

THE PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF EXCLAMATORY AND EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES IN LION KING MOVIE (1994)

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Abstract

Communication is very important to our life. It is a kind of media that used to express our intentions, ideas, feelings or information to the listeners or audiences. One of important aspects in the communication is speech acts. Speech acts consist of many categories; one of them is exclamatory and expressive utterances. This study aims to identify exclamatory and expressive utterances performed in the Lion King movie (1994). Likewise, it will find out the type of exclamatory and expressive utterances that are most frequently used in the movie and the other expressive utterances that are found. This study used the qualitative method, reading the transcript, watching the movie and library research. The study also revealed the importance of learning types of utterances in and unique utterances that. This study is expected to give some useful insights into understanding what exclamatory and expressive utterances are.

Keywords: pragmatics, exclamatory utterance, expressive utterance, Lion King movie

Introduction

Language could be considered the most valuable thing in life. We are human beings who cannot live without language. Language is used to communicate, convey ideas and thoughts and even to entertain us. Linguistics as the scientific study of language has one of division that concerned to the meaning addressed as semantics. It is focused on meaning because the language has many kinds of meaning; Lexically or Pragmatically. Pragmatics (King, Stanley 2005, p.3) as one of the fields of linguistics has been spread widely and researched in recent years. From various cases of pragmaticism, it could be understood that the use of language which is consist of signs and symbols is not only as the tool of the communication but also alter the meaning attributes. The meaning of the language presented by a speaker has to be interpreted based on the context or the purposes of the communication. The dynamic process happened during the communication of the participants is influenced by the social factors which in the communication happens.

The notion of language is the theoretical basis that encourages the researchers to conduct the research; as the issue also engaged the research in the recent years about the pragmatic analysis on any kind of language products.

Language products that are contained many kinds of meanings could not be interpreted in any specific standard. It has to be based on the context and the purposes of the delivered utterances or language. The delivered utterances are also could be separated into several groups that are based on the use, the content or the function of the language participants who spread out the utterances. Talking about the use of utterances, it could be said that utterances are used by the human being in different kinds of purposes. Whether it is for informing, describing, telling or expressing the emotions felt by the language participants. In semantics, the utterances used to acclimate someone. As Saad (2015, p.5) stated that variation in the language, caused by the language users, is governed by place, time, and society; in other words, language user varieties are affected by where the language users are from, the time they live in, and their social class. Language use, on the other hand, has to do with the register, where language is used for a particular purpose. It means that the meaning of utterances that we use are influenced by the social factors around us. The problem statements of the research are (1) What are the kinds of expressive utterances found in the Lion King Movie (1994)? (2) What are the types exclamatory and expressive utterances in the Lion King Movie (1994) based on the pragmatic meanings? The objectives of the study are (1) To explore the kinds of exclamatory expressive utterances found in the Lion King Movie (1994) (2) To identify the types of subtitling strategies in the Lion King Movie (1994) based on the pragmatic meanings.

Literature Review

The Concept of Meaning (Pragmatics)

Meaning is considered as something that delivered as intention that is not directly expressed. There are two kinds of meaning: Lexical and pragmatic meaning. The concept of pragmatics is relevant to a theory proposed by Van Dijk (1977) cited in (Gracia, 2004, p.2) who declared that pragmatics are produced in two analysis: context analysis and utterance analysis. Van Dijk (1977) stated that in context analysis, language users analyze the meaning of an utterance based on the context in which it was uttered by using background knowledge, past experiences, and knowledge of social rules. They apply their own expectations of arguable goals of the speaker and expectation of the kinds of utterances that are likely to take place in that particular context. Van Dijk (1977) also stated that the language users decide which information to focus attention on, for example, the location of an interaction rather than the hair color of the speaker and the analysis of the Context should be done through considering the aspects of language. Furthermore, Van Dijk (1977) explains that in the utterances analysis, the language users analyze it the semantically (e.g., speech parts, modality), syntactic (e.g., sentence forms, word order), lexical (e.g., word choice, fixed phrases), phonological (e.g., intonation, stress), and paralinguistic (e.g., gesticulation, facial expressions) information to interpret the meaning of an utterance (Van Dijk (1977) cited by (Gracia, 2004, p.2).

Speech Acts

Speech act is simply known as the activity people to produced language with its meaning. As Levinson (2017, p.1) stated that the concept of speech act is one of the most important notions in pragmatics. It means that the speech act is included in the most important construct in a field of pragmatics. The acts pass on the meaning along with the function of the language. Speech acts are divided into some group, based on the intention and the function of the language use.

