

## CHAPTER V

### DISCUSSION

This chapter contains discussion from the findings of the research expressive acts in “Fifty Shades of Grey” movie script.

#### A. Discussion

This is discussion of the findings in chapter IV. The findings discussed as follows:

##### 1. Find out type of expressive acts expressed by protagonists in “Fifty Shades of Grey” movie script

The researcher finds expressive acts that expressed by protagonists in “Fifty Shades of Grey” movie script are thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishing, and opining.

###### a. Thanking

The researcher found 7 thanking, they uttered as: *Thank you; Thank you for answering Kate's questions by the way; Nice touch, I will launder this item; Thanks again for doing this, Mr Grey; Thanks for the ride; Thank you for the meeting, Mr. Grey; Oh my god, that was incredible, Christian. Thank you.* All of these utterance functioned to express positive feeling toward addressee who did something good to speaker, it is similar compare to Searle and Vanderveken quoted by Ronan (2015: 29) that stated thanking is where the speaker expresses positive feelings to the addressee, who has done a service to the speaker.

###### b. Apologizing

Searle and Vanderveken quoted by Ronan (2015: 29) apologizing is where an agent-speaker expresses negative feelings towards a patient-addressee to appease them. The researcher found 4 apologizing, they uttered as: *I'm sorry I didn't...; I apologize, Mr. Grey; I'm sorry, I can't; I thought I owed you an apology*. Compare with theory above, all of these utterances are used to express regret and feel sorry about their mistakes. It is not same as theory above.

c. Congratulating

Risana (2005:27) categorized congratulating from congratulating and condoling. 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. Condoling, which is resembles congratulating. The researcher found 4 congratulating. All of them carried positive value toward addressee similar with theory above. *That's very impressive* valued addressee skills in pulling rope. *You look beautiful* valued addressee in her beauty. *Congratulations, you must be very proud* valued that addressee graduate from university. *That's a hell of a sack, Miss Steele* an idiom valued the appearance of addressee. All of utterances similar compare to theory above.

d. Greeting

Risana (2005:27) categorized greeting from greeting and welcoming. According to Searle and Vanderveken quoted by Ronan (2015: 30)

Welcoming, where the speaker expresses positive feelings towards the arrival of the addressee. Greeting, where the speaker express feeling toward the arrival of the addressee. The researcher found that utterances; *Please, have a seat Miss Steele; What a pleasant surprise, Miss Steele; It's been nice knowing me, has it?*, are expressed friendly welcoming. It is similar with theory above. Then utterances: *Goodbye, Mr Grey. Good morning, Anastasia; Good evening, Anastasia; Goodnight, Christian; Hi* expressed greeting toward addressee. It is also similar compare with theory above.

e. Wishing

Risana (2005:27) categorized wishing from boasting. According to Searle and Vanderveken quoted by Ronan (2015: 30) boasting is where the speaker expresses positive feelings about his or her own actions towards and addressee. In utterances: *I hope you got everything you needed; I hope you'll be comfortable in it; I hope she is feeling better*, the speaker expects his/ her action give positive feeling toward addressee. Then in utterances; *I'm just trying to get through finals right now; I'd like to bite that lip; Enlighten me then; I really hope you say yes; Are you gonna make love to me now; No. That's the last thing I want*, the speaker just expect his/her desire. There is 3 utterances similar compare with theory above and 6 utterances that differences compare with theory above.

f. Opining

Risana (2005:27) categorized opining from deploring, complaining, lamenting, complementing, praising, and protesting. According to Searle and Vanderveken quoted by Ronan (2015: 29-30) complaining is where the speaker feels something wrong about addressee. Deploring or censoring, the addressee is criticized for an event which had a negative impact on the speaker or a third person. Complementing, where the speaker express respect to addressee. Protesting, in which speaker disagree with third addressee. Praising is where the speaker expressed admiration. Lamenting is where the speaker expresses his or her own misfortune. There are 13 utterances that similar compare to theory above. Utterances *Why do I have the feeling that that is not true?; I just wonder if, perhaps your heart might be a bit bigger than you want to let on?*, similar to complaining. Utterances *I think you only answered four questions; Or I could just take all my clothes off; absolutely not. Consider them gone; No. Hard limit; But your body tells me something different; It says we're friends; But I haven't signed the contract; I don't wanna do this here; I confide in her. She knows me; No, you are everything that I want; No. No, Ana. You can't love me*, similar to protesting or disagreement toward addressee. Utterances *You're so bossy; You're not fighting fair* similar to deploring or criticized. Then the researcher found 10 utterances that different compare to theory above. Utterances *Thanks though, for the kind gesture; Thank you, but you didn't have to do that; Thank you but I can't. This is too*, used as polite expression to refusing. Utterances *fine*;

*Accepted; Of course I like it; Yeah, but I am mad, Palm-twitchingly mad,*  
used as agreement toward addressee. Last utterances *You'll never do that to me again*, used to express dislike.

