

**AN ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY
ACTS DISCOVERED IN “INVENTING ANNA” TV
SERIES: PRAGMATIC APPROACH**

THESIS



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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
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 English

Sarjana Sastra



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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Desinta Sitohang with NPM 191210078, undersigned below Hereby declare that the paper entitled:

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THESIS

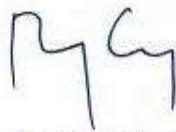
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**Robby Satria, S.S., M.Hum.
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ABSTRAK

Bahasa merupakan sarana komunikasi antara satu dengan yang lain. Selain itu, bahasa sangat penting dalam kehidupan sehari-hari hanya karena dapat menyampaikan pikiran dan perasaan seseorang. Pragmatik adalah studi tentang bagaimana komunikasi pembicara diambil atau dirasakan oleh pembicara dalam kaitannya dengan konteks. Tindak tutur adalah fenomena pragmatis dengan sendirinya. Lokusi, ilokusi, dan perlokusi adalah tiga komponen tindak tutur. Tindak ilokusi adalah komponen komunikatif kedua dari sebuah ujaran yang digunakan untuk melakukan tindak ilokusi. Tindak ilokusi diklasifikasikan menjadi lima kategori: representatif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif. Penelitian ini akan berfokus pada tindak ilokusi ekspresif. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) digunakan sebagai teori. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menyelidiki jenis, dan fungsi tindak ilokusi ekspresif. Serial TV “Inventing Anna” digunakan sebagai sumber data. Selain itu, penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi penelitian kualitatif deskriptif sebagai desain penelitian. Yang datanya diambil dari tuturan sinetron. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik observasi, seperti menonton dan mendengarkan serial TV, mengumpulkan informasi dari dialog, dan mengidentifikasi serta mengategorikan isu-isu yang ada. Setelah dikumpulkan, data dikategorikan dan termasuk ke dalam jenis dan fungsi tindak ilokusi ekspresif. Hasilnya disampaikan dalam bentuk kalimat deskriptif. Temuan dari penelitian ini adalah 113 data dari 2 pertanyaan. Ada 24 data yang dianalisis oleh peneliti. Untuk pertanyaan pertama terdapat 18 data dari 10 jenis yang berbeda, dan untuk pertanyaan kedua terdapat 6 data dalam fungsi ilokusi ekspresif yang berbeda dalam Serial TV “Inventing Anna”.

Kata kunci: *Tindak ekspresif, tindak ilokusi, pragmatik*

ABSTRACT

Language is a means of communication with one another. Additionally, language is significant in daily life just because it can convey the thoughts and feelings of a person. Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker's communication is taken in or perceived by a speaker in relation to context. Speech acts are pragmatic phenomena in their own right. Locution, illocution, and perlocution are the three components of a speech act. The illocutionary act is the second communicative component of an utterance utilized to perform an illocutionary act. Illocutionary act classified into five categories: representative, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaratives. This research will focus on expressive illocutionary acts. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) is used as the theory. Furthermore, this research also aimed to investigate the types, and function of expressive illocutionary acts. The “Inventing Anna” TV series was used as the data source. In addition, this research used descriptive qualitative research methodology as the research design. Which is the data was taken from the utterance of the TV series. The data were gathered by using observational techniques, such as watching and listening the TV series, collected information from dialogues, and identified and categorized the issues that were there. After collecting, the data were categorized and belong to the types and function of expressive illocutionary acts. The result was conveyed in sentence form descriptively. The finding of this research was 113 data from the 2 questions. There were 24 data that was analyzed by the researcher. For the first question there were 18 data of 10 different types, and for the second question there were 6 data in different function of expressive illocutionary acts in “Inventing Anna” TV Series.

Keywords: Expressive acts, illocutionary acts, pragmatics

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“While still alive, never stop learning”

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to myself, who has been able to fight and survive so far.

**Also to my family, who always support me by showing care and love, to all
readers and new researchers.**

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Desinta Sitohang

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language as the tool for communication is very important for human to share ideas, feeling, and thoughts. Applying language and conversing to another person can establish effective communication as all intentions are fully delivered. To know the intentions of speakers, context needs to be included. Context is very important because by knowing the context, language users can understand exactly what the speakers want to convey. Therefore, all the intention has to be interpreted based on context.

