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An Analysis Of The Illocutionary Speech Act In Hua Mulan Movie By Disney

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Abstrak

Dari segi fungsinya, bahasa berfungsi sebagai alat komunikasi. Pragmatik adalah cabang ilmu linguistik yang menyelidiki makna suatu bahasa ditinjau dari fungsinya atau bagaimana suatu bahasa digunakan dalam situasi tertentu. Terdapat kajian tindak tutur dalam pragmatik dengan perspektif John R. Searle. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi berbagai jenis tindak tutur ilokusi dalam film Mulan karya Niki Caro dari sudut pandang Searle dan menjelaskan jenis tindak ilokusi yang paling dominan dalam film Mulan. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kualitatif. Naskah lisan dari film Mulan dijadikan sebagai sumber data penelitian. Pendekatan pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kombinasi antara mengamati, mendengarkan, dan mencatat. Peneliti menggunakan triangulasi teori untuk memvalidasi data penelitian, memeriksa kembali data yang ditemukan dalam film dengan membandingkannya dengan berbagai sumber, metodologi, atau teori. Analisis deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menilai data yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian, terdapat lima jenis tindak tutur ilokusi yang teridentifikasi dalam film Mulan, yaitu tindak ilokusi Asertif (representatif), Direktif, Komisif, Ekspresif, dan Deklaratif. Peneliti menemukan ada 46 ujaran yang digunakan oleh Hua sebagai tokoh utama. Terdapat 27 ujaran asertif (58,7%), 11 ujaran direktif (23,91%), 1 ujaran komisif (2,17%), 6 ujaran ekspresif (13,04%), dan 1 ujaran deklaratif (2,17%). Berdasarkan tuturan yang diteliti, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa Tindak Asertif merupakan Tindak Pidato Ilokusi dengan makna menyatakan, mengklaim, menjelaskan, menegaskan, dan sebagainya yang paling dominan digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film Mulan.

Kata Kunci: *Ilokusi, Tindak Pidato, Film Mulan*

Abstrak

In terms of function, language serves as a means of communication. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that investigates the meaning of a language in terms of its function or how a language is utilized in a specific situation. There is a study of speech acts in pragmatics with the John R. Searle perspective. This study aims to identify different types of illocutionary speech actions in Niki Caro's Mulan from the perspective of Searle and explain the most dominant types of illocutionary acts in Mulan movie. This study is qualitative descriptive. The spoken script from the Mulan movie served as the research's data source. The data-gathering approach employed in this study is a combination of watching, listening, and taking notes. The researcher employed theoretical triangulation to validate the research data, rechecking the data found in the movie by comparing it to multiple sources, methodologies, or theories. A qualitative descriptive analysis was used to assess the data acquired in this study. According to the study's findings, there are five types of illocutionary speech acts identified in the Mulan movie, they are classified as Assertive (representative), Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative illocutionary acts. The researcher found there were 46 utterances used by Hua as the main character. There are 27 Assertive utterances (58.7%), 11 Directive utterances (23.91%), 1 commissive utterance (2.17%), 6 expressive utterances (13.04%), and 1 declarative utterance (2.17%). Based on the studied utterances, the researcher concludes that the Assertive Act was the most dominant Illocution-ary Speech Act with the meaning stating, claiming, explaining, affirming, and so on used by the main character in Mulan movie.

Kata Kunci: *Illocutionary, Speech Act, Mulan Movie*

INTRODUCTION

Language is required for all individuals to communicate. Language learning is nothing new for individuals who have a long interest in languages. The main aim of speaking is to impart information to the listener through the speaker (Jayanti, 2019). It can react to everything around you, shape it, and follow it through verbal interactions when you speak (Ramayanti & Marlina, 2018). In other words, language is an essential aspect of human life, allowing us to not only say (assert) but also do (perform) things. The scientific study of language is known as linguistics. It examines all elements of language as well as the strategies for studying, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics are classic disciplines of Linguistics analysis (Fitriana & Nurazni, 2022). Thus, Linguistics is considered both an applied science and a general academic subject of study within the humanities and social sciences (Haucsa et al., 2020). One of the most important research findings is pragmatics which concerns how listeners may distinguish what is stated from grammatical statements in language and context.

Context is crucial in communication because it helps the hearer grasp the speaker's intention. Without context, the hearer will have difficulties deciphering the speaker's

utterance. Communication between the speaker and the hearer fails when there is no context. The listener may be perplexed or misunderstand the speaker's objective. The researcher discovers that when communicating with (Izar et al., 2022).

