

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Basic Consideration**

In communicating to other people, we utilize the utterances to express what in our mind towards the listener. An utterance produced by speaker not only expresses the speaker's mind to the listener, but also to arrange the listener's behavior. It refers to pragmatics theory.

Pragmatics has a strong relationship with speech acts. Talking about speech act, it can be defined as an utterance that serves a communication. In communication, we need a partner or a hearer to understand and to respond what we talk about. Speakers and hearers usually use the same language to communicate so the message can interlines easily. However, along the participant of communicating cases, speakers could not get their messages across due to a different cultural background. A different culture may cause some misunderstanding between interlocutors or hearers and speakers in a conversation who have different culture. Consequently, the message will not be easy to delivered well to hearers as accordance with their way to interpret the message. Avoiding misunderstanding is the communication participants naturally have speech act knowledge and experiences in doing communication in a certain code or language. Understanding the principles of speech acts, it is supporting the speakers to implement them in the daily social interaction in our life, so the communication is receiving well among the participants of speaking.

Talking about speech act, it is found some illocutionary acts such as offering an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment or refusal, etc. Austin (as cited in Sparina, 2012) stated that speech act has three types, there are: (a) locutionary (an act of speaking that reveals something or expresses something. Locutionary also called the acts of saying something), (b) illocutionary (an act which is performed by saying something, illocutionary also called the acts of doing something), and (c) is perlocutionary (an act which is done by saying something, to make others believe in something by using the others either to do something or to influence others, perlocutionary also called the act of affecting someone).

Searle (as cited in Leech 1983, p.105-106) divided illocutionary act into five types, the five types assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Assertive is the acts that binding the speaker to the truth of what is uttering. Directive is the acts that the speaker intend hearer to take action. Commissive is the act that binds the speaker to carry out all the things mention in the utterance. Expressive is functioned to give expression to inform psychology attitude. The last is declarations, the act that correspondent with the content and reality.

Concerning to the speech act, the researcher is interested in conducting a research about directive speech act because in directive speech act there is a power of speech which its purpose and meaning is uttering something. Beside that also, we sometimes interpreted the meaning of long words or long phrases. However, the context and the situation we not take a accordance predictors in interpreting the

purpose of utterance. For example: the utterance ‘Could you calm down a bit?’ is pragmatically, it is not utterance questioning but it is a directive meaning based on situation/context. After hearing the utterance as a directive utterance, The listener interpreting that utterances as a request of doing something. Not a question utterance.

Consequently, directive not only inform about something but also have a purpose to get someone else doing something. Directive speech act is one of the types of illocutionary act by Searle classification. Searle (in Rahardi, 2005, p.36) stated that directive speech act is utterances to make the listener perform actions.

Thus, in conducting this research, the researcher chooses Sleeping Beauty movie as the object of research. It is a 1959 American animated musical fantasy film produced by Walt Disney based on The Sleeping Beauty by Charles Perrault. The researcher chooses the movie because “Sleeping Beauty” movie contains many interesting and memorable dialogues that can be categorized as the directive speech acts. The conversations in the movies attract us from the way of speaking and acting. It also happens in “Sleeping Beauty”, the drama and live action help viewers to focus on what the characters are doing.

This is one example of directive act that occurs in the movie. The conversation take place at kingdom in the morning.

*Fauna (speaker) to Merryweather (hearer)*

*Jus do your best, dear.!*

*(Disc 1, 00:10:40 - 00:10:41)*

The utterance contains directive advising. It means that the speaker advises Merryweather to do something that is her best. When Merryweather listens to Fauna, Merryweather gives any reaction by doing what Fauna says, to do something that is their best. It shows that the conversation between Tess and Merryweather works well.

Based on the example of directive acts illustrated previously, there are some data of directive acts, as the like found in Sleeping Beauty Movie. Based on this fact, it would strengthen the reason of the researcher to conduct the focus of this research, which is entitled Directive Speech Acts in Sleeping Beauty movie.

### **Research Question**

Based on the explanation of basic consideration, the research question can be formulated as follows:

What are the types of directive speech acts that are found in Sleeping Beauty film?

### **Objective of research**

Concerning with the research question, the objective of this research is

To find out the types of directive speech acts that are found in Sleeping Beauty film.

### **Scope and Delimitation of research**

This study focused on Directive Speech Acts in Sleeping Beauty Movie by Walt Disney, it is limited on the types of directive speech act which is used by the main character in Sleeping Beauty movie.

**Research significance**

This research significance is to make the reader understand more about speech acts especially directive speech acts, that are commanding, requesting, advising, forbidding, and inviting. By watching this movie, the viewer will learn about words, action and utterances. Moreover, hopefully this study can be used as reference for those who are interested in doing research that concerning to pragmatics analysis.