AN ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE ACT IN ZOOTOPIA "MOVIE": PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES STUDIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
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APPROVAL PAGE

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari tindakan ekspresif adalah untuk menyampaikan perasaan dan perspektif pembicara tentang keadaan. Kegiatan ini menggunakan situasi atau tindakan untuk menyampaikan perasaan atau pendapat pembicara. Skripsi yang menggunakan transkrip film ini berjudul "An Analysis of Expressive Act in Zootopia" Movie: Pragmatic Approach." Dalam penelitian ini, pidato pembicara dari transkrip talk show digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi berbagai jenis tindakan ekspresif dan untuk menggambarkan tujuannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kualitatif, dan semua tuturan pembicara dianalisis secara deskriptif. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Searle untuk menganalisis data (1968). Ada enam jenis tindakan ekspresif yang berbeda dan delapan fungsi yang berbeda, menurut teori Searle. Enam kategori tindakan ekspresif yang berbeda meliputi menyapa, memberi selamat, mengungkapkan rasa terima kasih, mengungkapkan penyesalan, mengungkapkan keinginan, dan mengungkapkan sikap. Kedelapan peran perbuatan ekspresif tersebut kemudian diperkuat dengan mengungkapkan rasa syukur, duka, penghargaan, belasungkawa, penerimaan, keluhan, dan kritik. Dalam film, pembicara melakukan 31 perilaku ekspresif, yang dapat didengar. Menurut penelitian ini, ada enam jenis tindakan ekspresif yang berbeda: terima kasih dengan enam data, permintaan maaf dengan lima data, selamat dengan dua data, berharap dengan lima data, menyatakan pendapat dengan enam data, dan menyapa dengan tujuh data. Kedelapan tujuan tindak ekspresif tersebut adalah sebagai berikut. Data untuk menyatakan terima kasih dengan enam data, menyatakan penyesalan dengan lima data, menyatakan penghargaan dengan satu data, memuji dengan satu data, menyatakan simpati dengan tidak adanya data, menerima dengan dua data, mengeluh dengan tiga data, dan mengkritik dengan satu data. Berdasarkan data di atas, dapat dikatakan bahwa mengekspresikan rasa terima kasih adalah fungsi yang paling umum dan tindakan ekspresif menyapa adalah jenis tindakan ekspresif yang paling umum dalam film Zootopia.

Kata kunci: Tindakan Ekspresif, Pragmatik, Pertunjukan Malam.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of an expressive act is to convey the speaker's feelings and perspective on the circumstance. This activity uses situations or acts to convey the speaker's feelings or opinions. This thesis, which used the movie's transcript, is titled "An Analysis of Expressive Act in Zootopia "Movie": Pragmatics Approach." In this study, the speaker's speech from the talk show transcript was used to identify the different types of expressive acts and to describe their purposes. This research employs a qualitative methodology, and all of the speaker's utterances are given a descriptive analysis. This study employs Searle's theory to analyze the data (1968). There are six different kinds of expressive acts and eight different functions, according to Searle's theory. The six different categories of expressive acts include greeting, congratulating, expressing gratitude, expressing regret, expressing wishes, and expressing attitudes. The eight roles of expressive deeds are then reinforced by expressing gratitude, sorrow, appreciation, condolence, acceptance, complaint, and criticism. In the movie, the speaker does 31 expressive behaviors, which can be heard. According to this study, there are six different sorts of expressive acts: thanks with six data, apologizing with five data, congratulating with two data, wishing with five data, expressing opinions with six data, and greeting with seven data. The eight purposes of expressive acts are as follows. The data to expressing gratitude with six data, expressing remorse with five data, expressing appreciation with one data, praising with one data, expressing sympathy with no data, accepting with two data, griping with three data, and criticizing with one data. Based on the aforementioned data, it can be said that expressing gratitude is the most prevalent function and that the expressive act of greeting is the most prevalent sort of expressive action in the Zootopia film.

