# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

## A. Background of the Research

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It involves analyzing language form, language meaning and language in context. Linguists traditionally analyze human language by observing an interplay between sound and meaning.

Those branches of linguistic studied language from different point of views and applied research method which the result is expected to enrich conceptual knowledge about language itself. Linguistics also deals with the social, cultural, historical and political factors that influence language, through which linguistic and language-based context is often determined. Research on language through the sub-branches of historical and evolutionary linguistics also focuses on how languages change and grow, particularly over an extended period of time.

Language plays an important role in the communication process. Because of its important position, the language will never be separated from human life and always presented in every activity and life. A language is complex system of symbols or sign that share by members of a community. It will be useful to consider other signs that we know and how we react to them. Language is the system of sound and words used by humans to express their thought and feelings. Language has several aspects, they are: vocabulary,

structure, pronunciation and so on. One of those aspects is meaning. Meaning is very important because without identify the meaning clearly, the message that want to be shared through communication is not accepted clearly. Studying meaning does not only deals with individual minds, they should be negotiated between people through communicative social interaction.

In this case, the writer is interested in discussing pragmatics as the study of language meaning with the context. In daily life, it will be ambiguous to understand. If we understand the meaning of language in any context, it will be easier for us to interact and communication and understand something in all situations.

Here we do not only study about the information which the speaker said to the hearer, but also the intention of what he said. Sometimes an utterance has a specific purpose to get even if it is only a joke. The intention of the speech can be seen in a certain context. Therefore we need to understand the context in a conversation so that we can understand the intention expressed by the speakers to the hearer.

Pragmatics is one of linguistics studies that are quite attractive to learn more about. According to Yule, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, the study of contextual meaning, the study of how more gets communicated than is said and the study of expression of relative distance. In the study pragmatic, there is an entity as the central and fundamental to be understood by the students. Based on Yule action that performed via utterances are generally called Speech act. In linguistics,

a speech act is an utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener.

Speech acts are the study how to do things with words. Essentially, it is the action that the speaker hopes to provoke in his or her audience. Speech acts serve their function once they said or communicated. Speech acts might be requests, warnings, promises, apologies, greetings or any number of declarations.

Almost any speech act is really the performance of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspects of the speaker's intention: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting or promising and how one is trying to affect one's audience". The contemporary use of the term goes back to J. L. Austin's development of performative utterances and his theory of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

The action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related act. Austin (1962) proposed three levels of speech acts. To determine which way a speech act is to be interpreted, one must first determine the type of act being performed. Locutionary acts are, according to Susana Nuccetelli and Gary Seay's "Philosophy of Language: The Central Topics," "the mere act of producing some linguistic sounds or marks with a certain meaning and reference." So this is merely an umbrella term, as illocutionary and perlocutionary acts can occur simultaneously when locution of a statement happens.

Illocutionary acts, then, carry a directive for the audience. It might be a promise, an order, an apology, or an expression of thanks or merely an answer to a question, to inform the other person in the conversation. These express a certain attitude and carry with their statements a certain illocutionary force, which can be broken into families.

Perlocutionary acts, on the other hand, bring about a consequence to the audience. They have an effect on the hearer, in feelings, thoughts or actions, for example, changing someone's mind. Unlike illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts can project a sense of fear into the audience.

Perlocutionary act is a main object in this research because the perlocutionary act discuss the effect giving by the listener after hearing the speaker's utterance. What kind of effect could be given by the listener, is it related with the speaker's intention or not.

According to oxford dictionary movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in theater or on television; a motion picture. It is recording of moving images that tells a story that people watch on a screen or television. Movie can be fiction or non-fiction. It can be made from imaginations, experiences, a fact or true story which inspiriting the writer to make a movie based from it. Sometimes, the story of the movie was taken from literature, such as: novel, short story, comic and etc. Therefore, we can conclude that movie included in a kind of literature which interpreted by moving picture and sound. It is differentiating a movie from the other literatures.

Maleficent is a 2014 American dark fantasy film directed by Robert Stromberg from a screenplay by Linda Woolverton. Starring Angelina Jolie as the eponymous Disney villainess character, the film is a live-action re-imagining of Walt Disney's 1959 animated film Sleeping Beauty and portrays the story from the perspective of the antagonist, Maleficent.

The writer gives one sample of the above data taken from *Maleficent 1* movie:

(Minute : 00.10.35)

Queen         : You're not offended ?

Maleficent : **Why no** . And to show I bear no ill will I too shall  bestow a gift

                 on  the child.

Stefan        : No! We don't want your gift!

The utterance "Why no" indicates convincing perlocutionary effect. Convincing means to cause someone to believe that something is true or real. S (speaker) tells + H (hearer) believe.

When Maleficent is going to bless the child with what she called by gift. All the people in the room keep asking her not to do that. With all the refusal from the people, the queen wonders why Maleficent is not offended. Then she states "Why No" to convince people that she is not offended at all. From the above explanations, the writer chooses the title of the paper: *Perlocutionary Acts in Maleficent 1 Movie*.

