

**SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN  
MALEFICENT MOVIE SCRIPT By Jane McTee**



**A Thesis**

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for S1-Degree**

**By:**

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**Study Program : English Education**

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
UNIVERSITY OF ISLAMIC STATE RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG  
2019**

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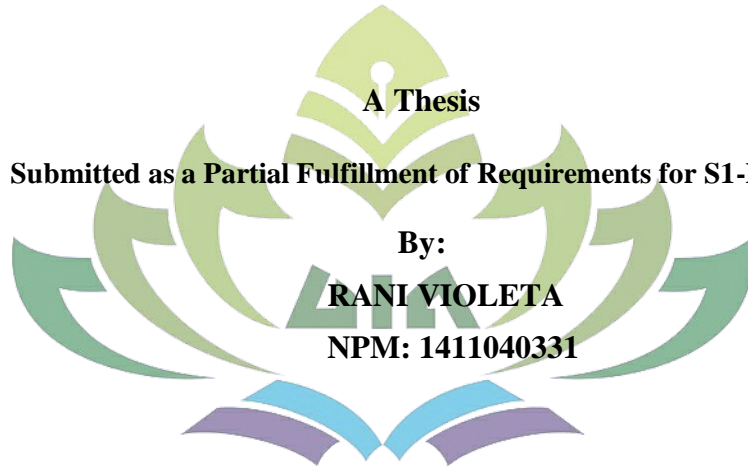
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**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM  
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## DECLARATION

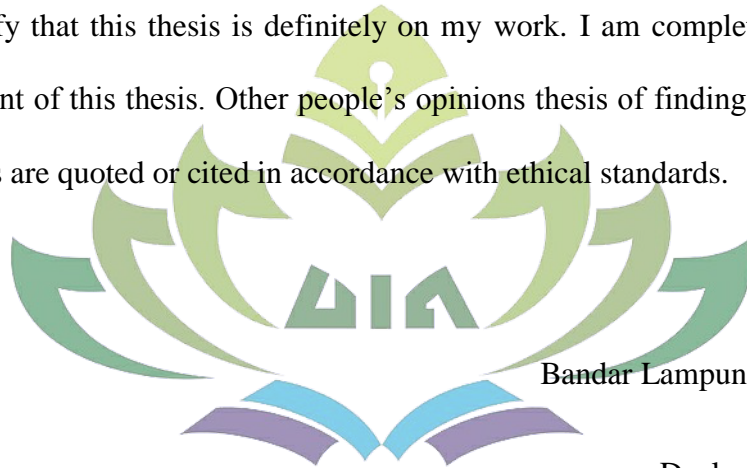
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Bandar Lampung, 26 May 2019

Declared by

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## ABSTRACT

### SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MALEFICENT MOVIE SCRIPT

By :  
RANI VIOLETA

Language is an important factor in communication tools. By communication people can build a good relationship. In order to make a good communication, they have to understand well what the speaker says. In this case, learning speech act theory is important to cover this problems. Speech acts is an act which can be performed through utterance.

The purpose of this research was to know the types of Speech acts which were dominantly presented by Maleficent in the Maleficent movie through its script. Speech acts is divided into three acts; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In this research, an illocutionary acts become main concern because it was the most important act in the speech acts and it related to the speaker's intends.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected of Speech acts which are taken from the script, and then classifies them according to the John R. Searle's concept of types of illocutionary acts. In this research, the researcher found that Maleficent used all types of illocutionary acts: Representative, Directives Commisives, Expressives, Declaratives

**Key words** :*Language, Speech acts, Illocutionary Speech Act, Maleficent Movie Script*





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A thesis entitled: **SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN MALEFICENT MOVIE SCRIPT** By Jane McTee, by: Rani Violeta, NPM: 1411040331, Study Program: English Education was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Wednesday, June 26<sup>th</sup> 2019.

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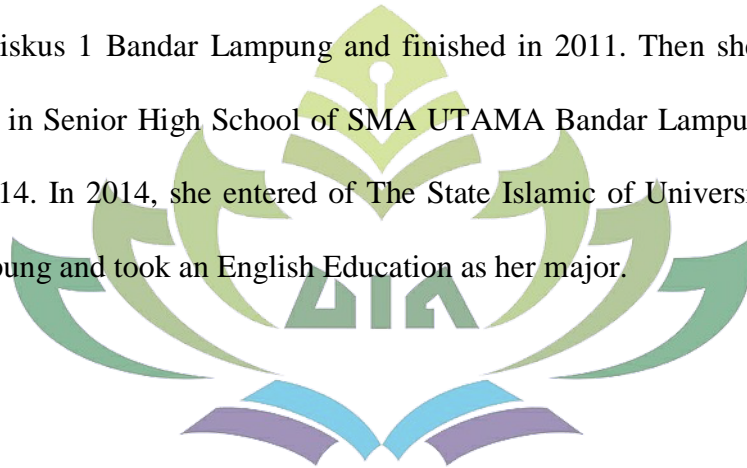
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## **CURICULUM VITAE**

The researchers name is Rani Violeta. She was born on November 27<sup>th</sup>, 1995 in Bandar Lampung. She is the third child of Mr. Suparman and Mrs. Wahyuni Mujiono.

She studied at the first time in Kindergarten at TK Fransiskus 1 and finished in 2003. Then, she studied at Elementary School of SD Fransiskus 1 Bandar Lampung and graduated in 2009. She continued in Junior High School of SMP Fransiskus 1 Bandar Lampung and finished in 2011. Then she continued her study in Senior High School of SMA UTAMA Bandar Lampung and finished in 2014. In 2014, she entered of The State Islamic of University Raden Intan Lampung and took an English Education as her major.



## DEDICATION

No writing project of mine fruition without the patience and support of everyone whom not enough only writes their name. Finally, this thesis is dedication to them, but the foremost dedication are to:

1. The Greatest Allah SWT, Alhamdulillah' alakullihalwanni'mah
2. The Greatest inspiration in my life, beloved Father and Mother, Mr. Suparman and Mrs. Wahyuni Mujiono who always pray for my success. Thanks for all the motivation and support, I love you forever.
3. My beloved siblings, Yoko Meliana, Yurike Pratiwi and Orlean W.K
4. My beloved uncle, Sumantri
5. My beloved Friend, Oksyria Yuniati, Mustika Wiwin, Ria Kartika
6. My beloved almamater The State Islamic of University Raden Intan Lampung

Thank a billion, there is no word but pray may Allah multiply rewards for all your kindness.



## MOTTO

يَتَذَكَّرُ فِيهَا لِقَاءَ رَبِّهِمْ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ بِالذَّاكِرِينَ

لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

“And among His signs of power is to create the heavens and the earth and your various languages and your skin color. Verily in that there are indeed signs for those who know.” (QS. Ar-Rum: 22) <sup>1</sup>



---

<sup>1</sup> Al Qur'an and English Translation Ar-Rum: 22 on Desember 28<sup>th</sup>, 2018, From Microsoft Word 2007.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, all praises due to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. None of the best word to express my gratitude until this thesis could be completely finished. Then, Sholawat and Salutation are always offered to the Prophet Muhammad, the last messenger and the most beloved Prophet of Allah. However, this success would not be achieved without love, support, guidance, advice, help and encouragement from individuals and institutions. Therefore, the writer would like to express the deepest gratitude to:

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Finally, the researcher always expect that this research may be helpful for all.  
Amin.



Bandar Lampung, 26 May 2019  
The Researcher

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Learning a language is not something new for people who have been interested in it since a long time ago. It is caused by the main function of language that is for communication. In the learning process, one of the important parts in creating and understanding the language is communication.

People use the utterances with implied meaning sometimes in their life communication, to guess that meaning they should know where or when the utterance is stated or base on the context in order to achieve the goal of utterances itself and it called for how the addressee's interpretation of what speaker's really want to the addressees. The context is also important to help the address to interpret the meaning of the utterances because context can stimulate and contribute to hearer in interpreting the meaning.

*“The general nature of the speech act fallacy can be stated as follows, using “good” as our example. Calling something good is characteristically praising or commending or recommending it, etc. But it is a fallacy to infer from this that the meaning of “good” is explained by saying it is used to perform the act of commendation”.*

Searle with his quote make us knows that sometimes if someone saying something good is not always about commending or recommending because the speaker will characteristically have moved his jaw and tongue and made noises.

The point humans have predicate as communal, so in this life always interacting with others and their environment in a social context. It Inevitably interaction with others is a human need self. Therefore, communication is an important thing to do. The existence of language will be required in the daily communication practice by the community. "In linguistic language is an agreed vocal symbol system: It is used by members of certain groups of people in collaboration, communication, and self-identifying."<sup>1</sup> It is possible to say that the use of language to convey one's ideas. Not only representing ideas but also social identity, the language human use.

In other words, the linguistic habits of a person or group will be recognized by others. Alwasilah says in his book, the language habits of a person or group will be known to others, in others words the habits will naturally associate others with the person or groups<sup>2</sup>, or it may be said that a person's or group's linguistic habits will be recognized by someone else, automatically the other will be associated with the habit of the person or group itself.

In the study of language, what people do by saying words is called speech acts. Speech acts has three types included, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.<sup>3</sup>

Locutionary act is literal meaning of the utterances, illocutionary act is the action behind the utterances and perlocutionary act is the effect of utterances to hearer.

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<sup>1</sup>Kushartanti, dkk, ed, *PesonaBahasaLangkahAwalMemahamiLinguistik*. (Jakarta: PT. GramediaPustakaUmum, 2005), p.3

<sup>2</sup> A. ChaedarAlwasilah, *Sosiologi Bahasa*, (Bandung: Angkasa Bandung, 1985), p. 57

<sup>3</sup>Yule, George. *Pragmatics*. (New York: Oxford University Press), p.48

Illocutionary act is one of types of speech act that is very elaborate and has got more division than others types, in determining the illocutionary act of an utterance is called for enough knowledge about its illocutionary act.

Searle states that there are five basic types of illocutionary can perform in speaking. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative. Representative focuses to what the speaker believes to be the case or not, directive concerns to the speaker want to hearer or someone else to do something, commissive concerns on speaker commitment to the future action, expressive deals with expression or speaker feels, declaratives is related with act having immediately changes.

In social relations, language is used by someone to represent who they are, it relates to the strong identity of a particular social group and is represented by speech acts. Hudson say that "a speech-act is a bit of speech produced as part of a bit of social interaction as apposed to the linguist's and philosoper's decontextualized example".<sup>4</sup> According to the quotation, speech acts is context-dependent and usually found because of habits or ideas that appear in society. The using of speech acts in the society as if a mode, speech acts appears and mostly people choose to use it, and usually it can be found everywhere.

Talking about speech acts, we should to know that speech acts is a part of literature and literature is part of language education that has a big effect for

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<sup>4</sup>Op.cit



students who can think critically about language and challenge the students to understand the culture of society in communicating.

Speech has important role in human life. People that want to propose himself to become the leader of an organization can transfer knowledge or at least share many information when there is no ways to write. Not only the people who wants to become a leader of an organization but also all the people who want to give important information.<sup>5</sup>

The way of Speaker to communicate is not only in the oral language speech or face to face talking but also in the written language such as in newspaper, magazine, book, novel, movie script, short story and many others.<sup>6</sup> Movie is one of the ways which used by the speaker to convey the utterances. Movie is a sequence of picture projected on a screen from a develop and prepared film especially with an accompanying sound track.<sup>7</sup> Movie also medium of education that can demonstrate to the human audio visual so people with such a device would be easier to accept education movie is similarly one of the tools used to deliver the events. It is defined as motion pictures considered esp. as a source of entertainment or as an art.

The utterances of the movie sometimes hasn't got suitability of the base form of a such written rule of a language, but the more important of the language is can be understood the meaning contained. In addition movie equips entertain thing which

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<sup>5</sup>Purwadi Dede. *Speech acts in Julia Gillard's Speeches*. 2009. Masaryk University In Brno Faculty Of Education Department Of English Language And Literature. Brno. p.12

<sup>6</sup>Zamzami Muh Khoirul. *Speech Act Used by Elsa as One of The Main Characters in Frozen Movie Script*. 2016. IAIN Tulung Agung.

<sup>7</sup>James Monaco, *How To Read a Film* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), p. 229

is very interesting that could bring the fewer to influence in the story of its movie and also we get moral values of the movie which can be applied in the real life.

This study uses movie script as the 3object of the study because movie script is full of conversations. Therefore, Maleficent movie script is chosen as the object of the research. This fact becomes one of the reasons that makes the phenomena of speech acts are interesting to discuss in this article. This proposal will focus on the analysis of illocutionary act that is used by Maleficent in Maleficent movie script.

In doing this research, the researcher has already read some previous study that related to this research, from the previous study researcher has got references that can be used to know how to conduct the study to analyze the illocutionary act in Maleficent movie script by Jane McTee

Previous research is written by Alsri and Rosa. The title is *Types of Illocutioanary Acts Used In Slogan of Soft Drink Advertisements In Magazines*, that focused on the analysis of illocutionary act. they used qualitative research design and used content analysis technique to analyzing the data. In this research, Alsri found the illocutionary; declaration (declaring), representatives (affirming, informing, stating, concluding, believing, asserting, illustrating, promoting and motivating), expressive (praising), directives (advising, commanding, suggesting, illustrating, motivating, recommending), commisives (promising, offering, serving, inviting, persuading, promoting), and the dominant illocutionary act are representatives and commisives.

Others previous research is written by Aryani, the title is *The Politeness Strategies Used By The Main Character of Twilight Movie*.<sup>8</sup> This research focused to analyze illocutionary acts and politeness strategies are performed by the main characters of twilight movie. This research approach is library research with descriptive qualitative design. she used content analysis in analysing the data. She found the types of illocutionary acts used in twilight movie are assertive (stating, informing, claiming, and complining), commisive (offering and promising), directive (asking, commanding and beggaging) expressive (welcoming, refusing, apologizing, thanking, and praising), declarative (declaring). Then he found six politeness strategies are tact maxim, generosity maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim. This study focused on what are the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act used, in other hand both of previous studies above just concern with illocutionary act only. After checked the researcher found the gap between this research and previous studies above which haven't conducted yet, they are locutionary act and perlocutionary act. This study intend to analyse two parts of speech act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in making little complete in speech acts analysis.

