speech acts, expressive speech acts, and declarative speech acts (Searle, 1979). The speech act of advising is contained in the directive sub speech act. Searle stated that a directive speech act is a speech act carried out by the speaker with the intention that the speech partner performs this action in an utterance or with the aim that the speech partner performs an action.

Result and Discussion

In this discussion, document analysis will be carried out based on data obtained from the Arabic animation *Fawwaz wa Nuroh*. Based on the findings of the data, it can be seen from the table below:

Tabel 4.1. Classification of *Fawwaz wa Nuroh* animation event speech acts

No.	Speech act	Data Amount	Percentage
1.	Speech act - remind	36	23,5 %
2.	Speech act - praise	16	10,4 %
3.	Speech act - advocating	5	3,2 %
4.	Speech act - forbid	12	8 %
5.	Speech act - command	24	15,7 %
6.	Speech act - asking	10	6,5 %
7.	Speech act - calling out	7	4,6 %
8.	Speech act - advise	29	19 %
9.	Speech act - suggest	5	3,3 %
10.	Speech act - appeal	2	1,3 %
11.	Speech act - directing	7	4,5 %
Data Amount		153 data	100 %

Based on the classification contained in table 4.1. It appears that the classification of speech acts in advising events contained in the animation *Fawwaz wa Nuroh* totaling 153 data. Based on the whole data, it can be broken down as follows: speech acts *remind* amounted to 36 data with a percentage of 23.5%, speech acts *praise* amounted to 16 data with a percentage of 10.4%, speech acts *organize* amounted to 5 data with a percentage of 3.2%, speech acts *forbid* amounted to 12 data with a percentage of 8%, speech acts *rule* amounted to 24 data with a percentage of 15.7%, speech acts *ask* amounted to 10 data with a percentage of 6.5%, speech acts *called out* amounted to 7 data with a percentage of 4.6%, speech acts *advise* amounted to 29 data with a percentage of 19%, speech acts *recommend* amounted to 5 data with a percentage of 3.3%, speech acts *appealed* amounted to 2 data with a percentage of 1.3%, and speech acts *direct* amounted to 7 data with a percentage of 4.5%.

The following is an analysis based on the classification of the sub-speech act data:

a. Remind

The speech act of reminding is a speech delivered by a speaker with the aim of reminding the speech partner about something (Searle, 1979, p. 203). The following is an example of data included in the speech act of reminding:

Context: this conversation is found in the Fawwaz wa Nuroh animated show on the theme of charity. Fawwaz and Nuroh and their grandparents were casually walking by the side of the road and saw an elderly perfume merchant offering his wares. Then the grandfather bought the perfume and left the rest of the money for the old merchant with the intention of donating the money.

فواز : مَالاً مُرُ يَا جَدِّي، لَقَدْ أَعْطَيْتِ الْبَائِعَةَ نَفُودًا أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ثَمَنِ الْعَطْرِ

Fawwaz : “What's the matter, grandpa? You gave the saleswoman more money than the price of the perfume.”

نورة : وَأَنَا مُتَأَكِّدَةٌ أَنَّ أَبِي لَمْ يَسْتَعْذِمِ هَذَا الْعَطْرَ مِنْ قَبْلُ

Nuroh : “What happened, Grandpa? Grandfather gave the seller more money than the price of the perfume.”

جَدَّ : هَذِهِ الْمَرْأَةُ تَعْمَلُ وَتَتْعَبُ وَلَا تَتَسَوَّلُ رُغْمَ أَنَّهَا فَفِيرَةٌ وَمَرِيضَةٌ، وَنَحْنُ بِهَذِهِ الصَّدَقَةِ نُسَاعِدُهَا

Kakek : “ The merchant was working, tired, and did not complain even though he was poor and sick. **And with this charity we have helped him.**”

This utterance shows the use of utterances of advice, because in that utterance a lingual marker "reminds" appears in the form of the word "نُسَاعِدُهَا" "to help him" in the sentence "وَنَحْنُ بِهَذِهِ الصَّدَقَةِ نُسَاعِدُهَا". Based on these data, the speech expressed by the grandfather, namely the word "نُسَاعِدُهَا" "helped him" is a reminder addressed to his grandson so that he has a generous attitude and moves his heart to help fellow human beings regardless of their social status.

b. Praise

A speech act of praise is an utterance conveyed by a speaker to a speech partner to express admiration or to state something that is considered good or beautiful (Searle, 1979). The following are data findings that indicate an event of advising a form of praise.

