

**A COMPARISON OF THE USE OF INTENSIFIERS IN THE
DIALOGUES OF *ALADDIN* CHARACTERS SPEECHES
BETWEEN ITS CARTOON AND LIVE ACTION MOVIE
VERSIONS**

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora***



by:

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Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

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has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (*munaqasyah*) to attain the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Myself Putri Woro Ningrum.
2. My beloved father Suryadi and mother Kartika Wiji Rahayu.
3. My beloved brother Pison Kornelis.
4. My beloved uncle Ngadiman.
5. My teachers and lectures who give me a lot of knowledge that I cannot mention one by one.
6. My beloved big family Martorejo Kusman and Karto Harsono.
7. My beloved friends who have always supported me and who I could not mention one by one.
8. English Letters Department.
9. My alma mater is UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

MOTTO

“Manusia dibagi tiga tingkatan. Tingkatan mata, tingkatan otak, dan tingkatan hati.”

-Abu Nawas-

“Raihlah ilmu dan untuk meraih ilmu belajarlah tenang dan sabar.”

-Umar bin Khattab”

“Tujuan Pendidikan itu untuk mempertajam kecerdasan, memperkukuh kemauan serta memperhalus perasaan.”

-Tan Malaka-

“Ya Tuhan, semua ini bukanlah gagahnya pembuktian, melainkan akan menjadi panjangnya percobaan. Jika jalan dari- Mu adalah kekuatan, maka redakanlah. Untuk sebuah kesatuan.”

-Kebo Iwa-

“Janganlah melihat ke masa depan dengan mata buta. Masa yang lampau sangat berguna sebagai kaca benggala daripada masa yang akan datang.”

-Ir. Soekarno-

PRONOUNCEMENT

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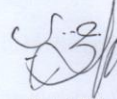
Faculty : Faculty of Culture and Languages

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *A Comparison of The Use of Intensifiers in The Dialogues of Aladdin Characters Speeches Between Its Cartoon and Live Action Movie Versions* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, April 19th, 2023

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Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin

All praise be to the one and only superpower of this universe, God Allah SWT, for his blessings that always accompany, hear, and entertain me every time I am anywhere so that the researcher could finish this thesis entitled "A Comparison of the Use of Intensifiers in the Dialogues of *Aladdin* Characters Between Its Cartoon and Live Action Movie Versions". Then, came the peacemaker Prophet Muhammad SAW, who brought back the light of Tauhid and always loved his members of a religious community.

The thesis will not be finished without the help, support, motivation, advice, and suggestions of the people around it. Therefore, the researcher would like to express gratitude and show respect to those involved in the completion of this thesis. This goes to:

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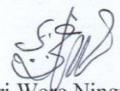
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4. Pragmatics

Surakarta, April 19th, 2023

Of The Researcher,



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ABSTRACT

Putri Woro Ningrum. 2023. *A Comparison of The Use of Intensifiers in The Dialogues of Aladdin Characters Speeches Between Its Cartoon and Live Action Movie Versions*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Cultures and Language Faculty. UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

Advisor : Dr. Muhamad Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords : *Aladdin* movie, Intensifiers, Pragmatic.

Language is an important thing for communication between the speaker and the listener through a dialogue. Phenomena using language in human life have a purpose for conveying information or a message through speech and can be found in many various media. An example is the *Aladdin* movie. This research focuses on the use of intensifiers by the characters in both the *Aladdin* cartoon (1992) and live action (2019) movie versions and the shift in intensity from the cartoon (1992) to live action (2019).

The researcher uses the theory of intensifiers from Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985) to know the kinds of intensifiers. The researcher also used the same theory recorded by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik to know the shift of intensifiers used by the characters from the *Aladdin* cartoon (1992) to live action (2019). The researcher uses the theory from Leech (1983) to know the context of what happened in the dialogue.

This research uses the descriptive-qualitative method to solve the problem. The source of the data is from both the *Aladdin* cartoon (1992) and live-action (2019) movie versions. The researcher used documentation to collect the data in the form of subtitles for the *Aladdin* movie. The collection of the data was analyzed using content analysis according to Spradley (1980) from domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, and cultural theme. The data is analyzed by the validator to prove the quality and validity of the data. This research uses a pragmatic approach.

Based on this research about the comparison of intensifiers in the dialogues of *Aladdin* characters in both cartoon and live-action movies, the researcher analyzed 313 data. There are three kinds of intensifiers used by the characters in the *Aladdin* movie: amplifiers, emphasizees, and downtoners. This research finds a difference in the dominant use of intensifiers by the characters between cartoon and live action: in the cartoon version, amplifiers consist of 44 data (33%), emphasizees of 47 data (36%), and downtoners of 39 data (30%). So, the dominant data point about the use of intensifiers by the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon movie version is emphasizees. Whereas, using intensifiers in the *Aladdin* live action version consists of amplifiers with 56 data (30%), emphasizees with 50 data (27%), and downtoners with 77 data (42%), so the dominant intensifier in the *Aladdin* live action is downtoners. With the different dominants of using intensifiers between cartoon and live action can be interpreted intertextuality is a literary work that will relate to other literature that is a reference and can adapt to the social conditions when the movie is produced.

ABSTRACT

Putri Woro Ningrum. 2023. *A Comparison of The Use of Intensifiers in The Dialogues of Aladdin Characters Speeches Between Its Cartoon and Live Action Movie Versions*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Cultures and Language Faculty. UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

Advisor : Dr. Muhamad Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords : *Aladdin* movie, Intensifiers, Pragmatic

Bahasa adalah hal penting untuk komunikasi antara pembicara dan pendengar melalui sebuah percakapan. Phenomena penggunaan bahasa dalam kehidupan manusia memiliki tujuan untuk menyampaikan sebuah informasi atau pesan melalui tindak tutur dan dapat ditemukan dalam berbagai media salah satunya melalui film *Aladdin*. Penelitian ini difokuskan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis penggunaan intensifiers (kata -kata penguat kata lain) yang digunakan oleh para karakter di kedua film *Aladdin* versi kartun (1992) dan aksi langsung (2019), dan untuk mengetahui perubahan penggunaan intensifiers yang digunakan oleh para karakter dari versi kartun (1992) ke aksi langsung (2019).

Peneliti menggunakan teori dari Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985) untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis intensifiers. Peneliti juga menggunakan teori yang sama dari Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985) untuk mengetahui perubahan penggunaan intensifier yang digunakan oleh para karakter di film *Aladdin* dari versi kartun (1992) ke aksi langsung (2019) dan teori dari Leech (1983) untuk mengetahui konteks yang terjadi dalam sebuah percakapan.

Penelitian ini adalah menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk pemecahan masalah. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah kedua film *Aladdin* versi kartun (1992) dan aksi langsung (2019). Peneliti menggunakan dokumentasi sebagai media pengumpulan data dalam bentuk subtitle dalam film *Aladdin*. Pengumpulan data dianalisis menggunakan analisis tehnik dari Spradley (1980) mulai dari domain analisis, taksonomi analisis, komponensial analisis, dan tema budaya. Data dianalisis oleh validator untuk membuktikan kualitas dan kevalidan data. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan pragmatik.

Berdasarkan penelitian ini tentang perbandingan penggunaan intensifiers dalam dialog tindak tutur dari para karakter di kedua film *Aladdin* diantara versi kartun dan aksi film yang dianalisis memperoleh 313 data. Ada tiga jenis intensifiers yang digunakan oleh para karakter dalam film *Aladdin* yaitu amplifiers, emphasizeers, dan downtoners. Penelitian ini menemukan perbedaan dominan dalam penggunaan intensifier oleh para karakter diantara versi kartun dan aksi langsung, dalam versi kartun (1992) penggunaan amplifiers terdiri atas 44 data (33%), emphasizeers 47 data (36%), dan downtoners 39 data (30%), jadi dominan penggunaan intensifiers oleh para karakter di film *Aladdin* versi kartun adalah emphasizeers. Sedangkan penggunaan intensifiers pada *Aladdin* versi aksi langsung terdiri atas amplifiers 56 data (30%), emphasizeers 50 data (27%), dan downtoners 77 data (42%), jadi penggunaan dominan intensifiers pada film *Aladdin* versi aksi

langsung adalah downtoners. Dengan adanya perbedaan dominan penggunaan intensifiers diantara versi kartun dan aksi langsung dapat dimaknai secara intertekstual bahwa sebuah karya sastra akan berhubungan dengan karya sastra yang menjadi rujukannya dan dapat bertransformasi disesuaikan dengan keadaan sosial pada saat film diproduksi.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AL	: Aladdin
JM	: Jasmine
GN	: Genie
JF	: Jafar
IG	: Iago
ST	: Sultan
DL	: Dalia
AMP	: Amplifiers
EMP	: Emphasizers
DT	: Downtoners
Max	: Maximizers
Boo	: Boosters
DM	: Diminishers
CP	: Compromisers
R	: Representatives:
D	: Directives
EXP	: Expressives
COM	: Commissives

DEC : Declarations

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

The language is important to communicate with another person to deliver what the speaker wants and get the hearer's attention in a dialogue. Language is also used to express emotion, opinion, mindset, understanding of something, and intention (Rabiah, 2018). Language is also a fundamental skill required in communication activities. Many information can be gleaned from human language, such as the speaker's education background, social status, where the speaker is from, how much knowledge the speaker understands, the speaker's characteristics, and even the speaker's secret meaning. Language can also make a situation happy, sad, fearful, taunting, or curious, as the speaker stated. According to Jakobson (1960), the functions of language consist of six types: expressive function to express the feeling, directive function to get the other person to do something, referential function to confirm the information as a fact of science, metalinguistic function to clarify or describe the code of the language that is not understood, poetic function to give the beauty and aesthetics of the language, and phatic function to express the emphatic feeling with others.

The phenomenon of language use can be found in various media or directly in daily activities. The one example of using language through media, like in the movie, is portrayed by the characters who had conversations. The movie also depicts well the social situation that occurred in people's lives through the

language used by the characters. The application of language in the movie pushes the expert of the movie to get notions from the people about what happened in society. Language can be understood when the context is known; this knowledge is referred to as pragmatics. This research uses a socio-pragmatic approach to understand and analyze the data.

According to Mey (2001: 6), pragmatics is the use of language by humans for communication and is determined based on the conditions in society. Then, pragmatics, according to Yule (1996), is the study of language in communication between two people or more to discover the real meaning from the way pull relationships exist between sentence and context. Also, pragmatically, Leech (1983: 11–12) said that pragmatics is based on the background of the situation and the theme of dialog activity to find the meaning of the word in relation to language choice. Pragmatic is important in dialog activity to know the certain context because one word in one community or region with other community or region maybe have different meaning based on the situation in every community or region. The different about the context influenced by many factors such as education, social, economic, geography, grammar, and so on.

After know about language and context, language also has magic thing to give stress of word and even to influence another human that call intensifiers. Intensifiers is used to tell the important message or meaning by stress the word. Intensifiers has function to make sure or influenced the other with way the speaker said to the hearer. This research use theory about intensifiers by Quirk,

Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985, 429) said that intensifiers are some adjective that have power to bring impact in higher or lower an assumed norm. There are three semantic subclasses of intensifiers; emphasize, amplifiers, and downtoners.

The researcher chooses two kinds of movie with same name in title *Aladdin*. *Aladdin* is an American comedy fantasy movie produced by Walt Disney Pictures was released on November 11, 1992 and got Box office. *Aladdin* is popular movie, so Disney make the sequence of *Aladdin* such as *Aladdin* (1992), *The Return of Jafar* (1994), *Aladdin and the King of thieves* (1996), and the last is *Aladdin* (2019) *Live Action*. The popular of *Aladdin* make Disney remake *Aladdin* in different way from cartoon to live action. Reported from Insider (2019) the producer of *Aladdin Live Action* (2019) Dan Lin said "We felt, for these characters to be believable and resonate in this day and age, you need to make some changes". Disney choose *Aladdin* as a remake movie from cartoon to live action because *Aladdin* (1992) got Box office and the *Aladdin* lover spread from many countries in this world. The one of many things factor that make *Aladdin* is interesting is about the language that used by the characters that help the way of the story *Aladdin* deliver to the movie goers. The researcher in this research has purpose to compare used of intensifiers that used by the characters in two both movie *Aladdin* and get the data which search the dominant types of intensifiers in the movie. Thus, the researcher knows the differences between *Aladdin* cartoon (1992) and *Aladdin* live action (2019) on using intensifiers and speech act when convey the dialogue.

Intensifiers be a highlight in this research is to prove the theory of Quirk that the function of intensifiers is to strength the word and show the emphasis expression of *Aladdin* movie as an object to analyse role intensifiers both *Aladdin* movie in cartoon and live action. Use of intensifiers in *Aladdin* movie is used by the characters interactions when they have a conversation with each other, such as when Aladdin meets Jasmine in the market and he helps her from being caught by the bread's bodyguard, then brings her to his house, where they chitchat and talk about Agrabah, her condition, and her feelings.



Figure 1. 1 *Aladdin* (in live action)

The Character : Aladdin

Data Code : A2019/AL/EMP/R/00:13:25

Speaker : 'Just me and Abu. Come and go as we please.'



Figure 1. 2 *Aladdin* (in cartoon)

The Character: Aladdin

Data Code : A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:20:09

Speaker : 'Yep. Just me and Abu. Come and go as we please.'

The researcher uses the other previous study about the use of intensifiers as a reference. The first previous study is from Tagliamonte and Roberts (2005); this research analyzes the use of intensifiers in the television series *Friends*. The dominant use of intensifiers in *Friends*, according to the sex speaker of the characters, is *so*, *really*, and *very*. It is happening because women use more emotional language than men. The second previous study is from Bulgin, Elford, Harding, Henley, Power, and Walters (2008); this research analyzes the social patterning of intensifier use by Newfoundlanders online. Whereas, the user of intensifiers based on gender, female, uses intensifiers *so*, *really*, and *very* often than men. Males use it *very* slightly less than females. Females use it *really slightly less* than males. The third previous study is from Karin Aijmer (2021), and this research finds the new popular intensifiers *well-suited* to current British English. In the past, intensifiers *well* were used to boost the verb in Old English, and the function of *well* changed dramatically; however, the function of *well* is making a comeback in 2021. The fourth previous study is from Bhaskar, Sruthi, and Nedungadi (2014); this research shows enhanced sentiment analysis of informal textual communication in social media by considering objective words and intensifiers. The result of this study is that using objective words and intensifiers can avoid ambiguity and should not be considered for the future product. The last previous study is from Renske Jacob (2017); this research told about the cross-cultural effects of the

use of intensifiers in web-advertising on English and Dutch consumers attitudes towards the advertisement, brand, and purchase intention.

From some of the researches above, the previous study applied intensifiers in their research according to intensifier topic in many various media for their research, such as through movies, web-comic, or texting on a website or Facebook. The gap left by previous studies is that this research compares the use of intensifier theory (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik: 1985) in two movies, *Aladdin* cartoon (1992) and live action (2019), as an object with a pragmatic approach.

B. Limitation of The Study

The researcher in this research will focus on the types of intensifiers and how intensifiers are presented in the *Aladdin* cartoon (1992) and live action (2019) through the characterization of *Aladdin* characters. This research used the theory of intensifiers by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985), and use pragmatic approach the theory by Leech (1983).

C. Problem Statement

This research examines the use of intensifiers by the characters in conversation in the *Aladdin* cartoon (1992) and live action (2019) versions of the movie. There are two questions that can be formulated based on this research, as follows:

1. What types of intensifiers do the characters employ in the cartoon and live-action versions of *Aladdin*?
2. What are intensifiers presented in the *Aladdin* cartoon in 1992 and in live-action 2019 through the intensifier shift of *Aladdin* characters?

D. Objectives of The Study

Based on the problem statement above, the purpose of this research focuses on intensifiers used by the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon and live-action version movie. In these two points, there are:

1. To describe the types of intensifiers used by the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon and live-action versions.
2. To describe the intensifier shift with the use of intensifiers in the *Aladdin* cartoon and live-action versions.

E. Benefit of The Study

This research will have some benefits, such as:

1. Theoretical Benefits

Based on the objective study, one can conclude that the use of intensifiers is useful in phrases or sentences in conversation movies. Besides that, it will give more knowledge to distinguish the kind of intensifiers that are used by the character of *Aladdin* in different packaging in the cartoon and live-action versions.

2. Practical Benefits

This research is useful to understand the kind of intensifiers taken from the movie, the function of intensifiers, and the reason for using intensifiers. Then, this research can also be used as a reference for knowing how to use intensifiers in movies and even in daily life. For the reader, this research can be about learning about intensifiers that are used by the character in the movie.

F. Key Terms

To explain the term in the research and to avoid misunderstandings, this is the explanation below:

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatic is part of linguistic that discuss about the context of the utterance made by the speaker. It is important to avoid misunderstanding and to accept the meaning.

2. Intensifiers

Intensifiers are words that serve to emphasize a word in a sentence, giving it a strong or weak meaning that must be understood. (Quirk, 1985: 152)

3. Speech Act

A speech act is an utterance activity between two or more people in which the speaker says what he wants to say and the hearer understands what the

speaker means and does something appropriate with what the speaker wants.
(George Yule, 2006: 133)

4. *Aladdin* Movie

The Aladdin movie is a fiction musical packaged in the comedy genre that was produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation and released in 1992 through Walt Disney Pictures. The story of *Aladdin* is based on Arabic traditional folklore ([https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aladdin_\(1992_Disney_film\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aladdin_(1992_Disney_film))). For more information, *Aladdin* will be remade in a live action version and other forms of adaptation in 2019.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. A. Theoretical Approach

1. Pragmatic

Humans use communication in society when they meet with other people to tell them something through conversation, which is also known as language. Mey (2001: 6) defines pragmatics as the use of language by humans for communication that is determined by societal conditions. Mey (2001: 9) in his book also explains that pragmatics is not a component of the theory of language, but it offers a different perspective on the purpose of language. In the journey of pragmatics, pragmatics finally becomes part of the linguistic component that must be learned by humans to know the context or condition before fixing meaning.

Pragmatics, according to Yule (1996), is the study of language in communication between two people or more to discover the real meaning from the pull relationship between sentence and context. Pragmatic is often used in daily life by people to avoid misunderstandings between the speaker and the hearer, but if the misunderstandings happen, it means using pragmatic is not complete. Pragmatics apply in many ways that have relationship with utterance, such as speech act and conversation, Speech acts and conversation can be found through live dialog or media platforms like movies, talk shows, and dramas. People must therefore learn to be pragmatic.

Pragmatics, according to Alan Cruse (2000: 30), is the use of language in an appropriate way given the context and condition of the moment and the tools of communication through language. In his book "Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics". Cruse also states that language is expressed through speech acts and communication, not to mention the use of expression linguistics. Then, according to Kreidler (1998: 18) in his book "Introducing English Semantics," pragmatics is the study of concern and function to know and understand the meaning. Pragmatics also need many aspects before they can fix the meaning. The aspects are background knowledge between the speaker and the hearer, the topic, and how the new information influences the speaker and the hearer. The misunderstanding can happen because language is complex and needs comprehension to react to new information.

The function of pragmatics is to give behind-the-scenes and background information in the conversation, such as education, culture, prejudice, feeling, and the level of social equality or inequality. Pragmatics also play a role in the success or failure of communication through conversation. (Mey, 2001:10) Pragmatic is the study which explains about the meaning of communication between a speaker with a reader for decrease misunderstanding. George Yule (1996) said that pragmatic is learn based on correlation between a contextual meaning with a textual meaning to give the real meaning in communication activity and avoid the misunderstanding.

Aspect of pragmatic that used in this research according Leech (1983) is the tact maxim, the tact maxim is one of politeness maxim that has purpose to avoid conflict. The tact maxim is to minimize the disadvantage the others and to maximize the advantage the others. Leech explain more detail about the tact maxim in illocutionary function and categories in illocutionary of Searle or be more known as speech act. (Leech, 1983: 104- 106)

The illocutionary act according about function there are consist of four types:

a. Competitive

Competitive is the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal for ordering, asking, demanding, begging act.

b. Convivial

Convivial is the illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal for offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating.

c. Collaborative

Collaborative is the illocutionary goal is indifferent with social goal for asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing.

d. Conflictive

Conflictive is the illocutionary goal conflict with the social goal such as threatening, accusing, cursing, reprimanding.

2. Speech Act

Speech is the way to answer the problem of how semantics can be used to know the meaning. Then, as in semantics, Searle employs the speech act to determine the meaning. (Mey, 2001: 7). Speech act is a form of verbal action that happened in the world. Speech is when humans do something with words. Speech acts can also change the existing state of affairs; for instance, if a pastor baptized a human and said, "I baptized thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," then the pastor said that the human would be a Christian forever. This is an example of a function of speech act. (Mey, 2001: 95)

A speech act is done by the speaker and needs a hearer in any situation. The speaker and the hearer have the same mutual knowledge, which is the rule for performing a speech act. This is important because if the speaker and the hearer are not speaking the same language, the goal of performing a speech act will not happen. If the speaker and the hearer have different knowledge, they will get different context and have a misunderstanding. It is uncomfortable for the speaker and the hearer, so they have the same mutual language need.

According to Chomsky, the task of the linguist is to specify the set of rules that relate between sound and meaning. The purpose of language is communication, and speech acts are units of human communication in language. Typically, speech acts are called illocutionary acts. The problem of language theory is how to describe the sound and make it appropriate to the meaning, then do an illocutionary act. How to distinguish the sound that comes

out of the mouth in order production is performing an act, such as asking a question, making a statement, or giving an order. The theory of speech acts needs pragmatic knowledge to know the context and semantic knowledge to know the meaning. (Searle, 1979: 178)

Then, Searle makes some basic categories of illocutionary acts that relate to Austin's idea. There are the five categories of speech act that Searle ends up establishing:

1. Assertives/ Representatives

Illocutionary act assertiveness is purposed to make sure the hearer believes what the speaker says according to what the speaker believes expresses the truth proposition. It is happening to draw the expression of the speaker's belief in, statement, opinion, commitment, assertion, conclude, deduce, and claim. (Searle, 1979: 12–13)

2. Directives

Illocutionary acts and directives aim to persuade the listener to do something that the speaker has said. It is to express what the speaker wants and the hearer should do: ask, order, command, plead, pray, entreat, suggest, invite, permit, advise, dare, defy, and challenge. (Searle, 1979: 13–14)

3. Commissives

Illocutionary act commissives purpose is to commit the speaker to some future action. It is to express the speaker's will, intention, pledge, and threat. (Searle, 2013: 14–15)

4. Expressives

Illocutionary act expressive purpose is to show and express the speaker's sincerity and psychological condition. It entails thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, bemoaning, welcoming, praising, and blaming. (Searle, 1979: 15–16)

5. Declarations

An illocutionary speech act is the successful performance by one member that brings about the correspondence between propositional content and reality, and it changes the world through utterance or word. It involves blessing, baptism, firing, arrest, a juridical sentence, and another. For example, a judge might say, "I sentence you (a thief) to three months in prison!" (Searle, 1979: 16–20)

Speech act according Kreidler, in his book "Introducing English Semantics," said that following Austin's (1962) theory of speech acts, there are three parts: locution, illocution, and perlocution. Then, George Yule (1996) also supported the idea of Austin about speech acts; in his book "Pragmatics,"

George Yule also explained the definition of locution, illocution, and perlocution.

George Yule defines a speech act as an action performed through utterance, and according to George Yule's book "Pragmatics," he divides a speech act into several types, namely:

- a. He stated in his book that it is the fundamental of the utterance act, and the utterance act has meaning, or in everyday life, like "say something."(George Yule, 1996:48)
- b. In his book, he said that illocutionary acts have a goal in communication, so an illocutionary act is an utterance act—a word or sentence intended to influence a partner to do something. (George Yule, 1996: 48)

3. Conversation

Conversation is done by humans when they use language together with speech act. It happens when two or more people speak something or discuss something in a dialog using words. (Mey, 2001: 135). Conversation is the next level after understanding pragmatics to understand the context, semantics to know the meaning, and speech act to know the kind of purpose of the utterance. The last level is conversation, the practical combination of pragmatics, semantics, and speech act. This is how the discussion about conversation happens at the end of the previous study, because it is important to understand the purpose of the utterance convey and avoid misunderstanding. In the conversation process that is done by people, they can discuss many things, for

instance, education, economics, relationships, religion, social issues, jokes, politics, and so on. From the conversation, also, background information about the speaker and hearer is known.

Application in using conversation can be seen in daily life, such as when a mother asks her son to breakfast before going to campus or when a father, mother, and their child discuss the planned activity in holiday time to go to Bali and visit temples, beaches, and local culinary Bali. Besides that, conversation can also be seen when watching a movie. The interaction between characters who use dialog is conversation that has a goal to convey information about the theme, conflict, message, and way of telling the story that it wants to convey to viewers. In this study, conversation is used to better understand how the characters in the *Aladdin* movie use utterances.

According to Yule, a conversation is an interaction between two or more people that is assumed to be a familiar discussion and uses context in pragmatics. He explained that the basic pattern of conversation is "I speak, you speak, I speak, you speak," which derives from a fundamental kind of interaction that is often accepted by other people generally. For instance, the interaction between a patient and doctor in a hospital when they consult about disease, medicine, and solutions. Another instance is the interaction between a chef and a consumer in a restaurant, where the consumer asks the chef to make Balinese food. (Yule, 1996: 71)

4. Intensifiers

According to history, the discovery of intensifiers began in the twelfth century Old English Middle era. Then, in 1985, a British linguist named

Charles Randolph Quirk and his friends wrote the book and explained the kinds of intensifiers. Intensifiers are concerned with the semantic degree of the norm assumed (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik, 1985: 301). Intensifiers are used to give the signal expression and human need to fulfill what they want to impact the other through words.

