

SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS UTTERED BY MOTHER GOTHEL IN “TANGLED” (2010)

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the illocutionary speech acts performed by the character Mother Gothel in the film *Tangled* (2010). The research seeks to identify and analyze the various forms and types of illocutionary speech acts used by Mother Gothel. To achieve this, the study utilizes Austin's (1962) theory, which divides speech acts into three components: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary, alongside Searle's (1974) theory, which categorizes speech acts into five distinct types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The research employs a qualitative descriptive method, analyzing data sourced from both the film and its script. The findings reveal a total of 90 illocutionary speech acts performed by Mother Gothel, classified by both form and type. In terms of sentence form, the study identified 47 declarative, 13 interrogative, and 31 imperative speech acts. By type, the study found 13 assertive, 59 directive, 8 commissive, and 10 expressive acts. Notably, among the five types of illocutionary speech acts, declarative illocutionary acts were absent in Mother Gothel's speech. The study concludes that while declarative speech acts were not found, the film features various examples of interrogative, imperative, and other illocutionary acts, including assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive types. This analysis provides insights into how Mother Gothel's character utilizes these speech acts in the film as an antagonist character.

Keywords: *Pragmatics, speech acts, illocutionary speech acts.*

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an inseparable part of life, as interaction depends on communication; without it, there would be no interaction (Brown, 1987). Another crucial aspect of communication is our ability to make our intentions clear to our interlocutors. However, there are situations when the interlocutor does not fully grasp the meaning of what we are trying to convey, which can occur due to various factors originating from either the speaker or the interlocutor (Grice, 1975). Therefore, pragmatics, a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of speech, can be used to examine this phenomenon. Pragmatic studies analyze aspects of meaning in speech that are not of a formal nature or the original meaning from sentence constructions (Koutchade, 2017). They examine the meaning of an utterance by analyzing how it is used and how it relates to a specific context. Furthermore, pragmatics helps us understand the intended meaning or purpose that the speaker wishes to convey (Yule, 1996). Specifically, speech acts, a topic in pragmatics, explain how the meaning or intention is conveyed in the utterances spoken by speakers (Searle, 1969).

Speech acts are theories that help in understanding the content or meaning within a conversation, enabling the interlocutor to grasp the speaker's intent and purpose more effectively (Hasyim, 2015). A speech act is essentially an action performed with the aim of conveying information and expressing the speaker's wishes. Austin categorizes speech acts into three types: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts, with illocutionary acts being most relevant to pragmatic studies (Austin, 1962). In terms of sentence structure, illocutionary acts can be classified into three types: declarative (providing information or facts), interrogative (posing a question), and imperative (issuing a command). Additionally, while Austin divides speech acts into three categories, Searle further refines illocutionary speech acts into five types: assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative

(Searle, 1974). Since communication inherently serves a specific purpose, illocutionary speech acts are commonly found in everyday conversations, songs, and movies.

The cinematic realm is closely linked to illocutionary speech acts, whether oral or written. For instance, in the film "Tangled" (2010), illocutionary speech acts are used by each character to convey the meaning of their speech. This includes the antagonist, Mother Gothel, who significantly impacts the plot of "Tangled" (2010), enhancing the film's intrigue. Mother Gothel is a villain who kidnaps Rapunzel and confines her in a tower for her own benefit.

Consequently, this study is grounded in pragmatic theories, particularly focusing on speech acts, as the researcher believes these theories are well-suited for analyzing dialogue, especially in "Tangled" (2010). Illocutionary speech acts are considered effective for examining the characters' dialogue in the film. The researcher is particularly interested in analyzing the illocutionary speech acts of antagonist characters, as there is a lack of research focusing on speech acts performed by villains in films.

Research on illocutionary speech acts is frequently conducted in the realm of pragmatic studies, making such research readily available. For example, previous research on illocutionary acts includes the study by Veranita Ragil Sagita and Teguh Setiawan titled "The Illocutionary Speech Acts of Ridwan Kamil in The Insight Talkshow at CNN Indonesia" (2019). They found that in Ridwan Kamil's speech on The Insight Talk Show on CNN Indonesia during the 2017-2018 period, the forms of illocutionary speech acts were declarative, interrogative, and imperative, and the types of speech acts were assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive.