Keywords   : Expressive Acts, Pragmatics, Movie.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

The smallest speech unit in spoken language analysis is called as phoneme. It is a continuous piece of speech with a clear pause at the start and the finish. Utterances are used to convey the purpose. The same utterance could have several meanings and there might be more than one meaning in one utterance (Burke, 2004). For instance, there is a phrase "it's very cold." If the teacher says something to a student in the classroom, it's reasonable to assume that the student should close the window or turn off the fan. When the remark is delivered between individuals in the restaurant, however, it is clear that the ice cream that the boy has purchased has a cold flavor. It can be said that people used to have questions being used to ask for information, declarative sentences to state something, and imperative sentences to give orders. In conducting utterance, it cannot be separated with context. Context can help people to understand easily through the conversation.

When telling about how the context can affect the utterances, it related to pragmatics. Wahyudi (2012) stated that pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written, or it can be said as the study of meaning in context. Knowing context, it can be easier to understand about people's intended meaning and assumption or

their purposes based on what they speak. The act can be performed with the utterance. According to Searle as cited in Carretero (2015), the speaker usually expects the listener to understand the goal. In communicating, a speaker does not just express meaning, but also expresses an attitude. The attitude is expressed by performance of a speech act. It can be said that speech acts cannot be separated with attitude in delivering the meaning such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislike in daily conversation.

Speech acts deals with an action that is conducted in a communication setting using a spoken utterance. It includes not only the speaker's words but also the attitude of the speaker and listener during the communication process. Austin (1962) also states that there are three types of speech acts. First, a locutionary act is the act of stating something. Second, an illocutionary act is a statement that is followed by action. The last is perlocutionary act is to affect someone or those who are listening to the story. Searle claimed that speech acts may be classified into broad categories depending on the link between "the words" and "the world," as well as who is accountable for making that relationship function. Based on Searle's theory, he classifies the illocutionary act into five types, There are representative, directive, commissive, declaration and expressive.

The expressive speech act is the focus of this research. People frequently use expressive speech acts to produce utterances to communicate in their everyday life. According to Searle (1985) expressive speech focuses on the usage of politeness and thanking, while expressive are defined as communicating the state of 'mind, attitudes, and feelings of speakers. There were six expressive

speech act mentioned by Searle; expressive of thanking, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of wishing, expressive of attitudes, expressive of greeting. The expressions will be appear on the person's face, when that person gets angry or happy. It can be concluded that it is important to see and know the expression of people and frequently start a conversation to improve communication. Every speaker in this communication tries to communicate his or her feelings. Expression of feelings or emotions to the hearer is a function of expressive speech acts, the example can be seen below.

Sisca: "Congrats on your wedding. How is your wife?"
Adi: "Thank you. So good. My wife is at home right now

The example above is of phenomena in daily life. In phenomena above, the context is Sisca congratulates her friend Adi. Sisca expresses her feeling of pleasure on her friend by saying "Congrats". Sisca showed the expressive of congratulation which is the feeling of pleasure toward the Adi's marriage and happiness. Then, Adi replies the good respond of Sisca's utterance. The word congratulations showed that the speaker gave respond to something positive. It included expressions of congratulations because it is not easy to get the privilege. Moreover, it was indirect expressive speech acts in which we have to conclude implicitly.

An expressive speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. People perform speech acts when we offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal. The function of expressive speech acts also important to be known to get the intended meaning such as gratitude, showing regret, appreciation, praising, condoling, showing acceptance,

complaining, critizing (Searle, 1969). Of course, speakers of these acts are not truly successful until the intended meaning they convey are understood by listeners.

The act of speaking the sentence is or is a part of performing an action, which, once more, is not typically described as just saying something. Speech acts are simply actions that are carried out through utterance. In simple words, a speech act is used by people to express their action by speech or utterances. The hearer can get the effect of the utterances when they offer an apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, and promise or request. The speakers normally expect that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer.

The research about expressive act had been conducted by many researchers. There were two researchers that continuing about expressive act. The first study about expressive was done by Rahmawati (2021) entitle An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie. This research studied about expressive speech act in Crazy Rich Asian movie, the objectives of the research were to describe and to analyse the type of expressive speech act found in Crazy Rich Asian movie. This research used theory from (Searle, 1985). There were six expressive speech act mentioned by Searle; expressive of thanking, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of wishing, expressive of attitudes, expressive of greeting. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The results showed that there were 52 data of expressive speech act. From the data analysis it shows that the types of expressive speech act that often come up are apologizes, thank and compliment.

