

ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON ALADDIN MOVIE 2019

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Abstract

The aims of the research were to find out the types and the function of context of illocutionary act on Aladdin movie. It was a descriptive qualitative research. In collecting the data the research applied observational method and non-participatory technique. The data analyzed used the theory of Searle. The researchers applied the utterances of the characters as the data. It was found the 30 utterances of illocutionary acts. The data were classified into five; directives, assertives, declarative, commissives, and expressive). From 30 illocutionary acts, directives were the most frequent types of illocutionary act because the main characters mostly expressed their utterances in direct way such as by ordering, requesting, asking and commanding. Conversely, the declarative type of illocutionary act was not appeared in this research because the characters that performed the utterance contained illocutionary act were not selected as the data to analyze. The functions of types of illocutionary acts were directive (ask, command, order, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise), assertives (description ,a claim ,a statement of fact , a report ,and a conclusion), declaratives (forbidding, classifying, forgiving), commissives (committing, promising, offering, threatening, refusing,), expressives (apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, and welcoming).

Key words: Pragmatics study, Speech act, Illocutionary acts, directive

1. INTRODUCTION

Having had communication, people use language to convey their idea and opinions, and provide information to the others. There are many ways of communication. Sometimes the conversation could not be successful because of misunderstanding between speaker and hearer. Therefore communication cannot be separated from our life. From communication especially the speaker has a goal to deliver a message or information to the hearer that aims to get the information from the speaker. Mey (2001 p.93) said, "The speech act is the basic unit of communication". It is the act of saying or doing something that is concerned in meaning use and action. Croddy (2002)

classified speech acts into three parts; Locutionary, Illocutionary, and perlocutionary act .

This research focused to the analysis of Illocutionary act. Searle (1969) classified types of illocutionary act into five; assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. These 5 types were analyzed in this study in order to get the speaker's intention within utterances. The context of situation is also needed to describe the context of illocutionary act produce by the speaker. In performing illocutionary act the speaker should utter something with intended meaning to the hearer based on the situation and real condition. With studying illocutionary act, it can help readers to know more knowledge in understanding the speaker

utterance in certain situation. In supporting this research, researchers reviewed two journals which conducting the same topic with this research. Researchers chose two journals which focused on illocutionary act. Budiasih (2018) described the forms of illocution done by the Indonesian Language students. Andriani, Pratiwi, & Winaya (2017) describe Illocutionary Acts in the Movie Script Steve Jobs. The reason of this research was interested to be discussed, because the illocutionary acts contains intended meaning. This intended meaning existed almost in every speaker's utterances and most of the speakers did not realize that they performed the illocutionary act in their utterances. The aims of the research were to describe the types of illocutionary act in the Aladdin movie and also to describe the function of illocutionary act. The researchers limited the problem only for the types of illocutionary act in the Aladdin movie and also to find out the function of illocutionary act in the movie that was mostly used by characters in this movie. The researchers focused on the utterances on dialogue of illocutionary speech act on Aladdin movie. The researchers chose this movie for the object, because it had conversation of main character and representative our daily life, also the movie was one of the media that reflected human social life or history.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of aspect study to discuss about context meaning in utterances. Hickey, n.d stated that pragmatics is of language use in interpersonal communication. It is concerned with the choices made by

speakers and the options and constraints which apply in social interaction. Different from the study of sentences pragmatics consider utterances those sentences which are actually uttered by speakers of a language.

2.2 Speech Act

According to Hickey (2014) states that speech acts are speeches that function in communication. The act of talking itself is a kind of verbal communication. The word action means action. That is the reason why people must interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. Often in conversation people not only say, but also force listeners to do something. When the listener does an action it means he or she are doing illocutionary acts. Listeners tend to take action. Speech act were divided into three types they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary acts. locutionary act is the act of saying something .It contains a statement or information when communicate with others. So, the utterance only has one meaning without any reference to the hearer. Illocutionary act is performed with intended meaning behind the utterance. It is contains a asking, ordering, advising, and requesting,etc. Meanwhile perlocutionary act is the acts of affecting someone .The effect of the utterance can bring someone else do what it is said by the speaker. They tend to talk to make others do what the speaker means. The three levels of speech act can be used to analyze utterance of human in communication.

