

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

One of the most important things that inseparable in social life is communication. Communication can be a tool to conveying or obtaining meaning, concepts, emotions, views, and feelings among people who have common interests and engage in conversation in order to find a solution (Babagana, 2018). Communication can be done directly or indirectly, the method of indirect communication is quite popular because the contextual discussion raised through the communication will be broader for a specific purpose. Hendry (2001) stated that indirect communication has already indicated the diversity in the use of indirect communication in different parts of the world, especially strong among Pacific cultures, where making too explicit an aspect of rage can be dangerous.

To convey utterances in front of the public, the speaker employs a variety of methods. Those who convey the utterances directly, there are also those who convey it indirectly with the same goals and objectives. The speech act that is conveyed indirectly is an effective way of communicating even though sometimes many misinterpret. Then, to interpret what the speaker meant from their utterance, the listeners are not only needed to know the meanings based on the literal meaning, but also in contextually. The study of contextual meaning that analyze the usage of a language in a context and as opposed with semantics can be defined as pragmatics (Birner, 2012). It can be said that pragmatics is the opposite of semantics, which is concerned with the analysis of contextual meaning.

Then, in the pragmatic, there is an action that performed through the utterances. According to Searle (1970), Language is often used "to do something," to execute actions, in addition to informing and describing things can be defined as a speech act. Speech act is divided into three aspects; those are locution, illocution, and perlocution. The locutionary acts is the basic language act of transmitting some meaning (Birner, 2012). The locutionary acts happened when uttering of particular sounds, the uttering of certain phrases in a certain order, and the uttering with a specific meaning and context. Then, the other aspects in speech acts, where the speaker says something in a particular context with a specific purpose can be defined as illocutionary (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). On the other hand, the last aspects in speech acts, perlocutionary, occurs as a result of the locution and according to Cruse (2000), perlocutionary acts is an action that are carried out with the use of words. However, from those three aspects, the illocutionary concerns with the contextual intention which can be used to avoid the misunderstanding from the interlocutor's utterance.

The illocutionary act is separated into five types according to Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Those are expressive, declarative, directive, commissive, and assertive. Then, the types that represented the psychological condition by the sincerity condition, in relation to an example given by the intended meaning called the expressive (Searle, 1979). It can be said, that the expressive acts is concern with the emotion of the speaker. The expressive acts also separated into several types and according to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), those types are apologize, thank,

condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, and greet.

The application of expressive illocutionary acts can be existed in society, especially in a formal public speech. The speech was uttered by the US President, Joe Biden, that cited at the BBC.com (2021). The speech was uttered “President Carter, who I spoke with last night who cannot be with us today, but who **we salute for his lifetime of service.**” on Wednesday, 20th January 2021 at 11:52 Am. The Speech was uttered to the previous US President, James Carter, who has served the country during his occupation. Then, the utterance that uttered by the speaker, showed the speaker’s gratitude towards the interlocutor for his lifetime service to the country. The utterance “We salute for his lifetime of service” was classified the act of thank in expressive acts where the speaker felt beneficial for what the interlocutor’s did to the country (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

Then, this pragmatics point of view of expressive acts, is not only exist in real life, but also in artwork such as movie. The dialogue below was taken from *Midsommar* Movie (2019) that released in 2019 and distributed by A24 (United States) and Nordisk Film (Sweden). Before the dialogue below happened, the movie told that the interlocutor’s (Dani) family had died in an accident. Thus, the expressive act can be found when the speaker (Pelle) uttered the utterance in the dialogue below.

Pelle : “I never had the chance to tell you, but **I was really so very sorry to hear about - your loss...**”
 Dani : “Oh..”
 Pelle : “I mean, I can't even imagine. I mean... I lost my parents, too, so..”
 Dani : “Okay”.

Pelle : “I kind of have some idea.”
 (Midsommar Movie 2019, 22:29 – 22:47)

The dialogue above contained a direct communication through face to face where the speaker (Pelle) was having a conversation with the interlocutor (Dani) and discussing about a festival. Then, while they were having the conversation, the speaker uttered the utterance of expressive act. The utterance “**I was really so very sorry to hear about - your loss**”, is classified as the type of condolence in expressive acts rather than apologize. In addition, the word “Sorry” from the utterance, showed the function of expressive acts of condoling because the context of the utterance was to express the sympathy to someone who has suffered sadness as a result of death or tragedy (Martinez, 2013). Thus, based on the explanation, the movie, *Midsommar*, was taken to be the data source as the use of expressive acts are very important to be used by the characters. Based on the movie, the main character plays the role as a person who has a mental disorder that caused by a tragedy. Then, the expressive acts help the characters to express things that cannot be expressed without uttering expressive acts where it has an important role when talking about people who are depressed or in a bad mental condition. Furthermore, this action can help the listeners to understand about what the speaker's intention that expressed through the speech and by knowing the action, the speaker does not feel ignored.

