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# Illocutionary Act in *Ice Age Collision Course* Movie Script

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### ABSTRACT

Language is very important for human being, because through language we can convey messages, information, communicate ideas and opinions. Language is also used in every aspect of life because human is a social creature who need interaction with the other in order to carry out daily activities to get the meaning especially speech act by using the classification of illocutionary act by George Yule. This research aims to analyze the utterance in the dialogue of the *Ice Age Collision Course* movie script by using pragmatic study to understanding meaning in relation to speech situations or social contexts and comprehend meaning through language. This research applies qualitative content analysis method. The source of the data in this research is primary data. The technique of data collections are downloading the script, read the movie script intensively, clasifying the data, and data reduction. While the techniques of data analysis are presenting the data, describing each data, interpreting the data and concluding. The result shows there are 10 data with five types illocutionary acts expressed by all the characters such as Directives, Representatives, Commisive, Expressive and Declarations act.

**Keywords:** *Illocutionary Act, Pragmatics, Speech Act*

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Language is very important for human being, because through language we can convey messages, information, communicate ideas and opinions. Basically, language consists of collection of words that have meaning and it has correlation with pragmatic (Nurwahyuni & Samelia, 2021). The combination of language, context or situation and meaning is what the linguists called as pragmatic. Pragmatic is a branch of linguistics study that sometimes used in communication when human are socializing with the others. Pragmatics in general is learning about how to use language in speech and understanding meaning in relation to speech situations or social contexts. Moreover, pragmatic is the study of

language use, that is the study of relation between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before (Levinson, 1983). Pragmatics concerns about the intention of speakers. In delivering their purpose, people usually utter than implicitly in which what they say does not semantically have the same meaning as what they mean. Speakers have purpose by uttering something related to the context or situation where the conversation took place. That is why pragmatics be also usefully defined as the study of how utterance have meaning in situation. Furthermore, Leech (1983) defines pragmatics for the purpose of linguistic as

the study of meaning in relation to speech situation. So, it can be concluded pragmatic combination of language, context, and meaning, it is the study about how to use language in a certain context or situation to create a certain meaning based on the utterance and the context of situation combined. [Mey \(2001\)](#) states that context is more than a matter of reference and of understanding what things are about. This study consists speech Act, it is part of pragmatic concerned with the ways in which words can be used not only to present information but also to carry out action. It defines as the action performed via utterance. When people have conversation, they not only produce utterance but also perform actions [\(Yule, 1996\)](#). Some utterances is not a statement about something, but it is an action. It can be said that to

utter something can be called an act or activity, this is possible because in speech always has a specific purpose, the intent is to cause a certain influence on others, such as pinching or hitting. In others word that the speech act is utter speech activity for particular purpose [\(Austin, 2014\)](#). Based on explanation, speech act also performs an action as well, it serves its function once they are said or communicated by the speaker, these are commonly taken to include acts such as apologizing, promising, ordering, answering, requesting, complaining, warning, inviting, refusing, congratulating and much more. Speech act have a specific purpose that cannot be separated from the concept utterance of the situation.

## II. METHODS

In this research applied qualitative content analysis method for studying documents and communication artifacts which may be texts of various formats, pictures, audio or video to analyze Ice Age Collision Course movie script using Illocutionary Act theory by Yule [\(Patton, 2006\)](#). The method conducted by compiling and analyzing the data which taken from the sources that related to this research. The source of the data uses primary that collected from the movie script of Ice Age Collision Course. There are some techniques that the researcher applied to collect the data such as the researcher searched the link of Ice Age Collision Course then downloaded the script, read the Movie Script intensively, categorized the data into the classification based on Yule's theory. In this process, researcher used coding and bold the data that contains illocutionary act in Ice Age

Collision Course movie script and Reducing the whole data and only taking the data that contains Illocutionary act based on Yule's Classification. After the data is collected, the techniques of data analysis are presenting the data by screenshot of dialogue from movie script, such context, context of situation and data interpretation. After presenting the data, then the data described by applying Yule's classification of Illocutionary act. For instance, the researcher described the illocutionary act that had been found on the movie script. The data then interpreted to found out what is the real meaning based on its context and the context of situation from the dialogue that contains illocutionary act uttered by all the characters. The last step, after all the data was classified into their types based on Yule's classification and analyzed them.