1. Representatives: The acts represent reality. Speakers' purpose in performing representatives is to commit themselves to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. In an attempt to describe the world the speaker says how something is or tries to make 'the words match the world and they can be either true or false (Karburise, 2004: 129). For example:
 - a. Loni and Yunika live in Yogyakarta
 - b. Jakarta is the capital city of Indonesia
 - c. Borobudur is located in Magelang
2. Commissives: These acts commit the speaker, at varying degrees, to some particular future course of action. The acts may be in the form of promises, offers, threats and vows (Karburise, 2004, p. 129). The examples as follow:
 - a. Would you like to have a dinner with me tonight?
 - b. If the weather is good tomorrow, then we will have a camping
3. Directives: These speech acts are intended to get the listener to carry out an action. The purpose of the acts is simply making the listener do what the speaker says (Karburise, 2004, p. 129). For instances:
 - a. Do not close the door
 - b. Go and find Anna for me
 - c. Please make a cake for Andrew's birthday
4. Expressives: These are speech acts which indicate the speaker's psychological state of mind or attitude to some prior action or state of affairs. They are seen in greetings, apologies, congratulations, condolences and expressions of giving thanks (Karburise, 2004, p.130). For examples:
 - a. Cool! You make the picture looks so amazing
 - b. Thank you for making this night wonderful
 - c. May I ask your forgiveness for everything I have done before.

Exclamatory and Expressive Utterances

For the concept and theories related to exclamatory and expressive utterances, we basically follow the theory purposed by Beijer (2002) in his journalentitled *The Syntax and Pragmatics of Exclamations and Other Expressive and Emotional Utterances*. As he wants to distinguish between expressive/emotional utterances in general, and the type of utterances often called Exclamatives. Based on his theory, The term exclamative is often used to refer to a specific sentence/clause type on par with the three clause types; Declaratives, Interrogatives, and Imperatives. Beijer (2002) stated that other linguists consider the exclamative to be a minor sentence/clause type which is not included in the three clause types above. Quirk et al. (1985) use the term Exclamative to refer to agrammatical category which is a specific clause type while Quirk et al. (1985)

also use the term Exclamation to refer to the logical or semantic status of an utterance (Quirk et al. (1985) cited in Beijer (2002, p.1). Based on the explanation, we could conclude that some exclamations in a language may not be considered in exclamatives. We could conclude an utterance to be an exclamation based on the grammatical category and also the semantic status (the meaning).

As Beijer (2002) purpose in his writing is to explore what has been called exclamations and other kinds of expressive/emotional utterances, we also purpose the similar goal for this study. As stated by As Beijer (2002) that his main question is what it is that makes us recognize an utterance as an expressive/emotional utterance and there must be something that distinguishes an ordinary declarative clause used assertively from the same clause used as an expressive/emotive utterance, for instance as an exclamative (Beijer, 2002, p.2).

Radford (1997, p.506) cited in Beijer (2002, p.3) defines an Exclamative as *“a type of structure used to exclaim surprise, delight, annoyance etc”* and goes on to say that *“in English syntax, the term is restricted largely to clauses beginning with wh-exclamative words like what! or how!”* The use of the word structure seems to indicate that Radford (1997, p.506) regards the exclamative as a syntactic phenomenon; which is analysed based on the grammatical arrangement of the words in the utterances, whereas Beijer (2002) with Rosengren (1997) and others argue that the exclamative is a pragmatic phenomenon which is concerned to practical matters (Beijer, 2002, p.3).

The hypotheses presented by Beijer (2002, p.2) about exclamatives are as follows:

1. Beijer (2002) proposed that the utterances are expressing strong positive or negative emotions (without explicitly stating that a specific feeling is involved) concerning a specific state of affairs (Beijer, 2002, p.2).
2. Beijer (2002) stated that the utterances are containing a variable of the item which may be precisely and clearly expressed or readily observable, or can be implied or inferred (Beijer, 2002, p.2).

