

## TUNISIAN CULTURE IN THE FILM “NEFTA FOOTBALL CLUB”, BY YVES PIAT

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### Abstract

This article discusses the content of the message to be conveyed in the film “Nefta Football Club” by Yves Piat. The purpose of this research is to explain the intrinsic and cultural aspects contained in the film "Nefta Football Club" so that it can be used as a knowledge of the State of Tunisia. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method by examining the content (content analysis) of messages contained in the film through electronic documents in the form of the film "Nefta Football Club" and using structuralism and cultural theory. The results of this study are the themes of the film "Nefta Football Club" are drugs and football, the characters who play Eltayef Dhaoui as Mohamed, Mohamed Ali Ayari as Abdullah, Lyès Salem as Salim, Hichem Mesbah as Ali, Skander Afif as Mechanic, and Lazher Dguachi as a mechanic. The plot of this film moves forward, the message contained in the film is to be careful when finding items that are not your own in public places, and the cultural aspects depicted in the film are clothing, donkeys as a means of transporting goods, livelihood by buying and selling drugs, the most dominant art is football and the belief system of the people who are predominantly Muslim.

**Keywords:** Intrinsic Aspect; Culture; Film; Nefta Football Club

## Introduction

The film is one of the effective and popular media in cultural learning, both local and even foreign (Tazakka, et.al. 2020: 161). Students tend to prefer films to learn about local and foreign cultures. This is because the film is a literary work that is audiovisual in nature, can bring up an image, motion image along with sound recorded through the media, so that it has a narrative meaning that is understood by the audience (Ramdan, M., et.al 2020: 550). Based on this, this research will discuss the film. The film that will be investigated in this research is Nefta Football Club by Yves Piat.

Yves Piat's film "Nefta Football Club" is interesting to study because this film was nominated for Best Live Action Short Film at the prestigious 92nd Academy Awards or Oscars 2020 film festival organized by The Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences (AMPAS). who announced his nominations on January 13, 2020 (Priherdityo, 2020: 1).

Yves Piat's film “Nefta Football Club” is a film that has won several awards including the audience award at the 2019 International du Cinéma Méditerranéen de Montpellier Film Festival as well as the 2019 Florida Film Festival, winning the audience award at the 2019 Clermont-Ferrand Short Film Festival,

winning Distinguished Calling Award at the 2019 Cleveland International Film Festival and won jury awards for comedy and audience awards at Aspen Shortsfest 2019. In addition, Yves Piat's “Nefta Football Club” has also been nominated several times at prestigious festivals such as the Short Film Festival. Bucharest 2018 in Romania, 2018 Tehran International Short Film Festival in Iran, 2019 Tangier Mediterranean Short Film Festival in Morocco, Cleveland Film Festival 2019 in the USA, 2019 Edinburgh International Film Festival in the UK, 2019 Curtas Vila do Conde International Film Festival in Portugal, and Fil. Festival m Short International Palm Springs 2019 in USA (<https://www.passagidautore.it:2019>).

Therefore, this article will explain the intrinsic and contemporary cultural aspects contained in the film “Nefta Football Club”. The research method used to examine the film "Nefta Football Club" by Yves Piat is descriptive qualitative research according to (Moeleong, Lexy J. 2002:112) by examining based on structural and content analysis messages contained in the film through electronic documents in the form of "Nefta Football Club" movie. The data source used is the film “Nefta Football Club”.

The theory used to examine the film is the theory of the seven elements of culture according to (Soekanto, 2006:154) which are considered as elements that are always owned by any society,

namely: Equipment and supplies for human life (clothing, household utensils, weapons, tools - means of production, transportation, and so on), livelihoods and economic systems (agriculture, production systems, distribution systems and so on), social systems (kinship systems, political organizations, legal systems, marriage systems), language (oral and written), arts (visual arts, sound arts, motion arts, and so on), knowledge systems, and religion (belief systems) and literary structuralism theory according to (Taum, 1997: 38-39), he states that a theory of approach to text -literary text that emphasizes the overall relationship between various elements of the text which consists of components such as ideas, themes, messages, settings, character and disposition, plot incidents, and gays a language.