Based on the problems and the previous research above the researcher had conducted a research with title Speech Act Analysis of The Main Character in “Maleficent” Movie Script by Jane McTee

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<sup>8</sup> Natalia Sulistia Aryani. *The Politeness Strategies Used By The Main Character of Twilight Movie*. (On-Line), available on: [https://repository.usd.ac.id/9348/2/111214172\\_full.pdf](https://repository.usd.ac.id/9348/2/111214172_full.pdf). pdf (June 30th 2019)

## **B. Identification of Problem**

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher summarizes these problems were follows:

1. The researcher seen some speech acts in utterances by the main character in Maleficent movie script.
2. Those speech acts consist of many types of illocutionary act that researcher does not know yet.

## **C. Problem Limitation**

Based on the identification of problem above, the researcher focused this research to know what is types of illocutionary act which used by the main character in Maleficent movie script and the main character is Maleficent.

## **D. Statement of the Problem**

1. What kind of illocutionary act that used in Maleficentmovie script?

## **E. Objective of the Research**

To limit the scope of the research, the researcher only discussed as the following:

1. To analyze the types of illocutionary acts which are produced by the main characters in *Maleficent* movie script.

## **F. The Use Significances of the Research**

The significant of study is divided into:

1. Theoretically



This research can be used by other writers who conduct similar research as one of their references. Also, this study would contribute in linguistics especially in speech acts.

## 2. Practically

a. The researcher hopes that this research would be useful for the readers to give them new knowledge about speech acts.

### b. Teacher

The teacher can give the information about speech acts for the student.

### c. Student

The student can get information about speech acts word from the teacher.

## G. Scope of Research

### 1. Subject of research

Subject of this research was Maleficent movie script.

### 2. The object of research

The object this research was the speech acts of Maleficent movie script.

### 3. The place of the research

The research was conducted at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

### 4. The time of the research

The research was conducted in the academic year of 2019.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Pragmatic

Studying pragmatics is very interesting because it learns the meaning of utterances by involving the context. Pragmatics is the study which belief is what is communicated is more than what is said. It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.<sup>9</sup>

Here, what Yule wants to emphasize is that meaning that the speakers have is more than the words they say. To understand speakers' meaning, we might also pay attention to the context. Thus, pragmatics also concerns with context. This is in line with Leech, who says that "*pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations*"

Pragmatics is not only about language but also learns about the external meaning of the sentence or utterance. It was involved such an interpretation for what people mean in the right context and how that context impact what is said. In this studies we also need to explore what listener implication that speaker utterance.

Here the term language understanding is used in the way favoured by workers in artificial intelligence to draw attention to the fact that understanding an utterance involves a great deal more than knowing the meanings of the words uttered and

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<sup>9</sup>Yule G. *Pragmatic*.(Oxford University Press.1970), p.5

the grammatical relations between them. Above all, understanding an utterance involves the making of inferences that will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before.<sup>10</sup>

We cannot simply judge the meaning through the words people say. Beyond those words, there are some aspects of context that we need to be aware of. In line with this, Richard and Schmidt echoes that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used.<sup>11</sup>

### **B. Speech Act Theory**

Language is inseparable part in or everyday life. It means device to convey message, communicate ideas opinions and thought. In specific situation there are moment we need to be understood language quite correctly. According to one of language philosopher J. R Searle a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc. Searle also states that language is a system of sound, words, used by human to communicated thoughts and feeling. Language will serve it's meaning if only there are people who apply the language, and the process must be settled in social context.

Not all Indonesian audiences understand the meaning of words used in a foreign language. Speech acts are characteristically performed in the utterance of sounds or the making or marks. What is the difference between just uttering

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<sup>10</sup>Levinson, S. C. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: (Cambridge University Press.1983),p.21

<sup>11</sup>Richard Jack C, Schmidt Richard. *Longman: Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistic*. (Pearson Education Limited.2002), p.412

sounds or making marks and performing a speech act? One difference is that the sounds or marks one makes in the performance of a speech act are characteristically said to have meaning, and a second related difference is that one is characteristically said to mean something by those sounds or marks.<sup>12</sup>

The study of speech act is very important for us. The one importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech act also decided by the language ability of speaker to convey the message in communication.

When can understand about the meaning of speech act with clearly. So, when we speak with other people in the communication or conversation, the speaker not only speak source (the utterance have not intention and goal), but the speaker must be interpret of the speaker's meaning to the hearer. And the speaker can make hearer to understand the meaning of that utterance by speaker said. Speech act just perform in conversation or dialogue which performed by speaker and hearer.

Speech acts is the basic analysis in pragmatics. This opinion has relation with the objects of pragmatics which most of them are speech acts in communication. Speech acts term appears as a result of uttering something, the speakers do not just utter something, and there is a meaning behind it. So it can be concluded that speech acts is the activity done by uttering something.

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<sup>12</sup>J Searle. *What is Speech act: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language.*( Cambridge University Press.1970), p.7



### C. Types of Speech Act

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>13</sup> In this condition, there are three basic kinds of acts perform in speech; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocution act.

#### 1. Locutionary Act

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>14</sup> Yule also defined locutionary act, which is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In addition Levinson stated in his book locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determined sense and reference<sup>15</sup>. It can be conclude 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 acar*, the meaning of that utterance is *I buy a car* of the literal meaning

#### 2. Illocutionary Act

Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc.<sup>16</sup> It means when we state utterance it would be an interpretation of what action inside

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<sup>13</sup>Yule, George. *Pragmatics*. (New York: Oxford University Press), p.48

<sup>14</sup>Peccei, Jean Stilwell. *Pragmatics*. (Taylor & Francis Routledge.1999), p.44

<sup>15</sup>Levinson, Sthepen. C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. (United states: Chambridge University Press), p.236

<sup>16</sup>ibid

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>17</sup> In my opinion of the 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, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.<sup>18</sup>

#### 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. In my point of view, 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>17</sup>Op.cit

<sup>18</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>19</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. "*I'll take her to the doctor*" it is the example of planning. The situation is Steve's cat named Coco is sick, and he will take Coco to the vet to check her.

## 4. Expressives

Searle make a one category for speech act that focus on primarily on representing the speaker's feeling, it was expressive. Expressive use the

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<sup>19</sup>Stilwell Jean, Peccei. *Pragmatics: Pragmatics Language Workbook*. (Taylor and Francis Rotledge.1999), p.51

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. In my opinion, 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 declare a man and a women maarige and become a husband and wife.

### 3. Perlocutionary Act

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>20</sup> That deals with the effect an utterance to hearer. Levinson wrote on his book, perlocutionary act is the effect on the audience by means of

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<sup>20</sup>Stilwell Jean, Peccei. *Pragmatics: Pragmatics Language Workbook*. (Taylor and Francis Rotledge.1999), p.51



uttering a sentence.<sup>21</sup> It means audience feels good/sad after uttering a sentence. the perlocutionary effect, what is done by uttering the words, it is the effect on the hearer, the hearer's reaction.<sup>22</sup> 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 through the uttering of speaker. It can be concluded that the perlocutionary act is the effect or reaction of the utterance through 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 feeling unhappy to hearer. It's also important when determining and describing the perlocutionary act must be knowing the context relation, because different context would be different interpreting.

This research dealt with the types of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts as the pressure to convey the speaker's purpose to listeners using language. All data were classified based on Searle's theory which is used to analyze the illocutionary strength used by the main character in conveying her purpose. The classification of illocutionary acts is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

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<sup>21</sup> Levinson, Stephen. C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. (United States: Cambridge University Press), p.236

<sup>22</sup> Cutting, Joan. *Pragmatics and Discourse. London: A Research Book For Students*. (Routledge 11 New Fetter Lane.2002)

## D. Movie

### 1. Definition of Movie

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 combination between movement, words, music and colors.<sup>23</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.

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<sup>23</sup> Hamid Aoudah, *A Study of Social Values In The Legend Of Korra*, 2016, p. 4 (On-Line), available on: <http://kipunram.rf.gd/uploads/E1D110031.pdf> (February 27<sup>th</sup> 2018)

## 2. Elements 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.

### 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 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 themidst of clash of great force or in the sweep of great historicalchange.
- 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 aexperience.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 emphasize 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 generatedfrom the technology and tools of scientifically imaginable world.

1. 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 analyzes Maleficent movie that typed fantasy combined little comedy touch film. This film shows the imaginary world to be like a real one. *Maleficent* movie that release on 2014 is one of example from action movie that have released and be a box movie in that era.

### **E. Maleficent Movie**

Maleficent is an evil fairy and the main antagonist of Disney's 1959 animated feature film, *Sleeping Beauty* and the protagonist of the 2014 liveaction film, *Maleficent*. Maleficent is an incarnation of pure evil, responsible for all misfortune in King Stefan's kingdom. She takes offense at not being invited to the christening of Princess Aurora and attempts revenge on King Stefan and the Queen by cursing Aurora. With her dark, elegant design, dramatic and flamboyant animation and unlimited arsenal of magic powers at her command, Maleficent is one of the most popular and recognizable Disney Villains, in addition to being one of the franchise's primary members.

In *Sleeping Beauty* Maleficent represents true evil. She is ruthless and devious, and will do whatever it takes to achieve her evil goals. On top of her deviousness, she very misleading in her personality. But, underneath the mask of stoicism, Maleficent unleashes the full brunt of her wrath with a smile. A sign she relishes in the pain of others. Differ from *Sleeping Beauty*, in *Maleficent* she more

complex. Maleficent become a kind hearted fairy, she is very protective of her home and later Aurora and Diaval. Although both of these movies have the same character but the way of Maleficent behave in these movies are different.

a. Synopsis of Maleficent movie

*"During your life you will be loved by the people around you and you will grow beautifully. But right on your sixteenth birthday, before sunset, your finger will be punctured in a spun needle and you will fall asleep like a dead man forever, unless it can be awakened by a kiss of true love "*

Curse of Maleficent, the evil fairy in the famous Disney fairy of Sleeping Beauty, a curse directed at the daughter of Aurora, the son of King Stephan who has cut the Malificent's fairy wing. This curse was given by Maleficent at Aurora's birthday in front of all the people who attended the celebration. Disney filmed back this famous tale from a different point of view. Even for me, it is "AWESOME"

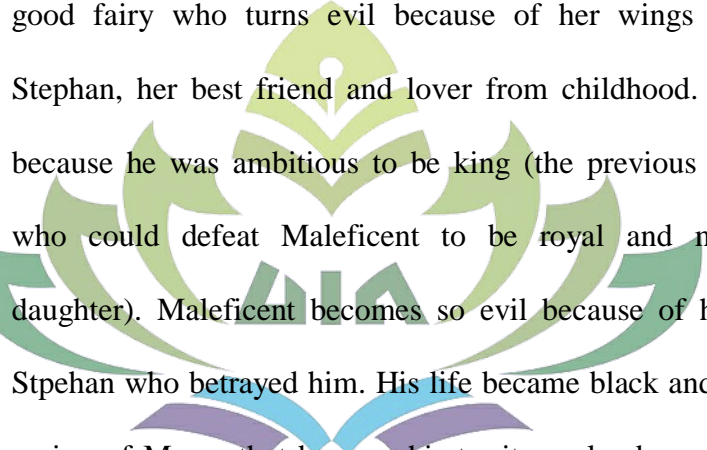
Looking for a things from a different point of view, this is what I love about this movie. Since we were a child, we always taught (can be through fairy tales, movies, or stories by the parents) that there are bad people and there are good people. Moreover, we also notofied the bad ones is usually bright-faced, black-cloaked, laughing even though there is nothing funny.

But we are seldom taught:

"How come someone be so wicked?"

"How to change a bad people become a good people?"

Now Maleficent movie overturns all these ancient theories. And smart again this is done precisely by Disney who from our small has been fed with a fairy tale that ended with "and they live happily ever after"



Maleficent in the movie played by Angelina Jolie is described as a good fairy who turns evil because of her wings has stolen by Stephan, her best friend and lover from childhood. Stephan did it because he was ambitious to be king (the previous king rewarded who could defeat Maleficent to be royal and married to his daughter). Maleficent becomes so evil because of his revenge on Stephan who betrayed him. His life became black and dark even the region of Moors that became his territory also became pitch black. King Stephan attempted to evacuate his daughter to a remote village in order not to avoid the Maleficent curse. Maleficent monitors every day the condition of the daughter of Aurora, to make sure at the age of 16 she will die exposed to the curse. In fact, he just likes to be innocent and affectionate to Aurora.

The evil fairy stamp has already been attached to the Maleficent of all the royal sides, so the hunt and plot against him is very insistent. If in doio. classic ngeng, Aurora princess who fell asleep because of

his finger punctured spun needle, awakened by the kiss of the prince ("first kiss"). But in this film is even more interesting. The true love kiss that awakened Aurora was the kiss of Maleficent, which is very sad because Aurora fell asleep long because of his curse. She kissed Aurora because he felt very guilty, but it was the kiss that woke Aurora from her long sleep.

Consciously or not, the message of the film is familiar with our daily life. Realize or not if we already hate the same people will last long and if necessary we tell our friends to hate that person. Or even we include people who easily hate people or give evil stamps to people regardless of their background, why they become evil or annoying.

This movie actually will opened our eyes, everyone must have a reason why they did something negative. It's not possible that something negative was done just like that. There must be some background. Either because of the upbringing of someone childhood, social environment or trauma to something problem. If Maleficent is a fairy, but circumstances that make her forced to do negative curses.

Who can melt Maleficent's heart? It turns out the innocence and sincerity of Princess Aurora is done continuously since he was a child to adulthood. Aurora is never afraid when she meets a sinister Maleficent, even say that Maleficent is his fairy protector since

childhood. End of story even Aurora willing to live in Moors which is the territory of Maleficent power.

