SPEECH ACT FOUND IN "ALADDIN" MOVIE

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ABSTRACT: The objective of this study is to explain about speech act in "Aladdin" movie. The writer used qualitative as method of the study. To collect the data, firstly the writer searched for "Aladdin" movie and its script. Secondly, the writer watched the movie thoroughly to understand the content and the situation in the movie. Thirdly, the writer read the script to understand the content and pay attention to each characters' utterances. Lastly, the writer selected the utterances that contain speech act. In addition, the steps for analyzing the data were; analyzed the data by classifying the utterances that were refer to locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts, and then the writer grouped the utterances into direct or indirect speech act. Last, the writer drew some conclusions and wrote a full report about the study. A total of 383 dimensions of speech act were found. It contained 317 utterances and 66 actions which caused by the utterance. They are divided into locutionary 148 uteraces or (38,64%), illocutionary 169 utterances or (44,13%), and perlocutionary 66 actions or (17,23%). For direct speech act there are 183 utterances or (57,73%), while indirect speech act 134 utterances or (42,27%).
Key words: Speech act, aladdin movie, characters

Language is very needed to communicate between people around the world. Language and communication are a unit that cannot be separated. Language helps people to express feelings, thoughts, ideas, and emotions as social creature both through spoken and written. Therefore, it can be concluded that language plays a crucial role in life. The system of human communication which is consists of the structured arrangement of sounds or written representation into larger units, e.g. morphemes, words, sentences, utterances is called language (Richard and Schmidth, 2010, p.311). Without language there is no communication around the world, and people do not know each intention.

In the study of language, there is pragmatic approach which is discussed about meaning in use. Commonly, the study about meaning studied in semantics, but there are some aspects of meaning that cannot be explained by semantics particularly meaning in context or meaning in use. This is because semantic dealing with meanings without reference, for the speakers and communicative functions of sentences. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in utterances, but also recognizing what the speakers mean by their utterances. What speakers mean or the speaker's meaning is called pragmatics (Yule, 2010, p. 127). On the other hand, pragmatics is the study of imperceptible meaning, or how the hearers recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. In this case, the speakers must be able to depend on a lot of assumptions and expectations when they want to communicate.

Pragmatic has four branches of discussion, one of them is speech acts. Why it calls by speech acts? Because speech act means speech in action. People might perform an action when they are saying something. Speakers do not need to do the action physically, the utterances said by the speaker will be sufficient to perform the action. Speech act theory appears to clarify ambiguities of speech as the use of language to describe states of affair and the process in which that description is generated as communication.

According to Schaurer (2009, p.7). In speech acts, actually contain three dimensions, they are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. As Sadock notes that the locutionary acts are those which are performed in order to communicate. The illocutionary acts are speech acts that are completed by communicating one's intention to accomplish them. And then, perlocutionary acts are the action of communication in which the effects that are intentionally caused by the utterance are the chief function of the act (Lanigan, 2015, p.8).

When someone produces an utterance, she or he actually is performing an act. There are two ways how people perform speech act. It can be perform directly or indirectly. When someone produce an utterance, which the intention and the meaning of utterance is equal, it means she or he perform direct speech act. On the other hand, when someone produces an utterance, which she or he conveys indirect purpose or intention behind his or her utterance, it means she or he perform indirect speech act.

Cutting in Rumaria (2015, p.18-20) mentioned that direct speech act actually is the syntactic form of the utterance reflects the direct illocutionary act. This utterance is said directly without third person. The form is usually used imperative sentence. An example, a mother asked to her daughter," close the door, dear!" from the sentence it is clear that the mother asked or command to her child to close the door. Sometimes, in some cases, the speaker performs speech act indirectly. There is a difference between what the speaker says and what she or he does. They produce an utterance that indicate another meaning. However, the meaning can infer the based on the context surrounding the utterance. A different time and place will caused different meaning. To whom the speaker says also define the meaning. Indirect speech act paying an attention to where and when the utterances are produced is important, because context plays an important role. Cutting in Rumaria (2015, p.18-20) assumed that indirect speech acts is a syntactic form of an utterance does not reflect any indirect illocutionary act associated with it or indirect speech act is performed indirectly by way of performing the literal illocutionary act. Indirect speech acts used when the speaker wants to communicate more than what is communicate conventionally by the words he utters. It means there is something more than the literal meaning the words have. Indirect speech acts are when the three structural forms (statement, interrogative, and imperative) are not directly related to the communicative functions. For example, when a speaker says:

Do you really need to sing aloud?

