

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the context of the study, focus on the study, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

A. Context of The Study

Language is an important tool in communicating in the sense of conveying ideas, thoughts or feelings, so language allows people to interact with each other. As Robiah (2018) stated that language is one of the communication tools by human to express ideas or feeling to others (p. 10). With language, we can become what we are today. It is how we can communicate to others. It means that by studying language, we can know how the word system, structure, and grammar to communicate well. According to Nurhayati (2016) language is used to create meaningful communication between humans. Every human have their own purpose in using language, the use of language may be going to different one to other, so that way language is an interesting to be analyzed, not only in the form of spoken language but also in the form of written language. According to Nurhayati & Yuwartatik (2016) communication is impossible without shared knowledge and assumptions between speakers and hearers (as cited in Nurhayati,

2016, p. 1). And also language is not only important in its structure and meaning, but also in its context.

In daily communication, we use various ways to communicate. In one of the journal, Buck (2002) observes that communication has two types, the first one is Verbal communication, and the second one is Nonverbal communication. We often use verbal communication, we usually act or do something as a consequence of the speech by the speaker. According to Buck (2002) verbal communication is how to communicate using words or utterance by speaking or writing. According to Nurhayati (2015) word as a part of language has important role to develop their varieties. In the other words, one utterance can trigger a certain action. Utterance is a unit of speech in linguistic. According to Nurhayati (2019) linguistic is an important tool to understand the meaning behind the language. Some of its branches are context related, but the others are not. The meaning of utterance or written may be going to be different if we put it into the different context. For example, when the people say "*My hands itchy*" which means he is telling to the listener that his hands are itching. On the other hand, the meaning of "*My hands itchy*" will be different from the previous meaning if he is spoken to the pharmacist, it means that he was in need of itching medicine. Therefore, to avoid misunderstandings between speakers and listeners learning the language used in context is important. The study of all the languages used in context is called pragmatic.

According to Nurhayati (2021) the function of language is for communication. Humans are created to have the motivation to interact with each other and are facilitated by the completeness of speech organs. Every

communication process in using language between the speaker and the listener are studied in pragmatics. According to Yule (1996) pragmatics is the study of the relationship between the speaker and the listener, such as the speech intent of the speaker related to meaning, opinion and purpose (p. 4). Sperber and Wilson (1986/1995) state that pragmatics studies how speakers adapt their utterance to the communicative needs of their interlocutors and utterance situations, in line with their preferences and abilities (as cited in Ingrid, 2018, p. 2). It can be concluded that the focus of pragmatics is more to what the speaker mean or intend to convey or express to hearer and what those utterances literary mean.

The actions performed by utterance is called speech act. Speech act as the action taken when saying something. According to Nurhayati (2016) speech act is speech that occurs and action refers to an action. That is why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. Speech act firstly is delivered by Austin (1962, p. 103) that when a person produces utterance (speaking), that person considers not only saying something but also doing some acts. Austin (1962) in Mayer (2009) divided speech act into three different acts, such as Locutionary act (*the speaker says something and hopes that the listener will understand what the speaker means*), Illocutionary act (*the speaker says something to the listener with a purpose, such as informing*) and Perlocutionary act (*saying something to the listener to achieve a certain effect or action on the listener*). Searle (n.d., p. 2) state that the illocutionary act is part of linguistic. Searle (1979, p. viii) classified five categories of illocutionary act, such as Assertives, Directives, Commisive, Expressive and Declarations.

From this classification, the researcher is interested in analyzing expressive act. So in this research, the researcher focused on Expressive Speech Acts analysis. The researchers decides focus in this classification because some reasons. Firstly, Searle (1976) state that expressive acts is speech acts that expresses someone's feelings (as cited in Ronan). Besides that, Searle (1979, p. 15) also explained that expressive speech act is a speech that express of the psychological state of speaker or utterance of expressing speaker's attitude. It means that the target of expressive acts lies with the hearer, it is very important for the hearer to understand the meaning of the speaker about their feelings. Secondly, expressive acts shows the relationship between speaker and hearer. It is form of geeting the attention of the listener when communication.

Searle (1976) mention various types of expressive speech act, such as thanking, congrulating, apologizing, greeting, complementing, and whising. While Yule (1996, p.53) states that expressive act can be in the form of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. It can be conclude that all of the expressive act describes the feelings. One example of utterance an expressive act in this movie script is '**And also, I'm so sorry**'. This utterance poin out to apologizing.

