

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist some point to discussion on background, statement of problem, formulation of problem, research objective, research significance, frame of thinking, and previous studies.

A. Background of Research

Language is one of the most important things in conducting a communication process because with the language the communication process will be well. A communication process requires the existence of language that can support the smooth process of an interaction between the speaker and the partner. So the information obtained from the speaker and partner can be understood by each other. Therefore, language has a function as a means of conveying information. In addition, language can also has function as an expression of feelings, advice or other things that cannot be conveyed through the action. Some functions that exist in the language can be used to communicate by the speaker and the partner in order to achieve the goals desired by both.

In a communication process, speakers and partners are needed to interact. The process of interaction between the speaker and the partner is what then results in a speech act. Speech act itself is an act of the speaker through his speech. Therefore, each utterance has a different meaning based on the context. It means that the context is needed in a communication process to understanding clearly of the speaker utterance. Besides that, context can be understood as all physical and non-physical aspects that accompany speech. Therefore, the meaning contained in the speech can be known through the speech act with regard to context. Speakers and partners in a conversation must consider the messages conveyed, so that the message can be well

received by both. If the messages can be understood by both of them, it can be said that the spoken utterance does not violate the rules in the speech act. This speech act is then the determinant of an utterance of the sentence.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies language utterance in depth. Pragmatics is also one of the part in linguistic that studies the speech acts of utterance, politeness and language behavior in daily life. Besides that, pragmatic can be understood as the study of linguistics which explores the hidden meaning of a speech by using context, so that the speech form is then analyzed using the theories of speech act. This pragmatic science can be used as a reference in analyzing an utterance in a conversation by using the theories of experts.

Austin is one of the figures who introduced speech acts in 1962, and was further developed by Searle in 1976. In the speech act concept developed by Searle expresses the use of language in an action. It means that a speech is not only used in conveying messages or information, but also can use an action in the speech. Furthermore, Austin also divides speech acts into three parts that is locution, illocution and perlocution. The three parts of the speech act are often used as an analysis of certain phenomena.

As mentioned above, one of the pragmatic branches studied is the speech act. Speech acts treat speech as an action. The purpose of learning this speech act is the speaker and partner can express each speech through an action. Some functions of speech acts include for an affirmation, statement, invitation, offer, request and others. The speech act itself consists of three parts that is locution, illocution, and perlocution speech acts. In this research will be focused on illocutionary act, because illocutionary acts are speech that represents the action itself. According to Searle in 1972, illocutionary acts divided in to five types based on their function that is assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative illocutionary acts. The types of speech acts will be focused on this research are directive illocutionary act, because it

is the speech act of the speaker to make someone else to do something that the speakers doing.

Directive illocutionary acts not only occur in real life, but also occur in a movie. Movie is used as a tool to convey messages audiovisually to the audience. Furthermore, movie is a copy of real life so the conversation that occurs in the movie must be clear and understood by the audience. The first movie that the writer studied was *Zootopia*, but in this movie several researchers have researched it and this movie has been released for a long time to be precise in 2016, so the researchers are looking for new movies to be researched. The second movie that the writer studied was *Peter Rabbit*, which was released in 2018, but the speech or dialogue in this movie was too little, so the writer tried again to find a movie that was in accordance with this research. The third movie is the *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie, which the writer finally made the object of this research because there are so many speeches or dialogues that are included in directive illocutionary acts. Therefore, the writer examine the directive illocutionary acts in the *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie. In the object of this study, the writer takes a fantasy type movie. Fantasy movies are a movie that involve magic, folklore and mythology. Usually in fantasy movies are related to delusion and something that only exist in the mind or imagination. These fantasy not only presented to adults, but also to all genre. In 2019, these fantasy movies were produced by large companies, one of the movie is the *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie. This *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie tells about the conflict between Aurora and her adopted mother about Aurora's marriage to Prince Phillips. Maleficent as foster mother of Aurora daughter opposed her marriage to princes Phillips because she did not want Aurora princess to get the wrong husband. With somewhat forced Maleficent finally agreed. Before the wedding ceremony of Aurora princess, Maleficent was invited by the king to attend the application process. The mother of prince Phillips who didn't like Maleficent finally found a way to get Maleficent angry and planned to kill her. Finally the conflict occurred when queen

Ingrith said that she would make Aurora as her child. Hearing these words Maleficent was very angry and raged until destroying the palace. Unexpectedly Phillips father unconscious and lying on the floor. The queen told everyone that the king was hit by a curse from Maleficent. Hearing this, the princess Aurora was very sad and disappointed with Maleficent.

