



The Analysis of Illocutionary of Main Character's Utterances in Alladin Movie

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: 15 August 2023	This research presents a description of the speech act. This research identifies the types of illocutionary acts used by the main characters. This research uses a qualitative method—the data obtained from the Alladin movie. The analysis was presented in a formal and informal presentation. Several steps were taken to analyze the data. First, the researcher watches the movie from beginning to end. Second, the researcher takes note of the illocutionary act in the conversation. The last one is the researcher classifying the data based on the types of illocutionary acts. As a result, five illocutionary acts were discovered in the utterances of the main characters in Alladin's movie. Those are declarative, representative, expressive, directive, commissive. The researcher found five types: directive 3 data or 23%, expressive 3 data or 23%, representative 2 data or 15%, commissive 1 data or 8%, and declarative 4 data or 31% used in the Alladin movie. The most frequent type used was declarative.
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1. Introduction

Communication is the most important thing for people as they socialize. In communication, language is very necessary. Language is used to avoid misunderstanding between speaker and listener (Halliday & Hasan, 1989). It is not only saying utterances or speech; a speaker also takes action when communicating. Interactions involving these utterances can be analyzed pragmatically to determine the speaker's intended meaning. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms, and pragmatics is the only one allowing humans into the analysis, the expected meanings of individuals, their assumptions, their aims, and the

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kinds of acts such as demands and apologies while they speak. One of the pragmatic studies is the speech act. Speech act in learning language is very important in the learning process, where the actions and speech of a teacher are models that students have emulated (see Bahing et al., 2018; Grundlingh, 2018; Kimps et al., 2014; Murray & Starr, 2021; Tsoumou, 2020). Speech acts have several categories, one of which is illocutionary (Croddy, 2002; Norrick, 1978; Searle, 1976). There are five basic kinds or categories of illocutionary acts; the five types of utterances are representative, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative (Yule, 1996).

This research is intended to analyze the types of illocutionary acts in movies because the movie is one of the media with a social story. According to Cao (2009), illocutionary functions of legal language and the tendency to use performatives in legal texts and fossilized words across different languages. The reason for analyzing the Aladdin movie is that there are many kinds of speech acts in the movie, which are delivered through the speech acts of the main character. Another reason for writing this study is that this data is a unique and legendary story. Many people know the story, but only some people understand the intended meaning of the utterance by the main character in this story.

2. Literature Review

Research on speech acts is a study that has been widely conducted previously (see Asher & Lascarides, 2001; Cao, 2009; John et al., 2019; Langton, 2015; Licea-Haquet et al., 2019; Yulfi, 2017). It can be concluded that the study of speech acts is very important to know because they are closely related to the meaning of each utterance in communication. Thus, several previous studies are used as references to support the findings in this new study. First, Sari et al. (2021) analyzed illocutionary acts between teachers and students online. In this study, 275 data on utterances consisted of illocutionary acts. They are divided into 162 data of directives, 89 types of expressive, and 23 types of representative. In addition, Sari et al. (2021) also emphasized that using illocutionary acts in the teaching process strengthens the relationship between students and the lessons taught. Then, research was conducted by Setiani and Utami (2018). The results of this study indicate that the main character tends to convey his utterance by describing states or events in the world that he believes it to be. Not only that, it was also found that 333 utterances are illocutionary acts. The results are 146 representative data, 139 directive data, 22 commissive data, 24 expressive data, and two declarative data.

Third, research conducted by Sihombing et al (2021) on a film. This study aims to find the types of illocutionary speech acts, namely 25 types of illocutionary acts that consist of 7 data representative, 2 data types of commissive, 8 data types of directive, 1 data declarative, and the least one 7 data types of expressive.

