

**AN ANALYSIS OF REQUESTING SPEECH ACT OF MAIN
CHARACTERS IN THE MALEFICENT:MISTRESS OF EVIL MOVIE
BY DISNEY**

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Abstract: Requesting speech acts are commonly used in everyday interactions. However, because of its nature to ask on others, it is very important that people choose the right strategy in making requests. This research is to describe strategies of the requesting speech acts that are used by main characters in the Maleficent:Mistress of Evil movie based on Trosborg's theory. This research used qualitative research that examines the use of the requesting speech in the movie. In this research result, the researcher found utterances of requesting speech act used by the main characters, in which there are 4 types and divided into 8 sub-types, namely, 5 Indirect Request; 7 Hearer-Oriented Conditions (3 Willingness/Ability, 4 Suggestory Formulae); 1 Speaker-Oriented Conditions, (0 Wishes, 1 Needs/Desires) and 24 Direct Requests (4 Obligation, 1 Performative, 19 Imperative). So it can be concluded that in the main characters' request utterances, almost all requesting speech act strategy was found in which there were 38 total data.

Keywords: *Requesting Speech act, Movie, Main Characters.*

Abstrak: Tindak tutur permintaan merupakan tindak tutur yang umum digunakan dalam interaksi sehari-hari. Namun, karena sifatnya untuk meminta pada orang lain, sangat penting bahwa orang memilih strategi yang tepat dalam membuat permintaan. Penelitian ini merupakan upaya untuk menggambarkan bagaimana strategi-strategi dari tindak tutur meminta di gunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film Maleficent:Mistress of Evil berdasarkan teori Trosborg. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang meneliti penggunaan tindak tutur meminta di dalam film. Dalam hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan ungkapan meminta yang diungkapkan oleh tokoh utama yang yang mana terdapat 4 tipe dan dibagi menjadi 8 sub tipe yaitu 5 Permintaan Tidak Langsung ; 8 Kondisi yang Berorientasi pada Pendengar (3 Kemauan/Kemampuan, 5 Rumusan Saran) ; 1 Kondisi yang Berorientasi pada Pembicara (0 Keinginan, 1 Kebutuhan/Kemauan) dan 24 Permintaan Langsung (4 Kewajiban, 1 Performatif Dan 19 Imperatif). Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa dalam ungkapan meminta tokoh utama, hampir semua strategi tindak tutur meminta ditemukan yang mana terdapat 38 total data.

Kata Kunci: *Tindak tutur Meminta, Movie, Karakter Utama.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

Communication is very important to understand what the speaker is saying to the listener. In addition, communication is also one of the ways we convey or express our ideas and feelings. In the study of language, what someone does by saying words is called speech acts. To understand speech by speakers, pragmatics is needed. Pragmatics is the study of the connection between language and the context that underlies the explanation of the meaning or understanding of language. In pragmatics learning about the concept of speech acts.

Speech act is also smallest unit of language communication. Wibowo (2020, p. 26) says, The classification of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle is a development of the ideas that emerged in Austin's theory. Searle (as cited in Wibowo, 2020, p. 26) Illocutionary speech acts can also be divided into different classifications, grouped together by their intended use, there are five classifications of speech acts, namely,

assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Those are the five basic types of actions a person can perform while speaking or uttering.

Request is a directive speech act whose illocutionary purpose is to make the listener do something. By making a request, the speaker believes that the listener is capable of taking action. Usually, requesting speech acts can be found in conversation. Conversations in movies or movies can be good examples of speech acts. Therefore, representing cases of complex speech acts in sequence to find out what the main character does by uttering something. This fact is one of the reasons that make speech acts attractive to researchers.

This research will focus on analysis of requesting speech acts used by the main characters in *Maleficent: Mistress of evil* movie. The reason of this movie is chosen is because the setting of this film is in the kingdom, the researcher believes that there will be many expressions of request

expressed by the characters that will be interesting to analyze.

Then, there are several previous research related to requesting speech acts. The first, research was conducted by Amelia & Firdaus (2018) conducted a similar study on requesting speech acts in a film. The subject in their research is the different film ratings . The research analysis identifies the strategies, functions, and the relations of requests. Then, another research was carried out by Wibowo & Cempaka (2020) they also analyzed the types of requesting speech act in a movie titled "*Tall girl*". The research to find out the speech act classification and also types of request strategy from characters based on Blum-Kulka's theory. The last Similar research on requesting speech acts is the research of Nabila & Miftakh (2020). The subject in their research is the English textbook titled "*Seri Pendalaman Materi Bahasa Inggris For Xii Grade*".

