

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers some points, including the background of the research; the statement of the research problems; the objectives of the research; the significance of the research; the scope and limitation of the research; and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Research

In everyday life, conversation is a mechanism for people to communicate or express themselves, whether with or without the context of the utterance. Perhaps a single sentence or utterance from the speaker may have a different context of interpretation from the perspective of the hearer. This follows where the utterances and actions of the speaker and hearer have an impact on the conversation. This phenomenon in pragmatics is known as expressive speech acts. People have the right to express the emotions they feel through actions and speech, so that their interlocutors can noticeably understand the purpose of the speech and provide an exact response to the speaker's feelings.

The reason for indicating this topic is that the dialogues between the main characters in the movie being analyzed have an interesting side to be discussed. Research related to this topic would be done on written or digital literacy works such as movies. The selection of digital literacy works would help researchers explain more about the speech acts that are present in each

scene, where dialogues between characters is not only brought to life through intonation but also facial expressions and figure gestures of each actor.

This study looks at expressive speech acts in a movie. The pragmatic approach is a suitable choice to find different insights when taking the topic of expressive speech acts in movies. A further important reason for indicating expressive acts analysis in the movie titled “Flipped” is that the two main characters are depicted in a teenage setting and have the different ways of expressing their feelings of love they have for each other. In other words, it has a positive encouragement on readers, especially those who are learning about linguistics. This provides a new insight on how adolescent speech acts express feelings of love from the insight of linguistics, especially the pragmatic approach. Furthermore, readers could find out that each speech act that occurs in daily conversation could express the actual feelings that are being anticipated by someone.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of utterances expressed by speakers and interpreted by hearers (Yule, 1996). In other words, pragmatics does not only understand each word of the speaker, though understanding the gist of the complete sentence from the speaker is the main concern (Yule, 2010). Pragmatics is the complete meaning of speech, not focusing on the implied meaning of words (Birner, 2013). According to Setaloff et al., pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between the contexts outside of language and the meaning of speech through interpretation of the situation in which it is discussed (Setaloff et al., 1998). In pragmatics, there is also a branch of studies that deals with

speech acts. This includes actions that are shown through speech. Speech acts explain to say something, to do something (Austin, 1962). This indicates that when he or she wants to say something, it is not enough just to say something, but it needs to be accompanied by action. In other words, speech acts are actions that are shown through saying something.

Speech acts are considered into three types (Austin, 1976), that is locutionary acts is performing the act of saying something; illocutionary act is performing an act in saying something; perlocutionary act is performing an act by saying something. The discussion related to the illocutionary speech act is divided into five points that could be realized by speakers in the speech delivered, that is assertive, commissive, directive, declaratory, and expressive (Searle, 1969).

Expressive acts are all speech acts that expose the speaker's feelings and emotions, where in daily conversation these two things would make it easier for the interlocutor to understand the context of the conversation. There are several types of emotions that can be expressed by speech, for example pleasure, like, dislikes, pain, or sorrow (Yule, 1996). This study focuses on the discussion of expressive acts by the main characters of the *Flipped* movie and perlocutionary act as a response shown by the main characters.

There are a number of previous studies discussing expressive act. First, a study conducted by Aulia Ayu Tisnawati (2018) which is entitled *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Act in Legend of the Guardians: the Owls of Ga'hoole Movie by Kathryn Lansky*. The research method used by the

researcher is a quantitative method with the research focus on analyzing the types of expressive speech acts in the conversation fragments expressed by the characters in the movie. She discovered six different sorts of expressive speaking acts: pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, and sorrow. She used statistical analysis to determine the percentage value of each expressive speaking act after analyzing the data.

Second, the research written by Yesi Santika Ningrum (2020) with the title "*Expressive Speech Act Used in "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban" Movie*" defines the type of expressive act using the theory of Yule, Searle, and Nurrick. To examine the data for this study, a qualitative method was used. According to the findings, there were 161 expressive acts, which were categorized into 13 different types of expression based on the theory of Yule, Searle, and Nurrick. She also analyzes the content or meaning of each expressive act she finds.

