

The Interpretation of Illocutionary Force Indicating Device in *Cruella de Vil* : Movie Script By
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Abstract

The research focuses on The Interpretation of Illocutionary Force Indicating Device in *Cruella de Vil* : Movie Script By Tony Mc Namara and Dana Fox. The objective of the study is to find out the types of acts in the Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID) in the *Cruella de Vil* movie script. The research method used is a qualitative research. Ther finding shows there are ten utterances containing Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID) by the main character, Cruella, which include Representative, Directive, Commusive, and Expressive.

Keyword: Illocutionary Force Indicating Device; Speech Acts; Pragmatics

A.INTRODUCTION

Language is the inherent ability of a native speaker to understand and form grammatical sentences (Chomsky as cited by Hakim, 2018). A language is a (finite or infinite) set of sentences, each of finite length, consisting of a finite set of elements. This means that language is the most important basic element of communication. The assertion that language is the most crucial foundational component of communication underscores its fundamental role in human interaction. Communication, as a broader concept, relies heavily on the effective use of language for the expression and exchange of ideas, emotions, and information. In an academic context, these ideas contribute to the understanding of linguistics, psycholinguistics, and cognitive science, providing a theoretical framework for studying language structure, acquisition, and its intricate connection to human cognition and communication processes.

According to Norquist (2019), communication is the exchange of messages, encompassing both sending and receiving information. This exchange occurs through various channels, encompassing both verbal and non-verbal methods such as spoken language. As a crucial element in society, effective communication forms the basis for interaction between individuals, emphasizing the dynamic relationship between speakers and listeners. Engaging with others

necessitates intermediaries who play a role in shaping communication patterns, thereby contributing to the socialization process in communal life.

The prevailing conception, theoretical exploration, and study of human communication have predominantly focused on the dynamic process involving two or more individuals, employing language and technology as mediums for interaction (Mowlana, 2018). Within the realm of communication, two fundamental types are distinguished: verbal communication and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication involves the utilization of words to convey information to others, encompassing both oral and written modes of expression. In contrast, non-verbal communication relies on conveying information through body language, incorporating elements such as eye contact, facial expressions, and gestures. These two forms of communication collectively shape the multifaceted landscape of human interaction and information exchange.

Communication could be taken into a deeper meaning when the speakers produce utterances more than the words or their actual meaning. The utterance is usually a sound or an incompletely spoken group of words that is part of the verbal communication. An utterance can be a sentence, a single word, a pause or even a meaningful statement. In communication, there are speech acts in interpreting acts, which is illocutionary force indicating device. Illocutionary force indicating device is the part of speech act. Speech means expression or ability to express thought. Then act means action or doing something. Yule (1996, p. 48) states that there are three types of speech acts. Illocutionary Force Indicating Device could be used in verbal communication, one of the example is through film. According to Hornby (2006), film means a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells us a story and is shown to the public at the cinema.

This study focuses on the Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID) depicted in *Cruella de Vil* Movie script. *Cruella de Vil* movie script has five main characters, but only Cruella/Estella will focus to be discussed the interpretation of Illocutionary Force Indicating Device. The reason for choosing this movie script as the subject of Illocutionary Force Indicating Device is Cruella was portrayed as the antagonist in 101 Dalmatians, but in this movie script, Cruella was described as a thoughtful character who used her pas as a motive for her hard working and unique character. We formulate the research question as *What kind of interpretations of Cruella in 101 Dalmatians?* This study is carried out to investigate the type of Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID) used by Cruella in the movie script *Cruella de Vil*. Yule (1996) remarked that Illocutionary Force Indicate Device (IFID) is an expression of the type shown where there is a slot for a verb that

explicitly names the illocutionary acts being performed. Other IFIDs that could be identified are word order, stress, and intonation, as shown in the different versions of the same basic elements. In Yule's (1996) framework, performatives, or utterances with a specific communicative force, are categorized into distinct types based on the speaker's intended effect.

Yule (1996) categorized performative verbs, which indicate the speaker's intended communicative force, into distinct types. English Assertive or Representative involves utterances committing the speaker to the truth of the statement, including verbs like assert, tell, warn, state, suggest, advise, and inform. Commissive performatives commit the speaker to future actions, encompassing verbs like promise, offer, commit, agree, and refuse. Directive performatives express the speaker's intention to elicit specific actions from the listener, as seen in verbs like ask, urge, insist, command, forbid, instruct, and warn. Expressive English involves verbs like thank, praise, congratulate, welcome, like, and dislike, making known the speaker's psychological attitude toward presumed situations. Declarative performatives, similar to expressive ones, convey the speaker's psychological attitude using verbs like thank, praise, congratulate, welcome, and declare in response to presupposed situations.

This classification by Yule provides a nuanced understanding of how different performative verbs serve distinct functions in English communication. Yule's classification provides a comprehensive breakdown of performative verbs, offering insights into the varied functions and intentions behind different types of utterances in English communication.