Another study by Edo Frandika and Idawati (2020), titled "Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Short Film 'Tilik' (2018)," found that the illocutionary speech acts in the film "Tilik" (2018) included declarative, imperative, and interrogative forms. The types of speech acts identified were assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Additionally, previous research on illocutionary acts in animated films includes a study by Dilla Ramayanti and Leni Marlina titled "The Analysis of Types of Illocutionary Acts in 'Tangled' Movie." This study identified four types of illocutionary speech acts: directive, representative or assertive, expressive, and commissive, with directive illocutionary acts being the most dominant compared to other types.

This research will examine the forms and types of illocutionary speech acts, similar to earlier studies. Moreover, this research is aligned with the field of film studies. The third prior study, titled "Tangled" (2010), shares the same title as the film under investigation. What distinguishes this research from previous studies is its focus on investigating illocutionary speech acts performed by antagonist characters in the film "Tangled" (2010). Because there has been limited research on illocutionary speech acts performed by antagonist characters.

Speech Acts

Speech not only serves the purpose of communicating or conveying information but can also function as a tool for performing actions. This concept is embodied in what is known as an illocutionary act. An illocutionary act is a type of speech act that performs an action simply through the act of speaking. It is one of three components of the theory proposed by Austin (1962), the others being locutionary and perlocutionary acts.

1. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary acts are the fundamental acts of producing meaningful linguistic expressions (Yule, 1996). They involve the actual utterance of words and their literal meaning, focusing solely on the content and structure of the sentence. This includes the pronunciation, syntax, and vocabulary used in the utterance. Locutionary acts are concerned with what is said rather than the context or the speaker's intention behind the utterance.

Example:

"Whales are mammals."

This sentence provides factual information about whales. The speaker's primary intention is to convey a piece of information without any additional implied action or intent.

2. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts extend beyond the mere utterance of words to encompass the speaker's intention and the specific function that the utterance is intended to perform (Yule, 1996). These acts reflect the speaker's purpose, such as making a statement, issuing a command, posing a question, or making a promise. Unlike locutionary acts, which focus solely on the literal meaning of the words spoken, illocutionary acts address the communicative function and intent behind the utterance. They are concerned with what the speaker aims to achieve through their words, whether it is to inform, persuade, request, or commit to an action. Essentially, illocutionary acts highlight the role of language in achieving particular social and communicative goals.

For example:

“I can't come.”

This sentence apart from providing information that the speaker cannot attend the event, this sentence also serves as an action to do something, namely to apologize.

Another example is:

“Your hair is already long.”

If uttered by a man to his girlfriend, it may function to indicate admiration; nevertheless, if said by a teacher to a male student, the teacher instantly instructs the student to get a haircut. It is evident from what has been said about illocutionary that this illocutionary is difficult to explain because it must consider who is speaking, who is interlocutor, and when and where the speech act occurs.

3. Perlocutionary acts

Perlocutionary acts pertain to the effects or outcomes that an utterance has on the listener (Yule, 1996). These effects encompass a range of responses, including changes in the listener's thoughts, feelings, or behaviors. Unlike locutionary and illocutionary acts, which focus on the content and intent of the utterance, perlocutionary acts are concerned with the impact of the utterance on the listener's internal state and actions. For example, a speaker's persuasive argument might lead a listener to change their opinion, feel inspired, or take specific actions. Thus, perlocutionary acts highlight the relationship between an utterance and its consequential influence on how the listener is affected, demonstrating the dynamic interplay between speaker and listener in the communication process.

For example:

“My house is far from here.”

In addition to containing locutionary information, such as informing that his house is far from where he is now, the illocution of the sentence, for example, if the speaker is a member of an organization and the speaker is the head of the organization, then the illocutionary indirectly the speaker cannot be too active in organizational activities, the perlocutionary effect expected by the speaker is that the speaker does not give a lot of assignments.