The study of how a speaker's communication is received or interpreted in relation to context is pragmatics. Pragmatics shows meaning from context, it is necessary to have the understanding of pragmatics. It is the study of how a speaker communicates meaning and how a hearer receives it. Studying pragmatics involved not just determining how individuals use language but also considering the context. Pragmatically, speech acts are part of pragmatics phenomena. The three aspects of the speech act are locution, illocution, and perlocution. The locutionary act is the first kind the primary act of speech or making a meaningful linguistic expression is the locutionary act. The illocutionary act is the second communicative force of an utterance that is used to carry out an illocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is a

statement made with the intention of having an effect. Yule (1996) classified illocutionary act into five categories: representative, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaratives. A perlocutionary act is a statement made with the intention of having an effect. In this research the researcher focused on expressive acts.

The phenomenon of expressive acts really exists in everyday life. Expressive act occurs when the speaker wants to express or what they want to say to the hearer. In addition, the phenomenon of expressive act was taken in "Inventing Anna" TV series was released on February 11th, 2022. (Flick, 2018) revealed that TV series can be used as data source, because it can be analyzed (p.413). The first realization of expressive action appeared in 00:06:09-00:06:17 minutes when Vivian Kent wanted to go to court to cover news about Anna Sorokin. And her friend informed the news that Vivian would cover was remarkably interesting and provocative. Then, she thanked to her friend by saying **“yeah, thanks”**. The conversation above showed the type of thanking acts. Expressive acts were used when someone wants to express gratitude (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Mentioned to the above conversation, it showed an expressive act of thanking spoken by Vivian to thank her friend.

Because of the many phenomena that occur in the community and some media. The researcher is interested in conducting research related to pragmatics especially with illocutionary acts, namely expressive acts. The researcher chose TV series as the object of research. It aims to let people know that pragmatic phenomena

are also present in a movie. This research is made so that readers know and understand the types and functions of expressive illocutionary acts.

The researcher used several previous studies to support this research. The first previous study was from (Rahmawati, 2021), which aimed at analyzing the types of expressive acts. The researchers used the theory by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). Crazy Rich Asian movie was used by the researcher as the data source. The researcher found 10 types of expressive acts in the movie, there were thank, congratulate, apologize, deplore, protest, lament, compliment, complain, welcome, and greet.

Virginia and Mubarak (2021) purposed to analyze the types of expressive acts in a movie and how to apply those expressive acts. The researchers used “I care a lot” movie as the data source. The theory used to find out the types by the researchers is the theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The researchers found some expressive illocutionary acts data in the movie. The researchers found data about expressive illocutionary acts. There were types of apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, condoling, greeting, thanking, complaining, complimenting, and deploring.

The purpose of choosing expressive acts is to analyze the types and functions of expressive acts. Also, it was analyzed by using Searle and Vanderveken (1985) theory because the experts share expressive acts in detail. Mentioned that the purpose of expressive acts is to express the speaker's feelings regarding the situation

represented by propositional content. Expressive acts are apologizing, welcoming, condoling, lamenting, congratulating, boasting, greeting, thanking, complaining, praising, protest, deploring, and compliment. The researcher wants to get answers about what are the types of expressive acts and their functions from the “Inventing Anna” movie. The researcher expects that readers will get benefits from this study by learning more about expressive acts and how to employ them in everyday communication.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Considering the research's background, below are some problems for recognizing all the problems that emerged from the background:

1. The importance of revealing characters' intentions through illocutionary acts in “Inventing Anna” TV series.
2. The phenomena of directive illocutionary acts in “Inventing Anna” TV series.
3. The issues of commissive illocutionary acts exists in “Inventing Anna” TV series.
4. The types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Inventing Anna” TV series.
5. The functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Inventing Anna” TV series.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The following are the limitations of the problems:

1. The types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Inventing Anna” TV series.
2. The functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Inventing Anna” TV series.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

According to background, there are two problems as formulated below:

1. What are the types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Inventing Anna” TV series?
2. What are the functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Inventing Anna” TV series?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

The researcher notices several objectives for this research as follows:

1. To find out the types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Inventing Anna” TV series.
2. To investigate the functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Inventing Anna” TV series.