From the phenomena above, it is important to discuss the illocutionary acts especially in expressive acts. To examine this research, here are some previous studies to support this research. The first, Widyowati (2019) that discovered the expressive speech act in *Dear John* movie. The purpose from this previous research

is to identify the types and functions of expressive act Dear John movie. The researcher used the Searle's theory to identify the types and functions. Then, for the research method, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research. As the result, the researcher classified the six types of expressive act. Those are liking, apologizing, disliking, praising, thanking, and the expression of pleasure. Then, the researcher found seven functions of expressive acts. Those are apologizing, liking, pleasure, disliking, congratulating, praising, and thanking.

The second, Syafitri (2020) that discovered the expressive speech act in Statuses of Facebook Users. The purpose from this previous research is to identify the types of the expressive speech act in The Longest Ride Movie. For the theory, the researcher used the Searle and Yule theories to identify the types and modes of the expressive speech act. Then, for the research method, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research. As the result, the researcher classified the fourteen types of expressive speech act. Those are agreement, satire, apology, disappointment, encouragement, gratitude, exclamation, anger, pride, sorrow, congratulation, disagreement, annoyance, and volition. Then, the researcher classified the three modes of expressive speech act. Those are exclamative, declarative, and interrogative.

The expressive acts were chosen by the researcher for some reasons to analyze the expressive acts found in *Midsommar* Movie. First, it is to find out the types of expressive illocutionary acts by using Searle & Vanderveken (1985) theory. Second, it is to find out the functions of expressive illocutionary acts in *Midsommar* Movie. Thus, this research will focus on analyzing the types and

function of expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie by using Martinez (2013) theory. Furthermore, the data are collected from some the transcriptions that have been chosen

As stated previously, the researcher utilized two different experts to analyze the types and functions of expressive acts. The types of expressive acts was analyzed by using Searle & Vanderveken (1985) theory because they divide the expressive acts into more specific forms. However, on Searle & Vanderveken (1985) explanation, there is no any explanation that described about the function of expressive acts. Therefore, the functions of expressive acts was analyzed by using Martinez (2013) theory that more concern in explaining about the function of expressive acts. In addition, the researcher was expecting the response of some question regarding to the sorts of expressive actions and functions of expressive acts found in *Midsommar* Movie. The researcher hopes that the reader will be able to utilize this research to expand their understanding of expressive acts and apply it in daily conversation.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

The theory that the researcher used to support this research is restricted. Then, the researcher narrows the scope of this research to two focuses based on the issues raised during the problem identification process. Those focuses are stated in the statement below:

1. The types of expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie.
2. The functions of expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie.

1.3 Formulation of the Problem

The main problem of this research is to analyze the expressive illocutionary act found in *Midsommar* Movie. The main problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie?
2. What are the functions of expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie?

1.4 Identification of the Problem

The problems that stated in the background are listed below.

1. The types of expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie.
2. The way how to construct the expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie.
3. The misunderstood functions of expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie.
4. The reasons of the speaker used the expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie.

1.5 Objective of the Research

In this research, the researcher found an objective which is arranged by the researcher of this research as follows:

1. To find out the types of expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie.
2. To find out the functions of the expressive illocutionary acts found in *Midsommar* Movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

Theoretically and technically, are two types of benefits from this study.

The following are the theoretical and practical goals of this research:

1. Theoretically

Theoretically, this research has a number of purposes. First, this research will be used to provide readers with additional knowledge about the types and functions of expressive acts. Second, this research is expected to have an impact on our expertise, experience, and perspective, as well as the application of materials science research, especially in terms of our understanding of expressive illocutionary act. Third, this research will act as guidance for the future studies that has the same object of the research. Finally, this research demonstrates that expressive illocutionary act can also be found in speech events and in an artwork.

2. Practically

Practically, the following parties are likely to benefit from this research. First, the research enhances the knowledge of linguistics and pragmatics, especially with the expressive illocutionary act. Second, the result of this research will help the researcher describe the phenomenon of expressive acts in the research which used a movie as the data source. The third, by taking expressive acts as topic, it obviously could help both speaker and hearer to avoid misunderstanding in communication where it concerned with the emotion of the speaker. The last, it will help hearer to understand the feelings of speaker that are expressed through utterances. In addition, this research also provided the readers with additional resources and

knowledge whether they are interested in analyzing and creating expressive illocutionary act.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

Pragmatics : Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker communicates and how a listener interprets the conversation in relation to the context. According to Birner (2012), how a language is used in a given situation and also opposed with semantics

Speech Acts : Speech acts is one of the brands in pragmatics that often used "to do something," to execute actions. Based on the Martínez (2013) explanation, the speech acts can be explained as the act of uttering anything, whether vocally or in writing, even the act of doing something.

Illocutionary Acts : Illocutionary is one of the aspects in speech acts that whenever a speaker says something in a particular context with a specific purpose can be defined as illocutionary. Alston (2000) stated that the illocutionary in pragmatics can be defined as the act of uttering a phrase

Expressive Acts : According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), Expressive acts refer to illocutionary forces whose purpose is to convey the speaker's feelings regarding the situation represented by the intended meaning. It means that expressive acts express the speaker's sentiments about the situation that reflects the intended meaning.