People in daily interactions, always engage the speech act function. For example, if someone remarks the weather is hot today, it implies that there is some implicit meaning to stimulate that to do something, such as turn on the fan or open the window. Context is historical knowledge shared by a speaker and a listener that aids the listener's comprehension of what the speaker is saying in a single utterance, and the importance of context in practical research cannot be stressed (Rosyidi et al., 2019).

The listener understands the speaker's message as well as the knowledge and context of the speech in pragmatics. Zhen (2021) defines pragmatics as linguistic conditions that facilitate speaking in verbal exchanges. Various types of pragmatics will be evaluated, including deixis and distance, mention and interference, courtesy and interaction, and verbal communication act and opportunity are examples. Ultimately, pragmatics is the study of the meaning of utterances concerning situations, which includes how a speaker generates an utterance to transmit a purpose and how the listener recognizes the topic (Srikandi, 2020). Based on the imagined situation, speech acts convey the speaker's preferred expressions to the listener.

When someone says something, they are acting on the topic rather than discussing it. According to Christoph (2019), the Speech Act is the explicit presentation of utterances to a listener by a speaker to call attention to the language. When the speaker makes a promise, it is considered a promise (Hutajulu & Herman, 2019). The delivery will begin after the speaker offers a recommendation. As a result, understanding what people say is more important than understanding the meaning of the words and phrases they employ. In this scenario, the writer must look into the invisible meaning that speakers are attempting to convey, and to be more communicative, the hearer must be able to see and understand the invisible meaning. There are three types of speech acts, that are: the Locutionary Act, the Illocutionary Act, and the Perlocutionary Act. The literal meaning of the utterances is the Locutionary act, the action underlying the utterances is the Illocutionary act, and the Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterances on the hearer.

An illocutionary act is a form of speech act that is more intricate and divided than other types determining the illocutionary act of an utterance requires sufficient knowledge about its illocutionary deed. An illocutionary act is one in which someone with a goal states, writes, or signs a remark in a specified context. In other words, when speakers intend to articulate the concept of locution, they are attempting illocution. In the context of speaking,

the illocutionary role is to indicate the speaker's function or aim in making a speech. Illocutionary acts are activities performed while speaking that are specified by a set of social conventions. For example, if someone says, "*Thank you for your help,*" this utterance performs an illocutionary act of thanking someone who has assisted. Speakers can utilize strategies like performative verbs, moods, word order, intonation, and stress to demonstrate an utterance's illocutionary potency (Kumala, 2018).

There are five primary types of illocutionary acts by Searle that can be performed in speech. They are assertive(representative), directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Representative focuses on whether the speaker believes something is true or false, directive focuses on whether the speaker wants the listener or someone else to do something, commissive focuses on the speaker's commitment to future action, expressive focuses on expression or how the speaker feels, and declarative is concerned with an act that occurs immediately (Stevani et al., 2023).

Several previous studies on the same subject, but with different study objectives, are currently conducted. Andi (2019) explores the many sorts of speech acts utilized by the characters in *Crazy Rich Asians*, including directive and indirect illocutionary acts. Then, in the film *Aladin*, Sembiring (2019) examined the types and functions of context in illocutionary acts. Furthermore, Yulistiana (2022) distinguishes between illocutionary commentators' gender forms, attitudes, and typical speech acts during President Donald Trump's speech at Liberty University. Meanwhile, Wefi (2020) is concerned with the character's speech acts in the *Shrek* movie script, with the goal of including the varieties of speech acts and evaluating the main character's most relevant speech actions.

Speech demands can be seen in movies and even in everyday life. A film is a fictional literary work that employs scenes from the lives of characters to deliver a point. There are discussions in the film, and the messages you wish to express are included in the characters' conversations. Speech events and speech acts are interconnected in the discourse between the characters in movies (Sholihatin, 2020). People might also study films from a practical standpoint. As a result, the author would want to see *Mulan* and analyze the film's speech and nonverbal movements. The movie's presence creates a realistic concept. Movies are not the finest entertainment source, but they foster an appreciation for works of art and moral principles that influence how authors approach them. A speech act is an act performed by a speaker during an utterance.