The theory of seven elements of culture according to (Soekanto, 2006: 154) is also used by Wanda Syaputra in analyzing the film Liam and Laila. With this theory, Wanda Syaputra can explain the representation of cultural values from the film "Liam and Laila" through the social system, customs, and language depicted in the film. This is explained in his thesis entitled "Representation of Cultural Values in the Liam and Laila Film".

While the theory of structuralism according to (Taum, 1997: 38-39) is also used by Rr. Vicki Dian Pusvitasari to analyze the film "Mata Hari, Agent H21" by Jean-Louis Richard. With this theory, he can easily explain the theme, plot, setting, characters, and the message or message he wants to convey in the film. He explained this in detail in his thesis entitled "Analysis of Structuralism of the Film Text of Mata Hari, Agent H21 by Jean-Louis Richard".

The formulation of the problem discussed in this study is how the content of the film "Nefta Football Club" and what cultural elements are depicted in the film "Nefta Football Club". The purpose of this study is to explain in detail the contents of the message contained in the film "Nefta Football Club" by Yves Piat so that it can be known by the reader as one of the knowledge for the State of Tunisia which is depicted in the film.

## Discussion

### Synopsis of Nefta Football Club

Two adult men named Salim and Ali explore the barren desert in the city of Tunisia to find a donkey. The donkey they had trained using the song of one of the famous singers at that time, Adele with her song "Someone Like You", used a song player known as red headphones which she put on the donkey's ears to get to the right destination. However, it turned out that Salim played the wrong song so that the donkey had no idea where it was going. Salim uses binoculars to see more clearly to find the donkey to an area further away from where he is standing. However, he found nothing. Ali had doubts about the donkey's search, Salim reassured him again and reminded him of the great opportunity and many advantages if they managed to find the donkey.

The film was changed to tell the story of two boys named Mohamed who is a teenager and Abdullah who is a small child. The two of them are brothers who are walking through the desert where they live by riding a motorbike behind which there is an iron cart to put things. The two brothers talk about football and their

favorite players. Then suddenly Abdullah felt he needed to pee and told Mohamed to stop for a moment. Mohamed pulled over to the side of the road in the desert. Abdullah also climbed the sand dunes to find a comfortable place for him to urinate. While Abdullah was doing it, he saw a donkey in front of him. He immediately finished his activity and approached the donkey. Abdullah also approached the donkey, he was surprised by an item that the donkey wore in his ears and the items carried on the donkey's back,

Abdullah approached Mohamed and shouted that he had found a donkey. Abdullah told Mohamed about things that were unique to the donkey. Abdullah took the object (Headphone) that the donkey was wearing to his ear and enjoyed the song playing from the object while moving his limbs such as his head, hands, and feet. Abdullah also told his brother about the white powder the donkey carried on his back.

Mohamed checked the basket on the donkey's body and was surprised. He also warned Abdullah not to say these things to anyone. Mohamed finally asked Abdullah to move the white powder from the donkey basket to their motorbike basket in turn and carefully. However, because for Abdullah moving things was a fun thing for him, he also moved the white powder with enthusiasm and threw it a little. As a result, some of the white powder leaked and hit Abdullah's face. When the white powder turned out to be on Abdullah's face, he tried it by licking the surface of his lips that were affected by the powder. He also tried to spit it out or vomit it because it tasted very bad and strange to him.

After they finished moving the powders, Abdullah and Mohamed resumed their journey back home. When they got home, Mohamed reminded Abdullah again not to tell his father or anyone what they had found this afternoon. Abdullah nodded and helped Mohamed move the white powder into a room. Mohamed looked around and thought of a strategic location to store the white powder so his father wouldn't know. Finally, he decided to hide it under the sofa and covered it with a cloth and covered it again with pillows carefully so as not to wake his father because it was night.

