

THE DECLARATIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS UTTERED IN “CRUELLA” MOVIE

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Abstract

This research aimed at finding out the types of declarative illocutionary acts in the “Cruella” movie. The utterances of the characters were taken to be data of this research. It was analyzed by applying the types of declarative. The method of collecting the data was the observational method and non-participatory technique. In analyzing the data, the researchers used the pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence- in equalizing. The results found out that there were 15 utterances of declarative acts uttered in “Cruella” movie. There were 15 declarative illocutionary acts uttered in the movie. The characters uttered declarative acts of a sentence, excommunicate, approve, and fire. There were some data in the movie, namely one data of sentence, four data of excommunicate, seven data of approve and three data of fire. It was found that the dominant type was the declarative act of approve. It became as dominant type because there were many utterances that needed to be approved by the speaker.

Keywords: Declarative acts, pragmatics, speech acts.

1. INTRODUCTION

In daily conversation, it is impossible if communication is excluded. All human beings need to communicate with other people (Kristiina & Ambalegin, 2019). People often bless, fires, approves, sentences, and excommunicates. This phenomenon is known as declarative illocutionary acts happen when the speaker blesses, fires, approves, sentences and excommunicates the listener in the conversation. In addition, the phenomenon of declarative illocutionary acts could happen if the speaker has an authority over what will happen to the listener. Yule (1996) stated that declarative illocutionary acts are the types

of speaking acts that, via their utterance, transform the world. In order to properly perform a declaration, the speaker must have a specific institutional function in a given setting. These followings are the utterance of declarative illocutionary acts:

Lecturer (S) : “**Get out from my class!!!**”

Student (L) : “Okay, sir.”

(The student walk out from the class with tears)

The utterance was uttered in the fifth meeting of Advanced Grammar class. At that time, a lecture and student were involved in the conversation. They were

in the classroom during the lesson of Advanced Grammar. The utterance that speaker uttered clearly showed the phenomenon of declarative illocutionary act. In the utterance above, the speaker who made pronouncement. the speaker is changing the world through words. This type of speech act which only employed in certain circumstances, with the expression being used to transform the world through utterances. Excommunicate is only utilized by a certain institutional role and in a specific environment (Yule, 1996). Therefore, this utterance refers to the declarative act of excommunicate.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researchers were interested in analyzing declarative illocutionary acts in a movie in order to have a better grasp of the term. The researchers chose American movie entitled “Cruella” to analyze the declaration of illocutionary acts found on the conversation in this movie. The researchers primarily took the movie as the data source as the movie as the declarative illocutionary acts appeared in the movie. Declarative illocutionary acts played the important role in the movie considering the phenomena helped the characters to show their power. Also, it was chosen because the themes on this movie are about comedy and criminal. In other words, the declarative illocutionary acts were crucial to be used by the characters. There are many utterances made, including declarations of illocutionary acts.

The theory of speech acts is every utterance constitutes the performance of an act, according to the notion of speech acts. It is at least, the act of speaking; nevertheless, as seen, it can also be the performance of a wide range of other acts, including illocutionary acts such as

stating, requesting, asking, thanking, and so on (Birner, 2013).

There are lots of research of declarative illocutionary acts. Firstly, Wicaksono (2018) investigated the declarative illocutionary acts in “My lawyer, Mr. Jo” movie. It applied the declarative act theory of Yule (1996). The research focused on the declarative speech act on “My Lawyer, Mr. Joo”. The researchers analyzed utterance which contained declarative speech act. Speech act is a part of pragmatics that studies about utterances. The findings of this study involved declarative statements, such as a court starting the trial, a judge asking for witnesses, and a judge ending the trial.

The second research was examined by Sartika, Marzuqoh, and Majid (2019) . It identified the declarative acts in the English subtitle on the video of the Korean drama entitled “I Hear Your Voice”. The data focused on the declaration of illocutionary acts. The researchers applied the theory of Yule (1996). Regarding the findings, the research showed that there were five types of declarative acts such as sentencing, appointing, naming, demising and resigning. Sentencing declarative act was the dominant type in the movie.