It's become simple, If we are oblivious to people whose close with us, try to think first why they did like that. Is there anything wrong with us. If you can, repay the evil or the negative to us with kindness, like water that can make a hole in the rock. It takes a long time, but it's better than pulling a nail on a wood that leaves a lasting mark.

#### 4. Moral Value

Value as to consider being of great worth or importance, or standards or principles considered valuable or important in life. While the first meaning denotes value in physical terms, the second meaning pertains to our behavioral patterns.<sup>24</sup> Therefore, what we value in life depends on our likes and dislikes, our attitude, our mentality and our behavior. There are 5 kinds of moral value which conducted in Maleficent movie script:

1. There are two sides to every story. There is always more than one side to a story and the truth is usually hidden somewhere in between. We should not pass judgement on a situation until all sides of the story are exposed.

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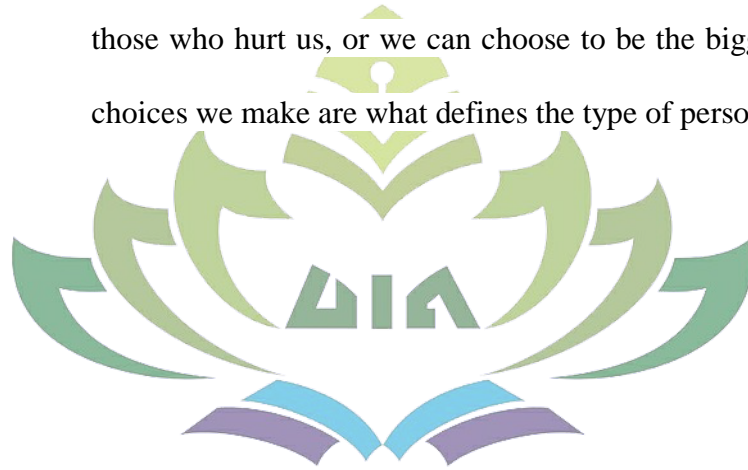
<sup>24</sup> Seetha Kunchitha Padam. *Need For Value-Based Spiritual Education In Schools*, p. 71 (On- Line), available on: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/...journal...educational>. pdf (February, 26th 2018)



2. Heartbreak can push a person take drastic measures. When a person's heart gets broken (especially a woman's), the actions that follow can be very extreme and the polar opposite of their natural tendencies. In Maleficent's case, when her heart was broken she waited and held onto her anger and then leaped at the chance to hurt the man who hurt her, in the worst way possible – his daughter. She cursed Aurora that she would fall into a deep sleep and only be awakened by true love's kiss, something that she believes do not exist. Therefore, she expected his daughter to never awaken.
3. Love can help save the messes we make. No matter how extreme our actions are, for example, cursing your ex's daughter to sleep eternally, love is what can melt a heart of stone caused by heartache. In Maleficent's case, after watching Aurora grow for 16 years, she becomes attached to her and even begins spending time with her and loving her as her own. By beginning to love someone else, her hardened heart begins to soften.
4. True love comes in more forms than a love interest. Most people would automatically correlate true love with a love interest or a significant other. However, Maleficent shows that friends, family members and loved ones are also sources of true love when the prince's kiss does not work to awaken Aurora. Shockingly, Maleficent is the one who awakens Aurora by kissing her on the

forehead when she thinks all hope is lost for her. Snaps for Disney mixing up the plot by not having a princess saved by her true love whom she met once for five minutes.

5. Every person is capable of evil. Maleficent did not start out as an evil villain, but the pain that she endured caused her to act in an evil way. We are all capable of being good and bad, but we have to make the decision as to which person we want to be. When hurtful situations occur, we can make malicious decisions to hurt those who hurt us, or we can choose to be the bigger person. The choices we make are what defines the type of person we are.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research design

Research methodology is commonly defined as a way or method to thinking and prepared to completed the research and reach the goal of the research. In this study the writer uses descriptive qualitative research to described kind of illocutionary act which found in Maleficent movie script.

Qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior. Research in such a situation is a function of researcher's insights and impressions. Such an approach to research generates results either in non-quantitative form or in the form which are not subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis.<sup>25</sup>

The data of qualitative research is not calculated but shown by the description of the result. Researcher gathers and analyze the data consist of words form, so the research design is belong to qualitative approach. The researcher used qualitative research method in collecting and analyzing the data. Qualitative research is a research that procedures descriptive data in the form of written word or oral from subject and its behavior can be observed, there for the goal the research is an

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<sup>25</sup>Khotary. C. R. *Research Methodology-Method and Technique*. (New Delhi: New Age International. 2009), p.5

individual understanding and its background completely.<sup>26</sup> The researcher focused to find kinds the illocutionary act which contain in Maleficent movie script by using qualitative research. The type of qualitative research has been used in this research was focus on description. As Azwarsaid , in a descriptive method, the researcher analyzed and presents the fact systematically therefore it can be understood and concluded easily.<sup>27</sup> So that descriptive method is a research method which using the reality or fact as the object or subject of the research with focus on description research , the researcher would sort the data need bases on category .

### **B. Research Subject**

The data of this research are in the form of utterances produced by the main characters in “Maleficent” movie script, the main characters in that movie is Angelina Jolie. It is an American fantasy film from disney in 2014 directed by Robert Stomberg, based on Disney’s Sleeping Beauty film. The data were taken from speech act in Maleficentmovie script. The primary source of the data is the movie itself. To complete the needed, some information from library and internet is collected and other books related to this study.

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<sup>26</sup>BambangSetiyadi, *MetodePenelitianUntukBahasaAsing*, (Yogyakarta: GrahaIlmu 2006),p. 219.

<sup>27</sup>SaifudinAzwar ,*RealibilitasdanValiditas*( Yogyakarta : PustakaPelajar 1997)p,7

### C. Research Procedure

In every qualitative research, the researcher presence in every research stages helps the writer comprehend all the collected data in the research. Therefore qualitative research have much time in the research. <sup>28</sup>

1. List of Speech acts found in “Maleficent” movie script.
2. Analyzed each utterances based on illocutionary acts
3. Classify the kinds of utterances of illocutionary acts.

Those steps were the procedures of this research. Firstly, the researcher identifies a research problem. Here, the researcher recognized that the main character in the selected of *Maleficent movie script* are uttering speech acts.

Secondly, the researcher reviewed the literature. It means that the researcher has some basic theories that related to her research. The grand theories that the researcher used in her research are the theory speech acts.

Analyzing and interpreting the data were the third procedure of this research. The researcher classifying the types of speech acts found in the Maleficent movie script.

### D. Data Collection

As Donald Ary says, that qualitative research may also used written document to understand of the phenomenon under the study.<sup>29</sup>The data in this research is using

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<sup>28</sup>MoleongLexyJ.*MetodologiPenelitianKualitatif (Edisi Revision)* (bandung: Pt: RemajaRosdakarya, 2010), p.4

<sup>29</sup>Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education Eighth Edition*,(United States of Amerika: Wadsworth,2010 )p. 435

documentary technique to collect the data. Documentation is the method which used in scientific research in order to collect data by using the document evidence list. Documentation technique which is researcher tried to find the data needed such as notes, transcripts, newspapers, magazine, and so on. in this research ,the researcher had analyzed the types of speech act which is contain in the dialogue from the script of *Maleficent* movie.

The process of collecting the data consists of the following steps :

1. The first step was the researcher downloaded the movie script.
2. Second is the researcher watched the movie more than once.
3. Third, the researcher read and observed the dialogue from the script.
4. Fourth, the researcher collected the data by watching the movie and trying to understand it deeply and looking for all of utterances.
5. The last, the researcher collected the data to classify it into categories of illocutionary act based on Searle categories.

#### **E. Instrument**

The instrument is the researcher herself as Arikunto states that research instrument is a device used by the researcher during the data collection by which the work is easier as the data are complete and systematic.<sup>30</sup> In this research, analysis has conducted to give the understanding to the readers about speech act.

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<sup>30</sup>Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013). P. 149



### 1. Data display

Data display is the relevant data that are found this research. The data gotten from the research explained scientifically by the research clearly.

In this research, data display was an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data founded from the movie, this research displayed the result of the analysis on by making the description of the form speech act and explain the meaning based on the conversation context.

#### The table data sheet:

Code	Utterances	Illocutionary Acts					Context of Situation
		Rep	Dir	Com	Exp	Dec	

### F. Data Analysis

Bogdan stated that, data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that the researcher accumulated to increases her own understanding of them to enable her

to present what she have discover to other.<sup>31</sup>The data was taken in the form of text since the data that the researcher needs is form theMaleficent movie script. These were the steps in order to analyze the data:

1. The researcher has identified conversation in the movie that are considered speech acts.
2. The researcher has tried to explain the types of speech acts in the Maleficent movie script.
3. The researcher classified all of the utterances of speech acts that can be found in the Maleficentmovie script.
4. The researcher evaluated all the results of the analysis in order to make sure that the result of analysis is done correctly.
5. Finally, the researcher has drawn conclusion from the analysis in this research.

### G. Trustworthiness

The validity test is also need to be carried out on this research. According to Creswell, validity test is used to determine whether the findings are accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participant, or the readers of an account. The term of validity on the qualitative research can called as *trustworthiness*, or *credibility*.<sup>32</sup>To increase credibility of the data, this research proposal will use *triangulation* method. Based on Creswell, it can be interpreted that triangulation is

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<sup>31</sup>Bogdan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education : An Introduction to the theory and method* ,(Boston and Bacon , Inc 1998)p.28

<sup>32</sup>John W. Creswell. *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches 3rd Edition*. (Copyright @ 2009 by SAGE Publications.Inc), p 191.

a method to check the validity of the data from various sources in various ways, and in the same theme.<sup>33</sup>

To triangulate the data, Miles and Huberman divided the method into four types.

Below is the explanation about the four types of triangulation:

1. Triangulation the Data Source

The triangulation of data source can be done by using some data resources with different situations and circumstances such as the data that taken from the different people, time or different places..

2. Methodological Triangulation

The methodological triangulation can be done by using the finding from the research that using the different methods.

3. Research or Investigator Triangulation

This type of triangulation can be done by engaging some different researchers to analysis the data.

4. Theoretical Triangulation

This last typesis done by using some theories related to the research in analyzing the data. Example: journal, article, book, expert of literature, etc.<sup>34</sup>

From the definition of the triangulation types above, this research proposal used the last type, *theoretical triangulation* to validate the data. It is also based on the explanation on technique of data analysis part above.

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<sup>33</sup>*Ibid*, p 191.

<sup>34</sup>Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman.*Qualitative Data Analysis* (Sage Publication Inc. @ 1994) p.267

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

#### A. Results

The result of the data analysis is taken from the analysis process through the speech acts concerned data which is found in “Maleficent” movie script and analyzed according to the theories.

After the researcher collected the data of the movie script used by the main character of the “Maleficent” movie, they are analyzed and categorized based on Searle theory about category and strategy of illocutionary speech acts.

There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaratives.

Representatives represents the truthfully of the words fit with the world.

Directives means that speakers direct the hearer to perform action. In commissive, speakers commit themselves to do the future act. Expressive represents the speaker feeling through psychological states. And last but not least, declarative is speech acts that changes the world via the word conducted by particular role.

These five types of illocutions acts are proposed by Searle.

The findings of illocutionary acts employed by the main character in Maleficent movie are presented within the table below.

No	Classification of Illocutionary Acts	Kinds of Illocutionary	
1	Representatives	a. Informing b. Stating c. Describing d. Explaining e. Affirming	f. Complaining g. Predicting h. Arguing i. Convincing j. Agreeing
2	Directives	a. Warning b. Questioning c. Commanding	d. Suggesting e. Requesting f. Inviting
3	Commissive	a. Promising b. Pledging	
4	Expressive	a. Greeting b. Complimenting c. Mocking d. Expressing anger	e. Expressing Possibility f. Expressing Dislike g. Expressing Regret
5	Declarative	a. Cursing b. Declaring Fate c. Declaring Status	

Then the writer found that these five types of illocutionary acts were all existed in eighty-five utterances used by the main character in Maleficent movie script, including representatives, directives, commissive, and expressive and not to mention declaratives. The types of the representatives are informing, boasting, stating, describing, explaining, affirming, complaining, predicting, arguing, convincing, and agreeing. The types of directives are warning, questioning, suggesting, ordering, threatening, commanding, requesting and inviting. The types of commissive are planning and offering. The types of expressive are expressing pleasure, greeting, expressing like, expressing anger, expressing dislike, complimenting, expressing confuse and apologizing. And the last types of declarative are cursing and status declaration since the main character is a fairy and also the queen of the Moors kingdom, she has power that she can perform

special action to change others' condition who can't be performed by ordinary person.

## **B. Discussion**

The data findings indicate that five kinds of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle were performed by the main character Maleficent. Each of the findings of illocutionary acts is discussed in the following analysis.

### **1. Representatives**

Representatives is a speech acts that 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 such as stating, asserting, describing, and claiming. The utterances made by the speaker tell the facts that represents the truth as people will believe it.

The illocutionary acts that are found performed by the main character are Stating, informing, boasting, stating, describing, explaining, affirming, complaining, predicting, arguing, convincing, and agreeing. Each types of the representative acts are explained in the following:

#### **a. Stating.**

Stating is an act to express something in spoken or written words carefully, completely and clearly. It's used to arrange, fix or announce something in advance. People produce a statement which express something in words to state what they think about. Data SA/008 and SA/063 are the examples of stating.



Stefan : No! They mean to kill me. And besides, they're hideous to look at.  
 Maleficent : That's extremely rude! Don't listen to him, Balthazar. You're classically handsome. It's not right to steal but we don't kill people for it. Come out! Come out this instant! Are you fully grown?  
 Stefan : No  
 Maleficent : **I believe he's just a boy.**  
 Stefan : And you're just a girl, I think.

(SA/008)

Maleficent : Aurora! Come here. Sit. **There is something I need to tell you**  
 Aurora : And you're just a girl, I think.