The second is research by Tamam (2020) entitle the Expressive Speech Acts Used by Baswedan. This study attempted to compare between Baswedan and Erdogan in terms of speech act as their reaction of the attacks in Christchurch New Zealand particularly: a) the kinds of expressive speech act used; b) the intended meaning of expressive speech act. The qualitative method was used to fulfil the three objectives of the study. The data were collected from document that was taken from the utterances used by the two public figures. The results showed that the speakers used three kinds of expressive speech acts, namely: condoling, deploring, and lamenting. The intended meaning of expressive speech act used by the speakers are determined by interpreting and determining what speakers means in the context.

Based on the examples above, expressive act can be found in some writing such as novel, short story, and movie script. Expressive act also can be found directly from social interaction, movie, and TV program or broadcaster. The researcher is interested to find the types of expressive speech act and function of expressive speech act in the Zootopia Movie. The reason of choosing this movie as the source of this research because Zootopia is entertaining and contains a surprising plot twist. This Disney movie is not only a perfect blend of playful and serious, all the character used expressive act to support their dialogue. It can be proven that this movie won Academy Award for best animated feature film in 2017. To know more about utterances that are used, the researcher gives one of the utterance as shown below.

Dharma Armadillo : And welcome to the Grand Pangolin Arms, luxury apartments
with charm. Complementary de-lousing once a month...
Don't lose your key.
Judy Hopps : Thank you. Oh, hi! I'm Judy, your new neighbour.

In the aforementioned example, the speaker was celebrating because she was so glad that the hearer had attended her party. When the speaker invited the listener to the party, she was overjoyed. Accordingly, the speaker expressed gratitude to the hearer for doing so, which made the speaker ecstatic. It can see from the keyword "thank you".

Expressive speech act can express feeling and attitude about something such as, asking for an apology, thanking someone, and congratulating someone. Expressive speech acts are important to be analysed because these acts cannot be separated from human beings in daily conversation. Therefore, the researcher is interested to take this topic to learn more and to give information people about the important of expressive act because it is not easy to understand the intended meaning of utterances. The researcher hopes that this would lead to have a good communication and also can determine the kind of expressive act itself.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Based on the research background and the phenomena from the movie. The researcher formulates some problems stated below:

1. The types of expressive act that is used in Zootopia movie.

2. The function of kind expressive act in Zootopia movie.

3. The effect of expressive act who people uttered during the conversation.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Because of limited time, tools, fee and other reason, this research is limited the problem from identification to focus on two problems only. The researcher focused to answer:

1. The types of expressive act used in the Zootopia movie.

2. The function of expressive act used in the Zootopia movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the problem above which is limited, the researcher formulates the question below:

1. What are the types of expressive act used in the Zootopia movie?

2. What are the functions of expressive act used in the Zootopia movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

According to the problem that researcher has stated above. This research has two objectives as follow:

1. To analyze the types expressive act used in the Zootopia movie.

2. To analyze the function of expressive act used in the Zootopia movie.

1.6 Significances of the Research

1.6.1   Theoretical Significance

Based on objectives of the researcher mentioned. This research is expected to have benefit to the reader, such as:

1. This research will give further information to audience that you have researched your topic and understand about the speech act when reading this research. Especially in the types of expressive act and function of expressive act usage in the conversation.

2. This research will help to enhance our knowledge, insight, and experience as well as in application of materials linguistic research.

3. The research could be as reference and source for the other researchers to discuss about pragmatics those concerned in expressive acts.

1.6.2   Practically

Practically, this research is expected to be useful for the following parties. First, this research can be implemented in studying English language in linguistics field such as the expressive that is appeared. The researcher also expects this research can be applied in conducting expressive act. This research gives reference to the readers who want to know the types of expressive act.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics	: Pragmatics is the discussion about the meaning context between the speaker and the hearer and the meaning of communication that done. (Yule, 2014)
Speech Acts	: Speech act is the actions performed through utterances which to say something is to do something. (Austin,1962)
Illocutionary Acts	: Performed in saying utterances which has five categories acts such as representative, directive, combative, expressive, and declaration. (Searle, 1968)
Expressive Acts	: Expressive is to express a psychological attitude or mental to state of affairs. This speech act showed the speaker's psychological through mind or attitude to did an action or state of affairs. (Searle, 1968)
Movie	: A recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television. (Sovia, 2018)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

The study of pragmatics focuses on how speakers and listeners convey meaning while taking into account the situation. Leech (2008) stated that discussion about pragmatics is needed to understand about who, when, where, and what the setting or situation of the talk. Yule (2010) said pragmatics is the study of the meaning context between the speaker and the listener, as well as the meaning of communication. The meaning of the statement is derived not only from the literal meaning, but also from the situation, which is referred to as context. Context influences language attitude and aids in determining the clarity of meaning in an utterance, whether spoken or written. Knowing the context clarifies the statement.

