

Perlocutionary Acts In “The Croods” Movie Script

Farhan Anwar¹, La Aso², Ela Martisa³

English Literature Study Program, Cultural Science Faculty, Universitas Halu Oleo
hanpaang29@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The research is about the use of perlocutionary acts in “The Croods” movie script. The research aims to describe the use of the perlocutionary acts used by the character that found in “The Croods” movie script based on Searle's classification of speech act. The researcher used descriptive qualitative. The data include an utterance from the characters' conversation and that utterance produces the perlocutionary acts in the movie script. In conducting the research, the researcher read the script and watch the movie intensively and make notes on the pages contain the required data. Then the researcher classify the data into five classifications; declarative, assertive, expressive, directive and commissive then a result of these classifications is the perlocutionary act, the researcher mentions an utterance contains the five classifications then explain the perlocutionary act. The result of this research shows there are twenty-nine data contain the perlocutionary act. The research revealed the five classifications of speech act that in the movie script produce the effect of the perlocutionary. Based on the data that occur in “The Croods” movie script, it is indicated that all of the characters in “The Croods” movie script are use the perlocutionary act.

Key Words: Effect, Perlocutionary Acts, “The Croods” movie script

INTRODUCTION

A language is communication tools made by humans in the form of a system of sound that originates from the human tongue. The language also as an ability of humans to communicate with each other by using symbols and signs with motion or body language. In other words, researcher can use language to communicate, from communication there are an utterance or speech, even that movement or action. According to Rahardi, Language is very important in human social life to understand also communicate with each other, and produce understanding with each other, in the real-life language definitely always shows in form of acts or speech acts individuals, speech acts are a real form the function of language which is a basis of pragmatic analysis.

According to Gee, language serves a great many functions, which are giving and getting information to support the performance of social activities and social identities and to support human relationship within cultures, social groups, and institution. In addition, the sentence or sentences brings concepts (idea, suggestion and so on) which are uttered by the speaker to the hearer. In short, language has many functions in communication to support social relationship between humans in their environment. By communication, the speaker and hearer can also get new knowledge because the utterances bring information such as thought, idea, suggest and so on. Thus, approaching language from a linguistic perspective is not enough because language studies also take account with social and situational factors. The pragmatics is linguistics that studies the meaning of speech and its meaning can be adapted to certain situations, places, and times.

According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is the study of the speakers meaning, contextual meaning, how to understand communication from what someone said, and the study of the expression of relative distance. Leech (1983: 5-6) states that pragmatics learns about the utterances meaning (i.e. for what that utterance use); asking what someone means with speech act and correlating a meaning with whom speaker talking. In this research, a pragmatic approach is used to study one unit analysis of speech acts. With it can be seen what the speech act function is spoken by the speaker. Because every utterance spoken by the speaker has a certain meaning and purpose in accordance with their respective goals. There are many pragmatic aspects, which one is related to speech acts. The speech act is also an analysis of pragmatic that is a branch of linguistics that examines language usage from its original aspect.

The speech acts and speech events are two symptoms that occur in one process that is the communication process. In human life can't be separated from speech event, because with human speech can convey information to the interlocutor and can be understood each other. The speech acts have various types, which one of the groups based on the nature of relationship includes locution, illocution, and perlocution speech acts. According to George Yule (2014), the speech act theory was first put forward by Austin (1956), a professor at Harvard University. The theory in the form of the results of the lecture was recorded in the book by J.O. Urmson with the title *How to do Things with words*. However, the theory just developed steadily after Searle

(1969) published a book entitled *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of language* according to Searle in all linguistic communication there are speech acts. He argues that communication is not just a symbol, word or sentence, but it would be more appropriate if it is called a product or result from symbols, words or sentences that are fire performance of speech acts. Speech act basically when people say something, people also can do something that is a speech act. The speech act also is the one unit of the functional in communication. Based on explanation before, the researcher concluded that speech acts are a speech from ourselves or the speaker intention or talker until the speech act effect of the listener as though of promises, apologies, warnings, etc. The speech acts are the words that can classify into three aspects, specifically locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Locutionary speech acts are the act of saying something in words and sentences according to the meaning in a dictionary and according to syntaxes rules. This speech act Austin often call it "The Act of Saying Something". Illocutionary speech acts, that is speech acts contain the plan of the speaker to the listener, these actions contain the purposes to relate a social function. Perlocutionary speech acts, that is speech acts produce the effect or results, that result or effect through by the speaker to listener, conform to the situation and condition of sentence expression. Researcher conclude that a pragmatic, speech act and its types or aspect are a part of a language or method and saying and doing in communication with each other. In this study the writer focus on study of Perlocutionary Act.

