

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY FORCES IN SNOW WHITE AND THE HUNTSMAN MOVIE

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Abstract

The aim of the analysis of illocutionary forces in snow white and the huntsman movie is to pertain the importance of knowing the real meaning and function behind utterances in the movie, it means this analysis help students get the ways how to comprehend other movies by this movie as an example. Illocutionary forces in *SnowWhite and the Huntsman* movie directed by Rupert Sanders with involving a study of linguistics. This research is to answer what the illocutionary forces based on Searle's category are found in *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie directed by Rupert Sanders and what the dominant type is. Descriptive method is used in this research. There are twenty four data as substance to be analysed. The data are analysed using the theory of illocutionary forces based on Searle. The result indicates that there are five types of illocutionary forces based on Searle's category. There are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. First is assertives, which occur four times. Second is directives, which occur eleven times. Third is commissives, which occur two times. Fourth is expressives, which occur six times. Fifth is declaratives, which occur one time. From these illocutionary forces, it shows that each type of illocutionary forces has different frequency of occurrence, which directives are the dominant type due to the condition of the palace in the movie. In the palace, there are various positions such as Queen, Princess, and the Huntsman. It is great possibility of them to get hearer to do something as what they want. All data has a meaning as substantiation for people that every utterances in a movie have its own function.

Keyword: Hearer, Illocutionary Forces, Speaker, Utterance

1. Introduction

As human beings, people commonly communicate with other societies. When people communicate, they use language as a tool of communication. Thus, the study of language, linguistics becomes popular in this modern era. Linguistics may become the part of the society who cannot live without communicating around people. Linguistics is one way to help people how to communicate properly. It also makes people know the messages delivered by people involved in communication.

In linguistics studies, when people communicate, they use utterances to deliver messages. Every utterance has its meaning. The meaning lies in the utterance is called speech acts. Mey (1994:111) states that speech act is actions happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of affairs. It can be said that speech acts are utterance that influences something. Speech acts is closely related terms in language study which finds out the meaning through speaker's utterances in conversation between people. Parker (1986:14) states speech act as every utterance of speech act constitutes some sort of fact. It can be understood that Parker wants to emphasize that all utterances contains some fact. Therefore, study of speech act is important to make people comprehend what message that undiscovered in every utterance. When the messages behind speaker's utterances are easily understood, it enables people to have more communication by using language. Speech acts uttered by speaker actually have particular function in communication. Speaker utters sometimes not only just an utterance, but it also has a meaning. In uttering sentences, it is also doing things. To make it distinct, people must clarify in what ways the utterance said to be performing actions. Levinson (1983:236) divided three basic senses in which in saying something one are doing something, and therefore three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed: the locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Yule (1996:48) states illocutionary acts means, in every utterance that we produced, it is also another act that performed inside the utterance. In my assumption, illocution acts are the speaker's intention toward the utterance he says.

Language reflects in oral and written communication. One of them is the script in movie. In movie, when speaker utters something, there are meaning with some kind of function on the utterance known as illocutionary forces. Today, many people

ignore about these illocutionary forces in the movie. They believe that the important of a movie is the story. They watch movie because of the actors and the actress who play in the movie. Unfortunately, this thing makes most of people lost the real meaning and function that intends to perform in the movie while the movie makers prepared it for long time appropriately. Also, it happened to the writer as many people did.

When it happened to the writer for long time, it caused curiosity to the writer of the actual meaning and function of the speaker's utterances in the *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie directed by Rupert Sanders. This movie is writer's most favorite movie. This curiosity always appears in writer's mind. Thus, the writer would like to find out whether the speaker in the movie talks to hearer to assert beliefs, request help, promise something, express his feeling, ask for information, and so forth by discussing illocutionary forces. The writer thinks that illocutionary forces is the appropriate and interesting discussion that may answer the curiosity of the writer. Also from this discussion, it may helps people to understand what the real meaning and function behind the utterances in some movies. Searle (1979:12-17) states "I shall presents a list of what I regard as the basic categories of illocutionary acts. In so doing, I shall discuss briefly how my classification relates to Austin's". There are five basic kinds of illocutionary acts that can perform on utterance. The following types are assertives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives. Furthermore, he explains that an assertives are illocutionary forces which is influenced by the speaker's belief. Then, directives explained as illocutionary forces where the speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something. Afterward, he said that commissives are illocutionary forces which commit the speaker to do the action in the future. While as the fourth type of illocutionary forces, expressives are illocutionary forces that express his feelings about an event. The last, declaratives are illocutionary forces which are uttered by the speaker to change the state of affairs in the world. Declaratives are kind of speech acts which may change the situation.