3. Method

The study employs descriptive qualitative method with content analysis method (Krippendorff, 2004). The main data obtained from Aladdin Movie. The analysis was presented in a formal and informal presentation. Several steps were taken to analyze the

data. First, the researcher watches the movie from beginning to end. Second, the researcher takes note of the illocutionary act in the conversation. The last one is the researcher classifying the data based on the types of illocutionary acts. This analysis can be briefly described as follows. The researchers choose the utterances which included in the illocutionary act. After that, the researchers classified each type of illocutionary speech act into five categories: directive, commissive, expressive, declarative, and representative. Then, the writer identifies the types that appear most often in the movie.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 The Types of Illocutionary Acts Found in the Aladdin Movie

There are 36 utterances containing illocutionary speech acts spoken by the main character to convey information messages or express what the speaker wants, as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of illocutionary acts

No	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage
1	Directive	10	28 %
2	Expressive	9	25 %
3	Representative	3	8 %
4	Commissive	3	8 %
5	Declarative	11	31 %
Total		36	100 %

As shown in Table 1 above, of the 36 utterances, there are five types of illocutionary acts consisting of 9 utterances, or about 25%, which are expressive; 10 utterances, or 28%, are directive; three utterances, or about 8%, are representative; three utterances or about 8% are commissive, 11 utterances or 31% are declarative. From the data, declarative is the most dominant type.

1. Directive

The directive is a kind of speech act in which the speaker intends to make someone else do something, making the world fit words (Yule, 1996). Directive utterances have functions or meanings such as asking, inviting, ordering, requesting, suggesting, and recommending.

Data 1

Aladdin : "I know somewhere we'll be safe"

The utterances produced by Aladdin could be classified into directives. The utterance belongs to directive since the utterance produced by Aladdin is used to get someone to do something. The illocutionary acts of Aladdin's utterance express an order to Princess Jasmine to follow him to go outside the market.

The conversation happened in the market. The conversation happened when Aladdin and Princess Jasmine tried to escape from the pursuit of the merchant. The merchants were after Aladdin and Princess Jasmine because they thought Princess

Jasmine had stolen their wares. Then Aladdin invites Princess Jasmine to run away from the market, but Princess Jasmine does not want to. The participants of the conversation above were Aladdin and Princess Jasmine. Aladdin is the speaker, and Princess Jasmine is the hearer in the conversation.

Data 2

Aladdin : “Could you give me a hand?”
Jafar : “First, the lamp”
Aladdin : “No, first your hand”
Jafar : “We don’t have much time. Give me the lamp”
Aladdin : “Your hand!”
Jafar : “How about my foot”
Aladdin : “No! No!”

The utterances produced by Aladdin could be classified into directives. The utterance belongs to directive since the utterance produced by Aladdin is used to get someone to do something. The locutionary act in Aladdin’s utterance, “your hand,” literally means to show Jafar’s hand. The illocutionary acts of Aladdin’s utterance expresses an order to Jafar to give his hands to help Aladdin out of the cave.

Based on the bold statement above, aspects of the situation need to be noted. The conversation happened in the cave. The conversation happens when Aladdin has taken the magic lamp from the cave. The cave began to collapse and let out hot larvae. Aladdin climbed the magic carpet to get outside the cave, but Aladdin fell from the magic carpet. At the end of the cave, Jafar is already waiting for Aladdin to take the magic lamp. When Aladdin fell from the magic carpet, he still survived because he clung to the cave wall, which was still intact. He asked Jafar to stretch out his hand so that he could help him out of the cave, but answered and gave his foot instead stepped on Aladdin’s hand. The participants of the conversation above were Aladdin and Jafar. Aladdin is the speaker, and Jafar is the hearer in the conversation. The mode of Aladdin’s utterance, “your hand,” means telling Jafar to give his hands to help Aladdin out of the cave. In his utterances, he used a high tone that shows the serious expression on his face. Aladdin’s utterances had a thematic meaning. In this case, the conversation above was to order someone to take some action from the speaker’s utterance, which is to give his hand.

2. Expressive

Expression is a speech act that describes the speaker’s feelings (Yule, 1996). The expressive utterance consists of praising, thanking, complimenting, and congratulating.

Data 3

Princess jasmine : “Oh! Do you have my bracelet?”

