

# Expressive Illocutionary Act in the Movie Entitled Maleficent

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**Abstract** The title of this study is “Expressive Illocutionary Act in the Movie Entitled Maleficent”. Based on the problems formulated, this study is aimed at identifying the types of expressive illocutionary acts found in Maleficent movie, and to analyze the context of situation in Maleficent movie. The data was taken from the utterances in the movie entitled Maleficent and explained in descriptive qualitative method. There were two major theories used in conducting this study. The first theory was proposed by Searle (1976) about the types of expressive illocutionary acts. The other theory from Holmes (2013) was applied to explain the context of situation of the utterances. The results of the analysis showed that based on the movie Maleficent, all types of expressive illocutionary act are used by the characters to show certain expression. All data in this study consist of all components of context of situation proposed by Holmes such as the participants, the settings, the topic and the function.

**Keywords:** *Speech act, illocutionary acts, types of expressive, context of situation*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Communication is the act of one or more person conveying information to someone else. When people do communication, there are utterances which are uttered by the speaker to the hearer, those utterances implied meaning that depends on who is the speaker, hearer, where does it take place, at what time, and what is the context of situation of the utterances. In communication sometimes there is possibly a misunderstanding because the hearers do not catch the intended message of the speakers. Therefore, the hearers should understand properly what the speakers talked in order to recognize the speaker's intention by comprehending the utterances and expressions. People also interpret the message delivered in conversation differently since it depends on the context of situation.

In communicating using language, it has action called speech act. Speech act is the basic unit of language used to express meaning, an utterance that expresses an intention. By doing speech act, the speaker tries to convey purpose or particular intention of communication which is understandable by the hearer or addressee. Therefore, this study takes speech act and context as the clarifying of this

study. Context helps the hearer to understand what the speaker says. Without context, the hearer will get misunderstanding in their communication. As introduced by Austin in his book entitled *How to Do Things with Words* (1962) and further developed by Searle (1979: 12), there are three kinds of speech act, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Locutionary act is the form of the words uttered or the basic act of utterance. Illocutionary act is the function of the words which is uttered by the speaker, and perlocutionary act is the effect of the word for the hearer. From those three types of speech act, illocutionary act is considered as the conventional force, because the term speech act has come to refer exclusively to that kind of act. Searle (1976) suggest five levels of classification of illocutionary speech act such as: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Among the five types of illocutionary act, one that is interesting to discuss is expressive.

According to Yule (1996 : 53) expressive speech act state what the speaker feels. They can be caused by something the speaker or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. Expressive illocutionary act are kinds of speech acts which state what the speaker feel, Searle (1996). Expressive occurs when the speaker is experiencing

some conditions that is considered true by stating an utterance from their mind. Yule (1996) states that expressive illocutionary act can be statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy or sorrow. It can be says that expressive speech act tells about the speaker's feelings or behaviours. There are some kinds of expressive illocutionary acts was found in this study. According to Searle (1976: 15) the paradigms of expressive illocutionary acts are expressive of thanking, expressive of congratulating, expressive of apologizing, expressive of greeting, expressive of wishing, and expressive of attitudes.

There was a study which were done by previous reseacher, which related to this research that is about Expressive Illocutionary Act. The previous research about Expressive Illocutionary Act entitled *Expressive Illocutionary Acts Of Character Found in Movie Script Inside Out* by Wulandari (2019) she focused her research on the types of expressive illocutionary act that appeared in the utterance among the characters in the movie by using the theory of expressive illocutionary acts proposed by Norrick (1978) and to analyze the context of situation in the utterance using the theory by Hymes (1974). Her study found six types of expressive illocutionary acts from the movie script entitled *Inside Out* (2015). There were twelve data analysis which she elaborated into six types of expressive illocutionary acts. Her study and this study is relevant in terms of the topic of the study which only focus into expressive illocutionary acts. The differences of these two studies are in term of the theory. This study used the theory of speech act proposed by Searle (1976) to identify the types of expressive illocutionary acts, and the theory of context of situation proposed by Holmes (2013) to analyzethe context of situation applied in expressive illocutionary acts, meanwhile her study use the theory of expressive illocutionary acts proposed by Norrick (1987) to classify the types of expressive illocutionary act, and theory the ethnography of communication proposed by Hymes (1974) to analyze the context of situation.