**B. Questions and Scope of the Research**

    **1. Questions**

Based on the background of the research, the writer formulates these following questions:

1. What type of perlocutionary acts that mostly exist in *maleficent 1* movie?

2. What are the reasons for the utterances to be called perlocutionary acts in Maleficent 1 movie?

3. What kinds of perlocutionary forces that mostly exist?

**2. Scopes of the Research**

    This research is merely focused on finding perlucotionary acts in "*Maleficent 1*" movie which will be analyzed with pragmatic approach. The writer tries to find the reasons why those are called perlocutionary. The theories are used: Austin's theory in Akmajian and Demers (2010) said perlocutionary acts as acts performed by saying something. There are two characteristic of perlocutionary. The first is perlocutionary are not performed by uttering explicit performative sentences. The second, perlocutionary acts seems to involve the effect of utterances acts and illocutionary on the thoughts. Perlocutionary have some typical are these: inspiring, persuading, impressing, deceiving, embarassing, misleading, intimidating and irritating (p. 397).

    Crystal (2006) states perlocution as a term used in the theory of speech acts to refer to an act performed by making an utterance which

intrinsically involves an effect on the behavior, beliefs, feelings, of a listener (p. 358). Another expert by Cruse (2000) states that perlocutionary acts are acts performed by means of language, using language as a tool. The elements which define the act are external to the locutionary act. Taking the act of persuading someone to do something (p. 332). By classifying and analyzing those perlocutionary forces, we can understand how perlocutionary acts are created and know its kind.

C. **Objective and Significance of the Research**

1. **Objective of the Research**

   According to the question of the research above, the writer attempts to the objective of this research as follows:

   1. To find out the type of perlocutionary acts in *Maleficent 1* movie.

   2. To know the function of perlocutionary act commonly used in the movie.

   3. To find out what kinds of perlocutionary use mostly in the movie.

2. **The Significances of the Research**

   The research hopefully can be useful not only for the writer, herself but also for the readers mainly who learn at least have relation to English in their activities. The significance of the writing is described as follow:

   a. Theoretically

      The writer hopes that the study is expected to develop the literary and complement from perlocutionary of "Maleficent 1" movie. This research is intended to enrich the new knowledge about speech act and

its categories as well as to add the study about pragmatics study especially on perlocutionary.

b. Practically

This study is intended to find out the kind of perlocutionary acts which used in the dialogue of "Maleficent" movie. It is to increase the understanding about the kinds of speech acts, especially for writer and for the reader commonly. The writer also expects that the viewer of maleficent1 movie can take the moral values contained in the movie.

## D. Operational Definitions

### 1. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is not only about language but also learns about the external meaning of the sentence or utterance. It was involved such an interpretation for what people mean in the right context and how that context impact what is said. In this studies we also need to explore what listener implication that speaker utterance.

### 2. Speech Acts

speech act is something expressed by an individual that not only presents information, but performs an action as well. In the speech act, when people convey some information, they intend that we the message is delivered, the hearer will do something. Speech acts is the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts, such as locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

a. Locutionary

Locutionary act is the original meaning of the sentence without context influences, it means context has not got connection between the meaning and where/when the utterance is stated.

b. Illocutionary

Illocutionary is the active result of the implied request or meaning presented by the locutionary act. For example, if the locutionary act in an interaction is the question "Is there any salt?" the implied illocutionary request is "Can someone pass the salt to me?".Illocution act is characterized what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc. There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of the following types:

1) Representatives

Representatives are speech acts that enable the speaker to express feelings, beliefs, assertions, illustrations and the like.

2) Directives

Directives are speech acts that enable speakers to impose some action on the hearer. Through directives the speaker can express what s/he wants and then expect the hearer to comply.

3) Commissives

Commisives are speech acts that enable speakers to commit themselves to future action. Promises and refusals are commisives. By

definition these are speech acts where by the speaker taken on or refuse some responsibility on the speaker.

4) Expressives

Expressives are among the most important speech acts. These speech acts express phychological states of the speaker or the hearer. Apologizing, complaining, complimenting and congratulating are kinds of expressives.

5) Declaratives.

Declaratives are speech acts that "change the world' as a result of having been performed.

c. Perlocutionary

perlocutionary act is the actual effect of the locutionary and illocutionary acts, such as persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something, whether intended or not.

### E. Systematization of the Research

To present this research is an edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follow:

### Chapter I: Introduction

Introduction are about background of the study, the scope of problem, the question of research, the objective of the research, the operational description, the significance of the research, and the systematic of the paper.

### Chapter II: Theoretical Description

Theoretical description consists of explanation of the definition Pragmatic, Movie, Speech act, Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary.

### Chapter III: Research Methodology

Methodology of Research explains about subject of the research, method of the research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis, and procedure of the research.

### Chapter IV: Analysis Data

Research Findings I present data description, table of analysis, data analysis, and data interpretation.

### Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion and Suggestion give more explanation from all chapters and suggestion.