## **2. Investigate intended meaning of expressive acts expressed by protagonists in “Fifty Shades of Grey” movie script**

The researcher makes analysis to find expressive act that has direct meaning (reference) or has indirect meaning (inference). Reference means that intends meaning of expressive act is said explicitly. Inference means that intends meaning of expressive act is said implicitly.

### **a. Reference**

According to Yule, reference is an act by which a speaker (or writer) uses language to enable a listener (or reader) to identify something (Yule, 2006:15). The researcher found total 26 expressive acts which has direct meaning. In expressive act of thanking, the researcher found utterances *Thank you; Thank you for answering Kate's questions by the way; Thanks again for doing this, Mr Grey; Thanks for the ride; Thank you for the meeting, Mr. Grey; Oh my god, that was incredible, Christian. Thank* have direct meaning to express thanks by say “*thank*”. In expressive act of apologizing, the researcher found utterances *I'm sorry I didn't...; I apologize, Mr. Grey; I'm sorry, I can't* have direct meaning as apology by said “*apologize*” and “*sorry*”. In expressive act of congratulating, the researcher

found utterances *Congratulations, you must be very proud* has direct meaning to express congratulating by said “*Congratulations*”. In expressive act of greeting, the researcher found utterances *Please, have a seat Miss Steele;; Goodbye, Mr Grey; Good morning, Anastasia; Good evening, Anastasia; Goodnight, Christian; Hi* have direct meaning to express friendly welcoming and greeting directly. In expressive act of wishing, the researcher found utterances *I hope she is feeling better; I'm just trying to get through finals right now* have direct meaning to express wish. In expressive act of opining, the researcher found utterances *I don't wanna do this here; No, you are everything that I want; No. No, Ana. You can't love me,; fine; Accepted; Of course I like it; Yeah, but I am mad, Palm-twitchingly mad, You'll never do that to me again* have lateral meaning as express opining (protesting, disagreement, agreement, dislike) toward addressee. So, the direct meaning of these utterances is similar compare to theory above.

b. Inference

Inference is any additional information use by listener to connect what is said to what must be meant (Yule, 2006:16). The additional information in this research can get by identify script and scene from after and before script of expressive act.

In expressive act of thanking, the researcher found utterance “*Nice touch, I will launder this item*” identify as thanking even there is no expression “*Thanks*” in this utterance. “*Nice touch, I will launder this item*”

includes take and giving. The act of giving can identify as thanking.

In expressive act of apologizing, the researcher found utterance *I thought I owed you an apology* means an apology but not said directly.

In expressive act of congratulating, the researcher found utterances *That's very impressive* and *You look beautiful* not only valued addressee's skills in pulling rope and her beauty, but also include act to make close relation toward chatting and applauding. Utterance *That's a hell of a sack, Miss Steele* is an idiom means a girl good in a bed.

In expressive act of greeting, the researcher found utterance *What a pleasant surprise, Miss Steele* seems indicate that the speaker is surprise, but actually the speaker is know that he will meet the addressee there. The used of this utterance is just for welcoming. Utterance *It's been nice knowing me, has it?*, is not only a welcoming, but it includes motive. The speaker misses the addressee, so he wants intimate time.

In expressive act of wishing, the researcher found utterance *I hope you got everything you needed* has actual meaning that the speaker did not want the addressee got what she need. In utterances *I hope you'll be comfortable in it; I'd like to bite that lip; Enlighten me then; I really hope you say yes; Are you gonna make love to me now*, the speaker has actual motive to have a sex with addressee. In utterance *no, that's the last thing I want*, the speaker has actual motive to build up his relation with addressee.

