

**AN ANALYSIS OF PERLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN MOVIE  
SCRIPT  
“A STAR IS BORN”**



**A Thesis**

Submitted as a Partical Fulfillment of the Requirement for S1-Degree

**By:**

**ADE NURMALIA  
NPM.1711040003**

**Study Program : English Education**

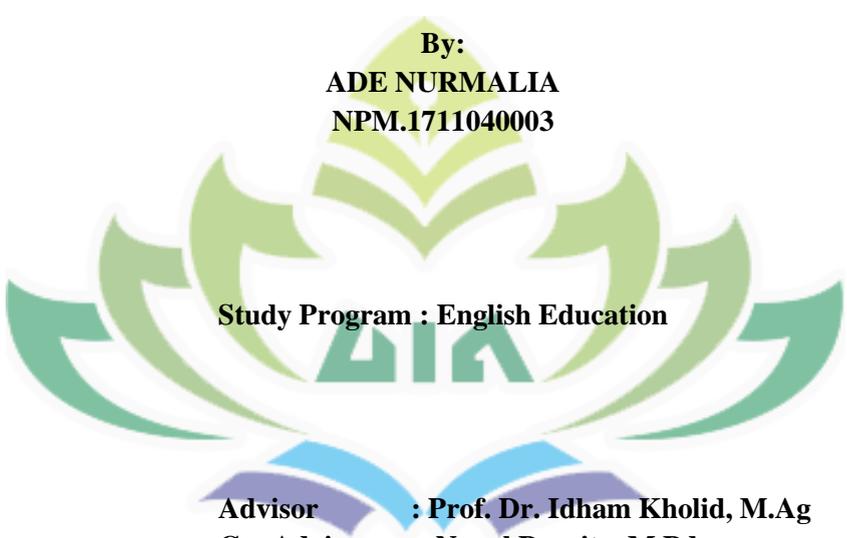
**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN  
LAMPUNG  
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**Study Program : English Education**

**Advisor : Prof. Dr. Idham Kholid, M.Ag  
Co- Advisor : Nurul Puspita, M.Pd**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
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## ABSTRACT

### AN ANALYSIS OF PERLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN MOVIE SCRIPT “A STAR IS BORN”

BY  
ADE NURMALIA

The aim of this research was to know the Perlocutionary act found in movie script A star is Born by Jackson. The data was taken from the script of movie . This research used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyzed perlocutionary found. To focus on this research, the researcher limits the types of Illocutionary and describe the perlocutionary found based on Searle theory.

The result of this research found that 30 utterances that consist of Illocutionary and perlocutionary. Based on the analyzed the Directive illocutionary is dominant than the another kinds of illocutionary. Because from the 30 totals data 18 data was included in Directive Illocutionary, and the three of Expressive Illocutionary acts, two of Commisive Illocutionary and only one Representative illocutionary act. And the perlocutionary from 30 data mostly succseed responded by listener. The perlocutionary also was found in every utterance that consisted of illocutionary. Based on 30 data only 5 five uttnerces that not succseed does not provide a response and is not performed by the listener. then 25 other utterances can be received.

**Keyword :** *perlocutionary Act. Speech Act, A Star is Born Movie.*

## DECLARATION

The researcher s students with the following identity :

Name : Ade Nurmalia  
Students Index Number : 1711040003  
Thesis Title : An analysis of Perlocutionary act found  
in movie Script “ A Star is Born” .

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my own research, i am fully responsible for the contents of this thesis. Opinion of the author and other experts of the finding included in t his thesis or quotation is quoted ethically standard.

Bandar Lampung, 09 Maret 2022



**Ade Nurmalia**  
**1711040003**





## MOTTO

أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ۝

“O you who believe! Be careful of (your duty to) Allah and speak the  
right word”  
(Q.S. Al -Ahzaab, 70)<sup>1</sup>



