

Speech Act Analysis in The Lion
King (2019) Film

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tindak lokusi, tindak ilokusi, dan tindak perlokusi dalam film berjudul The Lion King (2019). Tindak tutur merupakan salah satu teori yang digunakan dalam pembelajaran analisis wacana. Tindak tutur terbagi menjadi tiga jenis, yaitu; tindak lokusi, tindak ilokusi, dan tindak perlokusi. Tindak lokusi adalah bagaimana bahasa dikomunikasikan seperti apa yang dikatakannya (makna sebenarnya). Tindak ilokusi adalah bagaimana bahasa dikomunikasikan oleh ujaran, tetapi memiliki makna tersembunyi (ada makna lain di balik makna sebenarnya). Dan yang terakhir adalah tindak perlokusi, yaitu bagaimana bahasa dituturkan oleh suatu tindakan sebagai akibat dari tindak lokusi dan ilokusi. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif karena penulis menjelaskan penelitian ini dalam analisis deskripsi atau disebut analisis teks dengan menggunakan kata-kata. Penulis memilih film ini karena film ini populer di tahun 2019 dan terdapat lebih dari satu tindak tutur yang tercermin dalam film ini. Film ini juga dapat ditonton oleh semua umur (tidak ada batasan untuk penonton film). Hasilnya, penulis menemukan ada 42 tindak tutur yang ditemukan oleh penulis dari film The Lion King. Ada 14 tindak lokusi, 14 tindak ilokusi, dan juga 14 tindak tutur perlokusi.

Kata kunci: tindak tutur, tindak lokusi, tindak ilokusi, tindak perlokusi, film

Abstract

This research aimed to find out the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act in film entitled The Lion King (2019). Speech act is one theory which is used in learning discourse analysis. Speech act divides into three types, namely; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The locutionary act is how language is communicated like what they have been said (true meaning). The illocutionary act is how language is communicated by the utterance, but it has a hidden meaning (there are another meaning behind the true meaning). And the last is perlocutionary act, is how the language speak by an action as a result of locutionary and illocutionary act. The method that was used in this research was a qualitative descriptive method due to the author explained this research in description analysis or called the text analysis by using words. The author chose this film because this film was popular in 2019 and there were more than one speech acts that was reflected in this film. This film also can be watched with anyone in all ages (there is no limitation for the viewer of the film). As the result, the author found that there were 42 speech acts that was found by the author from The Lion King film. There were 14 locutionary acts, 14 illocutionary acts, and also 14 perlocutionary acts.

Keywords: speech act, locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, film

1. Introduction

The developing of technology gave a significant change to the world (Ivanov et al., 2019). Many technologies were developed to help human to do their job easier and practical also to create an amazing work (Schatzberg, 2018). One example from the development of technology is Film (Jäckel, 2019). Film is a picture that can be moved which is containing with colors and audios that usually showed on cinema, television or the other film places which actually containing a lot of stories (Salsabila et al., 2022).

According to Chen and Dermawan (2020), Indonesian people were more interest with a spectacle in the form of video, like what they have watched on Television, YouTube, Cinema, etc. Most of them can spend their whole time to watch a movie only with a purpose to gain information or gain new knowledge or only for entertain themselves. There are more than one types of film, and it differentiate with different genres in different ages. Such as horror genre, comedy, romantic, drama musical, etc. (Gracia et al., 2022).

This research analyzed an American musical drama entitled The Lion King which was released in 2019. This film can be watched online through YouTube or movie downloader, and it was also available in Cinema 4 years ago in 2019. And it was a popular film because this is the remake of the same film with the same plot and also title, The Lion King (1994) (Wijayani, 2020). There were many different from the previous film with the newest. The Lion King 2019 had better audios and also videos by using the developed of technology. The length of this film is 1 hour 58 minutes.

2. Research Question

There is one research question to guide the analysis in this research, as follows:

1. What are the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act in The Lion King (2019) Film?

3. Method

The method that was used in this study was qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative

descriptive method is a way that was used to gather information or data through language rather than numerical values (Doyle et al., 2020). Where in this research all of the analysis is in the form of textual analysis by using words. The research discourse made by the author is sourced from the Ganool.com, it is a place for download a cinema movie or film with many subtitles (more than one language from many countries). The title of this film is The Lion King and it was available on Cinema in 2019. This film is telling about Simba, a true king of The Rock Kingdom who is misunderstood with his father's dead during a long year, due to his cruel uncle's manipulation who wants to be a king in his kingdom. Simba's uncle, or called Scar, manipulated the death of Mufasa (Simba's father) and blame Simba for it.