Mohamed got up early in the morning to tell what he had found to the two grown men in the workshop. He approached them even though he was not greeted well by one of them because he was disturbed by Mohamed's arrival while he was repairing the motorbike. However, when Mohamed showed the white powder the adult man was immediately surprised and immediately looked around and closed the door of his workshop for fear that someone would see and find out. The two adult men immediately approached Mohamed and asked Mohamed for a detailed explanation.

After explaining a little about his findings and inviting the two grown men in the workshop to visit his house and see for himself the white powder he kept at home. The two grown men in the workshop agreed and left the work in his workshop while following Mohamed. When he got home, Mohamed went straight to the room with the sofa, where he hid and kept the white powder under it. However, he was very surprised to find nothing. One of the grown men from the workshop was angry because he felt

cheated and played by Mohamed, who incidentally is a teenager who is younger than him. The adult man pushed Mohamed against the wall and scolded Mohamed, another adult man tried to calm his friend and separate him. He also invited his friend to come back and leave Mohamed's house.

Mohamed is still confused about who took or moved the white powder. He finally realized who did it. Mohamed came out of the house and went to the field which was already crowded with children playing soccer. He also traced the field and found Abdullah's whereabouts. Mohamed also called Abdullah loudly until Abdullah turned and approached him. Mohamed asked where the white powder was.

Abdullah also told Mohamed. In the morning, when he wakes up as usual Abdullah will always be excited because he will play football with his friends. Then, he remembered the white powder he had found with his brother under the sofa. He also took the white powder and brought it to the field.

When he arrived in the field, Abdullah called his friends and told them what he had brought. Abdullah also distributed one - one and ordered his friends to sprinkle them in the field. Abdullah and his friends used the white powder as a marker for the boundaries of the field for playing soccer so that there were no more fights on the field when playing soccer. Mohamed who heard and saw the situation on the field could only be silent and could not say anything.

## Theme

The short film Nefta football club was released on Wednesday, October 24, 2018. This short film written and directed by Yves Piat is 17 minutes long. For 17 minutes, this film describes the Tunisian people, especially their children who love to speak soccer. In addition, this film also describes a white powder that looks like one type of illegal drug (drugs) which is cocaine type. According to (National Institute of Health, 2018) cocaine is a drug made from the leaf extract of the coca plant in the form of powder or fine white crystals and can be used by injection, snorting, or inhalation. The following explains the two themes in more detail,

First, this film explores the theme of football because, in 2018, football from Tunisia managed to qualify for the 2018 world cup, eliminating its competitors, namely Congo, Libya, and Guinea with an unbeaten record during the qualifying round of 6 matches in Group A of World Cup Qualifiers. 2018 African Zone won 4 wins and 2 draws (Abdurrahman Ranala, 2018). This makes the 2018 World Cup in Russia the fifth stage for Tunisia after last participating in Germany 2006 with Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, and Senegal, these five countries being representatives of Africa in the event of the quadrennial football party.

In addition, the 2018 world cup in Russia is also a source of pride because Tunisia is an Arab country that managed to record a victory in the world cup with Saudi Arabia when the majority of Arab countries that appeared in the 2018 World Cup, none of them qualified for the round of 16. in Russia. Saudi Arabia beat Egypt 2-1 and are in 3rd place, while Tunisia ended their campaign with a 2-1 win against Panama. Tunisia also occupies the third position,

while Morocco is at the bottom of Group B (Eko Supriyadi and Didi Purwadi, 2018).

In the film, children are depicted playing soccer in an empty area of their house. One of the children who played soccer, there was one child who wore a jersey or sports shirt that bore the name of a professional football player from Argentina who is very famous in the world of football, namely Lionel Messi with his legendary jersey number 10. Even though in that event, Argentina's appearance in the 2018 world cup, Russia received a defeat for not being able to win the match against France, but the legendary player is still loved by children who love football. Abdullah and Mohamed, who are the main players in the film, really idolize the famous and reliable footballer, they also talk about him in the film while traveling by motorbike.