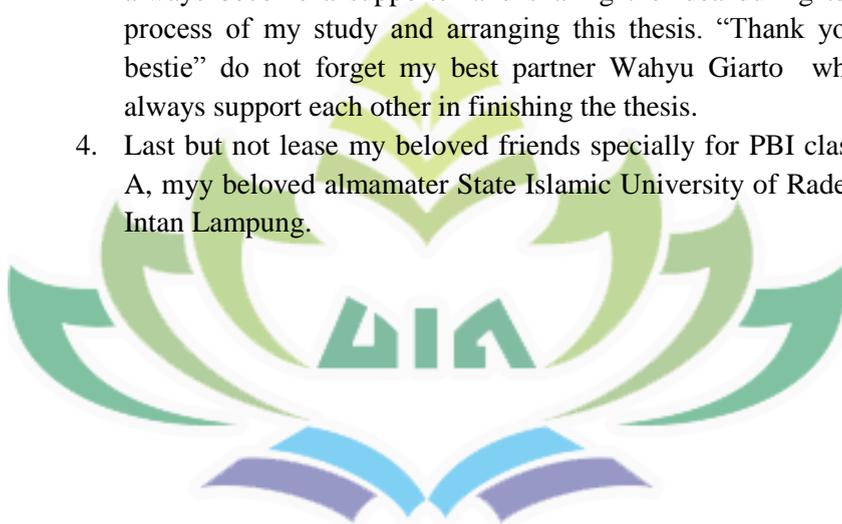
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<sup>1</sup>A bdullah Yusuf Ali, The Meaning of the Holy Qur'an, (Amana Publication, Maryland.)

## DEDICATION

All praises be to Allah for the abundant blessing to me. Then, i dedicated this thesis to :

1. My beloved parents Mr. Nurman and Ny. Istqomah who always support me, pray for me, motivate me and remeind me about all my study, so i can finish this thesis.
2. My lovely sister Hanny Febriyana who always give me support during the process of doing this thesis.
3. My beloved best friend Annisa Larasati, Ariska Nabilla and Aliya Reni, Veren Ajeng Kristina , Sintha Anggraeni who always become a supporter and sharing the idea during teh process of my study and arranging this thesis. “Thank you bestie” do not forget my best partner Wahyu Giarto who always support each other in finishing the thesis.
4. Last but not lease my beloved friends specially for PBI class A, myy beloved almamater State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.



## CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher's Name is Ade Nurmalia . She was born in Bandar Jaya on September 18<sup>th</sup> 1999. She is the first of the two of Mr Nurman and Ms Istiqomah. She has a young sister.

She began her study at TK An-Nur Bandar Jaya and graduated in 2005. Then she continued her study at SDN 1 Bandar Jaya, Central Lampung, and graduated in 2011. Then she continued her study at SMPN 5 Karang Endah, Central Lampung and graduated in 2014, after that, she continued her study at SMAN 1 Seputih Agung, Central Lampung and she was graduated at 2017. She was accepted to be a student of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, especially in the English study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher training faculty through SPANTKIN.



## AKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank to God for the presence of God Almighty. Who has provided his blessings and guidance so that this research can be completed. Prayers and greetings do not forget the author respects the prophet Muhammad SAW. Which has brought us to the bright era like today, and hopefully we always get the intercession. Other than that, the author does not forget to thank those who have supported the author because this success would not have been achieved without love, support, guidance, advice, help, and encouragement from individuals and institutions. Therefore, the author would like to express his deepest gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, The Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.
2. Meisuri, M.Pd, the chairman person, and Yulan Puspita Rini, M.A the vice-chairman person of the English Education Study Program.
3. Prof. Dr. Idham Kholid, M.Ag, as the advisor of the researcher who has contributed , guided, giving support, and the researchers. So that the thesis can be completed .
4. Nurul Puspita,M.Pd as Co-Advisor who has guided patiently and spent the time to helping the researcher uring the process of arranging this thesis until finished.
5. All the English Department's lecturers of UIN Raden Intan Lampung for having me taught and educated the researcher during her study in UIN Raden Intan Lampung
6. All classmater in A Class of English Department 2017 at UIN Raden Intan Lampung. It was good chance to know you all and to become a classmate in English Department of UIN Raden Intan Lampung who cannot be mentioned one by one. "Thank you guys, Send warm Hugs for you all"
7. Last but not least,I wanna thank me , i wanna thank me to believeing in me, i wanna thank me for doing all this hard work, i wanna thank me for having no days off, i wanna thank me for never quitting.

The writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore , critic and advice are needed, both in writing and speaking for improvement in the text research. Finally, the researcher hopes that this will be beneficial and useful for the writer herself and for those who read this thesis.