In expressive act of opining, the researcher found utterance *Why do I have the*

*feeling that that is not true? And I just wonder if, perhaps your heart might be a bit bigger than you want to let on?*, have intends meaning similar to complaining. Utterances *I think you only answered four questions*, actual meaning that the speaker did not get what she needs. Utterance *Or I could just take all my clothes off;; But your body tells me something different; It says we're friends; I confide in her. She knows me*; have intends meaning similar to protesting or disagreement toward addressee. Utterances *No, you are everything that I want* has intend meaning to express disagreement about addressee's comment, also has motive to explore relation toward addressee. Utterances *You're so bossy; You're not fighting fair* similar to deploring or criticized toward addressee's attitude. *You're so bossy* means that addresser do whatever he want to do. Then *You're not fighting fair* means that addressee is so tricky. Utterances *Thanks though, for the kind gesture; Thank you, but you didn't have to do that; Thank you but I can't. This is too*, even there have expression "thank", but actually it used as polite expression to refusing (refuse gift from addressee).

Compare to theory above, all of the utterance above is similar with the theory. Yule stated inference is any additional information use by listener to connect what is said to what must be meant, but the researcher found not only additional information. In some utterance there is any additional motive in it.

### **3. Find out flirting in expressive acts expressed by protagonists in "Fifty**

## **Shades of Grey” movie script and 4. Identify flirting in expressive acts expressed by protagonists in “Fifty Shades of Grey” movie script**

The discussion of find out and identify flirting in expressive act cannot spare because it relate each other. When the researcher explained how expressive act has intends meaning as flirting, the researcher also find out flirting in expressive act.

### **1. Flirting in Expressive Acts**

The function of expressive act is to express the feeling of speaker. Expressive act that has intends meaning as flirting can identify by theory that asserted by Henningsen that quote by Mølbak (Mølbak, 2010:33):

*the person who flirts seeks to satisfy his sexual urges (sex motivation), have some fun(fun motivation), manipulate others to do things for him (instrumental motivation), feel closer to someone (relational motivation), test whether or not he is interested in a romantic relation (exploring motivation), or increase his self esteem (esteem motivation).*

So, expressive act has intends meaning as flirting if has these kinds of motivation. From 6 types of expressive acts, the researcher finds 4 expressive acts has intends meaning as flirting. They are congratulating, greeting, wishing, and opining.

The researcher founds that there is 13 utterances of expressive act that has intend meaning as flirting. They can found from 3 expressive act of congratulating, 1 expressive act of greeting, 6 expressive act of wishing, and 3 expressive act of opining.

#### **a. Flirting in Expressive Act of Congratulating**

Expressive act of congratulating is used to express congratulate to someone.

Condoling, applauding and congratulating are parts of this expressive act. Not only “*congratulation*” which is usually used to express congratulation, applauding also can be used to express congratulation but when it is said to opposite gender it might be flirting.

The researcher finds phrase “*that’s very impressive*” and “*you look beautiful*” could be a flirting which includes relational motivation. Utterance “that’s very impressive” said by Grey to applaud Ana’s skill in pulling rope, it also used by Grey to make their relation more close. Same as utterance “*you look beautiful*” used by Grey to make better relation with Ana. Furthermore, this utterance has esteem motive, to make Ana increase Grey’s esteem. All of these utterances have relational and esteem motivation that same with theory from Henningsen.

#### **b. Flirting in Expressive Act of Greeting**

Expressive act of greeting is to express friendly or welcoming. Act of greeting like hello, good morning, goodbye, see you also include as this expressive act.

Simplest example of greeting is “*hi*”. Greeting can be said indirectly like “*What a pleasant surprise, Miss Steele*” means that the speaker is happy to see the hearer.

Greeting also can be used to attract sexual interest of opposite gender, like “*that’s a hell a sack*”, an idiom that means a girl is good in a bed. When this phrase is used to people who do not have close relation to speaker, they might be hurt. But it includes relational motivation when used to someone closer. The other of expressive greeting is “*It’s been nice knowing me, has it?*” being a flirting because it has sex motivation and takes in an erotic moment. In this case, Grey suddenly comes to Ana’s bedroom in her apartment. What could couples do in their private room? A lovely moment could be

happen. As Mølbak said flirting takes place as an erotic event involving an aesthetic completion of self through other and the other through self (Mølbak, 2010: 205). Like couples who long time not see each other, this expressive act can used to express their miss then they could do like couples normally do, as kissing, hugging or maybe more. All of these utterances above include relational and sex motivation compare to theory from Henningsen.