Figure1. Children playing soccer. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

Second, this film also explores the theme of drugs because at that time the most widely debated legal regulations concerning drug trafficking and abuse were Law no. 92-52 on Narcotics, only mentioned in Law 52 which makes the number of drug crimes prisoners continue to increase and the situation remains unresolved (Najd Badr, 2017: 2). With the making of this film, the public hopes that the government will decide that Tunisia's drug policy should be shifted to one that is based on concern for health and human rights. In addition, the new approach must be based on valid data from the government and scientifically.

Drugs in this film are described in one of the types, namely in the form of powder or fine white crystals wrapped in plastic, stored in a bag carried by a donkey on his back. This type of narcotic is made from the leaf extract of the coca plant and can be used by injection, snorting, or inhalation. According to (National Institute of Health, 2018) the physiological effects of cocaine include increased blood pressure and heart rate, dilated pupils, insomnia, and loss of appetite.



Figure 2. Mohamed and Abdullah fine white powder. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

## Character

The characters or actors who play a role in the film “Nefta Football Club” are as follows, described along with the characters they play;

The first is Eltayef Dhaoui as Mohamed. He plays a hot-tempered, ambitious, and stubborn teenager. The character he plays is clearly depicted in the film when he talks with his younger brother, Abdullah



Figure 3. Eltayef Dhaoui who plays Mohamed. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

The second is Mohamed Ali Ayari as Abdullah. He plays the role of a sociable little boy, cheerful, active, and loves football. The character he plays is depicted in the film when he walks with his brother and when he plays soccer with his friends on the field.

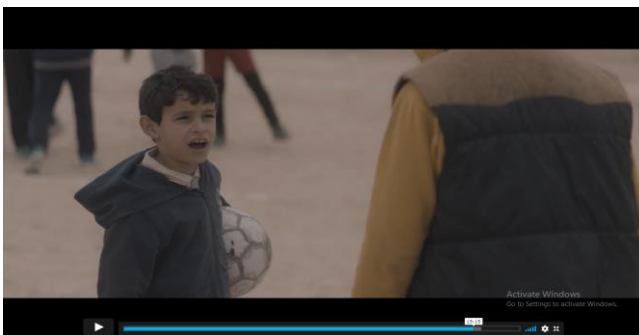


Figure 4. Mohamed Ali Ayari as Abdullah. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

Third is Lyès Salem as Salim. He plays an authoritarian, assertive, and ambitious adult man. The character he plays is depicted in the film when he talks to Ali while looking for the donkey that carries his goods which has not been found.



Figure 5. Lyès Salem as Salim. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

Fourth is Hichem Mesbah as Ali. He plays an obedient, fickle, and overthinking adult man. The character he plays is clearly depicted in the film when he talks to Salim in the desert in search of a donkey whose cargo has not been found.

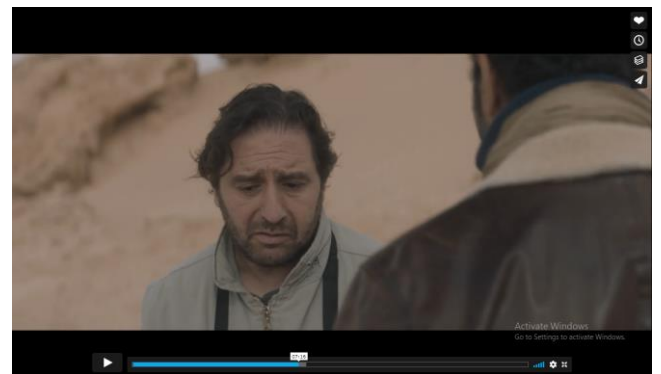


Figure 6. Visual Ali. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

The fifth is Skander Afif as a Mechanic. He plays a temperamental and ambitious adult man. The character he plays is clearly illustrated in the film when he finds out what he hoped for in Mohamed's house is not there, so with this character he pushes Mohamed violently against the wall.