Bandar Lampung,..... 2022

**Ade Nurmalia**  
**1711040003**



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

The importance of language in the communication process cannot be overstated. Speech actions is a notion that is used in the study of language. The study of how to do things with words is known as speech acts. In speech act theory, there are three types of communication processes: the basic utterance, what we say (locutionary), what we intend when we say (illocutionary), and what we do by saying it (perlocutionary).

This study examines the overall function of perlocutionary act found in all of the characters' utterances in the "A Star Is Born" movie script that is related to the perlocutionary act, according to the speech act theory. The effect of the speaker's statement is a perlocutionary act. The speaker's utterances could reveal the speaker's intended purpose and goals, allowing the listener to comprehend them. As a result, the listener would respond to the speaker in some way.

The perlocutionary act is a main object that focus of this study since it discusses the affect that the listener has after hearing the speaker's utterance. What's the effect may the listener have, and is it connected to the speaker's aim or not? When someone says anything, there can occasionally an implied or explicit meaning. The perlocutionary act might determine the effect that the listener is giving.

According to Hufford and Heasley in Agus Hidayat journal, When a speaker makes an utterance that has a specific effect on the listener and others, this is known as a

perlocutionary act. The act of offering someone is also known as a perlocutionary act. The effect of utterance on the other person's ideas or behaviors is referred as a perlocutionary act.<sup>1</sup> It means that, Perlocutionary act is also the act offering someone. Perlocutionary act refers to the effect the utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person.

According to Kumala in her jurnal, The perlocutionary act is the effect caused by some utterances that are uttered by the speaker to the hearer.<sup>2</sup> It means that, this act is the act of affecting someone. The effect of some words made by the speaker to the listener is known as the perlocutionary act. This act may be defined as the act of influencing someone.

According to Yule, perlocutionary act is an utterance that has the function to have an effect.<sup>3</sup> It means that, a perlocutionary act is a statement made with the intention of having an impact. To help understanding the perlocutionary act, the writer would like to review the preference structure theory from Yule. Preference here means as the effect of an adjacency pair in which more likely become acceptance rather than refusal for the result. Adjacency pair here is a unit of conversation that contains an exchange of one turn each by two speakers.

The researcher focuses on the effect of an utterance on the interlocutor in the film. Because most of the films contain implicit language. So, common people may have difficulty pronouncing the correct sentence to understand it. Sometimes the audience is confused to the actor's intent,

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<sup>1</sup> Agus Hidayat, "*Speech Act: Fore Behind Words*", IAIN Raden Intan Lampung, Vol 9(1), 2016, P.5

<sup>2</sup> Fala Intan Kumala, "*An Analysis of Speech Acts in the Croods Movie*", Nusa Cendana University, 2018, P.2

<sup>3</sup> Yule G, "*Pragmatics*", UK: Oxford University Press, P.48-49

and the audience loses the true meaning of the phrase. The listener is unable to fully comprehend the speaker's meaning. In this study, the film is the subject of the research. The researcher picked movie script as the study's subject because it is an excellent media for conveying real experiences. Because the writer discovered certain dialogues in the script movie employing perlocutionary act in their speech, this research utilizes a star is born script movie.

Knowing about the phenomenon, the researcher believes it is critical to examine perlocutionary acts in order to affect the listener in every discussion. By studying perlocutionary act, we may learn how to accurately express and comprehend the meaning or purpose of communication, allowing us to achieve the communication's objective. Perlocutionary acts can be found not just in everyday discourse but also in cinematic language. As an example, a movie script is a fantastic example of a dialogue that might be studied. As a result, the writer is interested to examine perlocutionary performance in Bradley Cooper's movie script.

In accomplishing this research, the writer needs to read some previous researches with the same topic about perlocutionary acts. The first research is An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts and Perlocutionary Acts In Movie "Monte Carlo" By Thomas Bezucha conducted by meilita sefriana from English Department, Faculty of tarbiyah and teacher training IAIN Raden Intan Lampung. The result of her research found 18 successful perlocutionary acts that can

influence the hearer to do something according to the speaker's intends.<sup>4</sup>

The second research is *The Perlocutionary Acts of the characters in Wonder a Novel by R.J. Palacio by ni wayan prami wahyudiantari* from Udayana University. The result of her research show that there are three types of perlocutionary uttered by the characters. Those are verbal perlocutionary act, non verbal perlocutionary act, and verbal non verbal perlocutionary act.<sup>5</sup>