The following statement indicates that pragmatics refers to the meaning conveyed by a word or sentence as a function of the context in which it was spoken. People must make the utterance in order to communicate, and anything uttered by an individual is an utterance. Every utterance made by the speaker is assumed to be significant by the listener.

For example is:

Teacher: what time is it now?

Kiki: It is 23.00 o'clock

The situation is when student submitted the homework late because the due date is at 22.00 P.M. Here, the context means about that student who was late to submit the work. The teacher did not literally ask about the time, but there is implied meaning that means Kiki submitted the homework late. In order to acquire pragmatics through the scenario that the speaker and hearer faced, the context of the example is thus necessary. Consequently, there won't be any misinterpretations of the speaker's intentions.

2.1.1 Speech Act

Speech act is a type of act that can be performed by speaker meaning that one is doing so. There are at least three different sorts of speech acts in everyday life, according to Searle, who proposed the theory of speech acts. Searle (1969) He said that speech acts divided into three types, namely locution, illocution, and perlocution. On the other hand, stated that in uttering a sentence, Altikriti (2011) The locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act are the three main acts that speakers typically engage in. This suggests that when people converse, they utilize language to accomplish a range of goals like sharing different feelings, starting with an opinion, or even criticizing someone.

All of the things characterized earlier can be said to act speech in the process of speaking. Moreover, Levinson (2009) said that when studying speech actions, it is important to look at three different things: the language used, the conversation's purpose, and the interaction in the social setting.. Altikriti (2011)

state that the act of locution is the act of saying something is a speech act that aims to declare something. According to some experts' explanations of speech acts, the speech act is a person's talent in spoken language with the goal of transferring messages to the listener while paying attention to the context of the speech act. The three types of speech acts are locution, illocution, and perlocution.

2.1.2 Locutionary

In speech theory, a locutionary is the act of making a meaningful utterance, a stretch of spoken language that is preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speaker (Austin, 1962). According to Searle (1969) is by explaining they should be utterances that propose something, have meaning, and seek to persuade. This act has a lot to do with the speech partner, if the speech partner fails to understand what the speaker is saying, the speaker fails to perform a locutionary act. For example:

Fadli : Baby, it seems my chest hurts
Sisca : I have told you, I warn you to stop smoking.
Fadli : Okay baby, *I will try.*
Sisca : You have to stop smoking

The dialogue is said by speaker mean she wants her husband to stop smoking because smoking can give him illness in the future. It is a locutionary act which is expressed expressing a future action. It can be seen by Fadli's utterance that he said "I will try" as express expressing a future action.

2.1.3 Illocutionary

The communicative power of a speech, such as one used in promising, apologizing, or proposing, carries out the illocutionary act. (Yule, 2010). The illocutionary act, which determines the force that has been intended by the speakers, is the most important degree of action in a speech act. Illocutionary act can be the real description of interaction condition.

For example:

1. It's so dark in this room.
2. The box is heavy.

Based on the examples above, the first sentence shows a request to switch the light on because in this room is so dark and the second sentence shows a request to lift up the box because the box is heavy, thus the speaker needs left up the box.

2.1.4 Perlocutionary

According to Austin (1962), perlocutionary act is the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentences, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance. Perlocutionary act is the result of listening to the listener when talking about the intent to follow what they are saying. In the others word, perlocutionary act is the effect on the hearer of what the speaker says. For example:

Ellen   : It's hot here.
Belle   : *open the window*

The action performed by belle is an example of a perlocutionary act. The situation happened when Ellen felt hot. Belle opened the window after Ellen said that the room is hot. Belle's action is the effect of what Ellen said.

