

**AN ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY
SPEECH ACT IN “VENOM LET THERE BE
CARNAGE” MOVIE: PRAGMATIC APPROACH**

THESIS



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

2023

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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2023

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

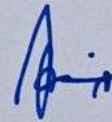
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is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others

Batam, 27th January 2023



Bagus Wahyu Utomo
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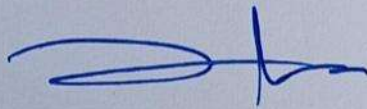
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The term paper has been examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 27th January 2023



**Zia Hisni Mubarak, S.Pd., M.Pd.
Supervisor**

Abstrak

Tindak tutur ekspresif adalah kata-kata untuk menunjukkan bagaimana perasaan pembicara. Subjek penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi jenis dan fungsi tindak tutur ekspresif. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori jenis tindak tutur ekspresif dari searle & vanderveken, dan fungsi tindak tutur ekspresif dari norrick. Jenis dan fungsi tindak tutur ekspresif akan tersusun dari film “Venom Let There Be Carnage”. Desain penelitian kualitatif deskriptif di gunakan dalam penelitian ini dan semua ucapan yang diucapkan oleh para tokoh dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan pragmatis. Hasilnya kemudian disajikan dalam bentuk deskriptif yang berfokus pada temuan analisis. Kemudian, dari hasil penelitian ini Ditemukan 19 data jenis tindak tutur ekspresif. Ada dua data untuk ucapan terima kasih, tiga data untuk permintaan maaf, dua data untuk ucapan selamat, dua data untuk keluhan, dua data untuk protes, dua data untuk penyesalan, satu data untuk menyombongkan diri, satu data untuk pernyataan, dua data untuk pujian, dan dua data. untuk menyapa. Dan sebanyak 11 data fungsi tindak tutur ekspresif ditemukan, terdapat dua data untuk menunjukkan rasa syukur, tiga data untuk menunjukkan penyesalan, dua data untuk menunjukkan penghargaan, dua data untuk menunjukkan pujian, satu data untuk menunjukkan penerimaan, dan dua data untuk menunjukkan menunjukkan keluhan.

Kata Kunci: Pragmatik, Tindak Tutur Ekspresi, Film

Abstract

Expressive speech acts are words to show how the speaker feels. The subject of this research is to identify the types and functions of expressive speech acts. This study used the theory of the types of expressive speech acts from Searle & Vanderveken, and the functions of expressive speech acts from Norrick. Types and functions of expressive speech acts would be composed from the film "Venom Let There Be Carnage". A descriptive qualitative research design would be used in this study and all the utterances uttered by the characters would be analyzed using a pragmatic approach. The results presented in a descriptive form that focuses on the findings of the analysis. Then, the results of this research are as many as 19 data types of expressive speech acts found. There are two data for thanks, three data for apologies, two data for congratulation, two data for complaint, two data for protest, two data for deplore, one data for boast, one data for compliment, two data for praise, and two data for greet. And as many as 11 data functions of expressive speech act were found, there are two data to showing gratitude, three data to showing regret, two data to showing appreciation, two data to showing praise, one data to showing acceptance, and two data to showing complain.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Expressive Illocutionary Speech Act, Movie

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Don’t stop until you’r proud”

DEDICATION

**I dedicated this thesis to my wonderful family who always support me through
all ups and downs**

I dedicated this research to the readers who read this research

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First of all, the researcher would like to say thank you to Allah SWT for His uncountable blessing, love and kindness given to the researcher, enabling his to finish the thesis titled "An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Speech Act in "Venom Let There Be Carnage" Movie: Pragmatic Approach" in order to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Letters (S1). In addition, the researcher would like to say thank you for the support and kindness from his mother and father. The researcher would also like to express his gratitude to his supervisor, Zia Hisni Mubarak, S.Pd., M.Pd., for all of his assistance and guidance as well as for her patience and understanding as the final project studying at Putera Batam University. Her contribution had a significant impact on how this analysis was conducted.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
TITLE PAGE.....	ii
SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS.....	iii
DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY.....	iv
APPROVAL LETTER	v
ABSTRAK.....	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	viii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	x
LIST OF FIGURE	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Research	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem.....	6
1.3 Limitation of the Problem	6
1.4 Formulation of the Problem	7
1.5 Objective of the Research	7
1.6 Significance of the Research	7
1.7 Definition of Key Terms	8
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....	9
2.1 Pragmatics	9
2.1.1 Speech Act	10
2.1.2 The Illocutionary Act.....	10
2.1.3 Expressive Speech Act.....	11
2.1.3.1 Types of Expressive Speech Acts.....	11
2.1.3.2 The Functions of Expressive Acts	18
2.2 Previous Study.....	20
2.3 Theoretical Framework	23
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METODOLOGY	25
3.1 Research Design	25
3.2 Object of the Research.....	26
3.3 Method of Collecting Data.....	26
3.4 Data Analysis Method	27