Aladdin : “Sure, I’ sure. I put it in here, somewhere. Abu did you take it?”
Princess jasmine : “That was my mother’s bracelet”
Aladdin : “Yes. Its so beautiful”
Princess Jasmine : “You are a thief”
Aladdin : “No, no. Yes, but...”
Princess Jasmine : “I’m so naïve”

The utterances produced by Princess Jasmine could be classified as expressive. The utterance is expressive since the utterance produced by Princess Jasmine expresses her anger because Aladdin cannot return her mother’s bracelet.

The conversation happened in the market. The conversation happened when Princess Jasmine and Aladdin exited Aladdin’s house and returned to the market. When she arrived at the market, Princess Jasmine asked about her bracelet, which Aladdin had saved, because Princess Jasmine had to return to the palace. However, Aladdin cannot return Princess Jasmine’s bracelet. That is when Princess Jasmine got angry and accused Aladdin of being a thief.

Data 4

Aladdin : “Abu, keep your little monkey hands to yourself”
Abu : (stop touching the jewel)

The utterances produced by Aladdin could be classified as expressive. The utterance belongs to expressive since the utterance produced by Aladdin is used to express that Aladdin is angry because Abu cannot keep calm. Aladdin felt angry with Abu’s attitude because it would be able to thwart their mission to take the magic lamp. The locutionary act of Aladdin’s utterance was a direct order to Abu to keep his hands to himself and not to take the jewel. The illocutionary act of Aladdin’s utterance bears on the intended meaning that Aladdin felt angry with Abu.

Based on the bold statement above, aspects of the situation need to be noted. The conversation happened in the cave. The conversation happened when Aladdin and Abu were in the cave to take the magic lamp. When Aladdin tried to take the magic lamp, Abu (Aladdin’s monkey) wanted to take the jewel in the cave. Aladdin, who saw Abu doing that, forbade him from touching anything in the cave lest they fail to take the magic lamp. The participants of the conversation above were Aladdin and Abu. Aladdin is the speaker, and Abu is the hearer in the conversation. The Aladdin’s utterances had an affective meaning. In this case, the conversation above was to show Aladdin’s personal feelings. Aladdin felt angry with Abu, and he showed this by his utterance.

3. Representative

A representative is a speech act that shows what the speaker believes to be the case (Yule, 1996). The representative utterances include swearing, informing, boasting, asserting, claiming, and suggesting.

Data 5

Aladdin : “You think that’s impressive, you should see the city from up there”
Princess Jasmine : “Oh!”

Based on the theory of illocutionary acts, Aladdin’s utterance could be classified as representative. The utterance belongs to the representative since the utterance produced by Aladdin when he said that it is to suggest to the hearer how beautiful the view of the Agrabah kingdom is from up there. The illocutionary act of Aladdin’s utterance has an intended meaning: he suggested that Princess Jasmine see the beautiful view of Agrabah.

The conversation above happened when Princess Jasmine and Aladdin were at Aladdin’s house. At that time, Aladdin could guess that Princess Jasmine was someone from the palace. Aladdin can tell from Princess Jasmine’s appearance. Princess Jasmine was amazed that Aladdin could know about himself, but Aladdin said there was something more amazing than that, namely the view of the Kingdom of Agrabah from the rooftop of Aladdin’s house. Princess Jasmin and Aladdin were the participants in the conversation above. Princess Jasmin was the hearer, and Aladdin was the speaker.

Data 6

Ladies : “What’s your monkey’s name?”
Aladdin : “Abu”
Ladies : “He’s a lovely monkey”
Aladdin : “That’s a lovely necklace”

Aladdin’s utterance in the above conversation could be classified as representative. The utterance could be classified as representative because he gives information about what she used. The locutionary act of Aladdin’s utterance has a literal meaning. The literal meaning is that he expresses his feelings by praising the necklace used by the ladies. The illocutionary act of Aladdin’s utterance is based on the above conversation, where Aladdin gives information about the condition of the necklace the ladies use.

From the conversation above, there are three aspects of the context of the situation that need to be noted. The topic of the conversation above happened at the Agrabah market. The conversation happened when Aladdin and Abu were at the market. When they were in the market, they met two girls. The girls are very friendly,

so they greet Aladdin and Abu. When greeted by the girls, Aladdin greeted them back. The girls praised Abu for being a very good monkey, and Aladdin also praised the girl because her necklace was very beautiful. The participants in the conversation above were Aladdin, the speaker, and the girl, the hearer. The mode of utterance produced by Aladdin is to show that he likes her necklace.