(SA/063)

The dialogue SA/008 happened when Maleficent tries to approach a human that is believed as a thief who has stolen something from the Moors kingdom, the boy hides inside the cave full of things that covers her to see him. She persuades him to come out and shows his appearance but he is like a little bit afraid. She states “He’s just a boy” as the announcement that she knows he is no more than just a boy who is afraid to the creature existence which is called with Balthazar by Maleficent. Maleficent’s statement in SA/063 happened when she thinks that she needs to give information about what happened to Aurora. She states it followed by an invitation in order to Aurora come closer.

#### b. Informing

Informing is to give or tell somebody facts or information about something. Here are the examples of informing speech art performed by the main character

Maleficent : Who are you?  
 Stefan : I'm called Stefan. Who are you?

Maleficent : **I'm Maleficent** (SA/010)

Aurora : What is it?

Maleficent : **There is an evil in this world. And I cannot keep you from it.**

Aurora : I'm almost 16, godmother. I can take care of myself. (SA/064)

The dialogue in SA/010 happened when Stefan the little thief shows his appearance to Maleficent and Balthazar. As two people who never meet before they introduce their selves each other. She states “I’m maleficent” to give Stefan information about her name. In SA/064, the dialogue happened when Maleficent is in confuse situation to inform that Aurora is cursed by her. She then says about evil which represents the curse she made that she can not handle or break.

c. Agreeing

Agreeing to something means to say “yes”; to say that one is willing to do something or for something to happen. Below is the example of agreeing expressed by the main character, Maleficent.

(Balthazar talks to Maleficent in unknown language)

Maleficent : **Yes, right.** You have to give it back

Stefan : Give what back?

(SA/010)

This dialogue happened in the borderline of Moors kingdom where Maleficent tries to make Stefan admit that he steals something from Moors. She states it as the agreement to Balthazar statement which seems to want Stefan gives what he has taken back.

## d. Explaining

Explaining is to tell someone about something in a way that is clear or easy to understand. Here is the example of explaining expressed by the main character.

Stefan : If I knew you would throw it away, I would have kept it.  
 Maleficent : I didn't throw it away. **I delivered it home,**  
 (SA/011)

Stefan : What's wrong?  
 Maleficent : Your ring! **Iron burns fairies**  
 Stefan : I'm sorry. I like your wings  
 (SA/017)

Dialogue SA/011 happened when Stefan complains that Maleficent throw the stone he stole to a lake. She states it as the explanation that she just does her job as the protector of Moors and keeps the stone to where it belongs. Dialogue SA/017 happened when Stefan tries to shake Maleficent's hand. But unfortunately, when their hands meet, Maleficent's skin gets burned. She states it as the explanation that iron is her weakness.

## e. Boasting

Boasting is to speak with exaggeration and excessive pride, especially about oneself. Here is the example of Boasting act expressed by the main character.

Maleficent : Well, well. **What a glittering assemblage, King Stefan. Royalty, nobility the gentry and... How quaint. Even the rabble.** I must say I really felt quite distressed. of not receiving an invitation.  
 Stefan : You're not welcome here  
 (SA/033)

The dialogue happened inside the kingdom palace where everyone gathers to celebrate the baby Aurora christening. Maleficent is uninvited so that she decides to come to the party by her own will. She boasts about how great the party is.

f. Complaining

Complaining is an act to express dissatisfaction or annoyance about something. We complain to say something is wrong or not satisfactory.

Here is the example of complaining act expressed by the main character.

Maleficent : Well, well. What a glittering assemblage, King Stefan. Royalty, nobility the gentry and... How quaint. Even the rabble. **I must say I really felt quite distressed. of not receiving an invitation.**

Stefan : You're not welcome here

(SA/033)

The dialogue happened when the king does not invite Maleficent to the christening party of baby Aurora. So Maleficent decides to come to the party by her own will and she states it as the complain for not getting invited by the king.

g. Convincing

Convincing means to cause someone to believe that something is true or real. Here is example of convincing acts expressed by the main character

Queen : You're not offended?

Maleficent : **Why no.** And to show I bear no ill-will I too shall bestow a gift on the child

Stefan : No! We don't want your gift!

Knotgrass : Stay away from the princess!

Thistlewit : Yes, stay away!

(SA/035)

Dialogue SA/035 happened when Maleficent is going to bless the child with what she called by gift. All the people in the room keep asking her not to do that. With all the refusal from the people, the queen wonders why Maleficent is not offended. Then she states “Why No” to convince people that she is not offended at all.

#### h. Predicting

The expression of predicting means that to say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something. Here is example of the predicting acts expressed by the main character.

Maleficent : **Oh, look! The little beast is about to fall off the cliff!** (SA/044)

The dialogue SA/044 happened when Maleficent is about to see little girl Aurora playing with the butterfly and trying to chase it, unfortunately it is really close to the edge of the cliff. So, Maleficent is worrying about what about to happen while stating it.

#### i. Describing

The representative act of describing is to give an account in words of (someone or something), including all the relevant characteristics, qualities, or events. It means that describing represents how something or someone may look like. Here is the example of describing of representative act expressed by the main character.

Aurora : What color were they? Were they big?

Maleficent : **So big they dragged behind me when I walked. And they were strong. They could carry me above the clouds and into the headwinds. And they never faltered. Not even once. I could trust them.**

(SA/062)

The dialogue in SA/062 happened when Aurora really enjoys playing with some fairies. She is really attracted to them due to they are cute and so pretty. Moreover, they can fly. She wonders why Maleficent the strongest of all fairies and the protector of Moors does not have wing at all. That is why she asks Maleficent about this case. Maleficent describes about how her wing looks like.

## 2. Directives

Directives means that speaker direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words. They express what the speaker wants. There are some directives acts performed by the main character such as warning, questioning, commanding, suggesting, requesting and inviting. The detailed analysis of directive's types is presented below.

### a. Warning

a statement or event that indicates a possible or impending danger, problem, or another unpleasant situation. In other words, it is something that makes you understand there is a possible danger or problem, especially one in the future. Here is the example of warning of directives act expressed by the main character.

Diaval : They pulled the guards. He's waiting for you in there. If we go inside those walls, we'll never come out alive.

Maleficent : **Then don't come. It's not your fight**



(SA/077)

The dialogue in SA/077 happened when Maleficent plans to bring fainted Prince Phillips to aurora's room but they need to go through obstacle which King Stefan made. Diaval describes the situation that they are going to face, Maleficent says a warning for Diaval not to come or join her in a battle and dangerous thing that they are going to face.

#### b. Questioning

Questioning is the action of asking someone questions, especially in an official context. Or in other words, it is an appeal or demand for an answer, or for more information. Here is the example of questioning of directives act expressed by the main character.

Maleficent : **What's all the fuss about?**  
 Knotgrass : The border guards...

(SA/004)

The dialogue SA/004 happened when Maleficent is still flying around Moors just to make sure everything is under control due to; she is the strongest fairy and the protector of the Moors. She slows her trip down when she sees the crowd of fairies and other creatures in the middle of the trip. Arriving there, she directly asks about what makes them gather.

#### c. Commanding

Commanding means to make someone do something that he needs to follow. Especially when the speaker has more authority over the hearer. Commanding can also mean to control someone or something and tell him, her, or it what to do. In short, commanding is to give someone an

order. Here are the example of commanding of directives act expressed by the main character.

King Henry : Bring me her head.  
 Soldier : Battalion. Attack!  
 Maleficent : **Arise and stand with me!**  
 Soldier : Hold the line! It's the dark creatures! Charge!  
 (SA/021)

Diaval : I'm not certain  
 Maleficent : **Stop complaining. I saved your life**  
 Diaval : Forgive me  
 (SA/026)

The dialogue of SA/021 happened when the king plans to attack Moors. Fortunately, Maleficent the protector and the strongest fairy blocks the troops in front of the borderline and command all the magical creatures which are the troops of the moors to beat up King Henry's brigade. While the dialogue of SA/026 happened when Diaval keeps complaining when Maleficent changes his original shape which is a bird into a living man. She suddenly commands Diaval to stop complaining because she already saved him from the human who wanted to kill him.

#### d. Suggesting

Suggesting means to mention or introduce (an idea, proposition, plan, etc.) for consideration or possible action. In other words, suggesting is putting forward a plan or idea for someone to think about. Here is example of suggesting from directives are expressed by the main character.

Stefan : We'll see each other again  
 Maleficent : **You really shouldn't come back here, you know. It's not safe.**

(SA/015)

- Maleficent : **You don't have to wait until you're older. You could live here now.**
- Aurora : Then I will! I'll sleep in a tree and eat berries and black nuts. And all the fair people will be my friends. I'll be happy here for the rest of my life. I'm going to tell my aunties tomorrow.

(SA/066)

The dialogue of SA/015 happened when Maleficent accompanies Stefan to the gate or borderline of Moors kingdom. It seems like Stefan wants to meet Maleficent to keep getting along with her. But as the protector of the Moors, Maleficent suggests him not to come due to there will be more dangerous things will happen. While the conversation of SA/066 happened when Aurora talks about something that makes Maleficent touched. She plans to grow up and live with Maleficent when she is old already. But Maleficent suggest her not to wait until she is older because she can live at the moors anytime.

#### e. Requesting

Requesting is the act of asking for something to be given or done, especially as a favor or courtesy; solicitation or petition. It also can mean an act of asking politely or formally for something. Here is an example of requesting from directives acts conducted by the main character.

- Diaval : And in return for saving my life I am your servant. Whatever you need.
- Maleficent : **Wings. I need you to be my wings**

(SA/028)

The dialogue in SA/028 happened when Maleficent becomes so stressed due to she lost her valuable wings taken by Stefan. She manages to turn a

bird in to a living man to change her wings duty. The bird is later known as Diaval her right-hand man. As the consequence for saving his life, Diaval will be her servant and when he asks about what Maleficent wants, she requests him to be her wings.

f. Inviting

The act of inviting is to request the presence or participation of in a kindly, courteous, or complimentary way, especially to request to come or go to some place, gathering, entertainment, etc., or to do something. In short, it also can mean to ask or request someone to go to an event. Here is an example of inviting acts done by the main character.

Maleficent : **Aurora! Come here. Sit.** There is something I need to tell you.

Aurora : What is it?

(SA/063)

The dialogue in SA/063 happened when aurora is playing with some living creatures in Moors forest. Maleficent who before cursed her to sleep forever feels like there is kind of regret feeling she has now. So, she decides to tell her about the curse thing. Before that, she states an invitation for aurora to come closer to her.

### 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. Promising, and pledging

are the commissives acts that the speaker expresses. The detailed analysis of commissives types are presented below.

a. Promising

Promising is a commissives acts since the speaker assure someone that one will definitely do, give, or arrange something; undertake or declare that something will happen. It also can mean to tell someone that you will certainly do something. Here is the example of promising from commissives act spoken by the main character.

Stefan : If I knew you would throw it away, I would have kept it.  
 Maleficent : I didn't throw it away. I delivered it home, **as I'm going to do for you.** (SA/011)

The dialogue in SA/011 happened when Maleficent decides to accompany Stefan to the borderline of Moors. She states that as a promise that she will make him home because no human is allowed in the Moors kingdom at that time.

Diaval : It's the same thing! They are dirty, vicious and they hunt birds!  
 Maleficent : **Fine, next time I'll turn you into a mealy worm.**  
 Diaval : Well, I'll be a mealy worm gladly! Anything but a filthy, stinking... (SA/051)

The dialogue in SA/051 happened when Diaval complains about Maleficent who transforms him into a dog looking creature. He really does not like dogs since they are hunting birds which is his former living form. Then Maleficent promises him that next time she will turn him into a worm.

#### b. Pledging

Pledging is to give someone a serious or formal promise, especially one to give money or to be a friend, or something that you give as a sign that you will keep a promise. In short, it is to commit (a person or organization) by a solemn promise. Here is the example of pledging from commissives act spoken by the main character.

Maleficent : I told you. I will not ask your forgiveness. Because what I have done to you is unforgivable. I was so lost in hatred and revenge. Sweet Aurora. You stole what was left of my heart. And now I have lost you forever. **I swear, no harm will come to you as long as I live. And not a day shall pass that I don't miss your smile.**  
(SA/079)

The dialogue in SA/079 happened when Aurora the sleeping beauty has already fallen in to sleep forever due to the curse of Maleficent. Everyone has tried all thing to wake her up not to mention by bringing the handsome prince to kiss her directly as the curse told that only true love kiss that will break the curse. It is also failed. So, with all the regret she has, maleficent then states the pledge to Aurora that she will keep her happy as long as she lives.

#### 4. Expressives

Expressives represents the speaker feeling through psychological states. The detailed analysis of expressives types are presented below.

##### a. Greetings

A greeting is something friendly or polite that you say or do when you meet or welcome someone. It can also mean a polite word or sign of

welcome or recognition. In short, it is a salutation at meeting. Here is the example of greetings from expressive acts conducted by the main character.

Maleficent : **Good morning, Mr. Shantuwell.**  
 Moors'occupant : Good morning  
 (SA/002)

Aurora : It's everything I imagined it would be. Oh, it's  
 just so beautiful! I've always wanted to come...  
 Maleficent : **Goodnight, beastie**  
 (SA/058)

The dialogue in SA/002 represents the situation in the morning. "Good Morning" expresses good wishes on meeting or parting during the morning. Maleficent greets Mr. Shantuwell the citizen of Moors as she wants to sound friendly. The dialogue in (SA/058) represents the evening situation. "Good Night" itself is said when people leave each other in the evening or before going to bed or to sleep.

#### b. Complimenting

Complimenting is an expressive art since it is to praise or express admiration for someone. It also can mean a polite expression to congratulate someone or something. here is the example of complimenting acts conducted by the main character.

Maleficent : **Love your walk, girls!**  
 (SA/003)

The dialogue in SA/003 happened when Maleficent is flying as a daily patrol since she is the protector of the Moors. She looks some fairies are



walking with a beautiful line on water. She admires their walks then she states her admiration by complimenting theirs.

c. Mocking

Mocking is an expressive act since it makes fun of someone or something in a cruel way. It also can mean behavior involves laughing at someone or something in an unkind way. Here is the example of mocking acts conducted by the main character.