In his paper, Beijer (2002) shown how exclamatives and other expressive/emotional utterances may be analyzed in terms of sentence types and speech act types. Beijer (2002, p.9) adopted the idea suggested by Rosengren (1992, 1997) that exclamatives indicate an extreme position on a (semantic) scale of some kind and express deviations from norms. He has shown that what he has called expressive/emotional utterances that can be divided into categories:

1. Exclamatives, which constitute a speech act of their own and have the following features (Rosengren (1992, 1997) cited by Beijer (2002, p.9):
 - a. Rosengren (1992, 1997) proposed that exclamatives are emotionally triggered, but they do not proposition alive their emotive content, i.e. they are directly emotive.
 - b. Rosengren (1992, 1997) said that exclamatives have propositional contents indicating high positions on the degree or quantity scales. These scalar features may be explicit or inferable.
 - c. Rosengren (1992, 1997) stated that the exclamations express deviations from norms, not explicitly, but through a generalized implicature triggered by the emphatic stress.

2. Expressives, which have performative verbs and delivered in expressive ways (Rosengren (1992, 1997) cited in Beijer (2002, p.9).
3. Imperatives, the utterances that are typically started by the base form of a verb and ended with an exclamation point (Rosengren (1992, 1997) cited in Beijer(2002, p.9). The imperative sentences are used in several kinds of purposes:(Beijer, 2002, p.9).
 - a. Advice → The utterances that are used to suggest or give advice to the other people
 - b. Warning → The utterances that are used to notify danger, potential harm or risks to the other people
 - c. Command → The utterances that are used by speakers who have authority control or require the other people to do things
 - d. Request → The utterances that are used to ask for something

Talking about expressive utterances, according to Rini, Arifin, Martutik (2006) cited by Sejati (2013) expressive language to delivery the expression message from the sender to receiver. It is used to express emotion, desirability, or the sender's feeling. Expressive function is used to apologize, to beg, to express glad feeling and the other expressions shows the speaker's feeling toward something happened to him/her. Such as: happiness, pleasure, regret, apologies, sympathy and others (Sejati, 2013, p.8).

The examples of expressive utterances provided by Sejati (2013) are:

- a. Ouch.... I get headache!
- b. Oh... how happy I am!
- c. I'm really sorry.
- d. Oh, Yes, great, mmm... ssahh!

Those examples above are included by Sejati (2013) as the expressive function to show plaint soreness (a), happy (b), regret (c), and pleasure (d). Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that expressive utterance (Sejati, 2013, p.8).

Speech Acts in Movie

For the researchers consider movie as a kind of language product. It also has been included in our culture and life. A movie is created by the human being to express ideas, imaginations, and stories through some recorded scenes done by the actors or the actress following a certain transcript of a writer. People sometimes find entertainment and happiness by watching movies. People enjoy watching movies because they could interpret the meaning presented by the movies into their daily lives. Afterward, the movie industry has improved widely nowadays and it also easy to be accessed for everyone. We could enjoy the newest movies anytime and anywhere we are.

The object of this research is the transcript of the movie. Obviously, the data of this research is based on the dialogues of the characters in the movie. Therefore, we could conclude it as a part of film discourse. According to Chovanec (2011) cited by Dynel (2011, p.43), film or movie discourse can be conceptualized as fictional/non-authentic/scripted conversations held by fictional

characters and happens to be captured under such epithets as “scripted” “constructed” or “prefabricated” dialogue (Dyner, 2011, p. 43). We explore the discourse that represents in the speech acts on the movie and then presents it in a specific topic; which is about exclamatory utterances. In this research, the researchers describe the exclamatory utterances and the other expressive utterances that are presented in Lion King Movie; the utterances that could be considered as emotional utterances. Then, the researchers would like to present the meanings behind every utterance presented in the movie. By this research, the researchers also aim to present the utterances that are not included in a formal language but they also have meanings. And the meaning could be interpreted to get the values of life because the use of utterances is already influenced by the social factors. We suggest that this study could be one of the learning sources used by the English Language Teacher who are teaching the kinds of language utterances and grammar; especially the importance of using appropriate punctuation in writing because nowadays many students may do not pay attention to the importance of using appropriate punctuations in their writing. Many findings, in reality, provide the proofs that punctuations could affect the meaning of an utterance. We believe that the students could more enjoy the learning process by watching a movie as the learning media.