There are no longer confusing and misunderstanding of the meaning in the speaker's utterances especially in a movie. Thus, in this occasion, the writer will discuss illocutionary forces in *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie directed by Rupert Sanders which will be analyzed linguistically.

2. Research Methods

In this paper, the writer uses descriptive method. The descriptive method is used to describe the data without modification. Method here refers to the type of research question and data analysis that will be applied to the topic being discussed. It means the writer describing the result which contains illocutionary forces and the dominant type of illocutionary forces as proposed by Searle. The way of the writer submits the material being discussed will be done descriptively. In short, the writer tries to describe the data which is uses descriptive method to delivering the discussion by describing the data as what it is.

In relation to discussion, firstly the writer understood on the illocutionary forces based on Searle. After the data have been collected, the writer watch movies for several times. This is done in order to confirm the theory to the data obtained. Soon the data are analyzed. In the end, the writer arranges the data and bundles in this paper.

The data in this research are taken from a movie entitled *Snow White and the Huntsman* directed by Rupert Sanders. They are steps of collecting the data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of analysis. In collecting the data, the writer takes the note to write the transcription. After that, the writer chooses several data as sample that may represent the whole data gathered. The data are the utterances which uttered by characters in the movie.

After collecting the data and choosing several utterances as sample, the writer described and analyzed the chosen utterances which include illocutionary forces and the dominant type of illocutionary forces based on theory of illocutionary forces proposed by Searle in *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie. Then after the method has done, the writer made the conclusion based on the data of analysis.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Illocutionary Forces in the Movie

The illocutionary analysis is started on the utterances in the *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie directed by Rupert Sanders. The utterances are chosen from three characters in the movie. There are Ravenna, Snow White, and the Huntsman. These three characters are the part that leads the movie into a complete entertaining

story. So, this movie can be shown as commercial movie. The movie is about throne seizure of a kingdom between Ravenna and Snow White. During Snow White's journey in retrieving back her throne, she is assisted by a man is the Huntsman. Thus, the three characters are chosen as speaker in this discussion.

3.2 Steps of Illocutionary Forces

There are several steps to do illocutionary forces, as follows: (1) The writer collects all the three speakers' utterances from the transcription of the conversation in the movie. Then, all the illocutionary forces are selected from the utterances. That illocutionary forces is the utterances which have meaning with some kind of function. After that, the writer classifies the illocutionary forces into five category purposed by Searle. There are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives, (2) the illocutionary forces which have function to get hearer to do something are classified into directives, (3) the illocutionary forces which have function to produce some future actions of the speaker are classified into commissives, (4) the illocutionary forces which have function to express the speaker's feeling are classified into expressives, (5) the illocutionary forces which have function to change the status or condition of something are classified into declaratives.

3.1.1 Assertive

Assertives are the illocutionary forces which commits the speaker to asserts something being the case as his belief. The illocutionary forces in this category performs action such as affirming, claiming, describing, and stating.

Data 1:

Finn : "Did I wake you?".
[Snow shakes her head, Finn sits next to her on her bed]
Finn : "You always awake when I watch you".
Snow White : "You've never come in before".
Finn : "My sister won't allow it. She wants you all to herself".
Snow White : "**I'm afraid of her**".

(Prison, 00:24:33 – 00:25:05)

This conversation occurs in the prison. At that time, Snow White detained inprison by Ravenna. One day, Ravenna asks his brother to take Snow White facedto her.

She wants to take all her heart for the immortality. Then, Ravenna's brother, Finn comes to the prison and looks for her. When Finn talks about Ravenna to Snow White that she wants her all to Ravenna's self, she utters "**I'm afraid of her**". In this case, the utterance "**I am afraid of her**" is Snow White's expression of worrying about her condition. This expression of Snow White expresses the psychological state of Snow White as the speaker by uttering her illocutionary force.

Data 2:

The Huntsman : "She's worth a lot of gold to me, which I'm happy to share with you, stupid little dwarves!".

[Gort hits the Huntsman]

The Huntsman : "Stop that!"

Snow White : "**Gold is worth nothing to you if you're all dead!** The queen's men hunt us! They're very close!".

Gort : "Shut up!".

(Forest, 01:04:31 – 01:04:43)

In this case, this utterance "**Gold is worth nothing to you if you're all dead**" is the Snow White's illocutionary force intended to affirming that gold is worthless if someone dies.

3.1.2 Directives

Directives are the illocutionary forces as the speaker's attempt to get hearer to do something. The illocutionary forces in this category perform action such as commanding, requesting, and warning.