According to Martin and White (2005), intensifiers have the function of enhancing the meaning through the use of a combination or series of word intensifiers. Intensifiers also have a function to modify a verb, adjective, noun, or phrase. Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985, 429) said that intensifiers are some adjectives that have the power to raise or lower the impact of an assumed norm. There are three semantic subclasses of intensifiers: *emphasizers*, *amplifiers*, and *downtoners*.

a. Amplifiers

Amplifiers are adverb intensifiers that have the function of increasing the strength of a scale upwards. Amplifiers divide into two types:

(1) Maximizers

Maximizers are used to show and denote the upper extreme degree of the scale of words. The example words for maximizers are:

absolutely, altogether, completely, entirely, extremely, fully, perfectly, quite (contrast compromiser use), thoroughly, totally, utterly, in all respects, the intensifying use of most.

(2) Boosters

Boosters is used to show or denote a high degree or a high point on the scale of something. The examples of boosters are:

badly, bitterly, deeply, enormously, far, greatly, heartily, highly, intensely, much, severely, so, strongly, terribly, violently, well, a great deal, a good deal, a lot, by far, exclamatory how, the intensifying use of more.

b. Emphasizers

Emphasizers are usually shown in the expression of the speaker to make a reinforcing impact on the truth value and make it clear when something is emphatic or stressed. The examples of emphasizees are as follows:

(1) *actually, certainly, clearly, definitely, indeed, obviously, plainly, really, surely, for certain, for sure, of course.*

(2) *frankly, honestly, literally, simply, fairly, and justly.*

The group "a" is to express that what the speaker said is true, and the group "b" is to make sure that what the speaker conveys is the truth.

c. Downtoners

Downtoners have the function of lowering the impact of words. Downtoners divide into four types:

(1) Approximators

Approximators express an approximation of the force of the verb, which suggests that the quality is close but in fact is not quite.

The examples of approximators are:

Almost, nearly, practically, virtually, as good as "informal, *all but*

e.g., He is *practically* perfect. (In fact, he is not perfect.)

(2) Compromisers

Compromisers only have a slight lowering effect and tend, which implies the speaker is not entirely certain.

The examples of compromisers are:

Kind of informal <especially for AmE>, *sort of* informal, *quite* contrast maximizers use with nongradables>, *rather, enough, sufficiently, more or less.*

e.g., I quite enjoyed the dish, but I've been to a better one. <esp BrE>

(3) Diminishers

Diminishers are a scale of downwards and more or less give the smallest the mean. diminishers is the antonym of boosters.

The diminishers are divided into two types:

- (a) The expression diminishes; it is to express only the force-focused item concerned.

mildly, partially, quite, slightly, somewhat; in part, in some respects, to some extent; a bit, a little, least (of all).

- (b) The attitude diminishes, is it to imply that the force of the item in concern is limited?

Only, merely, simply, just "informal, *but* "formal and rather archaic.

(4) Minimizers

Minimizers are at the bottom of the scale, and they are the antonym of maximizers. Minimizers are classified into two types:

- (1) Negative: *barely, hardly, little, scarcely.*
- (2) Non-assertive: *in the least, in the slightest, at all, a bit.*

5. Comparison of Literature

The theory-method comparison of literature this happened in the nineteenth century to acquiring comparative knowledge in literature because reformation, the knowledge in a sense along with itself from all imagination, operate subjectively, pass from person to person objectively, and are aided by difference and comparison in literature. (Posnett: 1886, 74) The start happened in Europe in the past five centuries, when the literature from each country left its influence; this is proven by the mythology of Greek, which developed contempt for any language in Europe. The story about life social condition of

myth of Greek also not touch by science then make element of people become sceptics. Then, in modern comparison science in Europe the literature Dante find the factor of literature is from nature language. He finds that Europe accepts inheriting literature such as Greek or Hebrew to make up living speech. The association of Byzantine and Saracens in their primitive lives face-to-face with European civilization is also a factor in commerce. The reformation also give push in develop of literature such as the luxury life of monarchy and the conflict, and few of luxury people. The literature is almost influenced by social life. (Posnett, 186: 74–75)

Posnett (1886: 85-86) said that it is a long journey to comparative studies of literature, but he got the conclusion that there are:

a. The internal aspect of literature

A work of literature created by the artist is from their own thought, imagination of space and time, maturity, the associations with their time, their standpoint, the language and ideas of their life, the science of literature that they understand, and the possessions of their life that will draw their identity and also experience.

b. The external aspect of literature

the individual's relation to a group in society, the change of social conditions, the expansion of foreign literature, the criticism of literature about physical nature and animal life, the gradual expansion of social life from clan to city to nation, and from both of these, cosmopolitan humanity.

B. Previous Study

This study concern on using adjective intensifiers in *Aladdin* (1992) cartoon and *Aladdin* (2019) Live action. This study has many enthusiasts, many researchers has studied about intensifiers and there is previous study that relate with this research to be get references.

First previous study is from Tagliamonte and Roberts (2005) this research analyze about the use of intensifiers in the television series *Friends*. Using intensifiers through the characters three men (Phoebe, Joey, and Chandler) and three women (Monica, Ross, Rachel) in comedy sitcom *Friends* from first season (1994) until the last season in 2004. Using dominantly intensifiers “so” in comedy sitcom *Friends* is to give different point of view from British data. British data said that the predominantly use intensifiers *very*, *really*, and *so*. Then, the dominant user of intensifiers *so*, *really*, and *very* in *Friends* according the sex speaker of the characters. It is happening, because female using more emotion language than male.

Second previous study is from Bulgin, Elford, Harding, Henley, Power, and Walters (2008) this research analyze about social patterning of intensifier use by Newfoundlanders Online. Based on the user of Newfoundlanders Online (Facebook and Blue Kaffee) between Suburban Rural and St. John urban give information about the factor of using intensifiers depend where the speaker from is. The geography area influences the speaker gender of user intensifiers, the males in suburban rural more often using word *so* than the males who lived in St. John urban. Whereas, the user of intensifiers based on gender female uses

intensifiers *so*, *really*, and *very* is women use *so* often than men. Males use *very* slightly than females. Females use *really* slightly than males.

Third previous study is from Karin Aijmer (2021) this research finds the new popular intensifiers *well* in current British. Intensifiers *well* in the past in Old English was used to booster the verb and the function of *well* changed *very*, and now in 2021 the function *well* is comeback. The thing is provided in various internet forums, the example of using *well* as intensifiers like in web-comic short story “Murder she writes” there are a sentence: “Two *well* brutal murders have been committed over the last 24 hours.” The intensifiers *well* is to give high degree the word brutal.

Fourth previous study is from Bhaskar, Sruthi, and Nedungadi (2014) this research shows about enhanced sentiment analysis of informal textual communication in social media by considering objective words and intensifiers. The study shows the people express opinion in any ways such as slang, ambiguity, sarcasm, irony, and idiom through social media **Amazon.com** and **ebay.com**. The study takes 24000 sentences for the data of the review of product digital camera. Result of this study is using objective words and intensifiers can avoid ambiguation and not considered for the future product.

The last previous study is from Renske Jacob (2017) this research tells about the cross- cultural effects of the use of intensifiers in web-advertisement on English and Dutch consumers attitudes towards the advertisement, brand and purchase intention. Jacob use Facebook web-advertisement as an object study and finds the Dutch consumers market using semantic intensifier to

evoke more favourable attitude and higher purchase intention than advertisement with lexical verb. So, that's why the company of advertisement industry choose refrain lexical intensifiers (e.g. very, really) for their advertisement than choose semantic intensifiers (e.g. fantastic, exceptional) and no intensifiers.

The similarities between these previous study with this research is about the using intensifiers. Differences this research with the previous study above is in this study use *Aladdin* as the object two movies that have same story but in different packaging in cartoon and live action that on air in different era.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. The Research Design

In conducting research, a researcher has to understand the problems that exist in the research. Because of that, it is important to choose the right method. The methods of research help a researcher bridge the extent of their assumptions and the details of their data collection, analysis, and interpretation. The research is made by the researcher to get definite scientific data that can be accepted by the reader. So, that's why this research uses the descriptive qualitative method,

According to Sugiyono (2013: 8-9), qualitative research is conducted in a natural setting, the object is developed as it is, the object is not manipulated by the researcher, the researcher is just an instrument, and qualitative research is used to obtain deep data and meaning. The meaning of the data has a value behind it. The qualitative method emphasizes meaning over generalization. Then, the conclusion of qualitative research is used to find new research that was never conducted.

According to Semiawan (2010: 1-2), the qualitative method is used in research to explain in depth indication, fact, and reality. A qualitative method that was known in 1960 but has been used by anthropology and sociology for a long time. But now, the qualitative method is often used for research.

According to Sutopo (1996), descriptive is used in this research to emphasize the stress of note from the data such as words, sentence, or picture

that has meaning to describe the situation happened is real. Through descriptive, the researcher wants to show the relation directly to the researcher with this research to easily search for the deep meaning about intensifiers that were used by the character on the *Aladdin* movie cartoon and live action.

According to Azwar (2002), descriptive is the analysis of data and the delivery of facts in a systematic manner with the goal of providing an easily understandable conclusion. The purpose of descriptive is to collect the information about description from the movie *Aladdin* through the utterances of the characters and then compare and evaluate the data between *the* cartoon and live action versions.

B. Data and Source of Data

Data is a medium for analyzing the information in the process before coming to a conclusion. Sugiyono (2013: 2-3) said that the data used in the research is empirical; empirical means the data is observed, reliable, and has quality that is valid. This research used the utterances of the character of *Aladdin* in the cartoon and live-action movie as the data in the study to prove that this research is acceptable to the reader and valid.

The source of data is to get information for this research. This research uses dialogue by the characters in the *Aladdin* movie cartoon and live action to get the data in the form of a phrase, sentence, or clause based on the theories of Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985) about intensifiers and Searle (1979) about speech acts to help classify the data with pragmatic approach.

Sugiyono (2013: 224–225) divided sources of data into two types:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is information that was provided directly to the researcher and is of high quality. The primary data in this research, "*A Comparison of The Use of Intensifiers in The Dialogues of Aladdin Characters Speeches Between Its Cartoon and Live Action Movie Versions*," is textual data from descriptions of dialog or utterances of the characters *Aladdin* in cartoon and live action for an object, which provide the main source of the research.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data are those that are useful to the researcher in an indirect way. Secondary data supports the research, such as references and supporting data, which another source can provide. In this research, other studies are used that relate to the object taken from an e-book, another thesis, articles, or website that can be used with this research "*A Comparison of The Use of Intensifiers in the Dialogues of Aladdin Characters Speeches Between Its Cartoon and Live Action Movie Versions*".

C. Research Instrument

According to Sugiyono (2013: 102), a research instrument is a device used to measure the nature or social value of a variable's data.

1. Main Instrument

The main instrument in this research is the researcher herself, who directly collected the data. According to Sugiyono (2013: 222), the main instrument is a researcher. The researcher, as the main instrument, has an influencing role in the conduct of this research. Because the researcher is responsible for determining the focus of the research, selecting the source of the data, collecting the data, assigning a quality rating to the data, analyzing the data, interpreting the data, and providing a data conclusion.

2. Supporting Instruments

The supporting instruments in this research are not the researcher's, but can help the researcher when conducting the research, such as a laptop, hand phone, signal internet, e-books, books, journal articles, website, dictionary, YouTube, and others that relate to supporting this research.

D. Sampling Technique

According to Sugiyono (2013: 217), sampling technique is the technique to determine data for a sample in the research. Sampling techniques are divided into two types: probability sampling and nonprobability sampling. This research uses nonprobability sampling to get the data. Nonprobability sampling is a technique that takes data and does not give every element the same chance to be chosen as a sample. (Sugiyono: 2013: 218)

The nonprobability sampling technique is chosen in this study using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling, according to Sugiyono (2013: 218-219), is a technique for taking a careful sample of a data source. The reason this research uses purposive sampling techniques to acquire some data derived from documents This research also uses criterion sampling; according to Paton (2002: 238), criterion sampling is a review of all studies through the cases that met specified criteria, and it is important for qualitative research in an ongoing monitoring program. A description of some data that is appropriate for the criteria in this study:

1. Data in the form of the sentences or phrases in the animated movie *Aladdin* and the live-action subtitles.
2. The sentences or phrases analyzed in the movie *Aladdin* cartoon and live action subtitle that were delivered by the characters of
3. The data in the sentences or phrases following theory (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik, 1985) about adverb intensifiers said that adverb intensifiers consist of three types: amplifiers, emphasizees, and downtoners.
4. Data in the sentence or phrase following theory (Searle, 1979) is determined and classified into classes of assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations to know the character who delivered the intensifiers in the conversation.

The researcher uses criteria on the data to get scientific value.

E. Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique is used to collect data. To collect data, something must be done. Data collection can be done in a variety of ways depending on the setting, source, and method. The collection techniques to get the data can be observation, interview, documentation, and a combination of them (triangulation). (Sugiyono, 2013: 224–225)

This research uses documentation as a technique to collect the data. According Sugiyono (2013, 240) document is the important note in the past such as photo, biography, rule, story, life histories, then documents also form art creation such as movie, statue, draw and another.

The documentation used in this study included a conversation from an *Aladdin* cartoon and a live-action movie with subtitles to collect the data.

The researcher collects the data with these steps:

1. The researcher watched both the animated and live-action versions of *Aladdin*.
2. The researcher screenshotted and transcribed the dialog of the characters that have intensifiers.
3. The researcher observes the data that have intensifiers.
4. The researcher must identify and determine the kinds of intensifiers.
5. The researcher, after collecting the data, then found the way intensifiers were employed by the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon and live action film was through speech act.

6. The researcher rewrote the data to be a table; the table consisted of a number, the kind of genre *Aladdin*, screenshot data, and the kind of intensifiers and speech acts.
7. The researcher codes the data.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis technique According to Nasution (1988) in Sugiyono's book (2013: 245), qualitative research is more focused on data analysis while data collection is ongoing. The data analysis technique in qualitative research is done before entering the field, during the field, and after finishing the field. The conclusion of qualitative research is a new invention that no one has ever found before.

Data analysis technique in qualitative research, according to Spradley (1980) in Sugiyono's book (2013: 253), involves four stages: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and the last stage, finding a cultural theme.

1. Analysis Domain

The analysis domain is the first step in getting a general view of social situations with the object research. Domain is used to determine between data and non-data; data will then be sorted according to the topic of the research analysis. In this research, the data are selected from both the *Aladdin* cartoon and live-action movie, which include intensifiers. (Sugiyono, 2013: 256).

2. Taxonomic Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2013: 261), taxonomic analysis is an analysis that concerns all collecting the data based on previously applied domain analysis. Thus, the data that has been collected can be described in more depth and detail through taxonomic analysis with coding.

The next step in taxonomic analysis is to classify the data into intensifiers. Intensifiers are divided into three types: amplifiers, emphasizeers, and downtoners. After classifying into three types of intensifiers, the researcher makes an agglomerate to analyze deeper in each intensifier and classifies again into the next branches in every type of intensifier, for example, amplifiers are divided again into two types: boosters and maximizers. The researcher must provide evidence in finding the data to make sure that the data are credible.

Table 3.1 Taxonomic table of Aladdin

Intensifiers	Speech Act
Amplifiers	Representative
	Directives
	Expressives
	Commissives
	Declarations
Emphasizers	Representatives
	Directives

	Expressives
	Commissives
Downtoners	Representatives
	Directives
	Expressives
	Commissives

3. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is the next step after classifying the data in taxonomic analysis to get gaps and contrasts in the domain that are formed into the table of componential analysis. (Sugiyono, 2013: 264)

Table 3. 2 *Aladdin* cartoon version (1992) comparative table

	Amplifiers					Emphasizers					Downtoners				
	R	D	EXP	COM	DEC	R	D	EXP	COM	DEC	R	D	EXP	COM	DEC
Aladdin															
Jasmine															
Genie															
Jafar															
Iago															
Sultan															

Table 3. 3 Componential table of *Aladdin* live action version (2019)

	Amplifiers					Emphasizers					Downtoners				
	R	D	EXP	COM	DEC	R	D	EXP	COM	DEC	R	D	EXP	COM	DEC
Aladdin															
Jasmine															
Genie															
Jafar															
Iago															
Sultan															
Dalia															

Notes:

R: Representatives

D: Directives

EXP: Expressives

COM: Commissives

DEC: Declarations

4. Cultural Theme Analysis

In the last step is looking for relationship or red line between domain and how relationship with whole and then expressed in the theme or title and question research. (Sugiyono, 2013: 264)

In this step, the researcher will conclude the finding in the intensifiers comparison in the both *Aladdin* cartoon and live action movies to find intensifier shift in the analysis.

G. Data Validation Technique

According to Sugiyono (2013: 267), validation is the precise degree of agreement between data as the object of the research and the power reported by the researcher. On the quantitative and qualitative research criteria, validation has to be valid, reliable, and objective. But the difference between quantitative and qualitative research is that quantitative research emphasizes the reliable aspect, while qualitative research emphasizes the validity aspect. (Susan Stainback in the Sugiyono, 2013: 268)

The rule of qualitative research is asserted valid when there is no difference between the report of research and the real happening on the object of the research. Then, reliable qualitative research is by nature complex and dynamic, so it cannot be consistent and recur. The criterion for the validator of the data for this research is a lecturer who understands linguistics, pragmatics, semantics, and has a mastery of English. Sugiyono (2013: 270–277) said that the validity of the data in the qualitative research consisted of four techniques:

1. Credibility

Credibility has the purpose of making sure the data is right. The steps of credibility come from the long observation, analysis of the data, and triangulation to check the data from many sources with many ways from triangulation sources. Triangulation of sources is the way researchers check data based on other sources. The example is when researchers get the data and then check it with the theory about intensifiers and speech acts.

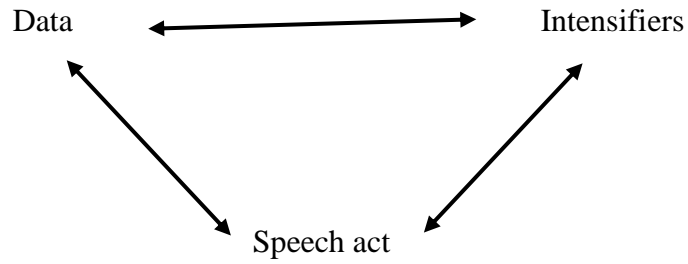


Figure 3.1: Triangulation of Credibility in This Research.

2. Transferability

Transferability is when the result of the research can be applied to or used in another situation. Because of that, the reader or another researcher can comprehend the result of the research; the research has to be clear, detailed, and creditable.

3. Reliable

This research relies on reliability because other researchers can replicate the process in their own studies. In qualitative research, you need an audit to make sure that the research is reliable, and you also need the help of a validator to audit the research from the process until the result.

4. Confirmability

Confirmability is needed in this research to get objective results. The research can become objective when the process and the result agree with all the experts. As an example, this research is objective when the main examiner, second examiner, and thesis advisor confirm that it is objective.

The researcher uses Sugiyono's theory above to validate the data. First, to give credibility to the data in this research, the researcher uses a triangulation source to check the data that is appropriate for this research in the categories of intensifiers and speech acts. Second, after the data is credible, the researcher checks the data result for transferability to other situations. Third, to make sure the data of this research is reliable and confirmable, the researcher needs aid from the expert in linguistics as a validator. So that's why the researcher chose Mr. M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd., as the validator. He is a lecturer at UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta and an expert in linguistics. The validator is responsible for determining whether the data is true or false.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After the explanation of the theories above, the researcher will expose the findings and discuss the data. The first section of this chapter describes the process of collecting data and locating the data. This chapter signified to answer the problem of the research is analyzed through a comparison of intensifiers in the dialogues of *Aladdin* characters speeches between cartoon in 1992 and live action in 2019 versions using theories of Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985) and the theory of speech act by John Searle (1979) with a pragmatic approach according to Leech (1983).

In the findings, the researcher shows the data to answer the question about what intensifiers the characters employ in the cartoon and live-action versions of *Aladdin*. To answer the kind of intensifiers and to answer why the characters in *Aladdin* in the cartoon and live-action versions indicate the use of intensifiers that convey through conversation, this research uses the theory of Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985). Then, to answer the question, the use of speech acts employed by the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon and live-action versions to convey the conversation topic indicates the use of intensifiers. This research uses the theory of John Searle (1979) to classify speech acts that contain intensifiers with a pragmatic approach according to Leech (1983).

A. Findings

1. The types of intensifiers used by the characters

The researcher will present the findings of the qualitative research in both the 1992 cartoon movie *Aladdin* and the 2019 live-action movie *Aladdin*. In this, the researcher explains the data findings that relate to the types of intensifiers delivered by the characters in the *Aladdin* movie, both in the cartoon and live-action versions. Intensifiers based on Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985) are divided into three types: amplifiers, emphasizeers, and downtoners; amplifiers are then divided into two types: maximizers and boosters; and downtoners are divided into four types: approximators, compromisers, diminishers, and minimizers. The result of this data finding shows that all kinds of intensifiers are included in the conversation by the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon and live-action versions of the movie, but not all kinds of downtoners are used by the characters of *Aladdin*. The characters just used two of the four kinds of downtoners: compromisers and diminishers. Meanwhile, the other kinds of downtoners, approximators and minimizers, were not used by the characters of *Aladdin*.

There are 313 total records of data that were collected by the researcher. These findings also provide the answer to the problem statement defined in the first chapter. The data on intensifiers found in *Aladdin* cartoon 1992 and *Aladdin* live-action 2019 are 100 (31%) data of the amplifiers, 97 (30%) data of the emphasizeers, 116 (37%) of the downtoners. As seen in the table below:

Table 4.1 Intensifiers data summarize

Intensifiers	Total	Percentage
Amplifiers	100	31%
Emphasizers	97	30%
Downtoners	116	37%
Total	313	100%

The intensifiers found from the each characters in *Aladdin* cartoon in 1992 in the below:

Table 4.2 intensifiers data in 1992 *Aladdin* cartoon

Intensifiers	Characters						Total	Percent age
	Aladdin	Jasmine	Genie	Jafar	Iago	Sultan		
Amplifiers	9	8	9	10	2	6	44	33%
Emphasizer s	18	7	6	7	4	5	47	36%
Downtoners	11	2	5	14	0	7	39	30%

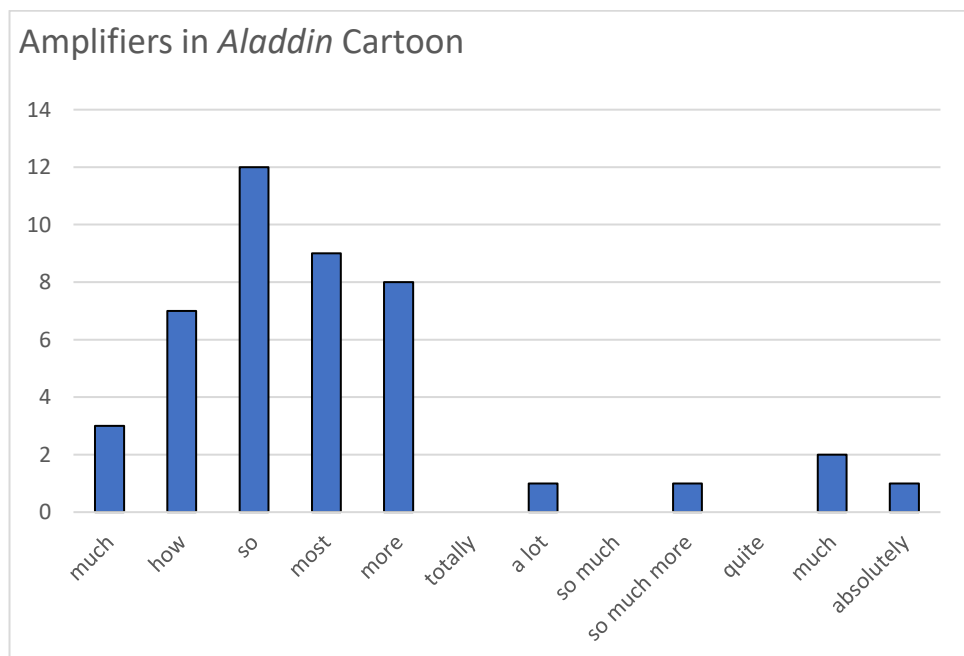
Table 4.3 intensifiers data in 2019 *Aladdin* live-action

Intensifiers	Characters							Total	Percenta Ge
	Aladdin	Jasmine	Genie	Jafar	Iago	Sultan	Dalia		
Amplifiers	15	12	16	10	1	2	0	56	30%
Emphasizers	19	7	22	1	0	0	1	50	27%
Downtoners	23	12	20	18	0	0	4	77	42%

a. Amplifiers

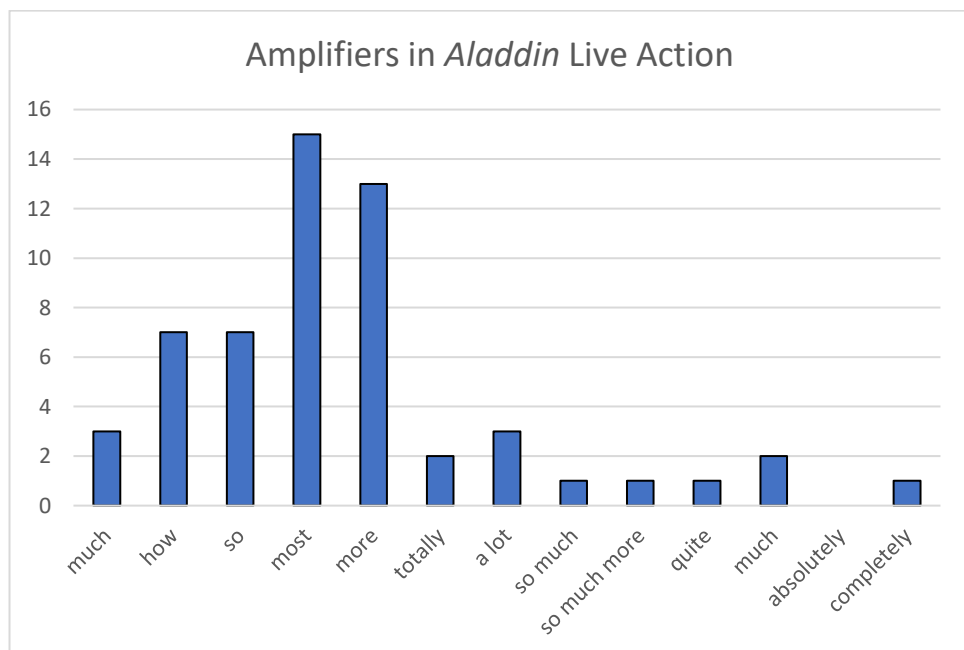
Amplifiers are one type of intensifier that the characters in the *Aladdin* movie employed to give words, phrases, or verbs more emphasis. There are numerous words used by the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon movie, including *much* (3 data), *how* (7 data), *so* (12 data), *most* (9 data), *more* (8 data), *totally* (0 data), *a lot* (1 data), *so much more* (1 data), *quite* (0 data), *much* (2 data), *absolutely* (1 data), and *completely* (0 data). There are 44 data (33%) of amplifiers were used in the *Aladdin* cartoon movie. The illustration below makes it simple to depict how amplifiers are utilized in the *Aladdin cartoon*.