The utterance produced by Aladdin had a reflected meaning. Reflected meaning happens when a sentence has several meanings, and the utterance of Aladdin has several meanings. On one side, he praises the necklace that the girls used. On the other hand, he gives the information that the necklaces used by the girls are so beautiful.

Data 7

Princess Jasmine : “Can I help you ?”
Aladdin : “Tea ? “
Princess Jasmin : “You ? what are doing here ? Get in !”
Aladdin : “I came back to return your bracelet”
Princess Jasmine : “My bracelet ? where is it ?”
Aladdin : “On your wrist”
Princess Jasmine : “What ? Not bad”

Based on the theory of illocutionary acts, Aladdin’s utterance could be classified as representative. The utterance belongs to the representative since the utterance produced by Aladdin when he said, “Tea ?” suggests to the hearer that he should drink a cup of tea. The locutionary of Aladdin’s utterances has a literal meaning that he was just asked because he said the sentence with question intonation. The illocutionary act of Aladdin’s utterance has an intended meaning: he suggests that Princess Jasmine drink some tea.

Based on the bold statement above, some aspects of the situation’s context must be noted. The field discussed in a conversation includes what is happening, to whom, where, when, and why. The conversation above happened at Agrabah Palace, in Princess Jasmin’s room. It happened when Aladdin became a palace maid. Aladdin pretends to be a servant who brings tea to Princess Jasmin. Aladdin knocked on the door of Princess Jasmin’s room, and after the princess opened the door, she was surprised to see Aladdin at the door of her room. Princess Jasmin told Aladdin to enter her room in a way so that no one could see him. Princess Jasmin and Aladdin were the participants in the conversation above. Princess Jasmin was the hearer, and Aladdin was the speaker. Aladdin produced the utterances in a slow tone. Aladdin also has a nice expression when he is telling Princess Jasmine.

Aladdin’s utterance had an affective meaning. Affective meaning is the element that represents the speaker’s personal feelings, including the speaker’s attitude. Aladdin’s utterances show a good and right attitude as a royal servant when speaking to Princess Jasmine, daughter of the kingdom’s king.

4. Commissive

Commissive is a speech act that focuses on the speaker's commitment. The commissive utterance consists of refusing, promising, volunteering, and committing.

Data 8

Aladdin : "Do you have any money?"
Princess Jasmine : "No"
Aladdin : "Okay. Trust me!"

The utterances produced by Aladdin can be classified as commissive. The utterance could be classified as commissive because he used the utterance to make a promise to Princess Jasmine. The illocutionary act of Aladdin's utterance has an intended meaning. The intended meaning is that he promises that the condition will be fine.

The conversation above happened at the Agrabah market. The conversation occurred while Princess Jasmine was at a bakery. She gave to two hungry children. After Princess Jasmine gave the children bread, they left. The merchant saw Princess Jasmine take the bread but did not pay. Because of that, the merchant asked Princess Jasmine to give him the money or the bracelet that Princess Jasmine used. Princess Jasmine did not have the money to pay for the bread and did not want to give the bracelet either. Aladdin has a plan to help Princess Jasmine, and he asks Princess Jasmine to believe in him and his plan. The participants in the conversation above were Princess Jasmine, the hearer, and Aladdin, the speaker. The mode of the above conversation is when the speaker uses a soft voice and a serious expression to make the hearer believe.

5. Declarative

Declarative is one type of speech act. In declarative, the speaker causes the situation to change. Declarative utterances can be divided into sub-categories: declaring, confirming, blessing, approving, betting, dismissing, and naming.

Data 9

Aladdin : "Take it easy Jamal"
Jamal : "Kalil walk away from the stall and this one, she steals the bread"

The data above could be classified into declarative. Aladdin's utterance could change his situation. It can be changed because Aladdin helped calm Jamal, who was angry. After all, Princess Jasmine stole his bread. The illocutionary act of Aladdin's utterance had an intended meaning. The intended meaning of his utterance is that he wants the situation to change. The change in situation that Aladdin wanted, who was initially angry, became calmer.