Data 1:

[two of the Duke's supporters, a father and son, are brought before Ravenna after being captured attacking one of her supply trains. When Ravenna goes towards the son, suddenly the son grabs the knife from the soldier holding him and stabs Ravenna in the stomach, she pulls out the knife without a drop of blood]

Ravenna : “You would kill your queen?”.

[she pulls the son towards her]

Ravenna : “Such courage, such beauty. How strong is your heart?”.

[Ravenna touches his chest and sucks the life from his heart, killing him, the soldiers grab the father]

Ravenna : “**Leave him!** Let him return to the Duke and speak of the generosity of his queen”.

(Castle, 00:18:17 – 00:19:43)

In this case, this utterance "**Leave him**" is command by Ravenna as the speaker to get the hearer to do something. Ravenna's utterance is categorized as directives in form of commanding as it is appropriate with the Searle explanation.

Data 2:

[after the Huntsman has been brought to Ravenna]

Ravenna : “My brother tells me you are a widower. A drunkard, and one of few who has ventured into the Dark Forest.

The Huntsman : “Aye”.

Ravenna : “One of my prisoners has escaped there”.

The Huntsman : “Well then he’s dead”.

Ravenna : “She”.

The Huntsman : “Then she is certainly dead”.

Ravenna : “**Find her, bring her to me**”.

(Castle, 00:36:04 – 00:36:26)

In this case, this utterance "**Find her, bring her to me**" is command by Ravenna as the speaker to get the hearer to do something. Ravenna's utterance is categorized as directives in form of commanding.

3.1.3 Commissives

Commissives are the illocutionary forces which commits the speaker to produce some future actions. The illocutionary forces in this category performs action such as offering and promising.

Data 1:

Snow White : "I need to get to the Duke's castle. There's an army there".
The Huntsman : "What, the Duke's army? Bunch of farmers and milkmaids with pitchforks. I know sheep that have more fight in them".
Snow White : "I'm valuable. That's why you're here, isn't it? If you return without me, you're dead. If you leave me, I'm dead".
The Huntsman : "Just for arguments sake, how much reward? Hmm?".
Snow White : "However much is enough".
The Huntsman : "At least thirty gold pieces, no way".
Snow White : "**A hundred**".

(Dark Forest, 00:42:52 – 00:44:07)

In this case, the utterance "**A hundred**" is an offer from Snow White as the speaker to the Huntsman as the hearer. This action of offering will commits the speaker to some future action. The future action is Snow White will give the huntsman a hundred of gold pieces when he gets Snow White to the Duke's castle. Snow White's utterance is categorized as commissives in form of offering as it is appropriate with the Searle explanation in chapter II that commissives are the illocutionary force intended to reach an agreement between speaker and hearer.

Data 2:

[The Huntsman runs back to help Snow White in village of women. The village attacked by Finn and his men. They burn it. It gets Snow White very sad and guilty]

Snow White : "You left us! We should never have been there!".
The Huntsman : "Hey, look at me. **I'll take you to Duke Hammond's**, okay? Alright? You have my word".

(Village of women, 01:02:40 – 01:03:01)

In this case, the utterance "**I'll take you to Duke Hammond's**" is a promise from the Huntsman as the speaker to Snow White as the hearer. This action of promising something commits the speaker to does some future action.

3.1.4 Expressives

Expressives are the illocutionary forces which express the speaker's feeling or psychological state. The illocutionary forces in this category performs action such as angering, apologizing, deploring, thanking, and worrying.

Data 1:

Finn : "Did I wake you?".
[Snow shakes her head, Finn sits next to her on her bed]
Finn : "You always awake when I watch you".
Snow White : "You've never come in before".
Finn : "My sister won't allow it. She wants you all to herself".
Snow White : "**I'm afraid of her**".

(Prison, 00:24:33 – 00:25:05)

In this case, the utterance "**I am afraid of her**" is Snow White's expression of worrying about her condition. This expression of Snow White expresses the psychological state of Snow White as the speaker by uttering her illocutionary force.

Data 2:

[to Finn]
The Huntsman : "I'll keep my word when the queen keeps hers! Where's my wife?".
Snow White : "He's going to betray you".
Finn : "My sister has many powers. She can take life away, or sustain it. But she can't bring your wife back from the dead, you fool!".
The Huntsman : "**I want her back!**".

(Dark Forest, 00:40:35 – 00:40:59)

In this case, the utterance "**I want her back**" is the huntsman's expression of angering. This expression of the Huntsman expresses his psychological state by uttering the illocutionary force

3.1.5 Declaratives

Declaratives are the illocutionary forces which bring some changes in status or condition. The illocutionary forces in this category perform action such as declaration.