As the researchers told before that we basically follow the theory purposed by Beijer (2002) in his journal entitled *The Syntax and Pragmatics of Exclamations and Other Expressive and Emotional Utterances*. There are previous studies that the researchers found related to the topic. One of the studies is conducted by Anis Fatkhur Rohmawati (2009) that entitled *A Pragmatics Analysis of Exclamatory Utterance in Movie (Harry Potter)*. Based on the abstract of the research provided by Rohmawati (2009), the research is aimed to identify the form of exclamatory utterance in Harry Potter movies and to examine the intention of the exclamatory utterance in Harry Potter movies (Rohmawati, 2009. p.2). In collecting data, Rohmawati (2009) used the documentation method by selecting the exclamatory utterance which can be found in Harry Potter movies. To identify the exclamatory utterance, Rohmawati (2009) used the indicators of the exclamatory utterance, and to describe the form of exclamatory utterance, the writer refers to grammatical rules, while to describe the intention of the exclamatory utterance, the writer uses pragmatics approach especially speech act theory (Rohmawati, 2009. p.2). Having analyzed the data, Rohmawati (2009) finds there are seven forms of exclamatory utterances, namely: Word form, Noun phrase form, Verb phrase form, Adjectival phrase form, Simple sentence form, compound sentence form, and interrogative sentence form (Rohmawati, 2009. p.2).

The second research is conducted by Wahyu Agung Sejati (2013) which is entitled *A Subtitling Analysis on Expressive Utterances on the Mirror Mirror Movie*. This research that is conducted by Sejati (2013) studied about the subtitling strategy analysis of expressive utterances in Mirror Mirror movie. The objectives of the study presented by Sejati (2013) are to describe the kind of expressive utterances and to identify the types of subtitling strategies in its subtitle. Sejati (2013) applied descriptive qualitative research. By applying the

method, Sejati (2013) used the subtitle of Mirror Mirror movie as the data source, while the data of the research are expressive utterances. Sejati (2013) found seventeen kinds of expressive utterances, they are: happiness, apologizing, affront, dislike, proud, anger, disagreeing, threatening, hoping, thanking, permission, denying, afraid, pleasure, praise, requesting, and greeting finds seventeen kinds of expressive utterances, they are: happiness, apologizing, affront, dislike, proud, anger, disagreeing, threatening, hoping, thanking, permission, denying, afraid, pleasure, praise, requesting, and greeting (Sejati, 2013, p.5).

Method

The researchers used a documents analysis strategy in a descriptive-qualitative method that has the aim to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics by analyzing and elaborating the data. In this research certainly used the method to analyze the exclamative and other expressive utterances in *The Lion King* (1994) Animation's transcript. The object of this study is *The Lion King* Movie 1994. *The Lion King* is a 1994 American animated epic musical movie that was produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation and Walt Disney Pictures released it. It is the 32nd Disney animated feature movie, and the fifth animated movie produced during a period known as the Disney Renaissance. Based on the Wikipedia site, we know that *The Lion King* was directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff, produced by Don Hahn, and has a screenplay credited to Irene Mecchi, Jonathan Roberts, and Linda Woolverton (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Lion_King). This research is conducted during the researchers' first semester in EEMP, Sanata Dharma University. It has been started from September 2018 and presented as the Final Assignment of Research Trends in ELT subject.

Source of Data

The data are primarily from the video of the movie taken from the Youtube and the transcript of *The Lion King* (1994) Animation that taken from The Internet Movie Script Database (IMSdb). That website is the web's largest movie script resource (<https://www.imsdb.com>). The researchers downloaded the movie and its transcript and analyzed it and also we conducted a library research for getting the literature reviews based on the research purpose.

Techniques of Collecting Data and Analyzing Data

The researchers conducted the research on two techniques to collect and analyze the data, which are document analysis (watching while reading the transcript) and note-taking. The researchers did analyze the film and the transcript. The way of gathering data is the researchers watched the film carefully while reading also the transcript to make sure what is talking about in the movie. Then, the researchers took notes everything related to *The Lion King* (1994) Animation. The researchers do hope that this findings and information from this research will be useful for the readers, especially for the teachers, students and the society in general. Learning has been to be media of the teachers' creativities and enjoyable process with many kinds of sources for the students. The researchers also believe

that The Lion King (1994) Animation could provide a great story with meaningful values for the society in general.

Findings and Discussion

In this analysis, the researchers found three kinds of linguistic phenomena. They are exclamatory, expressive utterance, and imperative sentence. The writer gives some examples of the analysis on exclamatory, expressive utterance, and imperative sentence based on the linguistic phenomena forms are as follow:

Exclamatory Utterance

The researchers analyzed the expressive utterance in the Lion King Movie (1994).