3.5	Presenting Research Result Method	27
CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS		29
4.1	Analysis.....	29
4.2	Findings.....	47
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION		49
5.1	Conclusion.....	49
5.2	Recommendations	50
APPENDICES		
Appendix 1. Data Source		
Appendix 2. Curriculum Vitae		
Appendix 3. Research Letter		

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework	24
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a part of everyday life that the researcher use to communicate with each other. Language was made according to human needs, then used in general based on mutual agreement. Language is used by all members of society to communicate and work together. Apart from being a means of communication, language also has another function, namely as a tool for self-expression. Through language, humans can channel their emotions and thoughts.

One part of linguistics is pragmatics. based on Yule (1996) Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistics and language use. On the other hand, Levinson (1983) stated that pragmatics is a study that studies the relation of meaning in context. Studying pragmatics is the same as studying how individuals use language and its context. People can also use language and speech functions in conversation to help the interlocutor understand the intent and context of the speaker. Pragmatics related to the way a person communicates and uses speech functions is called speech acts.

The main point in speaking acts could be stated to be utterance. Utterance refers to what one person said before or after another person begins to speak. Meanwhile, Speech acts are a part of pragmatics, Yule (1996) states that speech acts are actions performed through speech. It shows activity in language and pragmatics learns action

through speech. Also, what Birner (2013) said that saying something means doing something, means people can perform an action by saying something. Through speech acts, speakers can convey actions through words or phrases. The words spoken are particularly important to the actions taken. People act because of the utterance since it is tied to the study of communication. People take speech acts when they offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, compliment, thanking, refusal and others.

Based on Austin (1962) point of view, speech acts defined into three parts. They are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Then, Levinson (1983) said that there are five kinds of illocutionary acts. Such as assertive, directives, commissive, expressive and declarative. An evaluation of the things mentioned in the speech can be viewed as speech acts committed with the utterance. The researcher objectified this research to illocutionary acts.

The occurrence of speech acts can be found in various offline and online media. One of the online media that everyone can access, was occurrence of expressive acts found by researcher on Will Smith's statement at the 2022 Oscar event in online media.

Will Smith: "**Thank you** for this moment and **thank you** on behalf of Richard and Oricine the entire Williams family, **thank you** hope Ying academy invites me back".

Will Smith is a famous American actor; he won Oscar 2022 and had the opportunity to go on stage to give a statement. in his speech he said "**thank you**". He thanked him for being grateful, and also because the names he mentioned had supported him at the event and managed to win an award in the best actor nomination. Thanking

is an expression used when someone wants to express their gratitude (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985). As in the utterance that has been explained above, it is included in the expressive speech act of thanking.

The other cases, expressive speech act also existed in online news media. Online news media can cover people all over the world. News quickly spread to the public because online news media is easy to access. In one of the news reports about Queen Elizabeth who felt the impact of covid-19. as Queen Elizabeth said below.

Queen Elizabeth: "This horrible pandemic. It's **not a nice** result."

The utterance above took place while Queen Elizabeth was on a virtual visit on a video call with the Royal London Hospital. The speaker's statement is one part of an expressive act in terms of Complaints. Complaint is included in expressive dislike. Because complaint express feelings of sadness and disappointment of the speaker because of something that makes him sick, disappointed or a reality that is not in line with the speaker's expectations. In the statement there is an occurrence of illocutionary acts, which according to (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) requires the speaker to say something to the listener according to the actual situation and conditions.

The pragmatic view of expressive speech acts does not only appear in the media, but also in movies. Movies are a moving image, which is one of the communication media. According to Flick (2014), in the movie, there is a context in which people communicate and interact using language. They act as a mirror of the existing social and individual structures and situations. In addition to linguistic contact, using language includes social interaction. *Venom Let There Be Carnage* is the movie

that tells the story of a fierce battle between Venom and Carnage who is attached to the body of a serial killer named Cletus Kasady. The utterance below is taken from a movie entitled *Venom Let There Be Carnage*. At the beginning of the movie, French, Cletus's lover would be taken somewhere because he is considered dangerous, Cletus can't do anything because he is locked in a different room. Then Cletus shouted and uttered something as follows:

France : “They come to take me away”
 Cletus Casady : “I will always **love you!**”

From the utterance above, Cletus (speaker) said that he always love France. The statement is one part of the expressive speech act of liking. In accordance with (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) Liking is when the speaker expresses a psychological state and statement of their love or their liking for something.