In this research, the researcher collects data from the character dialogue in "The Croods" movie, write and direct by Kirk DeMicco and Chris Sanders, and production by Kristine Belson and Jane Hartwell. The move publishes in the United States on March 22, 2013. In the animation film "The Croods" tells the life of a family in prehistoric times who live in a cave surround by large rocks with the leadership of Grug, he as a head of family is very over-protective, Grug does not allow all members his family to come out from the cave because the outside of world is very dangerous for them, and they also rarely meet and even communicate with outsiders, even in their own families communication is still narrow because they long enough live in the cave. The plot is about how the "The Croods" family survive to get food and life, they only use physical power and law of nature without doing rational thinking and lack of communication with outsiders.

The researcher use the Perlocutionary Act approach to examine the results of a speech and what the listener's response, which is known about the Perlocutionary Act is a response not only in the form of words, but also in the form of actions or act. And the effects or results of these influences can be intentionally or unintentionally created by the speaker. Therefore, the writer seeks and analyzes types of Speech Act, especially Perlocutionary Act in "The Croods" movie script.

And the reason why the writer chose this title because there are many locutionary and illocutionary act that already knows in researcher environment except about perlocutionary, the

researcher needs more knowledge about perlocutionary act. In short, the researcher thought interesting to find out more about this research, the perlocutionary act that analyzed in this movie was the effect or impact from utterance, and there are many data the researcher want to know about the use of the perlocutionary act used by character in "The Croods" movie because less explanation about this research especially focus on perlocutionary act, the researcher hopes can explain more about Perlocutionary act in "The Croods" movie script.

The writer has make a research question for this research Based on background of the study above the research questions of this research is: What is the Perlocutionary Act used by character in "The Croods" Movie Script?

Based on the research question The objective of this research is to describe the used of the Perlocutionary acts used by the character that found in "The Croods" movie script.

Theoretically, the researcher expects in linguistics study especially in a study of pragmatics in order that this research can give new ideas and contribution in the study of speech act and perlocutionary act, Practically, this research is expected that it can help to increase the knowledge of English Literature students

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research used a qualitative method. The researcher would used a descriptive qualitative method to classify and analyze the utterance. Qualitative method is the assessment method or research method toward a problem which does not design or program use statistic procedures. According to Taylor (2010: 4), proposes that the qualitative method may be a method that produces clear information within the shape verbal or composed and individual conduct that can be watched. Then Moleong (2009: 31), said that qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied.

A qualitative descriptive is suitable when detail description of phenomena, focus on the performing of participants dialogue with the researcher is desired (Sandelowski, 2000). Moreover from views above, it can be pointed out that in a descriptive qualitative method, the researcher will collect the data, organizing them, classifying, then making the interpreting on data, and the last, the writer take conclusion based on the data analysis

The source of the data in this study will be comprised in two types, they are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the data that collected from the movie script of "The Croods" and Secondary data is the data that collected from Audio Visual data from the movie of The Croods.

the researcher will use the technique in collecting the data. Then, the researcher will collect the data by conducting a several steps are follows:

1. Searching and downloaded the movie and the script from the internet.
2. Watching movies, the researcher watched movies repeatedly so that the researcher could

understand and know “The Croods” movie as the main source of data, and to make easier to acquire the data

3. Reading scripts, the researcher read “The Croods” script as data in this study so researcher could easily get the data. And the researcher read the movie script repeatedly and intensively.
4. Classifying Data, the researcher identified data that contained in an object.
5. Coding, the researcher used coding to recognize and recognize certain data contained in an object.

