

THE USE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN ALADDIN MOVIE SCRIPT AS THE CONTRIBUTION TO THE LEARNING OF PRAGMATICS

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Abstract

This research concentrates on the illocutionary acts in the Aladdin movie as they relate to the learning of pragmatics. The goal is to determine the most common sort of illocutionary act. The data from the Aladdin movie script was gathered using qualitative research methods. The research discovered all types of illocutionary acts: directives (60 phrases) with 46.15%, expressive (32 phrases) with 24.62%, assertive (28 phrases) with 21.54%, commissive (8 phrases) with 6.15%, and declarative (2 phrases) with 1.54%. The learner or reader can learn the meaning from every illocutionary act in the Aladdin movie, and it is related to the learning of pragmatics. This research contributes to the learning of pragmatics by understanding the meaning of the scripts in the Aladdin movie.

Keywords: *Illocutionary Acts, Aladdin Movie, Learning of Pragmatics*

a. Introduction

According to Chakim & Dibdyaningsih (2019) language is used to communicate with people in forms such as commanding, answering, laughing, instructing, conveying sentiments to someone, and so on. In general, communication occurs when the person who talks and those who listen are present, and the purpose is to share information. Additionally, Sari Luksiana Hutajulu (2019) add that, sometimes what someone says differs from the context's meaning. Moreover, Haucsa et al., (2020) stated that, as a result, pragmatics is required to comprehend the significance of a given phrase. Pragmatics is the study of explaining language based on what someone says, the receiver, and the context of the speech (Kurniawan Prakasa et al., 2022). We may deduce from this situation that the speaker chose the language to communicate the meaning.

The simplest action to recognize is a lexical act since it may be done without taking the speaker's context into account. It is either to express anything or simply

to notify someone. Moreover, Sari Luksiana Hutajulu, (2019) add that, the phrase "I am having a stomachache," for instance, simply means that the speaker is experiencing a stomachache. The speaker is only providing information here. An illocutionary act, according to Fitriani et al., (2020) is an activity performed with the intention of communicating. To make an offer, an announcement, a clarification, or for any other communication aim. The five categories of illocutionary actions, according to Marsili (2021), are assertives, instructions, expressives, commissives, and declarations.

Perlocutionary act is the term used to describe the impact a speaker has when they use words like "ensure," "happy," and "motivate". For example, the speaker might use the saying "I'm dehydrated" to terrify the audience. Because the speaker is a boss, one may develop dread (Fitriani et al., 2020).

The researcher focused primarily on the main character's data. In addition, the researcher wishes to concentrate on looking at the many illocutionary actions to explain context and meaning in the language in this interesting film. The researcher goes on to discuss how certain illocutionary behaviors in the Aladdin movie script contributed in learning of Pragmatics.

In addition, the following object of the study such as: 1) To identify the type of illocutionary acts in Aladdin movie script, 2) To know the dominant type of illocutionary acts in Aladdin movie, and to elaborate the Aladdin illocutionary acts contribute to the learning of Pragmatics.

b. Literature Review

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of implication in the situations in which people typically talk or write. Additionally, Al Mar'atus & Syahrizal (2021) Learning about meaning in the context of language is one of the areas of linguistics. Meanwhile According to Pujo Basuki & Authar (2019), the study of pragmatics examines the lexical meaning of words as well as their significance in relation to the context in which they are used. To conduct productive talks, both the speaker and the listener must be ready to convey the conversation's meaning. We must thus learn about pragmatics. Speaking, speech implicature, conversational exchanges, and external conversational elements like deixis are all topics covered in pragmatics.

Pragmatics is context-based, which means it cannot be discussed without considering the context of utterances. Linguistic codes are selected and utilized based on societal criteria. Context distinguishes structural linguistics from sociolinguistics, pragmatics, and discourse analysis. According to Sefriana (2019), the elements or contexts of pragmatics are listed below:

- a) Deixis
Deixis is a technical name for Greek., refers to the fundamental elements of the language.
- b) Presupposition
A presupposition is the speaker's assumption about a situation before speaking, and they have presuppositions, not sentences.

- c) Cooperative Principle
Cooperative communication guarantees that all participants make accurate and timely contributions to the current issue.
- d) Implicature
The words used by the speaker are sufficient to convey the full breadth of the situation.
- e) Politeness
Politeness entails responding to others' facial expressions in social situations, depending on one's public self-image. Humans utilize two sorts of wishes to save someone's face: the negative face, which indicates independence and freedom from external restraints, and the positive face, which expresses acceptance and group approval, implying that others share their desires.
- f. Speech Act
Speech acts are activities involving utterances that are utilized not just for self-communication but also for carrying out actions.

