

Conversation Implications In The Disney Princess Book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi): A Pragmatic Overview

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Accepted: November 2021

Approved: December 2021

Published: December 2021

Key Words:

*Conversational implicature,
speech act, pragmatic review*

DOI: 10.35719/jlic.v3i2.62

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the form of speech acts and the meaning of conversational implicatures in the book *Disney Princess (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi)* by Jacqueline A. Ball as a corpus of data. The data of this study used a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The results of the research in the book show that there are three forms of speech and conversational implicatures, namely, locutionary forms, illocutions, and perlocutions. The classification of conversational implicatures with twelve locutionary speech forms, namely: seven declarative sentences, one imperative sentence, and four interrogative sentences. The 35 illocutionary forms found were a) assertive with the function of stating four utterances, proposing one utterance, complaining in one utterance, and expressing an opinion in one utterance; b) the directive with the function of commanding is two utterances, asking for four utterances, and giving advice in two utterances; c) commissive with the function of promising two utterances, and offering one utterance; d) expressive with the function of thanking ten utterances, criticizing five utterances, and praising two utterances. Meanwhile, the perlocutionary forms found were five utterances with two persuading effects, one effect of making the hearer to do something, one effect of making the hearer to think, and one effect of attracting attention.

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is a study that communicates the components of language and is closely related to the context and speech situation. This understanding refers to the views of two linguists, namely Parker and Leech. Parker states that pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate (Parker, 1986), and Leech states

that pragmatics is for linguistic purposes, as the study of meaning related to speech situations (Leech, 1983).

The study of pragmatics in Arabic is different from the study of pragmatics in Indonesian. According to Suhardi and Sembiring, language diversity can be seen from the diversity of its use (Suhardi & Sembiring, 2005). Therefore, if an utterance is uttered by people using different languages, it will give birth to different intentions as well.

Conversational implicature is a pragmatic implication or the speaker's hidden intention to express the speech contained in the conversation. In line with the limitations of pragmatic implications, Grice in (Rustono, 1999) defines conversational implicature as a proportion or implicative statement contained in a conversation with something that may be interpreted, implied, or intended by the speaker actually different from what is said. Conversational implicatures apply because evidence is found that an utterance that has implications in the form of proportions is not actually part of the utterance (Gazdar, 1979).

In analyzing children's story books, aspects of the form in the form of visual indications and words will be found. Therefore, the use of the language used must be in the appropriate situation and context. Children's story books contain several aspects that can be used as an attraction, such as social, political, cultural, and other aspects. According to Yule, implicature is concerned with expressing the meaning that is large enough than the existing words (Brown & Yule, 1996). According to Yule, meaning is the meaning that is not shown in the speaker's utterance. Every utterance in the conversation between characters is found to have implicatures. With regard to this theory, this study will review the speech implicatures in conversations in the Disney Princess book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi , 2006), because there are many forms of speech and the intent of conversational implicatures that are interesting to investigate further. Some examples of conversational implicatures are as follows:

سحبتُ بلَّةً أولَ بطاقةٍ، كانَ مكتوبًا فيها: انظرْ دونما تفكيرٍ داخلَ الكتابِ الأحمرِ الكبيرِ
/Saḥabat Bilatu awala biṭāqatin, kāna maktūban fihā : unẓur dūnama tafkīrin dākhil al-kitābi al-‘aḥmar al-kabīr/
'Belle took a card. "This is what the first clue says: Check out the big red book."

قال كسرةٌ وهو يتقافزُ: يوجدُ كتابٌ أحمرٌ كبيرٌ فوقَ المنضدةِ

/Qāla Kasratu wahuwa yataqāfazu : yūjadu kitābun ahmaru kabīrun fauqa al-munḍodah./

"There's a big red book on the table!" said Chip, jumping up and down.'

Speech (1) takes place in the Beast's library when the characters Belle and Chip are playing treasure hunting. Belle writes down the clues and hides them and Chip tries to find him to find the treasure he's looking for. The sentence "This is what the first clue says: Check out the big red book." means that Belle's character tells Chip the clues he found. Speech (2), Chip's character cheerfully says "There is a big red book on the table!", the sentence is a news sentence because Chip's character tells information according to the facts he sees. Both utterances are a form of news locution because they provide information to the interlocutor.