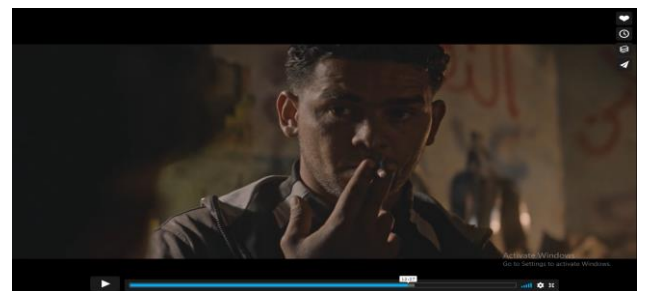


Figure 7. Visual Mechanical one. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

Sixth is Lazer Dguachi as Mechanic. He plays a wise, humble, calm, and big-hearted adult man. The character he plays is clearly illustrated in the film when he resolves the dispute between his friend and Mohamed.



Figure 8. Visual Mechanical two. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

## Background

Setting The place used for this film as the location of the film is Tunisia. The country of Tunisia is located on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa, halfway between the Atlantic Ocean and the Nile Delta. The country is bordered by Algeria to the west and southwest and Libya to the southeast. Tunisia's climate is a Mediterranean climate in the north, with mild rainy seasons and dry summers. The southern part of the country is a desert. The area to the north is mountainous, moving southward, giving way to hot and dry lowlands. (Jacobs, Daniel; Morris, Peter. 2002: 460)

The film “Nefta Football Club” is precisely set in Tozeur, a city located in southwest Tunisia. The town is precisely located northwest of Chott el Djerid, between the smaller San Chott el Gharsa. Tozeur has a hot desert climate (Köppen climate classification BWh) that is particularly like the northern edge of the Sahara Desert. In addition, the state of the Tozeur region is surrounded by hundreds of thousands of palm trees which makes the city of Tozeur known as a great oasis. In ancient times, before the advent of means of transportation such as sophisticated vehicles, oases were important for transportation through the Sahara, which took place in caravans. At that time, the name of this city in ancient times was not known as Tozeur but Tusuros, which was the most important Roman outpost of that era. (Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia, 2018)

The state of the Sahara desert can be seen in this film when the two brothers named Mohamed and Abdullah walk around on their motorbikes. The dunes that surround the road look barren and dry and hot. The grass that grows there also looks dry and infertile. However, conditions like that are the main attraction of the city of Tozeur in Tunisia to visit.



Figure 9. Visual of Tozeur City in the movie “Nefta Football Club”. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

Besides Tozeur City, the film “Nefta Football Club” is also set in Nefta, or also commonly spelled Naftah, an oasis city located in southwest Tunisia. The city is located on the northwest coast of Chott El-Jarid (Shaṭṭ Al-Jard), a salt lake that is an important source of phosphate. The city was known to the Romans as 'Aggarsel Nepte'. Nefta has many small mosques and is an important Sufi center, where the temples and tombs of many local holy figures are located. The city is also a thriving trans-Saharan transport hub; the city is famous for its palm wine, which is made from dates (Laura Etheredge, 2021).



Figure 10. Visuals of Nefta City in the movie “Nefta Football Club”. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

While the setting of the time of making this film is often done during the day because the view of the desert surrounded by barren hills makes the eyes cannot look away from this film due to its uniqueness.



Figure 11. The daytime visual of the film “Nefta Football Club”.  
Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

The night is also the time of choice used for the making of this film. It can be seen that not many lights are on in each area because the majority are surrounded by deserts. At night, it is seen that there are several means of transportation such as motorbikes and cars as well as houses that illuminate the road.



Figure 12. Visual at night from the movie “Nefta Football Club”.  
Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

## Flow

The exposition is depicted through Two men named Ali and Salim are looking for drugs that they should get in the middle of the desert. Salim uses a small pair of binoculars to look for it to be seen from a distance. Then, the problem arose because there were two brothers, namely Mohammed and Abdullah, who were traveling in the desert by motorbike. They talk about football. Then, depicted children playing soccer. One of the children was a child wearing a jersey with the name of the famous soccer player from Barcelona, Messi.