This research was conducted in *Mulan* movie because the researcher thinks that Hua is the main character unlike any character in the previous movies. The characters in "*Hua Mulan*" speak in a variety of ways. The reason of the researcher chooses this movie because

it this movie uses issues from people's daily life to illustrate and reflect human life. The idea was incredibly engaging, and the researcher caught the gist of it right away after seeing the Mulan movie. In it, she disguises herself as a man and joins the Chinese army to protect her homeland from the war. This thesis was concentrated on the analysis of the illocutionary act in the Mulan movie script (Budiasih, 2019).

Moreover, the language of the main characters in this film is easy for listeners to understand. The researcher plans to evaluate the study, entitled "*An Analysis of the Illocutionary Speech Act in Hua Mulan Movie by Disney.*" The writer chooses data from the utterances Mulan movie script to study the illocutionary characteristics. The movie is highly intriguing because it offers a lot of dialogues that the researcher can investigate, especially from the illocutionary aspect of speech acts (Ahmed et al., 2021). The movie is classified as an action drama. The goal is to find out the types of speech acts in the Mulan movie and the most dominant speech acts of the main character (Devi & Degaf, 2021).

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

A qualitative descriptive method was used in this research. Qualitative research methods were employed to investigate a subject that can best be answered by verbally explaining how study participants see and interpret various aspects of their surroundings. It is a specific, subjective method of summarizing and evaluating life events. Because the information for this study came from Mulan's examination of illocutionary speech act movie, qualitative research with textual analysis was carried out (Caroline et al., 2021). The researcher was the principal instrument in this study, collecting the necessary data by applying theories, reading the data based on the general meaning contextually, interpreting the data based on how the types of illocutionary speech act, and calculating the data.

Data and Data Source

Data is useful to answer the research question. Thus, the data on the utterances of the main characters in Disney's Mulan (2020) used illocutionary acts for this study. Walt Disney Pictures produced the American fantasy drama film. Niki Caro directed the film, which was written by Rick Jaffa, Amanda Silver, Lauren Hynek, and Elizabeth Martin.

The main character, Hua Mulan, a teenage woman who disguises herself as a man to join the army and defend her elderly father, represents the tension between the norms of society and personal agency in this case. Through her interactions with other characters, she asserts her independence and challenges traditional gender roles. The object of this study

was the illocutionary speech act in Hua and It was found from the script of the Mulan movie. The researcher will classify the illocutionary speech act as consisting of some types of illocutionary, such as, asser-tive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.

Instrument of Collecting Data

Instruments for the study is the component of equipment used by the re-searcher to acquire comprehensive and systematic data during data collection. The researcher used the instrument of collecting data observation, gathering instruc-tions, and data collection. Because this is a qualitative study, the primary data col-lection instrument for this study is the writer thoroughly observing the film, rec-ognizing data, and analyzing types and most common types of illocutionary speech acts noticed in Mulan.

The Technique of Collecting Data

The definition of the technique of data collecting refers to how information is acquired. Documentation strategies, according to Arikunto, are used to collect da-ta from transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, agendas, and other sources. In this scenario, the documentary style is applied by observing the main character's utterances.

The Data Analysis Technique

The study's data is evaluated using the methodologies listed below. The re-searchers employed the following strategies to address the problems:

1. Identifying the many types of illocutionary speech acts
2. Classifying the data based on each kind of the illocutionary speech act
3. Analyzing and interpreting the data to answer the problem of the research based on John Searle's theory.
4. Calculating the dominant types of Illocutionary speech acts

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data

The utterances made by Hua in the script for the movie Mulan that contained illocutionary acts were the source of the study's data. Disney employed descriptive qualitative research to select and collect data from the Mulan film. To answer the research concerns in this study, the illocutionary act was investigated using theories by John R Searle (1985), which explained the types of illocutionary acts. The movie Mulan's Hua utterances are analysed

using Searle's theory of Assertive (representative), directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech types exist.

Data Analysis

The data was evaluated based on the objectives of the problems that were discovered in the types of illocutionary acts and dominant speech acts by Hua in Mu-lan movie scripts for movies. As indicated in the previous chapter, the data was gathered by attentively observing and reading the script of the movie. The study then discovered and categorized the Hua Mulan movie utterances. In the film, the researcher discovered five types of illocutionary acts: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Hua's main type of illocutionary act in the movie is the assertive(representative) act. Data analysis is going to clarify by identifying, categorizing, and analyzing every type of illocutionary.