Graph 4.1 words of amplifiers that are used by the characters in *Aladdin* cartoon (1992)



Then, in *Aladdin* live-action also used amplifiers to give heightening word, phrase, and verb. There are many words list that used by the characters in *Aladdin* cartoon movie, such as *much* 3 data, *how* 7 data, *so* 7 data, *most* 15 data, *more* 13 data, *totally* 2 data, *a lot* 3 data, *so much* 1 data, *so much more* 1 data, *quite* 1 data, *much* 2 data, *absolutely* 0 data, and *completely* 1 data from 56 data (30%) the whole of the data amplifiers in *Aladdin* live-action. The graphic below will easily to draw the used of amplifiers in *Aladdin* live-action movie in 2019. The different about the use of amplifiers in *Aladdin* cartoon and live action is the word of amplifiers that used by the characters in conversation where *Aladdin* cartoon many repeat word *so* as dominant word with amount 12 data, whereas *Aladdin* live-action use word *most* as dominant word with many repeat amount 15 data.

Graph 4. 2 words of amplifiers that are used by the characters in *Aladdin* live action (2019)



The graph shows clearly that the topic is about amplifiers. data about amplifiers and this kind of data are found in number data through the characters Aladdin in data numbers 1–24, Jasmine in data numbers 25–44, the Genie in data numbers 45–69, Jafar in data numbers 70–89, Iago in data numbers 90–92, and the Sultan in data numbers 93–100.

Example 1:

2/A1992/AL/AMP/R/00:08:45



Figure 4. 1 Aladdin (in cartoon version)

Aladdin: *They're quick, but I'm **much** faster.*

Word faster is from word fast as a verb, *fast* + *er* that have meaning *very fast*, then the word *faster* (*very fast*) + *much* that has function to show denote a high degree on the scale of words. Thus, phrase *much faster* it's means *very - very fast* until no one cannot equal with Aladdin 's fast.

The datum tells about the utterance of Aladdin when the bodyguards run to catch him because he has stolen a loaf. Aladdin use word '*much*' that indicate of amplifiers to give a high degree on the scale of word. He used it because he

felt overconfident that he could save himself from the bodyguards. Based on the context, Aladdin uses the word “representative” to tell about his statement.

Example 2:

3/A1992/AL/AMP/R/00:17:43



Figure 4. 2 Aladdin (in cartoon version)

Aladdin: *Thank you, kind sir. I'm so glad you found her.*

The word *glad* is an adjective that means happy and thank you to someone, and the word *so* is part of an amplifier, especially a booster, to denote a high degree on the scale of words. Phrase *so glad* is mean Aladdin very-very happy and thank to the seller find Jasmine. Aladdin said that to make sure the seller knew that Jasmine was crazy.

The datum tells how Aladdin helps Jasmine to avoid a seller who wants to cut the hand of Jasmine because Jasmine takes his bread and doesn't pay for it, so he feels Jasmine is a thief. Aladdin pretend Jasmine is his sister and she is got crazy mentally. Aladdin used amplifiers in the clause, '*Thank you, kind sir. I'm so glad you found her*' to give a high degree on the scale of words, and it

is useful to make a seller thank a seller. Based on the context, Aladdin uses the word representative to describe his assertion.

Example 3:

1/A2019/AL/AMP/R/00:11:05



Figure 4. 3 Aladdin (in live action version)

Aladdin: *'They're quick but I'm **much** faster'*

Word faster have composition *fast + er* that have meaning *very fast*, then the word *faster (very fast) + much* that has function to show denote a high degree on the scale of word. So, phrase *much faster = very, very fast* until no one can equal Aladdin's speed.

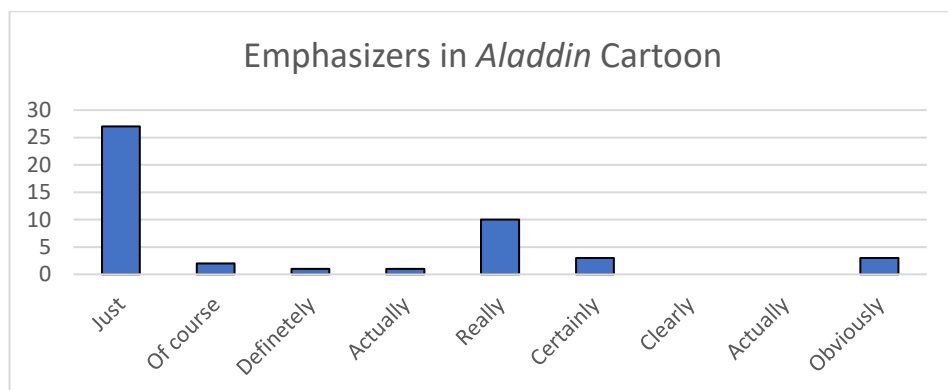
The datum tells about Aladdin helps Jasmine from caught of bodyguards. The word *much* in the sentence *'They're quick, but I'm **much** faster'* is one of the most apposite amplifiers, giving it a high degree on the scale of words. The utterances of Aladdin made Jasmine trust and follow him. Based on the context, Aladdin uses the word representative to describe his assertion.

The examples 1 and 3 have the same dialog but in a little bit different conditions. In example 1 in cartoon version, Aladdin steals a bread then he run from caught by the bodyguard. Then, in the live-action version, Jasmine steals a loaf of bread, then she is helped by Aladdin, and they run from the bodyguard.

b. Emphasizers

Emphasizers are usually shown in the expression of the speaker to make a reinforcing impact on the truth value and make it clear when something is emphatic or stressed in a word, phrase, or verb. There are many words on the list that are used by the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon movie, such as *just* 27 data, *of course* 2 data, *definetely* 1 data, *actually* 1 data, *really* 10 data, *certainly* 3 data, *clearly* 0 data, *actually* 0 data, and *obviously* 3 data from 47 data (36%). The whole of the data in the *Aladdin* cartoon used amplifiers. The graphic below will easily to draw the used of emphasizeers in *Aladdin* cartoon movie in 1992.

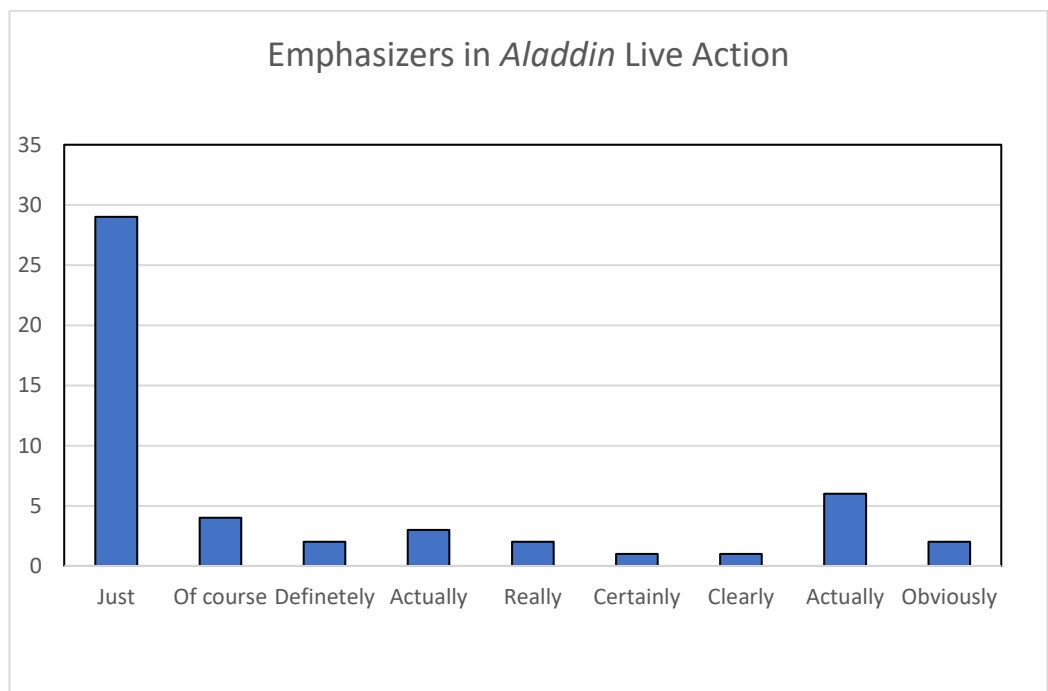
Graph 4.3 word of emphasizeers that are used by the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon (1992)



Then, emphasizeers are also found in *Aladdin* live action. There are many words list that used by the characters in *Aladdin* live-action movie, such as *just* 29 data, *of course* 4 data, *definitely* 2 data, *actually* 3 data, *really* 2 data, *certainly* 1 data, *clearly* 1 data, *actually* 6 data, *obviously* 2 data from 50 data the whole of the data in *Aladdin* live-action used emphasizeers. The graphic below will easily to draw the list word of emphasizeers in *Aladdin* live-action movie in 2019.

The used of emphasizeers who did by the characters in *Aladdin* cartoon and live action used same word *just* that often repeat amount 27 data in cartoon and 29 data in live-action version.

Graph 4. 4 words of emphasizeers that are used by the characters in the *Aladdin* live action (2019)



Graphs 4.3 and 4.4 are about ‘emphasizers that could be found in the data number through the main character Aladdin in data number 101-137, Jasmine in data number 138-151, Genie in data number 152-177, Jafar in data number 178-186, Iago in data number 187-190, Sultan in data number 191-195, and Dalia in data number 196.

Example 1:

101/A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:17:48



Figure 4. 4 Aladdin (in cartoon version)

Aladdin: ‘***Just*** play along.’

Word *just* is to show the expression of the speaker to make a reinforcing impact on the truth value to clear the stress of the word. Word *play* is a verb. The phrase *just play* means the activity is really play acting to make the seller sure that Jasmine is really crazy. Aladdin did it to help Jasmine from the anger of the seller.

In the dialogue, Aladdin makes sure Jasmine pretends that she is his crazy sister, using the word ‘*just*’ to indicate emphasis in the sentence ‘***Just*** play along. The utterances of Aladdin make Jasmine trust him and follow his

scenario. Based on the context, Aladdin uses the word “representative” to tell about his statement.

Example 2:

103/A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:20:09



Figure 4. 5 Aladdin (in cartoon version)

Aladdin: ‘**Just** me and Abu. Come and go as we please’.

Word *just* is to show the expression of the speaker to make a reinforcing impact on the truth value to clear the stress of the word. Phrase *me and Abu* as explanations. Thus, phrase *just me and Abu* is to make sure Jasmine no one that live in his house.

In the date, Aladdin invites Jasmine to come to his house. Aladdin used the word ‘just to indicate emphasize in the clause ‘**Just** me and Abu. Come and go as we please’. The utterance of Aladdin makes Jasmine comfortable enough to come to Aladdin’s house.

Example 3:

102/A2019/AL/EMP/R/00:13:25



Figure 4. 6 Aladdin (in live action version)

Aladdin : '***Just** me and Abu. Come and go as we please.'*

Word *just* is to show the expression of the speaker to make a reinforcing impact on the truth value to clear the stress of the word. Phrase *me and Abu* as explanations. Thus, phrase *just me and Abu* is to make sure Jasmine no one that live in his house.

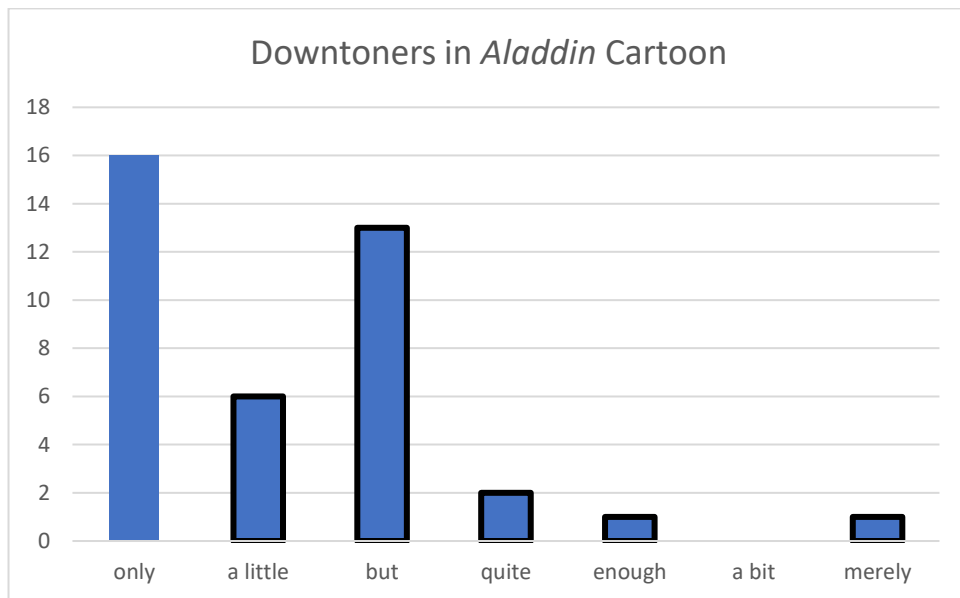
In the date, Aladdin invites Jasmine to come to his house. Aladdin used the word 'just to indicate emphasize in the clause '***Just** me and Abu. Come and go as we please'*. The utterance of Aladdin makes Jasmine comfortable enough to come to Aladdin's house. Example 2 in cartoon form and example 3 in live action have the same dialog and also the same condition.

c. Downtoners

Downtoners have the function of lowering the impact of words. There are many words list of downtoners that used by the characters in *Aladdin* cartoon movie, such as *only* 16 data, *a little* 6 data, *but* 13 data, *quite* 2 data, *enough* 1 data, *a bit* 0 data, *merely* 1 data from 39 data (30%) the whole of the data in

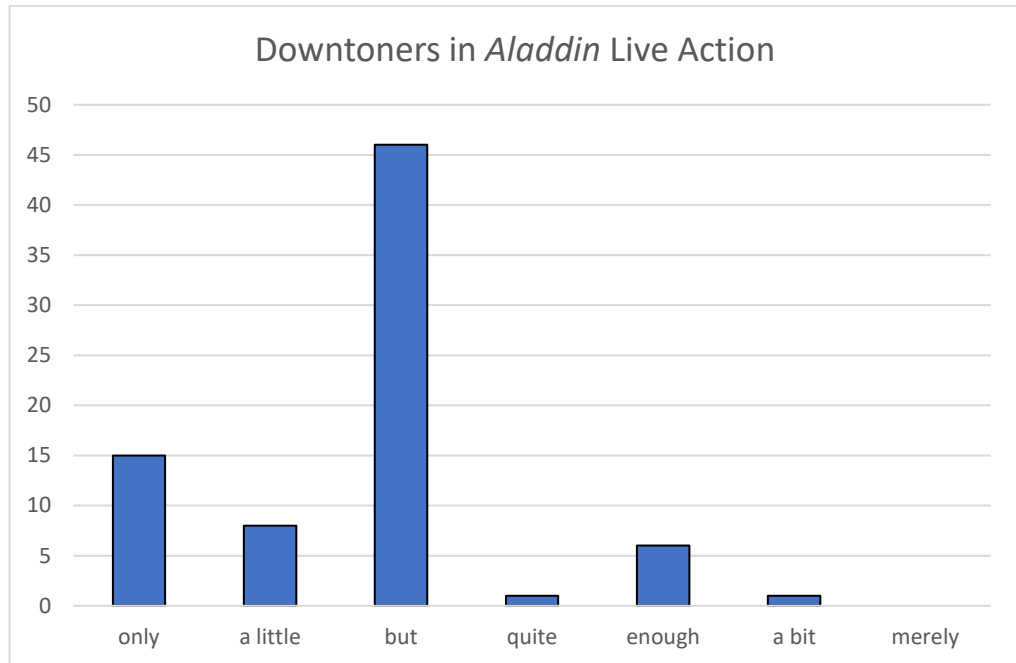
Aladdin cartoon used downtoners. The graphic below will easily to draw the used of downtoners in *Aladdin* cartoon movie in 1992.

Graph 4. 5 words of downtoners that are used by the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon (1992)



Then, downtoners are also found in *Aladdin* live action. There are many words list that used by the characters in *Aladdin* live action movie, such as *only* 15 data, *a little* 8 data, *but* 46 data, *quite* 1 data, *enough* 6 data, *a bit* 1 data, *merely* 0 data from 77 data (42%) the whole of the data in *Aladdin* live action used downtoners. The graphic below will easily illustrate the use of downtoners in the *Aladdin* live-action movie in 2019.

Graph 4. 6 words of downtoners that are used by the characters in the *Aladdin* live action (2019)



The different about used of downtoners in *Aladdin* cartoon used word *only* as the dominant word with 16 data that often repeat and in *Aladdin* live action often used word *but* as dominant word with 46 data that often repeat in conversation.

The graphs 4.5 and 4.6 are about the downtoners topic. The data about downtoners could be found in the number data through the characters *Aladdin* (in data number 197–231), Jasmine (in data number 232-245), Genie (in data number 246-271), Jafar (in data number 272–302), Sultan (in data number 303–309), and Dalia (in data number 310–313).

Example 1:

197/A1992/AL/DT/R/00:06:48

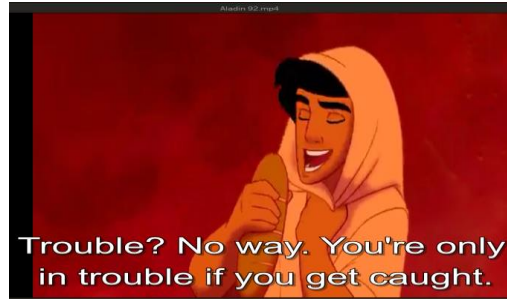


Figure 4. 7 Aladdin (in cartoon version)

Aladdin: *'Trouble? No way. You're **only** in trouble if you get caught.'*

Word *only* is one of the diminishers that have the function of lowering the impact of words and implying that the force of an item's concern is limited. Phrase *only in trouble* is mean he underestimates will caught by bodyguard.

The datum tells about the answer of Aladdin when reminded by the women to avoid making trouble. But, Aladdin still calm down with use downtoners with word 'only' in the clause *'Trouble? No way. You're **only** in trouble if you get caught.* Aladdin uses downtoners to give lowering effect of word and still calm even when get in the trouble condition.

Example 2:

198/A2019/AL/DT/R/00:07:47



Figure 4. 8 Jasmine (in live action version)

Jasmine: '**Only** if you get caught'

Word *only* is one of the diminishers that have the function of lowering the impact of words and implying that the force of an item's concern is limited. Phrase *only in trouble* means she underestimates being caught by her bodyguard. She said that because it will not happen because she said when she gets royal command from her father to be a sultan, it will not happen.

The date tells about when Jasmine, as a new sultan (queen in a palace), asked Aladdin to stop. Jasmine repeat the sentence when met with Aladdin, she used 'only' that indicate downtoners to give a lowering effect in the situation that Aladdin has caught by her and cannot go anywhere.

Example 3:

199/A2019/AL/DT/R/00:07:06



Figure 4. 9 Aladdin (in cartoon version)

Aladdin: '*I steal **only** what I can't afford*'

Word *only* is one of the diminishers that have the function of lowering the impact of words and implying that the force of an item's concern is limited.

Phrase *what I can afford as an explanation*. Thus, *only* + *what I can't afford* means he steals because he's not able to get it.

The story about Aladdin teases that the bodyguard used downtoners with the word '*only*' in the sentence '*I steal **only** what I can't afford*'. Downtoners were used by Aladdin to give a lowering effect to words to tease the bodyguard and make them angry.

Concluding the data finding, it shows that all kinds of intensifiers are delivered by the character in the *Aladdin* movie in both cartoon and live-action versions, such as amplifiers, emphasizees, and downtoners.

2. The intensifiers presented in the *Aladdin* cartoon in 1992 and in live-action 2019 through the intensifier shift of *Aladdin* characters

Based on the graphs in 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6, there are three (three) types of topic words in conversation: amplifiers, emphasizees, and downtoners. This section's purpose is to answer the second question about the research problem statement and explain the use of intensifiers in a conversation through characterization based on the theory of Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985). With a pragmatic approach, the research would explain the answer in this section. A pragmatic approach focuses on explaining the context of the sentence, like the condition of the background of the story. This research uses the tact maxim for the pragmatic aspect according to Leech (1983) to analyze the function of illocutionary and speech acts according to Searle (1979).

Moreover, the researcher uses intensifiers to know how characterizations are shifted.

Furthermore, this research uses the pragmatic approach in tact maxim as the aspect of pragmatic Leech explains the illocutionary function and speech act described by Searle that relate to and are appropriate for the social purpose of establishing and maintaining comity. Leech divided the illocutionary function into four types: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Then, Leech, after explaining the function of illocutionary, adds Searle's theory of speech act to relate the politeness effect in social contexts. Searle divided illocutionary acts, or more commonly known as speech acts, into five types: representative, directives, expressives, commissives, and declarations. After analyzing the characters, they include Aladdin, Jasmine, Genie, Jafar, Iago, and Sultan in the cartoon version of 1992 and the new character Dalia in the live-action version.

a. Aladdin

Aladdin is the main character who has a poor economic condition and lives with his pet monkey, Abu. He lives in an old ruin of a house and does not work; he steals from the market to fulfill his daily needs. So, that's why the people call him a street rat. One day he met the princess Jasmine, and they fell in love. The character Aladdin in tables 4.1, 4.3, and 4.5 and based on theory by Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985) about intensifiers in the cartoon version of 1992 has 38 data points that consist of amplifiers (9 data), emphasize (18 data), and downtoners (11 data). Then, amplifiers divided into two types maximizers has 0 data and boosters 9 data. Meanwhile, the kind of

downtoners that is used by the characters is a compromiser, which has 0 data, and a diminisher, which has 11 data.

Table 4. 4 intensifiers that were used by Aladdin in the movie

Character	Cartoon (1992)	Live Action (2019)
Aladdin		
characterization	Energetic, clever, merciful, not greedy, soft heart.	Energetic, clever, merciful, not greedy, soft heart.
Amount of whole of the data	38 data	57 data
Amplifiers	9 data Maximizers: - Boosters: 9 data Aladdin uses 5 types words of amplifiers there are: <i>much, how, so, more, so much more</i>	15 data Maximizers:4 data Boosters: 11 data Aladdin uses 8 types words of amplifiers there are: <i>much, so, most, more, totally, a lot, so much so much more</i>
Emphasizers	18 data Aladdin uses 5 types words of emphasizez there are:	19 data Aladdin uses 5 types words of emphasizez there are:

	<i>Just, of course, actually, really, certainly.</i>	<i>Just, of course, definitely, actually, clearly.</i>
Downtoners	11 data Compromisers: - Diminishers: 11 data Aladdin uses 3 types words of emphasizeers there are: <i>Only, a little, but</i>	23 data Compromisers: - Diminishers: 23 data Aladdin uses 3 types words of emphasizeers there are: <i>Only, a little, but</i>

From the explanation above, the most dominant intensifiers of *Aladdin* in cartoon movie is emphasizeers with 18 data. Besides that, in the live-action version, the most dominant intensifier is downtoners (23 data). The character Aladdin in the cartoon version from 1992 often used emphasizeers with words and phrases such as *just, of course, actually, really, and certainly* in conversation that had the function of giving stress to a verb, word, or phrase and marking the important information that the audience wanted delivered by Aladdin. Then, in the live-action version in 2019, the most dominant is downtoners. The character Aladdin often used words and phrases *only a little, but* in conversation that had the function of lowering the impact of a word, verb, or phrase in a given situation, like to calm down a situation, give elegant style in politeness, or softly mock the addressee as appropriate for the context.