Of the three components based on opinion, if it is based on the view of pragmatics, then the illocutionary act is the most important and is also the component most frequently analyzed of the other components (Austin, 1962). This is because illocutionary acts are interesting to discuss in the study of pragmatics.

Illocutionary speech acts can be examined through sentences uttered by speakers. A sentence structure form exists for every statement or speaking act (Kridalaksana, 2009). Speech acts are inextricably linked to the meaning of utterances because speech acts learn about the meaning or comprehension of the speaker's utterances. Illocutionary speech acts are classified into three forms: declarative, interrogative, and imperative, which will be discussed below based on opinion (Nadar, 2009).

Form of illocutionary speech acts

1. Declarative Sentences

Declarative sentences are used to convey information or facts to the reader or interlocutor. They can be in various forms, such as active or passive voice, but all aim to disclose an event or detail. For example, the sentence "The company will launch a new product next month" informs the listener about a future event. The purpose of a declarative sentence is to present or reveal information clearly and directly (Rahardi, 2015).

2. Interrogative Sentences

Interrogative sentences are used to ask questions and seek information from the listener. They often start with question words like "who," "what," "where," "when," "why," or "how," or use auxiliary verbs like "is," "are," or "will." For example, "What time does the meeting start?" seeks specific information about the meeting's start time. These sentences are essential for gathering details and clarifying information.

3. Imperative Sentences

An imperative sentence issues commands or requests, directing the listener to perform an action. For example, "Please close the door" politely requests an action, while "Close the door now!" is a more forceful command. Furthermore, imperative sentences can range from very direct and rude to subtle and polite, depending on the context (Rahardi, 2005).

Five Types of Illocutionary Speech Acts

In the development of the theory initiated by (Austin, 1962), illocutionary speech acts can be classified using theory (Searle, 1974), which generally categorizes illocutionary acts into five types based on four dimensions, namely the relationship between the word and the world, the expressed psychological state, and the proportional charge. The five types of illocutionary speech acts are detailed further below.

1. Assertive

This speech act communicates the speaker's belief (Yule, 1996). In this speech act, the speaker represents the reality they think in as it is, making the speaker's utterances fit what they believe. These two statements are examples of utterances that express what the speaker believes:

"The earth is flat."

This statement asserts the speaker's belief that the earth is flat. It represents the speaker's perception of reality, even though this belief contradicts scientific evidence. The illocutionary force here is the assertion of a factual claim, regardless of its accuracy.

"Chomsky did not write about peanuts."

For this statement stated that Noam Chomsky, a well-known linguist, did not write about peanuts. It reflects the speaker's knowledge or belief about Chomsky's work. The illocutionary force is the assertion of a fact about Chomsky's writings.

2. Directive

This speech act is one in which the speaker's words have the capacity to influence or force the interlocutor to do something (Yule, 1996). Then, directives are utterances directed toward the speaker in order to compel the interlocutor to perform something (Arani, 2018). In its application, the speaker intends to obtain some objective action in the future, thereby shaping reality through the speaker's words. Consider the following two sentences:

"Could you lend me a pen, please?"

For this sentence is a polite request for the listener to lend the speaker a pen. The illocutionary force is the request, aiming to influence the listener to perform the desired action.

"Give me your money!"

This sentence is a command, demanding that the listener give the speaker their money. The illocutionary force is a directive command, exerting pressure on the listener to comply.

3. Commissive

A commissive speech act is a speech act that binds the speaker to some future action (Yule, 1996). In other words, this type of speech act is expressing the intent of the speaker to do something. Included in this type of speech act are promises, refusals, threats, oaths, and offers. An example can be seen in the two sentences below:

"I will be back."

This sentence is an example of a promise. The speaker is committing to returning in the future. It provides assurance to the listener that the speaker will come back, thus binding the speaker to that action.

"I will fire you, if you do the same thing."

This sentence is an example of a threat. The speaker commits to taking an action (firing) if a certain condition is met (the listener repeating the same action). This threat is conditional, implying that the action will only be taken if the listener repeats the same behavior.