Then, a study entitled *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used By The Main Character Of "To Kill a Mockingbird" Novel* by Fido Dio Adi Firmansyah (2022) defines the types of expressive act by referring to the theory of Yule and Nurrick. The research was conducted using a qualitative method to determine the speech acts of the main character in the novel. The results of the study found that there were 10 types of expressive speech acts, namely thanking, greeting, apologizing, praising, condoling, blaming, sadness or sorrow, boasting, criticizing, and threatening. He then carried out another analysis of the research results, namely describing the types of speech acts that appeared, including the category of direct or indirect speech.

The difference between this study and previous research that has been described is that researcher is interested in compiling a study that focuses on the discussion of illocutionary act analysis, particularly the expressive act and the perlocutionary act, to determine the hearer's acts to speech. The researcher chose these two discussions because the three previous studies focused on illocutionary act analysis in movie and novel. Therefore, the researcher wants to analyze the expressive acts shown by the main characters in the *Flipped* movie and also wants to analyze the perlocutionary acts that appear. Then, the researcher analyzes the expressive act types shown by the main characters based on Searle's theory and the perlocutionary acts shown by the main characters based on Austin's theory.

The movie chosen by the researcher, titled *Flipped*, presents a romance story between teenagers from the point of view of the two main characters. Subsequently, the audience could see the storyline from the point of view of the female main character, as well as from the point of view of the male main character. The romance story was started by Juli Baker who fell in love first with Bryce Loski who had just moved into his neighborhood. Their first impression of meeting as neighbors across the street in the neighborhood was quite the opposite. Bryce Loski thinks Juli Baker is the girl who disturbs the peace in his life. This was the reason that Bryce never realized that Juli had feelings for him. Until one day Juli decides to end the unrequited love, and that is the moment when Bryce realizes that he also has the same feelings, even all the words and actions that Juli does to him make him more aware of his feelings. The researcher has watched this movie more than one time and

the interesting point that makes the researcher want to choose the discussion of expressive act and perlocutionary act in this movie is that from the whole dialogue between Juli and Bryce, there are several dialogues that show the desire to express their genuinely feelings and emotions, but the responses or acts obtained was not as expected.

B. Statement of the Research Problems

Based on the background of the research, in reporting the data, the researcher focused on the types of expressive acts and perlocutionary acts in the main characters' conversations in the *Flipped* movie. The purpose of this research is to find the answers from this research.

1. What are the expressive acts used by Juli and Bryce as the main characters in the *Flipped* movie?
2. What are the perlocutions of the expressive acts performed by Juli and Bryce as the main character's utterances in the *Flipped* movie?

C. Objectives of the Research

From research problems, the researcher shapes the kinds of research objectives as follows:

1. To find out the types of expressive acts used by Juli and Bryce as the main characters in the *Flipped* movie.
2. To find out the perlocutionary acts of the expressive acts performed by Juli and Bryce as the main character's utterances in the *Flipped* movie.

D. Significance of the Research

The results of this research are expected to be useful for readers as additional information about linguistic developments, especially in the pragmatic part where this study discusses expressive acts and perlocutionary acts in the *Flipped* movie.

Furthermore, in reference to the research's purpose, the results of this study are expected to be a valuable contribution for all those who conduct similar research, assisting them in analyzing different types of speech acts in other movies as a reference or comparison for the next study that will be conducted.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

The scope of this study is speech act that is divided in to five categories base on Searle (1962); they are representatives, directives, commissive, expressives, and declarative. The research limitation in this study is to analyze the expressive act proposed by Searle and perlocutionary acts proposed by Austin on the variation of pattern occurred in conversational fragment of *Flipped* movie. The researcher limits the data of the research only focuses on the main characters (Juli Baker and and Bryce Loski).

F. Definitions of Key Terms

Aiming to provide a correct explanation and as a guide to the reader, the researcher provides a number of definitions of the important terms of this study to avoid misunderstandings.

1. Speech Act

Speech acts are actions that are shown through speech (Yule, 1996), and also an utterance indicates an action (Briner, 2013).

2. Illocutionary Act

The illocutionary act is part of the speech act, which studies the actions behind speech related to the intention, idea, and feeling or emotion of the speaker.

3. Expressive Act

An expressive act is a part of the illocutionary act that results in psychological manifestations such as pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow from the speaker.

4. Perlocutionary Act

A perlocutionary act is part of a speech act that studies how an action appears as the effect of locution and illocution or the response to the hearer.