The third research is *An Analysis Of Speech Acts in the Croods Movie by ajeng fala intan kumala* from English Study Program, Nusa Cendana University. The result of her research shows that all types of speech act occur in the *The Croods* movie. In this study, the locutionary act is the actor's utterances. The illocutionary act that mostly used in *The Croods Movie* are asking and commanding. The perlocutionary act is often used non-literally perlocutionary act.<sup>6</sup>

Based on the previous research above, the writer conclude that there similar on perlocutionary act have been conducted. But, the differences about perlocutionary script on the movie "*An Analysis of Perlocutionary Acts in movie script A Star Is Born*" is the tittle of this study.

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<sup>4</sup> Meilita sefriana, "*An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts and Perlocutionary Acts In Movie "Monte Carlo" By Thomas Bezucha*", IAIN Raden Intan Lampung, 2014, P.2

<sup>5</sup> Ni Wayan Prami Wahyudiantari, "*The Perlocutionary Acts of the characters in Wonder a Novel by R.J. Palacio*", Udayana University, 2020, P.1

<sup>6</sup> Ajeng Fala Intan Kumala, "*An Analysis Of Speech Acts in the Croods Movie*", Nusa Cendana University, 2018, P1

## **B. Limitation of the Research**

According to the title of this study, “an analysis of perlocutionary acts in movie script a star is born” the data in this study is limited to the Perlocutionary act that product by Ally as main character of a Star is Born Movie . To prevent the spread of the problem, in this proposal the writer was limit the problem by analyzing **the perlocutionary acts of the movie script a star is born.**

## **C. Formulation of the Research**

Based on the condition above, the writer Identifies the problems which are in the writer uses formula, such as:

1. How the perlocutionary Acts founds in a movie script a star is born?

## **D. Objectives of the Reserch**

Based on the condition above, the writer identifies the problem which is in the writer uses formula, such as:

1. To analyze and describe the perlocutionary acts in a movie script a star is born appear Searle Theory.

## **E. Significance of the Research**

This study has two benefits, namely a theoretical and practical benefits :

1. Theoretically

This research is usefull for linguistics field especially in speech acts.

## 2. Practically

### a. The researcher

The researcher Believes that this study was provided readers with information and knowledge, particularly in the subject of pragmatics, or it will inspire another researcher to undertake similar research and investigate deeper perlocutionary acts in other movie.

### b. Teacher

This research is intended to serve as a resource for teachers who want to provide information on perlocutionary acts for the students.

### c. Student

To students this research is expected to facilitate them to gain better understanding related to perlocutionary acts.

## F. Scope of the Research

### 1. Subject of the Research

The subject of the research was the students of English education at UIN Lampung in the sixth semester.

### 2. Object of the Research

The object of the research was analyzed movie script of a star is born.

### 3. Place of the Research

The research was conducted at home.

### 4. Time of the Research

The research was conducted in the academic year of 2021/2022.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Pragmatics

##### 1. The Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by speaker and interpreted by a listener.<sup>7</sup>This definition shows that meaning is important to be known or to be understood by everyone in doing communication. The communication will be success if the hearer (or reader) understands what the peaker (or writer) said.

Yule states Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. This approach is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader), which means the approach gives deeper analysis on what people have said to gain what exactly people mean by their utterances rather than the literal meaning of the utterances themselves.<sup>8</sup>It means that the listener tries to interpret the speech of the speaker so that the meaning and purpose of the speaker will be obtained. After the listener knows the intent of the speaker, the type of action that must be done by the hearer will be known.

Yule also states Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. What people said usually tied with the context of conversation. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people

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<sup>7</sup> Yule (1996), Op. Cit., p. 3

<sup>8</sup> Ibid

mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who, when, where, and under what circumstances they are talking.<sup>9</sup>

It means that how the hearer can conclude what is said in order to arrive at the unit of interpretation of the meaning intended by the speaker. Another expert has different definitions of pragmatics. According to Levinson “Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammatical or encoded in the structure of a language”..<sup>10</sup> He also added that pragmatics is study about the ability to use language and to make the sentence which has relationship with the context. It can be said that pragmatics studies about language and its context. Pragmatics studies the context within which an interaction occurs as well as the intention of the language user.