4. Expressive

Expressive speech acts are speech acts that involve something like feelings and emotions (Yule, 1996). In other words, an expressive speech act is a speech act that expresses an action or psychological statement in the form of feelings of joy, sadness, anger, likes, or dislikes. This expressive speech act is not related to the words that are expressed with the world that is in the speaker's area. These speech acts include apologizing, thanking, and praising. An example can be seen in the two sentences below:

“Well done, Maria!”

This sentence is an example of praise. The speaker expresses feelings of pride or admiration for Maria's achievement. It reflects positive emotions and appreciation directed towards Maria, showing acknowledgment of what she has accomplished.

“Congratulations!”

This sentence is an example of congratulation. The speaker expresses feelings of joy and appreciation for the listener's achievement or happy event. It also reflects positive emotions and support.

5. Declarative

Declarative speech acts refer to utterances that immediately change the situation after they are spoken (Yule, 1996). This type of speech act is usually not expressed by just anyone or ordinary people. This is because this speech act has the power to change the world, the purpose of changing the world is so that this speech act can change a person's status.

For example, if the boss says 'I'm firing you!' then this speech causes the status of the speaker who was originally a worker to change to unemployed.

Another example can be seen in the two sentences below:

“I resign.”

This sentence is an example of a declarative speech act. When someone says "I resign," this utterance directly changes the speaker's status from an employee to someone who has resigned. This statement has the power to officially end the employment relationship.

“I pronounce you husband and wife.”

This sentence is another example of a declarative speech act. When an official or a clergy member says this, the status of two individuals changes from engaged to married. This utterance legally and officially binds the two individuals in marriage.

METHOD

The aim is to reveal data that is descriptive in nature, including someone's utterances in both spoken and written forms that can be observed (Taylor & Bogdan, 1975). Similarly, the data analyzed is in the form of words or images, rather than numbers (Bogdan and Taylor, 1982). Therefore, qualitative descriptive research can uncover problems or phenomena that cannot be revealed by quantitative methods. In this study, researchers will examine the speech of Mother Gothel, the antagonist in the film "Tangled" (2010).

The source of data in this study was obtained from the film "Tangled" (2010) and also from the original script of the film. The research data is in the form of utterances from the antagonist or villain, namely Mother Gothel, which contains illocutionary speech acts. All data that has been collected is explained descriptively according to Theory (Austin, 1962) and (Searlee, 1974). A documentary review was applied to obtain data. In addition, note-taking techniques were used in this study. In this study, the things that were applied to analyze the data were, first the researcher analyzed the data by watching the film from start to finish, then examined the data by reading the film script to see more clearly whether there were illocutionary acts in the dialogue. The next step is to identify the forms and types of illocutionary acts used. After that, the data were categorized according to the form and type

of illocutionary act. Then, the data that has been found is explained in detail according to their respective categories.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study shows that there are 90 forms and types of illocutionary speech acts uttered by Mother Gothel in the film "Tangled (2010)", which include: first, there are three forms of illocutionary speech acts, namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Second, the types of illocutionary speech acts found are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. There are 47 utterances in the declarative form, 13 in the interrogative form, and 31 in the imperative form. While of its kind there are 13 assertive utterances, 59 directive utterances, 8 commissive utterances, and 10 expressive utterances. Based on these findings, the results of the study show that there are forms and types of illocutionary speech spoken by Mother Gothel in the film "Tangled (2010)". Details of the discussion of each form and type of illocutionary speech act are as follows.

Table 1. Forms and Types of Illocutionary Speech Acts

No	Forms	Types				Σ
		Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	
	Declarative	11	20	8	8	47
	Interrogative	2	9	-	2	13
	Imperative	1	30	-	-	31
	Σ	13	59	8	10	90

Forms of Illocutionary Speech Acts

1. Declarative

Mother Gothel: "Rapunzel, I'm not getting any younger down here."

(Context: This was spoken by Mother Gothel from underneath the tower when she had just returned from somewhere.)

This utterance is a form of declarative illocutionary act because it provides information to the listener. Mother Gothel informs Rapunzel that she has been waiting for a long time beneath the tower. The declarative nature of this utterance lies in how Mother Gothel conveys the duration she has been waiting. However, this utterance also serves another purpose as a directive, urging Rapunzel to immediately lower her long hair so that Mother Gothel can climb up the tower.