So, based on related research on requesting speech acts, the research which used Maleficent: Mistress of Evil movie has

not been done. Then, this research was used Trosborg's theory to analyze the strategy of requesting speech act used by the main character of the Maleficent: Mistress of evil movie. Requesting speech act is the part of the directive speech act in pragmatics as proposed by Searle because the act of requesting has an illocutionary purpose to make the listener do something. Trosborg, (1995, p. 192) has divided the speech act of asking according to what benefits the speaker and the hearer have when they are conversing. This strategy classifies the speech act of asking into four categories and involves eight sub-strategies, namely indirect requests, hearer-oriented conditions, speaker-based conditions and direct requests.

a. Indirect Request

An indirect request is a request without an explicit request illocutionary power. As a result, the speaker omitted to specify or mention the desired action and avoided mentioning the listener as the agent in question. Said Trosborg, (1995, p. 192). There is only one indirect demand strategy

called the lead strategy. The signaling strategy is used by the speaker by making requests that do not explicitly state that the speaker requests for the desired action. There are two types of hinting strategies. The first is a light cue, used by the speaker by ignoring the desired action and the second is a strong cue, used by the speaker by stating what he wants. For example: I have to be at the airport in half an hour. Trosborg, (1995, p. 205)

The request above uses an indirect query expression with a light hint strategy. The speaker did not explicitly mention that the speaker asked the driver to speed up the vehicle because actually he was in a hurry. The speaker leaves the request, he leaves the listener to find out for himself if the speaker wants to accelerate the vehicle.

b. Hearer-oriented Conditions

(Conventionally indirect request)

This request conveys that a hearer is in a position of control to decide whether to make the request or not. Trosborg, (1995, p. 197) explains that Hearer-oriented requests

are usually more polite than speaker-based requests. So, we can see the utterance that is generally polite it can be a hearer oriented request. This request uses two strategies, namely the ability (willing) strategy and the suggestory formula.

1. Ability/Willingness/Permission

The condition refers to the capacity of the hearer to perform the desired action. Two different conditions are relevant. First, the inherent capacity of the listener both physically and mentally, then the second is the external state with regard to the time and place of action. For example: Can you lend me your car?. Trosborg, (1995, p. 205).

2. Suggestory Formulae

By using the formula of suggestion, the speaker creates his request more tentatively and downplays his own importance as the recipient of the action. For example: How about lending me your car? Trosborg, (1995, p. 205)

c. Speaker – oriented Conditions

Placing the interests of the speaker above those of the hearer, this request becomes more direct in its demands. Requests formulated in this strategy which are statements and carry no immediate elicitive force. However, It is phrased as an explicit wish and makes the hearer more difficult to refuse. There are two strategies in the speaker-based condition. That is by using desires/wishes and needs/demands.

1. Wishes

The speaker's statement of his intentions may be politely expressed as a wish. Example: I want to borrow your car. Trosborg, (1995, p. 205).

2. Desires/Needs

This is a request strategy that expresses the speaker's request directly what his needs are as a request. For example: I need/want to borrow your car. Trosborg, (1995, p. 205).

d. Direct Request

The speaker makes a request in the form of a performative or imperative

statement, thereby issuing a command. This request uses three strategies, namely obligation, performative, and imperative.

1. Obligations

Statements of this strategy are assertive in nature. used by using a statement of obligation. When using this strategy, the speaker is using his or her authority, or he is referring to an authority outside the speaker. For example: You have to lend me your car. Trosborg, (1995, p. 205).

2. Performative

By including performative verbs to convey the intent of the request. for example asking, demanding, ordering, and explicitly marking the utterance as a command. selection of performative verbs can make a statement more/less polite. Like “*ask vs command*”. Example: I want to ask you to borrow your car. Trosborg, (1995, p. 205).

3. Imperative

Imperative is a grammatical form that directly indicates that the utterance is an order. Speaker has power over the hearer and Commands expressed by authority figures

must be obeyed, as elder to younger, mom to child etc. For example: Lend me your car! Trosborg, (1995, p. 205), Get out of here. Trosborg, (1995, p. 204).

It can be concluded that the requesting speech act is the part of directive speech act and it focuses on asking someone to do something. Then, there are four strategies of requesting speech act namely, indirect, hearer-oriented condition, speaker-based conditions and direct request.