Pragmatics also explores how listeners and readers make inferences about what is said or written in order to arrive at an interpretation of user’s intended meaning. Levinson defines that “the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of language”.<sup>11</sup> It means that, pragmatics is the study of those aspects of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammar. Hence, it can be said that pragmatics should be

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid

<sup>10</sup> Stephen C. Levinson. Pragmatics. (New York: Cambridge University Press. 1983)

<sup>11</sup> Ibid 10

concerned with principles of language usage and have nothing to do with the description of linguistic structure. Mey defines “pragmatics as the science of language viewed from the relation to its user”.<sup>12</sup>

In this case, pragmatics seen as the science of language as it is used by real life people, for their own purpose and within their limitations and affordances. It provides people greater understanding of how the human mind works, how human’s communicates, and how they manipulate other. On the other hand, Cutting states that pragmatics and discourse analysis study the relation of language to contextual background features which study context, text and function.<sup>13</sup> It means that Pragmatics focuses on what is not explicitly stated and on how to interpret an utterance in situational contexts. They are concerned not so much with the sense of what is said as with its force, that is, with what is communicated by the manner and style of an utterance.

Studying language via pragmatic approach leads to know the nature of language. It leads to a deep analysis of what message that is brought in an utterance said by a speaker. It gives the advantages that one can talk about people’s intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions performed in utterance.

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<sup>12</sup> Jacob L. Mey. *Pragmatics an Introduction*. (USA: Blackwell Publisher. 1993) p. 5

<sup>13</sup> Joan Cutting. *Pragmatic & Discourse*. (London New York: Routledge. 2002) p. 2

## B. Speech Act

### 1. Definition of Speech Act

The concept of speech acts is firstly developed by a philosopher; John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words*. Austin defines speech acts simply as the action performed by saying something.<sup>14</sup> By means of utterances, one can get others to do something. In other words, speech acts are actions which are performed via utterances. As Yule states that in attempting to express themselves, people do not only reduce utterance containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via utterances.<sup>15</sup>

According to Searle Speech Act is seminal work in natural language processing that opened up a new way of thinking about conversational dialogue and communication to make clear about the meaning from the utterance.<sup>16</sup>

From Yule's statement, we can conclude that an utterance not only consists of grammatical structure and words, but also has actions or meaning. Austin states that "speech act is a theory in which to say something is to do something".<sup>17</sup>

It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act. Austin differs the kind of speech

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<sup>14</sup> Austin (1962), Op.Cit., p. 94

<sup>15</sup> Yule (1996), Op. Cit., p.47

<sup>16</sup> Searle J. *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatic*. (D. Reidel Publishing Company.1980), p.115

<sup>17</sup> Ibid

act in three kinds. Austin divides the kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

## 2. Types of Speech Acts

Action performed by producing the utterance will consist of three related act. It is appropriate with Austin a cited Yule book that isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something.<sup>18</sup> In this condition, there are three basic kinds of acts perform in speech according to Searle locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocution act.

### a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is called by the act of saying something.<sup>19</sup> A locutionary act is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. In other word, locutionary act is the act of saying the literal meaning of the utterance. Locutionary act also can be called speaker's utterance. Locutionary act is the literal meaning of an utterance or semantically. Peccei states that locution is the actual form of words used by the speakers and the semantic meaning.<sup>20</sup>

Yule also defined locutionary act, which is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In addition Levinson stated

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<sup>18</sup> Yule, George. *Pragmatics*. (New York: Oxford University Press), p.48

<sup>19</sup> I Dewa Putu Wijana. *Dasar-Dasar Pragmatik*. (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1996) p. 17

<sup>20</sup> Peccei, Jean Stilwell. *Pragmatics*. (Taylor & Francis Routledge, 1999), p.44

in his book locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determined sense and reference. It can be concluded that locutionary act is the original meaning of the sentence without context influences, it means context hasn't got connection between the meaning and where/when the utterance is stated. For example I buy a car, the meaning of that utterance is *I buy a car* of the literal meaning.

b. Illocutionary Act

According to Searle illocutionary acts are performed by the speaker.<sup>21</sup> It means Illocutionary act is called by The Act of Doing something.<sup>22</sup> It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something. Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc.<sup>23</sup>

It means when utterance it would be an interpretation of what action inside Illocutionary act is related to speaker's intention. In other words, every speaker has the intention through their utterance. It. Then Yule said that we form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. It means in every utterance that stated by speaker then action is performed. Another definition is the making statement, offer, promise etc.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Searle J. *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatic*. (D. Reidel Publishing Company.1980), p.111

<sup>22</sup> Ibid 13

<sup>23</sup> Ibid 13

<sup>24</sup> Op.Cit

It can be Concluded definition of illocutionary act is what speaker meant from what he say base on the context.