According to the background above, there are 2 aims of this study namely to identify the types of expressive illocutionary acts found in *Maleficent* movie and To analyze the context of situations applied in expressive illocutionary act in the movie *Maleficent*.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

This chapter discuss data source, method and technique of collecting data, method and technique of analyzing data, and method and technique of presenting analysis.

The data used in this study was taken from a movie entitled *Maleficent* as the primary data. *Maleficent* (2014), as known as *Maleficent I*, is a dark fantasy movie whose theme takes "revenge of a hatred woman" as the main presentation. This movie premiered on May 30, 2014. Robert Stromberg and Linda Woolverton are the main figure behind this artwork, as an epic combination of movie director and writer. Moreover, this 97-minute movie is a production of Walt Disney Pictures, a famous home movie production. Indeed, this movie is the other-side perspective of sleeping beauty movie.

Since the data were obtained from spoken source like movie, the method used in collecting data was documentation method. And the technique was note taking. First of all, the movie and script was downloaded from the internet. Second, the movie was watched several times and the script was read at the same time to obtain which utteranceswere categorized into types of expressive illocutionary acts. Third, from the conversation in the movie, the utterances which contained expressive illocutionary acts waswritten down in a note.And then, the utterances which were related to the types of expressive illocutionary acts would be classifying in each type.

This study was analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative method is the way of analyzing data in which there are many theories applied in the study and there is no calculation on statistic data involved. The data in this study was analyzed in the following steps; the first step is identifying the data collected into the types of expressive illocutionary acts that found in the movie using thetheory of speech act proposed by Searle (1976). The second step is analyzedhowcontext of situation are applied in expressive illocutionary act in the movie Maleficent using the theory context of situation proposed by Holmes (2013). And then, the utterances of the characters that contained expressive illocutionary act presented in bold type followed by the explanation of the types and context of situation in the next paragraph.

## III.FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of the problems that have been stated on the first chapter. The data was taken from the movie entitled *Maleficent*. The analysis is using the types of expressive theory from Searle (1976) who categorized expressive illocutionary acts into six types; they are expressive of thanking, expressive of congratulating, expressive of apologizing, expressive of greeting, expressive of wishing, and expressive of attitudes. Then followed by the analysis of how context of situation are applied in expressive illocutionary acts based on the theory of context of situation proposed by Holmes (2013) in each data in order to support the answer for the second problem in this study.

### 1. Expressive of Thanking

As stated by Searle (1976: 16), an expressive of thanking is used to show gratitude over something. The analysis of expressive of thanking in *Maleficent* movie can be seen below.

[3-1] Duration 03:20 – 03:24

Young Maleficent	: Tell me what?
Knotgrass	: Fine!
Flittle	: <b>Ah, thank you.</b> Maleficent, the border guards...

The data above is categorized as expressive of thanking due to the explicit expression of showing gratitude. Flittle said 'ah, thank you' to show her gratitude to Knotgrass which allowed Flittle to be able to have the chance reporting the situation to the young Maleficent. She expressed the thanking expression after a little argument between her and

Knotgrass about whose turn to report. Although Knotgrass argued it was her turn, she ended up letting Flittle to explain the situation. Therefore, Flittle thanked Knotgrass.

In order to provide an in-depth analysis about the meaning, a context of situation of the scene in which the dialogue above takes place is provided. As stated by Holmes, four points namely participant, setting, topic, and function are explained based on the data above.

The participants in this data are Flittle, Knotgrass, and young Maleficent. The speaker in the data is Flittle, whereas the addressees are Knotgrass and young Maleficent.

The setting of this data is the Moors, the magical forest kingdom where fairies and other creatures including Flittle, Knotgrass, and Maleficent live. In order to be specific, they had the dialogue at the center of the Moors.