An illocutionary act is one in which a statement is stated, written, or signed in a specific context by someone with a specific aim. In this case, when speakers intend to utter the phrase locution, and what they hope to achieve. Based on Searle's (1985) theory there are five types of illocutionary, which are: Representative (assertive), directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Bahing et al., 2018).

According to Searle, in an Assertive speech act the speaker commits him-self in varied degrees to the reality of the asserted statement.' Stating, affirming, and claiming are examples of assertive utterances. An utterance in assertive is intended to describe how things are in the world, which is a representation of reality and a speaking act that commits the speaker to the validity of the claim. The researcher selected only four statements from the 27 Assertive data.

In a commissive speech act, the speaker agrees to do something in exchange for some future action Searle. Vows, threats, pledges, and contracts are some instances that are promising, but others are not. The commissive speech act requires the speaker to perform some voluntary action in the future, expressing the speaker's purpose. The following utterances are an example of a commissive illocutionary act performed by the main character.

Research Findings

The Types of Illocutionary Speech Act in Hua Mulan Movie Script

After identifying and analyzing the data from the Movie script. The researcher found that there were five types of illocutionary speech acts in the data, they are: Assertive(representative), Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative. Some

illocutionary activities are found in the dialogues of the main character in Mulan (2020). There are 46 data sets grouped according to the types of illocution-ary acts. The data is displayed as a table. According to Searle (1985), the data are divided into types of illocutionary acts such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Table 1. Types of the Illocutionary Acts used by the main character in Mulan Movie Script.

Types of Illocutionary Acts	Example of each Utterances	Number	Percentage
Assertive (Representative)	Stating	12	26,08%
	Claiming	6	13,05%
	Affirming	4	8,7%
	Explaining	5	10,87%
Directive	Command	7	15,22%
	Requesting	2	4,34%
	Asking	2	4,34%
Commissive	Pledges	1	2,17%
Expressive	Thanking	2	4,34%
	Apologizing	4	8,7%
Declarative	Naming	1	2,17%
Total		46	100%

The table above summarizes the various types of illocutionary deeds performed by Hua as the main character in the Mulan movie script.

The most Dominant Illocutionary Speech Act used by the main character in the Mulan movie Script.

According to the analysis, Hua has numerous terms to suggest that she does some assertive illocutionary acts in her discourse because Hua's utterances are largely about claiming, stating, and affirming. That is why the speaker is more dominating in Assertive acts; as learned in previous studies, Assertive is intended to compel the listener to take action. Considering that this is an action/fantasy film. The analysis of illocutionary acts reveals that Hua Mulan created the greatest amount of illocutionary acts, Assertive with 27 data points and a proportion of (58,7%). Directive illocutionary acts with a total of 11 data points (23,91%), and commissive illocutionary acts with a total of one data point (2,17%). Then comes expressive illocutionary acts, which have 6 data points with a proportion of (13,05%).

Declarative illocutionary act is the most common type of illocutionary act, with one datum accounting for 2,17% (Nisa & Manaf, 2021).

Discussion

Based on the research that has been done by the researcher this research analyzes the types of illocutionary speech acts in Mulan movie using John Searle's (1985) theory. Additionally, it uses a descriptive qualitative approach to support quantitative data and discovered that five Searle proposed types worked. Assertive (representative), directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative are the five types of illocutionary speech acts. The researcher wrote this study with the existence of a problem in the movie being examined.

The researcher concluded this investigation by discovering the numerous types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory and the most prominent types of illocutionary of Hua, the major character in the Mulan film. Mulan engages in five types of illocutionary activities and utterances as a result. They are assertive (representative), directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative in nature. It highlights how the main character's multiple illocutionary acts help viewers understand her situation and feelings as she interacts with other characters in a movie (Asniar, 2019).

The first is a study by Asniar 2019 titled "Direct and Indirect Illocutionary Acts Used in Crazy Rich Asians. The aim of this research is to explain each type of direct and indirect illocutionary act used in the film Crazy Rich Asians and to describe the meaning of the direct and indirect illocutionary acts used by the characters in the film Crazy Rich Asians. The similarity between Asniar and this research was the method of descriptive qualitative. Then, indirect illocutionary acts, There are all five types of illocutionary acts, namely assertive (denying, boasting, accusing,), directive (warning, challenging, etc.), commissive (threaten, offer, promote, propose), expressive (blame, thank, praise,), and declaration (raise) used by characters in the film Crazy Rich Asians. Researchers collected data from film scripts and then explained the context, types of illocutionary acts, and the differences are the meaning of direct and indirect illocutionary acts used by the characters in the film Crazy Rich Asians based on the theory of Yule (R. A. Fitria et al., 2022).