4. Result and Discussion

The aim of this study was to analyze a discourse analysis in a film by using speech act theory (locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act) of The Lion King (2019) film. In this part, the author showed the result of this study.

Scar : *"Lives not fair. Is it my little friend?*

There are some born to feast or their spend their life in the dark begging for bread.

Why I said it, you and I are exactly the same (catch the rat with the claw), we both want to find the way out"

The locutionary act that was found in Scar's utterance for the first scene in the film. From Scar's utterance, we know that his live was not fair as the other lions' live, then he said that his live is not much different because there is no solution from it and it is same with the rat that was caught by him. The illocutionary act from this statement was assertives, because Scar believes that his live cannot change and he actually didn't enjoy his live because there is no choice for him again. The perlocutionary act of this utterance was by the way of Scar approaching the rat, then he jumped and caught the rat under his claw, and ready to eat it."

Zazu : *"The king approaches"*

The locutionary act from Zazu's utterance was he told Scar that the King came

closer to Scar cave. The illocutionary act from this utterance was declarative, because Zazu does not want the rat becomes Scar's food. The perlocutionary act from this utterance was Zazu thwart Scar's plan by shouting.

Scar : *"Zazu, you make me lost my lunch"*

The locutionary act from Scar's utterance was he told Zazu that because of him, Scar lost his lunch (the rat). The illocutionary act from this utterance was expressive, because Scar was angry with Zazu. The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Scar stared at Zazu with an indescribable gaze.

Mufasa: *"Scar!" (walk closer to Scar). Sarabi and I didn't see you at the presentation of Simba"*.

The locutionary act from Mufasa's utterance that he didn't see Scar on Simba's presentation as a future king in their Kingdom. The illocutionary act from this utterance was assertives, because Mufasa wants to know what is Scar's reason for not coming there. The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Mufasa came closer to Scar.

Scar : *"Is that today?" (walk away and turn his back on Mufasa)"*

The locutionary act from Scar's utterance was he asking Mufasa about it, he indicates that he does not know today is the presentation of Simba. The illocutionary act from this utterance was assertives, because Scar is already know it, but he only want to give a reason why he cannot coming by asking that. Actually, Scar does not want to come. The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Scar walk away from Mufasa and turn his back on Mufasa.

Mufasa: *"Don't turn your back on me, Scar!"*

The locutionary act from Mufasa's utterance was he does not want Scar turn his back on him because Mufasa is talking with him. The illocutionary act from this utterance was directives, because Mufasa wants Scar look at him while he is speaking, because it is an impolite way to talk with the King but you turn your back on the King.

The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Scar turns his back on Mufasa.

Simba : *"Dad, wake up! Dad, dad, dad (shaking his father's body). Come on dad! Let's go! You said I can patroll with you today, and today is started, you promise, you are."*

The locutionary act from Simba's utterance was he wants his father wake up immediately, because he was promised him to take him patroll. The illocutionary act from this utterance was commissive, because his father had been promised him to go to the patroll so Simba become not patient. The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Simba was shaking his father's body.

Scar : *"An elephant grave yard is not a place for the young prince"*

Simba : *"An elephant grave yard? Wow"*

Scar : *"Huh, perhaps I said too much" (left Simba)*

The locutionary act from Scar's utterance was he told Simba about an elephant grave. The illocutionary act from this utterance was declarative, because Scar wants Simba come to the dangerous place in this case an elephant grave is a danger place for a cub, so he told it to make Simba get in trouble. The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Simba asking about an elephant grave and think that will be an amazing place to visit.

Nala : *"I thought you are very brave" (left Simba)*

The locutionary act from Nala's utterance was that she thought that Simba is a very brave cub. The illocutionary act from this utterance was expressive, because Nala was disappointed with Simba. For the first Simba convince Nala to go with him to the dangerous place, but when the danger came, he cannot overcome it. The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Nala left Simba behind her and walk away ahead of him.

Scar : *"Why one meal, when you can be feasting a rest of your life?"*

The locutionary act from Scar's utterance that when he said that one meal is not enough, why they should eat one if they can have more than one food. The illocutionary act from this utterance was directives, Scar was offering a cooperation to Hyena to help him

become a King in The Rock Kingdom. The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Scar come closer to Hyena home until he stood in front of the Hyena's queen Shenzi, without scare about something

Mufasa: *"Scar!, help me! (hold Scar's hand).*

Scar : *"Long live the king (hit the King and release the King's hand)"*

The locutionary act from Mufasa's utterance was asking Scar to help him reach the top of the canyon. The illocutionary act from this utterance was declaratives, because the King actually need a help, but it was Scar's chance to be a King if he was dead. So, Scar will not help the King. The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Scar is releasing Mufasa's hand, so he is falling into the bottom of the canyon.