The perlocutionary act found in the movie consist of Illocutionary act classification. The perlocutionary act coded as bold and Illocutionary act coded as underline.

In analyze data, the researcher will do the steps below:

1. Presenting data, researchers marked the data, researchers moved data coded to find.
2. Describe the data, the researcher presented the data so that the data was described the perlocutionary act in the context.
3. Interpreting the data the researcher described the data, the researcher interpreted it based on the perlocutionary act the theory of Searle.
4. Finally, based on the steps above, the researcher drew conclusions based on the above methods that would be used to analyze the data to answer research questions.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Speech act begins from lectures delivered by the Britain Philosopher, John. L. Austin, at Harvard University in 1955 (Nadar: 11). Yule states that actions displayed via utterances are usually named speech acts. The generally example are given more specific labels, such as apology, complain, compliment, invitation, promise or request (Yule: 47).

According in Yule books, *The Study of Language and Pragmatics*, a speech act is the recognizing type of “action” performed by a speaker by the utterance. The speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer.

Perlocutionary act referred to as "The Act of Affecting Someone". An utterance by speakers often has the effect or perlocutionary force to those who listen. Tarigan (2009: 35) says that the utterance that said not only speech events that happened by itself, but it is a speech uttered containing the intent and purpose that is designed to produce an effect, or the effect on the situation of hearer or listeners. Thus, the perlocutionary act related to attitudes and behavior nonlinguistic

Leech (in Rustono 1999: 39) states that there are several verbs that can mark perlocution speech acts would include effects such as: persuading, cheating, convincing, encouraging, irritating, frightening, pleasing, comforting, humiliating, attracting attention, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, inspiring the hearer and so on.

Perlocutionary act

1. Declaratives

Data 1

Eep: *What do you call this?*

Guy: *A trap.*

Eep: *What does it do?*

Guy makes sound effects to get his point across as he describes the trap.

Duration 42:00 – 42:20

When Eep and Guy went to hunt, Guy He ties the rope around the base of the tree. Eep leaps up and grabs the leaning top of the tree, then the tree top down to the ground. With this way Guy teach Eep how to hunting without chased an animal, Guy used his idea for hunting with making a trap, he tells Eep how the trap is use, how it works and so on. This is the new way and new innovation for Eep for hunting an animal.

After the trap was ready Eep asking Guy “*What do you call this?*”, she didn’t really know what Guy do and what kind of things he made. Guy as the speaker naming his idea for telling Eep, he call it “*A trap*”. this utterance containing Declarative speech, this is the act that makes the propositional content corresponds with the reality. **Perlocutionary act:** Eep as the hearer get the new knowledge or new lesson of the way for hunting from Guy.

2. Assertives

Data 2

Thunk: *Uhh, but if you don't give the signal, how do i know you're my dad?*

Grug: *The signal isn't so you know it's me, it's so you know i wasn't eaten by an animal.*

Thunk: *Then why is the signal an animal noise? I mean, doesn't that just confuse things? (Grug sighs). I don't know... I'm still waiting for the signal.*

Grug: ***Hoo hooooo! Hoo hooooo!***

Duration 03:34 – 03:57

The context of situation above Inside the cave lived a family named the Croods, Grug is a father, he always protect his family, he come out from the cave for ensuring that there isn't danger at outside, then Grug repels an animals named Liyotes, and he shouting a signal to make his family out but Ugg, Sandy and Eep keep out without waiting for the signal from Grug. Except for his son Thunk, he really wanted to wait for the signal with asking Grug and Grug said never mind, but thunk still keep waiting for the signal because of request from his son, then Grug shouting the signal.

In this movie Thunk is eager to please his father and emulates his every move that is why he still waiting for the signal from Grug. Thunk utter “*I'm still waiting for the signal*”. It is a

kind of Assertives speech to show that the speaker is to make believe the hearer that the speaker is waiting for the signal. The bold sentences indicate a perlocutionary act because in the conversation Think believe to his father will give a signal. **Perlocutionary act:** Grug as the hearer he feel cares with his son then making the signal.