Problems escalated while on the way, Abdullah wanted to pee, so Mohammed stopped at the side of the road. Abdullah also did his activities and saw a donkey stop while wearing something in his ear (Headphones) and carrying things on his back. Problems escalated when Abdullah called Mohamed and told him what he had found. It was Mohamed who ordered Abdullah to lower the donkey down from the hill. Mohamed saw the contents of the basket carried by the donkey. Then, Mohamed was surprised by what he saw. Abdullah, who did not understand, asked Mohamed about the object which he thought was wheat flour. Mohamed ordered Abdullah to help him move the object onto their motorbike cart so he could take it home.

The climax of the problem occurred when the two brothers returned home, Mohamed warned Abdullah not to tell their father what they had found. Mohamed also put the object he found, namely drugs under the long and large chair. Mohamed also approached the two mechanics and told them the drugs he had found and stored at his house. The two mechanics went to Mohamed's house to take a look. However, when Mohamed arrived home, he checked under his lounge and found no drugs. Both mechanics were angry because they felt cheated and toyed

with.

The breakup was carried out by one of the mechanics who broke up his friend while he was scolding and cornered Mohamed against the wall. The two mechanics left Mohamed's house. Mohamed also approached Abdullah who was playing football in the field to inquire about the whereabouts of the objects they found at that time. The settlement was completed when Mohamed called Abdullah and asked about the object. Abdullah also told him and explained to Mohamed that he gave the object to his friends to make a field line so that the field looks neat and there are no more friends fighting because there is no boundary line on the field.

## Message

The message or message contained and wants to be conveyed in the Nefta Football Club Film is to be careful when finding items that do not belong to us. It is better if the item that is accidentally found can be left alone so that the owner can easily find it or it can be given to the authorities for further investigation into the ownership of the item.

The message to be conveyed in this film is illustrated when Abdullah finds a donkey carrying white powder stored in a basket carried on his back. At that time, young Abdullah told his brother what he had found to know what to do next. Mohamed saw what his brother found, he was surprised by the items in the donkey's basket. Abdullah, who was a child and did not know that the white powders belonged to a type of illegal drug (narcotics) called cocaine, thought the white powders were flour. Mohamed who heard his sister's words immediately warned him not to tell anyone.

At that time, Mohamed should have brought the prohibited items to the authorities for further action. However, the solution he chose was to take the white powders to his house and hide them from his father to trade with two adult men from the workshop.

**The Unique Aspect of Tunisian Contemporary Culture is Depicted in the Film “Nefta Football Club”**

## Tools and Equipment for Human Life



Figure 13. Abdullah finds the donkey. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

First, the donkey is a means of transporting goods. In this film, a donkey is depicted as a means of distributing goods or delivering

goods. Even though in Tunisia itself, there is already a car transportation tool that can be more effectively used as a means of delivering these goods. However, it makes this film even more interesting by using a donkey as a means of delivering the goods.

In fact, it turns out that donkeys are still a means of transporting goods due to the economic condition of the majority of the people who are unemployed, especially the young. Therefore, to have a means of transportation such as a car requires more funds than buying a donkey. People who use donkeys as a means of transporting goods are often found in a market called Nabeul.

In addition, the more unique depiction of a donkey from this film is that the donkey is wearing a music player or commonly called headphones that are worn on the ears. The reason why it is unique is that usually a music player or so-called headphones are usually used by humans, not animals.

Second, clothes. The clothes used by the Tunisian people in this film are clothes that were usually worn by people at that time. Modern clothing models follow the trends of the time, such as a hoodie with a hood (head cover) worn by Mohamed, and several children in Tunisia.



Figure 14. The clothes used by children in Tunisia in the film “Nefta Football Club”. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

In addition, adult men also wore denim or jeans which were very popular at that time by people all over the world. This is because the influence of the West is very large in the field of fashion at that time.