Table 1. Exclamatory Utterances

Exclamatory Utterances
1. Nala – Simba! Help me!
2. Timon – Jeeze, it’s a lion! Run, Pumba! Move it.
3. Zazu – Help!
4. Musafa – Drop Him!
5. Musafa – Don’t turn your back on me, Scar!
6. Simba – Hey Dad. wake Up! Dad!
7. Mufasa – Fire away!
8. Mufasa – Stay low to the ground!
9. Simba! Help Me!
10. Shenzi – Don’t you give me the bird!
11. Banzai – get ‘em!
12. Zazu (panicked) Oh, no! Not the birdie boiler! Aaaaaaa!
13. Shenzi – Shut Up! Stay put.
14. Mufasa (fuming) – let’s go home!
15. Zazu – Your father is on the way! Hold on!
16. Sarabi – Scar! Do something!
17. Simba – Hurry!
18. Scar – Run away, Simba. Run! Run away and never return.
19. Scar – You’re dead! Go away! Go! Leave me alone!
20. Timon – Don’t ever do that again!
21. Shenzi (mocking) – That was it? (laughing) Ahahahaha. Do it again! Come on!
22. Simba – No! Please! <i>Don’t leave me!</i>

The utterances presented above has strong emotion and expressed in high volume of the speakers’ voices. The utterances also use (!) as the punctuation mark. The use the symbol which is not belonging to the alphabet of a writing system to indicate aspects of the intonation and meaning not otherwise conveyed in the written utterances. The speakers facial expressions are also considered in

serious expression. And based on the analysis, the utterances indicate strong intonation with deep and meaning.

Expressive Utterance

In this analysis, the researchers present the findings of the expression found in Lion King movie. In this case, researchers classify into the sixteen data in this research based on the kind of expressives found in the Lion King movie. There are sixteen kinds of expressive utterances found on Lion King movie subtitle, the researchers found some utterances like: apologizing, affront, anger, afraid, praise, requesting, and disappointment. The researchers give some examples of the analysis kind of expressive utterances, and the analysis are as follows:

1. The Apologizing Utterances

“Scar: I’m so sorry, Simba. I just can’t tell you”. The expression above is to apologize. Here, the speaker shows this emotion because the speaker (Scar) feels that she very sorry because he is only looking out for the well-being of his favorite nephew. From the source language, the word “so sorry” is as an indicator of that utterance.

2. The Affront

Nala: (whispered) I thought you were very brave. The expression above is affront. Here, the speaker shows this emotion because the speaker (Scar) feels that Simba is afraid because Simba was flapping behind Musafa. From the source language, the word “very” is as an indicator of that utterance.

Table 2. Kinds of Expressive Utterance

No	Expressive Utterances	
1	Apologizing	1. Scar: I’m so sorry, Simba. I just can’t tell you
2	Affront	1. Simba: Look, Banana-Break is scared 2. Simba: My dad told me about you. You’re nothing buy slobbering, mangy, stupid poachers!
3	Anger	3. Nala: (whispered) I thought you were very brave. 1. Mufasa: You could have been killed! And what’s worse, you put Nala in danger!
4	Afraid	1. Zazu: and right now, we are all in very real danger 2. Nala: It’s really creepy. 3. Nala: we could get in big trouble. 4. Zazu: This is awful! I’ll go back for help 5. Zazu: (panicked) Oh no! Not the birdie boiler
5	Praise	1. Simba: You are not scare of anything 2. Shenzi: Great Idea! Who needs a King?
6	Request	1. Zazu: I beg your pardon, Madam. Get off!
7	Disappointment	1. Mufasa: I’m very disappointed in you
8	Sadness	1. Zazu: I feel simply awful about this.

Imperative Sentence

The data include in this classification are the imperative sentences in source language. This classification has no subject in it. These classifications are divided into four sub parts: they are command, advice, request, and warning.

1. Command of Imperative Sentence

This part contains the data of command.

(The conversation occurs between Shenzzi and Simba. Shenzzi is shuddering then rapidly then he said do it again)

“Do it again!”

Imperative sentence which is translated into imperative sentence. The utterances “Do it again”, in the source language belongs to imperative sentence. It is categorized as a command because Shenzzi tell Simba to roar. It is also categorized as positive sentence because it is marked by the auxiliary “Do” in the initial part of sentence.

2. Advice (Imperative sentence)

This part contains the data of advice

(The conversation occurs between Pumba and Timon. Pumba confused and say “Uhhh... I mean...” but Timon interrupting and say “No-no-no! Amateur! Lie down before you hurt yourself)

“No-no-no! Amateur! Lie down before you hurt yourself”

The utterance of “No-no-no! Amateur! Lie down before you hurt yourself” in the source language belongs to imperative sentence. It is categorized as an advice because Timon tells Puma. It will be better if he lies down before he hurt himself.