2. The Act of Speech

According to Rahayu et al., (2021) speech act is something that is done while speaking. Given that speech actions are regarded as an important component of pragmatics, pragmatics students studying linguistics must encounter speech acts. Based on Gasela (2021), an important component of pragmatics is the idea of speech and actions. Meanwhile, according to Indah Nofitasari et al., (2023) Speech actions are the ways people express specific social behaviors while speaking, such as apologizing, complaining, begging, rejecting gifts or invitations to attend, complimenting, or appreciating. According to Lewier et al. (2020) proposed that expressing speech involves providing information and acting. Additionally, a speech act is an expression that directly or indirectly commands, invites, offers, forbids, or otherwise commands another person to do something. There are some types of speech act, such as: 1). Locutionary Act, Locutionary conduct is the easiest to recognize because it may be done without considering the speaker's context. That is used to express something or provide information to someone. 2). Illocutionary Act, the illocutionary behavior is difficult to identify. It is more than just the act of imparting information to someone; it is also the process of achieving something. 3). Perlocutionary Act, Perlocutionary act refers to the speaker's affect when saying anything, such as assuring, cheerful, or inspiring.

3. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts, according to Dian et., al (2022), are spoken acts that instruct someone to do something. Promising, denying, commanding, asserting, forecasting, verifying, requesting, and so on. According to Bahing (2018), An illocutionary act is an action carried out with the goal of communicating. To make an offer, an announcement, a clarification, or for any other communication aim. According to Abdulla (2022), Speech acts are activities that fall under specific categories, such as arguing, encouraging notification, etc. Meanwhile, Rosyidi et al. (2019) Illocutionary acts are actions carried out by speakers when they say something with the correct aim and context. According to Azizah & Alpiyah (2018), There are five types of illocutionary acts, as follows: 1). Assertive, Representatives or aggressive speech acts are used by a speaker to express what

he believes or the truth of the situation. 2). Directives, A speaker can express themselves through directives. Orders, proposals, requests, and instructions are all examples of directives. 3). Commissive, A speaker used the word compassionate to characterize a future action. 4). Declaration, Declarations are utterances that can change a person's condition. 5). Expressive, A speaker employs expression to express his emotions. The speaker can employ expressive language to describe feelings of joy, anguish, dislike, grief, and the like.

4. Movie

According to the Dian et al., (2022), a movie is an imaginative portrayal of life that uses sound to create the appearance of a moving image. A movie, commonly referred to as a film, is a type of illustration that employs sound and motion pictures to teach or tell stories (Sari Luksiana Hutajulu, 2019). According to Fitriani et al., (2020), there are three types of movie: 1) Documentary film, 2) Fictional film, and 3) animated film. Aladdin movie is the example of fictional film, the 2019 Aladdin live-action movie, based on the 1992 film *The Arabian Nights*, explores Disney's portrayal of Middle Eastern culture in its films and how it may shape audiences' perceptions of this increasingly pronounced Middle Eastern culture (Iftani U N., 2023).

c. Method

This research employed a movie as an object. After the researcher has completed the observation, the next step is collecting certain information as support data by categorizing the data. Furthermore, the researcher would examine all of the data and report back to the final project. Riazi & Candlin (2014) stated that, the research instrument was a data collection tool. In this research, the researcher separated the instruments into two steps: 1). Primary Data Source, the source is the character's conversation in the Aladdin movie, and 2). Secondary Data Source, the internet, books, and journals provide support for the primary data source.

According to Damayanti et al., 2022) The test assesses an individual's abilities, understanding, or performance regarding a certain subject. To get the expected data for the research, the following actions should be followed. Procedures applied by researchers: 1). Watching the movie from Disney+ hotstar and understanding the story, 2). Read the entire dialogue in the subtitle before analyze the type of illocutionary that's in the movie, 3). The selected data are focused in each character dialogue, and 4). The researcher divided into different sections that are tailored to these types of illocutionary.

The researcher analyzed the data collected from the following procedures. The following analyzed the data, such as: 1). Collecting the data from the script in Aladdin movie, 2). Clarify the data based on their types of illocutionary acts and analyze the meaning from each dialogue which belongs to that type, 3). Determining the components of illocutionary acts, and 4). Concluding the results.