2.3 Illocutionary Speech Act

Illocutionary acts are acts performed by speakers in saying something (with the right intention and in appropriate context)

.This is the second type of act that Yule and Searle examines is the illocutionary act .Illocutionary itself according to Baktir (2016) is the act of saying , which is committed with intend of speaker by uttering sentences ,such as asking, stating, questioning promoting, ordering, apologizing, threatening and questioning . (1) Croddy (2002) said that the purpose of this types is to commit the speaker in varying degree in something being the case ,to the truth of the expressed proposition . It describes the state or events in the world such as an assertion , description ,claims , statements of fact , reports ,and conclusions ,there are several example to be sure about assertive .(2) Ratnasari & Edel (2011) stated that directive are those kinds of speech act that the speakers use to get someone else to do something .For instance, commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding, and suggesting. Furthermore, Searle add some verbs to be the members of this class. They are ask, command, order, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise. Example: Do not go to the party (forbidding). (3) Commissive are those kinds of speech act that the speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. The acts are; committing, promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing, and volunteering. For example : I will be there at 5 o'clock -(promising) stated by Ratnasari & Edel (2011).(4) According to Searle in the class of expressive are apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, and welcoming. For example : I like your make up. It is look very beautiful on you (praising).(5) Declarative is the illocutionary type where the speaker brings about the changes in the state of current affairs .Declarative itself is words and the act of

it that is aimed to change the world by their very utterance. Such as, forbidding, classifying, and forgiving, etc.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used the descriptive qualitative research method which was result of the research, the intention to explain each of types of directives speech and in the Aladdin movie and the function of illocutionary itself. The data in this research was taken from the dialogue in the Aladdin movie. Types of illocutionary acts were classified based on the Searle's theory. Observational method and non-participatory technique were applied to collect data. The researchers were analyzed based on the theory of classification of illocutionary acts proposed by Austin (1962) and Searle (1969 and 1979) as main theory of speech acts. And the data were analyzed descriptively to explain the illocutionary acts.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

According to the result analysis, there are 30 utterances of Illocutionary acts. Each of the utterances divided into a part of directive illocutionary acts. There are (10) utterances of directive illocutionary acts, (5) utterances of assertive illocutionary act, (2) utterances declaration illocutionary acts, 4 utterances of commissive illocutionary acts, and (9) utterances of expressive illocutionary act. The researchers determine the types and the function of illocutionary that used in the Aladdin movie. The findings of the research were finally reported by the researchers. The types of Illocutionary acts as explained can be seen from the data below:

Table 1 Illocutionary Acts of Utterances Used in the “Aladdin” movie

NO	Types Of Illocutionary Speech act	Total Amount
1.	Directives	10
2.	Assertives	15
3.	Commissive	4
4.	Expressive	9
5.	Declarative	2
Total Number of Data		30

4.2 Discussion types of Illocutionary

Directive

Ratnasari & Edel (2011) stated that directive is the type of speech acts that the speakers uses to get someone else to do something .For instance, commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding, and suggesting. Furthermore, Searle add some verbs to be the members of this class. They are ask, command, order, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise. Example: Do not go to the club (forbidding). The types of directives as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Sultan: By your next birthday.

Jasmine: The law is wrong.

Sultan: *You've only got three more days!*

This utterances was taken in Aladdin Manuscript, n.d. sultan said “You've only got three more days!” this utterance showed that her father did a directive illocutionary act that is advising. The dialog happened when they walked together in a dove cage. Sultan advises jasmine to getting married.