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### (1) Representatives

[Searle \(1969\)](#) stated the examples of these types are asserting, stating, denying, suggesting, claiming, complaining, notifying, concluding and so on. However, the researcher used Yule's classification to analyze the

objects. The researcher found five examples of representatives from the data. First stating, second is suggesting, third is complaining, and the last is claiming. The related data can be seen as below:

No.	Data 1	Types of Illocutionary	Subtype	Data Interpretation
1.	<i>Julian : Oh, the ice is really icy</i>	Representative Act	Stating	The utterance is categorized as stating because Julian is trying to explain the situation and assert them that the ice he stepped on is really icy that make him slipped.

**DATA 1**

*Peaches : Honey, I scored! Did you see me?*  
*Julian : Yeah! And you were amazing.*  
*Whoa! Whoa!*  
*Peaches : Careful!*  
*Julian : Oh, the ice is really icy. It's like*  
*super-sized, extra value icy. But*  
*I'm getting better, right?*  
*(PEACHES LAUGHING)*  
*Julian : Whoa! (SIGHS) (BOTH*  
*LAUGHING)*

**Context**

- Addressee & Addressee : Peaches and Julian
- Setting : Ice hockey field

Based on data above, that dialogue utters when peaches was playing ice hockey with her dad Manny, the moment peaches make score, Julian showed up and celebrating his girlfriend peaches for making score. When Julian was walking toward Peaches, he slipped on the ice.

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the context of situation in dialogue above, the type of illocutionary act from julian’s utterance is categorized as Representative. Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speakers believe to be the case or not. The conversation between Julian and peaches took place in the ice hockey field, Julian is Peaches boyfriend and he try to celebrate when her girlfriend making score, when he walked toward peaches, he slipped. He end up helped by peaches and saying “*Oh, the ice is really icy. It's like super-sized, extra value icy. But I'm getting better, right*” based on Julian utterance, it can be categorized as representative stating form. Because stating is telling the condition of a person or thing, as with respect to circumstances or attributes, It means that through julian’s utterance, he want to telling the condition and assert that the ice that he stepped on is really icy and make him slipped.

No.	Data 2	Types of Illocutionary	Subtype	Data Interpretation
2.	<i>Manny : We might wanna think about moving underground for a while.</i>	Representative Act	Suggesting	The utterance is categorized as suggesting because Manny suggested what they should do next, that is to stay underground for a while

**DATA 2**

*Manny : It's okay, sweetheart. Daddy's...*  
*(BREATHING HEAVILY)*  
*(CRASHING) (ALL GRUNT)*  
*Sid : Hey, it sounds like it's slowing*  
*down.*  
*Yup, it's definitely over. (METEOR*  
*CRUSH)*  
*Except for that one.*  
*Manny : We might wanna think about*  
*moving underground for a while.*

**Context**

- Addressee & Addressee : Manny and Sid
- Setting : In the Cave

Based on the data above, the dialogue occurs when they are inside the cave to hide from crushed by the deadly asteroids.

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the context of situation in dialogue above, the type of illocutionary act from Manny’s utterance is categorized as Representative. Representatives are those kind of speech act that state what the speakers believe to be the case or not. The conversation between Manny and Sid took place inside the cave, Sid is trying to check the situation outside the case, but unluckily another asteroid hit the front of the cave and made Sid burnt in all over his body, that’s when Manny made a suggestion “*We might wanna think about moving underground for a while.*” Based on Manny’s utterance, it can be categorized as Representative suggesting form. Cause Suggesting is to tell someone your ideas about what they should do, where should go etc. it means that through Manny’s utterance, he want to suggest the other to stay underground

for a while cause of the falling asteroid on the surface.

No.	Data 3	Types of Illocutionary	Subtype	Data Interpretation
3.	<i>Sid : What is wrong with me? Everybody has somebody. And all I've got is my boyish good looks and this mariachi band."</i>	Representative Act	Complaining	The utterance is categorized as complaining because Sid expressed his dissatisfaction about his status and bad relationship.

**DATA 3**

*Diego : Okay, let me guess. She dumped you.*

*Sid : What is wrong with me?  
Everybody has somebody.*

*And all I've got is my boyish good looks and this mariachi band.*

*(ALL WHOOPING)*

*(MARIACHI MUSIC PLAYING)*

*(SOBBING) (BLOWS NOSE)*

*Oh! So itchy!*

*Manny : Come on. Let's get you cleaned up.*

**Context**

- Addressee & Addressee : Diego, Sid and Manny
- Setting : Side of the Lake

Based on the data above, the dialogue occurs when Sid showed up and started to express his depressed because he recently got dumped by his girlfriend Francine.

