

**SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF COMMISIVE UTTERANCE IN
MALEFICENT DISNEY MOVIE (2014)**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department**

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2019**

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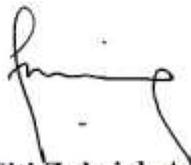
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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF COMMISIVE UTTERANCE IN
MALEFICENT DISNEY MOVIE (2014): PRAGMATIC APPROACH

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Surakarta, 01 August 2019
The researcher



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SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE UTTERANCE IN THE *MALEFICENT* DISNEY MOVIE (2014)

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji 1) untuk mengetahui tuturan ilokusi yang digunakan dalam skrip film Disney *Maleficent* (2014). 2) untuk mengetahui strategi kesopanan tuturan komisif yang digunakan dalam skrip film Disney *Maleficent* (2014). Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah ucapan yang mengandung komisif dan strategi kesopanan yang digunakan oleh karakter. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah skrip dan film *Maleficent* Disney movie (2014). Peneliti menggunakan teori dari Austin (1962), Searle (1979) untuk menganalisis ucapan komisif dan teori Brown dan Levinson (1987) dalam mengidentifikasi strategi kesopanan. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa: (1) terdapat lima belas ucapan komisif yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film seperti berjanji 46,6%, bersumpah 13,3%, bersukarelawan 33,3%, dan mengancam 6,6%. (2) terdapat empat jenis strategi kesopanan seperti bald on record 33,3%, kesantunan negative 8,3%, kesantunan positif 41,6%, dan off-record 16,6%. Makna komisif berjanji dan strategi kesantunan positif menjadi yang paling sering digunakan para tokoh dalam film ini.

Kata Kunci: tindak tutur, tuturan komisif, film disney maleficent

Abstract

This aims of this study are (1) to find the illocutionary act of commissive utterance used in the movie script *Maleficent* Disney movie (2014) and (2) to find out the politeness strategy of commissive utterance used in the movie script of *Maleficent* disney movie (2014). The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data in this research is are utterances which contain the intention of commissive utterance and politeness strategy used by the characters. The data source are the manuscript and its film. in collecting the data, the researcher used documentation and observation methods. The researcher used the theory by Austin (1962), Searle (1979) to find out the intention of commissive utterance and Brown and Levinson (1987) theory in identifying the politeness strategy. The result of the research revealed that: (1) there are five teen commissive utterance used by the characters in this movie such as promising 46,6%, swearing 13,3%, volunteering 33,3%, and threatening 6,6%. (2) there are four types of politeness strategies such as bald on record 33,3%, negative politeness 8,3%, positive politeness 41,6%, off-record 16,6 %. Promising and positive politeness strategy becomes the most dominant of the intention of commissive utterance and politeness strategy used by the characters in this movie.

Keywords: speech act, commissive utterance, the *maleficent* disney movie

1. INTRODUCTION

It is interesting to investigate the language used by the social classes of the classic Sleeping Beauty story because there are such expressions used by them. These

expressions are also used by the characters in *Maleficent* Disney Movie (2014). It is a 2014 American dark fantasy film directed by Robert Stromberg from a screenplay by Linda Woolverton, and starring Angelina Jolie as the title character. *Maleficent* is a character that is lifted from the classic Sleeping Beauty story that was filmed for the first time in 1959. *Maleficent* shows the other side of the usual antagonist being Public Enemy.

The researcher chooses this film because in this film The research finds phenomena dealing with commissive utterances in the *Maleficent* movie. It is also different from the other movies and has a positive message. This movie can be used as a media to learn listening, writing, reading. Because it contains a lot of useful vocabularies, and expressions. Those are the reasons why the researcher interested in doing the research about speech act.

Regarding the research background, the problems raised by the researcher as follows: 1) What is the illocutionary act of commissive utterance used in the movie script *Maleficent* Disney movie (2014) viewed from pragmatic approach? 2) What is the politeness strategies of commissive utterance used in the movie script of *Maleficent* Disney movie (2014)?. The researcher proposes two major objectives to be described as follows: 1) To find the illocutionary act of commissive utterance used in the movie script *Maleficent* Disney movie (2014) viewed from pragmatic approach. 2) To find out the politeness strategy of commissive utterance used in the movie script of *Maleficent* Disney movie (2014).