Another phenomenon was also found in one of the scenes in the movie. In this scene, Venom argues with Eddie because Eddie is angry with what Venom has done. the following conversation below.

Venom : “Eddie!”
 Eddie Brock : “**I don't wanna hear another word out of your mouth!**”

The conversation happened because Eddie was angry with Venom's actions. Venom did what Eddie had forbidden before. Venom's actions made Eddie angry and made Eddie express his exploration. Deploring is one type of expressive speech act. In accord with (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) Deploring is an expression when someone feels disappointed, unlucky or disagrees with something that might make the speaker sad, cry or angry.

The researcher found some previous research about the expressive speech act. Rahmawati (2021) aimed the research to analysis of expressive speech act in Crazy Rich Asian movie. The results of the research indicate that there are a total of 52 data and 10 types of expressive speech acts. from the large amount of data found, there are several types of expressive speech acts that cannot be found in the Crazy Rich Asian movie, that was expressive act of condole and boast. From the data analysis carried out, the characters in the Crazy Rich Asian movie are politer and friendly because the most found types of expressive speech acts are apologizing, complimenting, and thanking.

The other previous research is by Tamam et al. (2020) in which they identified The Expressive Speech Act Used by Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan as the Reaction of the Attacks in Christchurch New Zealand. The research focused on kinds and function based Norrick theory (1978). Then, the result shows that the speakers used three kinds of expressive speech acts: condoling, deploring, and lamenting. Condoling is an expressive speech acts were mostly used to communicate by the speakers.

In connection, the previous study above with this research has similaritie and difference. The similaritie between previous research and present research are used the same topic. The topic was expressive speech acts. Then, the difference between previous research and present research is the data source. This present research was taken from Venom Let There Be Carnage movie to be the data source. In accordance with the theory put forward, the types of expressive acts analyzed by used Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and the functions of expressive acts analyzed by using Norrick

(1978) theory. The researcher focused the research to find out the types and function of expressive speech acts in the *Venom Let There Be Carnage* movie, and the entitled “An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Speech Act in “*Venom Let There Be Carnage*” Movie: Pragmatic Approach”

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, there are some problems of the study that can be formulated as follows:

1. The importance of using language by all members of society to communicate.
2. The occurrence of expressive speech can be found in offline and online media.
3. The expressive speech act finds out in “*Venom Let There Be Carnage*” Movie
4. Types of expressive speech act find out in “*Venom Let There Be Carnage*” Movie
5. The functions of expressive speech act found in utterances in “*Venom Let There Be Carnage*” Movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

In accordance with the formulation of the problem. The limitation focuses on two main topics as shown:

1. The types of expressive speech act in “*Venom Let There Be Carnage*” Movie.
2. The functions of expressive speech act in “*Venom Let There Be Carnage*” Movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The limitations of the problem lead to the creation of research questions. The limitations of the problem create the following problem formulations and questions:

1. What are the types of expressive speech act in “Venom Let There Be Carnage” Movie?
2. What are the functions of expressive speech act in “Venom Let There Be Carnage” Movie?

1.5 Objective of the Research

The purpose of this study is to solve research problems to achieve a goal. The objective of this research is:

1. To find out the types of expressive speech act in “Venom Let There Be Carnage” Movie.
2. To identify the functions of expressive speech act in “Venom Let There Be Carnage” Movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical significance

Theoretically, readers are expected to learn more about pragmatics from the research. The aim is to provide a more specific understanding of the expressive speech act. Researchers hope to provide a complete explanation of the theory of expressive speech act by Yule. Furthermore, the research is expected to provide readers with information about the types of expressive speech acts.