3. Expressive

Data 3

Grug: (chuckles) *It's still early.*

Gran: *And you're still fat.* (Grug groans)

Duration 04:22 – 04:25

The situation above when everyone has come out from cave, just one hasn't come out, that is Ugg's mother named Grand, in this movie Grug shows he looks happy when Ungga calls his mother but there is no response, in Grug's mind, Grand has died and Grug doesn't need to look after her again, but that isn't as expected. Grand came out while laughing then said she still alive. Grug who look it said that "it still early" and Grand who heard and saw Grug expression, responded by saying that Grug is still fat and he irritated.

In this movie Grug is really happy when his mother died, when Grand didn't out from the cave Grug was smile when he know Grand still alive his face was dropped. Then he chuckles and said "*It's still early*" to offend Grand and she respond with offend to said "*And you're still fat*" this sentence is Expressives speech from speaker, **Perlocutionary act:** Grug as the hearer feeling irritate and cranky.

4. Directives

Data 4

Grug: *Breakfast formation!*

Grug: *I want to see some real caveman action out there. We do this fast. We do this loud, we do this as a family and never not be afraid. Go!*

Duration 04:26 – 04:40

All family members of the Croods has come out from the cave, then Grug prepares the Croods to breakfast, Grug lead his family to hunt and find the meal, in this situation Grug say for making formation, the Croods was gathered then Grug say encouragement word before leaving and then they went for hunting.

In this movie shows Grug ordering his family with utter "Breakfast formation!" and then they make a breakfast formation, these utterances including Directive speech, this speech to make someone else to do something that the speaker desires. The utterance from Grug as a

speaker ordering the Croods to make a breakfast formation. **Perlocutionary act:** The Croods family member as the hearer making a formation and prepare for hunting.

5. Commisives

Data 5

Eep: *Why are you rolling away?*

Guy: *Owww! I just want something to eat.*

Eep: *You have bug for dinner. Plenty of bug!*

Guy: *Please... I'll let you help me hunt.*

Eep: *Really?*

Duration 41:41 – 41:53

The situation above, when Guy wants to leave. Eep chases him and pins him down. Guy want search something to eat and Eep really want to hunt but her father bans and grounded her, Guy takes this chance to get out from the log with explain it to Eep and go hunt with Eep.

Guy using Commisive speech, this speech is committing to future actions. This type of speech act shows the intention of the speaker in the future which will be made to happen in later moment. He commits to Eep by saying "Please... I'll let you help me hunt" because Guy really want something to and Eep want to try hunt so Guy commit to Eep with going hunt.

Perlocutionary act: Eep as the hearer by say "*Really?*" Eep feels excited also happy to go hunt with guy.

- The discussion above Based on the data above findings, it could be seen that "The Croods" movie script contain some Illocutionary act resulting Perlocutionary act such as (2 data) declarative, (14 data) assertives, (4 data) expressives, (7 data) directives and (2 data) commisives.

From the explanation above by studying speech acts, the readers can take the point that the idea of speech as action is one thing that is very important because a person is not just saying something but also he is actually doing something. Furthermore, the readers can understand what the speaker intends and know the sequence of events in speaker utterances.

Conclusion

Based on the data findings and data discussion above, the writer make conclusions related to the research question about what is the Perlocutionary Act used by character in "The Croods" Movie Script. The writer found some classification of speech act who also resulting Perlocutionary act. Based on the findings data, the writer found twenty nine data perlocution in the movie script.

Based on these data analysis, the research revealed that from the movie script produces five classifications of speech acts they are declaratives, assertive, expressive, directive,

commissives and result from these classifications are the impact or effect of perlocutionary act. Based on the data that occurs in the script and “The Croods” movie, it was indicating that all of the character in “The Croods” movie script using perlocutionary act.

References

Austin, John, L. 1962. *How to Do Things with Words*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Bodgan, R, & Biklen, S. 1992. *Qualitative Research for Education*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon

Cohen, Andrew, D. 1996. ‘Speech acts’. In N. H. Hornberger & S. L. McKay. *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching*. Cambridge: CUP

Coming, Louise. *Pragmatics: A multidisciplinary Perspective*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2005. Print.