Beauty and the Beast is a fairy tale produced by Walt Disney. The book Disney Princess (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi) or in Indonesian means "Let's Say Please" is a story about manners. This book is part of a series of 'Learn good qualities from disney princesses' in which everyone has to be polite. The characters in it consist of Belle (بلّة), Beast (الوحش), Chip (كسرة), Mrs. Potts (السيدة), Lumiere (أنوار) and Cogsworth (زمان). One of the characters, Beast sometimes forgets to be polite, to remind him, Belle invites Beast to play treasure hunting (Ball, 2010). The dialogues of the characters are warm and familial.

In the Disney Princess book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi) there are many conversations that contain implicatures. The author will analyze the implicature in order to make it easier for the readers to interpret the meaning of each of the speeches of the characters in this book. Therefore, the analysis carried out in this study uses pragmatic concepts, especially implicatures which are intentions that are not explicitly stated by the speaker. This can result in the speech spoken by the speaker is often not understood by the interlocutor, so that there is a misunderstanding because it could be that the speech that the speaker means is different from what the speaker says. The data corpus of this research is the implicature speech that has been identified and then classified according to the form of the implicature. The data that has been collected is analyzed based on the formulation of the problem that will be described in accordance with the relevant findings and theories.

From the explanation above, the focus of this research is on the conversational implicatures of the characters in the book with the aim of interpreting what the characters say may not be in line with what the characters mean. In addition, the interpretation related to the meaning here is tied to the context which is always related in speech.

METHODS

The design of this research is qualitative with descriptive method. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. Descriptive research only describes based on facts about a variable, symptom or situation (Bodgan and Taylor in (Moleong, 2001)). The researcher will examine the speech forms, namely locutions, illocutions, and perlocutions along with the meaning of conversational implicatures contained in the research corpus.

The corpus in this research is the book *Disney Princess* (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi) by Jacqueline A. Ball published by Nahdet Misr Publishing House on arrangement with the Disney company. The data to be analyzed is in the form of expressions containing conversational implicatures contained in the *Disney Princess* book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi).

The author uses several stages in this study. In the first stage the author will read the book *Disney Princess* (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi). At this stage the author pays attention to every dialogue in the book in order to understand the storyline and pay attention to the pragmatic elements in it. In the second stage, the author transliterated the *Disney Princess* book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi). This activity is the transfer of one typeface to another typeface. In the third stage, the writer processes the data into a classification based on research needs. The author analyzes the use of conversational implicatures in the *Disney Princess* book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi). The data that has been collected is according to the needs of the author, which includes pragmatic aspects such as speech and conversational implicatures. Each is classified based on the pragmatic aspects to be analyzed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of the study can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. The recapitulation of the Utterances from Disney Princess book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi)

No.	Types of Speech Forms	Frequency
1	Locutionary utterances	12
2	Illocutionary utterances	35
3	Perlocutionary utterances	5
	Total	52

As it can be seen from table 1, the total number of speech forms in the Disney Princess book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi) is 52 utterances, with the following classification: 12 locutionary utterances, 35 illocutionary utterances, and 5 perlocutionary utterances. The illocutionary form of speech is the most widely used form of speech of the three forms of speech in the Disney Princess book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi). The perlocutionary form is the least used form of speech of the three forms of speech in the Disney Princess book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi).

As for the meaning of implicatures in the Disney Princess book (al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi) in the form of locutionary speech, there are seven declarative sentences, four interrogative sentences, and one imperative sentence. There are seven forms of illocutionary speech, eight forms of directive, three forms of commissive, and seventeen forms of expressive. In the form of perlocutionary speech, there are two effects of persuading, one effect of making the hearer to do something, one effect of making the hearer think, and one effect of attracting attention.

Locutionary Speech Form

Declarative

سحبتْ بِلَّةَ أَوْلَ بِطَاقَةٍ، كَانْ مَكْتُوبًا فِيهَا: انظُرْ دُونَمَا تَفَكِيرِ دَاخِلِ الْكِتَابِ الْأَحْمَرِ الْكَبِيرِ (1)

/Saḥabat Bilatu awala biṭāqatin, kāna maktūban fihā : unzur dūnaman tafkīrin dākḥil al-kitābi al-‘aḥmar al-kabīr/

"Belle took a card. "This is what the first clue says: Check out the big red book."

(2) قَالَ كَسْرَةٌ وَهُوَ يَتَقَافَزُ: يُوْجَدُ كِتَابٌ أَحْمَرٌ كَبِيرٌ فَوْقَ الْمُنْضَدَةِ

/Qāla Kasratu wahuwa yataqāfazu : yūjadu kitābun ahmaru kabīrun fauqa al-munḍodah./

"There's a big red book on the table!" said Chip, jumping up and down.'

