

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

In communicating idea, language has a variety of purposes in our day life interactions; it may even convey the sentiments and outcomes of our thinking. Not only can that, but a lot of individuals these days be found on social media that use words to communicate their emotions or opinions. Humans depend on language for a variety of purposes, including engaging with others, expressing ideas, and communicating. A community that communicates can be fostered via language availability. Speaking in a group and using language can create linguistic and communication tools that help advance expressive performance. The context and surroundings of dialogues and interactions will be given more careful thought. That item has the potential to facilitate interpersonal interactions.

As a result, if someone presents themselves as a communicator, they may also convey an attitude. For this reason, don't make statements without clarifying their meaning. An attitude is characterized as a manner of conveying oneself when doing a verbal act. Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker receives or interprets their message in relation to the context.

Yule (1996) Pragmatics is the study of meaning communication and how the hearer understands it. Studying pragmatics requires taking into account the context in addition to analysing how people use language.

The discussion also aided in improving mutual understanding and communication amongst participants. Additionally, pragmatics is employed in interpersonal

communication to analyse the speaker's selection and use of options in social situations.

Pragmatically, speech acts were part of pragmatic phenomena. The speech act had three kinds: locution, illocution, and perlocution. The fundamental act of talking or creating a meaningful linguistic statement was the locutionary act, which was the first type. An utterance's second communicative energy, which was employed to carry out an illocutionary act, was called the illocutionary act. Informed by Yule (1996), illocutionary acts were classified into five types: representational, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Among speech acts, the third type was the perlocutionary act. An intentional statement made with the goal of causing an impact was called a perlocutionary act. The researcher concentrated on illocutionary activities in this study.

Expressive acts connected to emotions, attitudes, and feelings expressive activities. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) means conveys a mental or psychological response to a circumstance. This speech act revealed the speaker's mental condition or attitude throughout conducting an action or circumstance. It suggests that the purpose of expressive actions is to communicate emotions. Specifically employed on a speaker's emotion and intended to convey that feeling, expressive behaviours are those. Similar to other classes, expressive activities come in several forms. The study discovered a particular phenomenon of expressive activities on social media at this time. The video, "These Popular Girls Humiliate Nice Girls, What Happens Next Will Shock You!" opened with the expressive behaviors. The video went live on April 5, 2021. Within the video Angela met with her school friends, Noah and Wendy. The first illustration of expressive action was seen in (00:10:00-00:10:09)

minutes when Wendy wanted ask help to her friends about a book's Wendy which fell the floor.

Wendy (S) : “Would one of you mind helping me reach that?”
 Angela (H) : “No, just cuz your legs don’t work, doesn’t mean your arms don’t work”
 Noah (H) : “I’ll help you, Wendy”
 Wendy (S) : “**Thanks, Noah**”

From the conversation above, Wendy as the speaker cannot get the book she could not walk because the leg sick and was in a wheelchair. The speaker asked for help to her friends about a book which fell on the floor. Then he could not pick up because she could not walk and she leg sick and was in a wheelchair. Angela as the hearer her school friend’s Wendy do not like her; she gives refusal do not to help Wendy’s. And then, the hearer feels sympathy and go to help the speaker to get a book which fell on the floor. The speech highlighted different ways people show gratitude, emphasizing the use of expressive actions to convey thanks. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) pointed out that the preceding statement illustrated an expressive act of gratitude by the speaker towards the listener.

The phenomena might also be discovered in another video on expressive acts. The video featured a film. This film depicts the story of a blank teller who discovers that he is a non-player character in a massively multiplayer online game and then collaborates with a player to obtain evidence that the CEO of a gaming firm stole the player's game's source code. The first illustration of expressive acts was seen in (00.35.34 – 00.35.38) minutes when Millie and Keys work together to access a secret room.

Millie (S) : **Keys, you’re a goddamn genius.**
 Keys (H) : Really? I’m sitting on the toilet right now, stealing user codes, so I don’t exactly feel like one.

The dialogue above is captured when Millie and Keys work together to hack the hidden chamber, the. "Keys, you're a goddamn genius," is regarded as a complement type statement made by the speaker. The speaker only conveys his appreciation for the hearer's cunning in manipulating and hacking the speaker while using the restroom. When someone want to show admiration, they utilize expressive acts (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Referred to the statement above, it displayed an expressive action of complimenting spoken by the speaker to compliment the hearer.

The researcher found a phenomenon, which was taken in "Luckiest Girl Alive" movie was published on September 30th, 2022. Flick (2018) movies may serve as data sources due to their analytical capabilities (p. 413). This movie is about a writer's idyllic life in New York City that unravels when a true crime documentary compels her to confront her terrible high school history. The first instance of expressive motion being utilized was in (00:03:36-00:03:45) minutes when Luke wanted to ask waitress to wrap his leftovers in a box.

Waitress (S) : "All done here?"
 Luke (H) : "Yeah, maybe just a box, please?"
 Waitress (S) : "Sure"
 Luke (H) : "**Thankyou**"

The speaker (Waitress) asked to Luke that whether they are done to eat or not. Then, the hearer (Luke) ask waitress to wrap his leftovers in a box and thanked the speaker. The kind of thank-you deeds were demonstrated in the speech above. Informed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985), expressive behaviors are employed when someone want to show appreciation. As seen by the aforementioned statement, the speaker conveys gratitude to the hearer in an expressive manner.