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the context of situation in dialogue above, the type of illocutionary act from Sid's utterance is categorized as Representative. Representative are those kind of speech act that state what the speakers

believe to be the case or not. The conversation between Manny, Diego and Sid took place on the side of the lake, Sid is showed up after got dumped by his girlfriend Francine and start to making complaining by saying "What is wrong with me? Everybody has somebody. And all I've got is my boyish good looks and this mariachi band." Based on Sid's utterance, it can be categorized as Representative complaining form. Cause Complaining is expressing dissatisfaction or annoyance about something. Through Sid's utterance, he expressed his dissatisfaction about his bad relationship, complained that everyone has somebody except him. He also complain about himself, cause every time he has a date, he always got dumped.

**(2) Directives**

Directive is used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. It intends to produce some effects through action on the listener. By uttering a directive, the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something. By Asking, Commanding, Forbidding, Demanding, and Requesting. The speaker is trying to get the listener to carry out some action. This act represents what the speaker wants. Directive is the speaker to get the Addressee to do something.

No.	Data 4	Types of Illocutionary	Subtype	Data Interpretation
4.	<i>Sid : Will you be my mate for life?"</i>	Directive Act	Asking	The utterance is categorized as asking because sid is trying to obtain an answer from his propose to Francine

**DATA 4**

Sid : *Mi amor, so many ladies have tried and failed... to strap a saddle on Sid the stallion.(MIMICS HORSE NEIGHING)*  
*But I want to share everything with you.*  
*You're the wind beneath my fleas, the algae of my eye.*  
*Will you be my mate for life?*  
 (KISSING)  
 Francine : *Sid, I'm gonna stop you right there. I'm breaking up with you*

**Context**

- Addressee & Addressee : Sid and Francine
- Setting : Place to Propose

Based on the data above, the dialogue occurs when Sid prepare himself to make a propose in a place that he had been set up perfectly with a romantic situation.

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the context of situation in dialogue above, the type of illocutionary act from Sid's utterance is categorized as Directive. Directive is used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. The conversation between Sid and Francine took place on the place that been prepared by Sid to propose Francine, after everything have been prepared, Sid is propose Francine by saying "*Mi amor, so many ladies have tried and failed... to strap a saddle on Sid the stallion. But I want to share everything with you. You're the wind beneath my fleas, the algae of my eye. Will you be my mate for life?*" Based on Buck utterance, it can be categorized as Directive asking form. Asking is say something in order to obtain an answer, some information or assistance. Through Sid's utterance, Sid is say something by asking Francine in order to obtain an answer if she wants to be Sid's mate for life or not.

No.	Data 5	Types of Illocutionary	Subtype	Data Interpretation
5.	<i>Manny : Have a good night. And leave right now!</i>	Directive Act	Commanding	The utterance is categorized as commanding because Manny as the leader of the group realized that there are asteroids is going to fall into their place, so he gave the command to leave right now

**DATA 5**

Ellie : *Manny?*  
 Manny : *Uh, okay. Party's over, everybody. Have a good night. And leave right now!*  
 Ellie : *What are you talking about? The party just got started.*  
 Manny : (YAWNS) *Just getting kind of sleepy.*  
*Everyone should go. And duck. Possibly cover!*

**Context**

- Addressee & Addressee : Ellie and Manny
- Setting : Anniversary Party

Based on the data above, the dialogue occurs when Manny and Ellie celebrating their anniversary party and suddenly, big fireworks showed up that everyone thought it's a gift

from Manny for Ellie, but actually is not.

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the context of situation in dialogue above, the type of illocutionary act from Manny's utterance is categorized as Commanding. Commanding is an order or the person have the authority to command. The statement from Manny took place on the Anniversary Party, it all started when Ellie already show her Anniversary gift to Manny and Manny is the next. But because Manny forget their Anniversary, so he don't prepare anything for Ellie. Everyone was shocked with it especially Ellie, Apparently a big firework light up the sky and everyone thinking that the firework is a gift from Manny to Ellie. But actually that is an asteroid coming to them. When Manny realized it, that is when he starting to command "*Uh, okay. Party's over,*

everybody. *Have a good night. And leave right now!*” Based on Manny’s utterance, it can be categorized as Directive commanding form. Commanding is an order or the person

have the authority to command. Through Manny’s utterance, Manny is say something by command everyone to leave because an asteroid is going to fall on they place.