Figure 15. Clothing is worn by adult men in Tunisia in the film “Nefta Football Club”. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

This March, on March 15 every year, Tunisians celebrate their heritage by wearing traditional clothes in public. Clothing is worn by both men and women proudly displays a veil, and clothes that look difficult to show their responsibility in preserving national identity. The traditional attire worn by women differs somewhat depending on where they come from, but the most famous garment in the area is called the 'kaftan' which is one of the more popular choices, due to its ceremonial costume featuring embroidery, gems, and precious metals( Carroll, 2017).



Figure 16. The traditional clothing is worn by people in Tunisia which is not depicted in the film “Nefta Football Club”.Source: <https://www.sbs.com.au/topics/voices/culture/article/2017/03/16/tunisians-celebrate-their-heritage-stunning-traditional-costumes>



Figure 17. The traditional clothing is worn by people in Tunisia which is not depicted in the film “Nefta Football Club”. Source: <https://www.sbs.com.au/topics/voices/culture/article/2017/03/16/tunisians-celebrate-their-heritage-stunning-traditional-costumes>

Headdress worn across the country also varies, with some women choosing to wear a scarf or veil known as a 'safari', while a hat known as a 'chechia' is another popular choice. Meanwhile, Tunisian men wear a ceremonial costume called a 'jebba', which is a long sleeveless tunic worn over a shirt; a vest known as 'farmla', and trousers known as 'sarouel' (Carroll, 2017).

## Livelihoods and Economic System

The majority of Tunisian people make a living such as farming, mining such as petroleum, and manufacturing, as well as doing

business in the tourism sector. They focus on strengthening exports of goods such as electrical and mechanical equipment, textiles, hydrocarbons, agricultural products, phosphates and chemicals, leather and shoes, and manufacturing industries (Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia). This is because its natural resources are crude oil, phosphate, iron, tin, and zinc. However, this film does not describe the livelihoods previously mentioned, but rather as if people often use drugs as a product that can be traded and used as one of their livelihoods.

## Social System (Kinship System, Political Organization, Legal System, Marriage System)

The Tunisian kinship system or family is rooted in the patriarchal family, namely the belief and practice of taking the idea of the head of the family who is male dominant. In life in the household, the task in question is given based on age and gender, as well as personal skills. Changes in education and employment systems have made companion marriages between equals more common. The choice of marriage partner can be done by arrangement between families or the result of individual selection based on acquaintances made at school or work (<https://www.everyculture.com/To-Z/Tunisia.html>).

Meanwhile, the political organization and legal system in Tunisia is based on a semi-presidential unitary headed by President Mohamed Beji Caid Essebsi (the Nidaa Tounes Party). The legal system used is a mixture of the French civil law system and the Islamic legal system (Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Tunis, Republic of Tunisia).

## Language (Oral or Written)

The majority of Tunisian people communicate using Arabic in their daily lives. This is depicted in the film. Besides Arabic, sometimes they also use French as their second language. Their educational pattern led to the use of bilingualism in French and Arabic, and some elite schools are now focusing on English. However, only a minority of Tunisians are comfortable speaking French. Fluency in French is a marker of status, and social considerations, as well as practical considerations for opening up the world, are barriers to full Arabization. Knowledge of other European languages is largely a function of television viewing and tourism (<https://www.everyculture.com/To-Z/Tunisia.html>).

## Arts (Visual Arts, Sound Arts, Motion Arts, etc.)

The arts in Tunisia are supported by the government and some of the generous citizens are also rich. The most popular arts fields in Tunisia are literature, graphic arts, and performing arts. The art of literature in Tunisia has produced some fine writers, but more in Arabic than in French. Then, for graphic arts that are often seen are paintings, mosaics, and murals. This graphic art has been shown several times in the film, precisely at Mohamed and Abdullah's house.