2.1.5 Expressive Act

One of the five fundamental categories of illocutionary speech acts identified by is the expressive speech act (Searle, 1968). According to Yule (2010) Speech activities that express what the speaker is feeling are considered expressive. They might be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow and express psychological emotions. However, they are about the speaker's experience and might be triggered by either the speaker or the hearer. This essentially means that being expressive is a type of speaking act used to convey the speaker's emotions.

For example:

a. "**Wow! It's a major issue"**. This was the response the speaker gave when he or she saw how far the listener had come.

b. **"Oh, I'm so sorry, I didn't intend to..."** This is the speaker's way of expressing his or her remorse for how the listener felt.

A. Types of Expressive Act

According to Searle (1968), expressive acts have six types as follow:

1. Expressive of Thanking

According to Searle (1968) When a speaker thanks an addressee for a favor they have provided for them, they are expressing their gratitude. An expression of

thanks is a sort of speech in which the speaker conveys their appreciation or happiness for the actions of the hearer. For example:

Fadli : Thank you for coming to my party Sis.
Sisca : Oh of course, you're welcome.

Based on the example in this instance, the speaker had a party and was so pleased that the hearer had attended that the speaker gave a toast. It could be see by the word "thank you". The speaker was overjoyed to invite the listener to the party. Thus, the speaker claimed that his or her happiness was caused by the hearer's thanks.

2. Expressive of Apologizing

The next type of expressive acts is expressive of apologizing. An expression of regret is the act of expressing an apology. When experiencing remorse over something that transpired, a speaker would often use expressions of apology. For example:

Ellen   : I'm so sorry Ellen. I didn't intentionally do it.
Novi   : It is okay Ellen. I am okay, no problem.

The speaker's example demonstrated how deeply sad they were for the hearer's situation. When something happened between the speaker and the hearer, the speaker began to feel terrible about what had happened to the hearer. (Searle, 1968)

3. Expressive of Congratulating

Congratulating, applauding and condoling are the kinds of expressive for congratulation. According to Searle (1968) Expressive of congratulating is where the speaker has observed that the addressee has either benefited from or carried out a positively valued event. Expressive of congratulating is the feeling of pleasure and sympathy to the hearer while expressing. Congratulations are expressed by speakers, when they feel sympathy for the hearer about what happened, including expressing joy to the speech partner because of luck and pity for the speech partner for sadness or fear. For example:

Tom   : I congratulate you for your success.
Don   : Thank you bro!

The situation based on example is the speaker congratulates the hearer on the success. The words congratulate show that the speaker gives respond to something positive.

4. Expressive of Wishing

Searle (1968) he said that expressive of wishing is an expression when the speaker wants something to be true or to happen. A statement that expresses a hope or a wish that is anticipated to be fulfilled is one that is made by a speaker. The speaker wants all of his or her dreams to come true. For example:

Tya   : Ayu do you hear about Sisca? I hope, Sisca will pass this semester immediately.
Ayu   : Of course, she can do it.

Because the speaker takes a long time to graduate, the example represented a wish that the speaker wished to come true. The word "I hope" shows the expressive of wihsing. The speaker expressed his or her wishes clearly.

5. **Expressive of Attitudes**

One of types is expressive of attitudes. According to Searle (1968) Expressive of attitude is an action used to disagree with or object to the listener's attitude. The utterances expressed by speakers to express criticism are expressions of attitude. In this case, attitude expressiveness is about criticizing as disagreeing and complaining as disliking the listener's attitude. For example:

Angga   : Did you steal?
Andreas   : No, Angga. I will never do it.

The example shows when the speaker who is asked by the interlocutor that he stole and the speaker rejects the speech partner admits it. The speaker's utterance is disagreement with what the speaker is talking about.

6. **Expressive of Greeting**

The last type of expressive act is expressive of greeting. To welcome someone is to give a greeting. The phrase that will be said by the speaker to indicate welcome and the action of greeting the listener is known as an expressive greeting. For example:

MC   : Everyone please, give applause for BTS.
Audiences   : *give applause*

Based on the example, in this situation, MC as a speaker gives utterance while thanking the listeners for attending the guest interview event on the talk show. The visitor the speaker was expecting was a well-known boy band from South Korea.