Both previous research and this present research proposed the same declarative illocutionary acts theory theorized by Yule (1996). Also, the previous research and this present research discussed the same topic, but different data sources. The data source of this present research is “Cruella” movie. It was taken to investigate the declarative illocutionary acts uttered by the characters. In short, this research particularly aimed at investigating the

declarative illocutionary acts uttered by the characters in “Cruella” movie.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Declarative Illocutionary acts

Declarative illocutionary acts are known as the classification of illocutionary acts. According to Yule (1996), the speaker alters the world with his or her words when making a pronouncement in using-declaration. As agreed by Sembiring and Ambalegin (2019), declarative is an illocutionary type in which the speaker makes a change to the current condition of circumstances. The types of declarative acts are bless, fire, approve, sentence and excommunicate. Followings are the explanations of the types.

2.1.1 Types of Declarative illocutionary acts

a. Bless

The first declarative illocutionary act type is bless. This type is used when a speaker has power or authority to declare something to a listener. Generally, this type appears in the religious context. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), bless means by pronouncing the hearer to be in a state of God's grace, to bless is to place him in that state. In this situation, the act of speaking confers divine favor. For an example as below.

“I now pronounce you husband and wife”. (Yule, 1996, p. 53)

b. Fire

The second type is fire. It is commonly used in the situation when a speaker fires a listener. Seeing that this type is related to fire, therefore this type commonly includes in company. In other words, this type commonly has employee and employer in the conversation. Yule (2006) declared that this phrase depicts a

situation in which a boss wields a lot of power. This is more than just a statement. Yule (1996) also stated the phrase can be used to conduct the act lay off an employee. The activities performed by words, on the other hand, do not have to be as dramatic or terrible. One of the utterances of Fire is shown below.

“You're fired”. (Yule, 1996, p. 53)

c. Approve

The third declarative illocutionary act type is approve. This type is similar to the situation when a speaker agrees to have a listener to do something, As argued by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), approve is to declare something legitimate or good in the declarative sense is to approve it. Appropriate conditions for preparation are necessary. One of the utterances of approve is shown below.

“Parkir khusus mas Jo “Mas Jo’s parking only” (Susanto, 2015)

d. Sentence

The forth type is sentence. Among other types, this type is the one that refers to a phrase that indicates that someone will get a specific punishment Searle and Vanderveken (1985). It means that this type is used when a speaker has an authority towards a listener in the context of legal. One of the utterances of sentence is shown below.

“Therefore, defendant Min Joon Gook is charged, under penal code article 250 pursuant to section 64, with Arson and Homicide by Arson.” (Sartika et al., 2019).

e. Excommunicate

The last type of declarative illocutionary acts is excommunicate this declarative act is performed when a speaker wants to excommunicate a

listener. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated excommunication is derived from the idea of exclusion from communion, as its morphology suggests. By definition, all excommunications are declarations of exclusion from the community. One of the utterances of excommunicate is shown below.

“You're out!” (Yule, 1996)

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (2014) defined that qualitative research is used to gain a detailed and comprehensive understanding of societal issues. Furthermore, the characters in the “Cruella” movie uttered declarative utterances and the utterances were taken to be analyzed. In addition, because the researchers were not involved in the data source, this study used the observational method and non-participatory technique. There were steps in the process of gathering data. First, the researchers browsed and watched “Cruella” movie directed by Craig Gillespie. Second, the researchers downloaded the movie script. Lastly, the researchers highlighted the utterances of declarative acts.

After collecting data, the researchers analyzed the data by using pragmatic identify method by Sudaryanto (2015). Pragmatic identity method was used to analyze the utterances uttered by characters in the dialogues of the movie. By using the same expert, the researchers applied the pragmatics equalizing technique with theories of Sudaryanto (2015). It implies that the method of data analysis is to equalize the data source with the theory. The researchers also applied the theory of Searle (1985) and theory of Yule (1996) to analyzed declarative acts in the “Cruella” movie.

There were three steps to analyze the data. Firstly, the researchers identified the highlighted declarative acts utterances. Secondly, the researchers analyzed the types of declarative acts by using the theory of Searle (1985) and the theory of Yule (1996). Lastly, the data was found by the researchers revealed the types of declarative acts uttered by characters in “Cruella” movie.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

This research showed that the declarative illocutionary acts were found in the movie. There were 15 declarative illocutionary acts uttered in the movie. The characters uttered declarative acts of sentence, excommunicate, approve, and fire. There were some data in the movie, namely one data of sentence, four data of excommunicate, seven data of approve and three data of fire. It was found that the dominant type was declarative act of approve. The total of declarative illocutionary acts is presented in table 1.

Table 1. The Types of Declarative Acts Uttered in “Cruella” Movie.