1.6 Significance of the Research

There are two types of advantages to this research. And the researcher expects that this study will yield some theoretical and practical benefits.

1.6.1 Theoretical significance

Based on the theory, there are several benefits that are applied in theoretical terms, namely enriching knowledge in English learning about speech acts, especially about illocutionary acts. And then this research is a guide and a relevant source for further researchers who have the same research object. Which in the end this study shows that expressive acts exist in a movie or in other literary works.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

Based on the practical, there are some that can be applied in practical terms, for students this research can be used as an example to interpret the meaning of spoken utterances through the type and expressive act function. The results of this study will help Researchers describe the phenomenon of expressive acts in the research used Movies as data sources. For lecturers, this research should be useful in teaching English, particularly in expressive illocutionary acts

1.7 Definition of key Term

Pragmatics : Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker conveys meaning to a listener. This study inevitably includes

understanding what individuals intend in a certain setting and how that context influences what is stated.

Speech Acts : Speech acts are the most common term for action performances. Speech acts come from the interpretation of an utterance in the event of this action. An utterance may be conveyed by more than one speech acts.

Illocutionary Acts : The smallest units of human communication, and performed in the form of utterances that fall into five categories: representational, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

Expressive Acts : Expressive means expressing a psychological or mental reaction to a situation. This speech act demonstrated the speaker's psychological state of mind or attitude while performing an action or situation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, some of the theories and methods that were applied to the research are presented. That this chapter's first parts, provides a theoretical overview of certain theories related to the "Invent Anna" TV series, including theories regarding pragmatics, speech acts, illocutionary acts, and expressive illocutionary acts. The second parts, which describes the previous research performed by other researchers with the same topic and describes how it differentiates from the researcher's own work so that readers can learn. And the final parts is a theoretical framework that clarifies the idea in consistency with the issues of the research and analysis construct and illustrates the organization of the Analysis.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker communicates and how a listener interprets that communication in relation to the situation. Yule (1996) stated that the study of the relationship between language forms and the people who use them is known as pragmatics. And Yule (1996) said this form of research entails the interpretation of what people mean in each situation and how the situation affects what they say. It entails thinking about how speakers organize what they wish to say in relation to who they are speaking to, where they are speaking, when they are speaking, and under what circumstances they are speaking.

In this research the speech acts were known to be a speech that contain an action. The action is implied in the utterance. Meanwhile, pragmatics approach is an approach that focuses on implied meaning. Therefore, a pragmatic approach will be performed in this research. This research goal is to find types and functions of speech acts. Whereas, it can be found by using a pragmatic approach.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Speech acts are a phenomenon that language users produce via utterance. According to Austin (1963), speech acts are actions carried out by utterances, where saying something is equivalent to doing something. Someone will perform an act in addition to speaking something. The actions performed while an utterance is produced are classified into three levels: the first is locutionary, which refers to the act of saying a meaningful phrase. The second is illocutionary conduct, which refers to actions such as requesting, denying, and ordering. The last perlocutionary act is the influence on the listener, the reaction of the listener. According to Searle (1969), speech is human communication expressed by utterances such as commanding, asking, demanding, asserting, congratulating, describing, and so on. The content of utterances may differ from the illocutionary act or the speaker's intended audience.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts are a part of speech acts that is purpose of the speaker. As stated by Austin (1963), illocutionary acts are utterances that have a certain conventional force. To put it another way, an illocutionary act is anything that occurs

when someone speaks. Representative, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive are five classifications of Illocutionary acts (Searle, 1969). The first representative expressions are those that explain a situation. The truth or falsity of an utterance is determined by the information provided by the speaker, which is understood. Example: “You will leave the room!”(Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The second, directive are statements made by a speaker to influence the hearer to perform something. This action expresses the speaker's desire.

Example: “Are you going to the movies?” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The third, commissive utterances are those in which the speaker expresses a desire to perform a future action. This action exemplifies the speaker's intent. Creating the responsibility is the name for this action.