B. The Functions of Expressive Acts

The speaker expresses feelings related to politeness through the chosen types of expressive acts, such as expressing gratitude, showing regret, appreciation, praising, condoling, showing acceptance, complaining, and criticizing. The functions of expressive acts vary due to the circumstances surrounding the utterances. by Searle cited (Syafitri, 2020).

1. Showing gratitude

This function of expression is the speaker's way of expressing their happiness or gratitude for anything they've done on their own. Example:

Daddy : Happy birthday, sweetie.
Nani   : Ohhh Thank you so much, dad.
Daddy : You're welcome.

The utterance happened when her dad gives something on her birthday. When the speaker received something from a loved one, it was a joyful sensation. The speaker was overjoyed by the listener's generosity.

2. Showing regret

When the speaker received something from a loved one, it was a joyful sensation. The speaker was overjoyed by the listener's generosity. Example:

Jessie : I am so sorry Jack, I did not mean it to you.
Jack   : Never mind Jess.

The speaker expressed regret for the harms that were done to the hearer in making the statement. This assertion turned into a form of regret.

3. Appreciation

This next expression is expressed by the speaker in satisfaction with what someone or the listener did or obtained that they felt was worthwhile. Example:

Gina   : Hay, I appreciate for your effort.
Zai   : Emm, thank you Gina.

These words were spoken by the speaker through the hearer because the speaker was happy with the hearer's effort. The listener did a fantastic job of assisting in the speaker's enjoyment of the situation.

4. Praising

This expression conveys the speaker's sense of wonder at the listener's accomplishment or the speaker's impression of the listener. Example:

Johnson   : You know that you're so awesome. I know you deserve for it.
Randy   : Thank you Brodie.

The speaker expresses the utterance because the speaker feels admiration for the speech partner who does great things to get an achievement. The speaker was so impressed with the listener.

5. Condoling

The action conveys the speaker's sympathy for the unpleasant emotions that the listener experienced. This phrase was hardly used. Example:

Mark   : I'm very sad to learn of your father's passing.. Stay strong and remember that you still have a lot of people who care about you.

Gabriel   : Thank you for your support Mark.

Gabriel's father passed away in this instance. When Mark's father passed away, the speaker expressed compassion for the profound loss that Mark had experienced. Here, the speaker was saddened by what had happened to the hearer because of the significant loss he had experienced.

6. Showing acceptance

This phrase is a polite way of greeting someone in a happy manner after the speaker has welcomed them. Example:

Tya   : He is my cousin

Ayu   : Oh good! What a good boy.

In this instance, Tya arrived to meet Ayu with her cousin, and the hearer introduced the cousin to the speaker. That statement was intended to be a cordial welcome to the new acquaintance into their friendship.

7. Complaining

This expression can be employed to express irritation with the listener's demeanor or other unpleasant behaviors. Example:

Ellen : How are you going to wear that red dress with the green pants? Those who do not match.

Sisca :Are you sure? Really? Should I change my dress?

Here, the situation happened when the same annoyance the hearer felt about the attire was reflected by the speaker. Because of the hearer's attitude, which made the speaker feel uncomfortable, the hearer appeared weird in front of the speaker.

8. Criticizing

The term conveys the speaker's displeasure with the listener's behavior or point of view. Here, the speaker has the opportunity to respond to the hearer through the disagreement. Example:

Arjun : Although anybody can dance, I'm not sure if everyone should.
Ellen : I agree with you.

Here, in the above situation, the speaker gives an argument through the speech of the speech partner which is a form of disagreement. Speakers disagree that everyone should dance because not everyone can do it and not everyone wants to do it either.

Based on the explanation above, Searle (1968) explained that expressive acts have 8 functions. There are eight function of expressive acts: 1) Gratitude, 2) Showing regret, 3) Appreciation, 4) Praising, 5) Condoling, 6) Showing Acceptance, 7) Complaining, and 8) Critizing.

2.2 Previous Study

This research has been done by some researchers. Heriwati (2018) the goal of this research was to explain the importance of Expressive Illocutionary Acts in the implementation of character education, as well as to contribute to a better

knowledge and enrichment of the pragmatics used in the performing arts. The study of pragmatics is not limited to language studies. Pragmatics shows the meaning embedded in the performing arts in a complete and thorough way. She used Searle's theory to support her research. The similarity from this research was using the same theory which is Searle and also there is a difference from this research from the scope of the research which used illucotionary act while this research focuses on speech act.