Then, this research uses pragmatic approach for the way utterance is made. This research uses theory by Leech (1983) in tact maxim of pragmatic aspect, and Leech used illocutionary or speech act by Searle (1979).

Example 1:

110/A1992/AL/EMP/R/41:38



Figure 4. 10 Aladdin (in cartoon version)

Aladdin: *Ah, no I never **actually** wished to get out of the cave.*'

Word *actually* is part of the emphasizeers to show the expression to make a reinforcing impact on the truth value to clear something of word. Word *never* is mean not ever. Thus, the phrase *never actually wished to get out of the cave* means that Aladdin really did not make a wish to the Genie, and then they both got out of the cave because of the Genie's wish. The Aladdin's said is employ speech act about the illocutionary act 'representative' because what Aladdin said is a claim.

The datum is an example of the used speech acts 'representative' and intensifiers (emphasizers). The datum is the utterance of Aladdin in the cartoon version to Genie that he wants to make sure Genie with the word 'actually' and asserts that he does not use a wish but Genie did it himself.

Then, in the live-action version (2019), the character Aladdin uses intensifiers based on Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985). According to tables 4.2, 4.4, and 4.6, there are 57 data points that consist of 15 for amplifiers, 19 for emphasizeers, and 23 for downtoners.

Example 2:

213/A2019/AL/DT/R/00:27:53



Figure 4. 11 Aladdin (in live action version)

Aladdin: ' *That was challenging **but** I have my ways.*

Word *but* is part of downtoners, especially diminishers that have function to lower word and to imply the force of the item in concern is limited. Word challenging is verb. The sentence '*That was challenging, **but** I have my ways* means that Aladdin likes challenges because they make him more enthusiastic to come back and meet Jasmine again.

In the context, Aladdin is humble when he answers Jasmine's question about how he can enter the palace with tight vigilance in the palace. The word "but" is part of downtoners, especially diminishers, which seek to imply that the force of the item concerned is limited. The data is representative; Aladdin gives his claim that he can understand it well.

b. Jasmine

Jasmine is a princess of Agrabah palace and the one and only child of the Sultan, and she wants to lead the palace herself without getting married to a prince. Jasmine sometimes ran away from the palace to know the condition of the people, and finally she met Aladdin, with whom they fell in love. Jasmine in cartoon version (1992) uses intensifiers based on table 4.1, 4.3, and 4.5 has 17 data that consist of amplifiers 8 data, emphasizeers 7 data, and downtoners 3 data. Then, amplifiers divided into two types maximizers has 1 data and boosters 7 data. Meanwhile, the kind of downtoners that used by the characters is compromisers has 1 data and diminishers has 2 data.

Table 4. 5 intensifiers that were used by Jasmine in the movie

Character	Cartoon (1992)	Live Action (2019)
Jasmine		
characterization	Cares about her people, rebel, dare to change the rules of the kingdom.	Cares about her people, rebel, dare to change the rules of the kingdom.
Amount of whole of the data	17 data who used intensifiers	31 data who used intensifiers
Amplifiers	8 data Maximizers: 1 data Boosters: 7 data Jasmine uses 3 types words of amplifiers there are:	12 data Maximizers:3 data Boosters: 9 data Jasmine uses 6 types words of amplifiers there are:

	<i>how, so, most</i>	<i>How, much, so, most, more, quite</i>
Emphasizers	7 data Jasmine uses 2 types words of emphasizeers there are: <i>Just, really</i>	7 data Jasmine uses 2 types words of emphasizeers there are: <i>Just, actually</i>
Downtoners	2 data Compromisers: - Diminishers: 2 data Jasmine uses 1 types words of downtoners there are: <i>But</i>	12 data Compromisers: - Diminishers: 2 data Jasmine uses 2 types words of downtoners there are: <i>Only, but</i>

The character Jasmine in the cartoon version from 1992 often used amplifiers with words like *how, so, and most* in conversation that have function to increase the strength of a verb, word, or phrase and to mark the important information she wanted to deliver. Then, in the live-action version of 2019 the most dominant is nothing because the amount of data between amplifiers and downtoners is the same: each has 12 data. The character Jasmine often uses the words *how, much, so, most, more, quite* in conversation that have the function of increasing the strength of a verb, word, or phrase and to mark the important information she wants to deliver with amplifiers. Jasmine also often uses words

only, but in conversation, that has the function of lowering the impact of the word, verb, or phrase in the condition, like to calm down the situation, to give elegant style in politeness, or to soften the mocking with the addressee that is appropriate with the context.

Then, this research uses pragmatic approach for the way utterance is made. This research uses theory by Leech (1983) in tact maxim of pragmatic aspect, and Leech used illocutionary or speech act by Searle (1979). Jasmine in the cartoon version (1992): based on table 4.7 with 14 data, the most dominant kind of speech act is ‘representatives’ to clear the purpose of communication about claim, statement, assertion, opinion, etc.

Example 1:

32/A1992/JM/AMP/R/51:17

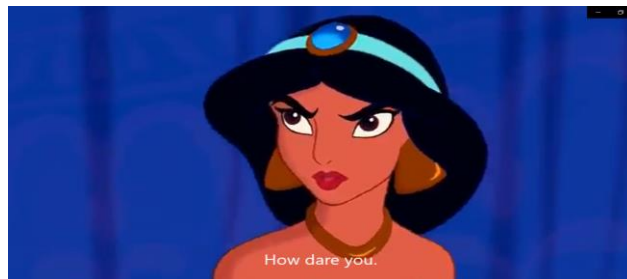


Figure 4. 12 Jasmine (in cartoon version)

Jasmine: ‘***How dare you***’

The date above tells about Jasmine being angry with Jafar because he caught and brought Aladdin into jail. Jasmine uses amplifiers with the word ‘*how*’ in the sentence ‘*How dare you?* to a high degree on the scale of words. The word *dare* is a verb. Thus, the sentence *How dare you?* means that Jasmine is very angry because of Jafar’s presumption that he caught and brought

Aladdin to jail without asking Jasmine first. Speech act ‘representative’ because assertion of Jasmine as a princess to Jafar as advisor that take decision without agreement of Sultan of her.

Then, Jasmine in the live action version (2019) uses intensifiers according to Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985). According to tables 4.2, 4.4, and 4.6, there are 31 data that consist of 12 data amplifiers, 7 data emphasize, and 12 data downtoners. Then, amplifiers divided into two types maximizers has 3 data and boosters 9 data. Meanwhile, the kind of downtoner that is used by the characters is a compromiser, which has 0 data, and a diminisher, which has 12 data. So, Jasmine in the live-action version (2019) has found the most dominant kind of intensifiers to be nothing because the amount of data is relatively the same. Besides that, the way utterance this research uses the theory of Searle (1979) in table 4.8 with 28 data find the most dominant who Jasmine uses is ‘representatives’ to clear the purpose in the communication about claim, opinion, statement, assertion, etc.

Example 2:

29/A2019/JM/AMP/R/00:17:17



Figure 4. 13 Jasmine (in cartoon version)

Jasmine : ‘*I’m so naïve.*’

The datum tells about disappointed of Jasmine because Aladdin do not bring his bracelet and she trust him not a stealer. Jasmine used word 'so' in sentence 'I'm so naïve.' Indicate amplifiers, especially boosters, that have the function to give a high degree on the scale of words. Word naïve is adjective. Sentence *I'm so naïve* its mean that she is very angry and disappointed because trust with Aladdin even though she the first met and never see before and also trust that he not a stealer. She used 'representative' to claim her trust that Aladdin not a stealer.

c. Genie

The genie is the magical creature that can fulfill wishes and lives in the lamp. Genie in cartoon version (1992) in the table 4.1, 4.3, 4.5 has 20 data that consist of amplifiers 9 data, emphasizeers 6 data, downtoners 5 data. Then, amplifiers divided into two types maximizers has 1 data and boosters 8 data. Meanwhile, the kind of downtoner that is used by the characters is a compromiser, which has 0 data, and a diminisher, which has 5 data.

Table 4. 6 intensifiers that were used by Genie in the movie

Character Genie	Cartoon (1992)	Live Action (2019)
characterization	Cheerful, loyal, humorous.	Cheerful, loyal, humorous.
Amount of whole of the data	20 data who used intensifiers	58 data who used intensifiers
Amplifiers	9 data Maximizers: 1 data	16 data Maximizers:5 data

	Boosters: 8 data Genie uses 5 types words of amplifiers there are: <i>how, most, more, a lot, much</i>	Boosters: 11 data Genie uses 8 types words of amplifiers there are: <i>How, much, so, most, more, totally, a lot, completely</i>
Emphasizers	6 data Genie uses 3 types words of emphasizeers there are: <i>Just, really, definitely</i>	22 data Genie uses 6 types words of emphasizeers there are: <i>Just, of course, definitely, really, actually, obviously</i>
Downtoners	5 data Compromisers: - Diminishers: 5 data Genie uses 3 types word of downtoners there are: <i>Only, a little, but</i>	20 data Compromisers: 2 data Diminishers: 18 data Genie uses 6 types words of downtoners there are: <i>Only, but, a little, quite, enough, a bit</i>

From the explanation above, the most dominant intensifiers of Genie in the cartoon movie is amplifier with 9 data. Besides that, in the live-action version, the most dominant intensifier is emphasizeer with 22 data. The character Genie in the cartoon version from 1992 often used amplifiers with words and phrases *like most, more, a lot, much*, in conversation that had the function of increasing the strength of a verb, word, or phrase and to mark the

important information that people wanted delivered by Genie. Then, in the live-action version in 2019, the most dominant is emphasize. The character Genie often used emphasize with words and phrases such as *just, of course, definitely, really, actually, obviously* in conversation that had the function of giving stress to a verb, word, or phrase and marking the important information that the audience wanted delivered by Genie.

Then, this research uses pragmatic approach for the way utterance is made. This research uses theory by Leech (1983) in tact maxim of pragmatic aspect, and Leech used illocutionary or speech act by Searle (1979).

Example 1:

45/A1992/GN/AMP/R//00:34:46



Figure 4. 14 Genie (in cartoon version)

Genie: 'Say, you're **a lot** smaller than my last master.'

The date tells about Genie's shock that Aladdin is tiny. Genie uses amplifiers with the word '*a lot*'. Word is part of amplifiers, especially boosters, that have the function to show degree on the scale of words. Word *small* is adjective, *smaller* its mean *very small*. sentence 'Say, you're **a lot** smaller than my last master.' It is meant that the body of Aladdin is very-very small because

the genie said so when in giant form. ‘representative’ on the speech act tells about the Genie’s assertion that Aladdin is very tiny.

Next, Genie in the live action version (2019) based on the table 4.2, 4.4, 4.6 has 58 data that consist of amplifiers 16 data, emphasizees 22 data, downtoners 20 data. Then, amplifiers divided into two types maximizers has 5 data and boosters 11 data. Meanwhile, the kind of downtoners that used by the characters is compromisers has 2 data and diminishers has 18 data. So, Genie, in the live action version, the most dominant is nothing because none of the data has a far different amount. Then, the way of utterance this research uses according to Searle (1979) in table 4.8 with 47 data finds the most dominant of the kinds of intensifiers to be representatives’ in table 4.8 with 47 data to clear the purpose of communication about assertion, statement, opinion, claim, etc.

Example 2:

62/A2019/GN/AMP/R/01:12:23



Figure 4. 15 Genie (in live action version)

Figure 4.15:

Genie: ‘*I was noticing **how** pleasant the evening is.*’

The date tells about Genie wanting to ask Dalia to get out of Jasmine’s room to give Aladdin a chance to be close to Jasmine. Genie uses the word ‘*how*’ as part of amplifiers, especially boosters that have the function to show or denote degree on the scale of words. The word *pleasant* is an adjective.

Sentence ‘*I was noticing **how** pleasant the evening is.*’ That has meaning happiness for Genie because she can talk face to face with Dalia. The way uses speech to act ‘representative’ to tell Genie’s claim the beautiful night and Dalia give attention to him.

d. Jafar

Jafar is an advisor to the Sultan in the Agrabah palace. He is cruel and wants to be a sultan to lead the Agrabah palace and has big dreams to be powerful in the world. So, that’s why he searched for the diamond in the rough to take the lamp, and finally he met with Aladdin. Jafar in the cartoon version in 1992 just wanted to be a sultan in the palace, but in the live-action version in 2019, Jafar was fed up with being the second’ in the palace, so that’s why Jafar wanted to be a sultan and was powerful in the world.

Table 4. 7 intensifiers that were used by Jafar in the movie

Character Jafar	Cartoon (1992)	Live Action (2019)
characterization	Cunning, greedy, insatiable, stupid.	Cunning, greedy, insatiable, stupid.
Amount of whole of the data	31 data who used intensifiers	29 data who used intensifiers

Amplifiers	10 data Maximizers: 5 data Boosters: 5 data Jafar uses 4 types words of amplifiers there are: <i>how, most, more, so</i>	10 data Maximizers:6 data Boosters: 4 data Jafar uses 3 types words of amplifiers there are: <i>How, most, more</i>
Emphasizers	7 data Jafar uses 3 types words of emphasizers there are: <i>Just, certainly, obviously</i>	1 data Jafar uses 1 types words of emphasizers there are: <i>Actually</i>
Downtoners	14 data Compromisers: 2 Diminishers: 11 data Jafar uses 6 types word of downtoners there are: <i>Only, a little, but, quite, enough, merely</i>	20 data Compromisers: 2 data Diminishers: 18 data Jafar uses 3 types words of downtoners there are: <i>Only, but, enough</i>

From the explanation above, the most dominant intensifiers of Jafar in cartoon movie is downtoners with 14 data. Then, from the live-action version, the most dominant intensifier is also downtoners with 20 data. The character Jafar in the cartoon version from 1992 often used downtoners with words and phrases like *only, a little, quite enough, and merely*. Then, in the live-action version in 2019, the most dominant is downtoners. The character

Jafar often used words *only, but enough* in conversation that had a function to lower the impact of a word, verb, or phrase in a condition, like to calm down the situation, give elegant style in politeness, or soften the mocking with the addressee that was appropriate with the context. Then, this research uses a pragmatic approach to the way utterances are made. This research uses the theory of Leech (1983) in tact maxim of the pragmatic aspect, and Leech used the illocutionary or speech act theory of Searle (1979).

Example 1:

76/A1992/JF/AMP/R/01:04:12



Figure 4. 16 Jafar (in cartoon version)

Jafar: *'prince Ali is nothing **more** than ragged urchin, Aladdin.'*

The date tells about Jafar's anger upon realizing that prince Ali is Aladdin. Jafar used the word '*more, which is part of amplifiers, especially boosters, that have function to show degree on the scale of words. The word *than* is used to indicate comparison, and comparison is a feature of amplifiers. sentence: Prince Ali is nothing **more** than a ragged urchin, Aladdin.'* That has meaning because Jafar is sure prince Ali is Aladdin because he detects an oddity about where from and the palace of prince Ali. Jafar uses the word representative' in his speech because he is sure that prince Ali is really Aladdin.

Then, Jafar in live action version (2019) in the table 4.2, 4.4, and 4.6 give information that used of intensifiers by Jafar has 29 data that consist of amplifiers 10 data, emphasizeers 1 data, downtoners 18 data. Then, amplifiers divided into two types maximizers has 6 data and boosters 4 data. Meanwhile, the kind of downtoners that used by the characters is compromisers has 5 data and diminishers has 13 data. So, the most dominant about the kind of intensifiers that Jafar uses is downtoners with 18 data. Jafar used downtoners to lower the effect of words, meanings, and social conditions. Then, the way of utterance based on Searle (1979) according table 4.8 find the most dominant of the kind of speech act is ‘representatives’ with 16 data is to clear the purpose of communication about claim, statement, assertion, opinion, etc.

Example 2:

89/A2019/JF/AMP/R/01:51:36



Figure 4. 17 Jafar (in live action version)

Jafar: ‘*the most powerful in the universe*’

The date tells about Jafar's wish to be powerful in the world, which is fulfilled, making him happy and arrogant. Word is *most* often part of amplifiers, especially maximizers, that have the function of showing the extremely high degree of the scale of words. Word powerful is an adjective.

Sentence' *the most powerful in the universe*' that has meaning Jafar's arrogant because he wish to Genie that he want to be the one and only powerful in the world and don't have any same rival with his power has fulfilled by Genie. Speech act is representative because Jafar's statement after Genie fulfills what he wants

e. Iago

Iago is a parrot of Jafar and also his best friend. Iago has task to accompany and hear what Jafar said in happy or sad condition, even help Jafar to get data in cartoon version because in the *Aladdin* movie the lamp and tell information when Iago get. Iago finds intensifiers just in the cartoon version. Iago in tables 4.1, 4.3, and 4.5 used intensifiers based on Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985), which have six data points that consist of two amplifiers and four emphasizeers. Then, amplifiers divided into two types maximizers has 0 data and boosters 2 data. Meanwhile, the kind of downtoner that is used by the characters is a compromiser, which has 0 data, and a diminisher, which has 0 data. So, the most dominant thing that Iago used about the kind of intensifiers is nothing because the amount of data is relatively the same.

Table 4. 8 intensifiers that were used by Iago in the movie

Character Iago	Cartoon (1992)	Live Action (2019)
characterization	loyal	loyal
Amount of whole of the data	6 data who used intensifiers	1 data who used intensifiers
Amplifiers	2 data	1 data

	Maximizers: - Boosters: 2 data Iago uses 2 types words of amplifiers there are: <i>more, so</i>	Maximizers:- Boosters: 1 data Iago uses 1 types words of amplifiers there are: <i>More</i>
Emphasizers	4 data Iago uses 2 types words of emphasizeers there are: <i>Just, really</i>	-
Downtoners	-	-

From the explanation above, the most dominant intensifiers Iago in the cartoon movie is an emphasizeer with 4 data. Then, in the live-action version, the most dominant intensifier is amplifier with 1 data. The character Iago in the cartoon version in 1992 often used emphasizeers with used words *just, really* in conversation that has function to give stress of verb, word, or phrase and to mark the important information who want deliver by Iago. Then, in the live-action version in 2019, the most dominant is that the character Iago often uses the word *more* in conversation that has the function of increasing the strength of a verb, word, or phrase and to mark the important information that he wants to deliver. Then, this research uses pragmatic approach for the way utterance is made. This research uses theory by Leech (1983) in tact maxim of pragmatic aspect, and Leech used illocutionary or speech act by Searle (1979).

Example:



Figure 4. 18 Iago (in cartoon version)

Iago: ***Just** forget it. Look at this. I'm **so** ticked off that I'm moulting.*

The diary tells about Iago being angry because he sprinkled sand after the magic cave told about rules and faded away. Iago used word *just* is part of emphasize that has function give a high degree on the scale of word. The word *forget* is a verb. Word is part of amplifiers, especially boosters, because it has the function to show degree on the scale of words. Phrase *ticked off* is verb. The sentence '***Just** forget it*' means that Iago is angry because he got sprayed with sand. Then, the sentence '*I'm **so** ticked off that I'm moulting*' also tells about Iago's anger because he got dirty and got sprayed with sand. Iago used speech act 'representative' to give statement of Iago.

Then, Iago in *Aladdin* live action according table 4.2, 4.4, and 4.6 find just 1 data about amplifiers. Then, amplifiers divided into two types maximizers has 0 data and boosters 1 data. Meanwhile, the kind of downtoner that is used by the characters is a compromiser, which has 0 data, and a diminisher, which has 0 data. For the speech act based on the theory of Searle (1979), find nothing dominant about the speech act because it just has 1 data point.

f. Sultan

Sultan is a king in the Agrabah palace and has one daughter, princess Jasmine. Sultan in the cartoon version (1992) about intensifiers based on tables 4.1, 4.3, and 4.5 has 18 data that consist of amplifiers (6 data), emphasize (5 data), and downtoners (7 data). Then, amplifiers divided into two types maximizers has 3 data and boosters 3 data. Meanwhile, the kind of downtoners that used by the characters is compromisers has 1 data and diminishers has 6 data.

Table 4. 9 intensifiers that were used by Sultan in the movie

Characters	Cartoon (1992)	Live Action (2019)
sultan		
characterization	innocent	Wise
Amount of whole of the data	18 data who used intensifiers	2 data who used intensifiers
Amplifiers	6 data Maximizers: 3 data Boosters: 3 data Sultan uses 3 types words of amplifiers there are: <i>most, so, absolutely</i>	2 data Maximizers: 1 data Boosters: 1 data Sultan uses 2 types words of amplifiers there are: <i>most, more</i>
Emphasizers	5 data	-

	<p>Sultan uses 4 types words of emphasizez there are:</p> <p><i>Just, of course, certainly, obviously</i></p>	
Downtoners	<p>7 data</p> <p>Compromisers: 1</p> <p>Diminishers: 6 data</p> <p>Sultan uses 4 types word of downtoners there are:</p> <p><i>Only, a little, but, quite</i></p>	-

From the explanation above, the most dominant intensifiers of Sultan in cartoon movie is downtoners with 7 data. Then, in the live-action version, the most dominant intensifier is amplifier 2 data. The character Sultan in the cartoon version in 1992 often used downtoners with words and phrases *only, a little but quite*, in conversation that had function to give a lowering impact of word, verb, or phrase in a condition like to calm-down the situation, to give elegant style in politeness, or to softly mock the addressee that was appropriate with the context. The character Sultan in the live-action version in 2019 often uses amplifiers with words, *more* in conversation, that have the function of increasing the strength of a verb, word, or phrase and to mark the important information want delivered by Sultan.

Then, this research uses pragmatic approach for the way utterance is made. This research uses theory by Leech (1983) in tact maxim of pragmatic aspect, and Leech used illocutionary or speech act by Searle (1979).

Example:

99/A1992/ST/AMP/R/00:49:07



Figure 4. 19 Sultan (in cartoon version)

Sultan: '*Splendid, **absolutely** marvellous.*'

The datum tells about Sultan amazed with a magic carpet that can fly. Sultan used the word 'absolutely' in the sentence *Splendid, **absolutely** marvellous.* to indicate amplifiers, especially maximizers, to give an upper extreme degree on the scale of words. The word marvelous is an adjective. Sultan used 'representative' in the speech act to claim about the utterance that he really amazed it. Then, Sultan in live action version (2019) about intensifiers appropriate with table 4.2, 4.4, and 4.6 has 2 data about amplifiers. Then, amplifiers divided into two types maximizers has 1 data and boosters 1 data. So, the most dominant thing about the kind of intensifiers is nothing because the amount of data is the same. Besides that, the way utterances are used by Searle (1979), according to Table 4.8, the most dominant is nothing.

g. Dalia

Dalia is a handmaid of princess Jasmine and the character Dalia just can find in *Aladdin* live version (2019). Based on the table 4.2, 4.4, and 4.6 Dalia has 5 data that consist of emphasizeers 1 data and downtoners 4 data. Meanwhile, the kind of downtoner that is used by the characters is a compromiser, which has 0 data, and a diminisher, which has 4 data. So, the most dominant is nothing because no one of the data sets has a very different amount of data.

Table 4. 10 intensifiers that were used by Dalia in the movie

Character Dalia	Cartoon (1992)	Live Action (2019)
characterization		Obedient
Amount of whole of the data	-	5 data who used intensifiers
Amplifiers	-	-
Emphasizers	-	1 data Dalia uses 1 types words of emphasizeers there are: <i>Certainly</i>
Downtoners	-	4 data Compromisers: - Diminishers: 4 data Dalia uses 2 types words of downtoners there are:

		<i>but, a little</i>
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From the explanation above, the most dominant intensifiers that used by Dalia in the live-action version is downtoners with 4 data. The character Dalia often uses word and phrase ‘*a little, but*’ in conversation that has function to give a lowering impact of a word, verb, or phrase in a condition like to calm-down the situation, to give an elegant style in politeness with the addressee that is appropriate with the context. Then, this research uses a pragmatic approach to the way utterances are made. This research uses the theory of Leech (1983) in tact maxim of the pragmatic aspect, and Leech used the illocutionary or speech act theory of Searle (1979).

Example:

311/A2019/DL/DT/R/00:27:10



Figure 4. 20 Dalia (in live action version)

Dalia: *And yes he's a little dim*

In the context Dalia says that prince Anders a little dim, but he is handsome and can be a husband to Jasmine. A phrase “*a little*” is part of downtoners especially expression diminishers, that has the function of expressing only part of the potential force of the item concerned and

lowering impact of the word ‘dim’. Dalia shows her opinion, and it is representative.