Data 1:

Snow White	: "You have love for the queen".
Beith	: "Oh, we have no love for the queen!".
Snow White	: "Then you fight against her".
Quert	: "No one fights against the queen".
Coll	: "We lost everything when the king died".
Duir	: "We fight only for ourselves".
Snow White	: " My father was King Magnus ".
Beith	: "Muir, does she speak the truth?".
Muir	: "Yes, she is of the blood. She's destined, Beith. I see an end to the darkness".

(Forest, 01:04:44 – 01:05:24)

In this case, the utterance "**My father was King Magnus**" is declaration by Snow White intended to get the dwarves know that she is princess. So, the dwarves will set her free and obey her. This declaration bring some alteration in Snow White's status and her condition.

3.2 RESULTS

In this discussion, the writer analyzes twenty four data. The data are the conversations between characters in the *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie directed by Rupert Sanders. From the data, there are the chosen utterances of the speakers called as illocutionary forces. The illocutionary forces are uttered by three speakers in the movie. There are Ravenna, Snow White, and the Huntsman. These illocutionary forces are classified as assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives category based on Searle.

Assertives are the illocutionary forces which commit the speaker's to something being the case. In this category, the writer finds four illocutionary forces. From the four illocutionary forces, there is one action of stating uttered by Ravenna. There is one action of describing uttered by the Huntsman. Also, there is one action of affirming uttered by Snow White. The last, there is one action of claiming uttered by Snow White.

Directives are the illocutionary forces as the speaker's attempt to get hearer to do something. In this category, the writer finds eleven illocutionary forces. From the eleven illocutionary forces, there are six actions of commanding. Three illocutionary forces uttered by the Huntsman, two illocutionary forces uttered by Ravenna, and one illocutionary force uttered by Snow White. Also, there are four actions of requesting which it is all uttered by the Huntsman. The last, there is one action of warning uttered by the Huntsman.

Commissives are the illocutionary forces which commit the speaker to produce some future actions. In this category, the writer finds two illocutionary forces. From the two illocutionary forces, there are one action of offering uttered by Snow White and one action of promising uttered by the Huntsman.

Expressives are the illocutionary forces which express the speaker's feeling or psychological state. In this category, the writer finds six illocutionary forces. From the six illocutionary forces, there are two actions of deploring are uttered by Snow White and the Huntsman. There is one action of angering uttered by the Huntsman. There is one action of apologizing uttered by Snow white. There is one action of thanking uttered by SnowWhite. Also, there is one action of worrying uttered by Snow White.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

After analyzing the utterances in *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie directed by Rupert Sanders, the writer can conclude that there are five types of illocutionary forces based on Searle in the utterances in this movie. There are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

The writer found twenty four data. Then, these data analyzed by the writer into the five illocutionary forces based on Searle's category. The illocutionary forces is the utterances of Ravenna, Snow White, and the Huntsman in *Snow White and the Huntsman* movie directed by Rupert Sanders. The result of analysis shows that each type of illocutionary forces has different frequency of occurrence. First is assertives, it occurs four times. There are one action of affirming, one action of claiming, one action of describing, and one action of stating. Second is directives, it occurs eleven times. There are six actions of commanding, four actions of requesting, and one action of warning. Third is commissives, it occurs two times. There are one action of offering and one action of promising. Fourth is expressives, it occurs six times. There are two actions of deploring, one action of angering, one action of apologizing, one action of thanking and one action of worrying. Fifth is declaratives , it occurs one time. There is one action of declaration. In the end, from twenty four illocutionary forces which has been classified into the five categories based on Searle, the writer finds that directives is the dominant category due to the condition of the palace. In the palace, there are various positions such as Queen, Princess, and the Huntsman. It is great possibility of them to get hearer to do something as what they want. For example, the Huntsman is often to commands SnowWhite to do something as he is her helper in the dark forest.

4.2. Suggestion

These illocutionary forces has each function intended by the speaker. The analysis has been done by finding the action forms in each illocutionary forces of three speakers in the movie which classified into five category based on Searle. Built upon this discussion, the writer proposes the suggestion for the readers, next researcher, and the institution. For the readers, the writer hopes

the readers would not be confused about what people means when they make illocutionary forces with others both in movies and in daily life. For the next researcher, this research could be one of the references in studying about illocutionary forces. The writer hopes that there will be next researchers who will conduct the same topic to complete this research although in different field. For the institution, the writer hopes the next students will given the competent and responsible linguistics lecturer in advance to improve the student's linguistics comprehension in learning process. So, it may increases the students' enthusiast in choosing linguistics as outline for the final assignment.

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