For example *I want it*,

to interpret what speaker intent to the hearer should know the context

To make clear about the meaning from the utterance, Searle proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories based on the relation of word and world. There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of the following types: representatives<sup>25</sup>, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

#### 1) Representative

Representatives tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In other words, it presents external reality by making their utterance or words fit with the world as they believe it to be. Searle used the term “assertive” in stating this category. It means representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. This type performs action such as: stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, and etc.

For example: “*no one can make a better cake than me*”, this utterance is a representatives that speakers represent external reality by

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<sup>25</sup> Searle J. Speech Act Theory and Pragmatic.( D. Reidel Publishing Company.1980), p.115

making their words fit the world as they believe it to be (stating, describing, affirming).<sup>26</sup>

## 2) Directives

This second category means that speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words. In my assumption, the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etc. For example, because the garage was mess. Ed said to Fey "*clean it up!*" it's mean that Ed commanding Fey to clean the mess.

## 3) Commissives

In commissive, speakers commit themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words. They express what speaker intends commissives is the utterance is produces to give action in the future. They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc. They can be performed by the speaker alone, or by speaker as a member of a group. it is the example of planning. The situation is "*I'll take her to the doctor*" Steve's cat named Coco is sick, and he will take Coco to the vet to check her.

## 4) Expressives

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<sup>26</sup> Stilwell Jean, Peccei. Pragmatics: Pragmatics Language Workbook. (Taylor and Francis Rotledge.1999), p.51

Searle make a one category for speech act that focus on primarily on representing the speaker's feeling, it was expressive. Expressive use the speaker makes words fit the world(of feeling). They express a psychological state. The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, pleasuring, like, dislike, joying, etc. It can be concluded expressive is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. "*I'm really sorry!*" is the example of apologizing in expressives types. It reflect that the speaker require some apologizing to hearer.

#### 5) Declaratives

This kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words or statement that in themselves change the world via words. Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions. The paradigm cases are: excommunicating, declaration war, firing, christening, etc. For example utterance : "*I pronounce you husband and wife*". This utterance by a priest to declarate a man and a women maarige and become a husband and wife.

#### c. Perlocutionary Act

According to Searle if an illocuionary act has an effect on the actions or state of mind of the hearer which goes beyond merely understanding what has

been said, it is also perlocutionary Act.<sup>27</sup> The third part of speech act, the perlocution. This is the actual result of the locution. It may not be what the speaker wants to happen but it is nevertheless by the locution.<sup>28</sup> Perlocutionary act is called by The Act of affecting something.<sup>29</sup> According to Hurford and Haesley perlocutionary act is the act that is carried out by a speaker when making an utterance causes in certain effect on the hearer and others. Perlocutionary act is also the act offering someone. Perlocutionary act refers to the effect the utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person. A perlocutionary act is specific to the circumstances of issuance, and is therefore not conventionally achieved just by uttering that particular utterance, and includes all those effects, intended or unintended, often indeterminate, that some particular utterance in a particular situation cause.<sup>30</sup> Perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee. A Perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. It means, perlocutionary act is the hearer's reaction toward the speaker's utterance. Those acts above will be explained with the examples below:

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<sup>27</sup> Searle J. *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatic*. (D. Reidel Publishing Company.1980), p.128

<sup>28</sup> Searle J. *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatic*. (D. Reidel Publishing Company.1980), p.135

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid* 13

<sup>30</sup> Agus Hidayat, *Speech Acts Force Behind Words*. *Journal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*.VOL.9.NO.1.2016

*“It is rain outside!”*

Perlocutionary act is the effect from the utterance. The hearer use umbrella when he or she go to outside, or the hearer keep stay still in the room.