2. Practical Significance

Practically, it is hoped that this research has practical use. The researcher hopes that this research would be useful for students of the Department of English and social literature. This research is expected to add insight to students and the social scope. This research is also expected to be a reference for future research.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

- Pragmatics** : Study of understanding the speaker's meaning (Levinson, 1983).
- Speech act** : The relationship between speech and actions performed by speakers (Yule, 1996).
- Illocutionary act** : One part of human communication that is carried out in the form of speech and is divided into five categories, namely: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).
- Expressive speech act** : Speech act that expresses a psychological or mental reaction to something that is felt when taking an action or to a situation (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context that underlies the explanation of the meaning of language. Pragmatics explains the structure of language as a means of communication between the speaker and the interlocutor, and as a reference for language signs that appear in a conversation. Yule (1996) states that there are four definitions of pragmatics, the first is the field that examines the meaning of the speaker. Next, the field that examines meaning according to context. Then, the field that goes beyond the study of the meaning uttered, namely studying the meaning that is communicated or conveyed by the speaker. And the last is a field that examines forms of expression according to the social distance that limits the participants involved in certain conversations. It requires considering how speakers organize their utterance in respect to who they are speaking to, where they are speaking, when they are speaking, and under what conditions they are speaking.

The pragmatic approach is one that is concerned with the implied meaning. As a result, this research focuses on the inferred meaning of an utterance. The purpose of this research is to identify the different types and functions of expressive speech acts. Then, as the subject of this research, a pragmatic approach would be used.

2.1.1 Speech Act

Speech acts are one of pragmatic fields. "The speech act is the basic unit of communication." (Schiffirin, 1994), that is in communication there are various units and this speech act is the most basic part of communication. In addition, Yule (1996) writes that one action of speech contain one of the three related acts, which are Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the act of saying something which has meaning. Illocutionary act is the act of doing something, and includes acts such as betting, promising, and ordering. And perlocutionary act is the act of affecting someone upon thoughts, feelings, or actions of audiences.

2.1.2 The Illocutionary Act

In speech act theory, the illocutionary is the core of speech act in producing utterance. According to Searle (1976), There are five types of illocutionary acts: Assertive is an action that involves the speaker in the truth of the proposition expressed. It shows the speaker's belief about something, can be true or false as follows as boasting, complaining, or concluding. Directive is an action the speaker takes to get the listener to do something. To express what the speaker wants the listener to do. Directive speech act including commands, warnings, suggestions, or requests. Commissive is future action that the speaker wants to take. Commissive verbs are promise, vow, undertake. Expressive is an act in which the speaker expresses how they feel about a situation. Expressive speech acts consist of apologizing, congratulating,

complaining, complimenting, thanking, praise, etc. Declarative is a speech act that can change the current situation immediately, such as, confirming, cursing, declaring, etc.

2.1.3 Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech act is the words to indicate how the speaker feels. Expressive speech acts are actions that reveal the attitudes, feelings, expressions, or psychological states of the speaker (Levinson, 1983). The psychological state can be in the form of an expression pleasure/happiness, disappointment, pain, and sadness. Expressive speech acts have a function to express an expression that the speaker wants to convey to the listener based on the actual situation.

2.1.3.1 Types of Expressive Speech Acts

In the theory of Searle & Vanderveken (1985) there are twelve types of expressive speech acts that are put forward, There are Thank, Apologize, Congratulate, Complain, Condole, Lament, Protest, Deplore, Praise, Boast, Compliment, and Greet. The twelve types of expressive speech act would be explained one by one below.

a. Thanking

Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the recipient. For example:

Waitress: “Right, of course. On us.”

Actress: **“Oh no, Thank you. I insist”**

(Royanti, 2019)

From the example, the expression of thanking is addressed to the recipient for helping the listener. As a result, the above speech is included in the expressive speech act of thanking.

b. Apologizing

Apologizing is someone's way of expressing regret after having caused them unhappiness or problems by something that they did. For example:

Mia's friend 1: "What?"

Mia's friend 2: "**I'm sorry it didn't go well today**"

(Royanti, 2019)

The example expresses an apology to the recipient because something didn't go well. These expressions are included in the form of apologizing of expressive speech acts.

c. Congratulate

Congratulating, intended to shows the praise attached to someone's accomplishments and expresses the pleasure of something or a condition. It also expresses feelings of pleasure towards good things happening to the listener. Example:

Addie: "Hi, boss. **Congrats on the win**"

Marla: "Thanks, Addie"

(Virginia & Mubarak, 2021)

From the example, the speaker congratulates the listener on the win achieved. Congratulations are classified as congratulating of expressive speech acts.

d. Complain

Complaining is an expression that expresses the speaker's complaint about something. In this case, the listener may or not be responsible for what the speaker complains about, depending on the situation and how the speaker feels. Example:

Freddie: “Sorry I'm late.”