Cutting, Joan. *Pragmatics and Discourse: A resource book for students*, Florence, KY, USA: Routledge, 2002. Print

Djajasudarma, Fatimah. 2012. *Wacana dan Pragmatik*. Bandung: Rafika Aditama.

Finch, Geoffrey. 2003. *How to Study Linguistics*, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Gee, James Paul. 2005. *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis Theory and Method*. USA: Routledge.

Hurford, James R. Hurford, Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith. 2007. *Semantics a Coursebook Second Edition*. UK: Cambridge

Halliday. M.A.K; Ruqaiya Hasan. 1994. *Bahasa Konteks dan Teks: Aspek-aspek liahasa da/am Pandangan Semiotik Sosial*. (Terjemahan Asruddin Barori Tou). Yogyakarta: UGM Press. 1985.

Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2011. *Kamus Linguistik Edisi Keempat*. Jakarta. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Levinson, Stephen C. 1992. *Pragmatics*. UK: Cambridge.

Leech, Geoffrey. 1993. *Prinsip-prinsip Pragmatik*. Jakarta: UI Press.

- Levinson, Stephen C. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983.
- Malmkjer, K. 2006. *The Linguistics Encyclopedia*. London: Routledge
- Moleong, I. J. 2001. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: C.V. Remaja Rosda karya.
- Mey, Jacob L. 2001. *Mey, Pragmatics an Introduction*. USA: Blackwell Publishing
- Nababan, P.W.J. 1987. *Ilmu Pragmatik (Teori dan Penerapannya)*. Jakarta: Depdiknas.
- Nadar, F. X. 2003. *Pragmatik dan Penelitian Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Neuman, W. Lawrence Neuman. 1997. *Social Research Methods; Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. USA: Allyn & Bacon.
- Rahardi, K. 2005. *Pragmatik: Kesantunan Imperatif Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Rohmadi, Muhammad. 2004. *Pragmatik: Teori dan Analisis*. Yogyakarta: Lingkar Media.
- Renkema, Jan. 2004. *Renkema, Introduction to Discourse studies*. (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Rustono. 1999. *Pokok-pokok Pragmatik*. Semarang: IKIP Semarang Press. Mahsun. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*. 2005. PT Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta.
- Searle, John, R. *Speech Act: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1969.
- Searle, John, R. *Expression and Meaning*, London: Cambridge University Press, 1979. Print.
- Searle, John, R. 1979. *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Act*. UK: Cambridge.
- Searle, John R. 1975 "A Taxonomy of Illocutionary Acts", in K.Gunderson (ed.), *Language. Mind and Knowledge Minnesota Studies in the Philosophy of Science*. VII. 344-369.
- Saussure, F. 1916. *Course in General Linguistics*. London: Duckworth.
- Subroto, Edi. 1992. *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Linguistik Struktural*. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University Press.

Stephen C, Levinson. 1983. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

Sudaryat, Yayat. 2009. *Makna dalam Wacana*. Bandung: Yrama Widya.

Tarigan, H. B. 2009. *Pengajaran Pragmatic* Bandung: Angkasa.

Thomas, J. *Meaning in Interaction: an Introduction to Pragmatics*, London: Pearson Education Limited, 1995. Print.

Vanderveken and Searle. *Meaning and Speech act* volume 1: Cambridge University Press, 1990. Print

Van Dijk, Teun A. 1974c 'A Note on the Partial Equivalence of Text (Grammars Context Grammars', University of Amsterdam, mimeo. To appear in Martin Lofin and James Silverberg, eds. *Discourse and Inference in Cognitive Anthropology*. The Hague, Mouton. 1977

Verhaar, J.W.M. 1996. *Asas-Asas Linguistik Umum*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. 2006. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing, 2006. Print.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1986. *An Introducing to Sociolinguistics*. Great Britain: T. J. Press Ltd.

Wijana, Dewa Putu. 1996. *Dasar-dasar Pragmatik*, Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1996. Print.

Yule, George. 2014. *Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar

<https://jenytkj07.wordpress.com/2014/01/25/sinopsis-film-the-croods/>

<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0481499/plotsummary>

<https://www.thoughtco.com/perlocutionary-act-speech-1691611> by [Richard Nordquist](#) Updated July 29, 2019