SPEECH ACT IN THE MOVIE "SLEEPING BEAUTY"

Nurul Azizah[1], Bela Rizky Utami[2]
English Literature[1]
English Education[2]

nurul.zh@gmail.com
belarizkyutami83@gmail.com

Abstract
Pragmatics is one branch of Linguistics which is quite interesting to learn. There are many aspects related to pragmatics, one of which is speech act. This study aims to identify the actions that occur in the film "Sleeping Beauty". Likewise, it will find out how often the directive speech act performed and which type of directive speech act that are most frequently used in the movie. The study used qualitative methods with data obtained from watching films, analyzing gestures and dialogues of player characters, reading scripts, and literature. Research also found the importance of acting said directives in maintaining the storyline. This research is expected to provide a useful understanding of the action said directive.

Key words: Movie, Speech, Sleeping Beauty

INTRODUCTION

Language is a sound of symbols that convert a few words as a primary concern into a sentence of verbally expressed words (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019a). In correspondence, we really want accomplices or audience members to comprehend and answer what we are referring to (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020). Speakers and audience members typically utilize a similar language to impart so that messages can be handily conveyed (F. M. Sari, 2018). Not with standing, now and again of correspondence (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019b), the speaker can't pass on their message in view of various social foundations or contrasts (Muliyah et al., 2020). Far to stay away from such errors are by finding out about pragmatics connected with significance in light of their social setting (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020). According to (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021) pragmatics has numerous viewpoints; one of them is discourse act. In the interim, discourse acts comprise of a few classifications (Istiani & Puspita, 2020), one of which is mandate discourse acts (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). In the wake of learning the standards of discourse acts we will actually want to apply them in regular social communications in our lives . Discourse acts are important for pragmatics (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021).

The source for data collection will be the movie entitled *Sleeping Beauty*. This film is quite interesting (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), because it contains a lot of dialogue which is a good source for analyzing this research data, especially from the point of view of directive speech (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). Actually directive speech acts are often used in everyday social interactions around us (Suprayogi et al., 2021). The act of directive talk is a general action that is usually used by people all over the world (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021). It's easier to learn and understand something that always happens than something

unusual. It's even more interesting because it happens in real life (Fithratullah, 2019). The reasons mentioned above provide a strong motivation to conduct a study of directive speech actions. It would be interesting to study and explore the importance of directive speech acts by analyzing the film "Sleeping Beauty" as a sample for data collection to be elaborated in detail in data analysis. There are three questions that will be answered by analyzing the dialogue in this film :

1.   How often do directive speech acts appear in the dialogue in the film?
2.   What type of directive speech acts are used most often in films?
3.   What is the importance of directive speech acts in films?

This research is intended to make readers better understand about directive speech acts. By watching this film, viewers will learn about words, actions, and speech. Viewers can learn about pragmatics, especially speech acts by observing the dialogue and its context in each film scene. Viewers can see the importance of directive speech acts in maintaining the smooth flow of the film's storyline. The viewer can also learn grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary from what they see and hear. They can imitate the actions of characters in the film.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The demonstration of talking is one of the commonsense investigations (Afrianto et al., 2021). Discourse act was first evolved by to clarify an expression with a characteristic language for get an input (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020). Discourse activity is an expression that comprises of two words (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), words and activities. Discourse acts are expressions which can be grouped into three angles (Kuswoyo & Rido, 2019), in particular locutionary activities, illocutionary acts, and perlocution (Evayani & Rido, 2019). The demonstration of talking can change social reality not just portraying the truth given. The demonstration of talking is normally used to offer expressions, provide orders, get clarification on some pressing issues, or make arrangements (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018).

As indicated by , the supposed qualification among discourse and act can cause deluding misrepresentation since when a speaker makes an expression in suitable conditions (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020), it prompts a misconstrued understanding of the listener (Kuswanto et al., 2021), the capability of discourse acts is a utilitarian unit of language that illuminates individuals to get things done in words, and that implies the speaker plays out a demonstration of expressing something to partake in a correspondence (Qodriani, 2021). According to (EWK, 2018) one more capability of discourse act is to envision the expressed words. Discourse acts give all discourse material can make the impression of saying something, on the grounds that in discourse have sentiments and considerations, so discourse turns out to be more alive (Gulö, 2019).

Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression (Candra & Qodriani, 2019).In other words, locutionay actions can be defined as the act of making meaningful sayings and using reference phrases (Aminatun, 2021). Speakers usually use expressions that can be identified to produce expressions that are meaningful to the listener. In other words, locational actions are actions to produce meaningful and understandable sayings (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020). Every utterance expressed is meaningful and understandable so that the speech will be identified further to decide whether it is illocutionary action or perlokusi action (K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021). The

speaker who is bound to speak cannot speak properly so he fails to make distractions (Riskiono et al., 2021),because the language is incomprehensible, for the example: Please come to my birthday party (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021). This is an example of a locutionary inviting action.

Illocutionary action is a complete act of speech (Fithratullah, 2021), the act of doing something that means the specific purpose of the speaker's intention in the mind such as promising, declaring, ordering, denying, predicting, requesting, confirming, etc (Ayu & Sari, 2021), for the example "I swear that I will give it back to you" (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021).

According to (Lubis et al., 2019) Perlocutionary act is the reaction of the hearer , the consequences of saying something, intended or not. The effect after the speaker says something to the hearer; an act is performed as a reaction. The listener's actions depend on what the speaker says. The effect might be action, thoughts or feelings, for the example "There is something walking on your hair" (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021).

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method which means that qualitative data is collected and interpreted qualitatively (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018). The theoretical framework for this research is obtained through library research. Data for this paper are taken from film scripts taken from the internet. Data will be analyzed using the theory of speech acts. Other data sources come from films. The writers will analyze gestures or the body movements of the characters that can be seen from the movie to find out the hidden/implicit meaning that cannot be interpreted based on the script only.

speech acts consist of five categories (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020), they are: representative, declarative, expressive, directive and commisive (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2020). As stated earlier, this research will focus only on directive speech actions. Therefore, the presence of speech acts directly in all the film scenes is watched and analyzed carefully. All data collected from this research are tabulated and analyzed based on their directive speech act sub-category. Analysis of illocutionary aspects and perlocution from directive speech acts was also given in each category. Responses from listeners as evidence of directive speech acts carried out were also analyzed. Representations describe the different styles of each speech so that not all utterances will be explained in result.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are nine utterances of advising directive speech acts spoken by four characters. Among these advising directive speech acts, two utterances can be classified under illocutionary aspect as these speech acts reflect the intention of the speakers only. While seven directive speech of advising

Acts fall under the perlocutionary aspects because the speaker intention was responded by the real action of the hearer. The authors analyzed the utterances by examining the body movements and gestures of each hearer who performed the advising directive speech acts. Here are the examples :

   Fauna to Merrywether   : "Just do your best, dear."

> *Flora to King Stefan   : "Don't despair, your majesties. Merryweather still has her gift to give"*

The dialogues above is Perlocutionary act contain advising directive speech acts because the speakers give an advise to the hearer.

> *Merrywether to Flora   : " But you can't sow, and she's never cooked!"*
> *Maleficent to Merrywether : "I really felt quite distressed of not receiving an invitation."*

The dialogues above contain admonishing directive speech acts because the hearers were being admonished by the speakers.

> *King Stefan to Soldiers   : "Seize that creature!"*

The dialogue above contains ordering directive speech acts because the speaker ordered the hearer to do something.

> *King Hubert to King Stefan   : "Why, doesn't your daughter like my son"*

> *Merrywether to Maleficent   : "You weren't wanted!"*

The dialogues above contain daring directive speech acts because the speakers dared the hearers.

> *Merrywether to Flora   : "Want you to pick some berries"*

The dialogue above contains requesting directive speech acts because the speaker requested the hearer to do something.

CONCLUSION

The analysis and discussion lead to the following conclusions. "Sleeping Beauty" movie contains many interesting and memorable dialogues that can be categorized as the directive speech acts. Conversations in films attract us from how to speak, act, and body movements. This also happens in "Sleeping Beauty", drama and direct action help viewers to focus on what the characters are doing. Based on data analysis, it can be concluded that directive speech acts are important actions in social interaction, they are also applied in films. Speech acts cannot be separated from daily social interactions; therefore, Walt Disney used it in their films to show that the film represented the social interaction of human life. Based on data analysis, directive speech acts are often carried out in films. This can be seen from the analysis in the previous section which describes the use of directive speech acts.

By watching this film, viewers will learn about words, actions, and speech. Viewers can learn about pragmatics, especially speech acts by observing the dialogue and its context in each film scene. Viewers can see the importance of directive speech acts in maintaining the smooth flow of the film's storyline. The viewer can also learn grammar, pronunciation, and

vocabulary from what they see and hear. They can imitate the actions of characters in the film.

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