Speech (1) takes place in the Beast's library when the characters Belle and Chip are playing treasure hunting. Belle writes down the clues and hides them and Chip tries to find him to find the treasure he's looking for. The sentence "This is what the first clue says: Check out the big red book." means that Belle's character tells Chip the clues he found. Speech (2), Chip's character cheerfully says "There is a big red book on the table!", the sentence is a news sentence because Chip's character tells information according to the facts he sees. Both utterances are a form of news locution because they provide information to the interlocutor.

Imperative

البطاقة التي أخذتها بله من الكتاب الأحمر كانت تقول: هيا نتسابق من غير بطء إلى مصدر الدفع

/Al-biṭōqatu al-latī akhozathā Bilatu min al-kitāb al-'aḥmar kānat taqūlu : natasābaq min gairi buṭ'in ilā maṣdari al-dafi./

'Belle took out a card from inside the red book. "It reads: Let's run a race somewhere nice and warm."

(4) صاح كسرة: عرفتها... إنها المدفأة... هيا بنا

/Ṣōḥa Kasrah : 'araftuhā... innahā midfā'ah... hayyā bina/

"Fireplace!" cried Chip. "Come on!"

Speech (4) takes place in the library, between Belle and Chip. Chip's words meant for Belle to run into the fireplace to find other clues to find the treasure they were looking for. The utterance is an inviting imperative sentence because in this sentence the word task invitation is used in the form of the word "Come on".

Interrogative

سحبت بله البطاقة من خلف الصورة وكان مكتوبًا فيها: هناك شيء كبير بالتأكيد تحت البساط الجديد

/Saḥabat Bilah al-biṭāqah min kholfi al-ṣūratī wa kāna maktūban fihā : hunāka syai'un kabīrun bi al-tta'kīdi taḥta al-bisāfi al-jadīd/

'Belle pulled the card from behind the painting. "The clue reads: Under the rug there is..."

(6) قال كسرة: يا ترى ما هو هذا الشيء الكبير؟

/Qāla Kisrah : yā turā mā huwa haḏa ṣayī' al-kabīr?/

"What's wrong, Belle?" Ask Chip'

Speech (6) takes place in the library between Belle and Chip. The utterances said by the character Chip in the sentence "What's wrong, Belle?" is an interrogative sentence because it is marked by the word "what" and ends with a question mark (?). Chip's character actually intends to ask the unfinished sentence by Belle's character who previously said "The clue reads: Under the rug there is...". Chip's character still didn't understand what Belle said, so Chip asked to confirm what Belle said next. What Chip said was a form of question locutionary to ask Belle something.

Assertive Illocutionary Form

State

(7) قالت بله: هذا هو كلُّ المكتوب، وفي البطاقة الأخيرة ستصلُّ إلى الإجابة

/Qālat Bilah : *hazā huwa kullu al-maktūb, wa fī al-biṭāqah al-akhīrah satuşilu ilā al-ijābah/*

"That's all it says," said Belle. "If you find the last clue, you will find the answer."

Speech (7) takes place in the library between Chip and Belle. What Belle said happened when Chip had previously asked for clues to the next game. Belle's words meant to tell Chip that that was the only clue written on the card on the back of the painting. Belle also states that Chip will find the answer if he finds the last clue that lies under the rug. The utterance is an assertive illocutionary to show Chip about treasure hunting game clues.

Propose

(10) قالت بله: فكرةٌ جميلةٌ، لماذا لا تدعوه إلى اللعب من وقت إلى آخر؟

/Qālat Bilah : *fikratun jamīlun, limāzā lā tad'ūhu ilā al-lla'abi min waqti ilā ākhara ?/*

'Why didn't you invite him?' suggested Belle.'

Speech (10) takes place in the library between Belle and Chip after a game of treasure hunting. Previously, Chip said that he hoped Beast could play together, then Belle suggested his idea to Chip's character. The utterance is an assertive illocutionary that is suggestive because the character Belle submits a proposal to be considered by the character Chip.

Complain

(12) قالت لأنوار: مزعجةٌ جداً هذه الشقوق الصغيرة

/Qālat li'anwār : *muz'ijaturun jiddan hāzīhi al-syuquq al-şogīrah/*

"This leaky roof is really annoying," he told Lumiere.'