There are previous studies, such as; Al-Bantany (2013). studied about the terms of politeness and behavior for the people of Banten. Inten Liestyorini (2017) studied about commissive speech acts at the candidate of debate of Jakarta Governor. Purwandari (2018) studied about the commissive utterances in *Zootopia* movie. Prastuti (2015) studied about the types of commissive utterances employed by the characters of the film entitled "The Gods Must be Razy". Altikriti (2011) studied about speech act at literary texts, novels, and drama. Bagus (2014) studied about commissive acts used by David Cameron in his Davos speech. Komariah (2017). studied forms of the direct utterances, the purposes of the utterances, and kinds of speech acts. Simbolon (2016) studied about illocutionary act at the New Moon

movie. Ilham, at all (2013) studied about the function of illocutionary act which often used by the advertiser.

To analyze those problems, the researcher applies theory of Speech Act by Austin (1962) and commissive classification theory by Searle (1979) to find the commissive utterance such as promise, offer, swear, volunteer, vow, threat from the the movie. Then for the second problem the researcher applies theory politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson (1999) to find the politeness utterance that is appear after the the commissive uttered.

2. Method

The type of research is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a holistic approach that involves discovery. The qualitative research taken from the qualitative observation which is the opposite of quantitative observation, where the quantitative observation, people usually used the numeric or quantity (Kirk and Miller,1986, in Moleong 2007: 2-3). The object of the study is the commissive and politeness utterance appears in *Maleficent* Disney movie published in (2014). The data source of the study is the *Maleficent* Disney movie (2014). In conducting the study, the researcher uses observation and documentation techniques in collecting the data.

In analyzing data, 1) The researcher classifies and displays the data in a number of data (data code). In a first problem illocutionary act of commissive utterance used in the movie script *Maleficent* Disney movie (2014) viewed from pragmatic approach, the researcher applies intention of commissive utterance of *Maleficent* disney movie (2014), the researcher applies theory speech act from Austin (1962) and the theory of commissive classification by Searle (1979). 2) the politeness strategy, the researcher applies the theory from Brown and Levinson (1999). The analysis in a form of descriptive or without number, and if its necessary the researcher only uses the calculation of data percentation. Then after all analysis the researcher draws the conclusion.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In illocutionary act commissive utterance there are promising (where the speaker must do what he/she has said), and in the dialogue on the script appears such as the promise from Maleficent to keep save Stefan in the forest, the promise from Stefan to see with Maleficent again, the promise from the king to his people to get rid of the Moors and share the treasure, and the promise from the King to give the throne and his daughter to the hero of the castle. Those kind of promise appears on every scenes on *Maleficent* movie.

For swearing utterance there are also appears in a form of emotional excitement and most not in taboo or animal profane words. It can be seen that the movie really formed for all ages. The swearing utterance such as, Melficent swear that the King can not defeat the Moors when she is still alive and the swear in a form of bless from the fairies for the baby. Then for volunteering utterance there are appears such as the voluteering of Dieval to Melficent where he offering himself as a reward for *Maleficent* after being saved. He offers himself as a servant, and then the fairies who want to bless the baby because they have magic for blessing, and then *Maleficent* who is also wants to give bless for the baby in a form of bad bless because of the revenge, and the volunteering from Aurora to Maleficent where she wants to stay in the forest with the Moors.

While in politeness strategies there are bald on record, positive politeness and negative politeness. The bald on record appears such as The King who make a promise to his soldiers, to give the throne, to give the treasure and also to give his daughter. The utterance uttered directly in front of his soldiers. The bald on-record politeness uttered by the King with no fear of the retribution from the hearer. There are also bald on record from Melficent when she tries to get rid of the human from her forest.

The negative politeness appears from the worker when he knows that his King is very confuse and angry because no workers there when he needs it. As the impact, the worker make a promise to the King that he will work fast after the sun shine. On positive politeness, where the utterance can give benefit for both speaker and hearer, such as the promise from Maleficent to Stefan for not killing him, the

promise from Stefan to see Maleficent again, the promise from the King to give reward for the hero of the castle and the volunteering of Dieval to be Maleficent's servant, and the volunteering from Aurora to stay in the forest with the Moors.

Off-record politeness appears from Maleficent met with Waller who tried to throw mud at Maleficent. But the mud does not affect on maleficent and instead affects the face of Waller, then Maleficent laughs and taunts Waller. And exaggerate from Stefan that Balthazar wants to kill him, but the reality Balthazar wasn't that bad. On detail belows are the finding of the data and its analysis.