Data 2

Jafar: *What are you waiting for? Go on!*

The conversation happened when Gazem turns to Jafar with a questioning look.

Aladdin Manuscript, n.d. the context above indicated as directive illocutionary acts that categorized as asking. The word that is indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act of directive is “what are you waiting for” which reflects the asking from Jafar.

Data 3

Guard: *Stop, thief!* I'll have your hands for a trophy, street rat!

The conversation among the Guard and Aladdin above was taken place on the roof, where Aladdin rushes up to the edge. This is utterances categorized as directives a illocutionary act that is command. It can be seen from Guard’s statement “Stop, thief! I'll have your hands for a trophy “.

Data 4

Aladdin: *So, where're you from?*

Jasmine: What does it matter? I ran away, and I am not going back.

When Jasmine and Aladdin looked each other, realizing that they were perfect for each other, But Aladdin then realizes where he is, and breaks the look. He takes the apple out of Abu's hand and rolls it down his arm into the hand of Jasmine. The conversation between Aladdin and Jasmine above was showed as the used of illocutionary speech act of directive that is statement of questioning.

Assertive

Croddy (2002) said that the purpose of these types is to commit the speaker to a varying degree in something being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. It describes states or events in the world such as an assertion, a description, a claim, a statement of fact, a report, and a conclusion, there is some example to make sure about assertive. The assertive types as describe above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Aladdin: Phenomenal cosmic powers!

Genie: *Al, you little genius, you!*

The conversation between Aladdin and Genie above occurred because Iago tried to fly away, but it was sucked in Jafar Aladdin Manuscript, n.d. The sentences that displayed as the used of assertive illocutionary acts that is claiming is, Al, you little genius.

Data 2

Abu: Yeah, yeah, and yeah.

Aladdin: Don't worry, Abu. *I'll never see her again.* I'm a street rat, remember, and there's a law. She's got to marry a prince, she deserves it.

The dialog above happened when Abu jumped up on Aladdin's shoulders and pulled a small set of tools out of his pocket, then frees Aladdin from Aladdin Manuscript, n.d. . The conversation indicated as the used of assertive illocutionary that is claiming. In here can be seen that Aladdin claimed Abu that he never saw Jasmine again.

Data 3

Aladdin: *she was the princess.* I don't believe it. I must have sounded so stupid to her.

The conversation between Aladdin and Abu above indicated as the used of assertive illocutionary that is statement of fact. As it is known that in Aladdin movie Jasmine is as Princess.

Data 4

Jasmine: It's all my fault, Rajah. *I didn't even know his name.*

The conversation happened when in the night Jasmine cried at the edge of the fountain in Aladdin Manuscript, n.d. . The dialog between Jasmine and her father above indicated as the used of assertive illocutionary act that is statement of fact. Because the story describes how Jasmine and Aladdin

getting closer but she did not know his name and she fell guilty.

Data 5

Genie: You know Al, I'm reallyyyyyyy--I don't think you're him.

Jafar: *I am your master now.*

The conversation happened when Jafar took a lamp and Genie be obedient to Jafar. The dialog between Gennie and Jafar above indicated as the used of illocutionary speech act of assertive that is statement of fact. In this statement the fact proved by Jafar has a Genie and made him became a master.

Commissive

Commission is those kinds of speech act that the speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. The acts are; committing, promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing, and volunteering. For example, I will be there at 5 o'clock -(promising) stated by Ratnasari & Edel (2011). The types of commission as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Jasmine: Try to understand. I've never done a thing on my own .I've never had any real friends. Except you,Rajah. I've never even been outside the palace walls.

Sultan: But Jasmine, you're a princess.

Jasmine: *Then maybe I don't want to be a princess* Aladdin Manuscript, n.d.

Sultan: Oooohhh! Allah forbids you should have any daughters!

The conversation between Jasmine and her father happened when Jasmine felt she never did something that she want Jasmine said "Then maybe I don't want to be a princess" this utterance showed that jasmine did a illocutionary act by commissive her father.