Speech (12) took place in the kitchen between Mrs. Potts and Lumiere. Mrs. Potts was baking a cake while dodging the dripping water from the roof. The utterance intended to convey a complaint about the leaking roof to Lumiere who was with him in the kitchen because he felt disturbed. The speech delivered by Mrs. Potts is an assertive speech with the intention of complaining.

Express Opinions

(41) وأعتقد أن الإشارة الثانية خلف المرآة

/wa a'taqadu anna al-'isyārah al-šāniyah kholfā al-mirā'ah/

"And I think the clue is right there! Behind the mirror!"

Speech (41) occurs when Belle, Beast, Chip, Lumiere, Cogsworth, and Mrs. Potts was playing treasure hunt in the party room. The utterances spoken by Mrs. Potts. It was Potts who said the clue was behind the mirror. The utterance is in the form of an assertive illocutionary. The words that Chip said meant to express his opinion in front of the people around him.

Directive Illocutionary Form

Giving advice

ثم أضافت: إنك تعلم يا كسرة أنه ليس من الأدب أن تُقاطع الآخرين هكذا، و لو كان

(15) هذا ضرورياً جداً،

فعلبك أن تقول: لو سمحتُ

/Šumma aqōfat : innaka ta'lamu yā Kisrah annahu laisa min al-'adabi an yuqāti'a al-'ākhorīna hakaẓā, walau kāna ḍorūriyyan jiddan, fa'alaika an taqūl : lau samiḥtum/

'You know, Chip, it's rude to interrupt. Even if you have to interrupt, you should say sorry.'

Speech (15) took place in the kitchen when Mrs. Potts was talking to Lumiere in the kitchen. Suddenly, Chip's character came running and called his mother, Mrs. Potts. The utterance is a directive illocutionary with the function of giving advice. The utterances said by Mrs. Potts teaches Chip that interrupting a conversation is a bad act, if you want to interrupt Chip's character should apologize first.

Request

(13) قالت أنوار: لى أسابيع و أنا أرجو الحش أن يُصلحها

/Qālat anwār : lī asābi'ū wa anā arjū al-wahsya an yuṣliḥaha/

'I've been asking Beast to fix it for weeks,' said Lumiere'

Speech (13) took place in the kitchen between Lumiere and Mrs. Potts. Lumiere's words happened when Mrs. Potts complained about the leaky roof. Lumiere's speech meant to ask Beast to fix the leaky roof because the leaking roof was disturbing everyone's activities. Lumiere's speech form is a directive illocutionary with the intention of asking in the hope of granting his wish.

Instruct

(34) يا زمان، يا أنوار، أحتاج إليكما في غرفة الطعام

/yā Zamān, yā Anwār, aḥtāju ilaikumā fī gurfati al-ṭa'am/

"Cogsworth! Lumiere!" call him. "Come here quickly!"

Speech (34) is spoken by the Beast character when he is in the kitchen at dinner. The story comes after Beast complained about a leaky roof that caused water droplets to splatter on the table. The utterance is in the form of a directive illocutionary. The sentence spoken by the Beast was delivered with a cry and meant to order Cogsworth and Lumiere to come to him.

Commissive Illocutionary Form

Offer

قالت بله: لو سمحتم... نريدكم أنا وكسرة أن تنضموا إلينا ليضع دقائق في قاعة
(36) الرقص، سنلعب لعبة
البحث عن الكنز.

/Qālat Bilah : lau samiḥtum... nurīdukum anā wa Kisrah an tanḍammū ilainā libiḍ'i daqā'iqā fī qā'ati al-raḡṣi, sanal'abu Lu'bah al-baḥṣi 'an al-kanzi./

"I'm sorry," he said, "but Chip and I wanted to invite you all to a game of Treasure Hunt in the ballroom."

Speech (36) takes place when Chip and Belle want to invite Beast, Lumiere, Cogsworth, and Mrs. Potts to play treasure hunt. The conversation happened because before Beast had difficulty finding the key to the toolshed, then Belle and Chip wanted to help Beast find the key, but Belle also wanted to remind Beast to be polite. So, Belle makes a treasure hunting game to help Beast find the key while reminding Beast to be polite. The utterance is a commissive illocutionary form with the intention of offering Beast, Lumiere, Cogsworth, and Mrs. Potts to play treasure hunt to get the key to the tool arsenal.