The topic of this data is about whose turn to report about an incident of the border guards of Moors found a human thief stealing jewels from a pool of jewel in Moors. Flittle and Knotgrass wanted to report about this to Maleficent as she was the guardian of Moors. However, both were confused whose turn now, therefore an argument occurred between them.

The function of this data is thanking. Thanking expression by Flittle shows the purpose of the conversation which is finalizing whose turn to report. In this particular data, the focus is more into about the turn to report the incident

## 2. Expressive of Congratulating

[3-4] Duration 2:48 – 2:50

[coming across more creatures as she flies across the river]

Young Maleficent : **Lovely work, girls!**

The expression above is categorized as expressive of congratulating. Searle (1976: 16) stated that congratulating is an expression for praising. This data shows a praise towards an achievement. Maleficent praised the water fairies for their work of waves and lights on the river. She said the art made by the water fairies lovely. It means she liked the art, hence she said it was beautiful. This data also shows Maleficent's pleasure in enjoying the beautiful art made by the water fairies who were also enjoying their creation. This is in correspondence to the statement of Searle (1976:16) that said expressing congratulation shows the speaker feels the great pleasure because one also feels the joy happens to the hearer.

The participants of this data are Maleficent and the water fairies. The speaker is Maleficent, whereas the water fairies act as the addressees.

The setting of this data is in the Moors, particularly above the river. Maleficent flew on a sunny day across the river seeing the water fairies. The three water fairies danced along with the direction of the river.

The topic of this data is the art created by the water fairies got praised by Maleficent. Maleficent flew from her spot which was a huge tree with a joy feeling inside. She greeted many creatures. Finally, she crossed the water

fairies. She was looking at how the fairies danced on top of the river with waves following them and light reflected on the water. Feeling what she saw beautiful, she praised the fairies and their art.

The functions of this data are to congratulate and to appreciate. Maleficent congratulated the fairies for their work of creating such a beautiful art. Maleficent also appreciated the art by stating it as lovely.

## 3. Expressive of Apologizing

[3-7] Duration 22:57 – 23:00

Maleficent : Stop complaining. I saved your life.

Diaval : **Forgive me.**

The data above is categorized as an expressive of apologizing. The bolded line spoken by Diaval clearly shows an apology. The meaning of apologize is to tell someone that one is sorry for having done something wrong that caused problems or unhappiness for them (Oxford Dictionary, 2010: 17). In this data, Maleficent had a sort of unhappiness due to the complaints stated by Diaval. Instead of showing gratitude as Maleficent saved his life, he complained. Therefore, Maleficent told Diaval to stop complaining. Realizing his mistake, Diaval showed regretful feeling and asked for an apology through his dialogue 'forgive me'.

The participants of this data are Maleficent and Diaval. Diaval as the speaker as he was the one who apologized, whereas Maleficent was the addressee.

The setting of this data is a farm. It was a farm in which Diaval, who was a raven previously, trapped in a net. A dry farm with dry plants.

The topic of this data is about the regretful feeling after being saved. After Diaval was almost dead on the hands of the farmer when he was trapped as a raven, Maleficent approached him. She saved him as she had a motive to make him as her sort of servant. As Diaval did not understand why she saved him by turning him into a human, he then asked questions in which could be regarded as complaints. His attitude made Maleficent quite annoyed. She then stated that she was the one who prevented him from death to make him realize that he was supposed to be thankful instead of resentful. Her statement successfully made Diaval aware of the situation and he apologized.

The function of this data is to apologize. As apologizing is expressing regret for something that has been done or said, Diaval clearly showed his act of regret.

## 4. Expressive of Greeting

[3-10] Duration 02:19 – 02:23

[Maleficent spreads her large wings and takes flight across the land, greeting the other creatures she comes across]

Young Maleficent: **Good morning, Mr. Chanterelle.** I love your cap.