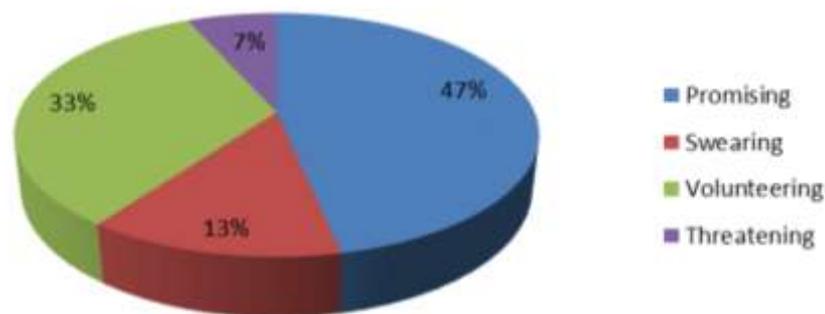


Figure 1. The table of commissive utterance

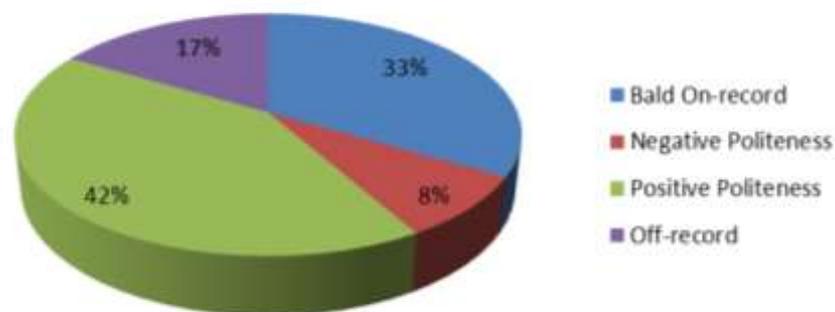


Figure 2. The table of Politenes Strategy

There are relation between the movie and the theories, where the script from the movie is never far from dailiy conversation, and each elements from commissive utterance and politeness strategies will be exist. It can the movie more acceptable because its natural, so the audience can feel the story like real. The position of this research as the continuation of the previous study can be seen from the result of the

analysis. The researcher can find the element of commissive and politeness strategies in a movie script, like the previous research where they can find the element of speech act on every subject that they have analyzed.

4. CONCLUSION

After analyzing commissive utterance in the *Maleficent* Disney Movie (2014) viewed from pragmatic approach, the researcher concluded below.

There are found promising, swearing, and volunteering in commissive utterance. In illocutionary act commissive utterance there are; 1) promising. In the dialogue on the script appears such as the promise from Maleficent to keep save Stefan in the forest, the promise from Stefan to see with Maleficent again. 2) The swearing utterance such as, Melficent swear that the King can not defeat the Moors when she is still alive and the swear in a form of bless from the fairies for the baby. 3) volunteering utterance there are appears such as the volunteering of Dieval to Melficent where he offering himself as a reward for *Maleficent* after being saved. The fairies who want to bless the baby, and *Maleficent* who is also wants to give bless for the baby in a form of bad bless because of the revenge, and the volunteering from Aurora to Maleficent where she wants to stay in the forest with the Moors. 4) Threat utterance uttered by Maleficent afte she knows that her new servant dissapointed at her and angry. This kind of threat shows that, Maleficent able to do everything and no one can refuse it, specially Dieval her new servant. Maleficent also wants to show Dieval that he can not refuse every order from her if he wants to save.

In politeness strategies there are bald on record, positive politeness and negative politeness. 1) The bald on record appears such as The King who make a promise to his soldiers, to give the throne, to give the treasure and also to give his daughter. The bald on-record politeness uttered by the King with no fear of the retribution from the hearer. There are also bald on record from Melficent when she tries to get rid of the human from her forest. 2) The negative politeness appears from the worker when he knows that his King is very confuse and angry because no workers there when he needs it. 3) On positive politeness, such as the promise from Maleficent to Stefan for

not killing him, the promise from Stefan to see Maleficent again, the promise from the King to give reward for the hero of the castle and the volunteering of Dieval to be Maleficent's servant. And 4) On off-record politeness appears from Maleficent met with Waller who tried to throw mud at Maleficent. But the mud does not affect on maleficent and instead affects the face of Waller, then Maleficent laughs and taunts Waller. And exaggerate from Stefan that Balthazar wants to kill him, but the reality Balthazar wasn't that bad.

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