Brian :“**You'd know if you were on time**”

(Piscesco & Afriana, 2022)

The example shows the act of complaint by the speaker for what the listener has done. The act from the example that is shown is included in the type of expressive act of complaining.

e. Condolence

Can be said as the expressions of sympathy or empathy for someone, usually after someone has been hit by a disaster or lost something big. Example:

Sam: “**Alan died. This morning. Sorry**”

Marla: “No. Alan Levitt? Really? How?”

(Virginia & Mubarak, 2021)

Judging from the example, the speaker expresses sympathy to the listener because something bad happened to one of their friends. These expressions are categorized as expressions of condolences in expressive speech acts.

f. Lament

Lament is different from complaining, complaining does not require verbal action to be shown while lament means showing a strong and open expression of mourning. Example:

Astrid: **“Michael is having an affair. *With teary eyes*”**

Rachel: “I'm really sorry, Astrid.”

(Rahmawati, 2021)

The example shows the speaker speaking according to the sadness he feels with teary eyes. The expression shown by the speaker belongs to the expressive speech act type of lamenting.

g. Protesting

Protesting presupposes that the propositional context indicates something undesirable, in this sense to criticizing and lamenting. The difference, protesting has its own unique characteristics. At its basic, protesting shows disagreement in a formal way. Furthermore, even if the listener is not responsible, he or she must be able to account for and change a dire situation in the sense that he hasn't gone too far. And the last, Protest is a way to express the need for change. Example:

Rachel : “Hey, Mom, this one's kinda cute. What do you think?”

Rachel’s mother: **“No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma”**

(Rahmawati, 2021)

The purpose of the utterance from the example is to give the speakers disagrees statement to the listener. In conclusion, disagreement is a form of expressive speech act of protest.

h. Deplore

Deploring is a situation where the speaker feels sorry and personally affected which make the person sad, cry, lament or angry. Deploring is an expression that appears when you feel disappointed, unlucky, or disagree with something. People commonly deplore over somethings what they regret or feel horrible. Example:

Mia: “Since when do you care about being liked, why do you care so much being liked?”

Seb: **“You’re an actress! What are you talking about?”**

(Royanti, 2019)

From the example, the speaker is deploring because of the listener's statement. The speaker disapproved of what the listener said to him. disapproved is part of deploring. In this case, deploring is a form of expressive speech act.

i. Praise

Praise is used to express admiration and or approval of the achievement, someone, or something. Example:

John : **“you look good captain!”**

Captain: /laughs/ “thanks john!”

(Widyowati, 2019)

The expression of the example is an expression of praise with the function of praising the addressee or the other people. The expression of the example belongs to the praising type of expressive speech act.

j. Boast

Boasting is an expression where the speaker expresses feelings of pride to the other person about the positive action the speaker took or had something beautiful happen to him. Boasting no and cannot have performative function. This is because "boast" implies that the speaker is making an effort to hide the fact that he is boasting.

Example:

Brian : “As in ‘Her Royal Highness’”

Freddie: “**And because it's outrageous, and I can't think of anyone more outrageous than me**”

(Piscesco and Afriana, 2022)

From the statement in the example, the speaker's goal is to share the speaker's sense of fulfillment towards the interlocutors. Thus, from the explanation, the utterance belongs to the type of expressive speech act of boasting.

k. Compliment

Expression of compliment occurs when the situation being complimented on match's reality. This type assumes that the thing being complimented is good, although

it is not always good for the speaker. This emphasizes that complimented is expressed to the listener or someone who has achieved something good. Example:

Marla : “And she is sitting on a pile of cash.”

Frances: **“She’s rich, independent, literate. That lady right there, she’s my fucking hero”**

(Virginia & Mubarak, 2019)

Through the utterance, the speaker complimented who the person was. This shows that the speaker applies the utterance of complimenting because the speaker expresses the feelings she feels for the person. The utterance is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

1. greet

In general, the phrases "Hello" or "Hi" are the widely used terms that people use in greeting. Greeting is something kind or courteous that people say when people meet with each other. Example:

Amarinta: **“Hi, Rachel!** Oh, lovely to finally meet you”

Rachel : “Hello! Nice to meet you, too”

(Rahmawati, 2021)

from the example, the purpose of this utterance is to state greetings to the listener because he is happy for the arrival of the listener. As a result, the statement is categorized as an expressive speech act of greeting.