Wells (1985) states that the use of language depends on the place where the interaction occurs (as cited in Swandewi, Ramendra, & Juniarta, 2018). Therefore, it is very important to learn the use of language, especially in expressive speech act. As an english teacher of course we want to build a good relationship with students, therefore we also have to produce a lot of speech to interact and communicate with them. It also makes students accustomed to listening and speaking through english especially in english class. So, learning expressive act is

the same as enriching vocabulary. And also teachers and students can know how to express their feelings.

There are many ways to know more about utterance that are used in how to express the feeling. For example by reading books, novels, listening music, and watching movies. The researcher suggests that the best way to understand expressive act is by watching movies. In this research, the researcher tries to find out in the “Luca” movie script. The researcher uses movie script because in the dialogue are represented our feelings in our daily lives. The researcher choose “Luca” movie because this movie is a fantasy adventure movie there are many various kind of expressive acts. In addition, this movie is a new movie from Disney which tells about friendship and adventure. Besides that, there has been no research on this movie. This reason make the researcher decide to use the movie script to this research.

In this research, the researcher takes two literature reviews from previous studies. The first is the research conducted by Auliya Ayu Tisnawati (2020). She conducted the research with a title of *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Act in Legend of The Guardians: The Owls of Ga’hoole Movie* by Kathryn Lasky. In this research, she analyzed expressive act used in Legend of The Guardians: The Owls of Ga’hoole Movie. This research is quantitative resesarch and used survey method to analyzed the data. In this research, the researcher uses theory from George Yule to classify the expressive speech act in *Legend of The Guardians: The Owls of Ga’hoole Movie*. She begins to watch the movie, read the script and identify the dialogue to analyze the data. In her result, she found six types of expressive speech act, that is pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, and sorrow.

The second research conducted by Risa Dewi Rachmawati (2021). She conducted her research with a title of *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie*. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The researcher using theory from Searle (1985) and Hymes (1974) and using S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model to analyzed the data. And in her research, she found ten types of expressive acts, that is apologize, thank, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, compliment, greet, and welcome.

Based on previous study above, the researcher conducts the research with the title of *An Analysis of Expressive Acts Used in Luca Movie*.

B. Focus on The Study

Related to the limitation of the problems, the researcher formulates those in the following general questions:

1. What types of expressive act utterances are found in “Luca” movie?
2. What are the patterns of expressive acts utterances found in “Luca” movie?

C. Purpose of The Study

Based on the focus study above, the purpose of the study in this research are:

1. To know what types of expressive acts utterances found in “Luca” movie.
2. To know what patterns of expressive acts utterances found in “Luca” movie.

D. Significance of The Study

In this research, the researcher hopes that the results of this study can provide contributions and information both in the field of education and research, or both in theoretical and practical forms.

1. Theoretically

The finding of this study hopefully gives the explanation about what expressive act are represented in “Luca” movie, and also to find out how to analyze text using Searle’s theory.

2. Practically

The researcher hopes that this research can be useful for readers and be useful for the English Departement Student of UIN SATU as a linguistic reference which assist them to understand and appreciate works of linguistic, especially about pragmatics approach on expressive acts.

E. Scope and Limitation of The Study

The scope of this research is reverse expressive act in “Luca” movie script. The reseacrher limits on expressive act using Searle’s theory, the types of expressive act are thanking, congrulating, apologizing, greeting, complementing, and whising.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The researchers provide key definition for making the reader understand the words provided as follows:

1. Pragmatics: According to Yule (1996) pragmatics is the study of the relationship between the speaker and the listener, such as the speech intent of the speaker related to meaning, opinion and purpose
2. Speech Act: Speech act as the action taken when saying something. Speech act firstly is delivered by Austin (1962, p. 103) which is divided into three different acts, such as Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act.
3. Expressive act: According to Searle (1979, p.15) expressive speech act is an expression of the psychological state of speaker or utterance of expressing speaker's attitude. Searle (1976) mention various types of expressive speech act, such as thanking, congrulating, apologizing, greeting, complementing, and whising.
4. Movie: Based on the Cambridge dictionary, Movie is a display in the form of works shown in cinema or television.
5. Script: Based on the Oxford dictionary, Script is (1) a writtent text of a play, film, broadcast, talk, etc., (2) hand writing.