The form of the utterance above is interrogative. However, the speaker says that not because he really wants to know whether it is important or not for the hearer to sing aloud. The speaker wants to communicate another intention. Considering it has been a late night, the speaker feels disturbed by the hearer's voice. This can make the speaker cannot go to sleep. Thus, by producing such utterance, the speaker actually communicates a request or command, not simply a question.

In this research, the writer chooses the "Aladdin" movie to be analyzed. "Aladdin" is the story which tells about, a young guy named Alladin who fall in love with princess Jasmine. Genie's magic power helps him to make himself off as a prince in order to marry her. Princess Jasmine, who refuses to marry a suitor, temporarily leaves the palace and then meets Aladdin and his pet monkey, Abu.

In the movie there are many utterances that can be analyzed through speech acts theory. The reason for the writer chose this movie as the object because "Aladdin" movie is one of cartoon movie. "Aladdin" movie can be easily absorbed by all ages. It uses simple words that make the study of language through this movie easy to understand. The movie tells about magic power that everybody dreamed about it. And it makes the movie more interesting.

Why this study is important, because every utterances said by the characters in the movie do not only consist of a word with its literal meaning but also contain an intended meaning inside the utterances. Character's intended meaning is mostly involved with the context of time when the utterance is uttered. This is makes the characters or the hearers possibly have a different perception. Therefore, it is important to study about language use in the movie.

Based on the background of the study above, the problems formulation as follows:
1. What are the locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts found in "Aladdin" movie?
2. How are the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary conveyed, directly or indirectly?

Based on the statement of the problems, the objectives of the study were:
1. To find out locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts that can be found in "Aladdin" movie.
2. To classify the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts in "Aladdin" movie into direct or indirect speech acts.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the writer used qualitative method because the data would mainly use words rather than numbers. The method used to analyze the locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts that would be taken from the script of "Aladdin" movie, and then classified them according to the types of direct or indirect speech acts.

According to Creswell (2014, p.32) "Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups to a social or human problem. The research process involves emerging some questions and procedures, collecting data in the participants' setting, analyzing the data inductively, building from particulars to general theme, and making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has flexible writing structure. Those who engage in this form of inquiry support a way of looking at research that honors an inductive style, a focus on individual meaning, and the importance of rendering the complexity of situation.

Techniques for Collecting the Data

According to Sukmadinata (2011, p.221) documentary technique is used to collect data based on documents can be transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, and many more.

In this study, the writer used documentary technique to collect the data about the utterances in the movie.
- Firstly, the writer searching for "Aladdin" movie and its script on the internet.
- Secondly, the writer reading "Aladdin" movie script carefully several times to understand the content and pay attention to characters' utterances.
- Thirdly, finding out all of the utterances which are show the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary from the script that has been read.

Techniques for Analyzing the Data

- Classifying the data.The writer analyzed the data by classifying the utterances that were refer to locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts based on the newest theory of speech act according some experts. And then the writer grouped the utterances into direct or indirect speech act. The writer used the formula as follow: (P= $\frac{F}{N}$ x 100%) means that (P=percentage, F= frequency of occurrence, N= overall (total) number of occurrence). Drawing some conclusions.
- The writer drew some conclusions in order to know speech acts in the movie. Writing a report of the study.
- Lastly, the writer wrote a full report about the study. In order to make the process of reporting data easier, the use of table is needed. The table would consist of the data that were selected and identified.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this chapter, the writer would describe findings of the study. The movie has 317 utterances which contain speech act. The utterances uttered by each character in the movie. There are locutionary 148 utterances (38,64%), illocutionary 169 (44,13%), perlocutionary 66 (17,23%). While from all the utterances, they were conveyed into direct and indirect speech act. For direct speech act there are 183 (57,73%) and indirect speech act 134 (42,27%).

Discussion

Speech act in the movie

Data 1: 00:03:26-00:03 43 (conversation between Jafar and Gazeem)

Jafar: "You…are late"
Gazeem   : "A thousand apologies, O patient one."
Jafar: "You have it then?"
Gazeem   : "I had to slit a few throats to get it.
Jafar: "Trust me, my pungent friend. You'll get what's coming to you."

In the scene above, Jafar said *you are late* to Gazeem, and it belongs to **locutionary** because it says clearly and based on the situation of the conversation. Gazeem replied

with an apology *A thousand apologies, O patient one* which is included into **illocutionary**. It is because Gazeem stressed on the words O patient one which is not the true meaning. The sentence *you have it then* also refers to **illocutionary** because it contains an intended meaning. Next, Gazeem's utterance *I had to slit a few throats to get it* indicates an **illocutionary** because it might not be true. And the last utterance said by Jafar in the scene above *"Trust me, my pungent friend. You'll get what's coming to you"*, *r*efers to **illocutionary** because what Jafar said is not based on the situation in the scene.