B. Discussion

The researcher examined both the *Aladdin* movie cartoon in 1992 and the live-action version in 2019 with a pragmatic approach, applying intensifier types according to Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985). There are found 313 data from *Aladdin* movie summarize between cartoon and live-action that the characters such as Aladdin as the main character and other supporting character include Jasmine, Genie, Jafar, Iago, Sultan and a new supporting character Dalia. A new character Dalia just can find in *Aladdin* live-action version. As seen from the following table below:

Table 4. 11 Intensifiers data *Aladdin* cartoon in 1992

Intensifiers	Total	Percentage
Amplifiers	44	33%
Emphasizers	47	36%
Downtoners	39	30%

Table 4. 12 Intensifiers data *Aladdin* live action in 2019

Intensifiers	Total	Percentage
Amplifiers	56	30%
Emphasizers	50	27%
Downtoners	77	42%

From the two tables above, a comparison of the use of intensifiers in the dialogues of *Aladdin* characters speeches between in cartoon and live-action versions reveals the following red thread:

In the cartoon appropriate with Table 4.11, see about the characters in the *Aladdin* cartoon who make major use of intensifiers and emphasize. Emphasizers is used to give stress of verb, word, or phrase and to mark the important information who want deliver by the characters *Aladdin* cartoon in 1992. The use of intensifiers about emphasize in major like the author give portrayed about his opinion about the social condition that happen in 1992 like when the people express opinion will say directly with the addressee without filter first before said. It's fine in 1992 because the education of the people is not evenly, and the technology development is not easily like now so that's why the people is not easy to get information to get educated in polite language and need filter to choose the word that not hate the other.

Beside that, in the live-action version, the characters used intensifiers about downtoners. Downtoners is used to in conversation that has function to give lowering impact of word, verb, or phrase in condition like to calm-down the situation, to give elegant style in politeness, or to soft the mocked with the addressee that appropriate with the context. The use of intensifiers about downtoners in the majority that was done by the characters in the *Aladdin* live-action version in 2019 is one of the reasons the author wants to draw an opinion about the social condition in the modern era. In this era because of critic, narcissism, sarcasm, bully is easily to find in daily life and in social media but the

use language in polite package not in frontal because the people now in 2019 is more educated than in 1992.

The main character Aladdin in cartoons mostly used intensifiers and emphasizees to stress the important information that he wanted to deliver, but in live action, Aladdin often uses downtoners in conversation to lower the impact of words, phrases, and verbs that he wanted to deliver. This has to be appropriate in the context because the function of downtoners is to calm down the situation or to tease the other.

The co-star Jasmine in the cartoon is just the supporting character, and Jasmine in the cartoon is emotional and frontal in her talking. Jasmine often uses intensifiers and amplifiers to heighten the impact of a word, phrase, or verb. On the other hand, Jasmine in the live-action version of 2019 often uses the kind of intensifiers called amplifiers and downtoners. Downtoners are used by Jasmine in conversation to lower the impact of words, phrases, and verbs that she wants to deliver, which has to be appropriate for the context because the function of downtoners is to calm down the situation or to tease the other in an elegant style. Jasmine in live action has more scenes than in cartoon, because Jasmine here is applying feminism, is powerful as an independent woman, and has proven that she can lead the palace without being married to a prince. The difference Jasmine can see clearly is that Jasmine sings a song that portrays expresses her deep feelings about her dream, her feelings, and her opinion of the situation in the palace, which contradicts her heart, her opinion about fighting the struggle in her life as a woman and always keeping strong.

Genie is a magic creature that fulfills what Aladdin wants and also serves as a best friend of Aladdin. Genie characterization is humoristic and funny. Genie in cartoon often used the kind of intensifiers about amplifiers to give heightening word, phrase, and verb to tell the important information that want deliver by Genie. In the live-action version, Genie often used the kind of intensifiers called emphasizees to stress the word, phrase, and verb in an utterance. Genie in live action has a little bit different story from Genie in cartoon. Whereas in the live action version, Genie falls in love with Dalia and they become a couple, and Genie becomes a human and marries Dalia, in the cartoon version Genie is still single and does not change into a human but still a magic creature.

Jafar is an antagonistic character who wants to be a leader as a sultan in the palace, and he is also the trusted advisor whom the Sultan believes in. Jafar in cartoon and live action often used the kind of intensifiers about downtoners to lower in conversation that have the function of lowering the impact of a word, verb, or phrase in a condition, like to calm down the situation, to give elegant style in politeness, or to softly mock the addressee that is appropriate with the context. Jafar in the cartoon just wants to be a sultan, and in the live-action version, Jafar has the reason why he wants to be a sultan because he is bored as the second in the palace.

Iago is a parrot and pet of Jafar, and he is very obedient to help everyone for whom Jafar gives orders. Iago in the cartoon version has the characterization of being talkative and using the kind of intensifiers called

emphasizers to stress the word, phrase, or verb to show the important information that Iago delivers. Beside that, in the live-action version, the characterization of Iago is like that of a normal animal not talkative, just chirpy and he only once uses the kind of intensifiers about amplifiers to heighten his words.

Sultan is a king and leader in the palace. Sultan is worried about the next person to lead the palace because he just has a daughter and the rule requires a man who can lead the palace, so he wants his daughter married to a prince. Sultan in the cartoon version has a characterization that is funny and innocent, and he often uses the kind of intensifiers about downtoners to lower the impact of words, phrases, and verbs. But different in live action, the sultan characterization is more wise and not talkative, and he just uses the kind of intensifiers about amplifiers to give a heightening word, phrase, or verb.

Dalia is a new character as a handmaiden and bestfriend of princess Jasmine and Dalia just in the live-action version. Dalia also as the partner life of Genie in the future. Dalia often used the kind of intensifiers about downtoners to lower the impact of a word, phrase, or word.

When the researcher conducts this research, the researcher the following advantages:

The researcher knows about intensifiers and their functions. Intensifiers consist of three types: amplifiers, emphasize, and downtoners. Intensifiers are used to increase or decrease the impact of words and phrases. Intensifiers are used to influence others, detect the emotion they want to employ from the

speaker, and know how important information is. The similarity between the *Aladdin* cartoon and live action is the background story about a poor man named Aladdin who lives with his monkey Abu. Then he meets a magic genie, falls in love with the princess Jasmine, and defeats the wicked advisor Jafar.

The differences between *Aladdin* cartoons and live action, has a new character as a handmaiden of princess Jasmine. Dalia also a best friend of princess Jasmine, as a place to shares about her opinion, dream, and point of view with her.

The change in social conditions between 1992 and 2019 is different, and *Aladdin* is well portrayed in the movie. In the 1992 cartoon, patriarchy is powerful, and feminism is not employed. Jasmine opposes the law; she refuses to be smooth. It is different with *Aladdin* live action in that Jasmine is brave to say what she wants to do. In *Aladdin* live action, Jasmine has a song that is portrayed with her opinion, point of view, and dream about the condition in the palace and how arbitrary it is of the advisor Jafar to make decisions without consulting the Sultan first, like when Jafar asks the soldier to catch Aladdin up and hypnotizes the Sultan until the Sultan follows what he orders. On the other hand, if she wants to change the rule about the leadership of the palace going to a man, then she can prove to her father, the sultan, that she can lead the palace well without marrying a prince. Jasmine also gives advice about the sultan's act to a hakim when he is still a boy until he can be a hakim, and she tells him where the choice is right or wrong.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After finding and explaining it in Chapter IV, discuss the three sections there are about conclusions, implications, and suggestion. In the previous chapter IV, the researcher found a deeper explanation of the data. Then, the researcher gets points about the conclusion in the 1992 *Aladdin* cartoon and the 2019 live-action versions to finish this research. There are:

Uses intensifiers of the characters in *Aladdin* movie in cartoon (1992) and live action (2019) is not same. In the cartoon version, the characters used intensifiers often word *just* that one of emphasizes word to give stress of word to tell the truth of the speaker saying with found 47 data (36%). While, Intensifiers uses by the characters in *Aladdin* live action often used word but that indicate downtoners to lowering word with 77 data, (42%). Downtoners has function to lowering word for to give lowering effect in social condition, economic, pride, or to gentle the norm in society.

In the *Aladdin* cartoon (1992) and live action (2019) versions, the theory of Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985) about intensifiers is used, and all kind of intensifiers are used. Intensifiers are divided into three types: amplifiers, emphasizes, and downtoners. Then, amplifiers and downtoners have branches. Amplifiers are divided into two types: maximizers and boosters. Both of *Aladdin* movie cartoon and live action

uses all the kind of amplifiers. Meanwhile, downtoners are divided into four types: approximators, compromisers, diminishers, and minimizers. Both the *Aladdin* movie cartoon and the live-action version do not use all the kinds of downtoners. The *Aladdin* just uses two kinds: compromisers and diminishers. Meanwhile, the only kind of downtoners there are are approximators and minimizers.

With the different dominants of using intensifiers between *Aladdin* cartoon (1992) and live action (2019) can be interpreted intertextuality is a literary work that will relate to other literature that is a reference and can adapt to the social conditions when the movie is produced. Cultural theme in this research is the literature work will never ignore references to the literature work before but will adjust to the condition.

The difference between cartoon and live action that can be seen directly is about the character in *Aladdin*. In the *Aladdin* cartoon, there are 6 characters: Aladdin, Jasmine, Genie, Jafar, Iago, and Sultan. Meanwhile, in *Aladdin* live action, there are 7 characters: Aladdin, Jasmine, the Genie, Jafar, Iago, Sultan, and new character Dalia, who is a handmaid to princess Jasmine. The supporting characters in *Aladdin* cartoon and live action are the same, like Abu as a monkey of Aladdin and Rajah as a tiger of Princess Jasmine. After the researcher watched and analyzed both the *Aladdin* cartoon (1992) and live action (2019) the researcher conclude that these movies are for teenagers not for kids, because many scenes use rude language and violent scene like throwing, jumping between walls, threatening, abasement, and etc.

B. Implication

After finding explanation in the data above, the implication of using intensifiers is to predict meaning in conversation using words that stress the phrase or sentence and clearly convey the meaning. *Aladdin* (1992) and *live action* (2019) are two examples of the practical use of intensifiers. The characters in *Aladdin* used intensifiers to give a high-heightening word, a heightening word, and a lowering word that had a function to make sure the addressee was sure. It is also useful in daily real life, which is why we use it, because the other reason for using intensifiers is to make the addressee trust or even be influenced by what the speaker says. It is useful in daily life when doing work for advertisements, speeches, presentations, or just casual conversation.

C. Suggestion

Based on the explanation above, the researcher has a result and wants to make some suggestions. There are:

1. For the other researcher,

The researcher hopes this research can be an example of research about language, especially linguistics, through movies as an object medium. Then, the other researcher also often read journals, books, articles, and newspapers about linguistics that were useful for making research more rich and credible. This research can be a reference, and the other researcher will

make research that is appropriate for their style and almost as good as this one.

2. For the reader

The researcher hopes the reader who is interested in the research about linguistics will use this research as an example collection about intensifiers in movies and just share it. The researcher hopes the reader someday can become a researcher after reading this research because the researcher believes that after the reader's interest, the reader will want to make their product make sense to them.

3. For the movie goers

The researcher hopes moviegoers can watch these movies because *Aladdin* is a great movie. These movies have an amazing story, incredible cinematography, and marvelous music. The movie adaptation story from cartoon 1992 to live action relate with condition social in 2019 about feminism that draw in scene when Jasmine sing a song *speechless*. The movie goers also can enter in the story of these movie and it is need to make the movie goers not bored and still enjoy.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 : Validation Sheet

VALIDATION

The thesis data titled "*A COMPARISON OF THE USE OF INTENSIFIERS IN THE DIALOGUES OF ALADDIN CHARACTERS SPEECHES BETWEEN ITS CARTOON AND LIVE ACTION MOVIE VERSIONS*" had been checked and validated by M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd., in:

Day : Tuesday

Date : September 20th, 2022

Surakarta, September 20th, 2022



Validator









M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd.




Data are plural
 Datum is singular




The data uses the kind of intensifiers about 'Amplifiers' in cartoon and live action version:




No	Data	Character	Amplifiers		Reason	Valid/ Invalid
			M a x	Bo o		
1	 A2019/AL/AMP/R/00:11:05 'They're quick but I'm much faster'	Aladdin		Bo	In the context: the data draw ^{show} Aladdin is singing when ^{while} being chased by bodyguard ^{bodyguard} bread seller. The sentence is ^{used} Amplifiers especially branch ^{of Amplifiers booster} , the word " much " is part of boosters ^{used} to give a high degree of word 'faster'. (Then the sentence is formed contrasted in alternative negation with some extent is characteristic of <i>amplifiers</i> .) The data is ^{is} representative, because Aladdin gives his claim.	Valid
2	 They're quick, but I'm much faster A1992/AL/AMP/R/00:08:45 They're quick but I'm much faster'	Aladdin		Bo	In the context: the data draw Aladdin is singing when ^{while} being chased by bodyguard ^{bodyguard} bread seller. The sentence is ^{used} Amplifiers especially branch ^{of Amplifiers booster} , the word " much " is part of boosters ^{used} to give a high degree word 'faster'. (then the sentence is formed contrasted in alternative negation with some extent is characteristic of <i>amplifiers</i> .) The data is representative, because Aladdin give his claim.	Valid

3	 <p>A1992/AL/AMP/R/00:17:43 'Thank you, kind sir. I'm so glad you found her.'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin help^{ing} Jasmine from punishment of bread seller with pretend meet ^{being} his crazy sister. her brother.</p> <p>The word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially the branch of amplifiers ^{boosters} boosters, use boosters is to give a high degree of scale of word 'glad', and the data is ^{are} Representative, because draw Aladdin's statement.</p>	Valid
4	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/R/00:14:44 'At least, not most servant.'</p>	Aladdin	m a xi m iz er s	<p>In the context: Aladdin suppose and sure that Jasmine is a handmaid of princess, he knows she from the palace because she wears an expensive bracelet and she also said that she is a handmaid of princess.</p> <p>Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers, the data use "most" to give extreme degree of the scale of word 'servant'. The data is Representative, the Aladdin give his opinion.</p>	<p>must be parallel</p> <p>Valid</p>
5	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/D/00:15:06 'You should tell the princess to get out more.'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the Context: Aladdin suggest to Jasmine (he think Jasmine is a servant) to tell the princess ^{to} often get out from the palace because people want to see the princess.</p> <p>Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially boosters to give a high degree on the scale of word 'get out', and the data is ^{are} form of Directives, because Aladdin suggest to the princess to get out more.</p>	Valid




6	 <p>There's so much more</p> <p>A1992/AL/AMP/R/00:11:16</p> <p>'There's so much more.'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin is sad and sing after a horseman scorned him and he express what he feels to other people who don't know he is well by sing a song.</p> <p>The data use word "so", "much", "more" these words its part of Amplifiers especially brach of Amplifiers <i>boosters</i>. The data use Boosters to give a high degree of the scale of word 'there' that refers to scorned who did by people to him. The data is representatives, because give of Aladdin's deduce</p>	✓
7	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/R/00:18:25</p> <p>'There's so much more to me.'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost er	<p>In the context: Aladdin is sad and sing^{ing} after a horseman scorned him^{by a horseman} and he express what he feels to other people who don't know he is well by sing a song ^{a good singer}.</p> <p>The data use word "so", "much", "more" these words its part of Amplifiers especially brach of Amplifiers <i>boosters</i>. The data use Boosters to give a high degree of the scale of word 'there' that refers to scorned who did by people to him. The data is representatives, because give of Aladdin's deduce</p>	✓
8	 <p>A1992/AL/AMP/R/00:19:49</p> <p>'I mean, uh you don't seem to know how dangerous Agrabah can be.'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin helps Jasmine from chase of bodyguard and he ^{he} tell her the dangerous situation in Agrabah.</p> <p>Word "how" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'dangerous'. The data is Representative, because statement of Aladdin.</p>	✓




9	 <p>Well, it's not much, but it's got a great view.</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: After Aladdin helps Jasmine from ^{the} chase by the bodyguard. Aladdin invites Jasmine to come to his house, and Aladdin show the view of Agrabah to Jasmine.</p> <p>Word "much" is part of Amplifiers especially branch of Amplifiers, there is <i>boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'it' that refer to his simple house. The sentence is representative because Aladdin give assertion.</p>	✓
10	 <p>The most heavily guarded place in all of Agrabah.</p>	Aladdin	M a x	<p>In the context: Aladdin not believe and proud to himself that he can enter to the palace for to meet Jasmine.</p> <p>Word "most" is part of Amplifiers, especially <i>maximizers</i> to denote the extreme degree on a scale of word 'heavily'. The data is representative, because Aladdin give statement.</p>	✓
11	 <p>I must have sounded so stupid to her.</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin ^{is} blaming himself because he is to falling in love with the princess Jasmine, so the data is Expressives.</p> <p>The words "so" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>boosters</i> to denote high degree on the scale of word 'stupid'.</p>	✓





12	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/D/00:48:03 'Right, totally normal.'</p>	Aladdin	M a x	<p>In the context: Aladdin ^{is} advise^s Genie to ^{be} normal like human who has normal skin not in blue skin, so the people never suspicious to him.</p> <p>The word "totally" is part of Amplifiers especially Maximizers to denote the extreme degree on the scale of 'normal'. The data is Directives, because Aladdin ^{will} ^{be} advise^s to Genie change him like a human who has normal skin not in blue skin.</p>	✓
13	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/R/00:51:20 'She is smart, and kind, and so beautiful.'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin explains how perfect Jasmine for him, so the data is Representatives because assertion of Aladdin.</p> <p>The word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>boosters</i> that is used to denote a high degree on the scale word "beautiful".</p>	✓
14	 <p>A1992/AL/AMP/R/00:50:05 'Oh, much farther than you've travelled, I'm sure.'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin tells ^{the} where location ^{of} his palace.</p> <p>Word "much" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'farther'. The data is Representative because assertion of Aladdin.</p>	✓





15	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/R/00:59:04 Aladdin: [shh] What is taking so long?</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>^{is not} In the context: Aladdin does not patient to meet Jasmine, so the data is Representatives because Aladdin's opinion. The word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially boosters that is used to denote a high degree on the scale word "long" that mean he doesn't patient to meet Jasmine.</p>	✓
16	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/EXP/00:59:37 Aladdin: It's just as much pleasure for me, Your Highness, sir.</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin is nervous meets Sultan and Jasmine, so the data is Expressives, because Aladdin give his thank to the sultan. Word "much" word is part of Amplifiers especially brach of Amplifiers <i>boosters</i>. The data use Boosters to give a high degree of the scale of word 'pleasure'.</p>	✓
17	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/R/01:04:00 'There are a lot of people I don't think I can do this'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin hesitates to be closer with Jasmine, so the data is Representatives because Aladdin give claim. Word "a lot" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'people'.</p>	✓





telling amplifiers first or speech act first ?

18	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/R/01:05:06 Aladdin: 'Look at him. He's <i>so</i> princely'.</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin feel ^{feels} does not confident to compete with prince Anders to get closer with Jasmine because prince Anders is real prince. The data is Representatives because Aladdin give his claim.</p> <p>The word "<i>so</i>" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>boosters</i> that is used to denote a high degree on the scale word of word "princely".</p>	✓
19	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/R/01:33:15 'If they look <i>much</i> closer?'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin ^{sings} remember how the people abase him. So, the data is Representatives because conclude of Aladdin's feel through sing the song.</p> <p>Word "<i>much</i>" word is part of Amplifiers especially brach of Amplifiers <i>boosters</i>. The data use Boosters to give a high degree of the scale of word 'closer'.</p>	✓
20	 <p>A1992/AL/AMP/R/01:16:37 'the genie has <i>more</i> power than you'll ever have'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin ^{reminds} reminds Jafar who makes him be powerful, the data is Representatives because statement of Aladdin.</p> <p>Word "<i>more</i>" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'power'.</p>	✓




21	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/R/01:50:15 'But you'll never have <i>more</i> power than the genie.'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin reminds Jafar who make_r him is powerful, the data is Representatives because statement of Aladdin.</p> <p>Word "<i>more</i>" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'power'.</p>	✓
22	 <p>A1992/AL/AMP/R/01:17:43 'Not so fast, Jafar. Are't you forgetting something?'</p>	Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin reminds Jafar who make_r him powerful, the data is Representatives because statement of Aladdin.</p> <p>Word "<i>so</i>" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'fast'.</p>	✓
23	 <p>A2019/AL/AMP/R/01:50:24 'you're either <i>most</i> powerful in the room'</p>	Aladdin	M a x	<p>In the context: Aladdin reminds Jafar who makes him powerful and Genie also powerful in the room, the data is Representatives because statement of Aladdin.</p> <p>Word "<i>most</i>" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>maximizers</i> to denote an extreme degree on the scale of word 'powerful'.</p>	✓





24		Aladdin	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Aladdin ^{is} apologize to the sultan and Jasmine, especially Jasmine because he lies to her, he hopes she will get the good ^{best} man than him. The data is Directives because Aladdin pray Jasmine get good man than him.</p> <p>Words "so" and "much" these part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of 'deserve'.</p>	✓
25		Jasmine	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Jasmine ^{is} act to distract the bread seller, Jasmine act as a crazy girl and regard Abu as a sultan.</p> <p>Word "how" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'serve'. The data is Representative because assertion of Jasmine.</p>	✓
26		Jasmine	M a x	<p>In the context: Jasmine ^{is} astonish with Aladdin's house, the data is Expressives because Jasmine praise the Aladdin's house.</p> <p>Word "quite" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Maximizers</i> which can denote the upper extreme degree on the scale of word 'magician'.</p>	✓
27		Jasmine	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Jasmine ^{is} amaze with the beautiful view of her palace, Agrabah, the data is Representative because Jasmine ^{is} give statement.</p> <p>Word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'beautiful'.</p>	✓





28		Jasmine	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Jasmine thinks that she has to often out from the palace to see the beautiful country of Agrabah. The data is Representative because of Jasmine's statement.</p> <p>Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of phrase 'get out'.</p>	✓
29		Jasmine:	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Jasmine is dissatisfied to Aladdin because he can't bring her bracelet. The data is Representative because Jasmine gives conclude ^{conclusion} that he's real a stealer.</p> <p>Word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'naïve'.</p>	✓
30		Jasmine	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Jasmine says ^{to} Dalia that she can lead the palace without marry a prince. So, the data is Representative because of her claim.</p> <p>Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'do'.</p>	✓
31		Jasmine	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Jasmine act ^s with Dalia that Jasmine is a servant and make ^s sure that Dalia as a princess who cannot out much from the palace (Aladdin thinks that Jasmine is handmaid of the princess). So, the data is representative because of Jasmin's assertion.</p>	✓





				Word " <i>much</i> " is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of phrase 'get out'.	
32		Jasmine	Boosters	In the context: Jasmine angry and say that because hear that prince Ali want to marry her. Word " <i>how</i> " is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'dare'. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine.	✓
33		Jasmine	Boosters	In the context: Jasmine says to Dalia that his father the sultan interesting with Aladdin. So, the data is Representative because statement of Jasmine. Word " <i>more</i> " is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'interested'.	✓
34		Jasmine	Boosters	In the context: Jasmine tells to Aladdin the important function of map that it can help her to know the world. The data is Representative because Jasmine give her statement. Word " <i>how</i> " is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'see'.	✓
35		Jasmine	Boosters	In the context: Jasmine was singing on a magic carpet, amaze with the beautiful view of world. The data is Representative because conclude of Jasmine, because the song is to show the sound of Jasmine heart that she has to cage in the palace and when out on the	✓





Because you tell an event occurring right now, global Ptn. needs to use simple continuous tense not present nor past tense





	A1992/JM/AMP/R/00:56:56 'I'm like a shooting star I've come so far'			magic carpet she saw beautiful view of world. Word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'far.'	
36	 A2019/JM/AMP/R/01:17:24 'I've come so far'	Jasmine	Bo ost ers	In the context: Jasmine ^{is} sing ^{ing} on a magic carpet, amazed with the beautiful view of world. The data is Representative because conclude of Jasmine, because the song is to show the sound of Jasmine heart that she has to cage in the palace and when out on the magic carpet she saw beautiful view of world. Word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'far.'	✓
37	 A1992/JM/AMP/R/00:57:49 'It's all so magical.'	Jasmine	Bo ost ers	In the context: Jasmine ^{is} happy because Aladdin ^{bring} her to see the world, the data is representative because of Jasmin's opinion. Word "so" in cartoon is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'magical'.	✓
38	 A2019/JM/AMP/R/01:18:23 'this is by far the most beautiful'	Jasmine	M a x	In the context: Jasmine ^{is} happy because Aladdin ^{bring} her see the world. So, the data is representative because of Jasmin's opinion. Then, word "most" in live action is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Maximizers</i> to denote extreme degree on the scale of word 'beautiful'.	✓





39		Jasmine		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context Jasmine suspicious that Prince Ali is Aladdin. The data is Representative because of Jasmine claim prince Ali is Aladdin.</p> <p>Word "How" these part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'many'.</p>	✓
40		Jasmine	M a x		<p>In the Context: Jasmine is happy after see^{ing} the world on the magic carpet with Aladdin and she tell her feeling to Sultan.</p> <p>Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Maximizers</i> to denote extreme degree on the scale of word 'wonderful'. The data is Representative because opinion of Jasmine.</p>	✓
41		Jasmine		Bo ost ers	<p>In the Context: Jasmine is happy after see^{ing} the world on the magic carpet with Aladdin and she tell her feeling to sultan.</p> <p>Word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Boosters</i> to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'happy'. The data is Representative because claim of Jasmine.</p>	✓
42		Jasmine	M a x		<p>In the context: Jasmine tells^{ing} hakim the sultan did to him before he get position as a hakim. The data is Representative because assertion of Jasmine.</p> <p>Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially <i>Maximizers</i> to denote extreme degree on the scale of word 'trused'</p>	✓