Context: the dialogue contained in the Fawwaz wa Nuroh animation in the theme 'العفو' involves the character Nuroh and his grandfather. Grandpa praised Nuroh's attitude because he was able to understand his grandfather's advice, he also behaved commendably so that his grandfather gave praise for this.

نورة : نَعَمْ، لِأَنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ

Nuroh : “Yes, because Allah loves those who do good.”

جَدَّ : أَحْسَنْتِ يَا صَغِيرَتِي، أَحْسَنْتِ

Kakek : “ **Good my grand daughter, good** ”.

The data shows that there are advising events that are manifested in compliments. In the sentence "أَحْسَنْتِ يَا صَغِيرَتِي، أَحْسَنْتِ" "Good grand daughter, good" spoken by grandfather to Nuroh, there is a lingual marker indicating a form of expression of praise, namely the sentence "أَحْسَنْتِ". In the al-Ma'any Arabic dictionary (online), أَحْسَنْتِ comes from the word أَحْسَنَ - يُحْسِنُ which means doing good, doing well, going beyond, knowing well (almany, 2023). The word أَحْسَنْتِ is spoken by grandfather twice in one sentence showing that grandfather feels proud of his grand daughter because he has behaved commendably.

c. Organizing

A speech act of advising is a speech that is expressed by a speaker to a speech partner with the intention that the speech partner makes a suggestion (Searle, 1979). The following are the findings of the data included in the utterances of recommendation:

Context: this conversation is in the Fawwaz wa Nuroh animated show on the theme of glorifying the Qur'an. Fawwaz and Nuroh were in the house, then Nuroh asked Fawwaz to listen to the result of memorizing the Qur'an. Then Fawwaz gave an example with the intention of encouraging Nuroh to perform ablution before holding the Qur'an.

نورة : إِذَا، لِمَاذَا تَتَوَضَّأُ؟ فَالْعَصْرُ لَمْ يُؤَدِّنْ بَعْدُ

Nuroh : “Then why do you perform ablution? Ashar time has not (heard) the call to prayer”
فواز : عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَتَوَضَّأَ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَمْسَسَ الْمُصْحَفَ بِيَدِي لِأَنَّ مِنْ تَعْظِيمِ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ أَنْ يَكُونَ الْإِنْسَانُ عَلَى طَهَارَةٍ وَهُوَ يُمَسِكُ الْمُصْحَفَ

Fawwaz : “**I have to perform ablution before touching the Mushaf with my hands.** Because that is included in glorifying the Al-Qur'an Al-Karim, one must be in a state of purity when he holds the Mushaf.”

نورة : لَمْ أَكُنْ أَعْلَمُ هَذَا، سَوْفَ أَتَوَضَّأُ حَتَّى أَكُونَ عَلَى طَهَارَةٍ وَأَنَا أَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ

Nuroh : “ I don't know this yet. I will perform ablution so that I am in a pure state when reading the Qur'an.”

The utterance shows the existence of an advising event which is manifested in the form of a suggestion. In the sentence عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَتَوَضَّأَ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَمْسَسَ الْمُصْحَفَ بِيَدِي لِأَنَّ مِنْ تَعْظِيمِ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ أَنْ يَكُونَ الْإِنْسَانُ عَلَى طَهَارَةٍ وَهُوَ يُمَسِكُ الْمُصْحَفَ “I must perform ablution before touching the Mushaf with my hand.

The utterance shows the existence of an advising event which is manifested in the form of a suggestion. In the sentence عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَتَوَضَّأَ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَمْسَسَ الْمُصْحَفَ بِيَدِي لِأَنَّ مِنْ تَعْظِيمِ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ أَنْ يَكُونَ الْإِنْسَانُ عَلَى طَهَارَةٍ وَهُوَ يُمَسِكُ الْمُصْحَفَ “I must perform ablution before touching the Mushaf with my hand. Because that is included in glorifying the Al-Qur'an Al-Karim, one must be in a state of purity when he holds the Mushaf” which Fawwaz said has a lingual marker in the form of the word أَنْ(should). word (*harf*) أَنْ literally has no special meaning, but can be interpreted "will, should, or should". The sentence shows that Fawwaz advised Nuroh to perform ablution before he held the Mushaf, but this suggestion was not stated directly, but in a way that Fawwaz did himself to be emulated by his younger brother.

d. Forbid

The prohibition speech act is a speech act used by the speaker with the intention of preventing the speech partner from doing something (Searle, 1979). The following are data findings that indicate a form of prohibition:

Context: the dialogue that takes place in the animated show Fawwaz wa Nuroh which involves the characters Nuroh and the mother. Mother reprimanded Nuroh because she sang loudly when she was visiting her aunt's house.