Example: “I promise that I will come tomorrow” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The fourth is expressive acts reflect a genuine feeling of the speaker. This conduct expresses a psychological reaction to the current situation. This expression can be used to signify pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. Congratulating, apologizing, hoping, welcome, thanks, and attitudes. Example: “I apologize for what I have done” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The last declaration acts are statements that cause the current situation. This act, such as resigning, declaring war, or being fired from a job, has the power to affect the world. The researcher here focuses on expressive acts in order to describe and analyze the data from the movie.

Example: “I hereby appoint you chairman” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

2.1.3 Expressive acts

Searle (1968) expressiveness is the ability to articulate a psychological attitude or mental condition of affairs. This act demonstrates the speaker's state of mind or attitude through actions or circumstances. Furthermore, expressive speech acts communicate psychological conditions, not ideas or intentions that lead to specific outcomes. According to Yule (2012), expressive can be expressed through feelings of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. That expression reveals the speaker's personal feelings. Various psychological feelings, such as congratulating, apologizing, wishing, welcoming, and thanking, are expressed through attitudes.

2.1.3.1 Types of expressive acts

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) said in the theory, there are twelve types of expressive acts, as follows:

A. Thank

Thank is included in the expressive acts. Thanking is used to express the speaker's gratitude to the recipient. The expression of thanking is also a type of expressive acts by the speaker in a way of thanking, gratitude or pleasure for everything that has been received.

B. Apologize

Apologize is expressing regret, remorse, or sorrow for a condition for which the speaker accepts responsibility. As a result, the speaker must take responsibility for apologizing for the sadness that was spoken.

C. Congratulate

Congratulate is expressing delight with the constraint that the object in question is helpful or useful to the speaker. A congratulating utterance is one in which the speaker expresses sympathy for the hearer regarding what is happening, including stated happiness for the hearer's good fortune as well as compassion for the hearer's despair or fear.

D. Condole

Condolences, the word, have taken the role of the verb "condoles." One "sends one's sympathy" in any case. When one condones, one shows empathy, and the requirement is that the incident being spoken of is terrible for the listener typically a significant catastrophe.

E. Complain

"Complains" means "dissatisfied." The requirement is that the source of one's displeasure be horrible, albeit this need not be a rigid presumption since one could simply say that it is dreadful. It is not necessary for the person hearing the complaint to be held responsible in any way.

F. Lament

Lamenting, in contrast to complaining, does not require verbal action. Simply being sad about anything is enough to be labeled grieving. However, there is a sense in which the verb "to lament" denotes strong, overt displays of mourning in public. Again, as with whining, it's unnecessary to place responsibility for the complaint on the listener.

G. Protest

Like criticizing and lamenting, protesting presumes that the propositional context denotes something unwanted. Contrarily, protesting has unique qualities. First, protesting is a formal expression of displeasure. Grief or misery are not the mental states conveyed. Second, even if the hearer is not responsible for the terrible circumstance, he still needs to be able to change it and take responsibility for it—at least in the sense that he has not done so already. The final option, protesting, is an expression of a need for change.

H. Deplore

Deploring need not be a public act, unlike lamenting. Simply lamenting, moaning, crying, or being outraged over anything might make someone deplore it. But unlike mourning, "deplore" can also mean to express forcefully one's sadness or disgust. And unlike sorrow, it tends to imply that someone is to blame for the thing being lamented.

I. Boast

Boasting is a statement of pride that is predicated on the supposition that the subject of the boast is advantageous to the speaker (and therefore will be admired or envied by the hearer). Beating up on somebody can be assertive or expressive, just like whining. For instance, one could boast about doing something good or experiencing something amazing. As was already mentioned, bragging has no place in performance. Because the word "boast" implies that the speaker is seeking to conceal the fact that he is boasting, this is the case. Boast falls within the same category.

J. Compliment

An expression of approval for anything is called a compliment. A compliment does not necessarily have to be advantageous to the one giving it; it just presumes that the thing being appreciated is lovely. You may commend him for his brave and unselfish deeds, for instance.

K. Praise

Approval is expressed through praise. Because of this, it implies that the speaker thinks highly of and is amazed by the thing being praised.