2.1.3.2 The Functions of Expressive Acts

The speaker expresses feelings related to politeness through the chosen types of expressive acts, such as showing gratitude, showing regret, showing appreciation, showing praise, showing condolence, showing acceptance, and showing complaint by Norrick (1978) while the functions of expressive acts are varied caused by the situations surrounding the utterances.

a. Showing Gratitude

The first function is Showing Gratitude. This function of expression is the speaker's way of expressing their joy or gratitude for something, Example: "**grandma, thank you.**" the utterance of the speaker is the feeling of being happy to receive something from a loved one. It happened because the speaker was very happy with the good the listener did.

b. Showing Regret

The second function is showing regret. The speaker used this expression to convey remorse or apology for the harm they have caused. Example: "**I'm sorry, I didn't mean it like that.**" utterance of the speaker is a form of guilt. This happens because the speakers have done bad things to the hearers.

c. Showing Appreciation

The third function is showing appreciation. The speaker used this expression to show their satisfaction with something someone else did or something the listener obtained that was worthwhile. Example: "**Congratulations on your application.**" The

speech is uttered by the speaker because he feels happy about what the listener gets. The listener gets something valuable, a proposal from his beloved person.

d. Showing Praise

The fourth function is showing praise. This term conveys how impressed the speaker is with what they see the listener to have accomplished or how they perceive the listener. Example: "**You are amazing.**" The utterance is issued by the speaker because the speaker feels impressed by what the listener has done. The speaker is so impressed with the listener.

e. Showing Condolence

The five function is showing condolence. This form of expression conveys the speaker's empathy for the unpleasant emotions the hearer experienced. Rarely was this term used. Example: "**I'm sorry about that**" the speaker said because he felt empathy because the hearer got something bad. The speakers also feel sadness and empathy for what has happened.

f. Showing Acceptance

The six function is showing acceptance. This phrase refers to a courteous, happy-feeling greeting from the speaker to the hearer. Example: "**Oh great! Hello cute.**" here, the speaker feels happy because he accepts new friends. the utterance is expressed as a friendly response to welcome a new friend.

g. Showing Complaint

The seven function is showing complaint. When the speaker expresses dissatisfaction with the listener's demeanor or unsettling behaviors toward them, they

use this term. example: "**how dare you scold my friend**". the speaker scolded the hearer for scolding his theme. The speaker's utterance expresses his dislike of the listener's behavior.

2.2 Previous Study

This research had some relationship with the previous study related to expressive speech act such as:

Royanti (2019) investigated expressive speech act on La La Land Movie. The researcher used Searle (1976) and Norrick's (1978) theories to identify the types and functions of the expressive speech act. Then, the result of this research showed that there were 35 utterances consisting of expressive speech acts. They are 10 utterances of apologies, 10 utterances of thanking, 5 utterances of welcoming, 2 utterances of lamenting, 2 utterances of deploring then 2 utterances of boasting, 1 utterance of congratulating and 3 utterances of forgiving in the dialog La La Land movie and classified their social function.

Widyowati (2019) investigated expressive speech acts used by John and Savannah as The Main Characters in Dear John movie and used theory by Yule (1996) and Clark (1995). In the research, the researcher found there were 6 types of expressive speech acts that can be identified in the utterances of the main characters. They are thanking, apologizing, liking, disliking, the expression of praise, and the expression of pleasure. The main character's most dominant expressive speech act is the expression of thanking which is 28.5% of the data and occurred eight (8) times throughout the

entire movie. The least expressive speech act that was used is Pleasure with made up 3.5% of the overall percentage.

Rahmawati (2021) investigated expressive speech acts used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie. In the research, the researcher used the theory of Searle (1985) and Hymes (1974). As the result, there found 52 data of expressive speech act and only ten types of expressive speech found in Crazy Rich Asian movie, some of the expressive types appeared except expressive act of condole and boast. From the data analysis it shows that the types of expressive speech act that oftenly come up are apologize, thank, and compliment. It shows that the characters in the Crazy Rich Asian movie more showed politeness and friendly attitude to others.

Virginia and Mubarak (2021) investigated expressive speech acts realization in I Care a Lot movie. In the research, the researcher used the theory of expressive acts by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Then, the researchers found a total of 36 expressive acts were found in the characters' utterances. Those were 7 data of apologizing, 1 data of welcoming, 1 data of congratulating, 1 data of condoling, 1 data of greeting, 7 data of thanking, 5 data of complaining, 12 data of complimenting, and 1 data of deploring. In comparison to other types, complementing became dominant. Other characters were persuaded to express complimenting due to the rich elderly and their wealth.