Maleficent left the palace with anger over the charges against her. That's when someone shoots Maleficent with her weapon and finally maleficent falls into the sea. Luckily someone addressed it and Maleficent was taken away. After a few weeks before the wedding began, everything was revealed and there was a battle between the Maleficent forces and the queen of Ingrith. Finally the battle was won by Maleficent with the union of the Moors and the human race as evidenced by the marriage of Prince Phillips and Princess Aurora.

From the synopsis explanation above, the object chosen by the writer is in accordance with the discussion of directive illocutionary acts. In the *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script, Joachim Ronning as the director of the movie illustrates a change in the way of seeing a witch. In general, a witch is depicted with an evil and inhuman person. However, in this movie is depicted a witch who is kind and willing to nurture and raise human children. Joachim Ronning changes the viewer's view of the character of the *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script character by using speech which contains an invitation, order, prohibition, and so forth. Therefore, this topic is in accordance with the authors studied that is about the directive illocutionary act. The directive illocutionary act is an action in accordance with the wishes of the speaker. The directive illocutionary act can also be used in changing one's perspective with the aim that the speech partner can take the action the speaker wants. It accordance with the case of the characters in the *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script.

The topics in this movie are consistent with the writer's research regarding the directive illocutionary act. This directive illocutionary acts research aims to examine an action to convey the speaker's message in a conversation on the movie. Therefore, the author is interested in examining a directive illocutionary acts in a movie in order to find out the meaning implicit in an utterance in the film. That way the writer can examine the data for this thesis by taking data from a *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script conversation.

B. Statement of Problem

Based on the background above it can be explained that directive illocutionary acts have the aim to respond to a speech with an action. In general, a speech requires an answer, and the answer from the statement can be either utterance or action. In illocutionary directive speech acts the response answers made by the partner in the form of an action. The action can be a rejection or acceptance. From this action the speaker will know the answer from the partner. Usually directive illocutionary acts are found in everyday conversation. However, in a film can also be found the same thing, because the film is a copy of real life.

There are some research question based on background above:

1. What utterances having directive illocutionary act found in *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script?
2. What are the types of directive illocutionary acts in *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script?
3. What is the function of illocutionary acts in *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script?

C. Research Purposes

Base on statement of problem and formulation of problem above has purposes to analyze directive illocution act. The specific purposes are:

1. To know utterances having directive illocutionary act found in *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script.
2. To analyze types of directive illocutionary acts in *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script.
3. To show function of illocutionary acts in *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script.

D. Research Significance

1. Theoretically

This research is expected to have benefits for readers and can contribute in supporting further research. It is also that this research can help in understanding pragmatic science specifically about directive illocutionary acts. Besides that, that this research can add insight into knowledge about linguistics. Especially for pragmatic knowledge.

2. Practically

This research have benefits can be used as a source in further research and it is also that this research can help in understanding the directive illocutionary acts in a film. In addition, this research can also be useful for students in the English literature department to study pragmatics. Furthermore, that this research can contribute in supporting knowledge about the analysis of directive illocutionary acts in a film.

E. Conceptual Framework

To answer the research question, several theories are needed related to the topic of discussion. The focus of discussion in this study is about directive illocutionary acts in *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script. Therefore, the writer uses theories related to illocutionary acts. The first theory is the directive illocutionary act theory of Searle (1976) as the main theory. Furthermore, based on Searle (in Rahardi, 2005: 36) dividing illocutionary speech acts into five forms of speech. Each utterance

has a communicative function. The five types of speech that show the function are assertive, directives, expressive, commissive, and declarations.

