

ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN *THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER* MOVIE

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ABSTRAK

skripsi ini membahas jenis-jenis tindak tutur ilokusi yang dituturkan oleh karakter utama, dalam film berjudul *The Prince and the Pauper*. Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini adalah menjelaskan tipe-tipe tindak ilokusi dan jenis tindak ilokusi yang dominan digunakan oleh karakter utama. Data dikumpulkan dengan menerapkan metode simak bebas libat cakap dan teknik catat (Sudaryanto, 1993). Data dianalisis dengan menerapkan metode padan pragmatik (Sudaryanto, 1993), kemudian dianalisis dengan menerapkan teori tindak tutur (Searle, 1979), (Ibrahim, 2003) dan konteks (Leech, 1983). Hasil analisis data dilaporkan dengan menerapkan metode formal dan informal. Dari hasil analisis ditemukantipe ilokusi yang digunakan, yakni asertif, direktif, ekspresif, komisif, dan deklarasi. Tindak tutur yang dominan digunakan dalam film ini adalah direktif.

Kata kunci: tindak tutur, ilokusi, direktif

ABSTRACT

This research deals with an analysis of Illocutionary Act in *The Prince and the Pauper movie*. There are two primary objectives in this study; first, to find the types of the illocutionary act in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie and second, to find the dominant type used in this movie. In collecting the data, the writer uses non participant observational method purposed by Sudaryanto (1993). In this study, the writer applies Searle's theory (1979) and Ibrahim's theory (2003) in the analysis. The analysis of illocutionary act was also supported by the theory of context proposed by Leech (1983). As the result, the writer finds there are five types of illocutionary act in the utterances occur in the movie. They are, assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The writer also finds that directive is the dominant type being used in the movie.

Keywords: Speech act, Illocutionary act, directive

1. Introduction

Speech act is the action performed via utterances (Yule, 1996: 47). It means that when a speaker expresses something via what she says—which is called an utterance, she actually performs an action through her utterance. According to Searle (1979: 12), there are three types of speech acts. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the utterance that a speaker performs, Illocutionary act is the acts or a particular intention of utterance, and the perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which is uttered by the speaker to the hearer.

2. Background of the Research

In communicating, people use utterances with the implied meanings. The meanings can be guessed from the context. Without the context, people will have difficulty in interpreting what are being said. Generally, in communication, people do not only say but also force the hearer to do something. That is why people have to interpret the meaning of utterance so what is expected from that communication may be achieved.

According to Searle (1979: 12-17), Illocutionary act is used to accomplish some communicative purposes, such as asking, ordering, suggesting, requesting, informing, advising, greeting. He said that there are five categories of utterance found in illocutionary act. They are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. Furthermore, he explains that an assertive is an illocutionary act which is influenced by the speaker's belief; directive is an illocutionary act where the speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something; commissive is an illocutionary act which commits the speaker to do the action in the future; expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses his feelings about an event; and declaration is an illocutionary act which is uttered by the speaker to change the state of affairs in the world.

Declaration is a kind of speech act which may change the situation. The illocutionary of this utterance can be a request for doing something. For example, the utterance "*It's hot in here*" may be interpreted in different ways. It depends on the listener to catch the meaning of what is said by the speaker. If the listener cannot catch the illocutionary force of that utterance, a miscommunication could happen. The listener may respond by saying "*oh...yes, it is very hot today*", which indicates that he misunderstands the utterance as an expression of the speaker's feeling. If the listener is able to catch the illocutionary force of that utterance, he may answer "*ok, I will open the window*", and thus the communication may achieve its goal.

In communication, context is important because context is needed to help the hearer to understand the speaker's intention. As Leech (1983: 13) explains, context is "any background knowledge assumed to be shared by S (speaker) and H (hearer) which contributes to H's interpretation of what S means by given an utterance". It means that to be able to understand what the speaker says, the hearer must have the same background knowledge with the speaker—which is, the context. Without context, the hearer will find difficulty in interpreting the meaning of the speaker's utterance. When there is no context, the communication between the speaker and the hearer will fail. The hearer may be confused or misunderstand the speaker's intention.

Other than in real life, utterances that contain speech act can also be found in movies. There are many movies which have dialogues as real as daily conversations. One of them is the movie entitled *The Prince and the Pauper*, which is based on a famous novel by Mark Twain. The movie itself tells about two young boys, namely Tom Canty and Edward Tudor, who substitute their lives to each other. Tom is a boy from a poor family and his father was an abusive alcoholic. Thus he dreams of being in a rich life and adventurous. Meanwhile Prince Edward, son of King Hendry VIII, dreams of being a normal child and being able to play freely.

