

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Human were fundamentally designed to live in communities or be dependent on one another, it is impossible for a person to exist on their own and they are unable to do so either. Because there is communication and interaction between two or more individuals, one could say that this definition describes social life. The law of social life generates many different kinds of relationships, including those between friends and companions, between enemies and friends, and even between lovers and their partners. Talking about love, which is a basic emotion possessed by humans, will never end.

Love has always been an interesting topic that is loved by everyone, both young and old. Love has the power to make a person capable of doing anything for the sake of what he loves. People are willing to jostle and even queue for a long time just because they want to meet their beloved idols. If it was not for the push of love, someone might think many times about doing that.

The onset of mutual love between men and women is preceded by the human need to love someone who can ultimately become a comrade, a true friend, and in line through a life full of trials and problems. The majority of people refer to love in accordance with the meaning that they attach to the term. Loves such as these include "puppy love", "love scene", and "blind love".

The writer can say that someone is in a state of blind love when they view their partner in this relationship as being perfect and adore them without limit. Idealizing one's partner to the point where one is unable to see them for whom they truly are can sometimes give birth to a form of love known as "blind love". When a person is experiencing blind love, they will greatly admire everything that their partner does and overstate their partner's goodness while ignoring their own goodness in order to make their partner appear as good as possible. True love will find its way to people regardless of their physical conditions because there is nothing that can stop or restrict people from falling in love with the person they are meant to be with. If someone already respects their partner, they will look past any shortcomings the partner may have, regardless of whether those shortcomings are physical or material. Nevertheless, someone's blind love is not only about physical appearance but also contains dialog or utterances between the two parties.

Utterances made during a conversation have a significant impact on the interlocutor's ability to form an opinion. This is because a single utterance can have multiple interpretations, depending on whether it is telling, inquiring about something, or telling. A human utterance can be understood to be the sound or voice that they produce and one of the characteristics of utterance is that it is a physical occurrence which is to say that the actual happening in this scenario is identical to the definition of one category of speech acts, specifically perlocutionary acts.

A perlocutionary conducts that results in a speech with a purpose but no apparent meaning has repercussions. The types of speech acts in each language are influenced by norms, rules, beliefs, traditions, and social values in a culture. Perlocutionary acts also has friends who, if organized in the shape of a tree diagram, will be parallel to locutionary acts and illocutionary acts.

Discussion about speech acts, it is started from locutionary acts which state something, while illocutionary acts tell us actions that the speaker wants to achieve when saying something and can be acts of stating, promising, apologizing, and so on. Illocutionary acts, which discuss the function and purpose of the speech being spoken and what the speech is for, can be said to be the most significant speech acts in the study of speech acts. Illocutionary speech acts also depends on who is speaking when they are speaking, and where they are speaking. Speech acts that persuade the speech partner are known as perlocutionary speech acts. These three types are also accompanied by a classification of the functions that support these three types. They are representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.

Representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative which know are the five classifications of speech act functions. One of the speech actions that tie the speaker to the veracity of what they say is the representative speech act. A directive speech act is a speech that is performed in such a way that the speaker follows through on what they say. Expressive speech acts are actions the speaker does to make his or her speech appear as an assessment of the subjects discussed. A speech act known as a commissive

speech act expresses a promise or an offer, such as making a promise, swearing, or making an offer. Declarative speech acts, such as determining, canceling, forbidding, and authorizing, are speech acts delivered by the speaker with the goal of producing new things (status, circumstances, and so on). Here is the sample from the movie with the title 'Beauty and the Beast' that will be an object of this research. For example:

-Maurice: "Could you hand me a.... thank you"

-Belle: (Belle immediately gave Maurice the items he wanted)

For the sample a, the writer found the sentence "Could you hand me a.... thank you" in the movie at minute 00:12:12. In the scene, Belle had just returned home after going to the library to borrow a book, then she entered the house and saw Maurice the father singing. Belle smiled and she prepared food for her father. Maurice also greeted Belle when Belle walked up to him. Maurice who was repairing a decorative item immediately asked Belle to help him. When Maurice - the father starts the dialog with the sentence "Could you hand me a..." without finishing hearing the father's words, Belle immediately knew what he meant and immediately gave the object referred to by her father. From this point on, the phrase "Could you hand me a..." plays the part of a request sentence in which, when viewed in the context of the movie, Belle takes an urgent action rather than responds to questions. So the situation that has been described can be referred as request because the word has the aim of making the listener do something in a situation where it is not clear that he

would do the action in a normal situation. This definition belongs to the directive type.

The sentence “Could you hand me a...” falls under the category of asking the listener to do something for the speaker. The scene in the minute is related to the directive type of speech act because in the scene Maurice directly asked Belle for help and Belle helped him by getting the object he wanted without saying anything. The utterance is only intended to tell Belle that at the time of the utterance, Maurice asked Belle about her availability to help him.

The utterance “Could you hand me a...” means that Maurice asked Belle to get him something while he was fixing a windmill-shaped decoration. So, when Belle was there Maurice only asked Belle for help and Belle was willing to help him. From the above facts, we know that the listener's answer was as expected by the speaker because the first person seemed to need the second person's help but the first person did not mention what the object that the second person should take without being told by the first person, the second person understood and knew what the object needed by the first person and the second person immediately took a bolt and gave it to the first person. Therefore, these reasons are the background of why the illocutionary act is in accordance with what is expected by perlocution.

Based on the comparison of the conversations above, it can be concluded that the perlocutionary acts that occur are the same as what is expected by the speakers in different conditions. Maurice is fixing the

decorative objects while Belle is preparing food for Maurice. When Maurice asked Belle for help, Belle immediately helped him. From the context, the perlocutionary act above can be classified as intended perlocutionary act.