No	Types	Frequency
1.	Sentence	1
2.	Excommunicate	4
3.	Approve	7
4.	Fire	3
	Total	15

DATA 1

Headmaster (S) : “**This is a blot on your copybook.**”

Cruella (L) : “Okay, that didn't sit well with a lot of people.”

In the minutes 00:02:32-00:02:37, Headmaster was the speaker and Cruella was the listener. It was occurred in the

headmaster's room. The speaker said to the listener that the speaker was made a blot on the listener's copybook due to her first fight with her classmate. The speaker produced this utterance which showed **sentencing declarative act**. It is because there is an utterance which was used to talk about the student behaviour book of the listener which shown it could be a reason to the speaker sentenced the listener.

DATA 2

Headmaster (S): **"Estella, you are expelled..."**

Catherine (L) : "I'm withdrawing her from your school."

This utterance was found in 00:03:24-00:03:27 minutes. The speaker was headmaster and the listener was Catherine and Cruella. It happened in headmaster's room. The speaker told the listeners that the speaker would expell listener's daughter due to her behaviour which always fought with the other students. From the conversation above, it refers to **declarative act of excommunicate**. It is because there is an utterance which was used to ask her to go out.

DATA 3

Headmaster (S) : **"I'm expelling her."**

Catherine (L) : "It's too late because I withdrew her first, so that can't be on her record."

In the minutes 00:03:29-00:03:32, headmaster was the speaker and Catherine was the listener. It was occurred in the headmaster's room. The speaker repeated his first statement which expelled the listener's daughter before. It was because there is an utterance used to expelled listener's daughter from the school due to the listener's daughter

behavior itself which impact to the speaker's emotion. The speaker produced this utterance which showed **excommunicate declarative act**.

DATA 4

Headmaster (S) : **"You're out."
"Out!"**

Cruella (L) : "Being a genius is one thing. Raising a genius, however, does come with its challenges."

This utterance was found in 00:03:47-00:03:56 minutes. The speaker was headmaster and the listeners were Catherine and Cruella. It happened in Headmaster's room. The speaker told the listeners that the speaker asked the listeners to get out from his room because the listeners did not accept the speaker's statement. From the conversation above, it refers to **declarative act of excommunicate**. It is because there is an utterance which was used to ask listeners to go out.

DATA 5

Gerald (S) : **"Out! Out!"**

Cruella (L): "Oh, farts."

This utterance was found in 00:27:48-00:27:51 minutes. The speaker was Gerald and the listener was Cruella. It took place in the Baroness' boutique. The speaker told the listener that the speaker asked the listener to get out of the mannequin's room because the listener made the room messy. Because of this, the speaker excommunicated the listener for the reason that the speaker wanted to have her to go out. There for, it indicates that speaker used **declarative act of excommunicate** because there is an utterance which was used to ask listener to go out.

DATA 6

Catherine (S) : **“Regent’s Park? Perfect.**
When we get to the city, first thing we’ll
do, we’ll go to the fountain, and we’ll
have a cup of tea and we’ll start planning
how to make this London thing work.”

Cruella (L) : “Why are you in your
best dress?”

Catherine (S) : “I need to make a stop on
our way to the city.”

This utterance was found in
00:04:26-00:04:43 minutes. The speaker
was Catherine and the listener was
Cruella. It happened in the car while the
listener was driving to London. The
speaker told the listener that the speaker
accepted the listener’s idea to go to
Regent’s park. It was specifically for
surviving in London. From the
conversation above, it refers to
declarative act of approve. It is because
there is an utterance which the speaker
used to accept the listener’s suggestion.

DATA 7

Baroness (S) : “Oh, you thought, did
you?”

Cruella (L) : “I think it’s better.”

Baroness (S) : **“Actually, it is.”**

Baroness was the speaker and
Cruella was the listener in the minutes
00:40:22-00:40:28. It occurred in the
Baroness' office. The speaker approved
previous statement stated by the listener.
The statement was about designing a
gown for next winter show. It's because a
phrase was used to agree the listener's
statement. This utterance was produced
by the speaker, and it demonstrated an
approve declarative act.

DATA 8

Jasper (S) : “Yeah. Let’s go
and ruin someone’s day.”

Horace (L) : “You mean the
Baroness?”

Jasper (S) : **“Obviously, I
mean the Baroness.”**

This utterance was discovered
during the minutes of 00:46:43-00: 46:47.
Horace was the listener and Jasper was
the speaker. It happened as the listener
was going to a winter Show event. The
speaker confirmed that the listener's
suggestion to make Baroness as their
point target. It was created expressly for
the purpose of destroying Baroness show.
As stated in the previous dialogue, it
shows to a **declarative act of approve**.
It's because the speaker used to accept a
certain utterance.