43	 <p>I never realised how incredibly handsome you are.</p>	Jasmine	Boosters	<p>In the context: Jasmine distract Jafar's focus for Aladdin get the lamp back to him.</p>	✓
44	 <p>And your beard is so twisted.</p>	Jasmine	Boosters	<p>In the context: Jasmine distract Jafar's focus for Aladdin get the lamp back to him.</p>	✓
45	 <p>Say, you're a lot smaller than my last master.</p>	Genie	Boosters	<p>In the context: Genie met Aladdin and give his first impression to Aladdin.</p>	✓
46	 <p>right here for your very much wish fulfillment.</p>	Genie	Boosters	<p>In the context Genie introduce him self in a song. Word "much" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'wish'. The data is is Representative because statement of Genie.</p>	✓





47	 <p>And ixnay on the wishing for more wishes.</p>	Genie	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context Genie introduce himself in a song. Word “more” is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word ‘wishes’. The data is is Representative because assertion of Genie.</p>	✓
48	 <p>The most powerful being in the universe.</p>	Genie	M a x	<p>In the context: Genie explains about his power magic. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word “most” is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word ‘powerful’.</p>	✓
49	 <p>How 'bout a little more baclava?</p>	Genie	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context Genie introduce himself with sing a song. Word “more” is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word ‘baclava’ The data is is Representative because statement of Genie.</p>	✓
50	 <p>All right, you bad boy, but no more freebies.</p>	Genie	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie feels Aladdin cheat him because Aladdin correction the wishes. Word “more” is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word ‘freebies’ that’s mean ‘free’. The data is is Representative because statement of Genie.</p>	✓





51	 <p>A1992/GN/AMP/R/00:42:48 'So you can guess how often that's happened'</p>	Genie		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie explain the character of general human when get chance wish.</p> <p>Word "how" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'often'. Genie use Representative in speech act to convey his statement.</p>	✓
52	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/00:48:12 'It's so big!'</p>	Genie:		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie amaze how distance world after out of the Cave. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'big'.</p>	✓
53	 <p>A1992/GN/AMP/R/00:43:05 'so how 'bout it? What is it you want most?'</p>	Genie	M a x		<p>In the context: Genie ask the wishes of Aladdin. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially Maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word 'want'.</p>	✓
54	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/00:48:49 'No.no.no I can look totally normal.'</p>	Genie	M a x		<p>In the context Genie make sure to Aladdin that he can look normal like human's skin who do not in blue skin, so another people do not suspicious with genie. The data is Representative because Genie statement.</p> <p>Word "totally" is part of Amplifiers especially Maximizers to denote an extreme high degree on the scale of word 'normal'.</p>	✓




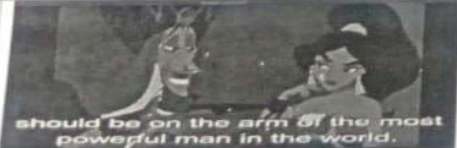
55	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/00:50:39 'the more you have, the more you want'</p>	Genie:	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie tells Aladdin about human's character wishes. The data is Representative because Genie statement.</p> <p>Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'have' and 'want'</p>	✓
56	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/00:51:21 'There's a lot of gray area in make me a prince.'</p>	Genie	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie tells to Aladdin about example his wish to be a prince. The data is Representative because Genie statement.</p> <p>Word "a lot" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'gray' that's refer to Genie's magic.</p>	✓
57	 <p>A1992/GN/AMP/R/00:43:59 'First, that fez and vest combo is much third century'</p>	Genie	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie creates the processing of cloth for Aladdin as Prince Ali. The data is Representative because Genie claim.</p> <p>Word "much" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of phrase 'third century' that's mean about fashion in 30 c.</p>	✓
58	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/00:53:25 'Somebody put me out! I'm too much!'</p>	Genie	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie excited because success make a beautiful cloth for Aladdin as a prince. The data is Representative because Genie opinion.</p> <p>Word "much" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of phrase 'out me out'</p>	✓




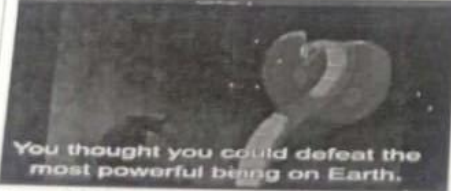
59		Genie	M a x	<p>In the context: Genie very proud with his amazing creation of Aladdin's cloth. The data is Representative because conclusion of Genie.</p> <p>Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word 'work'</p>	✓
60		Genie:	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie make sure the people of Agrabah not recognize Aladdin because of his power magic. The data is Representative because Genie claim.</p> <p>Word "how" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of work 'works'.</p>	✓
61		Genie	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context Genie advises Aladdin to confident toward this party situation. The data is Directives because advise of Genie to Aladdin.</p> <p>Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'confident'.</p>	✓
62		Genie	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie want to make Dalia (Jasmin's handmaid) impress with him and can ask her to date with him, and make Aladdin and Jasmine have quality time together.</p> <p>Word "how" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale</p>	✓
<p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/00:53:37 'I mean I did most of the work.'</p>	<p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/00:53:44 'That's how genie magic works.'</p>	<p>A2019/GN/AMP/D/01:05:07 'you have got to be more confident'</p>	<p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/01:12:23 'I was noticing how pleasant the evening is.'</p>		

				of word 'pleasant'. The data is Representative because Genie's statement.	
63	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/01:11:31 'how pleasant I am'</p>	Genie	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie want to make Dalia (Jasmin's handmaid) impress with him and can ask her to date with him, and make Aladdin and Jasmine have quality time together.</p> <p>Word "how" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'pleasant'. The data is Representative because Genie's statement.</p>	✓
64	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/01:26:32 'The sultan trusts him completely'</p>	Genie	M a x	<p>In the context: Genie tells Aladdin need sultan's trust to can stop Jafar. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word "completely" is part of Maximizers to denote extreme a high degree on the scale of word 'trusts'.</p>	✓
55	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/D/01:31:29 'the more you gain by pretending'</p>	Genie	Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie advises Aladdin the danger risk if he continue lie to Jasmine. The data is Directive because Genie's advises.</p> <p>Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'gain'.</p>	✓





66	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/01:51:01 'A lot of gray area in that wish, but, uh...'</p>	Genie		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie answers the Jafar wish. The data is Representative because Genie statement.</p> <p>Word "a lot" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'gray' that refer to Genie 's magic.</p>	✓
67	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/01:51:05 'most powerful being in the universe'</p>	Genie	M a x		<p>In the context: Genie answers and accept Jafar last wish. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word 'powerful'.</p>	✓
68	 <p>A1992/GN/AMP/R/01:21:18 'Well, I can't do any more damage ground this Popsicle stand'</p>	Genie		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie finally free and make him happy. The data is Representative because Genie statement.</p> <p>Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'damage'.</p>	✓
69	 <p>A2019/GN/AMP/R/01:57:02 'I was thinking more of smaller one'</p>	Genie		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Genie makes plans with Dalia about they will together to sail and have two children and have a ship to sailed in the world. The data is Representative because Genie statement.</p> <p>Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'smaller'.</p>	✓





70	 <p>A 1992/JF/AMP/EXP/00:22:00 'you are most gracious, my liege.'</p>	Jafar	M a x		In the context: Jafar glorifying sultan. Word " most " is part of Amplifiers especially Maximizers to denote extreme degree on the scale of word 'gracious'. The data is Expressive because praise of Jafar.	✓
71	 <p>A 1992/JF/AMP/R/00:23:11 'Oh, how frightfully upsetting had I but known.'</p>	Jafar		Bo ost ers	In the context: Jafar fell surprise that Jasmine did run away from the palace. Word " how " is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'frightfully'. The data is Representative because Jafar's statement.	✓
72	 <p>A 1992/JF/AMP/EXP/00:39:37 'My most abject and humblest apologies to you as well, Princess.'</p>	Jafar	M a x		In the context Jafar glorifying Jasmine. Word " most " is part of Amplifiers especially Maximizers to denote extreme degree on the scale of word 'abject'. The data is Expressive because praise of Jafar.	✓
73	 <p>A 2019/JF/AMP/D/00:32:00 'You're either the most powerful man in the room.'</p>	Jafar	M a x		In the context Jafar give advises Aladdin to get something bigger. The data is Directive because advise of Jafar to Aladdin. Word " most " is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word 'powerful'.	✓





74	 <p>A2019/JF/AMP/R/00:32:26 'you will see more riches than you ever dreamed of...'</p>	Jafar		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Jafar explain about the condition in the cave before Aladdin enter. The data is Representative because Jafar explanation. Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'riches'.</p>	✓
75	 <p>A2019/JF/AMP/R/00:33:38 'no matter how sorely you are tempted'</p>	Jafar		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context Jafar tell him with the condition in the cave. Word "how" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'sorely'. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar.</p>	✓
76	 <p>A1992/JF/AMP/R/01:04:12 'prince Ali is nothing more than ragged urchin, Aladdin.'</p>	Jafar		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Jafar angry because prince Ali (Aladdin)destroy his plane to married princess Jasmine. Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'nothing'. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar.</p>	✓
77	 <p>A1992/JF/AMP/D/01:12:30 'should be in the arm of the most powerful man in the world.'</p>	Jafar	M a x		<p>In the context Jafar ask Jasmine whether she want to be his wife. Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'powerful'. The data is Directive because Jafar's request.</p>	✓




78	 <p>A1992/JF/AMP/D/01:13:32 'tell me more about myself'</p>	Jafar		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Jafar order Jasmine to explain about himself.</p> <p>Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'tell'. The data is Directive because request of Jafar.</p>	✓
79	 <p>A2019/JF/AMP/R/01:40:50 'So, this is how it will be'</p>	Jafar		Bo ost ers	<p>In the live action context Jafar sweeps the lamp because hakim obedient with Jasmine and sultan, and hakim ask guard to arrest Jafar.</p> <p>Word "how" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of phrase 'it will be' refer the will happen after Jafar ask Genie. The data is Representative because Jafar's statement.</p>	✓
80	 <p>A1992/JF/AMP/R/01:15:29 'perhaps you'd like to see how snakelike I can be'</p>	Jafar		Bo ost ers	<p>Jafar shows his power to Aladdin. Word "how" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'snakelike'. The data is Representative because Jafar's statement.</p>	✓
81	 <p>A1992/JF/AMP/R/01:16:20 'you thought you could defeat the most powerful being on earth.'</p>	Jafar	M a x		<p>In the context Jafar abased Aladdin.</p> <p>Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word 'powerful'. The data is Representative because Jafar's claim.</p>	✓

82	<p>A1992/JF/AMP/D/01:09:03 <i>'I wish to be the most powerful sorcerer in the world!'</i></p>	Jafar	M a x	<p>In the context Jafar ask genie the wish. The data is Directive because request of Jafar.</p> <p>Word “most” is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word ‘powerful’.</p>	
83	<p>A2019/JF/AMP/D/01:41:05 <i>'the most powerful sorcerer there is!'</i></p>	Jafar	M a x	<p>In the context Jafar ask genie the wish. The data is Directive because request of Jafar.</p> <p>Word “most” is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word ‘powerful’</p>	
84	<p>A2019/JF/AMP/DEC/01:43:40 <i>'No, the most suitable punishment'</i></p>	Jafar	M a x	<p>In the context Jafar punish the sultan with give him choke and him get suffer. The data is Declarations because declare of Jafar as a sultan or a king.</p> <p>Word “most” is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word ‘suitable’.</p>	
85	<p>A2019/JF/AMP/R/01:43:43 <i>'while I take what you love most'</i></p>	Jafar	M a x	<p>Jafar gives reason to punish sultan to give the suffer, he gived to him when Jafar remember the sultan always said to him “remember your place Jafar” and it make Jafar hurt. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar.</p> <p>Word “most” is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word ‘love’.</p>	




86	 <p>A2019/JF/AMP/D/01:50:56 'the most powerful being in the universe.'</p>	Jafar	M a x		<p>In the context: Jafar is provoked by Aladdin's said and make him ask genie a second wish again. The data is Directive because request of Jafar.</p> <p>Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word 'powerful'.</p>	
87	 <p>A1992/JF/AMP/R/01:10:24 '-So long! Good bye. See ya.'</p>	Jafar		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Jafar throw Aladdin far away of the world.</p> <p>Word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'long'. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar.</p>	
88	 <p>A2019/JF/AMP/D/01:50:58 'More powerful than you'</p>	Jafar		Bo ost ers	<p>Jafar is provoked by Aladdin said and he make a final wish to Genie. The data is Directive because Jafar request. Word "more" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'powerful'.</p>	
89	 <p>A2019/JF/AMP/R/01:51:36 'the most powerful in the universe'</p>	Jafar	M a x		<p>In the context Jafar happy because genie accept his wish. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar.</p> <p>Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially maximizers to denote upper the extreme degree on the scale of word 'powerful'.</p>	





90	 <p>Just forget it. Look at this. I'm so ticked off that I'm moulting.</p> <p>A1992/IG/AMP/R/00:05:39 <i>'Just forget it. Look at this. I'm so ticked off that I'm moulting.'</i></p>	Iago		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Iago angry because the rule of cave that just the diamond in the rough can enter in the cave, then the cave sank into the sand and Iago get splash of the sand.</p> <p>Word “so” is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high a degree of word ‘ticked’. The data is Representative because statement of Iago.</p>	
91	 <p>If I gotta choke down on one more of those mouldy, disgusting crackers...</p> <p>A1992/IG/AMP/COM/00:15:02 <i>'If I gotta choke down on one more of those mouldy, disgusting crackers.'</i></p>	Iago		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Iago angry to sultan and will give sultan a cracker like sultan did.</p> <p>Word “more” of meaning is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word ‘mouldy’. The data is Commissives because express will do of Iago.</p>	
92	 <p>Second no more, master.</p> <p>A2019/IG/AMP/R/00:39:08 <i>'Second no more, master.'</i></p>	Iago		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Iago says to Jafar.</p> <p>Word “more” is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word ‘second’ that refer the position in the palace. The data is Representative because statement of Iago.</p>	
93	 <p>My most trusted advisor.</p> <p>A1992/ST/AMP/R/00:13:44 <i>'My most trusted advisor'</i></p>	Sultan	M a x		<p>In the context: Sultan tells his trust people is Jafar.</p> <p>Word “most” is part of Amplifiers especially Maximizers to denote a high extreme degree on the scale of word ‘trusted’. The data is Representative because claim of Sultan.</p>	





94	 <p>A2019/ST/AMP/R/01:28:48 <i>'Jafar you were my most trusted advisor.'</i></p>	Sultan:	M a x		<p>In the context live action, Sultan cannot trust that Jafar want his throne. Word “most” is part of Amplifiers especially Maximizers to denote a high extreme degree on the scale of word ‘trusted’. The data is Representative because claim of Sultan.</p>	
95	 <p>A2019/ST/AMP/R/01:29:49 <i>'A more noble and sincere young man.'</i></p>	Sultan:		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Sultan commend Aladdin to be his son in law because integrity and his identity as a noble. Word “more” is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word ‘noble’. The data is Representative because statement of Sultan.</p>	
96	 <p>A1992/ST/AMP/R/00:11:42 <i>Oh, prince Achmed. You're not leaving so soon, are you?</i></p>	Sultan		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Sultan run because prince Achmed angry because Jasmine refuse him, and Rajah (a tiger of Jasmine) bite his buttoom. Word “so” is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word ‘soon’. The data is Representative because statement of Sultan.</p>	
97	 <p>A1992/ST/AMP/R/00:13:37 <i>'her mother wasn't nearly so picky'</i></p>	Sultan		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Sultan sad because Jasmine always refuse a prince who came to be her. Word “so” is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word ‘picky’. The data is Representative because statement of Sultan.</p>	

98	 <p>A1992/ST/AMP/R/00:46:17 'but you 're so old'</p>	Sultan		Bo ost ers	<p>In the context: Sultan refuse Jafar's suitor because Jafar is too old for Jasmine. Word "so" is part of Amplifiers especially Boosters to denote a high degree on the scale of word 'old'. The data is Representative because statement of Sultan.</p>	
99	 <p>A1992/ST/AMP/R/00:49:07 'splendid, absolutely marvellous'</p>	Sultan	M a x		<p>In the context: Sultan amaze with a magic carpet of prince Ali (Aladdin). Word "absolutely" is part of Amplifiers especially Maximizers to denote upper extreme degree on the scale of word 'marvellous' The data is Representative because claim of Sultan.</p>	
100	 <p>A1992/ST/AMP/R/01:03:05 'Jafar my most trusted counsellor.'</p>	Sultan	M a x		<p>In the context Sultan is happy when Jafar come when prince Ali (Aladdin) come in the palace. Word "most" is part of Amplifiers especially Maximizers to denote upper extreme degree on the scale of word 'trusted'. The data is Representative because statement of Sultan.</p>	





The data uses the kind of intensifiers about ‘emphasizers’ in cartoon and live action version:





No	Data	Character	Emphasizers	Reason	Valid/ Invalid
101	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:17:48 <i>'just play along'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	In the context: Aladdin helps Jasmine and pretend Jasmine is Aladdin’s crazy sister, and code to Jasmine to play the drama. Word “ just ” is part of Emphasizers to gives heightening word of word ‘play’. The data is Representatives because statement of Aladdin	
102	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/00:13:25 <i>'Just me and Abu. Come and go as we please.'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	In the context: Aladdin invite Jasmine to his house. the data use word “ just ” is part of emphasizeers to give heightening word of phrase ‘me and Abu’. The data is representative, because statement of Aladdin, and it is used to makes sure Jasmine that in his home there are he and his monkey abu no other people	
103	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:20:09 <i>'Just me and Abu. Come and go as we please.'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	In the context: Aladdin invite Jasmine to his house. the data use word “ just ” is part of emphasizeers to give heightening word of phrase ‘me and Abu’. The data is representative, because statement of Aladdin, and it is used to makes sure Jasmine that in his home there are he and his monkey abu no other people.	





104	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/00:16:12 'Everyday I just think things will be different.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin hopes the things of his life is different with the fact of his life.</p> <p>The word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give stress of word ‘think’. The data is representative, because Aladdin give his statement.</p>	
105	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:21:19 'yeah, of course.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context Aladdin makes sure to Jasmine that his father wants force her marriage is awful and not fair.</p> <p>Word “of course” is part of Emphasizers to denote a heightening word of ‘yeah’. The data is Representative, because statement of Aladdin.</p>	
106	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/00:16:47 <i>It's just another prince coming to court the princess.'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin say to Jasmine that is usually the prince come to propose the princess.</p> <p>The word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give stress of word ‘coming’.The data is representative, because Aladdin give his statement.</p>	
107	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/D/00:18:46 'This was definetely a don't.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context Aladdin advises abu that sometimes they don't steal.</p> <p>Word “definitely” is part of Emphasizers to stress the word “don't”. The data is Directives because Aladdin advise Abu.</p>	





108	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/00:28:23 'He's still just a monkey.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin makes sure Jasmine that Abu is stole her bracelet and Jasmine cannot blame Abu.</p> <p>The word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give stress of word ‘still’. The data is representative, because Aladdin give his statement.</p>	
109	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:27:10 'Just a handful of this stuff would make me richer than the sultan.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin amaze with gold, jewellery, and diamond in the cave.</p> <p>The word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give stress of phrase ‘a handful’. The data is representative, because Aladdin give his statement.</p>	
110	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/41:38 'Ah, no I never actually wished to get out of the cave.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context Aladdin correction that he still has three wishes because to out the cave is genie want not him.</p> <p>Word “actually” is part of Emphasizers to denote a heightening word of word ‘wished’. The data is Representative, because claim of Aladdin.</p>	
111	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/COM/00:42:52 'No, really, I promise.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin promise to genie that someday he will give freedom to him.</p> <p>Word “really” is part of Emphasizers to give a heightening word of ‘promise’. The data is Commissives, because promises will do of Aladdin.</p>	





112	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/D/00:49:51 'Why don't you just set yourself free?'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin ask a question to genie why he cannot free himself because he has a magic power, so the data is Directives.</p> <p>The word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘set’.</p>	
113	 <p>A1992/AL/EMPR/00:49:42 Why, certainly Your Majesty allow me</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin as prince Ali enter the palace and answer the warn of Jafar to don't make a parade.</p> <p>Word “certainly”is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of phrase ‘ your majesty allow me’. The data is Representative because statement of Aladdin</p>	
114	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/00:59:54 'Around there, you can find it, if you just look.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin explain the location of his palace Abwaba to make sultan, Jasmine and Jafar trust that he is from palace and real a prince, so the data is Representatives.</p> <p>The word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of meaning.</p>	
115	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:51:13 'Just let her meet me I will win your daughter.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the cartoon, the context: Aladdin is brave toward Jafar and tells him that Aladdin want to see Jasmine. The data is Representative because statement of Aladdin.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give stress word of ‘let’.</p>	





116	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/01:01:32 <i>'not! No, of course not!'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the live action data, in the context Aladdin nervous and make him wrong utterance and make sure Jasmine that he does not want to buy her with all the gift of him to her, so the data is Representatives because Aladdin give his statement.</p> <p>The word “of course” is part of Emphasizers to give stress word ‘not’.</p>	
117	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/COM/01:02:06 <i>'Of course, your serene self.'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin accept the invitation of sultan to come to the harvest party, so the data is Commissives because he promises to do something.</p> <p>The word “of course” is part of Emphasizers to give stress of word ‘serene’.</p>	
118	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/01:04:59 <i>I'm just making sure the water is a good temperature.</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin answer the question of Genie why not come to Jasmine and he feels nervous not confident to speak and close with Jasmine, so that’s why he chooses just sit in the edge of pond. The data is Representatives because Aladdin statement.</p> <p>The word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give stress of phrase ‘making sure’.</p>	
119	 <p>A2019/AL/EMPD/01:09:22 <i>'She just walked out.'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin ask a question to genie why Jasmine walked out of the party after danced with him it’s make him confuse, the data is Directive because Aladdin give his ask a question.</p> <p>The word “just” is part of Emphasizers to gives stress of word ‘walked’.</p>	





120	 <p>A2019/Al/EMP/R/01:09:50 <i>'If I just had a few more minutes with her.'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin imagine that he and Jasmine have time to meet so jasmine maybe impress him. So, the data is Representatives because The Aladdin's statement.</p> <p>The word "just" is part of Emphasizers to give stress of word 'had'.</p>	
121	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:52:15 <i>'If Jasmine found out I was really some crummy street ret.'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin want to get impressive of Jasmine, he said it to genie after genie advise him to truth be himself.</p> <p>Word "really" is part of Emphasizers to give stress of word 'crummy'. The data is Representative because statement of Aladdin.</p>	
122	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/01:12:18 <i>'Actually, I'm already in'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin answer the direction of Jasmine to in her room and Aladdin had in her room and it's makes Jasmine surprise. The data is Representative because Aladdin's statement.</p> <p>The word "actually" is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word 'already'.</p>	
123	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/01:12:25 <i>'I just come back because you left so.'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context Aladdin give a reason why he come meet Jasmine because she left after dance with him. The data is representative because Aladdin 's statement.</p> <p>Word "just" is part of Emphasizers to gives heightening of phrase 'come back'.</p>	

124	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/01:13:12 'Ababwa, <i>of course</i>.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Jasmine ask Aladdin to show the location of his palace on the map. Aladdin accept the ask of Jasmine. So, the data is Representatives because Aladdin 's statement.</p> <p>Word “of course” is part of Emphasizers to stress of word ‘Ababwa’.</p>	
125	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/01:15:01 '<i>Sometimes, you just have to take a risk.</i>'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context Live action: Aladdin want to make impress Jasmine and ask her watch the world by a magic carpet. So, the data is Representatives because the statement of Aladdin.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to gives stress word ‘have’.</p>	
126	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:54:42 '<i>You aren't just some prize to be won</i>'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin apologize to Jasmine is about his utterance before and he realize that she are not prize to won. So, the data is Representatives because the statement of Aladdin.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to gives stress of phrase ‘some prize to be won’.</p>	
127	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/D/01:18:27 '<i>Sometimes, you just have to see it</i>'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context live action, Aladdin says to Jasmine to often out of the palace to see the Agrabah situation. So, the data is Directives because Aladdin give advices to Jasmine. Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to stress of phrase ‘have to see it’.</p>	





128	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/00:58:34 <i>'but I really am a prince'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context cartoon, On the magic carpet Aladdin make sure to Jasmine that he is real a prince. Word "really" is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word 'prince' The data is Representative because statement of Aladdin.</p>	
129	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/01:23:03 <i>There's clearly been some sort of misunderstanding.</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin want to make sure Jafar that he is not Aladdin. So, the data is Representatives because of Aladdin's statement. The word "clearly" is part of Emphasizers to gives heightening phrase 'some sort of misunderstanding'.</p>	
130	 <p>A2019/AL/EMP/R/01:30:33 <i>and I just can't do this without you.</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin start thirsty of position and want forget he promise freedom genie and need genie to get everything because helped by genie. So, the data is Representative because the conclusion of Aladdin. Word "just" is part of Emphasizers to give stress of phrase 'can't do this'.</p>	
131	 <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/01:05:06 <i>'Look, I'm sorry I really am. But they wanna make me sultan.'</i></p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin start thirsty of position and want forget he promise freedom genie and need genie to get everything because helped by genie. So, the data is Representative because the statement of Aladdin. Word "really" is part of Emphasizers to give stress of phrase 'I am'.</p>	