It means perlocutionary is effect or reaction on the hearer. Then Yule on his book stated assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect you intended. It means speaker assumes that the hearer would recognize the effect trough the uttering of speaker. It can be concluded that the perlocutionary act is the effect or reaction of the utterance trough addressee's feeling after speaker uttering or illocutionary force. For example: *here's your coffee* that utterance would give feeling happy to hearer, or on the contrary of this example: *your father passed away* that utterance would give felling unhappy to hearer. Its also important when determain and describing the perlocutionary act must be konwing the context relation, because different context would be different interpreting.

Based on the explanation above in this study , the researcher takes the Theory of Speech Act based on Scarle Theory. Based on the above explanation the writer will anaylze what the Perlocutionary act will found in a movie Script *a star is born*.

## C. Movie

### 1. Definition of Movie

A movie is called film or motion picture is a story conveyed with moving images. Some film has become popular worldwide attraction by using dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue into the language of the viewer. To understand as the written text which is spoken by the actor or player in movie using script. According to Kooperman, script is focusing on story, dialogue, formatting, character, plot, theme, momentum, and document itself<sup>31</sup>

Movie is moving pictures. In the movie, we can also see some parts of people's lives. Although not all parts of movie is the representation of real lives, we can somehow take it as lives that people have. Movies become so familiar in this era. Movie can make people enjoy when people watching it. By movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn some new from the movies, and many other things. By watching the movies the audience can begin to feel, enjoy, angry, happy, fear, sad and many emotion. That will be interested when somebody too seriously to understanding the movies by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the movie. Movie is the most famous entertainment media around the world. Movie has many interesting side we can see. Start from action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology and many more. Motion picture is

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid

combination between movement, words, music and colors<sup>32</sup>

Movie is form of entertainment that gives visualization through a sequence of image giving some pictures of continuous movement and it is also called term that create story into motion pictures completed by audio and as a form dramatic performance that is recorded as a moving image, even it is added special effects to make a magnificent image.

## 2. Element of Movie

Movies have some parts that can be broken down to analyze further. Pratista proposes some elements of movie. They are classified into five as follows:

### a. Scene

According to Pratista, a section of a movie or film is usually made up of a number of shots which is unified by time, setting, character, etc.

### b. Plot

Plot is the unified structure of incidents in a movie or film.

### c. Character

In a movie, people can see some people playing different roles as if they are really like what we see in the movie. Those people are called characters. This is in line with Pratista who says that character is an imaginary person in a movie or film.

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<sup>32</sup> Hamid Aoudah, A Study of Social Values In The Legend Of Korra, 2016, p. 4 (On Line), available on: <http://fkipunram.rf.gd/uploads/E1D110031.pdf> (February 27 th 2018)

d. Point of view

The angle of vision from which a story is narrated is called point of view.

e. Conflict

Movies usually present some story about many aspects of life with different problem that will be solved by some specific characters, usually the main character at the end. This problem is called conflict. This is in accordance to Pratista who states that conflict is a struggle between opposing force in a movie or film, usually resolved by the end of the story

### 3. Types of Movie

Movie itself has kinds of genre, below are the genres of movie:

- a. Action films usually include high energy, big budget physical stunts and chases, possibly with rescues, battle, fights, escapes, destructive crises. It's stories whose central struggle plays out mainly through a clash of physical force.
- b. Adventure films are usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales, very similar to or often paired with the action film genre. They can include traditional swashbucklers, serialized films and historical spectacles. it's stories whose central struggle place out mainly through encounters with new worlds.
- c. Comedies are light-hearted plots consistently and deliberately design to amuse and provoke

laughter with jokes or something funny. stories whose central struggle causes hilarious result.

- d. Crime (gangster) it's stories whose central struggle is between a criminal and society. The category includes a description of various serial killer films.
- e. Love/romance, it's stories whose central struggle is between two people who each want to win or keep love to his/her couple.
- f. Social drama, it's stories whose central struggle is between a champion and a problem or injustice in society. Characters, settings, life situations, and story involving intense character development and interaction. Dramatic films are probably the largest film genre, with many subsets.
- g. Epic/myth, it's stories whose central struggle play out in the midst of clash of great force or in the sweep of great historical change
- h. Horror films are designed to frighten viewer. It often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in an experience. They are often combined with science fiction when the menace or monster is related to a corruption of technology, or when Earth is threatened by aliens.
- i. The fantasy and supernatural film genres are not usually synonymous with the horror genre.
- j. Musical movie is a movie with cinematic forms that emphasizes song and dance routines in a significant way usually with a musical or dance performance integrated as part of the film

narrative, or they are films that are centered on combinations of music, dance, song or choreography.