The conversation happened in the market. This situation happened in the market. At that time, Princess Jasmine saw two children who were hungry but could not buy food. Princess Jasmine then took bread from the merchant and gave it to the child. When the merchant asked Princess Jasmine to pay for the bread, she could not because she did not bring money. The merchant was angry and rude when snatching the bracelet from Princess Jasmine's hand. Aladdin, who was also there, saw that they felt sorry for Princess Jasmine and tried to save her from Jamal, who was angry. The participants in the conversation above were Aladdin and Jamal. Aladdin is the speaker, and Jamal is the hearer.

Data 10

- Princess Jasmin : "They won't let her. Ever since he queen was killed, the sultan been afraid. So she's kept locked away."
Aladdin : "Seem's everyone's been afraid since then. But the people of Agrabah has nothing to do with that. The people loved her"
Princess Jasmine : "They did, didn't they?"

The utterances produced by Aladdin can be classified as declarative because his utterances change the situation. The utterance could be classified as declarative because he used the utterance to change the situation. The locutionary act of Aladdin's utterance has a literal meaning that only tells the truth that the Agrabah people did nothing to cause the queen to die. The illocutionary act of Aladdin's utterance serves as its intended meaning. The intended meaning is that he changed the situation. Originally, Princess Jasmin felt that her mother had died, and it was also dangerous for her if she left the palace and met her people, which turned into believing that the Agrabah people did not do anything that caused her mother to die.

Based on the conversation above, there are three aspects of the context of the situation. The conversation above happened at Aladdin's place. The conversation above happened when Princess Jasmine saw the beauty of Agrabah for the first time when she was disguised. Aladdin told her to tell the princess to get out more than Princess Jasmin told Aladdin about her condition and the condition in the palace. The conversation participants above were Princess Jasmine, the hearer, and Aladdin, the speaker. The mode of the above conversation is when the speaker uses a soft voice and a serious expression to convince the hearer.

Aladdin's utterance had a social meaning. The utterance produced by Aladdin had a social meaning because his words have meaning that reflects the real social conditions that occur in the Agrabah people.

Data 11

- Zula : "Stop right there Aladdin. Whatever it is you stole today I don't want it"
Aladdin : "I didn't steal anything. It's a family heirloom that's worth a lot".

The utterance produced by Aladdin above could be classified as declarative. Aladdin's utterance could change his situation. The locutionary act of Aladdin's utterance had a literal meaning. The literal meaning of Aladdin's utterance is to give information he did not steal. The illocutionary act of Aladdin's utterance had an intended meaning. The intended meaning of Aladdin's utterance is that he wants to change the situation. Aladdin wanted to change the situation from Zula, who did not want to buy the items that Aladdin brought to want to buy these items.

Based on the data above, there are three aspects of the context of the situation that need to be noted. The conversation happened in the Agrabah market. The conversation happened when Aladdin tried to sell the item he had just stolen in the market. Aladdin wants to sell the item he stole in Zula's shop. The participants of the conversation above were Aladdin and Zula. Aladdin is the speaker, and Zula is the hearer. The mode of Aladdin's utterance uses a soft voice and low intonation.

Aladdin's utterance had a meaning that could be classified into thematic meaning. The utterances of Aladdin had a thematic meaning because the sentence gets emphasis and intonation to highlight details or the true meaning of the meaning of the sentence itself.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis results, the finding includes directives, consisting of 10 utterances, and utterances purposefully made someone else do something. The second one is expressive, which consists of 9 utterances and has a meaning to express what the speaker feels. The third one is representative, consisting of 3 utterances with some purpose, such as to inform, remind, and admit. The fourth one is commissive, which consists of 3 utterances and has a meaning to offer, assure, threaten, and refuse. The fifth one is declarative, which consists of 11 utterances and has a meaning of declaring. In this study, declarative is the most dominant type.

Conflict of interest

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

Authors' contribution

Author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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