- **Identification of the Problem**

In this research, the writer deals with two main problems. They are:

1. What are the types of the illocutionary act found in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie?
2. What is the dominant type of the illocutionary act found in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie?

- **Scope of the Study**

This study only analyzes the illocutionary act which are found in the movie *The Prince and the Pauper*. The types of the illocutionary act are classified as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. Furthermore, the writer also pays attention on the context of the utterance. In this analysis, the writer uses theory about types of illocutionary proposed by Searle (1979: 12-17) and Ibrahim (2003: 17-37); and theory about context proposed by Leech (1983: 13). Then, the writer determines the dominant type of the illocutionary act that occurs in the data.

- **Methodology**

In conducting the research, the writer applies the steps as proposed by Sudaryanto (1988: 57). They are steps of collecting the data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of analysis.

The data in this research are taken from an movie entitled *The Prince and the Pauper* directed by Giles Foster. This is one of the best movie in 2002. The data are the utterances which contain illocutionary act, uttered by two main characters in the movie.

In collecting the data, the writer applies non-participant observational method (Sudaryanto 1993: 14), in which the writer did not involve in the conversation. Then, the writer applies the note taking technique to write the transcription. After that, the writer chooses several data as sample, that may represent the whole data gathered.

In analyzing the data, the writer applies pragmatic identity method. Pragmatic identity method is used in analyzing the intensity of the use of the language (Sudaryanto 1993: 14). After collecting the data and choosing several utterances as sample, the data are then classified into types of illocutionary act based on the theory of speech act proposed by Searle (1979:12-17) and Ibrahim (2003: 17-37). The analysis of illocutionary act is also supported by the theory of context proposed by Leech (1983: 13). Then the writer classifies the data according to each type and identifies the dominant type of the illocutionary act that occurs in the movie.

The result of the analysis is presented by using two methods; formal and informal methods (Sudaryanto 1993: 145). Using the formal method means describing the result by using the table. Using informal method means presenting the findings by using verbal language and then gives some explanation based on the analysis of the data

3. Review of Related Literature

The study of the illocutionary acts has been conducted by many linguists. They have done researches on many aspects of communication, such as debate, talk show and movie. To support and compare this research, the writer provides reviews on several researches on the illocutionary act.

The first review is on a research by Akram (2008), analyzing the expressive speech act between those using Urdu language and English. The study focuses on the intentions of the speakers and their utterances (illocutionary, locutionary and perlocutionary aspects of Speech Acts). He analyzes the expressive act by using Searle's (1975) and Austin's (1962) theories. The research uses questionnaires to gather data of speech act used in some colleges. The result of analysis shows that expressive is more often used in English rather than in Urdu. Such difference is caused by the factor of situation between the speakers.

The second review is on a research by Natri et al. (2007), analyzing five types of the illocutionary act in away messages of the instant messaging express informational and entertainment communicative goal. The data are classified to the types of illocutionary as Searle proposed (1969), and they are then related to perlocutionary aspects. Natri et al. use participant's method in their study. It means that they need several people to verify their research. They took part directly in the field to get the data. The results show that the messages are constructed primarily with assertives, followed by expressives and commissives, but rarely with directives. This confirms that away messages tend to reflect both informational and entertainment goals.

The last review is on a researcher by Fahey (2005) which investigates a cross-cultural comparison of the speech act of apologising in Irish and Chilean soap operas. The data are transcribed into an electronic corpus for qualitative and quantitative analysis. The aim is to determine the choice of the preferred strategies for apologising in both sets of data which are

affected by cultural context. As a result, intercultural communication became relevant to speech act with the consideration of cultural values and pragmatic differences that could affect the choice of strategies for conveying particular speech acts.

Based on the reviews above, it can be seen that this research has similarity with those of the previous researchers, in terms of the topic of analysis. However, this research is different in the data and the focus, in which it deals only with the illocutionary acts found in the movie *The Prince and the Pauper*.

4. Analysis of Illocutionary Act In *The Prince And The Pauper* Movie

This research focuses on classifying the types of illocutionary acts which are found in the utterances in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie. The writer analyzes 20 data. There are four data that are presented in this research. However, only four examples are presented here.

Datum 1

Edward : Hi their, **it usually people takes a bow, but his mouth was opened already signifies is respect.**

Tom : (Tom directly closes his mouth) forgive me (while doing a bow), I soon return it mud again.

This conversation happens in the yard of the palace, when Edward meets Tom. Edward lives in the palace as he is the King's son. While Tom is a poor son of a thief. Tom runs and hides into the palace because his father wants to catch him. Edward knows the rules of the palace while Tom does not. Here, Edward says "Hi their, **it usually people take a bow, but his mouth was open already signifies is respect**".