Piscesco & Afriana (2022) investigated the types of expressive acts that are used in Bohemian Rhapsody movie. In the research, the researcher used theory by Martinez (2013). With the result, discovered 15 utterances that were made by the characters in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody. Based on the character's utterances, there

were five different types of expressive acts and from the fifteen utterances that had been discovered, the act of thanking became the most prominent among the other types of expressive acts.

Dewi and Utami (2022) investigated the expressive speech act in *Conjuring 2* movie. This research applied theory from Searle (1979) and Hassan (1985). Based on the data, there are 32 utterances found in the movie with 6 types there are (22%) of thanking, (16%) of apologizing, (22%) of attitude, (28%) of greeting, (9%) of wishing, (3%) of congratulating and field, tenor, and mode as the context of situation found in the movie the conjuring 2. Greeting is the most utterance used by the character in the movie. The characters used utterance greeting to welcome or to greet someone.

Selsibilla et al., (2022) investigated expressive speech act of the Main Character in *The Joker* movie. The researchers use the theory of Searle (1979) in this study. Then, the researcher found in the movie there are 27 utterances, they are 7 utterances of greeting, 6 utterances of agreeing, 5 utterances of thanking, 4 utterances of apologizing, 3 utterances of wishing, and 2 utterances of exclamation. The researcher found that Characters in the movie most frequently used the expressive speech act of greeting. It shows that the main character likes to express his greetings when he meets someone.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This section provides a framework that describes how the theory is applied to research. The research begins with a pragmatic approach. The researcher picked this strategy because the expressive speech acts was identified as the subject of this study. The research focused on the types of expressive speech acts proposed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). The types of expressive acts are apologized, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, and greet. This study analyzed the function of expressive speech acts using the theory of Norrick (1978) which consists of showing gratitude, showing regret, showing appreciation, showing praise, showing condolence, showing acceptance, and showing complaint. As a data source, the theories above applied to analyze the utterances of the characters in “Venom Let There Be Carnage” movie.