Maleficent : **Ha, you missed me!** (SA/003)

The dialogue in SA/003 happened when some living creatures of the Moors try to throw mud into Maleficent's face when she is flying. But they do not hit her face. That is why Maleficent laughs at them while mocks them.

d. Expressing Anger

It is used to express resentment for unpleasant treatment or remarks made by someone. Anger is the strong emotion that you feel when you think that someone has behaved in an unfair, cruel, or unacceptable way. Here is the example of expressing anger conducted by the main character.

Stefan : No! They mean to kill me. And besides, they're hideous to look at.  
Maleficent : **That's extremely rude!** (SA/007)

It happens when Maleficent asks Stefan to come from the cave as his hideaway due to some scary-formed creatures try to chase him. Stefan

tells a statement that makes Maleficent angry because those scary-formed creatures are also citizen of Moors where she is the protector of it.

King Henry : A king does not take orders from a winged elf.  
(warriors laugh)

Maleficent : **You are no king to me!**

(SA/020)

It happens when king henry plans to attack Moors due to he knows there is so powerful hidden things inside the Moors. Those particular words that comes out from King Henry make Maleficent mads at them. She states that King Henry is nothing but an ordinary human for her.

#### e. Expressing Possibility

Possibility means a thing that may happen or be the case. It is a chance that something may happen or be true. Here is example of expressing possibility conducted by the main character.

Stefan : And If I made that choice? if I came back, would you be here?

Maleficent : **Perhaps.**

(SA/016)

“Perhaps, may be, it could be” represents the possibility expression. In this case Maleficent states “Perhaps” because she is still unsure or can guarantee that she will be in the place they are talking about when Stefan comes back to the Moors.

#### f. Expressing Dislike

Dislike means not to like someone or something. Here is the example of the dislike expression stated by the main character.

(make a scary face but baby keeps laughing)  
Maleficent : **I hate you, Beastie!**

(SA/041)

“Hate” in the conversation means that Maleficent dislike what the baby does to her. She tries to make a scary face in order to the baby will cry or scared. But the reality is in opposite since the baby is keeping laughing. It seems like the baby thinks that Maleficent is joking her.

g. Expressing Regret

Regret implies pain caused by deep disappointment, fruitless longing, or unavailing remorse. It also can mean a feeling of sadness about something sad or wrong or about a mistake that you have made, and a wish that it could have been different and better. Here is the example of regret expression stated by the main character.

Maleficent : **I revoke the curse. Let it be no more. I revoke the curse. Let it be no more. I revoke my curse! Let it be no more! I revoke my curse! Let it be no more! Let it be no more!** (SA/059)

The statement of maleficent represents her regret due to she has cursed Aurora when she was baby. When aurora grows up, maleficent tends to loves her with such a great feeling. At that time, Aurora is still sleeping, during her sleep, Maleficent keeps staring and keeping her while remembering how bad her curse is. She wants to revoke her curse but there is nothing that she can do except regret.

Maleficent : **I need a horse. Come on, Diaval! Faster, Diaval! Faster!It's done.** (SA/076)

Another example is from the utterance SA/076. The situation is Maleficent and Diaval plans to bring Prince Phillips to meet Aurora before she gets sleeping forever. During the journey to the castle Maleficent feels that the curse already begins. Then she states “it’s done” which implies that she regrets everything. And she can neither undo the curse nor break the curse on time.

## 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 detailed analysis of declaratives types is presented below.

### a. Cursing

Curse is any expressed wish that some form of adversity or misfortune will befall or attach to some other entity: one or more persons, a place, or an object. In particular, "curse" may refer to such a wish or pronouncement made effective by a supernatural or spiritual power, such as a god or gods, a spirit, or a natural force, or else as a kind of spell by magic or witchcraft. Curse means a solemn utterance intended to invoke a supernatural power to inflict harm or punishment on someone or something. Here is the example of curse stated by the main character.

Maleficent : **But... Before the sun sets on her 16th birthday she will prick her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and fall into a sleep like death! A sleep from which she will never awaken!**

King Stefan : Maleficent, please don't do this. I'm begging you.  
(SA/037)

Since the intention of the declaratives act is changing the world via words, this statement above represents the curse stated by Maleficent. When someone is getting the curse, she will turn into the world she never been before. As in the statement above, maleficent curses baby aurora to sleep where she will never awaken. It means that the curse is unbreakable. After getting the curse baby aurora's life change.

b. Declaring Fate

Fate means the development of events beyond a person's control, regarded as determined by a supernatural power. Since the main character is the strongest of all fairies in Moors. She can turn something into what she wants. Here is the example of declaring fate statement stated by the main character.

Maleficent : **Into a man...**  
(SA/024)

King Stefan : Get back!  
Maleficent : **Into a dragon (turning Dieaval into a dragon)**  
(SA/082)

The utterance in SA/024 happened when Maleficent sees a bird which is caught by the farmer. Since she looks like she likes the bird, she turns the bird into a living man because she is the strongest fairy who can turn anything into what she wants. So is the utterance in SA/082. It happens when Maleficent, Diaval and Aurora are blocked by King Stefan's warrior. Maleficent directly turns Diaval into a dragon. What happened

in these two utterances represent the declarative acts since Maleficent can change the world of someone via her words.

c. Declaring Status

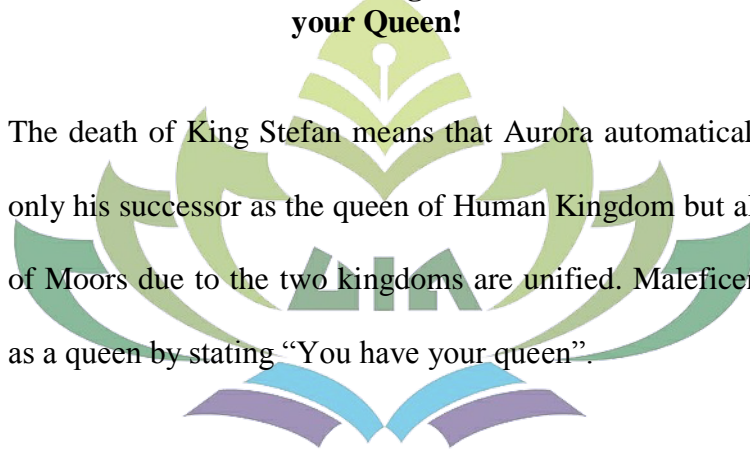
Status means the position of affairs at a particular time, especially in political or commercial contexts. Here is the example of declaring status stated by the main character.

Knotgrass : We present this crown to our little Aurora for whom we have sacrificed the best years of ours. Never mind.

Maleficent : **Our kingdoms have been unified. You have your Queen!**

(SA/084)

The death of King Stefan means that Aurora automatically becomes not only his successor as the queen of Human Kingdom but also as the queen of Moors due to the two kingdoms are unified. Maleficent states Aurora as a queen by stating “You have your queen”.



## **CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### **A. Conclusion**

After analyzing the research findings, the writer would like to make conclusion about it. In this paper, the writer discusses the speech act used in Maleficent movie script. As the writer has proposed the kinds of speech act term in theoretical framework and in the research findings, the writer concludes that speech act often used in the movie above illocutionary act, such as representative, directives commissives, expressive and declaratives. In this film the speech act used not vulgar meaning, because this film is watched by many children. The writer can conclude the speech act in this movie script is to show that something belongs to a particular group, to express disappointment, to express that someone is out of control, to show or express friendliness, to reduce the seriousness of the conversation, to persuade someone in a conversation, to show it one belongs to a certain group, to express pleasure or just for fun.

### **B. Suggestion**

Through this paper, the writer suggests that speech act can be one of the topics for future research studies, especially for English Language students department of Tarbiyah Faculty Islamic University of RadenIntan Lampung. Furthermore, the term speech act does not always produce a new division, therefore the writer suggests that it is possible to explore the pragmatics changes in utterances. Finally the writer wants to say that there are some speech act terms that should be avoided in everyday communication, because they have vulgar and abusive meaning and



also the writer hopes this thesis was useful for students who want to do research on utterances.



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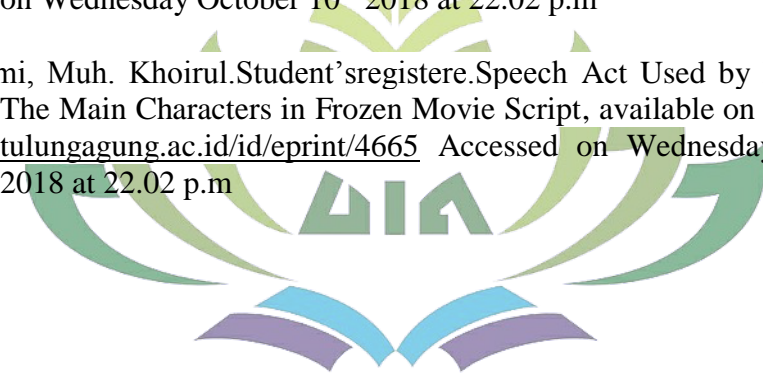
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Moderator

Let us tell an old story a new. And we will see. How well you know it. Once upon a time, there were two kingdoms that were the worst of neighbors. So vast the discord between them, that it was said only a great hero, or a terrible villain might bring them together. In one kingdom lived folk like you and me with a vain and greedy king to rule over them. They were forever discontent and envious of the wealth and beauty of their neighbors. For in the other kingdom, the Moors lived every manner of strange and wonderful creature. And they needed neither king nor queen but trusted in one another. In a great tree on a great cliff in the Moors lived one such spirit. You might take her for a girl. But she was not just any girl. She was a fairy.

Maleficent : There you go.

Maleficent : Good morning, Mr. Shantuwell. I love your car. No! No! Don't do it!

Ha, you missed me! Good morning.

Moors' occupant : Good morning.

Maleficent : Love your walk, girls.

Maleficent : What's all the fuss about?

Knotgrass : The border guards...

Flittle :Why'd you get to tell her? I want to tell her!

Knotgrass : There are rules, Flittle. I tell this time, you tell next time.

The border guards...

Flittle : No, you told last time. So I should tell this time and Thistlewit next time.

Maleficent :Tell me what?

Knotgrass: Fine!

Flittle : Ah, thank you.

Thistlewit : Maleficent, the border guards. The border guards have found a human thief at the Pool of Jewels! I'm sorry. She's always in a hurry with her big wings.

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

Maleficent : I'm not afraid. Besides, I've never seen a human up close. Come out!

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

Maleficent : That's extremely rude! Don't listen to him, Balthazar. You're

classically handsome. but we don't kill people for it. Come out! Come out this instant! Are you fully grown?

Stefan : No.

Maleficent : I believe he's just a boy.

Stefan : And you're just a girl, I think.

Maleficent : Who are you?

Stefan : I'm called Stefan. Who are you?

Maleficent : I'm Maleficent. Yes, right. You have to give it back.

Stefan : Give what back?

Stefan : If I knew you would throw it away, I would have kept it.

Maleficent : I didn't throw it away. I delivered it home, as I'm going to do for you.

Stefan : Someday, you know, I'll live there. In the castle.

Maleficent : Where do you live now?

Stefan : In a barn.

Maleficent : So, your parents are farmers then?

Stefan : My parents are dead.

Maleficent : Mine too.

Stefan : We'll see each other again.

Maleficent : You really shouldn't come back here, you know. It's not safe.

Stefan : And If I made that choice? if I came back, would you be here?

Maleficent : Perhaps.

Stefan : What's wrong?

Maleficent : Your ring! Iron burns fairies.

Stefan : I'm sorry. I like your wings.

Moderator

Maleficent thought of how Stefan cast away his ring. He, who had so little in the world so that their hands might touch again. And her heart was moved. Thus did the young thief who had hoped to steal a jewel steal something far more precious.

Stefan : Maleficent! Maleficent!

Maleficent : After all these weeks, look who came back.

Stefan : I thought it worth the risk. So, what do you do for fun?

Moderator

Stefan and Maleficent became the most unlikely of friends. And for a time, it seemed as if - in them at least the old hatred between man and fairy had been forgotten. As it will friendships slowly turned into something else. And on her 16th birthday Stefan gave Maleficent a gift. He told her it was true love's kiss. But it was not to be. As the years passed Stefan's ambition called him away from Maleficent and towards the temptations of the human kingdom. While Maleficent,



the strongest of the fairies rose to become the protector of the Moors. Maleficent often wandered alone and sometimes wondered where Stefan might be. For she had never understood the greed and envy of men. But she was to learn. For the human king had heard of a growing power in the Moors. And he sought to strike it down.

King Henry : Guards, hold! Guards, hold! There they are! The mysterious Moors and no one dares to venture for fear of the magical creatures that lurk within. Well, I say Crush them!

Maleficent : Go no further!

King Henry : A king does not take orders from a winged elf.

Maleficent : You are no king to me!

King Henry : Bring me her head.

Soldier : Battalion. Attack!

Maleficent : Arise and stand with me!

Soldier : Hold the line! It's the dark creatures! Charge!

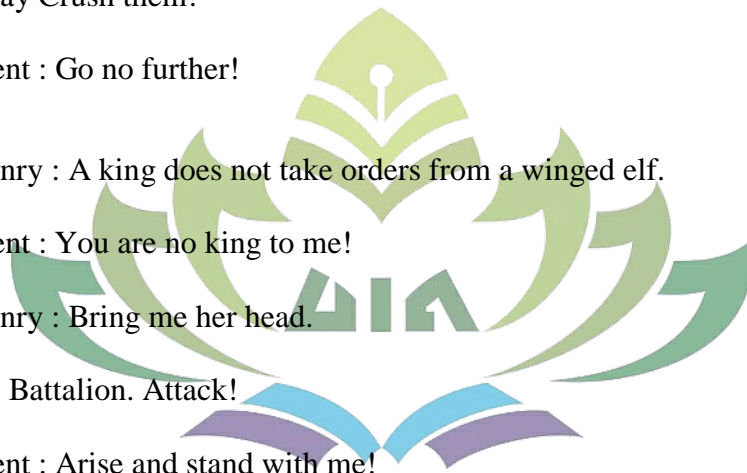
Maleficent : You!

Soldier : To the king!