Furthermore, research questions in this research is about what are the requesting speech acts strategy that are used by main characters in the Maleficent: Mistress of Evil movie?. So, the objective of this research are to describes strategies of the requesting speech acts that are used by main characters in the Maleficent: Mistress of Evil movie. This research can be used as material to understand of the use various strategies of request and developing Pragmatic theories, especially requesting speech act in daily communication.

II. METHODS

Research Design

The researcher use descriptive qualitative research to describe the requesting speech act that contained in the film Maleficent: Mistress of Evil, which emphasizes the depiction of the data used in the study. In conducting research, the researcher only examines the data and does not propose a hypothesis because it comes from a phenomenon. In qualitative research, data can be in the form of words, sentences, and terminology. Sugiyono, (2013, p. 8) states that qualitative research methods are also called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out under natural conditions. in addition, because the data collected and the analysis is also more qualitative in nature. then Sugiyono, (2013, p. 13) also mentions that in nature, qualitative research is more descriptive and the data collected is in the form of words or pictures, so the data in this study does not emphasize numbers. In addition, qualitative

research also emphasizes the process rather than the product or result.

Data Resources

This research data resources is in the utterances that are produced by the main characters in the Maleficent: Mistress of Evil movie, there are two main characters in the film named Maleficent and Princess Aurora. The main source of data is the film itself. To complete this need, several information will be taken from the internet, books or articles related to this research.

Research instrument

The researcher used tabel analysis data to display data relevant of the data found in this research.

Data Collecting Technique

The researcher analyzed requesting speech acts contained in the script from the movie which was conveyed by the main characters. The following are the steps of the collecting data process :(a) The researcher downloaded

the Maleficent:Mistress of evil movie; (b)The researcher downloaded the script of the movie; (c)The researcher watched the movie more than once; (d) The researcher reads and observes the dialogue from the script; (e) The researcher collects data by watching a film and understanding it deeply and then looks for all requesting speech acts uttered by the main characters; (f) The researcher grouped the data into the types of requesting speech acts strategy.

Plan of Testing Validity and Reliability

The term validity in qualitative research can be called trustworthiness, or credibility. Then, to increase the credibility of the data, this research proposal will use the peer debriefing technique to get the conclusions of this research. Peer debriefing is a process of activities with peers that produce important points for data analysis to detect problems to gather valid information. Bungin (2015, p. 61) explained that peer debriefing is a discussion activity to provide

suggestions or criticisms of all activities in data processing to obtain analytical findings.

Data Analysis

Data analysis aims to find useful information, informing conclusions and supporting decision making. Bogdan, (1998, p. 159) states that, Data analysis is a way of finding and compiling interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials collected by researchers to increase their understanding of something and allow it to present what they find to others. So, by means of data analysis activity, someone can easily process the data into accurate and reliable sources of new information. This research data is taken in text form because the data needed by researchers is in the form of a Maleficent movie script. These are the steps for analyzing data. The first, researcher identifies the utterance of the main characters which is considered to requesting speech act. The second researcher determines the types of requesting speech act strategies used by the main characters in

the movie. Next, the researcher classifies all the requesting speech acts that are spoken in the movie based on the context of the situation. After that, the researcher evaluates all results of the analysis to ensure the results of the analysis are carried out correctly, and the last makes conclusions from the analysis in this study.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The researchers had found the types of requesting speech acts that are uttered by the main characters in the movie Maleficent: Mistress of evil. The researcher focuses on analyzing requesting speech acts using Trosborg 's theory, which explains that there are four types of request strategies, namely, Indirect Request, Hearer-Oriented Condition, Speaker-Oriented Condition and Direct Request. The researcher also presented the result in the following table bellow:

Table1. The Request Strategy data result

Types of strategy		Number of Occurrences	Code
Indirect Request		5	6,7,10, 16,17
Hearer-oriented Condition	Ability/willingness/ permission	3	35,36,37
	Suggestory formulae	5	1, 14 ,15, 24, 33
Speaker-oriented Condition	Wishes	-	-
	Desires/needs	1	5
Direct Request	Obligations	4	3,4,25,27
	Performative	1	13
	Imperative	19	2, 8 , 9 , 11 , 12 , 18 , 19 , 20 , 21 , 22 , 23 , 26 , 28 , 29 , 30 , 31 , 32 , 34 , 38
Total		38	

The data results displayed has been verified related to the peer debriefer (Intan Novivilia, S.Pd.) . In this research, there are 38 data total from requesting speech acts have been found namely, 5 Indirect Request; 7 Hearer-Oriented Conditions (3 Willingness/Ability, 4 Suggestory Formulae); 1 Speaker-Oriented Conditions, (0 Wishes, 1 Needs/Desires) and 24 Direct Requests (4 Obligation, 1 Performative, 19 Imperative).