DATA 9

Cruella (S) : **“He was right. I
was a fugitive.”**

Horace (L) : “Is she crying
again?”

This utterance was found in
00:14:36-00:14:44 minutes. The speaker
was Cruella and the listener was Horace.
It presented in Regent’s park. The speaker
told the listener that the speaker
confirmed the listener’s compliment. It is
because the speaker knew exactly about
the statement. Based on the conversation
above, it refers to **declarative act of
approve** as there is an utterance which
was used to approve the listener’s
statement about the speaker’s personality.

DATA 10

Jeffrey (S) : **“You’re hired. This
address. 5:00 a.m. Don’t be late.”**

Cruella (L) : “Teeth. Teeth.”

This utterance was found in
00:29:51-00:30:00 minutes. The speaker
was Jeffrey and the listener was Cruella.
It took place in the same place as data 7
which is in Baroness’ boutique. There
was the speaker’s boss who asked him to

give the boss' name card in order to hire the listener. The speaker told the listener that the speaker approved the listener to be hired as a worker. Therefore, it has the **declarative act of approve**. It is because there is an utterance which the speaker accepted the listener.

DATA 11

Horace (S) : **“You were right, this is a very good shop.”**

Baroness (L) : God, it's all so depressing.

In the minutes 00:30:09-00:30:14, Horace was the speaker at the Baroness' boutique. The listener was Baroness who came to do monthly checking. It occurred in the listener's boutique. The speaker was in agreement with the listener about the boutique's condition. The speaker produced this utterance which showed **approve declarative act** as there was an approve in the utterances of the speaker.

DATA 12

John (S) : **“You are her daughter...”**

Cruella (L) : “That psycho cannot be my mother.”

John was the speaker who was at John's home in the minutes 01:32:45-01:33:27. Cruella, was the listener who was saved by the speaker. The listener presented in the same place as the same place as the speaker. The speaker showed the truth to the listener regarding the state of the speaker which explained the listener's biological mother. The speaker made this speech, which demonstrated an **approve declarative act** because the speaker's utterance was approved with some explanation.

DATA 13

Gerald (S) : **“Oh, no, no. She was fired. Yeah.** We try to give these

wretches a chance, but, um, breeding. Need I say more?”

Baroness (L) : “So she doesn't work here?”

In the minutes 00:29:20-00:29:32, Gerald was the speaker at the Baroness' boutique. The listener was Baroness who came to do monthly checking. It occurred in the listener's boutique. The speaker was uttering that the speaker had just fired one of the speaker's employees . The speaker produced this utterance which was described as **declarative act of fire** as the speaker talked about a person who was just fired by the speaker.

DATA 14

Baroness (S) : **“Well, you're fired...”**

Cruella (L) : “I think you nicked me.”

Baroness was identified as the speaker at the Baroness' company in the minutes of 00:33:54-00:34:09. Cruella became the listener who had made a gown which was tasked by the speaker. It happened in the speaker's selection room. The speaker was announcing that one of his employees had recently been sacked. The speaker made this speech, which was regarded as **declarative act of fire**, while discussing a person who had recently been fired by the speaker.

DATA 15

Baroness (S) : “I need you to stop talking, Roger.”

Roger (L) : “You do?”

Baroness (S) : **“So I have a gap to fire you. There's a gap. “You're fired.”**

In the minutes of 01:12:04-01:12:04, Baroness was presented as the speaker and Roger as the listener. It was set in the car in which the speaker and the listener were on the way to the speaker's company. At that time, the speaker was

mad at the listener because the listener did not agree about the speaker request. Hence, the speaker gave this speech, which was considered a **declarative act of fire**.

5. CONCLUSION

Declarative acts also can be found in movie which contains comedy or crime. This research showed that the declarative illocutionary acts were uttered in the movie. There were 15 declarative illocutionary acts uttered in the “Cruella” movie. The characters uttered declarative acts of sentence, excommunicate, approve, and fire. There were some data in the movie, namely one data of sentence, four data of excommunicate, seven data of approve and three data of fire. It was found that the dominant type was declarative act of approve. The declarative act of approve was the most frequently uttered type because the speaker uttered many things to confirm that needed the listener to approve. In this research, there was one type was not found in the movie because there was no Priest / religious character in the movie.

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