Maleficent : You will not have the Moors. Not now, nor ever! You...

King Henry : When I ascended to the throne I promised the people one day we would take the Moors and its treasures. Each of you swore allegiance to me and to that cause...

Stefan : Your Majesty.



King Henry : Defeated in battle. Is this to be my legacy? I see you're waiting for me to die. It won't be long, but what then? I will choose a successor to take the throne and care for my daughter. Who among you is worthy? Kill the winged creature! Avenge me! And upon my death you will take the crown.

Stefan : Maleficent. Maleficent!

Maleficent : So, how is life with the humans?

Stefan : Maleficent, I've come to warn you. They mean to kill you. King Henry will stop at nothing. Please, you have to trust me.

Moderator

They spoke of many things and the years faded away. And she forgave Stefan, his folly and his ambition. And all was as it happened long ago.

Stefan : Are you thirsty? Maleficent?

King Henry : What is this?

Stefan : I have avenged you, Sire.

King Henry : She is vanquished. Ah, you have done well, my son. You have done what others failed to do. You will be rewarded. I shall do my best to be a worthy success.

Stefan : Your Majesty.

Farmer : I got you! Wicked bird!

Maleficent : Into a man.

Farmer : It's a demon!

Diaval : What have you done to my beautiful south?

Maleficent : Would you rather I let them beat you to death?

Diaval : I'm not certain.

Maleficent : Stop complaining. I saved your life.

Diaval : Forgive me.

Maleficent : What do I call?

Diaval :Diaval And in return for saving my life I am your servant. Whatever you need.

Maleficent : Wings. I need you to be my wings. Kingdom I present to you the first of his line: His Royal Highness, King Stefan.

Maleficent : He did this to me so he would be king. Now what, mistress?

Moor's Occupant : She! Her wings!

Servant : It's a girl! O, my God, it's a girl! It's a girl!

Maleficent : Well?

Stefan : Well, I saw nothing. But there's been a...

Maleficent : What?

Stefan : child. King Stefan and the Queen have had a child. There'll be a

christening. They say it's to be a grand celebration.

Maleficent : A grand celebration... for a baby. How wonderful!

Moderator

All manner of folk came to the christening. Even three of the fairies who sought to foster peace and good will.

Flittle : Look, there's the baby!

Thistlewit : Love baby!

Flittle : Concentrate, please! I'm not telling you again.

Knotgrass : Greetings, Your Majesty. I am Knotgrass of the Moorland fair folk.

Flittle : I am Flittle, Your Kingship. TwiAnd I amThistlewit, Your Royals...

Queen Leila : They bring gifts for our daughter.

Flittle : These are not just any old gifts. For you see, we are magic!

Knotgrass : And very good with children.

King Stefan : Very well.

Thistlewit : Sweet baby I wish for you the gift of beauty.

Flittle : My wish is that you'll never be blue. Only happy, all the days of your life.

Thistlewit : Sweet baby. My wish for you is that you'll find...

Fairies : Maleficent!

Maleficent : Well, well. What a glittering assemblage, King Stefan. Royalty, nobility the gentry and... How quaint. Even the rabble. I must say I really felt quite distressed. of not receiving an invitation.

Stefan : You're not welcome here.

Maleficent : Oh, dear. What an awkward situation. You're not offended? Why no. And to show I bear no ill-will I too shall bestow a gift on the child.

Stefan : No! We don't want your gift!

Knotgrass : Stay away from the princess!

Thistlewit : Yes, stay away!

Maleficent : Listen well, all of you. The princess shall indeed grow in grace and beauty. Beloved by all who meet her.

Queen Leila : That's a lovely gift.

Stefan : Don't do this.

Maleficent : But...

Maleficent : Before the sun sets on her 16th birthday she will prick her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and fall into a sleep like death! A sleep from which she will never awaken!

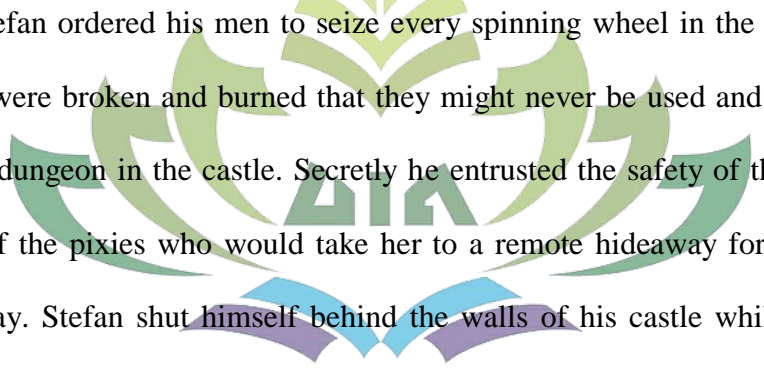
Stefan : Maleficent, please don't do this. I'm begging you.

Maleficent : I like you begging. Do it again.

Stefan : I beg you.

Maleficent : Alright. The princess can be woken from her death sleep. But only by... true love's kiss. This curse will last until the end of time! No power on earth can change it!

Moderator



King Stefan ordered his men to seize every spinning wheel in the kingdom. The wheels were broken and burned that they might never be used and thrown in the deepest dungeon in the castle. Secretly he entrusted the safety of the child to the magic of the pixies who would take her to a remote hideaway for sixteen years and a day. Stefan shut himself behind the walls of his castle while his soldiers rode far and wide to hunt Maleficent down. But she made walls of her own that the Moors might never again suffered the touch of any human. And she reveled in the sorrow that her curse had brought. The fairies began their charge to raise Aurora in a snug little cottage in the woods.

Flittle : Oh, no! What is it? Looks dreadful.

Knotgrass : Come on. This We need a smaller baby.

Flittle : Or a bigger body.

Knotgrass : No, what we need is a proper disguise.

Thistlewit : What do you mean?

Knotgrass : Well, we have to blend in, don't we?

Knotgrass : We have to be big enough to look after this baby. So, gather around, ladies. Get ready. One, two, three. Grow! Oh, that went quite well. That's very nice. Now, there'll be no questions asked. We are no longer fairies. We are three peasant women, raising our orphan child in the woods. So, no more flying.

Flittle : No flying?

Thistlewit : No, no.

Knotgrass : And no magic.

Thistlewit : No magic? Yes, you've heard.

Flittle : But we in the middle of nowhere. No one is going to find us here.

Thistlewit : There you are. Why are you always hiding? Come on. Here you go.

Maleficent : It's so ugly you could almost feel sorry for it. I hate you. Beastie.

Moderator

The fairies were perhaps unequal to their task.

Flittle : Why is she crying?

Thistlewit : Maybe she might be hungry.

Knotgrass : Then feed her!



Maleficent : It's gonna to starve with those three looking after it.

Knotgrass : What?

Flittle : You're cheating.

Thistlewit : I saw that.

Flittle : We're starting again.

Knotgrass : Suit yourself.

Flittle : Greedy, bloated goat!

Thistlewit : Bloated goat!

Knotgrass : Stop doing that.

Flittle : I'm not doing anything.

Knotgrass : Well, someone is.

Thistlewit : It's not me.

Knotgrass : You two are having a go at me and I will not tolerate. Stop it! This is all your fault!

Maleficent : Oh, come on! That's funny!

Moderator

As the days went on, Stefan darkened. further consumed by paranoia and vengeance. Pull down! The torch! Flame! Make ready! Release!



Stefan : You failed me. The wall cannot be burned. It is indestructible. Nothing is indestructible! Not a wall, not Maleficent! Not even her curse! Bring me the iron workers.

Maleficent : Oh, look! The little beast is about to fall off the cliff.What?

Aurora : Hello.

Maleficent : Go away. Go. Go away. I don't like children.

Aurora : Up, up.

Maleficent : Go on. Go, go, go.

Moderator

As Maleficent had said Aurora did grow in grace and beauty.

Aurora : Pretty bird.

Moderator

Far away from the lofty palace that she remembered not. And as the seasons changed and the flowers grew so did she.

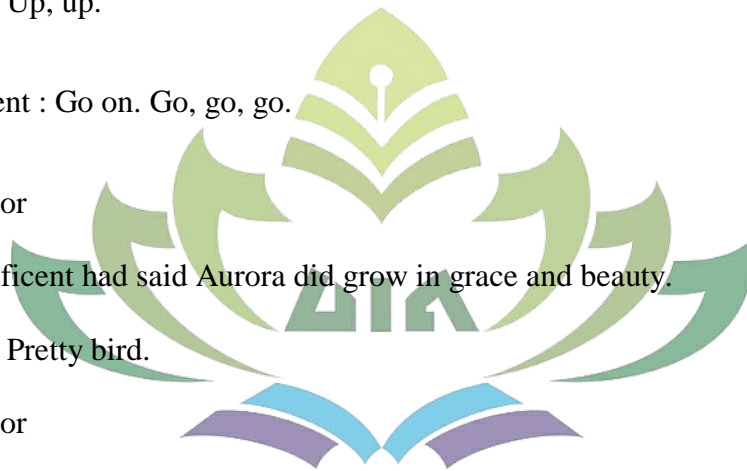
Aurora : Hello. That's it.

Moderator

She wondered at the world about her and at what lay beyond the fearsome wall of thorns.

Maleficent : Curious little beastie.

Moderator



She was not the only one who wished to get through.

Soldier : Is that her? Is that Maleficent?

Soldier : I don't know.

Maleficent : Bring her to me.

Soldier : Ah, it's just a silly peasant girl. It's her! It's her!

Diaval : How could you do that to me?

Maleficent : You said, anything I need!

Diaval : Yeah, but not a dog! It was a wolf, not a dog. It's the same thing! They are dirty, vicious and they hunt birds!

Maleficent : Fine, next time I'll turn you into a mealy worm.

Diaval : Well, I'll be a mealy worm gladly! Anything but a filthy, stinking...

Maleficent : I wonder...

Aurora : I know you're there. Don't be afraid.

Maleficent : I'm not afraid.

Aurora : Then come out.

Maleficent : Then you will be afraid.

Aurora : No, I won't. I know who you are.

Maleficent : Do you?

Aurora : You're my fairy godmother.

Maleficent : What?

Aurora : Fairy godmother. You've been watching over me my whole life. I've always known you were close by.

Maleficent : How?

Aurora : Your shadow. It's been following me ever since I was small. Wherever I went, your shadow is always with me. I remember you... pretty bird.

Maleficent : This is Diaval.

Diaval : Hello, Aurora. I've known you since you were a little one.

Aurora : It's everything I imagined it would be. Oh, it's just so beautiful! I've always wanted to come...

Maleficent: Goodnight, beastie.

Stefan : You mock me. I know what you're doing. I know exactly... what you're doing.

Soldier : Sire, your presence has been requested by the Queen.

Stefan : Leave me.

Soldier : Sire, she is not well. The nurses are fearful that she won't make it

through the night.

Stefan : Can you not see we're having a conversation? When the curse fails, Maleficent will come for me. And on that day... I will be ready.

Aurora : They're so beautiful.

Maleficent : I revoke the curse. Let it be no more. I revoke the curse. Let it be no more. I revoke my curse! Let it be no more! I revoke my curse! Let it be no more! Let it be no more!

Moderator

This curse will last until the end of times No power on earth can change it.

Aurora : Do all the fair people have wings?

Maleficent : Most do.

Aurora : Then, why don't you? All the other fairies fly.

Maleficent : I had wings once. They were stolen from me. That's all I wish to say about it.

Aurora : What color were they? Were they big?

Maleficent : So big they dragged behind me when I walked. And they were strong. They could carry me above the clouds and into the headwinds. And they never faltered. Not even once. I could trust them.

Stefan : She's coming.

Stefan :Where are your workers?

Worker :prIn their beds, Majesty.

Stefan : Get them back to work without delay.

Worker : They're exhausted, Sire. But I'll have them back to work at first light.

Stefan : I need them back to work now. It's the wee hours. Aye.Aye. It is... the wee hours. So, wake them up.

Woker : Sire?

Stefan : So, wake them up! And get them back to work now! We're running out of time!Go on!

Maleficent : Aurora! Come here. Sit. There is something I need to tell you.

Aurora : What is it?

Maleficent :There is an evil in this world. And I cannot keep you from it.

Aurora :I'm almost 16, godmother. I can take care of myself.

Maleficent :Iunderstand.That's not what I have to say to you.

Aurora : I have a plan. When I grow up, I'm going to live here in the Moors with you. Then we can look after each other.

Maleficent :You don't have to wait until you're older. You could live here now.

Aurora :Then I will! I'll sleep in a tree and eat berries and black nuts. And all the fair people will be my friends. I'll be happy here for the rest of my life. I'm going to tell my aunties tomorrow.

Maleficent :Until tomorrow.

Aurora :Oh, I'm so excited!

Aurora :Aunties. I'm almost 16. I need a life of my own. No, I love you very much. But it's time to say goodbye. You've been very good to me. Except the time you accidentally fed me spiders.

Phillip :Hello. I'm sorry to bother you but I'm on my way to King Stefan's castle and I've become... hopelessly lost. Can you help me? I'm sorry, that was my fault. I rushed into... Forgive me.

Aurora :It's that way. The castle. What's your name?

Phillip :It's Phillip.

Aurora :Hello, Phillip.

Phillip :What's yours?

Aurora :Aurora.

Phillip :Hello, Aurora. Well, it was nice meeting you and once again my apologies for being such a clumsy fool.

Aurora :You're forgiven.



Phillip :That's good. Well, I'll best be off then. Goodbye.

Aurora :Will you be back this way?

Phillip :Nothing could stop me.

Aurora :Then I'll see you soon.

Phillip :Very soon.

Aurora :Goodbye, Phillip.

Phillip :Goodbye... for now.

Maleficent :Stop doing that.

Diaval :Well? That boy is the answer!

Maleficent :No, Diaval.

Diaval : Yes! True love's kiss, remember? It can break the spell.

Maleficent :True love's kiss? Have you not worked it out yet? I cursed her that way, because there is no such thing.