132	 <p>Without you, I'm just Aladdin.</p> <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/01:05:12 'without you, I'm just Aladdin.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin start thirsty of position and want forget he promise freedom genie and need genie to get everything because helped by genie. So, the data is Representative because the conclusion of Aladdin.</p> <p>Word "just" is part of Emphasizers to give stress of 'Aladdin'.</p>	
133	 <p>What if they find out I'm not really a prince?</p> <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/01:05:21 'what if they find out I'm not really a prince'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context Aladdin start thirsty of position and want forget he promise freedom genie and need genie to get everything because helped by genie. So, the data is Representative because the statement of Aladdin.</p> <p>Word "really" is part of Emphasizers to give stress of phrase 'a prince'.</p>	
134	 <p>Genie, I'm really sorry.</p> <p>A1992/AL/EMP/EXP/01:05:46 'Genie, I'm really sorry.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context Aladdin forgive to genie that he cannot fulfil his promise to freedom him.</p> <p>Word "really" is part of Emphasizers to give stress of word 'sorry' The data is Expressive because apologize of Aladdin.</p>	
135	 <p>Well, fine. Then just stay in there.</p> <p>A1992/AL/EMP/D/01:05:49 'well, fine. Then just stay in there.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context Aladdin and Genie fight and genie disappointed with Aladdin.</p> <p>Word "just" is part of Emphasizers to gives heightening word 'stay'. The data is Directive because challenge of Aladdin.</p>	

136	 <p>Oh, yeah? We'll just see about that.</p> <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/01:08:14 'oh , yeah? We 'll just see about that'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin give assertion about his power through the lamp. Word "just" is part of Emphasizers to gives heightening word of 'see'. The data is Representative because assertion of Aladdin.</p>	
137	 <p>Face it, Jafar. You're still just second best.</p> <p>A1992/AL/EMP/R/01:16:46 'face it, Jafar. You 're still just second best.'</p>	Aladdin	Emp	<p>In the context: Aladdin fight with Jafar and remind him that his position still number two as advisor of Sultan. Word "just" is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of phrase 'second best'. The data is Representative, because assertion of Aladdin.</p>	
138	 <p>Rajah was just playing with him. Weren't you, Rajah?</p> <p>A1992/JM/EMP/R/00:12:08 'rajah was just playing with him. Weren 't you, rajah?'</p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context cartoon Jasmine speaks with Rajah that Rajah just want play with prince Achmed by bite the Prince Achmed butto to help Jasmine do not marry with him. the data is Representatives because claim of Jasmine. Word "just" "is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word 'playing'.</p>	
139	 <p>You were just playing with that overdressed,</p> <p>A1992/JM/EMP/R/00:12:11 'you were just playing with that overdressed.'</p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context cartoon Jasmine speaks with Rajah (a tiger) that Rajah just want play with prince Achmed by bite the Prince Achmed butto to help Jasmine do not marry with him. the data is Representatives because claim of Jasmine. Word "just" " is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word 'playing'.</p>	






140	 <p>A2019/JM/EMP/R/00:26:25 <i>It's not that I don't want to marry, it's just</i></p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context Live action: Jasmine don't want marry with a prince, she want to lead the palace without marriage with a prince. The data is Representatives.</p> <p>Word “just” “is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘I don't want to marry’</p>	
141	 <p>A2019/JM/EMP/D/00:28:06 <i>'You cannot just break into a palace'</i></p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context: Jasmine amaze the Aladdin's attitude and warn about the tight of palace. So, the data is Directives because her advises to him.</p> <p>Word “just” “is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘break’</p>	
142	 <p>A2019/JM/EMP/R/01:12:35 <i>'Actually, I'm glad you are here.'</i></p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context: Jasmine ask why Aladdin here, then she not believe how he can in her room suddenly. The data is Representatives because Jasmine give statement.</p> <p>Word “actually” “is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘glad’.</p>	
143	 <p>A2019/JM/EMP/R/01:15:08 <i>'What just happened?'</i></p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context live action, Jasmine not believe what happen, she though that Aladdin jump from balcony. The data is Representatives because Jasmine give her statement.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘happened’.</p>	





144	<p>Just go jump off a balcony!</p> <p>A1992/JM/EMP/D/00:54:25 '<i>just go jump off a balcony!</i>'</p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context cartoon, Jasmine angry and ask Aladdin to jump from balcony. The data is Directives because Jasmine give her ask an order.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘go jump’</p>	
145	<p>I'm really very sorry.</p> <p>A1992/JM/EMP/EXP/00:17:04 '<i>I'm really very sorry</i>'</p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context: Jasmine act as a commoner and accidently hit a man, them she apologizes to him.</p> <p>Word “really” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘very sorry’. The data is Expressive because apologize of Jasmine.</p>	
146	<p>The guards just took a boy from the market, on your orders.</p> <p>A1992/JM/EMP/R/00:22:48 '<i>the guards just took a boy from the marker, on your orders.</i>'</p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context Jasmine ask a question and angry with Jafar’s attitude to caught Aladdin and bring him to the jail and will get headed punishment.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give stress of word ‘took’. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine.</p>	
147	<p>- Just leave me alone. - Down, kitty.</p> <p>A1992/JM/EMP/D/00:53:08 '<i>just leave me alone.</i>'</p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>Inl the context: Jasmine ask Rajah to let prince Ali (Aladdin) safe.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘leave’The data is Directive because ask an order of Jasmine.</p>	





148	 <p>A1992/JM/EMP/D/0058:08 <i>'why didn't you just tell me?'</i></p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context, Jasmine ask the truth prince Ali is Aladdin or not.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘tell’. The data is Directive because ask a question of Jasmine.</p>	
149	 <p>A2019/JM/EMP/R/01:21:16 <i>'but he's actually a prince'</i></p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context: Jasmine tells Dalia she is very happy because Aladdin is real a prince, and he was pretending be a thief to know the real situation of palace.</p> <p>The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine. Word “actually” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘a prince’</p>	
150	 <p>A2019/JM/EMP/R/01:37:50 <i>I won't just lay me down and die</i></p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context: Jasmine is singing when Jafar be a sultan and ask her to keep silent. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘lay down and die’</p>	
151	 <p>A2019/JM/EMP/R/01:39:07 <i>You were just a boy</i></p>	Jasmine	Emp	<p>In the context: Jasmine tells hakim the act of palace to him before get position as hakim. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine.</p> <p>Word “actually” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘a boy’</p>	





152	 <p>A1992/ GN/EMP/R/00:35:34 <i>So why don't you just ruminat whilst I illuminate the possibilities.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie introduce himself.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘ruminat’. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p>	
153	 <p>A1992/GN/EMP/D/37:17 <i>So what's your wish? I really wanna now.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie ask the Aladdin's wish.</p> <p>Word “really” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘wanna now’. The data is Directive because ask a question of Genie.</p>	
154	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/00:41:18 <i>I could 've just stayed in the lamp.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genia tells he live in the lamp. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘stayed’</p>	
155	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/00:41:53 <i>So, it's just you and me down here?</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie makes sure to Aladdin that Aladdin is his boss. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘you and me down here’</p>	





156	<p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/00:42:11 <i>If I could just stretch it out over here, do you mind?</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context: Genie is talking to Aladdin chat. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘strech’</p>	
157	<p>A2019/GN/EMP/D/00:42:36 <i>So, you really don't know who I am?</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context: Genie ask Aladdin that he really don't know who genie is. The data is Directive because ask a question of Genie.</p> <p>Word “really” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘don't know who I am?’</p>	
158	<p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/00:46:24 <i>Obviously, you can't dance and listen at the sametime.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context: Genie surprise Aladdin still don't know who genie is. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word “obviously” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘can't dance and listen at the sametime.’</p>	
159	<p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/00:50:09 <i>Actually, you have two left.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie remind Aladdin that he had used one of three wishes. The data is Representative because assertion of Genie.</p> <p>Word “actually” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘two left’</p>	
160	<p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/00:51:25 <i>I could just make you a prince.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context: Genie can fulfil Aladdin's wish to be a prince. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word ‘make’.</p>	





161	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/00:52:29 <i>Obviously, the ghetto-chic is not gonna work.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie design Aladdin's cloth like a prince. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word "obviously" is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase 'not gonna work'.</p>	
162	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/00:53:32 <i>Of course you like it boy I made it!</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie proud his cloth creation makes Aladdin happy. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word "of course" is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word 'like'</p>	
163	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/00:53:39 <i>You was just standing there.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie proud his creation cloth for Aladdin and make Aladdin confident with his cloth. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word "just" is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of meaning.</p>	
164	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/D/00:54:19 <i>Don't you just love a moonwalking monkey?</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie ask Aladdin about his monkey Abu when he will change Abu to become an elephant. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word "just" is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of 'love'.</p>	
165	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/D/00:54:37 <i>Relax, Abu it's just for a minute</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie advise Abu to relax. The data is Directives because advise of Genie to Abu. Word "just" is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase 'for a minute'.</p>	





166	 <p>A1992/GN/EMP/R/00:47:26 <i>Strong as 10 reguler men definitely</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context: Genie is singing when introduce Aladdin as prince Ali. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word “definitely” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘strong’</p>	
167	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/00:56:35 <i>Strong as ten regular men definitely.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie is singing when introduce Aladdin as prince Ali. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word “definitely” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘strong’</p>	
168	 <p>A1992/GN/EMP/D/00:52:25 <i>Al all joking aside, you really ought to be yourself.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie advise Aladdin to be himself.</p> <p>Word “really” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘ought to be yourself’. The data is Directives because advise of Genie.</p>	
169	 <p>A1992/GN/EMP/EXP/01:04:41 <i>‘Aladdin. You’ve just won the heart of the princess.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie congratulates Aladdin get the Jasmine ‘s impressive. The data is Expressive because congratulate of Genie to Aladdin.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘won’.</p>	





170	 <p>A1992/GN/EMP/D/01:05:01 <i>'you just go, Genie. I wish you free.'</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie remind Aladdin to give him freedom. Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘go’. The data is Directive because ask order of Genie.</p>	
171	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/01:02:30 <i>Just do whatever you'd normally do at a party</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie advise Aladdin to enjoy this party. The data is Directives because advise of Genie to Aladdin. Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘do’.</p>	
172	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/01:06:47 <i>Just dance</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the Genie make sure Aladdin just enjoy dance with Jasmine because he will help him. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘dance’.</p>	
173	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/01:09:44 <i>I'm just saying try being yourself.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context: Genie imagine when he want to impress girl he will impress will rich but it unsuccessfully to get Jasmine impress so genie want Aladdin to do what he want to do to make Jasmine impress. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘saying’.</p>	





174	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/01:11:00 <i>Oh, actually. These are from me to you.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie bring a bucket of flower to Dalia (Jasmine 's handmaid) to walk with genie and give a time Aladdin meet jasmine and give both of them have quality time. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word “actually” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of meaning.</p>	
175	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/01:21:00 <i>Wow! I mean, genie magic is really just a facade</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context: Genie feel that his magic power to help Aladdin can make closer with Jasmine, but in fact is not function because Aladdin can close with Jasmine when Aladdin be himself. The data is Representative because Genie’s statement. Word “really” and “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘facada’</p>	
176	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/01:26:07 <i>Right. Uhm... it actually cost you a wish.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie save Aladdin and tell him that he collides with the rule. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word “actually” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘cost’.</p>	
177	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/01:30:41 <i>So, you just never tell her the truth?</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie start disappointed with Aladdin. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘never tell’.</p>	

178	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/D/01:31:33 <i>The less you're actually gonna have.</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context: Genie advises Aladdin to honest to Jasmine who he is. The data is Directive because advises of Genie. Word “actually” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘gonna have’.</p>	
179	 <p>A2019/GN/EMP/R/01:56:29 <i>Actually there is this handmaiden...</i></p>	Genie	Emp	<p>In the context Genie answer the question of Aladdin about what will he do plan as a human. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. Word “actually” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘handmaiden’ that refer Dalia (the woman who still his heart)</p>	
180	 <p>A1992/JF/EMP/R/00:05:48 <i>Gazeem was obviously less than worthy</i></p>	Jafar	Emp	<p>In the context Jafar calm down Iago and believe that can find the diamond in the rough to get the lamp. Word “obviously” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘less’. The data is Representative because claim of Jafar.</p>	
181	 <p>A1992/JF/EMP/EXP/00:14:07 <i>‘your majesty certainly has a way with dumb animals.</i></p>	Jafar	Emp	<p>In the context Jafar thank Sultan after sultan give Iago a cracker. Word “certainly” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘has a way’. The data is Expressives because thank of Jafar.</p>	



182	 <p>A1992/JF/EMP/D/00:49:31 'you cannot just parade in here uninvited and expected.'</p>	Jafar	Emp	<p>In the context Jafar angry and advise Aladdin do not parade in Agrabah palace.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘parada’. The data is Directive because ask of Jafar.</p>	
183	 <p>A1992/JF/EMP/D/00:50:00 'just where did you say you were from?'</p>	Jafar	Emp	<p>In the context Jafar ask a question where prince Ali come from.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘where did you say you were from?’ The data is Directive because ask a question of Jafar.</p>	
184	 <p>A1992/JF/EMP/D/01:02:22 'He is obviously lying'</p>	Jafar	Emp	<p>In the context Jafar hypnotized Sultan and tell that Aladdin is lie.</p> <p>Word “obviously” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘lying’. The data is Directive because suggest of Jafar.</p>	
185	 <p>A1992/JF/EMP/R/01:10:05 'just a con, need I go on'</p>	Jafar	Emp	<p>In the context: Jafar tells jasmine the truth of Aladdin.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘a con’. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar.</p>	


186	 <p>A1992/JF/EMP/R/01:15:18 <i>'I'm just getting warmed up'</i></p>	Jafar	Emp	<p>In the context Jafar attack Aladdin because he want to get the lamp back to him.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘getting warmed up’ The data is Representative because statement of Jafar.</p>	
187	 <p>A2019/JF/EMP/R/00:31:29 <i>Did you actually think she liked you?</i></p>	Jafar	Emp	<p>In the context Jafar tell Aladdin the truth of Jasmine. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar.</p> <p>Word “actually” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘think’.</p>	
188	 <p>A1992/IG/EMP/R/00:05:32 <i>'I can't believe it. I just don't believe it.'</i></p>	Iago	Emp	<p>In the context: Iago angry because cave guve rule that just the diamond in the rough can enter in the cave, then the cave sank into the sand and Iago get splash of the sand. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘don’t believe it’</p>	
189	 <p>A1992/IG/EMP/R/00:05:39 <i>'Just forget it. Look at this. I'm so ticked off that I'm moulting.'</i></p>	Iago	Emp	<p>In the context Iago angry because the rule of cave that just the diamond in the rough can enter in the cave, then the cave sank into the sand and Iago get splash of the sand. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘stress’</p>	

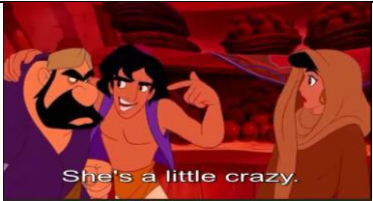



190	 <p>A1992/IG/EMP/R/01:06:49 <i>'No, really. On a scale of one to 10, you are an 11'</i></p>	Iago	Emp	<p>In the context Iago find the lamp and imagine Jafar will proud and congratulate to him.</p> <p>Word “really” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘no’. The data is Expressives because congratulate himself of Iago.</p>	
191	 <p>A1992/IG/EMP/R/00:18:38 <i>Couldn't we just wait for a real storm?</i></p>	Iago	Emp	<p>In the context: Iago help Jafar with being pedaling a devise, then Jafar put the blue diamond to find the diamond in the rough.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘wait’. The data is Representative.</p>	
192	 <p>A1992/ST/EMP/R/00:12:52 <i>I just want to make sure you're taken care of...</i></p>	Sultan	Emp	<p>In the context Sultan give a reason why he wants Jasmine accept a suitor to married with a prince.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening phrase ‘want to make sure’. The data is Representative because statement of Sultan.</p>	
193	 <p>A1992/ST/EMP/R/00:49:18 <i>Of course. I'm delighted to meet you</i></p>	Sultan	Emp	<p>In the context Sultan is happy when prince Ali (Aladdin) come in his palace.</p> <p>Word “of course” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘delights’ The data is Representative because statement of Sultan.</p>	




194	 <p>A992/ST/EMP/D/00:51:28 <i>Don't worry, prince Ali. Just give Jasmine time to cool down</i></p>	Sultan	Emp	<p>In the context Sultan calm down prince Ali (Aladdin) to patience with Jasmine attitude.</p> <p>Word “just” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘give’. The data is Directive because advise of Sultan.</p>	
195	 <p>A1992/ST/EMP/R/01:02:24 <i>Obviously lying</i></p>	Sultan	Emp	<p>In the context Jafar hypnotized Sultan then Sultan repeat it.</p> <p>Word “obviously” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘lying’. The data is Representative because statement of Sultan.</p>	
196	 <p>A1992/ST/EMP/R/01:20:43 <i>You've certainly proven your worth as far as I'm concerned.</i></p>	Sultan	Emp	<p>In the context Sultan agree Aladdin to be his son in law.</p> <p>Word “certainly” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘proven’. The data is Representative because statement of Sultan.</p>	
197	 <p>A2019/DL/EMP/R/00:27:05 <i>You could certainly do worse than this one</i></p>	Dalia	Emp	<p>In the context Dalia says to Jasmine that her can do worse if choose the boy market (Aladdin).</p> <p>Word “certainly” is part of Emphasizers to give heightening word of ‘do’. The data is Representative because statement of Dalia.</p>	





The data uses the kind of intensifiers about ‘downtoners’ in cartoon and live action version:

No	Data	Character	Downtoners				Reason	Valid/ Invalid
			A p p r o x i m a t o r s	C o m p r o m i s e r s	D i m i n i s h e r s	M i n i m i z e r s		
198	 <p>A1992/AL/DT/R/00:06:48 <i>'trouble? No way. You're only in trouble if you get caught.'</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	In the context cartoon: Aladdin conversation with the ladies using “ only ” is Downtoners especially diminishers, the data draw that “only” seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘in trouble’. Using Representative because claim of Aladdin		
199	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/00:07:47 <i>Only if you get caught</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	In the context live action: Aladdin conversation with Jasmine and the utterance for makes sure Jasmin the condition is fine if they not caught by the bread seller. the data use “ only ” is Downtoners especially diminishers, the data draw that “only” seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘if you get out’. The data is representative, Aladdin gives his conclusion and convince to Jasmine.		





200	 <p>I steal <i>only</i> what I can't afford</p> <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/00:07:06</p> <p>I steal <i>only</i> what I can't afford</p>	Aladdin		D M	<p>In the context: Aladdin is singing when being chased by bodyguard bread sellers.</p> <p>Word “only” is Downtoners especially diminishers, seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘what I can’t afford’. The data is Representative because claim of Aladdin.</p>	
201	 <p>I steal <i>only</i> what I can't afford</p> <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/00:08:28</p> <p>I steal <i>only</i> what I can't afford</p>	Aladdin		D M	<p>In the context: Aladdin is singing when being chased by bodyguard bread sellers.</p> <p>Word “only” is Downtoners especially diminishers, seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘what I can’t afford’. The data is Representative because claim of Aladdin.</p>	
202	 <p>Just a little snack, guys</p> <p>A1992/AL/DT/R/00:07:20</p> <p>Just <i>a little</i> snack guys</p>	Aladdin		D M	<p>In the context: Aladdin is singing when the bread’s bodyguard chase him, the words “just” and “a little” is part of Downtoners diminishers. Word “a little” seek to express part of potential force of the item concerned. Then, word “just” seek to imply that the force of the item is limited, these words to lowering impact of word ‘snack’.The data is representative, because Aladdin give statement.</p>	
203	 <p>- You're my <i>only</i> friend, Abu</p> <p>Who?</p> <p>A1992/AL/DT/R/00:07:30</p>	Aladdin		D M	<p>In the context: Aladdin is singing when he chased by the bodyguard,</p> <p>the word “only” is Downtoners especially diminishers, both of two data draw that “only” seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited to lowering impact of</p>	




	<i>Your my only friend Abu</i>					word 'friend' . The data is Representative to give statement.
204	 <p>A1992/AL/DT/R/00:17:55 <i>She's a little crazy</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	In the context Aladdin help Jasmine pretend become an Aladdin's crazy sister, word " a little " is part of Downtoners especially brach of downtoners diminishers, which" seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited to lowering impact of word 'crazy'. The data is Representative to give statement of Aladdin.
205	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/00:14:32 <i>Well, only someone from the palace.</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	The data use word " only " is Downtoners especially diminishers, both of two data draw that "only" seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited to lowering impact of phrase 'someone from the palace' . The data is Representative to give claim of Aladdin. Aladdin know Jasmine from the palace because her bracelet.
206	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/00:14:42 <i>But not to servants.</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	In the context: Aladdin says that the bracelet is expensive just palace people that able to wearing it. Word " but " is part of Downtoners especially diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited to lowering impact of phrase 'not to servant'. The data is representative, Aladdin give his claim.
207	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/00:14:42 <i>But the people of Agrabah had nothing to do with this.</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	In he context Aladdin says that the people afraid the princess get destiny like the queen, she has killed because the people love the princess. Word " but " is part of Downtoners




	A2019/AL/DT/R/00:15:36 <i>But the people of Agrabah had nothing to do with that.</i>					especially diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited to lowering impact of phrase ‘had nothing to do’. The data is representative, because Aladdin give his conclusion.	
208	 A2019/AL/DT/R/00:16:03 <i>It's a little sad.</i>	Aladdin			D M	In the context: Aladdin answer question of Jasmine about his parent that died when he was young and it's make him sad when remember it. Word “ a little ” is part of Downtoners especially diminishers to lowering impact of word ‘snack’. The data is Representative because Aladdin give his statement.	
209	 A2019/AL/DT/R/00:16:05 <i>As the only parental authority in your life.</i>	Aladdin			D M	Aladdin explain that after his parent died he just have a monkey abu that accompany him. The word “ only ” is Downtoners especially diminishers, both of two data draw that “only” seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited to lowering impact of phrase ‘parental authority’. The data is Representative to give statement of Aladdin.	
210	 A2019/AL/DT/R/00:16:15 <i>But it never seems to change.</i>	Aladdin			D M	In the context: Aladdin want to change his life. Word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited to lowering impact of phrase ‘never seems to change’. The data is representative, Aladdin give his statement.	




211	 <p>A1992/AL/DT/D/00:11:01 <i>If only they'd look closer</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context: Aladdin sad and is singing after scorned by horseman.</p> <p>The word “only” is Downtoners especially diminishers, both of two data draw that “only” seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘they ‘d look closer’. The data is Directives to draw the hope of Aladdin</p>	
212	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/D/00:18:10 <i>If only they'd look closer</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context Aladdin sad and is singing after scorned by horseman. The word “only” is Downtoners especially diminishers, both of two data draw that “only” seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘they’d look closer’. The data is Directives to draw the hope of Aladdin</p>	
213	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/00:27:53 <i>That was challenging but I have my ways.</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context: Aladdin humble when answer Jasmine question about how he can enter the palace with tight vigil in the palace.</p> <p>Word “but” is part of Downtoners especially diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘I have my ways’. The data is representative, Aladdin give his statement.</p>	
214	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/D/00:28:01 <i>Have a little chat?</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context Aladdin ask Jasmine to talk because he thinks that Jasmine alone.</p> <p>Word “a little” is part of Downtoners especially diminishers, the Expression diminishers which seek to express only part of the potential force of the item and to</p>	




						lowering impact of word ‘chat’. The data is Directives because Aladdin ask a question.
215	<p>A2019/AL/DT/D/00:29:39 <i>But don't cats clean themselves?</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context Aladdin not sure that rajah cannot clean itself.</p> <p>Word “but” is part of Downtoners especially diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘don’t cats clean themselves’. The data is Directives, because Aladdin ask a question.</p>
216	<p>A2019/AL/DT/COM/00:29:44 <i>Oh, okay. But I'm coming back tomorrow night.</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context Aladdin promise to Jasmine that he will come back in the palace to meet her again.</p> <p>Word “but” is part of Downtoners especially diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘coming back’. The data is commissives, because Aladdin give his promise will do.</p>
217	<p>A1992/AL/DT/EXP/00:25:11 <i>You 're only a fool if you give up, boy</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context: Aladdin is chased by jafar’s bodyguard and is caged in the jail.</p> <p>The word “only” is Downtoners especially diminishers, both of two data draw that “only” seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘a fool’. The data is Expressives to draw the blame of Aladdin himself.</p>




218	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/00:47:17 <i>I mean, if there are only three wishes...</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context Aladdin make clear about the rule of wishes, because he just has three wishes.</p> <p>The word “only” is Downtoners especially diminishers, both of two data draw that “only” seek to imply the force of item is concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘three wishes’. The data is representatives to draw the statement of Aladdin</p>	
220	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/EXP/00:53:05 <i>It's a little heavy</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context Aladdin gives express that his cloth is a little heavy, so the data is Expressives.</p> <p>Word “a little” is part of Downtoners especially diminishers, the Expression diminishers which seek to express only part of the potential force of the item and to lowering impact of word ‘heavy’.</p>	
224	 <p>A1992/AL/DT/R/00:56:12 <i>Or say we're only dreaming</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context Aladdin sing on a magic carpet when ask Jasmine to see whole the world. So, the data is representatives because Aladdin’s statement.</p> <p>The word “only” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘dreaming’.</p>	
225	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/01:16:35</p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context Aladdin sing on a magic carpet when ask jasmine to see whole the world. So, the data is representatives because Aladdin’s statement.</p>	





	<i>Or say we're only dreaming</i>						The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘dreaming’.	
226	 <p>A1992/AL/DT/R//00:58:44 <i>It sounds a little strange, don't you think?</i></p>	Aladdin			D M		In the context: after Aladdin and Jasmine adventure around the world they dialogue on the magic carpet. Word “ a little ” is part of downtoners and to lowering impact of word ‘strange’. The data is Representative because statement of Aladdin.	
227	 <p>A1992/AL/DT/R/01:05:06 <i>Look, I'm sorry I really am. But they wanna make me sultan</i></p>	Aladdin			D M		In the context sultan said that Prince Ali is a certain prince to Jasmine husband because prince Ali has perfect background. The statement of Aladdin makes the data is Representatives. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited. and to lowering impact of phrase ‘they wanna make ‘	
228	 <p>A1992/AL/DT/R/01:05:17 <i>They only reason anyone thinks I'm worth anything is because of you.</i></p>	Aladdin			D M		In the context sultan said that Prince Ali is a certain prince to Jasmine husband because prince Ali has perfect background. The statement of Aladdin makes the data is Representatives. The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘reason anyone thinks’.	