Promise

قال الوحشُ هذا وهو يلتهمُ الكعكَ ووجههُ عابسٌ ضيقاً من التشققاتِ، ثم أكملَ: لكني لا
(21) أجدُ مفاتيحَ مخزنِ
الأدواتِ

*/Qāla al-wahsyu hāzā wahuwa yaltahimu al-ki'k wa wajjahuhu
'ābasun ḍoiqān min al-tasyaqqaqāt, šuma akmil : lakinī ajidu mafātīha
makhzan al-'adawāt/*

"I need equipment to repair the roof," he said, chewing a cake noisily. He stared at the leaks on the roof with a frown. "But I can't find the key to the tool shed."

(22) قالتُ أنوارُ: سنبحثُ عنهمُ يا سيدي

/Qālat anwār : sanabḥasu 'anhum yā sayyidi/

'We will look for him, sir,' said Lumiere.'

Speech (22) takes place in the kitchen between the characters Beast and Lumiere. The Beast figure barged into the kitchen and immediately snatched three cakes. Beast who was staring at the leaking roof said that he needed tools to repair the roof but he couldn't find the key to the tool shed. Then the Lumiere character declares his ability to the Beast to find the key to the storehouse needed by the Beast. The speech said by the Beast is a form of commissive illocutionary. The meaning of the story is that Lumiere promises that he will find the key to the arsenal of tools needed by the Beast.

Expressive Illocutionary Form

Praise

(20) قالتُ أنوارُ: ولدٌ مؤدبٌ فعلاً

/Qālat anwār : waladun mu'aḍbun fi'lān/

"What a polite boy!" praise Lumiere.'

Speech (20) takes place when Lumiere, Mrs. Potts, and Chip were in the kitchen. The speech was addressed to Chip. The words of praise spoken by Lumiere happened because Chip politely asked his mother for a cake, and Chip also thanked his mother for giving him a cake. The speech was delivered as a symbol of Lumiere's appreciation to Chip for being polite. The utterance is an expressive illocutionary form of praising Chip for being polite.

Saying Thank You

(26) فقالتُ له: شكراً لك يا كسرة، أنتَ لطيفٌ جداً

/Faqālat lahu : syukrān laka yā Kisrah, anta laṭīfun jiddān/

'Chip brought cake for Belle. "Thanks, Chip," said Belle. "You are so kind."

Speech (26) takes place in the kitchen when the character Chip brings cake for Belle. The character Belle expresses her gratitude for receiving kindness from the character Chip. Belle's character also praises Chip for being nice to Belle by giving her a cake. The utterance is an expressive illocutionary with the intention of thanking Chip for being kind by giving cake to Belle.

Criticize

قال كسرة سعيداً: البحث عن الكنز لعبة كلها مرح، أتعرفين؟ لو أن الوحش يمرح قليلاً
(9) لتغير طبعه الحاد
كثيراً

/Qāla Kisrah sa'īdan : al-baḥsu 'an al-kanzi lu'batu kullahā maraḥun, atā'rifaini ? lau anna al-wahsyā yamraḥu qalilān litagayyara ṭab'ahu al-ḥāddu kašīran/

"Treasure hunting is fun, isn't it," said Chip cheerfully. "If Beast comes along, he'll be happy and won't be angry anymore."

Speech (9) takes place in the library between Belle and Chip when they finish playing treasure hunting. Chip expresses his happiness and sadness at the same time. In the sentence "If Beast comes along, he'll be happy and won't be angry anymore." Chip's character hopes that Beast can join the game but he hesitates because he knows that Beast's character has a bad temper. The utterance is an expressive illocutionary form. The purpose of his speech is to convey his criticism by insinuating the Beast character.

Perlocutionary Speech Form

Persuade

(38) قالت بله: ستكون لعبة ممتعة، أعدك بذلك

/Qālat Bilah : satukūnu Lu'bah mumti'ah, a'adduka biḥālik/

'You won't regret it,' Belle assured the Beast. "I promise."

Speech (24) when Belle and Chip want to take Beast, Lumiere, Cogsworth, and Mrs. Potts play treasure hunting to find the key Beast needs. Belle wanted to return the keys to Beast while reminding Beast to be polite. The utterance "you won't regret it," is perlocutionary in the form of persuade because Belle is trying to convince Beast that the game of treasure hunting will not make Beast regret.