نورة : ل ل ل ل ل

Nuroh : (singing)

الأم : نورة يَا صَغِيرَتِي، لَا يَصِحُّ ذَلِكَ

Ibu : “Nuroh my daughter,**can't be like that.**”

نورة : لِمَاذَا يَا أُمِّي؟ نَحْنُ نَعْنِي وَنَلْعَبُ

Nuroh : “ Why ma'am? We just sing and play.”

The data indicates the emergence of an advise event marked with a prohibition form. In the sentence نورة يَا صَغِيرَتِي، لَا يَصِحُّ ذَلِكَ “Nuroh my daughter,**can't be like that**”. A lingual marker was found in the form of the word لا which means "don't or shouldn't". The word لا in Arabic is *harf an-nahy* or words that function as prohibitions. The prohibition that the mother disclosed to Nuroh meant that Nuroh

would not speak loudly because this was considered impolite. Thus the mother gave good advice for Nuroh to behave politely when she was visiting.

e. Ruling

The speech act of commanding is a directive sub speech act which aims to make the speech partner do something ordered by the speaker (Searle, 1979). The following are data findings which include advice in the form of command sentences.

Context: this dialogue is found in the Arabic-language animation Fawwaz wa Nuroh involving the mother figure and Fawwaz. Mother ordered Fawwaz to take care of her sister because she was sick.

الأم : فَوَاز، نُورَةَ. أَرْجُو أَنْ تَعْتَنِيَا بِيَاسِرِ الْيَوْمِ. فَأَنَا مُتْعَبَةٌ.
Ibu : “Fawwaz, Nuroh. **I (mother) hope you two babysit Yasir today.** I (mother) was tired/sick.”
فَوَاز : حَسَنًا يَا أُمَّيْ

Fawwaz : “oke, mam.”

The data shows the existence of advisory events that are created in the form of orders. In the sentence فَوَاز، نُورَةَ. **Please take good care of me today.** I am tired « Fawwaz, Nuroh. **I (mother) hope you two babysit Yasir today.** I (mother) am tired/sick » there is a lingual marker in the form of a phrase **I hope** "I hope (both of you) to..". phrase **I hope** comes from the word يَرْجُو - يَرْجَا which means "hope, look forward to, expect, or ask for". Say **I hope** then the one next to the word (*letter*) **that** then has the meaning "I hope to ...". Next in sentences **Please take good care of me today** "I (the mother) hope you both take care of Yasir today" shows the form of the order from the mother to Fawwaz and Nuroh so that he replaces the role of his mother to look after and watch over his younger brother.

f. Asking

The speech act of asking is an utterance conveyed by the speaker to the speech partner by making and questioning something as material for asking questions and expecting answers from the speech partner. Following are the findings of the data which show the form of the speech act of asking.

Context: this dialog is contained in the Fawwaz wa Nuroh animation with the theme العفو. This dialogue involves grandfather and Nuroh figures. Grandfather asked Nuroh with the intention of giving advice so that he could become a better person.

جَدَّ : هَلْ تَعَلَّمْتِ الدَّرْسَ يَا صَغِيرَتِي؟
Kakek : “ **What You Have you taken lessons, my grand daughter?**”
نورة : نَعَمْ. أَسِيفُ يَا أَبِي، لِأَنَّيْ أَفْسَدْتُ أَكْ عَمَلَكِ وَلَمْ أَكْرَرْهَا ثَانِيَةً. أَعْدُكَ.

Nuroh : “ Yes, Grandpa. Sorry dad, I have spoiled dad's work I will not repeat the second time. I promise you..”

The data shows the existence of advising events that are realized in the form of advice sentences. In the sentence **Did you learn your lesson, my little girl?** « **What You Have you taken lessons, my grand daughter?** » The utterance is a form of asking speech marked by a lingual marker in the form of the word (*letter*) *Do* "is". Say (*letter*) *Do* "whether" in Arabic is a form *letter resignation* (interrogative) which requires an answer in the form of *na'am* or *the*. The sentence shows that Grandfather asked Nuroh a question with the intention of advising him to realize his mistake and not repeat it.

g. Advising

The act of advising is one of the sub acts of directive speech which means giving advice, a teaching, and a good lesson. Advising speech act is a speech act done by the speaker to teach something to the speaker. The following is the data found in the Fawwaz wa Nuroh animation.