Directive is an action that aims to make the speech partner take an action in accordance with the wishes of the speaker such as asking, inviting, asking, suggesting and many more. E.g please get English book on the table. There are several types of directive illocutionary acts. Searle divides the types of directive illocutionary acts into five parts that is requesting, commanding, forbidding, suggesting, and inviting. This is in accordance with what is said by Searle in Cutting (2002: 16-17) states that the classification of speech act functions is by grouping them into macro classes, one of which is the directive speech act. Directive speech acts aim to have the partner do something such as requesting, commanding, forbidding, suggesting, and inviting. For example: "Don't make another mistake!" (Vanderveken, 1985: 282).

Illocutionary act of requesting aims to ask and plead with the speaker. Illocutionary commanding speech acts have almost the same objectives as requesting illocutionary speech acts, but in the delivery of this kind of illocutionary acts of speech that is directly and there is no impression refined in the speech. Different from the illocutionary acts of forbidding, these types of speech acts include prohibitions and restrictions. As for the illocutionary acts of suggesting types have better functions including to suggest, guide, warn, propose and others. The latter is the type of invocational illocutionary act. This form of illocutionary acts serves to invite partners to participate in activities that the speaker wants.

The second theory is the theory of McManis (1988), namely the theory of context. This theory divides the context into four parts that is physical context, epistemic context, linguistic context, and social context. Physical context is the context that describes the place where the speech occurs. The epistemic context explains the background of the speaker and the speaker about the topic being discussed. Linguistic context is related to the sentences used when communicating and the last context is social context, that is, the context relating to social relations and the place that completes the conversation between the speaker and the partner.

The last theory is the theory of the function of illocutionary acts from Leech (1983). This theory divides the illocutionary function into four parts that is competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. Types of speech acts that are classified as competitive functions are non-polite speeches that are more concerned with the interests of the speaker so that something that is achieved can be fulfilled. “The competitive type of function involves acts in which the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal e.g ordering, asking, demanding, begging.” (Leech, 1983:104). In contrast to the convivial illocutionary function which emphasizes politeness. For example thanking, greeting, inviting and others. This is in line with what was stated by Leech (1983:104-105) said “The convivial class of function involves acts in which the illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal, e.g offering, greeting, thanking, congratulating.” (Leech, 1983:104-105). The function of collaborative illocution that is to ignore social functions. Such as instructing, announcing, ordering and so forth. The statement was made clear by Leech. “The collaborative function involves acts where the illocutionary goal is indifferent to social goal, e.g asserting, reporting, announcing, instructing. These act are considered neutral regard with politeness (Leech, 1983:104-105). Conflictive illocutionary function that is contrary to social goals. This function aims to have a negative effect on the speech machine. So this function has no element of politeness. Furthermore, like what Leech said that “The conflictive function refers to acts in which the illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal.” (Leech, 1983:104-105).

F. Previous Study

There are some similar studies that are related to the directive illocutionary act research. Some of the same studies previously contributed greatly to current research related to the directive illocutionary acts on *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script. As for some previous studies that are related are as follows:

The first from Srimulyani (2016) entitled *Illocutionary act in the movie aliens in America*. The study uses a theory about the type of directive illocution from Yule and the theory from Leech in analyzing the function of speech acts of illocution. The object used is the film *Aliens in America*.

The second research about *Directive Speech act in Jack the Giant Slycer (2013)* movie by Neng Nurhamidah Sa'diyah (2017). She's research discusses the type of directive, and response directive speech act based on the theory of Searle and Yule.

From the previous studies above relating to directive illocutionary acts have differences with current research. Seen from the theory and research question used in this research is titled directive illocutionary acts in *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script. In this analysis the writer discusses three research question, first is what utterance having found in directive illocutionary act, the types of directive illocutionary acts, functions of directive illocutionary acts with the contexts in *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* movie and movie script based on the theory of Searle, Leech, and McManis. Very clear with previous studies that only examine the type and function alone, without involving the context in it. As for the other differences that is the theory and the object used. The object used in this study is the film *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* (2019). In addition, other differences in previous studies are the absence of context discussion in the first research, there is no context and function research in the second research, also the theories used are different.

Therefore, looking at previous research, the writer is interested in examining more closely related to the act of directive illocution in a film. In this study, the writer use the film *Maleficent Mistress of Evil* as the object, in order to find out the directive illocutionary acts that exist in the movie.