3. Imperative sentence of request

This part contains the data of request.

(The conversation occurs between Simba and Mufasa. Mufasa remind Simba about his identity. Mufasa wanna leave Simba but Simba beg to Musafa to do not leave him)

No! Please! Don’t leave me!

The utterance of “No! Please! Don’t leave me! In the source language belongs to imperative sentence as request, because Simba ask to Musafa to Musafa to do not leave him.

4. Imperative sentence of warning

(The conversation occurs between Musafa and Scar. Scar abruptly turns to walk away. Musafa calls after his and he noticed him by saying don’t turn back on me scar!

“Don’t turn back on me scar!”

The utterance of “don’t turn back on me scar” in the source language belongs to imperative sentence as warning, because Musafa noticed Scar to do not turn back on his. It is categorized as a negative imperative sentence because it is marked by the auxiliary “Do” in the initial part of sentence and followed by “not” then followed the verb “turn” as a predicate and ending by exclamation mark. Below is the table of data finding for the imperative sentence in Lion King Movie.

Table 3. Kind of Imperative Sentence

Imperative Sentence			
Command	Advice	Request	Warning
1. Shenzi: Do it again!	1. Timon: No-no-no! Lie down before you hurt yourself	1. Zazu: Help!	1. Zazu: Now. Scar: <i>Don't look at methat way</i>
2. Musafa: Drop Him!		2. Simba: Hey, let me up	
3. Mufasa: stay low to the ground!		3. Sarabi: Scar! Do something!	2. Shenzi: Don't you give me the bird!
4. Scar: Run away, Simba. Run! Run away and never return.		4. Scar: You're dead! Go away! Go! Leave me alone!	3. Timon: Don't ever do that again
5. Rafiki: Hurry up! Don't dawle! Mufasa's waiting!		5. Shenzi (mocking): That was it? (laughing) Ahahahaha. Do it again! Come on!	4. Musafa: Don't turn your back on me, Scar!
6. Scar: Run away, Simba. Run! Run away and never return.		6. Simba: No! Please! <i>Don't leave me!</i>	
7. Rafiki: Hurry up! Don't dawle! Mufasa's waiting!		7. Simba: Wait a second! ... Would you slow down!	
8. Timon: Get her! Bite her head!			

The Onomatopoeia-Exclamatory Utterances

This is the additional finding from this research. The researchers found some onomatopoeia utterances in the movie. The onomatopoeia utterances identically represent or resemble sounds. The researchers include the utterances into Exclamatory utterances because the researchers could see that the characters in Lion King Movie (1994) express the utterances expressively. They use strong emotions and present the utterances in emotional manner. The utterances are presented below:

1. Shenzi – **Ow! Hey! Ouch!**
2. Shenzi – **Whooo-wee!** A major Dumbo!
3. Simba – **Yee-owww!**
4. Banzai – **Eeeeyiike!! Yike-yike-yike! Ow-oooo-eeee**
5. Pumba – **Urrppp...** Gee, I'm starved!
6. Timon – King? **Pffffff!** Lady, have you got your lions crossed!
7. Scar (releasing Zazu) - **Plegh!**
8. Banzai – Hey! **Ow! Oh! Ouch!** Stop! Please!
9. Timon – (under breath) **Oy!**
10. Pumba & Timon (together) – **Aaaaaaaa!**
11. Nala – **Psstt...** Wake up
12. Timon – **Phew!**
13. Timon – **Uuuhhhhhh!**
14. Buzzards – (chaotic squawking) **ack – ack – ack – ack – ack – ack**
15. Timon – **Eeeee-yaaaa**

Conclusion

The researchers found the variation of the meaning and language forms of linguistic phenomena in The Lion King movie (1994) and its separation into form of exclamatory, expressive and imperative sentence. The most dominant language forms are in the form of imperative utterances which are translated into imperative sentence. Then, the researchers found that the speaker's intentions of Exclamatory utterances in The Lion King movie and its separation into the form of commanding, advising, requesting, and warning utterance. The most dominant speaker's intentions are the form of commanding utterances. Moreover, the researchers found that the use of language forms of the exclamatory utterances in The Lion King movie have the variation of speaker's intentions that based on the meanings analysed in the transcript of the movie.

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