Context: this dialog is contained in the Fawwaz wa Nuroh animation with the theme طلب العلم. This dialogue involves the characters Nuroh and Ibu. Mother gave advice to Nuroh so she would know that all lessons are important to learn.

نورة : أمي، لَقَدْ مَلَلْتُ مِنْ مُذَاكَرَةِ اللُّغَةِ العَرَبِيَّةِ يَا أُمِّي. التَّارِيخُ أَكْثَرُ إِمْتَاعًا.

Nuroh : “Mom, I'm tired of repeating Arabic lessons. History lessons are more interesting”

الأم : لَا بَأْسَ يَا نُورَةَ، خُذِي اسْتِرَاحَةً. وَلَكِنْ اإِنْتَبِهِي، كُلُّ الْمَوَادِّ مُهِمَّةٌ. اللُّغَةُ العَرَبِيَّةُ، وَالتَّارِيخُ، وَالْعُلُومُ، وَالرِّيَاضِيَّاتُ، كُلُّهَا جَيِّدٌ وَمُفِيدٌ

Ibu : “ It's okay Nuroh, rest. But be careful, **all lessons it matters. Arabic, history, science, math, all good and useful.**”

The data shows that there are advising events which are manifested in the form of advice sentences. In the sentence لَا بَأْسَ يَا نُورَةَ، خُذِي اسْتِرَاحَةً. وَلَكِنْ اإِنْتَبِهِي، كُلُّ الْمَوَادِّ مُهِمَّةٌ. اللُّغَةُ العَرَبِيَّةُ، وَالتَّارِيخُ، وَالْعُلُومُ، وَالرِّيَاضِيَّاتُ It's okay Nuroh, rest. But be careful, **all lessons it matters. Arabic, history, science, math, all good and useful** » The utterance is a form of advising speech, but there is no special lingual marker such as the verb 'advise'. Thus the speech is considered as a speech act of advising because of the background that occurs. Mother gave advice to Nuroh so she would know that all lessons are important to learn.

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of the research, it can be concluded that there are 350 utterances from 35 selected themes in the Fawwaz wa Nuroh animation on the iEN YouTube channel. Event findings advise as much as 153 data. Based on the whole data, it can be broken down as follows: speech acts *remind* amounted to 36 data with a percentage of 23.5%, speech acts *praise* amounted to 16 data with a percentage of 10.4%, speech acts *organize* amounted to 5 data with a percentage of 3.2%, speech acts *forbid* amounted to 12 data with a percentage of 8%, speech acts *rule* amounted to 24 data with a percentage of 15.7%, speech acts *ask* amounted to 10 data with a percentage of 6.5%, speech acts *called out* amounted to 7 data with a percentage of 4.6%, speech acts *advise* amounted to 29 data with a percentage of 19%, speech acts *recommend* amounted to 5 data with a percentage of 3.3%, speech acts *appealed* amounted to 2 data with a percentage of 1.3%, and speech acts *direct* amounted to 7 data with a percentage of 4.5%. The use of the speech act of reminding is more dominant because this animation tells about everyday life related to family, friends, and school, so that the feeling of reminding one another will continue to be intertwined both from the older to the younger and vice versa. Within the scope of friendship, there are also many incidents of giving advice. Thus, this animation can be used as a life lesson for the audience and make them individuals who can maintain intimacy with one another.

References

Abass, A. H. (2020). A Pragmatic Study Of Speech Act Of Advice In Selected English And Arabic Children“S Stories. *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*, 314-322.

- Almaany*. (2023). Récupéré sur www.almaany.com: <https://www.almaany.com/id/dict/ar-id/%D8%A7%D8%AD%D8%B3%D9%86/>.
- Arikunto, S. (2010). *Research Procedures A Practice Approach*. Jakarta: Jakarta: Rineke Cipta.
- Ismail, U. (1983). *Film Peeling* (Vol. I). Jakarta: Sinar Harapan.
- Prayitno, H. J. (2011). *Sociopragmatic Politeness: A Study of the Use of Directive Actions among Javanese Cultured Elementary School Andiks*. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University Press.
- Searle, J. R. (1979). *Expression and Meaning*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).