Edward's utterance contains an implied meaning, which may be interpreted as Edward wants Tom to bow to show his respect. This utterance is an order. According to Searle (1979: 13), ordering is included into directive. Therefore, Edward's utterance is categorized as directive. Directive is an attempt of the speaker to get the hearer to do something. In this context, Edward wants Tom to do something to him, which is bowing, because in the palace everyone respects him by doing so.

Datum 2

Edward's servants : Go Johannes

Tom : Yes, **I am the all taste meal my self, without the eyesfront me**

Edward's servants : But, Johannes beef must taste by rule empire

Tom : Why must taste? cannot may taste my self

The above conversation occurs in the dining room of the palace. When Tom and Edward swap their life. One day, the servants have prepared some foods for Tom. They ask Tom to sit and start to eat. There are three servants who come to serve Tom. The first servant wants Tom to taste some foods in the court. When Tom takes some foods on the table, suddenly the second servant helps Tom to wear a napkin and the third servant also taste the food before Tom (the attitude to check the decent food). Tom confused, he does not know about the rule how to eat in the palace. Tom says, "**I am the all taste meal my self, without the eyes front me**".

The utterance contains an implied meaning which may be interpreted as Tom wants the servants to go away. As Yule (1996: 48) said that theory the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Tom's utterance has implicit requests for the servants to go away. In this Tom's utterance there is force to the servants. As

Ibrahim (2003: 28) states that request is utterance the speakers wants the listener to do something he/she says. Therefore, Tom's utterance is categorized into directive because there is Tom's intention to servants. Searle (1979: 13) proposed that directive is an attempt of the speaker wants to get the hearer to do something. Here, Tom asks the servants to go because, Tom does not have knowledge about table manner in the palace.

Datum 3

Edward's servants : Go Johannes

Tom: Yes, **I am the all taste meal my self, without the eyes front me**

Edward's servants : But, Johannes beef must taste by rule empire

Tom : Why must taste? cannot may taste my self

The above conversation occurs in the dining room of the palace, when Tom and Edward swap their lives. One day, the servants have prepared some foods for Tom. They ask Tom to sit and start to eat. There are three servants who come to serve Tom. The first servant wants Tom to taste some foods in the court. When Tom takes some foods on the table, suddenly the second servant helps Tom to wear a napkin and the third servant also taste the food before Tom (the attitude to check the decent food). Tom confused, he does not know about the rule of eating in the palace. Tom says, **"I am the all taste meal my self, without the eyes front me"**.

The utterance contains an implied meaning, which may be interpreted as Tom wants the servants go away. Tom's utterance is an implicit requests for the servants to go away. As Ibrahim (2003: 28) states, request is utterance in which the speakers wants the listener to do something as he/she says. Therefore, Tom's utterance is categorized as directive. As Searle (1979: 13) explains that directive is an attempt of the speaker wants to get the hearer to do something. Here, Tom asks the servants to go because, Tom does not have knowledge about table manner in the palace.

Datum 4

Lord Harford : Sir, everything ready hopes king, your robes and your crown.

Tom : Yes

Lord Harford : Amazing had could you fit it is enough

Tom : **I am not being your puppet.**

This conversation occurs in the palace. Lord Harford as the King's assistant wants to take the power of the King after the King died. Lord Harford is curious about Tom because he never admitted who he is in front of the King. Lord Harford finds out who Tom's family is. Before Tom becomes a King, Lord Harford asks Tom to obey his orders. Tom says to him: **"I am not being your puppet"**.

This utterance contains an implied meaning, which may be interpreted as Tom does not want his life to be controlled by Lord Harford. In this case, Tom says **"I am not being your puppet"** to express his rejection. As Ibrahim (2003: 17) said, statement is utterance the speaker uses to expresses a truth for the hearer. Tom's utterance is categorized as assertive. According to Searle (1969: 66), assertive is committed to the speaker that something is being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition.

5. Conclusion

After analyzing the conversation in the movie *The Prince and the Pauper*, the writer can conclude that there are five types of illocutionary act in the utterances in this movie. They

are, assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Each occurrence of these five types of illocutionary act in the conversation has each context.

In this research, the writer analyses twenty of illocutionary acts from Tom's and Edward's utterances in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie. The result of analysis shows that each type of the illocutionary act has different frequency of occurrence. They are, (1) assertive, occurs four times (20%); (2) directive, occurs seven times (35%); (3) commissive, occurs two times (10%); (4) expressive, occurs four times (20%); (5) declaration, occurs three times (15%).

The writer finds that directive is the dominant type due to the condition of the palace. In the palace, there are various positions, from the low to the high, from the common people to the King. The high also, in this case, is great possibility to ask a servant to do something. For example, Edward as the prince is often to ask the servant to do what he wants to do.

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