d. Findings and Discussion

Findings

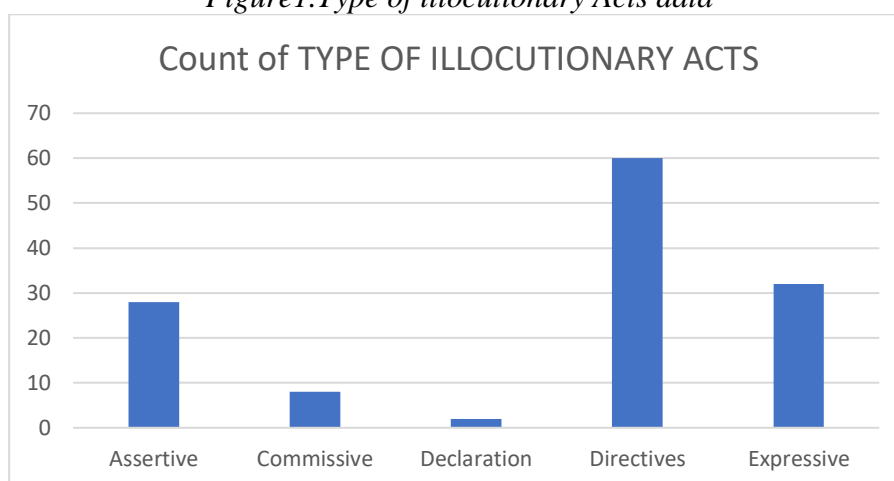
Types of Illocutionary Acts in Aladdin movie

The significance of the illocutionary acts in the Aladdin movie is listed below:

Table 1. Result of the data

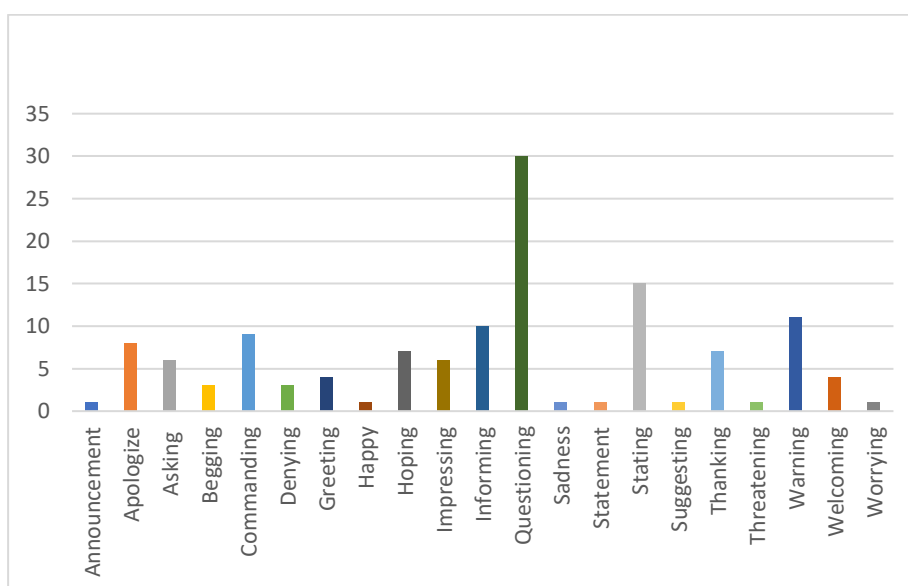
No	Illocutionary Acts	Frecuency	Percentange
1	Assertive	28	21.54%
2	Commissive	8	6.15%
3	Declaration	2	1.54%
4	Directives	60	46.15%
5	Expressive	32	24.62%
Total		130	100%

Figure 1. Type of illocutionary Acts data



The table above shows that directives have the most data, with 60 phrases accounting for 46.15%. The second most common sort of illocutionary behavior is expressive, with 32 phrases, which account for 24.62% of all phrases. The third sort of illocutionary conduct is assertive, which has 28 phrases and accounts for 21.54%. The fourth sort of illocutionary behavior shown is commissive, which has 8 phrases and accounts for 6.15%. The last illocutionary act listed is declaration, which has 2 phrases and accounts for 1.54%. Thus, all the types of illocutionary are found in the Aladdin movie.

Figure 2. The meaning of phrases data



Several pieces of data were found in the Aladdin movie script. The data is including assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The outcome analysis of the illocutionary acts in the Aladdin movie script. The table research directives resulted in the most data with some meaning, such as commanding, questioning, warning, asking, suggesting, and begging. The second form of illocutionary act described frequently in Aladdin is expressive, which includes such acts as thanking, impressing, welcoming, apologizing, greeting, happy, and worrying. The third type of illocutionary behavior discovered is assertive, which includes stating, informing, and denying. The fourth sort of illocutionary shown was commissive, which included threatening and hoping. The final declarations include statements and announcements.

Table 2. The type of illocutionary acts in Aladdin movie Script.