Tutuarima (2019) analysed this research to find out the kinds of speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie and to find out the way of speech act and the classifications of illocutionary act used in London Has Fallen Movie. This research used descriptive qualitative research. This research figures out the kinds of speech act and the classifications of illocutionary act used in London Has Fallen Movie. The result of the research showed that: there are 76 utterances of speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie which is the most dominant is illocutinary act consist of 37 utterances. The researcher used the same theory which is Searle' theory and the scope was also the same, but it differed from the source of data that used London Has Fallen movie.

The third research is Virginia & Mubarak (2021), they analysed descriptive qualitative study was to look at the different sorts of expressive behaviours and how they were implemented in the film. This study used an observational method and a non-participatory strategy to gather information. In terms of theory, Searle and Vanderveken's expressive acts theory was used in this study. The findings revealed that the characters' utterances contained 36 data of

expressive act. The similarity from this research was using the same theory which is Searle and also there was a difference from this research from the different source of the research.

The fourth is Carretero (2015) This study explores about the use of expressive speech acts in a corpus of online interaction involving three groups of university students in the area of English Linguistics. The analysis focused on the relative frequency of occurrence of different subtypes of expressive across the three sub corpora. The influence of certain contextual variables such as multiculturality, age, linguistic proficiency and group size seems to have a strong bearing on the Expressive employed by each group. The similarity from this research was using the same theory which was Searle but it had the different purpose of research which was the usage of expressive speech acts in a corpus of online interaction.

The fifth research is Syafitri (2020), she revealed the types of expressive speech act found in the statuses of the Facebook users, and to explain the modes of expressive utterance used in the statuses. The data were collected by using observational method, followed by non-participant observational technique and taking-note technique. The data analysis was based on pragmatic identity method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015) which is also supported by the theory of the types of expressive speech act by Ronan (2015). The analysis result shows that there are fourteen types of expressive speech act in the statuses. There was a similarity from this research which is using the same theory which is Searle and method of

analysing the data but also there was a difference from this research which takes the source of data from social media, Facebook.
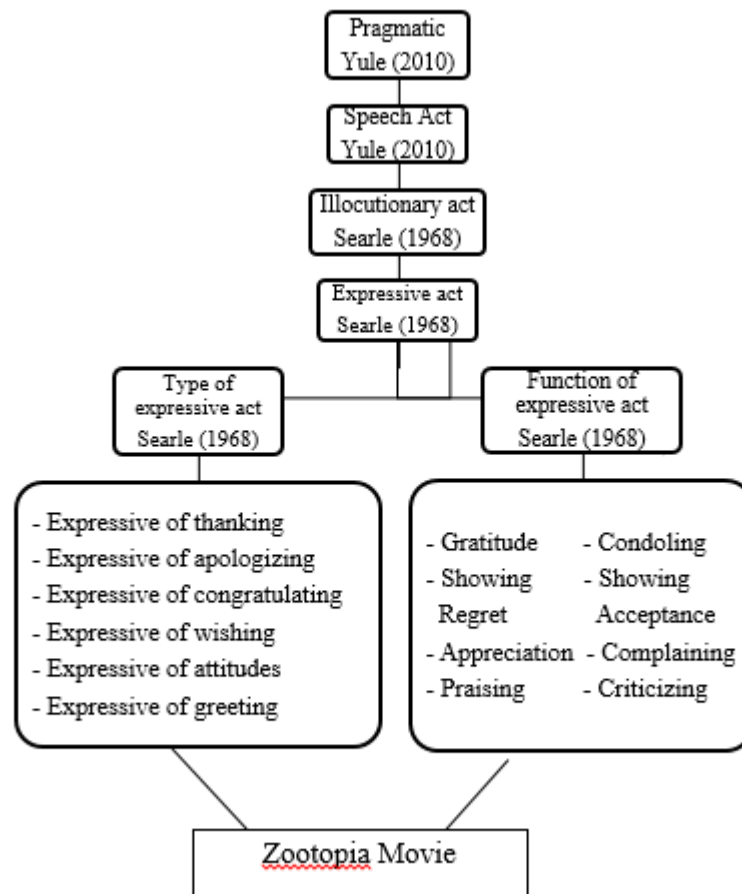
The sixth research is from Kabanga (2021) The goal of this study was to look into how top politicians express themselves. The research approach used in this study was qualitative. A documentation technique was employed to acquire the data. It meant that the information was obtained through the internet. The results of this research revealed that there were two groups of politicians with different expressive acts. The similarity from this research was using the same theory which is Searle's theory and the difference is from the technique of taking the data which used documentation technique while the researcher used observation to find out the data.