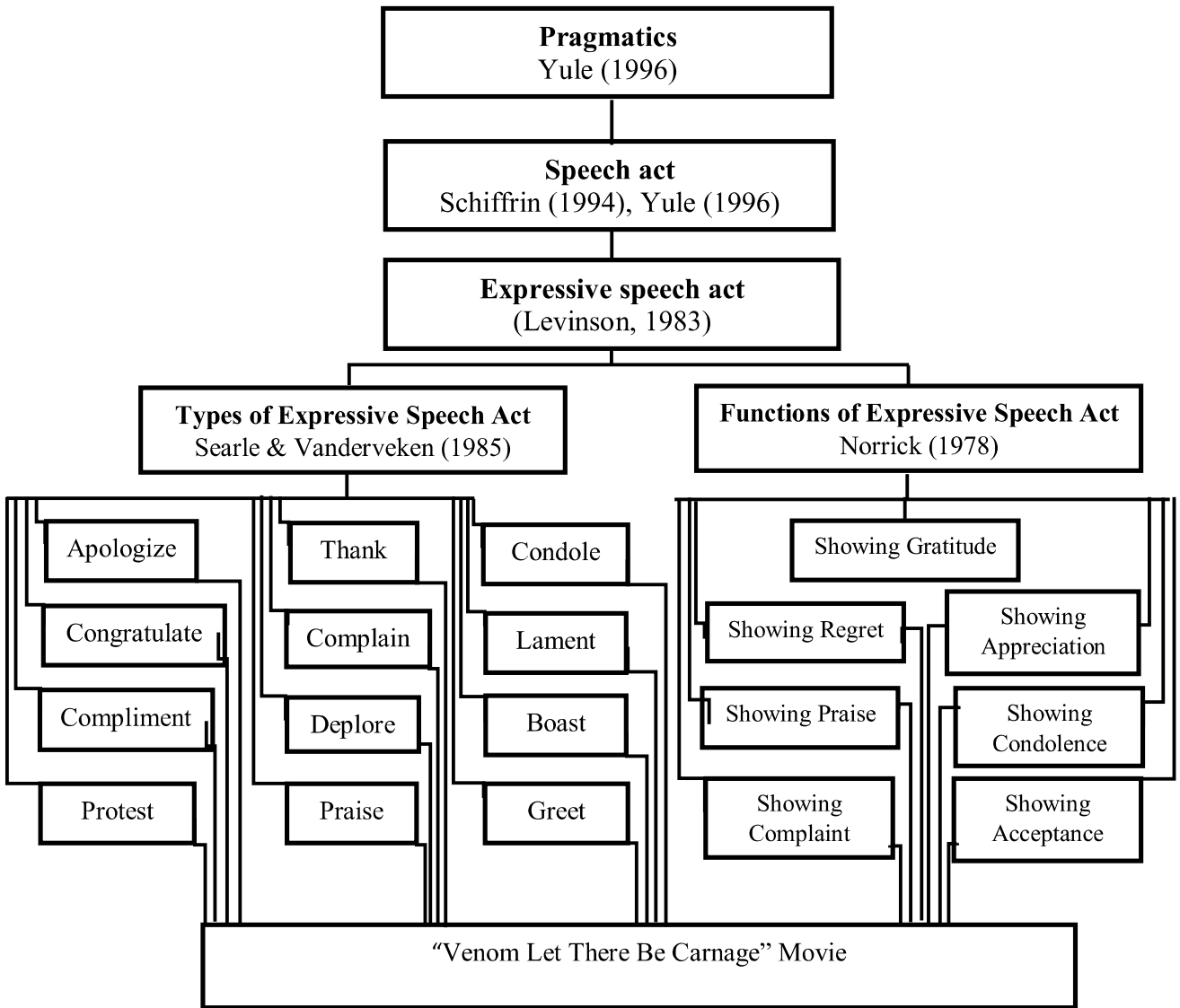


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method in this study to observe the research. According to Creswell and Poth (2017), they explain qualitative researcher used qualitative research methods to investigate this problem, collect data in the form of data analysis context and it is inductive and deductive. Creswell & Craswell (2018) describe a study design for data as one that employs open-ended questions and answers together with the use of words rather than figures. In the other hand, Miles & Huberman (2014) argued that qualitative methods are methods that are carried out concretely with the aim of investigating a person's life, population, entities, and customs. Furthermore, Flick (2014) stated that to analyze data using qualitative methods means filtering and condensing data by categorizing phenomena under one concept and adding extra interpretations to the data to broaden its range.

The object of this research is to identify the types and functions of expressive speech act in “Venom Let There Be Carnage” movie. The data was collected from the utterances of the characters in the movie. To analysed types and functions of expressive speech act in characters’ utterances, this research used theory from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and Norrick (1978). And this research was presented the results in a descriptive way. As a result, this study carried out using qualitative research.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of this research is to analyze types and function of expressive speech act in “Venom Let There Be Carnage” movie. Expressive speech act is the object of this research. Furthermore, the utterances that come out in the movie would be the data source in this research. The researcher analyzed the types and functions of expressive speech act only in utterances that contain expressive speech act. In the step that followed, the types and functions of expressive speech acts was described. Then, the researcher attached importance to any expressive speech acts that the speaker used.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Based on the source of data collection. In this research, the researcher used primary data. According to Sugiyono (2019), primary data is data obtained directly from the object under study. The technique that used in this research is the observation method. An observational approach used in this study, and the data was documented by using note taking techniques. Merriam (2009) stated that note taking is one part of the observation method. Note taking is a technique for obtaining data by gathering things in the form of words. Therefore, this study employed note taking techniques to find out the types and functions of expressive speech act in “Venom Let There Be Carnage” movie.

There are several steps was taken in conducting data analysis. The first step taken to collect data, the researcher watched Venom let there be carnage movie. Next, the researcher rewatched and heard. Then, the researcher matched the utterances that

appeared. Finally, the data highlighted by all the utterances that contain types and functions of expressive speech act based on theory Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and Norrick (1978).

3.4 Data Analysis Method

After the data collected, the researcher began to analyzed the data based on the theory Sudaryanto (2015) about pragmatic identity. Then the researcher applied the theory Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and Norrick (1978) about the types and functions of expressive speech act with pragmatic identity theory.

The process of data analysis provided an evaluation of the context and utterances in the data gathering acquisition process. The researcher linked the context and speech of the data sources to derived the meaning and pragmatically identify the data. After collected the meaning, the researcher balanced it with the theory. To examine this analysis, researcher used the theory that developed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and Norrick (1978). Finally, the analysis' conclusion applied to the employment of types and functions in the film *Venom: Let There Be Carnage*.

3.5 Presenting Research Result Method

The last step was taken to present the results of the data analysis. The data analysis ategorized into two categories: the types of expressive speech act and the functiuons of expressive speech act. The results of the data analysis was presented in an informal method by Sudaryanto (2015). Through the results of the data, the result

of the analysis was presented by using words and phrases. The aim was to clearly explain the results of the analysis so that the reader could immediately understand the topic.