Speech acts are pragmatic components that involve not only speakers but also listeners, readers, or writers. The lowest unit of linguistic communication that affects a phrase's meaning is the speech act, which is the uttering of a sentence under specific circumstances. When a speaker wants to communicate with their speech partner, he or she usually wants to explain the meaning or purpose of the sentence. The speaker must present the intent or intent as a speech act in order to communicate it.

Saying something is doing something and language or speech can be used to create events because most utterances, which are speech acts, have powers. The locutionary power of an utterance is the basic meaning and reference (meaning referred to) by the utterance; Illocutionary power is the power generated by the user as a command, ridicule, complaint, promise, praise, and so on. Thus, in certain cases, the illocutionary power is a function of speech acts that are "inherent" (cohesive) in speech.

Perlocutionary power is the result or effect of speech on the listener, both real and expected. Talking about speech acts, of course, cannot be separated from the speaker and the addressee, but also from the context of the narrative, knowledge of the status of the parties involved in the narration, and

the implied intent of the utterance. This is included in the study of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of meaning concerning speech situations.

The study of pragmatics can be conducted using a variety of utterances used in everyday communication including those in real life and other media like movies. The writer's goal in this study is to analyze the perlocutionary speech acts in the movie *Beauty and the Beast*. This movie depicts the tale of a young and attractive prince who suffers a love curse and transforms into a monster. A kingdom is celebrating a dance party while unexpectedly, an elderly beggar approached and gave the prince something but the prince turned it down right away. Because the movie *Beauty and the Beast* featured conversations with perlocutionary speech acts, it was chosen as the basis for the research. Additionally, no study has ever been done on this movie.

The 2017 musical fantasy film *Beauty and the Beast*, which was co-produced by Walt Disney Pictures and Mandeville Films, was directed by Bill Condon from a screenplay by Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spiliotopoulos. The 1991 Disney animated picture of the same name, which was based on the Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont fairy tale, served as its inspiration. Dan Stevens, Luke Evans, Josh Gad, Ewan McGregor, Stanley Tucci, Gugu Mbatha-Raw, Audra McDonald, Ian McKellen, and Emma Thompson are among the actors who appear in the movie. By examining the types and purposes of perlocutionary speech acts, this study seeks to evaluate the perlocutionary acts present in the *Beauty and the Beast* movie.

The writer will conduct an analysis regarding *Perlocutionary acts in Beauty and the Beast Movie* using the reasons and explanations that have been provided above. The writer is interested in determining whether or not this film contains any function kinds of perlocutionary acts. This movie was selected by the writer because it is one of the most well-known Disney films in the entire globe. It is a favorite of a wide range of audiences, including children, adolescents, and adults.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based on the background of the study above, the following problems arise:

- a. How the utterance can be categorized into these types of perlocutionary act?
- b. What are types of those perlocutionary acts in the dialogues?

2. Scopes of the Research

This study focuses on perlocutionary speech acts using the speech act theory described by Leech (1983). The writer also uses Yule (2006) and Searle's theories as supporting theories. The subject used in this research is about the pragmatics to determine the type of data perlocutionary act in speech act and analyzing the reason for the sentence can be called a perlocutionary act. The data source can be found in the "*Beauty and The Beast*" movie.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

Based on the previous statement, the research objectives are as follows:

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the two problems above, the objectives of this research are:

- a. To understand how the utterance can be categorized into these types of perlocutionary act in the *Beauty and The Beast* movie.
- b. To find out the types of those perlocutionary acts in the dialogues.

2. Significance of the Research

The significance of the research is that the writer hopes that this research can provide many benefits for readers and students. Perlocutionary Acts Analysis of the characters in the dialogue in the movie "*Beauty and The Beast*" is expected to be successful in determining the types of perlocutionary acts. Theoretically, the results of this study can be used as a reference for research or research for those who wish to conduct research in the process of literary works in the field of linguistics, especially in the Perlocutionary Acts. Writers will get a clearer explanation of the types of perlocutionary Acts to be useful input for students of English literature to enrich their knowledge or for those who want to do further research on the use of perlocutionary acts in the film.

Practically, the writer hopes this study can help to improve the knowledge of the reader about linguistic field. Especially in the study of pragmatics, so the reader not just only understands the perlocutionary acts but also understands the types of perlocutionary acts.

D. Operational Definition

The writer will explain the meaning of the terms one by one to be used in this research through the following:

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that investigates the link between the surroundings in which a person uses a language and the meaning they intend to convey through their words by analyzing the context of the circumstance in which they are speaking.

2. Movie

Movie is a series of still pictures that look like they are moving when they are shown on a screen.

3. Speech acts

Speech act is speech that has the intention of coercion or illocutionary purpose and has an effect on the interlocutor or listener.

4. Utterance

Utterance is the tone of voice or sound produced by the words spoken by an individual or people.

5. Perlocutionary Act

Based on this statement, it can be seen that perlocutionary acts are speech acts that make speech partners do something or do something.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research means presenting the paper in well-editing composition. The research is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction explains the Background of the Research and the reason why the writer chose the research, Question and Scope of the Research, Objective and Significance of the Research, Operational Definition, and Systematization of the Research which consists of the resume of the content of the research as a whole.

Chapter II is Theoretical description consists of Pragmatics, Movie, and Research of the Relevance.

Chapter III is Methodology of the research consists of Method of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis, and Data Sources.

Chapter IV is Data analysis consists of Data Description, Data Analysis, and Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion give the summary of the conclusion which is related to the discussion, a suggestion is related to the research.