Discussion

The discusson of this research is provided by describe strategies of the requesting speech acts that are used by main characters in the Maleficent: Mistress of Evil movie Based on Trosborg's theory namely, Indirect Request, Hearer-Oriented Condition, Speaker-Oriented Condition and Direct Request. The researcher found almost all strategies used by main characters in the movie in which 38 total data but, the researcher describe by taking 1 until 2 examples of each strategy to explain. Then, the request strategies utterances found in the movie which is written boldly. The following bellow are the discussion of the findings;

Indirect Request

Code : 6

Duration : 00:08:07 - 00:08:09

Context of situation : (In The Moors) When Princess Aurora was talking to the fairies, one of the fairies named Pintodisturbed her by taking her crown.

The Fairies : *She's come bearing gifts.*

*The first sap from the
warming trees.*

It's for the big day!

Quiet, Thistlewit.

Princess Aurora: *What big day? Hey! My
crown! I'm not in the
mood for this.*

This utterance was uttered when a fairy named Pinto suddenly took Princess Aurora's crown and ran with her. Then princess Aurora revealed that she was not in the mood. This utterance shows that Princess Aurora as a speaker indirectly asks Pinto to stop running or to stop inviting him to play. So the researcher identified this utterance as an indirect request strategy.

Code : 16

Duration : 00:22:34 - 00:22:38

Context of situation : (In The Moors)Indirectly, Princess Aurora asked Maleficent to cover her horns by providing a cloth to cover and aim to make Maleficent feel more comfortable as well as the royal family.

Princess Aurora: I have something for you.

For your horns.

I just thought it might make Philip's family feel more comfortable. And you, as well. Maybe it's a bad idea.

Maleficent: No, it's... It's all right.

This utterance was revealed when Maleficent would come to the royal dinner. Princess Aurora gave a cloth to cover Maleficent's horns but she did not directly tell Maleficent to wear it. It can be seen from the context that Aurora did not ask Maleficent directly or explicitly to wear a cloth covering. so, the researcher identified this indirect as an indirect request

Hearer-oriented Condition

a.Ability/willingness/permission

Code : 35

Duration : 01:44:17 - 01:44:19

Context of situation : (In The Kingdom)When the war is over and everyone has reconciled, the wedding day will begin. Princess Aurora calls Maleficent

to ask Maleficent to walk in the aisle.

Princess Aurora: *Hello. Can you come here?*

Maleficent: *Yes?*

The context in this utterance occurs when the war is over and Aurora reveals this phrase to Maleficent and asks him to meet her. In this utterance there is a characteristic of the ability strategy, namely using the word "can you" to make a request sentence.

Code : 37

Duration : 01:44:40 - 01:44:43

Context of situation : (In The Kingdom)Princess Aurora explained by repeating her request specifically and finally Maleficent said "yes".

Princess Aurora: *No. Will you walk me down the aisle?*

Maleficent: *Yes.*

This is the second time Aurora has said this utterance when she asked Maleficent to accompany her to walk in the aisle. In this utterance there is a characteristic of the willingness strategy, namely using the word "will you" to make a request sentence

b. Suggestory formulae

Code : 14

Duration : 00:17:56 - 00:18:02

Context of situation : (In The Moors)Because Maleficent doesn't allow Princess Aurora to marry, she tries to convince Maleficent that Prince Philip is a good person.

Princess Aurora: *Please give him a chance.*

Let us prove you wrong.

Philip is thoughtful... he's very kind...

In this utterance, Aurora persuades Maleficent to convince her that the person who proposed to her is the right person and Princess Aurora hopes that Maleficent can believe and believe in her words. From this context, the researcher identified this utterance as a suggestory formula strategy.

Code : 15

Duration : 00:18:27 - 00:18:31

Context of situation : (In The Moors)Princess Aurora informs that Prince Philip's parents invited them to dinner, but Maleficent refuses and Princess Aurora begs

Maleficent to attend the event.

Maleficent : *They don't want me in
Ulstead. Why on earth would I
go?*

Princess Aurora: *Because his mother wishes
to meet mine. Please.*

The context in this utterance is princess Aurora who is persuading Maleficent to come to the invitation to the royal dinner and she is trying to convince Maleficent that she wants to come to the event. From this context, the researcher identified this utterance as a suggestory formula for strategy.