Data 2: 00:03:57-00:04:01

Jafar : "Quickly, follow the trail!" (All ride off, following the glowing speck of light,

until it reaches a large dune.)

In the scene above Jafar Commands to follow the medallion's trail, it classify into **locutionary** because it is very clear that Jafar commands all of them. After heard Jafar's instruction, All ride off following the glowing speck of light, includes as **perlocutionary** because it is the reaction of Jafar's instruction.

Data 3: 00:04:26-00:04:52 (Jafar and friends arrived in the dune)

Jafar: "At last, after all my years of searching, the cave of wonders!"
Iago: "Awk! Cave of wonders!"
Gazeem: "By Allah!"
Jafar : "Now, remember! Bring me the lamp. The rest of the treasureis yours, but the
lamp is mine! (GAZEEM starts to approach the lion's mouth, which forms the entrance to
the cave. He chuckles as he goes.)

The utterance *"At last, after all my years of searching, the cave of wonders!"* is called **illocutionary**, because Jafar does not tell directly the meaning of the utterance. Then the words *"By Allah!"* uttered by Gazeem also called **illocutionary**, it is because people might not understand Gazeem's utterance meaning. Then Jafar commands Gazeem *"Now, remember! Bring me the lamp. The rest of the treasur is yours, but the lamp is mine!"* it called **illocutionary** because Jafar stresses the words *but the lamp is mine*. It means that Jafar does not allowed Gazeem to have it. **Perlocutionary** is shown when Gazem starts to approach the lion's mouth, which forms the entrance to the cave.

Data 4: 00:05:10-00:05:39 (Jafar commanded Gazeem to enter the cave)

Cave: "Who disturbs my slumber?"
Gazeem: "It is I, Gazeem, a humble thief."
Cave: "Know this. Only one may enter here. One whose worth   lies   far within. A diamond in the rough."(Gazeem turns to JAFAR with a questioning look.)
Jafar : "What are you waiting for? Go on! (Gazeem hesitates, then moves one foot inside the cave.)

The utterance *"Who disturbs my slumber?"* is called **locutionary** because it is said clearly and directly by the cave. While the utterance *"It is I, Gazeem, a humble thief."* Said by Gazeem includes as **illocutionary** because, Gazeem had another intention by saying *a humble thief*. Next, cave's utterance *"Know this. Only one may enter here. One whose worth lies far within. A diamond in the rough."* Called **illocutionary** because it does not allowed Gazeem to enter then said, *Only one may enter here. One whose worth lies far within*. Indirectly it mentions that Gazeem is not a person whose worth lies far within. By heard it Gazeem *turns to Jafar with a questioning look* it called **perlocutionary** as the action of the cave's utterance. Then Jafar commands Gazeem by saying *"What are you waiting for? Go on!"* it is said clearly and directly so it called **locutionary**. While the impact of Jafar's command called **perlocutionary**, it proves when *Gazeem hesitates, then moves one foot inside the cave*.

Data 5: 00:06:50-00:06:58 (Cut to a rooftop, Aladdin rushes up to the edge)
Guard : "Stop, thief! I'll have your hands for a trophy, street rat!"
Aladdin : "(Looks back, then down, then at the bread.) All this for a loaf of bread?"

From the scene above, the utterance *"Stop, thief! I'll have your hands for a trophy, street rat!"* called **illocutionary** because the words *I'll have your hands for a trophy, street rat!* Is not the true meaning, it is impossible to have someone's hands for trophy. It supported by Aladdin's utterance *All this for a loaf of bread?*, and it called as **locutionary** because it is the fact based on the situation in the scene.

Data 6: 00:07:21-00:00:07:27 (Aladdin rushes over the women)

Aladdin : "Morning, ladies."
Woman 1: "Getting into trouble a little early today, aren't we Aladdin?"
Aladdin : "Trouble? No way. You're only in trouble if you get caught"

The utterance *"Morning, ladies."* Said by Aladdin called **locutionary** because it contains the real meaning. While the utterance *"Getting into trouble a little early today, aren't we Aladdin?"* is called **illocutionary** because the woman means what Aladdin did was wrong. Then the utterance *"Trouble? No way. You're only in trouble if you get caught"* also called **illocutionary** because Aladdin indirectly said that what he did is not the trouble.