This data is categorized as expressive of greeting. Searle (1976: 16) stated that expressive of greeting is a kind

of utterance that is expressed by a speaker to show an expression of welcoming and an act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer. Furthermore, the act of greeting is a friendly response. This data shows how Maleficent being friendly towards Mr. Chanterelle through the act of greeting. Maleficent greeted Mr. Chanterelle in the morning when he flew above him. The expression of 'good morning' spoken by Maleficent is a kind of greeting.

The participants of this data are Maleficent and Mr. Chanterelle. Maleficent is the speaker, whereas Mr. Chanterelle is the addressee.

The setting of this data is in the Moors. This scene occurs in the beginning of the movie that tells about Maleficent and the Moors. Maleficent flew from her big tree and passed through Mr. Chanterelle who was walking.

The topic of this data is about greeting others. Maleficent with a joy feeling flew across the sky from her big tree. She passed other creatures. Then, she met Mr. Chanterelle. As Mr. Chanterelle was older than Maleficent, she greeted him.

The function of this is to greet. According to Searle (1976: 16), expressive of greeting is a friendly expression of an act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer. In this scene, Maleficent greeted Mr. Chanterelle with excitement. This is in correspondence to the statement of Searle.

#### 5. Expressive of Wishing

[3-13] Duration 03:39 – 03:42

Thistlewit: She's always in a hurry with her big wings.

Knotgrass: Humans, here. **I hope this isn't another war.**

The data above is categorized as an expressive of wishing. Searle (1976: 16) stated that expressive of wishing is a kind of utterance that expressed by the speaker to show an expression of desire or want to expect it becomes reality. The bolded line spoken by Knotgrass resembles an expression of want. Furthermore, there is the word 'hope' that indicates a wish. Hoping means wanting something to happen. Here Knotgrass wished for no war would happen again.

The participants of this data are Knotgrass and the other creatures in the meeting. Knotgrass is the speaker, whereas the other creatures are the hearers.

The setting of this data is in the Moors, on the meeting location of the pixies and the creatures.

The topic of this data is about hoping another war would not break. The other creatures, including Knotgrass, were afraid of a possibility of war. As the Moors and humans did not have friendly relationship, it was understandable if the Moors creatures scared of another war. Especially, they did not know whether the thief was alone or they came in a group. Therefore, Knotgrass hoped no war would happen.

The function of this data is to express wish. As the goal of the communication here in this data is not to have war, Knotgrass expressed what she hoped. At the end, no war

happened as the thief was just a boy in which he was harmless.

#### 6. Expressive of Attitude

[3-16] Duration 04:03 – 04:16

Young Stefan: No! They mean to kill me. And besides, they're hideous to look at.

Young Maleficent: **That's extremely rude!**

[turning to one of the guards] Don't listen to him, Balthazar. You're classically handsome.

The data above is considered as an expressive of attitude. Searle (1976: 16) stated that expressive of attitude is an act that expresses the feeling of disagree or dislike to the hearer's attitudes. The bolded line spoken by Maleficent shows an expression of dislike towards the statement of Stefan. Stefan said about the physical appearance of the border guards was hideous or disgusting. Maleficent opposed his statement by stating it was rude, she then claimed that the guards are handsome.

The participants of this data are Stefan and Maleficent. As this data is an expressive of attitude, then the speaker is Maleficent as she expressed the dislike, whereas Stefan is the addressee.

The setting of this data is in the Moors, precisely in pool of jewels. It was the location where Stefan stole a jewel.

The topic of this data is about the dislike of Maleficent towards Stefan's statement. Stefan hid in a sort of a cave, so the border guards could not catch him. However, when Maleficent arrived in front of him, she insisted Stefan to come out. Stefan did not want to because he thought if he went out, he would be killed. Furthermore, he also stated that he did not want to come out because the border guards looked ugly and disgusting. Feeling offended, Maleficent said his statement as rude. She then reassured the guards that they were handsome in their own ways.

The function of this data is to express dislike and to defend. In order to make Stefan realized his attitude was rude, Maleficent said what he was saying to be rude. Furthermore, by saying her dialogue, Maleficent also defended the Moors from an insult.

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