Speaker-oriented Condition

a. Wishes

In this research the researcher did not find utterances related this strategy of the main characters utterances in the movie.

b. Desires/Needs

Code : 5

Duration : 00:07:29 - 00:07:35

Context of situation : (In The Moors)The fairies cut off Princess Aurora while giving

directions to the moors.

Princess Aurora : *Aunties... you need to wait
your turn like everyone
else.*

This utterance occurs when a fairy suddenly comes directly in front of Aurora and says something. So Aurora as a speaker asks directly what she needs from the fairies like they need to wait their turn to speak. In addition, this utterance contains the word "need" which is a characteristic of needs/demands strategy.

Direct requests

a.Obligations

Code : 4

Duration : 00:07:22 - 00:07:26

Context of situation : (In The Moors) Princess Aurora is still giving directions to all the inhabitants of the moors.

Princess Aurora : *We must all learn a little
kindness.*

This utterance was uttered by Princess Aurora as a speaker when giving directions to the Moors, she ordered something which

contained the word "*must*" which is a characteristic of request utterance that uses the obligation strategy.

Code : 25

Duration : 00:36:33 - 00:36:35

Context of situation : (In The Kingdom)Princess Aurora took the initiative to go to the moors to find Maleficent and asked Maleficent to lift the curse.

Prince Philip: Okay, *well, let me come with you.*

Princess Aurora: *No. You should stay with your family.*

This utterance was uttered when Prince Philip tried to accompany Aurora back to the Moors but she refused and Aurora asked Prince Philip to remain in the kingdom. In this request utterance there is the word "*should*" which is a characteristic of the obligation strategy.

b.performative

Code : 13

Duration : 00:17:55 - 00:17:56

Context of situation : (In The

Moors)Because Maleficent doesn't allow Princess Aurora to marry.. she tries to convince Maleficent.

Princess Aurora: *I'm just asking you to trust me. Please give him a chance. Let us prove you wrong. Philip is thoughtful... he's very kind...*

Maleficent : *Kind of what?*

The context of this utterance occurs when Maleficent come to Aurora to ask about Prince Philip's proposal and in the end Maleficent explains that she does not approve of Aurora marrying Prince Philip. This utterance was revealed by Aurora to ask and convince Maleficent to allow it. In addition, there is a characteristic of performative strategy in this utterance, namely "*ask & command*", so the researcher identified this utterance as a performative strategy.

c. Imperative

Code : 12

Duration : 00:12:44 - 00:12:48

Context of situation : (In The Moors)While Maleficent was relaxing on a cliff on the edge of the Moors Diaval, he came over with news that Prince Philip proposed to Princess Aurora. (In The Moors)Maleficent approached Princess Aurora and asked about the proposal from Prince Philip and he also did not allow Princess Aurora to marry. But princess Aurora begged Maleficent.

Diaval : *No, Mistress. Prince Philip has asked Aurora if she'll become his...*

Maleficent: *Don't... ruin my morning.*

The context in this utterance occurs at the diaval of a birdman who flies to Maleficent and announces the news. Then Maleficent said clearly asking Diaval directly not to disturb her. So this utterance can be identified as an imperative strategy.

Code : 21

Duration : 00:32:32 - 00:32:35

Context of situation : (In The Kingdom) When Maleficent gets angry at a banquet, Maleficent cancels Princess Aurora's wish to marry and unite the two kingdoms.

Maleficent : ***There is no union. There will be no wedding.***

Prince Philip: *Maleficent!*

Queen: *We must protect the king!*

This utterance was uttered by Maleficent during the royal dinner which at that time the queen made him angry. Maleficent clearly expresses his request to order the kingdom and Aurora that there will be no marriage or union. From this context, the researcher identified this expression as an imperative strategy.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it was found the requesting speech act strategy based on Trosborg's theory in main characters' utterances of Maleficent : Mistress of evil movie, namely, 5 Indirect Request; 7 Hearer-Oriented Conditions (3 Willingness/Ability, 4 Suggestory Formulae); 1 Speaker-Oriented Conditions, (0 Wishes, 1 Needs/Desires) and 24 Direct

Requests (4 Obligation, 1 Performative, 19 Imperative). From the data, it can be concluded that all of Strategies almost found in the main characters' utterances in which there were 38 total data.

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