To support this research, the researcher reviewed a variety of previous studies. Rahmawati (2021) initial research sought to analyze the many kinds of expressive acts. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) hypothesis was employed by the researchers. The researcher utilized the film *Crazy Rich Asians* as a source of data. Ten categories of expressive acts were identified by the researcher in the film for instance praise, compline, welcome, greet, condole, protest, thank, congratulate, apologize, and lament.

The second previous study was from Virginia and Mubarak (2021) aimed to examine the various kinds of expressive actions portrayed in a movie and their practical application. The researchers utilized the film "I Care a Lot" as their primary data source. They applied the theory proposed by (Searle and Vanderveken 1985) to categorize these expressive acts. The study identified several instances of expressive illocutionary act in the movie involves conveys apologize, welcome, thank, congratulate, condole, greeting, compliment, and deplore.

The previous and present research showed similarities and differences. Previous research employed a different data source from this present research. Movies entitled "Luckiest Girl Alive" was taken to be the data source of this research. The same issue was investigated in both the present and previous investigations. One of the topics of discussion in pragmatics was expressive illocutionary acts. The utterances were analyzed using Searle and Vanderveken (1985) expressive actions theory. For the aim, this research attempted to investigate the expressive acts types and function in "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie.

Analyzing the many forms and purposes of expressive acts had been the aim of the selection process. The analysis employed the theory of Searle and

Vanderveken (1985) due to the experts' detailed sharing of expressive behaviors. It was said that the objective of expressive acts was to communicate the speaker's feelings regarding the situation that the propositional information depicted. Among the expressive acts were greeting, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, lamenting, congratulating, complaining, thanking, boasting, praising, protesting, deploring, and complimenting. The researcher wanted information from the film "Luckiest Girl Alive" regarding the many expressive act types and functions. The researcher anticipated that by understanding more about expressive behaviors and how to use them in regular dialogue, readers would gain something from this study.

The researcher chooses "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie because "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie is a 2022 mystery thriller film directed by Mike Barker from a screenplay by Jessica Knoll, based on her 2015 novel of the same name. The film stars Mila Kurnis, Fin Wittrock, Scoot McNairy, Chiara Aurelia, Justine Lupe, Thomas Barbusca, Jennifer Beals, and Connie Britton. Luckiest Girl Alive was released in select cinemas on September 30, 2022, before its streaming release on October 7, 2022, by Netflix. However, behind that it turns out that Ani has kept a secret about a dark story in her life during her teens that made her emotional. Her meeting with a documentary film director became the starting point that opened the dark story on Ani Fanelli's life. Ani begins to doubt whether she is actually satisfied with the way she is currently, and whether her current existence is what she wants and needs. The writer saw a great example of expressive communicating. Try to examine the kinds of expressive illocutionary act realized in "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie performance. "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie utterances can be a good acts in order to figure out what the Tiffany is doing by saying something and this Movie

also was chosen by the author because it is a creative way to create interaction between the speaker and the hearer.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

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

1. The importance of using revealing characters' in Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie.
2. The phenomena of directive illocutionary acts exist in "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie.
3. The issue of commissive illocutionary acts exists discovered in "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie.
4. The types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie.
5. The functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The limitation of the problem are as follows:

1. The types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie.
2. The functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in "Luckiest Girl Alive" Movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Background shows that there are two problems which are stated as follows:

1. What are the types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Luckiest Girl Alive” Movie?
2. What are the functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Luckiest Girl Alive” Movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

The researcher observes the following objectives for this research:

1. To find out the types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Luckiest Girl Alive” Movie.
2. To investigate the functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in “Luckiest Girl Alive” Movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

This research has two distinct kinds of benefits. Additionally, the researcher anticipates certain theoretical and practical advantages from this study.

1.6.1 Theoretical significance

Informed the theory, there are a number of advantages that are applied theoretically, including enhancing understanding of English learning about speech acts, particularly regarding illocutionary acts. Following that, this research serves as a guide and an appropriate source for other researchers who choose the same research topic. In the conclusion, this study demonstrates that expressive behaviors may be found in a movie or other literary works.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

Based on the practical, there were some that could be implemented in practical terms. This study could be employed to teach students how to analyze the meaning of spoken utterances using the type and expressive act function. The findings of this study would help researchers describe the phenomenon of expressive acts in studies that employed movies as data sources. This study should have been useful for lecturers while teaching English, especially when it came to expressive illocutionary acts.

1.7 Definition of key Term

- Pragmatics** : Pragmatics is the study of how speakers make meaning clear to their hearer. This study understanding people's intentions in a given environment and how that setting affects what is said is a necessary component of this research (Yule, 1996).
- Speech Acts** : Speech acts is the most popular term for action performances (Yule, 1996). In the case of this activity, speech acts result from the interpretation of an utterance. Many speech acts may be employed to communicate a single utterance.
- Illocutionary Acts** : The five types of utterances that make up the smallest units of human communication are representational, directive, commissive, expressive, and declinational (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

Expressive Acts : Expressive refers to conveying a psychological or mental response to a situation. This speech act conveyed the speaker's psychological condition or attitude throughout an activity or situation (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).