In this analysis, the utterance can be seen as a declarative illocutionary act because it informs Rapunzel about Mother Gothel's situation. Additionally, it contains a directive element, as it not only provides information but also instructs Rapunzel to take action.

2. Interrogative

Mother Gothel: "You want to go outside? Why, Rapunzel!?"

(Context: This was spoken by Mother Gothel when Rapunzel expressed her desire to leave the tower.)

This utterance is categorized as an interrogative speech act because it ends with a question mark (?), indicating that it is a question. The interrogative form of this utterance necessitates a response from the listener. The speech serves a directive function, as its purpose is to express Mother Gothel's desire for Rapunzel to reconsider her decision to leave the tower and remain inside.

In this analysis, the utterance is an interrogative illocutionary act because it seeks to elicit a response from Rapunzel. However, it also carries a directive element, as it reflects Mother Gothel's intention to discourage Rapunzel from leaving the tower.

3. Imperative

Mother Gothel: "Enough of the lights, Rapunzel! You are not leaving this tower! Ever!"

(Context: Rapunzel again expressed her desire to see the lanterns that were flown every day on her birthday, even though Mother Gothel had told her not to talk about this matter.)

This utterance is an imperative illocutionary act because it contains commands from the speaker to the listener. The command in this utterance is instructing Rapunzel not to discuss the lanterns she wants to see anymore. Additionally, this speech has a directive element because it includes a request, as Mother Gothel orders Rapunzel to stop talking about it. In this analysis, the utterance is an imperative illocutionary act as it clearly directs the listener to perform or refrain from performing a specific action.

Types of Illocutionary Speech Acts

The types of illocutionary speech acts found in the film "Tangled" (2010) include assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive.

1. Assertive

Rapunzel: "No, mother, I'm just saying, you think I'm not strong enough to handle myself out there."

Mother Gothel: "Oh darling, I know you're not strong enough to handle yourself out there."
(Context: Rapunzel questions whether she is strong enough to be allowed to go outside the tower to Mother Gothel.)

The utterance by Mother Gothel is an assertive illocutionary act. This statement conveys Mother Gothel's belief that Rapunzel is not strong enough to face the outside world alone. The assertive nature of this speech act lies in Mother Gothel's expression of her opinion or belief. This utterance is also in declarative form as Mother Gothel informs Rapunzel that the outside world is very dangerous for someone as weak as Rapunzel.

In this analysis, Mother Gothel's statement asserts her belief that Rapunzel cannot take care of herself outside the tower. This assertive act reinforces the speaker's opinion or belief, in this case, Mother Gothel's belief in Rapunzel's weakness. The declarative form of this utterance provides information and convinces Rapunzel of the dangers of the outside world, while also asserting Mother Gothel's dominance and control over Rapunzel's decisions.

2. Directive

The Stabbington Brothers: "What's the best part?"

Mother Gothel: "It comes with revenge on Flynn Rider."

(Context: Mother Gothel offers a deal when she meets The Stabbington Brothers, the agreement is that if they succeed in separating Rapunzel from Flynn Rider, then they will be given the crown they are looking for.)

This utterance is a directive speech act because it contains an offer from Mother Gothel to bring Rapunzel home and make Flynn Rider stay away from Rapunzel. The directive nature of this speech act is evident as it aims to persuade The Stabbington Brothers to take action. This utterance is in declarative form because it provides information about what The Stabbington Brothers will gain if they succeed in fulfilling the offer.

In this analysis, Mother Gothel's statement directs The Stabbington Brothers to perform specific actions: separating Rapunzel from Flynn Rider. The directive act is designed to influence the actions of The Stabbington Brothers by offering a reward. The declarative form of the utterance provides clear information about the benefit they will receive, thus motivating them to accept and act upon the offer.

3. Commissive

Rapunzel: "I know I'm safe as long as I'm here."

Mother Gothel: "I'll be back in three days' time. I love you very much, dear."