Pumbaa: *"Can we keep him?"*

Timon : *"Yes, of course, we can keep him."*

The locutionary act from Pumbaa's utterance was asking to Timon, can they keep Simba alive. The illocutionary act from this utterance was directives, because Pumbaa is actually wants to keep Simba not alive only but also take care of him until he becomes a big lion. The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Timon agrees with Pumbaa's request by saying "Yes, of course".

Scar : *"Simba I'm so happy to see you, alive"*

The locutionary act from Scar's utterance that he feels happy when Simba turn back and still alive. The illocutionary act from this utterance was expressive, because Scar is actually unhappy when he knows that Simba is back and still alive with a good condition. He scares that Simba will take his position as a King, but Simba is actually the right King. The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Mufasa's face turning unhappy when Simba come closer to him.

Simba : *"Run away Scar! run away and never return!"*

The locutionary act from Simba's utterance is want Scar to leave his Kingdom due to what Scar had done with all the tragedy. The illocutionary act from this utterance was directives, Simba is actually mad with Scar so he decides to chase away scar from their Kingdom.

The perlocutionary act from this utterance can be seen when Scar left Simba.

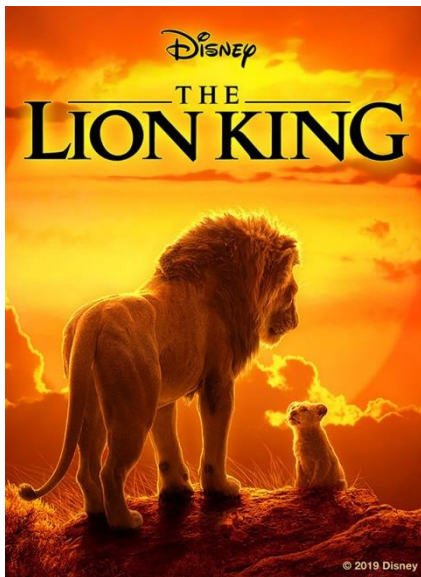
Fitria (2019) stated that speech act is the way of how the language is expressed not only about the utterance's words but how the language is expressed through an action. When you are work with someone who has an amazing voice, then the utterance of someone can express it in more than just a compliment. Hutajulu and Herman (2019) mentioned that speech act can occur when someone makes a greeting, request, compliment, complaint, apology, request, or invitation. It is determined from the speaker's language ability in conveying messages while communicating, if the speaker has good language skills, it will be easy to understand the meaning of the speech act clearly. According to Haucsa et al. (2020) there were three types of speech act. The first type is locutionary act, it is the performance of the utterance in saying something. The second type is illocutionary act, it is how we can understand about the utterance's intention in what s/he had saying before. And the last type is perlocutionary act, is the things that will be happen as the result of saying that.

According to Fitriani et al. (2020) the illocutionary act divides into 5 types. The first type named assertives, it is the believeness of something that might be happen or not (Izar et al., 2020). The second type is directives, the speech act that is used to make people to do something according to what the utterance wants (Santosa et al., 2021). The third type is commissive, the speech act that is used to convince themselves about something that will be happen in the future (Basra & Thoyyibah, 2017). The four type is declarative, the speech act that can changed something (Nasution et al., 2021). And the last type of illocutionary act is expressive, the speech act that is used to express the utterance feeling (Sihombing et al., 2021).

There were several reasons that make the author was done speech act research on this film. First of all, the connoisseur of this film is not have limited, all ages can watch it because there is no sensitive content. Second, the language that was used in this film is easy to understand but have certain intention in several

parts. From the findings, the limitation of this study was focused on analyzing speech acts including; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The other researcher can use this research as a reference and conducting another research in another film or movie or podcast.

Figure 1. The Lion King (2019) Poster



5. Conclusion

It can be concluded that the developed of technology brings many benefits for human life, and one example of the developed technology is a film. A film is a moving picture that is performed by more than one actor and actress that is using color and audio in the way of showing it on Television or Cinema. Due to this analysis based on a film, so the author has to write some utterance in some scenes. Speech act is a theory that is used in analyzing The Lion King film. Speech act is an expression of what someone has been saying and also covers the meaning behind it and the action that will be taken from it. There are three types of speech act (locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act). From this research, the author found 42 speech acts from The Lion King film. There were 14 locutionary acts, 14

illocutionary acts, and also 14 perlocutionary acts.

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