

## CHAPTER V

### DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the discussion of data finding of the research expressive act in “The Danish Girl” with the theory which has been chosen by the researcher.

#### **A. Find out the type of expressive acts expressed by Gerda Wegener in the movie “The Danish Girl”**

The researcher finds expressive acts expressed by Gerda Wegener as the main character in the movie “*The Danish Girl*” are: apologizing, congratulating, greeting, thanking, attitude, and wishing.

##### **1. Apologizing**

Based on the result of analysis one of expressive act used by Gerda Wegener in *The Danish Girl Movie*, the researcher found 5 apologizing they uttered as: *I’m sorry; Sorry; I’m sorry; I’m...I don’t know how to how long with you any longer; I’m sorry*. Those statement indicates apologizing expression of Gerda means expressed her mental feelings with Einar's attitude, and she apologized. To compare with the theory above, all of these utterances are used to express regret and feeling sorry for about their mistakes. Searle (1979) states it is an expression of telling somebody that we are sorry for the hurt we caused, about our behavior or others. The finding is in line with the theory of Searle states about apologizing.

##### **2. Congratulating**

The researcher also found another expressive act which is categorized as type congratulating. According to Searle and Vanderveken quoted by Ronan

(2015: 29) Congratulating is where the speaker has observed that the addressee has either benefitted from or carried out a positively valued event. Congratulations happy with luck, and respect for the ability of the listener. The researcher found 5 congratulating similar to the theory above: *Yes, it's perfect for you; he is the top one; well you do the best you can; that's wonderful; good luck*. All of the utterances indicate expressive act type congratulating. The finding is in line and similar with the theory of Ronan states that congratulating is the speaker has observed that the addressee has either benefitted from or carried out a positively valued event.

### **3. Greeting**

Based on the result of analysis one of expressive act used by Gerda Wegener in *The Danish Girl Movie*, the researcher found 7 greeting they uttered. The researcher found 7 utterances that indicate greeting expressions: *hello; how are you; are you alright; how do you feel; good night; good evening* room nine please; *hello*. All of those utterances indicates expressive act which Searle and Vanderveken quoted by Ronan (2015: 30) a greeting is where the speaker expresses feeling toward the arrival of the addressee. The finding is in line and similar with the theory of Ronan.

### **4. Thanking**

Another expressive act that the researcher found used by Gerda Wegener which is categorized as thanking. Searle (1969: 65) also refers to the positive aspects of thanking, which he defines as an illocutionary act produced by a speaker as a reaction to a past act carried out by a hearer which the speaker

considers that has been beneficial to him/her. The researcher found 4 utterances they uttered as *oh, thank you; thank you for seeing me; thank you for coming; thank you*. All of these utterances indicate thanking expressions that functioned to express positive feelings toward the addressee who did something good to the speaker. It is in line with the theory of Searle states that thanking is speaker reaction to a past act carried out by a hearer which the speaker considers that has been beneficial to other.

### **5. Attitude**

The researcher found 14 data that indicates attitude expression, some utterances are: *could you stop speak to Rasmussen about me again; my work is my business stay out of this; I think it will be better if Lili never comes here again; could you please make a felt; this is absurd, we need to stop; you need to stop Einar; no. It's too cruel; no, we don't that. Lili doesn't spend the night; stop playing that stupid stupid game; I won't help you to hurt yourself*. This expression refers to criticism, complaints, and ignorance that express feelings of disapproval or dislike with the audience's attitude, who hope that the listener will carefully consider the speaker's words. All of the utterances above shows complaint, dislike, and disapproval expression. Addressee is criticized for an event that harmed the speaker.

### **6. Wishing**

Based on the result of analysis one of expressive act used by Gerda Wegener in *The Danish Girl Movie* which is categorized as wishing. According to Searle and Vanderveken quoted by Ronan (2015: 30) wishing is where the speaker

expresses positive feelings about his or her actions towards an addressee. The utterance: *I wish you let me go with you*, the speaker expects his or her action gives a positive feeling toward the addressee. The finding is in line with the theory of Ronan.

The most frequently used expressive action by the characters in the novel is attitude. This shows that most of the main characters want to express their feelings of disagreement and complaint. Some of the characters in the film look friendly. The main character makes negative statements about other individuals to be socially responsible. They try to put other people not to make bad decisions in life. Unfortunately in the end the action to change identity was taken and with the failed result.

So, it can be concluded that this present study shows a different result from the previous study. The previous researcher Kikinurfauzi (2017) found only four types of expressive acts, then he tried to find the strategies of expressive acts. However, the present researcher found six types of expressive acts and also related them to what context the utterance performed.

### **1. The Context**

According to Leech (1983: 13-4) pointed out that pragmatics is a study of meaning and the way speech is associated with any provided situation. It means Leech states that context is the background of knowledge assumed to be shared by the speaker and hearer, four aspects the participant, the setting, the topic, the function. The research found four the aspect in every dialogue spoken by the main

character. By understanding the situation the hearer can guess or catch what the speaker means by his or her utterance.