No.	Data 6	Types of Illocutionary	Subtype	Data Interpretation
6.	<i>S. Llama : What? No! I'm not giving you my crystals. We need them to rebuild our sanctuary.</i>	Directive Act	Forbidding	The utterance is categorized as Forbidding because S. Llama was the leader of Geotopia, and the crystal is their sanctuary that make them stay young, that’s why he not allowed to give the crystal because he intent to rebuild their sanctuary

**DATA 6**

*Buck : Right. We need all the crystals loaded into the volcano, pronto.*

*S. Llama : What? No! I'm not giving you my crystals.*

*We need them to rebuild our sanctuary.*

*Brooke : May I remind you Geotopia is not yours to keep.*

*S. Llama : No, you may not.*

**Context**

- Addressee & Addressee : Shangri Llama and Buck
- Setting : Near the Volcano

Based on the data above, the utterance occurs when Buck has an idea to loads all the magnetic crystals into the volcano but Shangri Llama refuse it because he wanted to rebuild the Sanctuary.

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the context of situation in dialogue above, the type of illocutionary act from Buck’s utterance is categorized as Directive. Directive is used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. The utterance from Shangri Llama utters when Buck is proposing the rest of the mammals to

loaded the magnetic crystals into the volcano, so hopefully it will launch high into the sky and attract the asteroid back into the space. When buck already explained what his plan about the magnetic crystal, Shangri Llama then forbidding it by saying “*What? No! I'm not giving you my crystals. We need them to rebuild our sanctuary.*” Based on Buck’s utterance, it can be categorized as Directive forbidding form. Forbidding is to tell someone that they are not allowed to do something, or that something is not allowed. Since Shangri Llama is the Leader of the Geotopia, he refuses the idea from buck even though his reason is a little bit egoist to hear. Before the Geotopia collapsed, the magnetic crystal has a power that makes them stay young until their age is more than hundreds of year. Through Shangri Llama’s utterance, The Llama is say something by forbidding the buck and the rest of the mammals loaded the magnetic crystal into the volcano. Cause if they do, they would not able to rebuild their sanctuary again.

**(3) Commisives**

Commissives is kind of speech acts that the speaker uses to commit themselves to do actions that will be doing. They express what the speakers intend.

No.	Data 7	Types of Illocutionary	Subtype	Data Interpretation
7.	<i>Sid : I know! I'll be your wedding planner!</i>	Commissive act	Promising	The utterance is categorized as promising because sid is excellence in planning something, it prove when he gave the option about hair style, garter belt that peaches going to use

**DATA 7**

Sid : Hey, we're going to stop this thing and you'll get married.

Bada-bing, bada-boom! Well, not boom. Forget I said boom.

I know! I'll be your wedding planner!

It'll take your mind off all this end-of-the-world stuff.

Julian : Actually, we were just gonna wing it! Keep it low-key.

Sid : What? Peaches, Peaches. Sweetheart, you don't just wing the happiest day of your life! No, you seize it and you cherish it. You strangle it with good intentions.

**Context**

- Addressee & Addressee : Sid and Peaches
- Setting : The Forest

Based on the data above, the utterance occurs when Peaches and Julian feel sad about what would happen if the asteroid hits the earth and they will never get marry. Sid heard about it and trying to entertain them with his offers.

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the context of situation in dialogue above, the type of illocutionary act

from Buck's utterance is categorized as Commissive. Commissive is kind of speech act that the speaker uses to commite themselves to do some in the future. The utterance from Sid utters when Sid is trying to entertain Peaches and Julian that feel sad about their future. Sid convince them that their group will stop the asteroid hits the earth and try to entertain them by promising this "I know! I'll be your wedding planner!" Based on Sid's utterance, it can be categorized as Commissive promising form. Promising is showing a possibility of achievement or excellence. Since Sid is one of the member of Manny's family, it is his responsibilities to entertain them if there is a member of the family feel sad. Through Sid's utterance, Sid is say something by Promising the Peaches and Julian that he will be their Wedding Planner.

**(4)Expressive**

It expresses pysical states and it can be statements of pleasure. Speakers often express feelings to the listener when they are speaking. By doing so, the speakers have performed the expressive acts. They have the function of expressing, or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocution presupposes.

No.	Data 8	Types of Illocutionary	Subtype	Data Interpretation
8.	Manny : We did it. We did it! We did it!"	Expressive act	Congratulating	The utterance is categorized as congratulating because something pleasant are happened to them, that is they success to send the asteroid back in space

**DATA 8**

Manny : We did it. We did it! (ALL CHEERING) (MANNY LAUGHS)

Shira : In your face, space rock!

Diego : Yeah, baby! (LAUGHS)

Sid : Whoo-hoo! Yeah! Oh!

**Context**

- Addressee & Addressee : Manny and All the Mammals
- Setting : Near the Volcano

Based on the data above, the utterance occurs when Buck's plan to stop the asteroid

hits the earth is success and their making a celebration about it.