Figure 18. Graphic art in the form of calligraphy in the film “Nefta Football Club”. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

As for the performing arts, Tunisians love music and many of them are musicians who make music a pleasure not for a living and they perform in their circle of friends and neighbors by appearing in restaurants and nightclubs as well as at festivals. In addition, Tunisian people also like classical drama. These Tunisian films have built a common reputation for quality films, many of which deal with the future in recent history, so they are both psychological dramas and re-creations of national narratives in contrast to this film focusing more on key moments. At that time, speaking football and drugs were on the rise (<https://www.everyculture.com/To-Z/Tunisia.html> accessed on 25 November at 08.00 WIB). Figure 17. Graphic art in the form of calligraphy in the film “Nefta Football Club”. Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

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In addition, this film also highlights the arts in football, such as the community, especially children who feel happy and entertained by playing soccer. In fact, when they play they often show unique movement techniques to trick their opponents into scoring goals and in order to flatter their parents who are watching.

## Knowledge System

The pattern of knowledge in Tunisia starts with children who generally study Tunisian Arabic at home with their mothers. Then, when they enter school at the age of 6, they are taught to read and write in Standard Arabic. After that at the age of 7, they are taught French while English is introduced at the age of 8. However, this film is not described or explained



(<https://www.everyculture.com/To-Z/Tunisia.html> accessed on November 25 at 08.00).

## Religion (Belief System)

Most of Tunisia's population (about 98%) is predominantly Muslim while about 2% is predominantly Christian and Judaism or other religions. Most of Tunisian society is based on the Maliki School of Sunni Islam and their mosques are easily recognizable by their square minaret architecture. However, the Turks brought the teachings of the Hanafi School during Ottoman rule, which still persists among families of Turkic descent today, and their mosques have traditionally had octagonal minarets (Jacobs, Daniel; Morris, Peter, 2002: 460).



Figure 19. Visual of the mosque in the film "Nefta Football Club". Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

The religion or belief system adopted by the Tunisian community, who are predominantly Muslim, is described by the names of the main characters, namely Mohamed and Abdullah who take the names of the Prophet and the Prophet's father. In addition, it is also depicted through buildings such as mosques that have not been fully developed which can be identified from their dome-shaped or semi-circular architecture and the paintings on display at Mohamed and Abdullah's house which depict fragments of verses from the Koran.



Figure 20. Visual calligraphy of Quranic verses in the film "Nefta Football Club". Source: <https://vimeo.com/447731162>

## CONCLUSION

Yves Piat's film Nefta football Club takes the theme of football and drugs. This is because 2018 was a historic moment that became the pride of the Tunisian state for successfully qualifying for the prestigious football event, the 2018 World Cup in Russia. Meanwhile, the theme of drugs is also shown in the film because during the 2018 World Cup the Russian government did not prohibit spectators from bringing illegal drugs such as cocaine and marijuana into the stadium if they could process medical documents written in Russian.

The characters in this film are Eltayef Dhaoui as Mohamed, Mohamed Ali Ayari as Abdullah, Lyès Salem as Salim, Hichem Mesbah as Ali, Skander Afif as Mechanic, and Lazer Dguachi as Mechanic. The characters in this film play in a location dominated by desert, with hot weather in the cities of Tozeur and Nefta, Tunisia. The plot of the Nefta Football Club film is progressive or also known as progressive which culminates at the end of the story because the series of events starts regularly from the beginning to the end of the story.

The locations chosen for filming were two cities in Tunisia, namely Tozeur and Nefta. While the message to be conveyed in this film is to be careful when finding items that are not your own in public places. Aspects of Tunisian culture depicted in the film, there are 5 elements, namely the equipment of people's lives such as clothes and the donkeys they use. In addition, the livelihood of the community is also described, although it is a little controversial because it describes drugs as a product that can be traded there which is contrary to the applicable regulations and norms. Then, it is also described that the most dominant art, namely football, also the language used is Arabic and the beliefs of the people who are predominantly Muslim. For 2 theories from the theory of 7 elements of culture according to (Soekanto, 2006:154) others such as knowledge systems and social systems in the film are not depicted.

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