The seventh research is from Rengki Afria, Neldi Harianto (2014) they described Comic Bintang Emon's angry expressive speech act in social media about social distancing. This study employed a qualitative approach in which the data is described. The data for this study came from Comic Bintang Emon's social media lecture about social estrangement. Listening, data reduction, and data analysis were utilized to collect data for this study. The data were analysed to examine how Bintang Emon's sociopragmatics and the form of speech act he used were related. The speech act of anger expression spoken by Comic Bintang Emon as a consequence of this research utilized two speech strategies: literal direct speech act and unilateral direct speech act. The speech's literal direct speaking act comprised of two speeches. The similarity from this research was using the same

theory which is Searle's theory and also there was a difference from this research

from the different source of the research which was from social media, Instagram.

2.3 Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework of this research is connecting structure as shown in the following figure:

In this research, the researcher is adopting the theory of pragmatics from Yule (2010). Thus in this research pragmatics branches lead different topics. First is the types of expressive act which is the researcher using the theory from Searle (1968). The second topic is the function of expressive act, researcher using the theory of Searle (1968). Those stages are being found and analyzing in the research.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research methodology used to develop the study. The research approach was applied to address a problem or phenomenon that the author has observed. The researcher explained the research strategy, the technique for gathering data to be researched, how the researcher analyzed the data, and how the researcher presented the results of the analysis in this chapter.

3.1 Research Design

Using the approach to solve this case, the researcher analyzed the research questions based on the phenomenon stated in Chapter 1. A technique is a type of systematic work plan that makes the research process easier so that the research can accomplish its main goal. (Sudaryanto, 2015). The researcher employed a qualitative study method that focuses on gathering descriptive data from people's spoken or written words. Descriptive data is information that is contained in written or spoken words from a subject that will be studied. The researcher employed qualitative research in this study because the data would be present in the "Zootopia" movie.

3.2   Object of the Research

Object of the research is important part in the research in order to get the result scientifically. The researcher must be careful in deciding the data used in this study. The object of the research is about expressive speech act that is taken from all the characters in the Zootopia movie. The reason of choosing this movie as the source of this research because Zootopia is entertaining and contains a surprising plot twist. This Disney movie is not only a perfect blend of playful and serious, all the character used expressive act to support their dialogue. It can be proven that this movie won Academy Award for best animated feature film in 2017.

3.3   Method of Collecting Data

To collect the data, the researcher used observation method. Based on Sudaryanto (2015), He defines observation as a methodology for gathering information about human behavior by seeing and recording it without making physical contact. As a result, the researcher employed the observation approach while watching the film. The researcher used non-participatory technique, the researcher does not involve in collecting the data. In this research, the researcher used non participatory technique to collect the data because the researcher does not involve making a data. There are some procedures which the researcher does in collecting the data.

1. The first, the researcher downloads the video from internet.

2. Second, watching the movie.

3. Last, classifying the data in Zootopia movie based on Searle's theory.

3.4   Method of Analyzing Data

The researcher used the theory from Searle's theory to analyze the data. The theory is applied by using method of Sudaryanto (2015) by using Pragmatics Identity Method. Pragmatics Identity method is method that based on contextual situation. It was used because in analyzing types expressive act and the function of expressive act.

Following are the processes that are done in the following procedures when assessing the data for this research.

1. After classifying the data into types expressive act based on Searle's theory from the Zootopia movie.

2. Analyzing the types of expressive act based on Searle's theory and the function by Searle' theory.

3. The data were described to answer those categories based on research question.

3.5   Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

According to Sudaryanto (2015), there are two ways to offer the results analysis: informal and formal. The researcher used the informal method in this analysis because the informal method is a method of presenting the results of an analysis using words, which implies the findings can be explained using words or sentences. The result analysis is also presented using an informal approach to deliver the data analysis. As a result, the conclusion was conveyed using words and sentences in order for the readers to understand it.