B.RESEARCH METHOD

Bhandari (2020) defines declarative qualitative research as the collection and analysis of non-numerical data, such as text or audio, to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. This method can provide in-depth insight into a problem or generate new ideas for research. The research process involves collecting, analyzing, organizing, and presenting the data in a creative and interpretative way.

In qualitative research, the impact of this process is the collection of data from a small number of subjects, approximately five to seven subjects (Creswell, 2013). The first step is for the writer to organize and prepare the data for analysis, including transcribing and cataloguing all materials and sorting the data into types. The second step is reading or looking at all the data to understand the information. The third step is to encode all the data by categorizing and labeling

based on terms. The fourth step is using the coding to generate descriptions of the setting, categories, or themes for analysis. The fifth step is to develop how the descriptions and themes will be presented in the qualitative narrative, providing a detailed discussion. The last step is for the writer to interpret the findings, deriving meaning from comparing the results with literature or theory.

C.FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis carried out on the *Cruella de Vil* movie script, there are ten utterances containing Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID) by the main character, Cruella, which include Representative, Directive, Commusive and Expressive.

Data 1

Estella : “*That’s ugly.*”

Estella's statement "That's ugly" is an example of the Illocutionary Force Indicating Device in English Representative, specifically the act of stating. By saying this, Estella conveyed to the listener that if the doll had a typical pattern, it would be considered ugly. This is why Estella felt the need to speak the truth about the doll's pattern.

Data 2

Baroness : “*There’s something about it that irritates me and I always trust my instinct.*”

Estella : “*I thought maybe if you tighten the silhouette...*”

Baroness : “*Oh, you thought, did you?*”

Estella : “*I think it’s better.*”

Baroness: “*Actually, it is.*”

Estella made a prediction about the dress the Baroness would wear to the Gala Fashion. She then suggested that the Baroness tighten the silhouette of her dress in order to make it the best dress ever. The words "thought" and "think" were used to indicate the act of predicting something. Therefore, the Illocutionary Force Indicating Device used here was included as English Representative, predicting the best silhouette for the Baroness' dress.

Data 3

Estella : “*We need to know their security setup.*”

Horace : *“Power nap, nine minutes.”*

Estella : *“Where the cameras are. Where the guards are posted. And what the schedules are. We need to know every detail and every blind spot.”*

Estella discussed the security setup with Horace, sharing her knowledge of the Baroness' house security measures. She described the location of cameras and guards, indicating her curiosity about the setup. This conversation could be considered an act of informing, serving as an illocutionary force indicating device in English representative language.

Data 4

Estella : *“I’ll be less trouble from now on, Mum. I promise.”*

This statement conveyed the speaker's commitment to the listener. When someone says "I promise," they are making a pledge to uphold their word. Estella made this statement because she had assured her mother that she would stay out of trouble in any situation. This can be considered a form of expressing the intention to fulfill a promise to someone.

Data 5

Baroness : *“There’s something about it that irritates me and I always trust”*

Estella : *“I thought maybe if you tighten the silhouette...”*

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Estella : *“ I think it’s better.”*

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Data 6

Estella: *“I’m not letting you in that window, so you can try and crack the safe.”*

Horace: *“That’s not the angle?”*

Estella: *“No. There’s no angle.”*

Estella refused to let Horace access the window and advised him to try another plan. The phrase "not letting you" in the dialogue above is a command, indicating that Estella is commanding Horace not to go through with his plan to steal things from her workplace.

Data 7

Estella (*Voice Breaking*): “It’s all my fault, Buddy.”

The phrase "it's my fault" expressed regret for something. In this dialogue, Estella expressed regret for the situation when her mother fell off a cliff during her mother's friend's party. The illocutionary force device indicated in this scene could be regret.

Data 8

Estella : “*The Baroness said she thinks I’m something. I think that’s good. Everything’s going well, Mum.*”

The dialogue above took place when Estella received a compliment from The Baroness, who simply said, "I'm something." This made Estella happy and reaffirmed her love for her work as a fashion designer. The scene highlighted the use of illocutionary force as a means of complimenting someone.

Data 9

Estella : “*That psycho cannot be my mother. No!*”

Estella expressed her dissatisfaction with the way The Baroness treated her, describing her as a psycho. The emotional tone of the scene indicated anger and dislike, as Estella came to the realization that The Baroness is her real mother.

Data 10

Estella : “*I want to be like you. You’re a very powerful woman.*”

During the conversation, Estella arrived at The Baroness's party and expressed her desire to emulate The Baroness as a fashion role model. By saying "I wanted to be like you," Estella complimented The Baroness on her excellent sense of fashion. This statement serves as an Illocutionary Force Indicating Device in Expressive.

D. CONCLUSION

From the above analysis, there are ten types of acts in the Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID) in the *Cruella de Vil* movie script. The communication could be taken into a deeper meaning when the speakers produce utterances more than the words or its' actual meaning. The utterance is typically a sound or an incompletely spoken group of words that belongs to the verbal communication. Therefore, Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID) is very necessary in daily life to understand the meaning and purpose of the communication. In the form of IFID, we can deeply understand the meaning of stating, liking, commanding, requesting, etcetera.

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