Data 7: 00:07:33-00:07:30 (Abu safe Aladdin from the guards)

Aladdin : "Perfect timing, Abu!"
Abu: "Hello!"
Aladdin : "Come on, let's get outta here! (Gotta keep...one jump ahead of the breadline. One swing ahead of the sword).

The utterance *"Perfect timing, Abu!"* belongs to **illocutionary** because Aladdin does not mention directly the words perfect timing stand for. Then the utterance *"Come on, let's get outta here!"* is called **locutionary** because it is celear and true. The action of one jump ahead of the breadline, one swing ahead of the sword called as **perlocutionary**, it is the reaction of Aladdin's utterance.

Data 8: 00:08:04-00:08:08 (Aladdin talked to the guards)

Guards : "Rip him open, take it back guys!"
Aladdin : "I can take a hint, gotta face the facts. You're my only friend, Abu!"

The scene shows the situation when the guards would catch Aladdin, then the guards said *"Rip him open, take it back guys!"* it includes into **illocutionary** because the guards told to his friends to rip him open which is mean that command to another guards to catch Aladdin. Aladdin replied with the utterance *"I can take a hint, gotta face the facts,* which also refers to **illocutionary** because actually the utterance means that this is not what he wants.

Data 9: 00:08:21-00:08:23

Woman : "I'd blame parents, except he hasn't got 'em!"
Aladdin : "Gotta eat to live, gotta steal to eat. Tell you all about it when I got the time!"

The woman's utterance *"I'd blame parents, except he hasn't got 'em!"* is called **illocutionary** because the utterance has another meaning. The woman means that Aladdin become a thief because of his parents, but Aladdin do not have one. Next, the utterance "*Gotta eat to live, gotta steal to eat. Tell you all about it when I got the time!"* said by Aladdin included into **illocutionary** because the utterance different from the reality. The utterance means that he is forced to do that.

Data 10: 00:08:41-00:08:46 (Aladdin surrounded by the guards)

Crowd : "Stop, thief! Vandal! Outrage! Scandal!"
Aladdin : "Let's not be too hasty"

In this scene Aladdin is surrounded by the guards who wanted to catch Aladdin. Then, people around him said *"Stop, thief! Vandal! Outrage! Scandal!"* it refers to **illocutionary** because what people means by thief, vandal, and outrage is Aladdin. Aladdin's utterance also called **illocutionary** *"Let's not be too hasty"* which is means do not catch me!.

Direct and indirect speech act

Table of direct and indirect speech act

No.	Utterances	Direct	Indirect	Reason
1.	Jafar:"You…are late"	√		The words he said contain his real intention. He tells directly his intention through the sentence.
2.	Gazeem: "A thousand apologies, O patient one."		√	He is actually intended to calm Jafar down by saying that words.
3.	Jafar: "You have it then?"	√		There is a direct relationship between the structural form and the communicative functions (statement, interrogative and imperative). He used interrogative to ask a question.
4.	Gazeem: "I had to slit a few throats to get it.	√		Gazeem said directly that he has to kill some people to get the medallion.
5.	Jafar: "Trust me, my pungent friend. You'll get what's coming to you."		√	He wanted to pursue Gazeem by saying that words.
6.	Jafar: "Quickly, follow the trail!"	√		There is a direct relationship between the structural form and the communicative functions (statement, interrogative and imperative) he used imperative to make a command.
7.	Jafar: "At last, after all my years of searching, the cave of wonders!"		√	He wanted to communicate that he has been searching the cave for long time.
8,	Gazeem : "By Allah!"		√	He does not said directly his intention by saying the words.
9.	Jafar: "Now, remember! Bring me the lamp. The rest of thetreasure is yours, but the lamp is mine!"	√		Jafar tells his intention through the utterance. That he wants to share the treasure with Gazeem.
10.	Cave: "Who disturbs my slumber?"	√		The utterance shows the Cave's intention to ask question.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the utterances in "Aladdin" movie, the result of the study showed there are 317 utterances said by all characters that contain speech act in the movie. Total dimensions of speech act are 383, it contained 317 utterances and 66 actions which

caused by the utterance. They are divided into locutionary 148 uteraces or (38,64%), illocutionary 169 utterances or (44,13%), and perlocutionary 66 actions or (17,23%). Besides dimensions, there are types of speech act direct and indirect speech act. For direct speech act there are 183 utterances or (57,73%), while indirect speech act 134 utterances or (42,27%). Thus total dimensions of speech act in "Aladdin" movie are 386 and total of the utterances are 317. The utterances and the actions did by major and minor characters in the movie. The writer presents every utterances that contain speech act by showing the minutes in each scene. The writer also presents some tables to make the findings are easier to understand.

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