(Context: Mother Gothel is going to find a birthday present for Rapunzel which is paint made from shells.)

This utterance is a commissive speech act because it contains Mother Gothel's promise to Rapunzel. Mother Gothel promises to return after she gets Rapunzel's birthday present. The commissive nature of this speech act is evident in Mother Gothel's commitment to future action. The

utterance is in declarative form because it provides information about the distance and duration of Mother Gothel's journey

In this analysis, Mother Gothel's statement commits her to a specific course of action: returning in three days with a birthday present for Rapunzel. The commissive act is meant to reassure Rapunzel of her intentions. The declarative form of the utterance gives clear information about the journey's length, thereby explaining why Mother Gothel will be away for three days.

4. Expressive

Rapunzel: "I'm the lost princess."

Mother Gothel: "Oh, please speak up Rapunzel. You know how I hate the mumbling."

(Context: Rapunzel has realized that she is the missing princess, and she has realized that she is not the biological child of Mother Gothel. And she said this in a low voice, almost mumbling her speech)

This utterance is an example of an expressive illocutionary act because it expresses Mother Gothel's dislike when Rapunzel mumbles. The expressive nature of this speech act lies in conveying Mother Gothel's feelings about Rapunzel's way of speaking. The utterance also takes the form of an imperative because it contains Mother Gothel's command for Rapunzel to speak clearly.

In this analysis, Mother Gothel's statement expresses her annoyance and displeasure at Rapunzel's unclear speech. The expressive act communicates Mother Gothel's emotional response to Rapunzel's mumbling. The imperative form of the utterance issues a direct order to Rapunzel to speak up, highlighting how expressive and imperative elements can coexist in a single speech act.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis above, it can be concluded that in the film "Tangled (2010)" the researcher found forms of illocutionary acts and types of illocutionary acts. There are 90 utterances in total. First, the researcher found all forms of speech acts namely; forms of declarative speech acts, forms of interrogative speech acts, and forms of imperative speech acts, which can be seen from the characteristics of each form of illocutionary act. Then in this film, of the five types of illocutionary acts, only four types of illocutionary acts were found, namely, assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. Each of these types of illocutionary acts can be seen based on their respective characteristics.

For the forms of speech acts contained in the film "Tangled (2010)", the first form is the form of declarative speech acts. The form of declarative speech act is a form of speech act that aims to convey some information from the speaker to the interlocutor. In this film, one form of declarative speech act is shown by the story of Mother Gothel who gives information that she will not get younger because Rapunzel has not brought her up to the top of the tower. The second form of speech act is interrogative, this form of speech act is used by the speaker to get the desired answer from the interlocutor. This form of speech act can be seen when Mother Gothel asks the reason why Rapunzel wants to leave the tower. Then the last form of speech act is the form of imperative speech act. The form of an imperative speech act is a form of speech act that contains an order from the speaker to the interlocutor. The form of this speech act can be seen in the order given by Mother Gothel to Rapunzel so that she no longer asks to leave the tower forever.

Furthermore, the types of illocutionary acts found are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. Of the five types of illocutionary speech acts, only declarative types of illocutionary acts were not found in this study. The first type of illocutionary act is assertive, this type of speech act is about what a speaker believes. In this study, this type of speech act can be seen from the speech spoken by Mother Gothel, that according to her Rapunzel is a weak girl. The second type of illocutionary is the directive. This type of illocutionary speech act is a speech act that contains a wish or offer from the speaker to the hearer. In this study, this type of speech act was found when Mother Gothel offered a reward if The Stabington Brothers managed to do what she wanted. The third type of illocutionary is commissive. A commissive speech act is a speech act that contains a promise or what the speaker will do. In this study, this type of speech act can be seen when Mother Gothel said she would be back in three days if she received the gift Rapunzel wanted. Then for the last type of

speech act, namely expressive. This speech act contains the feelings of the speaker. In this study, the types of expressive speech acts can be seen from the speech of Mother Gothel. Based on the analysis of the illocutionary acts above, it can be seen how Mother Gothel's character utilizes these speech acts to influence and control interactions, thereby shaping the narrative and her role as an antagonist in the film.

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