- k. Science fiction, it's stories whose central struggle is generated from the technology and tools of scientifically imaginable world.
- l. Thriller, it's stories whose central struggle pits an innocent hero against a lethal enemy who is out to kill him or her.

Based on the types of those movies, this research will analyze a *A Star is Born* movie that types of Romance and Musical film.

#### **D. Synopsis of a Star is Born Movie**

Below is the description of the Source of data.

Title : a Star is Born  
 Starring : Bradley Cooper  
 Lady Gaga  
 Andrew Dice Clay  
 Dave Chappelle  
 Sam Eliot

Director : Bradle Cooper

Release Date : August 31, 2018

Jackson "Jack" Maine, a famous country rock singer privately battling an alcohol and drug addiction, plays a concert. His main support is Bobby, his manager and older half-brother. After a show, Jack goes out for drinks and visits a drag bar where he witnesses a tribute performance to Edith Piaf by Ally, who works as a

waitress and singer-songwriter. Jack is amazed by her performance, and they spend the night talking to each other, where Ally discusses her unsuccessful efforts in pursuing a professional music career. Ally shares with Jack some lyrics she has been working on, and he tells her she is a talented songwriter and should perform her own material.

Jack invites Ally to his next show. Despite her initial refusal, she attends and, with Jack's encouragement, sings "Shallow" on stage with him. Jack invites Ally to go on tour with him, and they form a romantic relationship. In Arizona, Ally and Jack visit the ranch where Jack grew up and where his father is buried, only to find that Bobby had sold the land, and it was converted to a wind farm. Angered at his betrayal, Jack punches Bobby, who subsequently quits as his manager. Before doing so, Bobby reveals that he did inform Jack about the sale, but Jack was too inebriated to notice.

While on tour, Ally meets Rez, a record producer who offers her a contract. Although visibly bothered, Jack still supports her decision. Rez refocuses Ally away from country music and towards pop. Jack misses one of Ally's performances after he passes out drunk in public; he recovers at the home of his best friend George "Noodles" Stone, and later makes up with Ally. There he proposes to Ally with an impromptu ring made from a loop of a guitar string, and they are married that same day at a church ministered by a relative of Noodles.

During Ally's performance on *Saturday Night Live*, Bobby reconciles with Jack. Later, Ally and an inebriated Jack have a fight about Ally's growing artistic success. Jack drunkenly criticizes Ally's new image and

music. Her success appears to be outpacing his own recent decline in popularity. By comparison, Ally is nominated for three Grammy Awards. At the Grammys, a visibly intoxicated Jack performs in a tribute to Roy Orbison and, later in the evening, Ally wins the Best New Artist award. When she goes up on stage to receive her award, a still inebriated Jack staggers up to her, where he publicly wets himself and passes out. Ally's father, Lorenzo, berates a semi-conscious Jack, while Ally attempts to help Jack sober up. Jack joins a rehabilitation program shortly thereafter. While recovering in rehab for about two months, Jack discloses to his counselor that he tried to commit suicide by hanging at 12 years old. He also mentions that he has hearing problems due to tinnitus, which has been getting worse.

Jack tearfully apologizes to Ally for his behavior. While returning home, Jack admits to Bobby that it was him he idolised and not their father. Ally asks Rez to bring Jack to perform with her European tour, and Rez refuses, prompting Ally to cancel the remainder of the tour so she can care for Jack. Later, Rez arrives at their home to await Ally; while waiting, Rez confronts Jack and accuses him of nearly ruining Ally's career and stating that Jack will certainly relapse again. That evening, Ally lies to Jack and tells him that her record label has canceled her tour so she can focus on her second album. Jack promises that he will come to her concert that night, but after Ally leaves, he hangs himself in their garage. Ally, grief-stricken and inconsolable after Jack's suicide, is visited by Bobby, who tells her that the suicide was Jack's own fault and not hers. The closing scenes reveal a flashback of Jack working on a

song about his love for Ally, which he never finished writing. Ally sings this song as a tribute to Jack, introducing herself for the first time as Ally Maine. The film ends with a close-up of Ally looking up to the heavens.





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