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the context of situation in dialogue above, the type of illocutionary act from Manny's utterance is categorized as Expressive. Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. The utterance from Manny utters when the plan to stop the asteroid and send it to somewhere else is a great success, while Manny and the rest of the mammals celebrating it by saying "We did it. We did it!"

Based on Sid's utterance, it can be categorized as Expressive congratulating form. Congratulating is gives someone good wishes when something special or pleasant has happened to them. Manny and all the mammals feel so much happy about their success and trying to express their feeling by congratulating each other. Through Manny's utterance, Manny is say something by congratulating all the mammals that they made it to stop the asteroid from hitting the earth and send it somewhere else.

### (5)Declarations

Declarations is a kind of illocutionary act that can change word the utterance which is produced. That acts bring about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred to object or object solely in virtue of the fact that declarations has been successfully performed.

No.	Data 9	Types of Illocutionary	Subtype	Data Interpretation
9.	<i>Priest : I now pronounce you as husband and wife”</i>	Declarations act	Declare	The utterance is categorized as declare because the priest state officially that they become husband and wife

#### DATA 9

*Priest : Do you...*  
*Peaches : I do.*  
*Priest : And do you...*  
*Julian : Most def.*  
*Priest : I now pronounce you as husband and wife (EVERYONE CHEERS)*

#### Context

- Addressee & Addressee : Peaches, Julian and The Priest
- Setting : Wedding Ceremony

Based on the data above, the utterance occurs when Peaches and Julian decided to get marry after they survived from that deadly incident.

#### Data Interpretation

Based on the context of situation in dialogue

above, the type of illocutionary act from Priest's utterance is categorized as Declarations. Declarations is kinds of speech act that change the world via their utterance. The utterance from Priest utters when Julian and Peaches decided to get married after that Terrifying incident, even in the previous they thought that the asteroid cannot be stopped and they will end up never get marry each other, all that thought is gone after the asteroid stopped by all the mammals. And now their dream to get marry come true and The Priest pronounce them by saying "I now pronounce you as husband and wife". Based on Priest's utterance, it can be categorized as Declarations declare form. Declare is to state officially and publicity that a particular situation exists or that something is true. Through Priest's utterance, Priest is say something by declare Peaches and Julian to be Husband and Wife.

No.	Data 10	Types of Illocutionary	Subtype	Data Interpretation
10.	<i>Buck : I think I'll call you... Bronwyn.”</i>	Declarations act	Naming	The utterance is categorized as naming because buck giving a name to the pumpkin as Bronwyn



## DATA 10

Shira : Just to be clear, that's a pumpkin, right?

Buck : She has a little jaundice, but I think she'll be okay. Yes, you will.

I think I'll call you... Bronwyn.

Manny : Um, little buddy?

We need you back on planet Earth. While it's still here. Okay?

## Context

- Addressee & Addressee : Buck and Manny
- Setting : Outside the Forest

Based on the data above, the utterance occurs when everyone is get out of the forest and survived from the deadly storm inside the forest, suddenly buck is hearing something from the forest.

## Data Interpretation

Based on the context of situation in dialogue above, the type of illocutionary act from Buck's utterance is categorized as Declarations. Declarations is kinds of speech act that change the world via their utterance. The utterance from Buck utters when the mammals escaped from the deadly storm inside the forest and made it to go out of the forest. Eventually, Buck hears a voice come out of the forest and thought that is the sound of a baby, so he immediately went back into the forest and saved that little baby that actually a little pumpkin. When the mammals made clear that it just a little pumpkin, Buck's then introduce the little pumpkin and give her a name by saying "I think I'll call you... Bronwyn." Based on Buck's utterance, it can be categorized as Declarations naming form. Naming is giving or assigning a name to someone or something. Since Buck saved that little pumpkin out of that deadly storm inside the forest, then buck promised to take care of that little pumpkin. But before that, he gave that a little pumpkin a name called Bronwyn. Through Buck's utterance, Buck is say something by naming that little pumpkin Bronwyn that he saved in the forest.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the result, there are five types

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press. London.

illocutionary acts expressed by all the characters with 10 data collected such as representatives total 3 data with three sub types (Stating, Suggesting, and Complaining), Directives total 3 data with three sub types (Commanding, Forbidding, and Asking), Commissive total 1 data with one sub type (Promising), Expressives total 1 data with one sub type (Congratulating), and Declarations total 2 data with two sub types (Declare and Naming). The researchers hope this research will be useful for the readers to get better understanding about speech act, especially types of illocutionary acts also expects this research result can become referable for further researcher to analyze illocutionary acts or other acts in speech acts with the different objects, such as comics, magazines, short stories, novels, etc. Finally, the researcher hopes that this study will give benefit to students of linguistics.

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