Diaval :Well, that might be how you feel. But... what about Aurora?That boy could be her only chance. It's her fate, anyway. Go ahead. Turn me into whatever you want. A bird, a worm.I don't care anymore.

Thistlewit :I'm so happy know we're leaving tomorrow.

Knotgrass :You're not leaving tomorrow.

Thistlewit :Tomorrow is Aurora's 16th birthday.

Knotgrass :And Stefan told us to take her back the day after her birthday.

Thistlewit :No, he said,on her birthday.

Knotgrass :No, after her birthday.

Thistlewit :On.

Knotgrass :After.

Thistlewit :On.

Knotgrass :After.

Thistlewit :On, on, on!

Knotgrass : After, after!

Thistlewit :On, on!

Knotgrass :After, after!

Flittle :Stop it!

Knotgrass :What? How could you?

Aurora :I need to talk to you about something.

Flittle :O yes, sweetie, what is it?

Aurora :I'm sorry to have to tell you this. But I'll be 16 tomorrow.



Flittle :Oh, yes, quick,

Knotgrass :put it here.

Aurora :I'm leaving home.

Knotgrass : See here, young lady. I did not spend 16 years in this miserable hovel with these two imbeciles... Hush! So that you could ruin it on the last day! We are taking you back to your father without...

Aurora :My father? You told me my parents were dead.

Flittle :I think you better come and sit down.

Aurora :Fairy godmother!

Maleficent :I'm here.

Aurora :When were you going to tell me that I'm cursed?Is it true?

Maleficent :It is.

Aurora :My aunts said it was an evil fairy. I... I can't remember her name. They said... that is was...

Maleficent :Maleficent.

Aurora :Is that you? Are you Maleficent? No! Don't touch me. You're the evilest in the world. it's you!

Maleficent :Find the boy!

Soldier :...all the men to the east wing now! There should be no guards at the gate. I want her to walk in. Sorry to disturb, Your Majesty. We found this girl at the gate. She claims to be the princess.

Aurora :Father, it's me, Aurora!

Stefan :You look just like your mother. They brought you back a day too soon. I told those three idiots! Lock her up in her room. Go. Maleficent is coming.

Thistlewit :It's so good to be small again!

Flittle :Look at my feet! I love my tiny little feet!

Knotgrass : Pay attention! We have to find Aurora! Oh, the king will have our heads!

Waiters : Wait! Princess.

Phillip :I'm looking for a girl.

Maleficent : Of course you are.

Maleficent :I need a horse. Come on, Diaval! Faster, Diaval! Faster! It's done.

Diaval :They pulled the guards. He's waiting for you in there. If we go inside those walls, we'll never come out alive.

Maleficent :Then don't come. It's not your fight.

Diaval :Well, thank you very much. I need you,Diaval.I can't do thiswithout you, Diaval.



Maleficent :I can hear you.

Stefan :Look at her. Look at what you've done.

Knotgrass :She's only sleeping.

Stefan :She's only sleeping, you say? She's only sleeping.She's only sleeping forever!

Thistlewit :What about the kiss?

Knotgrass :Yes, true love's kiss.

Stefan :True love does not exist.

Flittle :But it's her only chance, Your Majesty.

Maleficent :Mistress.

Flittle :What are we going to do?

Knotgrass :Well, we can't give up, can we? Come on, girls!

Flittle : But we don't even know where to start!

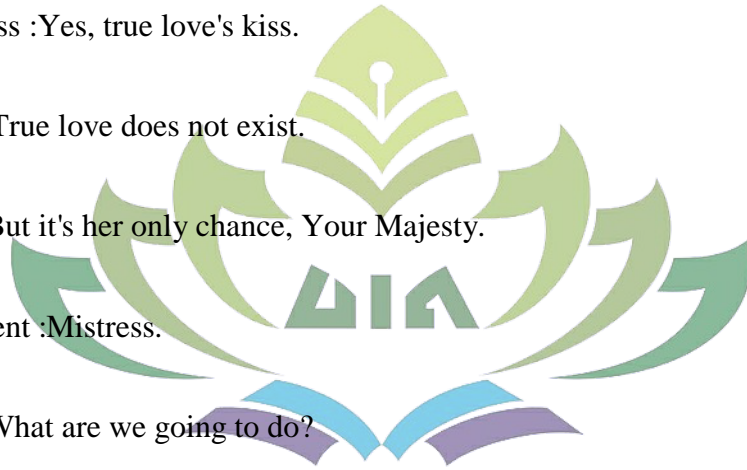
Thistlewit : True love doesn't just fall from trees, you know.

Phillip :Pardon me. I'm embarrassed to say that I don't know where I am.

Thistlewit :In King Stefan's castle.

Phillip :This is where I was meant to be. Although I can't recall how I got here.

Knotgrass :Why have you come?



Phillip : My father sent me to see the king.

Knotgrass :Who is your father?

Phillip : King John of Ofsted.

Fairies :A prince!

Phillip :Aurora.

Thistlewit :He knows her.

Phillip :Why is she sleeping?

Knotgrass :She's trapped in an enchantment.

Flitle :Isn't she beautiful?

Phillip :The most beautiful girl I have ever seen.

Thistlewit :Do you want to kiss her?

Phillip :Very much.

Thistlewit :Just go on then.

Phillip :I'm not sure about it. I barely know her. We've only met once.

Knotgrass :Haven't you ever heard of love at first sight? Kiss her! Go on.

Phillip :An enchantment, you say?

Fairies :Kiss her!

Knotgrass :You didn't do it properly!

Flittle :It's supposed to be true love's kiss!

Knotgrass :I was certain he was the one!

Phillip :What are you doing?

Knotgrass :We have to keep looking.

Maleficent :I told you. I will not ask your forgiveness. Because what I have done to you is unforgivable. I was so lost in hatred and revenge. Sweet Aurora. You stole what was left of my heart. And now I have lost you forever. I swear, no harm will come to you as long as I live. And not a day shall pass that I don't miss your smile.

Aurora :Hello, godmother.

Maleficent :Hello, beastie.

Diaval :No true love.

Soldier :She's here, Sire.

Aurora:Are we going back to the Moors now?

Maleficent :If that is what you wish.

Aurora :Stop!

Stefan :Get back!



Maleficent :Into a dragon. Run, Aurora!

Stefan :Enough! How does it feel? To be a fairy creature without wings? In a world where you don't belong! Kill her! Kill her! Shoot her!

Maleficent :It's over.

Moderator

Maleficent brought down her wall of thorns and took off her crown And she invited Aurora to see how the Moors had been once. Long ago when Maleficent was but a child and her heart was bright. For now, it was again. But that was not all. Over there she is. Hurry up, they're waiting!

Twistlewit :Wait for me!

Knotgrass : We present this crown to our little Aurora for whom we have sacrificed the best years of our. Never mind.

Maleficent : Our kingdoms have been unified. You have your Queen!

Moderator :

So you see, the story is not quite as you were told. And I should know. For I was the one they called Sleeping Beauty. In the end, my kingdom was united. Not by a hero or a villain as legend had predicted. But one who was both hero and villain. And her name was Maleficent.





**Classification of the Main Character's Speech Act**

Note. SA : Speech Acts  
Rep : Representatives

Dir : Directives  
Com : Commissive

Exp : Expressive  
Dec : Declarative

Code	Utterances	Illocutionary Acts					Context of Situation
		Rep	Dir	Com	Exp	Dec	
SA/001	Maleficent: <b>There you go...</b>				Expressing like		<b>MOORS KINGDOM-MORNING-MAGICAL FOREST.</b> A young girl Maleficent wakes up and tries to fix the broken branch of a tree which is dying. Maleficent is a fairy who has power to do some magical things one of them is fixing the tree. Once the branch of tree is fixed, she begins to smile expressing pleasure. As the protector of the Moors kingdom she has a beautiful and powerful wing that can bring her to anywhere inside the forest fast. Like this morning, she keeps greeting other fairies and creatures who live in Moors kingdom. She flies and gets thrown of mud due to some creatures of Moors kingdom still play. She arrives into a number of fairies gather to discuss about a human who comes inside and steals something from the magical forest.
SA/002	Maleficent: (a) <b>Good morning, Mr. Shantuwell.</b> (b) <b>I love your cap.</b> (c) <b>No! No! Don't do it!</b> (d) <b>Ha, you missed me!</b>  Moors 'occupant: Good morning		(c) Warning		(a) Greeting (b) Complimenting (d) Mocking		
SA/003	Maleficent: <b>Love your walk, girls.</b>				Complimenting		
SA/004	Maleficent: <b>What's all the fuss about?</b>  Knotgrass: The border guards...		Questioning				
SA/005	Flittle : No, you told last time. So I should tell this time and Thistlewit next time.  Maleficent: <b>Tell me what?</b>		Questioning				
SA/006	Maleficent: (a) <b>I'm not afraid. Besides,</b> (b) <b>I've never seen a human up close.</b> (c) <b>Come out!</b>	(a) Stating (b) Informing	(c) Commanding				
SA/007	Stefan: No! They mean to kill me. And besides, they're hideous to look at.  Maleficent: (a) <b>That's extremely rude!</b> (b) <b>Don't listen to him, Balthazar.</b> (c) <b>You're classically handsome.</b> (d) <b>It's not right to steal but we don't kill people for it.</b> (e) <b>Come out! Come out this instant!</b> (f) <b>Are you fully grown?</b>  Stefan: No.	(c) Stating (d) Informing	(b) Suggesting (e) Commanding (f) Questioning		(a) Expressing Anger		
SA/008	Maleficent: <b>I believe he's just a boy.</b>  Stefan: And you're just a girl, I think.	Stating					
SA/009	Maleficent: <b>Who are you?</b>  Stefan: I'm called Stefan. Who are you?		Questioning				
SA/010	Maleficent: (a) <b>I'm Maleficent.</b> (Balthazar talks to Maleficent in unknown language) (b) <b>Yes, right.</b> (c) <b>You have to give it back.</b>  Stefan: Give what back?	(a) Informing (b) Agreeing	(c) Suggesting				
SA/011	Stefan: If I knew you would throw it away, I would have kept it.  Maleficent: (a) <b>I didn't throw it away. I delivered it</b>	(a) Explaining		(b) Promising			
						<b>OUTSIDE BORDER OF MOORS KINGDOM</b> Maleficent accompany the boy to the outside of the borderline to make sure that he wants to go home, but deep inside her feeling she wants the boy to stay as	

	<b>home, (b)as I'm going to do for you.</b>						she realizes that they both have misery in common. Along the conversation the boy realizes something that later will be the origin of the chaotic between human and Moors kingdom
SA/012	Stefan: Someday, you know, I'll live there. In the castle.  Maleficent: <b>Where do you live now?</b>  Stefan: In a barn		Questioning				
SA/013	Maleficent: <b>So, your parents are farmers then?</b>  Stefan: My parents are dead.		Questioning				
SA/014	Maleficent: <b>Mine too.</b>	Informing					
SA/015	Stefan: We'll see each other again.  Maleficent: <b>You really shouldn't come back here, you know. It's not safe.</b>		Suggesting				
SA/016	Stefan: And If I made that choice? if I came back, would you be here?  Maleficent: <b>Perhaps.</b>				Expressing Possibility		
SA/017	Stefan: What's wrong?  Maleficent: <b>Your ring! Iron burns fairies.</b>  Stefan: I'm sorry, I like your wings	Explaining					
SA/018	Stefan: Maleficent! Maleficent!  Maleficent: <b>After all these weeks, look who came back.</b>  Stefan: I thought it worth the risk. So, what do you do for fun?	Stating					<b>BORDERLINE OF MOORS AND HUMAN KINGDOM</b> Maleficent wonders why Stefan comes when she already told him not to. And she brings him to show how she does her fun. They finally become friend and when they are already teenager, they become lover.
SA/019	King Henry: Guards, hold! Guards, hold! There they are! The mysterious Moors and no one dare to venture for fear of the magical creatures that lurk within. Well, I say Crush them!  (warriors cheer)  Maleficent: <b>Go no further!</b>		Commanding				<b>BORDERLINE OF MOORS AND HUMAN KINGDOM</b> Stefan stops coming to Maleficent, she keeps wondering where Stefan may be. Now she learns the greed and envy of human as the king of human comes to the borderline of the Moors where the king heard about the power inside the Moors. The king plans to attack Moors. Fortunately, Maleficent the protector and the strongest fairy blocks the troops in front of the borderline and kicks out the human warriors not to mention the king.
SA/020	King Henry: A king does not take orders from a winged elf.  (warriors laugh)  Maleficent: <b>You are no king to me!</b>				Expressing anger		Once Maleficent is closer to give punishment to the human king, she is touched by the iron while it is her weakness.
SA/021	King Henry: Bring me her head.  Soldier: Battalion. Attack!		Commanding				

	Maleficent: <b>Arise and stand with me!</b>  Soldier: Hold the line! It's the dark creatures! Charge!						
SA/022	Soldier: To the king!  Maleficent: <b>You will not have the Moors. Not now, nor ever! You...</b>	Stating					
SA/023	Stefan: Maleficent. Maleficent!  Maleficent: <b>So, how is life with the humans?</b>  Stefan: Maleficent, I've come to warn you. They mean to kill you. King Henry will stop at nothing. Please, you have to trust me  (Stefan weakens Maleficent and cut her wings off as the evidence that he already took care of the king's enemy")		Questioning				<b>BORDERLINE OF MOORS KINGDOM</b> The dying king Henry needs to find out his successor to avenge his lost against the winged elf. Stefan tries to take advantage of this situation to be the king of human and manages to weaken Maleficent by taking down her wings.
SA/024	Maleficent: <b>Into a man.</b>  Farmer: It's a demon!					Declaring Fate	Maleficent becomes so stressed due to she lost her valuable wings taken by Stefan. She manages to turn a bird in to a living man to change her wings duty.
SA/025	Diaval: What have you done to my beautiful self?  Maleficent: <b>Would you rather I let them beat you to death?</b>		Questioning				
SA/026	Diaval: I'm not certain.  Maleficent: <b>Stop complaining. I saved your life</b>  Diaval: Forgive me.		Commanding				
SA/027	Maleficent: <b>What do I call?</b>  Diaval: Diaval		Questioning				
SA/028	Diaval: And in return for saving my life I am your servant. Whatever you need.  Maleficent: <b>Wings. I need you to be my wings.</b>		Requesting				
SA/029	Maleficent: <b>He did this to me so he would be king.</b>  Diaval: Now what, mistress?				Expressing Anger		Diaval becomes the connector and spy for Maleficent about what happens in Human kingdom. Stefan is pronounced to be the king. This situation makes Maleficent is full of anger.
SA/030	Maleficent: <b>Well?</b> Diaval: Well, I saw nothing. But there's been a...		Questioning				Stefan marries king Henry's daughter and having a beautiful daughter
SA/031	Maleficent: <b>What?</b> Diaval: child. King Stefan and the Queen have had a child.		Questioning				
SA/032	Diaval: There'll be a christening. They say it's to be a grand celebration.				Expressing Anger		