The Second study by Wefi 2020 with titled "Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis in Nadhira Afifa's Speech as A Student Speaker at Harvard Graduation 2020". The purpose of this research is to identify the different types of illocutionary acts in Nadhira Afifa's speech as a student speaker for a Master of Public Health at Harvard Graduation 2020. The differences are this study focused on the types of illocutionary that Yule recommended and the data for this study was gathered by downloading a voice video from YouTube. The data

is then examined and transcribed into writing form (Mariana et al., 2018). The similarity with this research used major data for the study was a qualitative descriptive analysis of Nadhira's speech and the Mulan movie. In this case, one of the declarative illocutionary acts did not appear in the speech (T. N. Fitria, 2021).

The third is a research by Yulistiana 2022 titled "Assertive Illocutionary Acts On Interruption By Joe In The 2020 First Presidential Debate" which analyses assertive illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's. In the argument, interruption is essential since its speech conveys a distinct meaning. By distinguishing the type of interruption and assertive function contained inside each interruption, this study intends to illustrate the presence of assertive illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's interruptions during the 2020 First Presidential Debate. The similarity of this study with the researcher's study was used the same theory as Searle's notion of assertive illocutionary acts and Ferguson's theory of interruptions. The information was gathered from Joe Biden's remarks during the First Presidential Debate in 2020. The difference is the findings show that Joe Biden's interruption encompasses all assertive illocutionary functions to contribute to communicating the meaning of his remarks (Zulaikah et al., 2018).

The last comparison of this research with the study of Sembiring and Ambalegin (2019) explored the "Illocutionary Acts on Aladdin Movie 2019" has the same Searle theory. The research aimed to discover the types and functions of the background of the illocutionary act in Aladdin's film. It employed qualitative descriptive research. This study's data was gathered using observational methods and non-participatory procedures. The researchers used the characters' utterances as data. The 30 utterances of illocutionary acts were discovered. The information was divided into four categories: instructions, assertive, commissive, and expressive (M. A. Fahmi & Cahyono, 2021).

The differences are that this study used five types of illocutionary in the Mulan movie, whereas Aladdin used four types of illocutionary, and the declarative of the illocutionary act did not appear in this study because the characters who performed the utterance containing an illocutionary act were not chosen as the data to analyze (S. Fahmi & Rachmijati, 2021). According to the researcher, this study on the many types of illocutionary speech acts in Mulan validates Searle's theory. As a result, the findings from the two theories stated above help the author determine the type of illocutionary speech act in the Mulan movie.

CONCLUSION

This research used a qualitative method of study to discover the different types of illocutionary acts used by the main character in Mulan movie by Disney. According to the observations above, 46 utterances from the main character, Mulan, form illocutionary acts and are classified as 27 assertive utterances, 11 directive utterances, one commission utterance, 6 expressive utterances, and one declarative phrase. In terms of functions, the discovery demonstrates that the illocutionary behaviors performed by the main character in the Mulan (2020) film serve a variety of purposes. It mostly consists of stating, claiming, explaining, and affirming.

Furthermore, after doing the research, the researcher would like to draw some conclusions to solve the study's problem. They are as follows:

1. To answer the first problem of the study, based on the findings, it can be concluded that there were five types of the millenary speech act used by Hua as a thin character in Mulan movie by Disney. There are five types of the illocutionary act, they are Assertive 27 utterances with 58,7%, Directive 11 utterances with 23,91%, Commissive have one utterance 2,17%, Expressive 6 utterances with 13,05%, and Declarative utterances with 2,17% and total data 46 utterances.
2. To solve the second issue, the researcher concluded that utterances generally are assertive acts based on the remarks that were analyzed. It was found in 27 (58,7%) of 46 utterances used by Hua as the main character in Mulan movie.

The researcher conclude that Mulan movie includes a fantasy movie that has been thing and people that are inventive beyond human comprehension and was produced by Walt Disney live-action in 2020. It tells the story of a young woman named Mulan who disguises herself as a man to fight in the Chinese army to defend her country from the invading Huns. The film Mulan is set in the fifth-century Chinese empire and recounts the story of a girl named Hua Mulan who is the first child of a former warrior named Zhou.

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