L. Greet

The word "greet" is only marginally illocutionary because it has non-propositional essence. When meeting or welcoming someone, do or say something courteous or polite that is known as a 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 expressing gratitude, showing regret, appreciation, praising, condoling, showing acceptance, complaining, and criticizing by Searle cited Norrick (1978) while the functions of expressive acts are varied caused by the situations surrounding the utterances.

A. Showing gratitude

This function of expression is the speaker's way of expressing their joy or gratitude for something they have done on their own.

B. Showing regret

The speaker used this expression to convey remorse or apology for the harm they have caused.

C. Appreciation

The speaker used this expression to show their satisfaction with something someone else did or something the listener obtained that was worthwhile.

D. Praising

This term conveys how impressed the speaker is with what they see the listener to have accomplished or how they perceive the listener.

E. Condoling

This form of expression conveys the speaker's empathy for the unpleasant emotions the hearer experienced. Rarely was this term used.

F. Showing acceptance

This phrase refers to a courteous, happy-feeling greeting from the speaker to the hearer.

G. Complaining

When the speaker expresses dissatisfaction with the listener's demeanor or unsettling behaviors toward them, they use this term.

2.2 Previous Research

Selviyani and Pujiati (2019) that discovered the expressive speech act in the book *The Perfect Husband* was the first to contribute to the creation of this concept. Finding out how the expressive speech acts in the book “*The Perfect Husband*” function is the goal of the previous research. The functions of the expressive speech act were identified for the theory by Searle's theory. The researcher then employed descriptive qualitative research as a research approach. The researcher then categorized the purposes of expressive speech acts as a result. These include expressing *gratitude, remorse, flattery or praise, as well as accusations, criticism, insinuation, and complaints*.

Fitria et al., (2019) examined the expressive utterances in “Zach Sang show” on YouTube. The researchers used theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The functions of expressive utterances were established and employed in this study to analyze the data. In the end, the study discovered 87 expressive utterances in a YouTube video, which included ten categories and fourteen functions of expressive

utterances. The ten types were compliment, pride, non-directed complaints in exclamations, apologizing, thanking, greetings, agreement, volition, disagreement, and expressing sorrow, which the dominant types that appeared was expressive of agreement. The fourteen functions were *to complain, to please, to boast, to desire, to agree, to surprise, to disagree, to compliment, to lament, to thank, to greet, to apologize, to congratulate and to praise*, which the dominant functions appeared was expressive to please.

Sembiring and Ambalegin (2019) discussed the types and the function of expressive acts. “Aladdin” movie was taken as the data source and utterances of the expressive act became the data. The researchers used theory by (Searle, 1968). Directive, assertive, declarative, expressive, commissive was found in the “Aladdin” movie. The types of expressive act were apologizing, welcoming, thanking, congratulating, condoling, and deploring. The result of the research showed nine data of expressive acts.

Tamam et al., (2020) to find out the types of expressive acts from Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan utterance. Their utterances were taken as the data. The researchers using (Searle, 1968) theory. The findings revealed that the expressive acts were lamenting, condoling, and deploring. Furthermore, the research finds out that Anies Rasyid Baswedan was intelligent, nice, and smart.

Tanjung (2021) focused on the many types of illocutionary acts as well as the most common ones. The data was gathered from the film "The Lovely Bones." Using the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the researchers discovered the types in

the film. According to the study's findings, the film featured nine different kinds of expressive acts. *Blaming, apologizing, doubting, congratulating, praising, greeting, wishing, regretting, and thanking* were among the different varieties. Because the protagonists regularly praised other things and people in the film, the praising type was the most common.

Wijayanti and Widiastuti (2021) distinguished the direct and Indirect Expressive Illocutionary Acts in the movie “Onward”. As well as illuminating and analyzing how the hearers understand the meaning of the spoken words. The researcher used theory by (Searle, 1969). According to the analysis, the previous research identified six expressive forms of illocutionary behaviors in the movie.

Ricca and Ambalegin (2022) discovered the expressive illocutionary acts in “Love at First Swipe” web series. Utterances in the dialogues of the web series were used as the data. The theory of the research was taken from (Searle, 1968). The findings of the research were apologizing, thanking, complimenting, congratulating, welcoming. Complimenting was found to be the most common of the types.