Data 2

Jafar: You're speechless, I see.A fine quality in a wife.

Jasmine: *I will never marry you.*
Father, I choose Prince Ali!

The dialogue between Jasmine and Jafar above illustrated the use of illocutionary speech act which were rejected or refusal. The conversation occurred when Jafar forced her to marry him and Princess Jasmine refused the proposal wedding.

Expressive

Searle proposed in the class of expressive are apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, and welcoming. For example: I like your new motorcycle. It is very amazing (praising). The types of expressive as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Genie: Sure you can. You just go "Genie, I wish you free.

Aladdin: I'm serious. Look, *I'm sorry--I really am.* But they want to make me sultan--no!, They want to make Prince Ali sultan. Without you, I'm just Aladdin.

The conversation between Genie and Aladdin above indicated as the used of illocutionary speech act of Expressive that is apologize.

Data 2

Jasmine: Oh, *I'm sorry, Rajah.* But I can't stay here and have my life lived for me.

The utterances by Jasmine above was indicated as the used of illocutionary speech act of Expressive that is apologizing. This apologizing showed her feeling of leaving Rajah alone.

Data 3

Proprietor: Thief!

Jasmine: *Oh, I'm sorry sir.* I don't have any money.

The conversation between Jasmine and proprietor above was indicated as the used of illocutionary speech act of Expressive that is apologizing. It can be

seen by Jasmine utterances, the proprietor accused Jasmine to steal.

Data 4

Aladdin: *Thank you kind sir.* I'm so glad you've found her. I've been looking all over for you.

The dialog happened when Aladdin and Abu grabs Aladdin's head and covers his eyes

The conversation between Abu and Aladdin above was indicated as the used of expressive illocutionary acts that is thanking.

Data 5

Jasmine: *I want to thank you for stopping that man.*

Aladdin: Uh, forget it. So, uh, this is your first time in the marketplace, huh?

The conversation between Jasmine and Aladdin happened when Jasmine climb over the top, but trips and falls into Aladdin's arms. The utterances showed the used of the Illocutionary speech act of expressive that is thanking, because Jasmine felt grateful for saving her life.

Declarations

Declarative is the illocutionary type where the speaker brings about the changes in the state of current affairs. Declarative itself is words and the act of it that is aimed to change the world by their very utterance. Such as: forbidding, classifying, forgiving, etc. The types of declarative illocutionary acts as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Genie: *Heh, heh! I'm free. I'm free.* Quick, quick, wish for something outrageous. Say "I want the Nile." Wish for the Nile. Try that!

Aladdin: I wish for the Nile.

The dialog between Genie and Aladdin above describe the use of illocutionary

speech act of declaration that is declared.
This statement declared about the
freedom of genie.

Data 2

Jasmine: Father?

Sultan: Well, am I sultan or am I sultan?
*From this day forth, the princess shall
marry whomever she deems worthy.*

Jasmine: Him! I choose...I choose you,
Aladdin.

Aladdin: Ha, ha. Call me Al.

The dialog between Genie and Aladdin
above describe the used of illocutionary
speech act of declaration that is declared.
It can be seen from the sultan words that
he wants his daughter married with a
worthy man.

5. CONCLUSION

The researchers concluded that the
illocutionary acts is performing an act to
do something. It means that illocutionary
act is a performance that is transfer by a
communicative force or utterance. From
30 data of illocutionary the researchers
found some type that showed the type of
illocutionary and the function of
illocutionary itself. By analyzing the
movie script from Aladdin movie, there
are many utterances used; assertive,
directive, declarative, commisive, and
expressive. The researchers found that
declarative type in illocutionary act
consists of to ask, command, order,
request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite,
and to permit. And also some utterances
applied commission type in illocutionary
such as promising and threatening. The
speech act that really often appeared was
declarative illocutionary act and
expressive illocutionary acts.

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