

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).