	Maleficent: <b>A grand celebration... for a baby. How wonderful!</b>						
SA/033	Maleficent: (a)Well, well. (b)What a glittering assemblage, King Stefan. Royalty, nobility the gentry and... How quaint. Even the rabble. (c)I must say I really felt quite distressed. of not receiving an invitation.  Stefan: You're not welcome here	(b) Boasting (c) Complaining			(a) Greeting		<b>HUMAN KINGDOM BALLROOM</b> All manner of folk came to the christening. Even three of the fairies. Unfortunately, Maleficent whose soul is full of anger comes to the party even though she is not invited to curse the baby whom later she regrets to do it.
SA/034	Maleficent: <b>Oh, dear. What an awkward situation.</b>  Queen: You're not offended?	Complaining					
SA/035	Maleficent: (a)Why no. (b)And to show I bear no ill-will I too shall bestow a gift on the child.  Stefan: No! We don't want your gift!  Knotgrass: Stay away from the princess!  Thistlewit: Yes, stay away!	(a) Convincing		(b) Promising			
SA/036	Maleficent: (a)Listen well, all of you. (b)The princess shall indeed grow in grace and beauty. Beloved by all who meet her.  Queen Leila: That's a lovely gift.  Stefan: Don't do this		(a) Commanding	(b) Promising			
SA/037	Maleficent: <b>But... Before the sun sets on her 16th birthday she will prick her finger on the spindle of a spinning wheel and fall into a sleep like death! A sleep from which she will never awaken!</b>  Stefan: Maleficent, please don't do this. I'm begging you.					Cursing	
SA/038	Maleficent: <b>I like you begging. Do it again.</b>  Stefan: I beg you		Commanding				
SA/039	Maleficent: <b>Alright. The princess can be woken from her death sleep. But only by... true love's kiss. This curse will last until the end of time! No power on earth can change it!</b>	Informing					
SA/040	Maleficent: <b>It's so ugly you could almost feel sorry for it.</b>  (Maleficent talks to baby, she talks about the appearance and the clothes which baby wears in)  Baby laughs	Complaining					<b>REMOTE HIDEAWAY OF THE BABY</b> King Stefan orders his men to break and burn all the spinning wheels that they can never be used anymore. He secretly hides his baby to the fairies to make sure that Maleficent will not find her. He also hides himself inside the castle while his men hunt Maleficent through the forest. But maleficent will never make human touch Moors anymore so she builds the unbeatable gate.
SA/041	(make a scary face but baby keeps laughing)				Expressing dislike		



	<b>Maleficent: I hate you, Beastie!</b>						
<b>SA/042</b>	Flittle: Why is she crying?  Thistlewit: Maybe she might be hungry.  Knotgrass: Then feed her!  Maleficent: <b>It's gonna to starve with those three looking after it.</b>	Predicting					Unconsciously, Maleficent follows the baby where she can keep an eye to baby, she also keeps her from the dangerous caused by the reckless of the fairies.  Besides keeping an eye to baby, she also keeps making a joke to the three reckless fairies.
<b>SA/043</b>	(Maleficent makes a joke to the three reckless fairies)  Diaval: .....(staring to Maleficent)  Maleficent: <b>Oh, Come on! That's funny!</b>	Complaining					
<b>SA/044</b>	Maleficent: <b>Oh, look! The little beast is about to fall off the cliff!</b>	Predicting					(Little girl Aurora is playing with the butterfly and trying to chasing it, unfortunately it is really close the edge of the cliff)
<b>SA/045</b>	Aurora: Hello.  Maleficent: (a)Go away. Go. Go away. (b)I don't like children	(b) Stating	(a) Commanding				Aurora is running and accidentally meeting Maleficent in person. Aurora feels that she is close to Maleficent so that she tries to approach her.
<b>SA/046</b>	Aurora: Up, up.  Maleficent: <b>Go along, Go, go, go.</b>		Commanding				
<b>SA/047</b>	(Aurora approaches the gates of the Moors Kingdom)  Maleficent: <b>Hmm. Curious little beastie!</b>				Complimenting		<b>WALL OF THORN – BORDERLINE OF MOORS KINGDOM</b>
<b>SA/048</b>	Maleficent: <b>Bring them to me!</b>  (talk to Diaval to bring the warriors to her)		Commanding				As the time flies, aurora wonders at the world about her and at what lays beyond the fearsome wall of thorns but she's not the only one who wants to get through.
<b>SA/049</b>	Diaval: How could you do that to me?  Maleficent: <b>You said, anything I need!</b>				Expressing Anger		King Stefan's men tries to assemble and get through the gate as well.
<b>SA/050</b>	Diaval: Yeah, but not a dog!  Maleficent: <b>It was a wolf, not a dog</b>	Stating					
<b>SA/051</b>	Diaval: It's the same thing! They are dirty, vicious and they hunt birds!  Maleficent: <b>Fine, next time I'll turn you into a mealy worm.</b>  Diaval: Well, I'll be a mealy worm gladly! Anything but a filthy, stinking...			Promising			
<b>SA/052</b>	Aurora: I know you're there. Don't be afraid.  Maleficent: <b>I'm not afraid.</b>	Convincing					<b>INSIDE THE MOORS KINGDOM – THE MAGICAL FOREST</b>
<b>SA/053</b>	Aurora: Then come out.	Predicting					When king Stefan's men try to attack Maleficent, she tricks Aurora to sleep and once she finishes with

	Maleficent: <b>Then you will be afraid</b>						them, she brings Aurora through the wall and lays her inside the magical forest.
SA/054	Aurora: No, I won't. I know who you are.  Maleficent: <b>Do you?</b>		Questioning				
SA/055	Aurora: You're my fairy godmother.  Maleficent: <b>What?</b>  Aurora: Fairy godmother. You've been watching over me my whole life. I've always known you were close by		Questioning				
SA/056	Maleficent: <b>How?</b>  Aurora: Your shadow. It's been following me ever since I was small. Wherever I went, your shadow is always with me. I remember you... pretty bird.		Questioning				
SA/057	Maleficent: <b>This is Diaval.</b>  Diaval: Hello, Aurora. I've known you since you were a little one.	Informing					
SA/058	Aurora: It's everything I imagined it would be. Oh, it's just so beautiful! I've always wanted to come...  Maleficent: <b>Goodnight, beastie</b>				Greetings		
SA/059	Maleficent: <b>I revoke the curse. Let it be no more. I revoke the curse. Let it be no more. I revoke my curse! Let it be no more! I revoke my curse! Let it be no more! Let it be no more!</b>				Expressing Regret		<b>MOORS KINGDOM PLAYGROUND</b>  To see Aurora becomes happier inside the forest, Maleficent feels regret that she already cursed her with such powerful unlockable curse. Unconsciously, the feeling of love has already fulfilled Maleficent's heart.
SA/060	Aurora: Do all the fair people have wings?  Maleficent: <b>Most do</b>	Informing					
SA/061	Aurora: Then, why don't you? All the other fairies fly.  Maleficent: <b>I had wings once. They were stolen from me. That's all I wish to say about it.</b>	Describing					
SA/062	Aurora: What color were they? Were they big?  Maleficent: <b>So big they dragged behind me when I walked. And they were strong. They could carry me above the clouds and into the headwinds. And they never faltered. Not even once. I could trust them.</b>	Describing					
SA/063	Maleficent: (a) <b>Aurora! Come here. Sit.</b> (b) <b>There is something I need to tell you.</b>  Aurora: What is it?	(b) Stating	(a) Inviting				<b>MOORS KINGDOM</b>  As the time flies, Aurora's age is going to be closer to 16. Maleficent keeps being anxious about how to break the curse she made. because in reality, Maleficent loves Aurora so much.
SA/064	Maleficent: <b>There is an evil in this world. And I cannot keep you from it.</b>	Informing					

	Aurora: I'm almost 16, godmother. I can take care of myself.						
SA/065	Maleficent: <b>I understand. That's not what I have to say to you.</b>  Aurora: I have a plan. When I grow up, I'm going to live here in the Moors with you. Then we can look after each other	Agreeing					
SA/066	Maleficent: <b>You don't have to wait until you're older. You could live here now.</b>  Aurora: Then I will! I'll sleep in a tree and eat berries and black nuts. And all the fair people will be my friends. I'll be happy here for the rest of my life. I'm going to tell my aunts tomorrow.		Suggesting				
SA/067	Maleficent: <b>Until tomorrow.</b>  Aurora: Oh, I'm so excited!				Greetings		
SA/068	Maleficent: <b>Stop doing that!</b>  (After getting offended by Diaval birdy-formed)		Warning				<b>RIVER INSIDE THE MOORS KINGDOM</b>  Aurora meets Prince Phillip accidentally and they seem to share the same feeling whether it is love or just admire. Diaval teases Maleficent as he is in his bird form. It's like there's something that he should talk about.
SA/069	Diaval: Well? That boy is the answer!  Maleficent: <b>No, Diaval</b>	Stating					
SA/070	Diaval: Yes! True love's kiss, remember? It can break the spell.  Maleficent: <b>True love's kiss? Have you not worked it out yet? I cursed her that way, because there is no such thing</b>  Diaval: Well, that might be how you feel. But... what about Aurora? That boy could be her only chance. It's her fate, anyway. Go ahead. Turn me into whatever you want. A bird, a worm. I don't care anymore.	Explaining					
SA/071	Aurora: Fairy godmother!  Maleficent: <b>I'm here</b>	Informing					<b>INSIDE THE HIDEAWAY HAT – MEETING THREE RECKLESS FAIRIES</b>
SA/072	Aurora: When were you going to tell me that I'm cursed? Is it true?  Maleficent: <b>It is</b>	Agreeing					Aurora plans to live with Maleficent forever since she is permitted to live there by the protector of the Moors Kingdom. She is in rush to tell her three aunts to ask permit, but then the truth is revealed about she got cursed by an evil witch. She then tries to confirm it to Maleficent directly to find out who the witch is.
SA/073	Aurora: My aunts said it was an evil fairy. I... I can't remember her name. They said... that is was...  <b>Maleficent: Maleficent.</b>  Aurora: Is that you? Are you Maleficent? No! Don't touch me. You're the evilest in the world. it's you!	Informing					Finally, Maleficent agrees to Diaval's solution about Prince Philip kissing Aurora.

SA/074	Maleficent: <b>Find the boy!</b> (Talk to Diaval)		Commanding				
SA/075	Phillip: I'm looking for a girl.  Maleficent: <b>Of course, you are</b>	Predicting					<b>ALONG THE ROAD FROM MOORS KINGDOM TO HUMAN CASTLE</b>  Maleficent plans to bring fainted Prince Phillips to aurora's room but they need to go through obstacle which King Stefan made
SA/076	Maleficent: (a) <b>I need a horse. (b)Come on, Diaval! Faster, Diaval! Faster! (c)It's done.</b>		(a) Requesting (b) Commanding		(c) Expressing Regret		
SA/077	Diaval: They pulled the guards. He's waiting for you in there. If we go inside those walls, we'll never come out alive.  Maleficent: <b>Then don't come. It's not your fight</b>		Warning				
SA/078	Diaval: Well, thank you very much. I need you, Diaval. I can't do this without you, Diaval.  Maleficent: <b>I can hear you.</b>	Informing					
SA/079	Maleficent: (a) <b>I told you. I will not ask your forgiveness. Because what I have done to you is unforgivable. I was so lost in hatred and revenge. Sweet Aurora. You stole what was left of my heart. And now I have lost you forever. (b)I swear, no harm will come to you as long as I live. And not a day shall pass that I don't miss your smile.</b>			(b) Pledging	(a) Expressing Regret		<b>INSIDE AURORA'S ROOM, CASTLE</b>  As Prince Phillips fails to make Aurora awaken, Maleficent becomes more sad and regrets. Unconsciously she gives Aurora kiss which magically is a true love kiss.  Suddenly, Aurora wakes up
SA/080	Aurora: Hello, godmother.  Maleficent: <b>Hello, beastie</b>				Greeting		
SA/081	Aurora: Are we going back to the Moors now?  Maleficent: <b>If that is what you wish.</b>	Agreeing					
SA/082	Aurora: Stop!  Stefan: Get back!  Maleficent: (a) <b>Into a dragon (turning Diaval into a dragon) (b)Run, Aurora!</b>		(b) Commanding			(a) Declaring Fate	<b>TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM CASTLE TO MOORS</b>  As they are united, Maleficent and Aurora plans to escape from the castle but they are blocked by King Stefan men who uses full iron knight wears which is the fairy weakness.  King Stefan tries to kill Maleficent but he dies as the result of his lost to Maleficent
SA/083	Stefan: Enough! How does it feel? To be a fairy creature without wings? In a world where you don't belong! Kill her! Kill her! Shoot her!  Maleficent: <b>It's over!</b>	Explaining					
SA/084	Knotgrass: We present this crown to our little Aurora for whom we have sacrificed the best years of ours. Never mind.  Maleficent: <b>Our kingdoms have been unified. You have your Queen!</b>					Declaring status	<b>INSIDE THE MOORS FOREST</b>  The death of King Stefan means that Aurora automatically becomes not only his successor as the queen of Human Kingdom but also as the queen of Moors due to the kingdoms are unified