Types of Illocutionary	Classification of illocutionary	Script dialogue	Time
Directives	Commanding	Clear the way!	55:06-55:06
	Questioning	What's so special about a lamp?	01:32-01:33
	Warning	Jafar! Remember your place.	20:40-20:48
	Asking	You looking for this, Jamal?	08:00-08:02
	Suggesting	Life will be kinder to you, Princess, once you accept these traditions and understand it's better for you to be seen and not heard.	23:00-23:12
	Begging	Please excuse me	1:01:40-1:01:40
Expressive	Thanking	Thank you. And	14:16-14:20

		thank you for getting me out of there.	
	Impressing	Wow! Their ship is so big	00:53-00:57
	Welcoming	Welcome, Prince Anders.	18:57-18:58
	Apologize	I apologize. Forgive me, my sultan.	20:51-20:58
	Greeting	Good night, Dalia!	33:13-33:13
	Happy	Oh, yeah! He has made his first wish!	47:54-47:59
	Worrying	Don't worry.	1:02:27-1:02:27
Assertive	Stating	Mm, that's a lovely necklace.	05:03-05:04
	Informing	I know somewhere we'll be safe	11:39-11:41
	Denying	But she has to marry a prince.	15:51:15
Commissive	Threatening	I am loyal to my sultan. As you should have been. The law is the law.	1:29:08-1:29:17
	Hoping	I wish for you to get us out of this cave.	47:49-47:52
Declaration	Statement	As sultan, you may change the law.	1:57:55-1:57:58
	Announcement	I am Sultan! I am the greatest sorcerer the world has ever seen.	1:49:36-1:49:39

The dominant type of Illocutionary Acts found in the Aladdin movie

According to the findings above, directives are the most common sort of illocutionary act in the Aladdin movie, accounting for 60 phrases and 46.15% of the total. The meaning of phrases like commanding, questioning, warning, asking, suggesting, and begging. From the meaning of the phrases above, questioning was the most dominant meaning in this movie; there were 30 phrases of it. The second is warning with 11 phrases, then commanding with 9 phrases, asking with 6 phrases, begging with 3 phrases, and suggesting with 1 phrase.

The contribution of Illocutionary Acts in Aladdin movie script to the learning of Pragmatics

The researcher was studying pragmatics because we frequently encounter language spoken by others in our daily lives. We still do not understand the concept of context. Understanding the concept of context in a language makes it easier to communicate with people. In pragmatics, we also study the concept of speech act. Pragmatics emphasizes the function of speech and actions in conveying meaning and eliciting responses from listeners. Apologizing,

complaining, begging, refusing gifts, complimenting, and admiring are all examples of speech actions that are necessary for communication.

Communication occurs when both the speaker and those listening are present, and the goal is to convey information. What someone says does not always match the context's meaning. As a result, pragmatics is required to understand the meaning of a particular phrase. Pragmatics is the study of explaining language depending on what is said, who is listening, and the context of the speech.

Speech acts are activities that fall under specific categories, such as arguing, encouraging notification, etc. There are three types of speech acts such as, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Illocutionary act is an action carried out with the goal of communicating. To make an offer, an announcement, a clarification, or for any other communication aim. In this research, the researcher was focused on illocutionary, which found in Aladdin movie.

Directives are the type of illocutionary act featured in the Aladdin movie. As a result, it can help you learn pragmatics better. The learner can learn the types of illocutionary acts featured in the Aladdin movie, such as expression directives. Through the contribution of illocutionary acts, learners can utilize the illocutionary acts in the Aladdin movie as an example and learn the meaning of each type of act from the script. All of the illocutionary acts in this movie are intended to make it easier to learn pragmatically.

Discussion

The Aladdin movie script contains various illocutionary acts, including directives, expressive, commissive, declarative, and directives. Directives are the most common form of illocutionary conduct, accounting for 60 phrases and 46.15% of the total. Expressive illocutionary acts include thanking, impressing, welcoming, apologizing, greeting, being happy, and worrying. Assertive illocutionary behavior includes stating, informing, and denying. Commissive illocutionary behavior includes threatening and hoping. The final declarations include statements and announcements.

Pragmatics, which includes speaking, implications of speech, exchanges of conversation, and elements of external conversation like deixis, is discussed in the Aladdin movie script. Listeners often find the language spoken by the speaker in their everyday lives but struggle to understand the context. The illocutionary acts in the Aladdin movie script can help listeners understand everyday conversations and contribute to learning pragmatics. By examining the illocutionary acts in the Aladdin movie script, listeners can learn about everyday conversations and contribute to their understanding of the language used in the story.

e. Conclusion and Suggestion

The researcher found Aladdin movie script contains various illocutionary acts, including directives, expressive acts, assertive acts, commissive acts, and declarations. Directives are the most common form, accounting for 46.15% of the

60 phrases in the script. These acts are crucial for productive conversations, as they help listeners understand the context and meaning of the speaker's language. The illocutionary acts in the Aladdin movie script can be used as a contribution to learning pragmatics, as they help listeners understand everyday conversations and the context in which they are spoken.

The researcher emphasizes the significance of learning pragmatics to enhance English usage and understand illocutionary activities. They suggest watching Aladdin movies as a learning tool, which can boost enthusiasm for the language. Future researchers may use this research as a reference for their studies on illocutionary acts and may also consider using different theories or mediums to improve their outcomes.

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