According to all previous studies above, this research has similarities and differences from previous study. The same topic was examined in both the present and previous studies. The focus of the pragmatics discussion is expressive illocutionary acts. Theory (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) is used to analyze the utterance. Different data sources are utilized in the research study. TV series entitled “Inventing Anna” is used to be the data source of this research. In addition, this study

aimed to clarify the types and function of expressive acts in the "Inventing Anna" TV series.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study used a pragmatic method to analyze the issues. Because of time constraints and limited knowledge of the three dimensions of speech acts, the researcher only focused on illocutionary acts, particularly expressive acts. The data from this research will also be analyzed and categorized into several types of expressive acts and the functions of expressive acts on (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The researchers selected speech act as the branch of pragmatic that will be discussed in this research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study employed descriptive qualitative research methodology. According to (Creswell & Creswell, 2018) Qualitative research is a technique for examining and understanding the significance of individuals or groups that relate to a human problem. According to (Litosseliti, 2010) The data in qualitative method are words and utterance while in quantitative the data is numerical. Meanwhile (Marshall & Rossman, 2006) explain that process of analysis in qualitative method is conducted via describing, categorizing, or generalization. The result of qualitative method research according to (Taylor et al., 2015) is a descriptive narrative essay.

This research was taken the utterances from the TV Series as the data. Shorting and categorizing is the method of analyzing data. Finally, the result was presented in written form. Thus, this research used the qualitative research method.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of the study is expressive acts, with a particular emphasis on their type and function taken from “Inventing Anna” TV Series. Theories from (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) was used to analyze the several types of expressive acts. While theories from (Norricks, 1978) was utilized to evaluate the function of expressive acts, this study was used the “Inventing Anna” TV Series as a data source. The series

occupies the ranks of the best-selling series during February 2022 on the Netflix streaming service, replacing the Korean drama *All of Us Are Dead*.

Moreover, the series, which aired on February 11, 2022, have a very interesting story. This series takes place in New York and has a rating of 7.6 scores. This series adapts a story from the article "How Anna Delvey Tricked New York's Party People" in *New York Magazine*. The series, starring Julia Garner, Anna Chlumsky, Katie Lowes, and Laverne Cox, is a crime drama genre, which has 9 episodes. Because of the attractiveness of this series so that this series was adapted by a Korean country called "Anna" but this series only consists of 6 episodes. Therefore, the object of this research is expressive illocutionary acts that was applied to analyze "Inventing Anna" TV series

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

This study methodology used the observational method. This study used the (Sudaryanto, 2015) methodology. Additionally, this study employed a non-participatory methodology, in which the researcher was not a participant. The researcher concentrated on listening to every word spoken during the TV series.

In addition, to help collect the data, the researcher took several steps: the first watches and listens to the utterance in the TV series or its transcripts while employing a technique called shorting, which involves picking out and analyzing certain statements that are relevant to the research topic. The second collected information

from spoken words or dialogues then identified and categorized the issues that were there. The last was noting which analyses current data into clearer forms.

3.4 Method of Analysis Data

The data used in this study were utterances, which were also included in the data identification process. The approach of referential identity method from (Sudaryanto, 2015) was then applied in this research to examine the data based on the justification. The transcript of the "Inventing Anna" TV series contains expressive acts that the researcher wants to explain and examine. When examining expressive acts, the researcher utilized (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) theory. The theory was directed the researcher to examine any information about expressive acts and their purposes that is related to their type and is found in the TV series "Inventing Anna." The researcher applied pragmatic identity related to contextual meaning to the data analysis. The steps from data analysis are listed below. By marking the speaker's utterances, it first establishes which dialogues are recognized as expressive acts. Next the theory put forward by Searle (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) is the foundation for this step, which describes the various expressive acts and functions in the TV series.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

The study analyzes the data and then offers the analysis' findings as the last stage in the technique. According to (Sudaryanto, 2015) verbalizing the findings of the study might be referred to as an informal method. The informal method developed by

(Sudaryanto, 2015) was then used in this investigation (p.261). As a result, the reader may easily comprehend the chosen issue therefore, the researcher will present the result in sentences descriptively.