229	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/01:30:37 <i>but you heard the sultan.</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context sultan said that Prince Ali is a certain prince to Jasmine husband because prince Ali has perfect background. The statement of Aladdin makes the data is Representatives.</p> <p>The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘you heard’.</p>	
230	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/EXP/01:53:23 <i>But I hope you accept my apology.</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context Aladdin forgive to the sultan and jasmine because he lies to both of them. So, the data is Expressives because Aladdin apologize to Sultan and Jasmine.</p> <p>The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘I hope’.</p>	
231	 <p>A2019/AL/DT/R/01:54:15 <i>We should just riff on that a little bit.</i></p>	Aladdin			D M	<p>In the context Genie hamper Aladdin to alive the palace, and genie remind that he still has the last wishes. The statement of Aladdin is Representative because he gives statement of rule of three wishes and have to obedient.</p> <p>The word “just” and “a little” is part of Downtoners. The word “just” especially attitude diminishers to imply the force of the item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘riff on’.</p> <p>word “a little” especially expression diminishers to express only part potential</p>	




						force of the item concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘bit’	
232	 <p>A1992/JM/DT/R/00:15:42 But I can't stay here and have my life lived for me.</p>	Jasmine			D M	In the context Jasmine will run away and rajah block her. So, the data is Representatives because her statement. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘I can't stay’.	
233	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/EXP/00:23:49 But I can't cry</p>	Jasmine			D M	In the context Jasmine sing to express what she feels after her idea to lead the palace is disagree by sultan and Jafar. So, the data is Expressives because her deplored. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘I can't cry’.	
234	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/00:26:19 But, Dalia there has to be something I can do.</p>	Jasmine			D M	In the context Jasmine give her opinion about her attitude about marry with the price to can lead the palace. So, the data is Representatives because of Jasmin's statement. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘Dalia there has to be something I can do’.	





235	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/00:26:32 <i>We would only ever be as happy as our least happy subject?</i></p>	Jasmine			D M	<p>In the context Jasmine says to Dalia about her mom advise about happily. That's why Jasmine don't choose to marriage with a prince because it will make her not happy. So, the data is Representative because her statement. The word "only" is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word 'ever'.</p>	
236	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/01:12:40 <i>But it doesn't to be on any of my maps</i></p>	Jasmine			D M	<p>In the context Jasmine ask Aladdin show the location of his palace because she never found it on the map. The data is Representatives because statement of Jasmine. The word "but" is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase 'it doesn't'.</p>	
237	 <p>A1992/JM/DT/R/00:56:21 <i>But when I'm way up here it's crystal clear.</i></p>	Jasmine			D M	<p>In the context Jasmine sing on a magic carpet, amaze with the beautiful view of world. The data is Representative because the song is to show the sound of Jasmine heart that she have to cage in the palace and when out on the magic carpet she see beautiful view of world. The word "but" is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase 'when I'm way up'.</p>	




238	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/01:16:45 <i>But when I'm way up here</i></p>	Jasmine			D M	<p>In the context Jasmine sing on a magic carpet, amaze with the beautiful view of world. The data is Representative because the song is to show the sound of Jasmine heart that she have to cage in the palace and when out on the magic carpet she see beautiful view of world. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘<i>when I'm way up</i>’.</p>	
239	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/01:20:55 <i>But it was better than the best</i></p>	Jasmine			D M	<p>In the context Jasmie tells Dalia that she feels happy and the date with Prince Ali (Aladdin) is best date. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘<i>it was better</i>’.</p>	
240	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/01:21:14 <i>He told me he was only</i></p>	Jasmine			D M	<p>In the context Jasmine tells Dalia she is very happy and Aladdin is real a prince, and he was pretending be a thief to know the real situation of palace. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine. The word “only” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘<i>he was</i>’.</p>	





241	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/01:21:16 But he's actually a prince</p>	Jasmine			D M	<p>In the context Jasmine tells Dalia she is very happy and Aladdin is real a prince, and he was pretending be a thief to know the real situation of palace. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase “he ‘s actually”.</p>	
242	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/01:39:13 But you have risen up.</p>	Jasmine			D M	<p>Jasmine tells hakim the act of palace to him before get position as hakim. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘you have risen up’.</p>	
243	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/01:39:23 But now you have to choose</p>	Jasmine			D M	<p>In the context Jasmine remind hakim the process he can get hakim position. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘now you have to choose’.</p>	
244	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/01:39:33</p>	Jasmine			D M	<p>In the context Jasmine remind hakim the process he can get hakim position. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item</p>	





	<i>But defying those whose approval we seek the most</i>					concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘defying’.
245	 <p>A2019/JM/DT/R/01:58:55 <i>Only because you got caught.</i></p>	Jasmine			D M	In the context: Jasmine direct Aladdin to stop and tell him that she as a sultan. The data is Representative because statement of Jasmine. The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘ <i>because you got caught.</i> ’.
246	 <p>A1992/GN/DT/R/00:35:31 <i>Master, I don't think you quite realise what you've got here</i></p>	Genie			C P	In the context Genie tell Aladdin the lucky him because have a lamp. Word “ quite ” is part of Downtoners especially Compromisers to give slight lowering effect and to lowering impact of word ‘realise’. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.
247	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/R/00:42:02 <i>But we gonna need to talk about that monkey later.</i></p>	Genie			D M	In the context Genie tells Aladdin that Aladdin is his boss because another guy just him and Abu his monkey. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘we gonna need’.
248	 <p>Right, but that's not quite how it works, though.</p>	Genie			C P	In the context: Genie don't believe that Aladdin is his master. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.




	A2019/GN/DT/R/00:42:23 <i>Right, but that's not quite how it works, though.</i>						Then, word “ quite ” is also Downtoners especially Compromisers that have slight lowering effect to give value in question the appropriateness of the verb concerned and to lowering impact of phrase ‘how it works’.	
249	 A2019/GN/DT/R/00:43:06 <i>But, master. You're in luck because up your sleeve.</i>	Genie			D M		In the context Genie is singing to introduce himself to Aladdin. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘You're in luck because up your sleeve.’.	
250	 A2019/GN/DT/D/00:43:20 <i>Not enough, huh?</i>	Genie			C P		In the context Genie want to make sure Aladdin about him power magic. The data is Directives because ask a question of Genie. The word “ enough ” is part of Downtoners especially Compromisers that have slight lowering effect to give value in question the appropriateness of the verb concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘not’.	
251	 A2019/GN/DT/R/00:43:46 <i>But, master, you're in luck because up your sleeve.</i>	Genie			D M		In the context Genie is singing to make Aladdin know who genie is. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘you're in luck because up your sleeve.’.	





252	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/R/00:44:30 <i>How about a little baklava?</i></p>	Genie			D M	<p>In the context Genie is singing to make Aladdin know who genie is. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “a little” is part of Downtoners especially Expression diminishers to express only part of the potential force of the item concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘baclava’.</p>	
253	 <p>A1992/GN/DT/R/00:36:25 <i>How 'bout a little more baclava</i></p>	Genie			D M	<p>In the context Genie is singing to make Aladdin know who genie is. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “a little” is part of Downtoners especially Expression diminishers to express only part of the potential force of the item concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘baclava’.</p>	
254	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/R/00:47:40 <i>I know you can't tell but I'm very pale.</i></p>	Genie			D M	<p>In the context Genie ask Aladdin to say his wish. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘very pale’.</p>	
255	 <p>A1992/GN/DT/R/00:42:21 <i>But, oh, to be free...</i></p>	Genie			D M	<p>In the context Genie answer the question of aladdin that he want to be free. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited. and to lowering impact of phrase ‘oh to be free’.</p>	


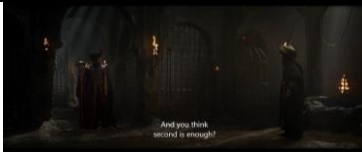


256	 <p>A1992/GN/DT/R/00:42:37 <i>But what am talking about?</i></p>	Genie			D M	<p>In the context: Genie explain the characteristic of human when get wishes. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘talking’.</p>	
257	 <p>A1992/GN/DT/R/00:42:44 <i>The only way I get outta this is if my master wishes me out</i></p>	Genie			D M	<p>In the context Genie answer the Aladdin question the way he can free. In the context Genie tell Aladdin reason why he cannot free himself. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “only” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘way’.</p>	
258	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/R/00:49:51 <i>Only way a genie gets to be free...</i></p>	Genie			D M	<p>In the context Genie answer the Aladdin question the way he can free. In the context Genie tell Aladdin reason why he cannot free himself. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “only” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘way’.</p>	





259	 <p>A1992/GN/DT/R/01:19:08 <i>Hey, it's only an eternity of servitude.</i></p>	Genie			D M	The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘an eternity of servitude’.	
260	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/R/00:48:25 <i>Phenomenal cosmic power, but itty-bitty living space</i></p>	Genie			D M	In the context Genie talking about magic his power but he lived in the lamp. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘itty-bitty living space’.	
261	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/D/01:04:13 <i>Feelin' a little thirsty myself</i></p>	Genie			D M	In the context Genie want to alive Aladdin, then he hopes Aladdin can date with Jasmine. The data is Directives because pray of Genie. The word “ a little ” is part of Downtoners especially Expression diminishers to express only part of the potential force of the item concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘feeling’.	
262	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/D/01:05:25 <i>But I didn't change anything on the inside</i></p>	Genie			D M	In the context Genie advise Aladdin to confident and act like a prince from his heart. The data is Directives because Genie advise to Aladdin. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item	





						concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase “I didn’t change”.
263	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/D/01:05:31 But Aladdin has to opened</p>	Genie			D M	In the Genie advise Aladdin to confident as prince Ali through his heart so the data is Directives. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘has to opened’.
264	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/R/01:06:29 But that dance may be the best thing</p>	Genie			D M	In the context: Genie give his opinion why jasmine walked out of the party after dance with Aladdin, he predicts that the dance is best thing of Aladdin did to get Jasmine’s heart. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘dance may’.
265	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/R/01:21:09 But that’s a good thing, right? Now, she knows.</p>	Genie			D M	In the context Genie feel happy because he thinks Aladdin honest to Jasmine about who Aladdin is. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘a good ‘. The data is Representative because statement of Genie.
266		Genie			D M	In the context Genie shock and panic to help Aladdin that is sunk in the sea. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “ a little ” is part of Downtoners especially Expression diminishers to express





	A2019/GN/DT/R/01:25:07 <i>Okay, okay a little gray area here</i>					only part of the potential force of the item concerned and to lowering impact of word 'gray'.
267	 A2019/GN/DT/R/01:25:09 <i>But it's worth a try</i>	Genie			D M	In the context: Genie panic want to save Aladdin from in the water because he fainted in the sea. The data is di because statement of Genie. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word 'worth'.
268	 A2019/GN/DT/R/01:30:12 <i>But you pulled yourself back together a little bit</i>	Genie			D M	In the context Genie be happy Aladdin comeback be himself. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word 'pulled'. And the word “ a little ” is part of Downtoners especially Expression diminishers to express only part of the potential force of the item concerned and to lowering impact of word 'bit'.
269	 A2019/GN/DT/R/01:52:15 <i>But an itty-bitty living space</i>	Genie			D M	In the context Genie answer and says that counterbalance Aladdin said make Jafar cannot do magic because of that Jafar wish to be more powerful. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase 'living space'.





270	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/R/01:53:53 <i>Ooo that's a bit of a mess there, Abu.</i></p>	Genie			D M	In the context Genie looks Abu want to correlate a magic carpet. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. And the word “ a bit ” is part of Downtoners especially Expression diminishers to express only part of the potential force of the item concerned and to lowering impact of phrase ‘a mess’.	
271	 <p>A2019/GN/DT/R/01:54:36 <i>All right. But this is what you need.</i></p>	Genie			D M	In the context Genie want Aladdin to make the last wish. The data is Representative because statement of Genie. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘this is what you need’.	
272	 <p>The rest of the treasure is yours, but the lamp is mine. A1992/JF/DT/R/00:04:13 <i>The rest of the treasure is yours, but the lamp is mine</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar tell a thief the rule before a thief enter in the cave. The data is Representative because assertion of Jafar. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘the lamp is mine’.	
273	 <p>Only one may enter. A1992/JF/DT/COM/00:06:05 <i>Only one may enter</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar repeat the cave’s said. The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘one may enter’. The data is Commissives because Jafar threat to Aladdin.	





274	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/R/00:11:59 <i>You bring me the rough but never a diamond</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar disappointed to his messenger not find the diamond in the rough until now. The data is Representative because conclusion of Jafar. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘never’.	
275	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/R/00:12:32 <i>And you think second is enough?</i></p>	Jafar			C P	In the context Jafar says to his messenger that to be a second is not enough he want the first position. The data is Representative because claim of Jafar. The word “ enough ” is part of Downtoners especially Compromisers to give slight lowering effect to value in question the appropriateness of the verb concerned and to lowering impact of phrase ‘think second’.	
276	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/R/00:12:54 <i>Second is not enough! And it will never be enough!</i></p>	Jafar			C P	In the context Jafar angry and affirm be second position is not enough. The data is Representative because assertion of Jafar. The word “ enough ” is part of Downtoners especially Compromisers to give slight lowering effect to value in question the appropriateness of the verb concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘never’.	
277	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/R/00:21:10</p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar remind to Sultan about strategy of power Agrabah and still have a power not lose power with another palace. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar. The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item	





	<i>If you would only reconsider ..</i>					concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word 'reconsider'.	
278	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/R/00:21:41 <i>But an ally in Skanland would improve our situation</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar remind to Sultan about the power of Agrabah and Jafar worry the power of Agrabah will lose. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘an ally’. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar.	
279	 <p>A2019/J/DT/D/00:22:18 <i>Books? But you cannot read experience.</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context: Jafar warn to Jasmine that experience to lead palace is not from the book. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘cannot read’. The data is Directives because advise of Jafar to Jasmine.	
280	 <p>A1992/JF/DT/D/00:25:34 <i>Treasure enough to impress even your princess. I'd wager.</i></p>	Jafar			C P	In the context Jafar persuade Aladdin to help him to get the lamp. The data is Directive because persuasion of Jafar. The word “ enough ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘treasure’.	
281	 <p>A1992/JF/DT/R/00:25:41</p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar persuade Aladdin to help him to get the lamp. The data is Directive because persuasion of Jafar. The words “ but ” and “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that	





	<i>But the law says only a prince can...</i>					the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘but’ and ‘a prince’.
282	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/R/00:31:49 <i>Only I thought bigger.</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar give his opinion about to stole something is bigger. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar. The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘I thought’.
283	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/D/00:31:57 <i>Only weak men stop there.</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar give advises Aladdin to get more stole. The data is Directives because advise of Jafar. The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘weak’.
284	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/R/00:32:09 <i>Rich enough to impress a princess</i></p>	Jafar			C P	In the context Jafar persuade Aladdin to help him. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar. The word “ enough ” is part of Downtoners especially Compromisers to give slight lowering effect to value in question the appropriateness of the verb concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘rich’.
285	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/D/00:32:12 <i>But nothing comes for free.</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar persuade Aladdin to help him. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘nothing comes’. The data is Directives because advise of Jafar.




286	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/R/00:32:35 <i>Wealthy enough to impress a princess</i></p>	Jafar		C P		<p>In the context Jafar persuade Aladdin to help him. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar.</p> <p>The word “enough” is part of Downtoners especially Compromisers to give slight lowering effect to value in question the appropriateness of the verb concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘wealthy’.</p>	
287	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/R/00:32:41 <i>You're nothing to her, but you could be</i></p>	Jafar			D M	<p>In the Jafar persuade Aladdin to help him. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘you could be’. The data is Representatives because statement of Jafar.</p>	
288	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/D/00:33:37 <i>But take no other treasure</i></p>	Jafar			D M	<p>In the context Jafar warn Aladdin to take the lamp no other. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘take no other treasure’. The data is Directives because advise of Jafar.</p>	
289	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/D/00:34:05 <i>Take nothing but the lamp</i></p>	Jafar			D M	<p>In the context Jafar warn Aladdin to take the lamp no other. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘take nothing’. The data is Directives because advise of Jafar</p>	





290	 <p>If only I had gotten that lamp.</p> <p>A1992/JF/DT/R/00:40:00 <i>If only I had gotten that lamp</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar angry because Jasmine always humiliate him. The data is Representatives because statement of Jafar. The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘I had gotten that lamp’.	
291	 <p>Only until she finds a chump husband.</p> <p>A1992/JF/DT/R/00:40:16 <i>Only until she finds a chump husband</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar angry because Jasmine always humiliate him. The data is Representatives because statement of Jafar. The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘finds a chump’.	
292	 <p>By Allah, this is quite a remarkable device.</p> <p>A1992/JF/DT/R/00:49:33 <i>By Allah, this is quite a remarkable device.</i></p>	Jafar		C P		Jafar piqued to Aladdin. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar. The word “ quite ” is part of Downtoners especially Compromisers to give slight lowering effect to value in question the appropriateness of the verb concerned and to lowering impact of phrase ‘a remarkable’.	
293	 <p>If you survive, it can only be because of the lamp.</p> <p>A2019/JF/DT/COM/01:23:18 <i>If you survive, it can only be because of the lamp.</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar threaten Aladdin to prove that he is Aladdin not prince Ali. The word “ only ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘because of the lamp’. The data is Commissives because Jafar threat to Aladdin.	


294	 <p>A1992/JF/DT/D/01:04:18 <i>But you are going to relieve him of it.</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context: Jafar ask an order Iago to get the lamp from Aladdin. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘going to relieve’. The data is Directives because ask of Jafar
295	 <p>A1992/JF/DT/R/01:08:45 <i>Ah, but there's a new order now</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context: Jafar as a sultan not accept request of the real sultan. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar
296	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/D/01:35:49 <i>I think we've heard enough from you, princess</i></p>	Jafar			C P	In the context: Jafar as a sultan ask hakim to invade shirabad and make Jasmin forbid it. The data is Directive because ask an order of Jafar. The word “ enough ” is part of Downtoners especially Compromisers to give slight lowering effect to value in question the appropriateness of the verb concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘heard’.
297	 <p>A2019/JF/DT/D/01:39:43 <i>I wish nothing but glory for the kingdom of Agrabah</i></p>	Jafar			D M	In the context: Jafar answer Jasmine’s utterance about not proper he as a sultan get hakim service. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘glory’. The data is Directive because pray of Jafar

298	 A1992/JF/DT/R/01:09:39 <i>But not as you know him</i>	Jafar			D M	In the context: Jafar tell the truth of Aladdin to Jasmine. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited. The data is Representative because statement of Jafar	
299	 A2019/JF/DT/R/01:42:25 <i>He's nothing but a lying thief.</i>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar tell Jasmin the real Aladdin. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘a lying’. The data is Representatives because statement of Jafar	
300	 A1992/JF/DT/R/01:10:01 <i>So Ali turns out to be merely Aladdin</i>	Jafar			D M	In the context Jafar tell Jasmin the real Aladdin. The word “ merely ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘turns out’. The data is Representatives because statement of Jafar	
301	 A1992/JF/DT/R/01:16:55 <i>But not for long</i>	Jafar			D M	Jafar think that he cannot long last powerful. The word “ but ” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘not for long’. The data is Representatives because statement of Jafar.	

302	 <p>A1992/JF/DT/R/01:16:08 The boy is crazy. He's <i>a little punch-drunk</i>.</p>	Jafar			D M	Jafar humiliates Aladdin. The data is Representative because of Jafar's statement. The word " a little " is part of Downtoners, especially diminuters which seek to imply that the potential force of the item is lowered and to lower the impact of the phrase 'punch-drunk'.	
303	 <p>A1992/ST/DT/R/00:12:31 You <i>only</i> got three more days</p>	Sultan			D M	In the context, the Sultan is angry because Jasmine always refuses suitors and gives her three days to marry a prince whom she loves. The word " only " is part of Downtoners, especially attitude diminuters which seek to imply that the force of the item is limited and to lower the impact of the phrase 'three more days'. The data is Representative because of the Sultan's statement.	
304	 <p>A1992/ST/DT/R/00:12:42 It's not <i>only</i> has law</p>	Sultan			D M	In the context, the Sultan reminds Jasmine that she has married a prince to make her have someone who cares for her and leads the Agrabah. The word " only " is part of Downtoners, especially attitude diminuters which seek to imply that the force of the item is limited and to lower the impact of the phrase 'has law'. The data is Representative because of the Sultan's statement.	
305	 <p>A1992/ST/DT/R/00:13:10 <i>But</i>, Jasmine, you're a princess</p>	Sultan			D M	The word " but " is part of Downtoners, especially attitude diminuters which seek to imply that the force of the item is limited and to lower the impact of the phrase 'you're a princess'. The data is Representative because of the Sultan's statement.	

306	 <p>A1992/ST/DT/R/00:14:26 <i>But it's been in the family for years.</i></p>	Sultan			D M	<p>In the context Sultan tell to Jafar about his blue diamond as a ring generation to sit at the throne. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘in the family for years’. The data is Representatives because statement of Sultan.</p>	
307	 <p>A1992/ST/DT/R/00:45:55 <i>But I thought the law says that only a prince can marry a princess.</i></p>	Sultan			D M	<p>In the context Sultan tell to Jafar about the law that can married with Jasmine have to a prince. The word “but” and “only” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase ‘I thought’ and ‘a prince’. The data is Representatives because statement of Sultan.</p>	
308	 <p>A1992/ST/DT/R/00:45:59 <i>I'm quite sure that</i></p>	Sultan		C P	<p>In the context Sultan a little sure about the law just a prince that can married with a princess. Word “quite” is part of Downtoners especially Compromisers to have slight lowering effect and to lowering impact of word ‘sure’. The data is Representatives because statement of Sultan.</p>		

309	 <p>A1992/ST/DT/R/00:49:48 Oh, button up, Jafar. Learn to have a little fun</p>	Sultan			D M	<p>In the context Sultan want to by a magic carpet and Jafar forbidden it. The word “a little” is part of Downtoners especially Expression Diminishers which seek to express only part of the strong force of the item concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘fun’. The data is representative because statement of Sultan.</p>	
310	 <p>A2019/DL/DT/D/00:26:29 You want to be sultan. But why?</p>	Dalia			D M	<p>In the context Dalia give her opinion about Jasmine marry with prince to can lead the palace. The word “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word ‘why’. The data is Directives because ask a question of Dalia</p>	
311	 <p>A2019/DL/DT/R/00:27:10 And yes he's a little dim</p>	Dalia			D M	<p>In the context Dalia says that prince Anders a little dim but he handsome and can be a husband to Jasmine. The data is Representative because statement of Dalia. The word “a little” is part of Downtoners especially Expression diminishers to express only part of the potential force of the item concerned and to lowering impact of word ‘dim’.</p>	
312	 <p>but you're just getting married.</p>	Dalia			D M	<p>In the context Dalia make sure jasmine to marry with prince Anders to can lead the palace. The words “but” is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item</p>	

	A2019/DL/DT/R/00:27:11 <i>But you're just getting married</i>					concerned is limited and to lowering impact of phrase 'just getting married'. The data is Representatives because statement of Dalia.
313	 A2019/DL/DT/R/00:27:17 <i>But you'd prefer that boy from the market</i>	Dalia			D M	In the context Dalia says that Jasmine choose Aladdin than prince Anders. The word " but " and is part of Downtoners especially attitude diminishers which seek to imply that the force of item concerned is limited and to lowering impact of word 'prefer'. The data is Representatives because statement of Dalia.