Get hearer to do something

قال الوحشُ هذا وهو يلتهمُ الكعكَ ووجههُ عابسٌ ضيقاً من التشققاتِ، ثم أكملَ: لكنى لا
(21) أجدُ مفاتيحَ مخزن
الأدواتِ

/Qāla al-wahsyu hāzā wahuwa yaltahimu al-ki'k wa wajjahuhu
'ābasun doiqān min al-tasyaqqaqāt, šuma akmil : lakinī ajidu mafātiha
mukhzini al-'adawāt/

"I need equipment to repair the roof," he said, chewing a cake noisily. He stared at the leaks on the roof with a frown. "But I can't find the key to the tool shed."

قالتُ أنوارُ: سنبحثُ عنهمُ يا سيدي(22)

/Qālat anwār : sanabħaşu 'anhum yā sayyidi/

'We will look for it, sir,' said Lumiere.'

Speech (21) that Beast spoke took place in the kitchen when he was with Lumiere and Mrs. Potts. He looked at the leaky roof with a frown and said "I need tools to repair the roof," "But I can't find the key to the tool shed.". After the Beast said that, Lumiere immediately replied with the answer "We will look for it, sir.". The utterances said by Beast include perlocutionary because inadvertently the utterances said by Beast give effect to Lumiere to do something the Beast wants.

Get hearer to think

قال كسرةُ: لو سمحتُ... هل يمكنُ أن أأخذَ قطعةً من الكعكِ؟(16)

/Qāla Kisrah : lau samiħti... hal yumkin an akħaža qaṭ'ah min al-ki'k
?/

"Sorry," said Chip. "I want cake."

سألتُ السيدةُ بوتس: هل يُمكنُ أن أأخذَ قطعةً من الكعكِ، ثم ماذا؟(17)

/Sa'alat al-sayyidah būs : hal yumkinu an ākħaža qaṭ'ah min al-ki'k,
šumma māža ?/

"How to ask politely?" asked Mrs. Potts.'

Speech (17) took place in the kitchen between Mrs. Potts and Chips. The utterance occurred because previously Mrs. Potts had advised Chip to be polite. The utterances said by Mrs. Potts to Chip is perlocutionary in the form of making the interlocutor think. The speech gave Chip the effect of thinking about what to say when he wanted to ask his mother for cake.

Attract attention

(14) فجأةً اندفعَ كسرةُ إلى داخلِ الغرفةِ و هو ينادى بلهفةٍ: أمي أمي

/Faj'atan indafa'a Kisrah ilā dākħili al-gurfah wahuwa yunādī bilahfah
: ummī ummī/

'Suddenly Chip ran into the kitchen. "Mama, Mama!" she cried excitedly.'

Speech (14) was taking place in the kitchen when Chip suddenly ran into the kitchen and called for his mother. The words Chip said meant to get the attention of his mother who was talking to Lumiere. The speech delivered by Chip is perlocutionary to attract attention.

The locutionary speech forms found were locutionary with declarative sentences, interrogative sentence locutions, and imperative sentence locutions. The form of declarative locutionary speech is the most commonly found of the three locutionary speech forms because in the Disney Princess book (*al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi*) there are many utterances between characters which indicate that the characters in the book provide information according to the facts seen.

The illocutionary speech forms found are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive illocutionary illocutions. Meanwhile, the illocutionary speech form of declaration is not found at all in the Disney Princess book (*al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi*). The most commonly found expressive illocutionary speech forms of the five illocutionary speech forms in the book are because many utterances serve to express or show the psychological attitude of the speaker to a situation such as praising, thanking, criticizing. The most common function found is to say thank you because the Disney Princess book (*al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi*) aims to make its readers, especially children, learn to always be polite by saying thank you will make others feel appreciated for the help that has been given.

The forms of perlocutionary speech found are perlocutionary with the effect of persuading, the effect of making the interlocutor do something (get hearer to do), the effect of making the hearer think (get hearer to think), and the effect of attracting attention. Perlocutionary speech forms with the most persuasive effect are found because in the Disney Princess book (*al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi*) there is a dialogue which shows that the speaker is trying to convince the interlocutor that what he is saying is true and gives the effect to the interlocutor to do something wrong. speaker says.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that in the Disney Princess book entitled *al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi*, most of the utterances are in the form of expressive illocutions which found with the intention of saying thank you. This is because in the book children are taught to be polite and courteous to others by saying thank you. The Disney Princess book (*al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi*) is one of the book series in which it learns about the good qualities of Disney princesses. This book is one of the media that can make it easier for children to learn basic ethics because it is very important to instill good manners in children from an early age. The Disney Princess book (*al-baḥṣu 'an al-kanzi*) is packed with interesting stories through a series of dialogues that direct children to perform character behaviors and instill a positive self-concept.

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