### c. **Flirting in Expressive Act of Wishing**

Expressive act of wishing is to express about desire of speaker. The speaker usually expects this desire becomes reality. *"I hope she is feeling better."* is one of expressive wish means that speaker hope that people get better condition.

Flirting is a desire, as mentioned by Simmel (1987) flirting as a way to play with the tension between opposite desires. But for being a flirting, a desire must be include certain of motivation as mentioned by Henningsen like sex motivation, fun motivation, instrumental motivation, relational motivation, exploring motivation, and esteem motivation.

In this research, the researcher found that expressive wish can use to flirt opposite gender. A sex motivation can find in these 4 phrases of expressive wish. First, *"enlighten me then"* used by Ana to ask whether love taste that Grey has. It means that Ana wants to take care by Grey (ask to have a sex). Seems that it have sex and instrumental motivation (ask Grey to have a sex with her). Then *"I'd like to bite that lip"* seems to be a directive act, but when the speaker just wishes to bit that lip when they meet one time later, it becomes expressive wish. It indicates speaker want

to kiss the hearer in the future. This act not only aims to intimate romance but also have sex motivation (to satisfy sexual argues), so it could be a flirting. The other is “*Are you gonna make love to me now?*” which ask by Ana. What a guy think when a girl suddenly said that. The answer is a girl wants a guy to comfort her. Of course these sentences get sex motivation and instrumental motivation (makes people do something to her). It will attract sexual interest of a guy, so it could be flirting. Last, phrase “*well, I hope you’ll be comfortable in it*” used by Grey to makes Ana stay in his hotel room. Well, sex and instrumental have to be Greys motivation.

The other desire include exploring motivation, it is a test whether or not he is interested in a romantic relation. Phrase “*I really hope you say yes*”, said by Grey to convince Ana to sign a naked proposal (to build romantic relation) and “*That’s the last thing I want*” ask by Grey to convince Ana to stay in his hotel room (to convince her heart) have relational motivation and exploring motivation. All of these utterances above include relational, sex, exploring, and instrumental motivation compare to theory from Henningsen.

#### **d. Flirting in Expressive Act of Opining**

Expressive act of opining is used to express a feeling about agreement or disagreement about hearer’s attitude. Protesting, refusing, complaining, deprecating, and criticizing include as this expressive act. The example of expressive attitude is “*Why do I have the feeling that that is not true?*” indicates disagreement about speaker’s argument. The other example is “*You’re not fighting fair*” used to criticized.

Expressive act of opining also used to flirting. When one flirts, one

simultaneously wants to communicate interest in the other and avoid exposing oneself to the other's rejection (Mølbak, 2010:192). Expressive opining, especially disagreement which communicates someone's argument to avoid others' argument could be used as flirting. Phrase "*no, you are everything that I want*" has relational motivation, express how special Ana is for Grey. It is used to convince Ana to strengthen their relation.

A disagreement can be expressed by a joke. "*or I just take all my clothes*", used by Grey to refuse Ana's suggestion and to make the situation more relaxed (fun). And do you know? A dirty joke could be a flirting. Filippo Osella & Caroline Osella (1998) have argued that flirting operates by both insinuating and covering over a sexual intent or meaning. Means a phrase that includes a dirty joke can be a flirting. We should know that a dirty joke may be said to get fun and sex motivation even though it is not serious. Other expressive opining, "*But your body tells me something different*" can be used to tell the hearer that his/her has a contradiction between his/her expression and what he/she said. In this case, Ana said to Grey that she wants to leave, but Grey said "*But your body tells me something different*" to keep her in that place. Of course this phrase includes instrumental motivation that is to make Ana stay with him. Furthermore, this utterance is used by Grey to attract sexual interest of Ana by asking a compliment on her body. All of these utterances above include relational, sex, fun, and instrumental motivation compared to theory from Henningsen.

## **2. Expressive Acts without Flirting**

### **a. Expressive Act of Thanking**

Expressive act of thanking used to express grateful to someone. Expressive for thank is an illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude from speaker to addressee. *“Thank you or thank”* are example of expressive thank. In this research, the researcher finds that “nice touch” can use to express thank. *“Nice touch”* has meaning make something better. When people help you, you can reply “nice touch”, means that you will give back their kindness in the future. Praising also can use to express thank. *“Taylor has good taste”* is expressive thanks said by Ana to thanks Taylor that give her new clothes.

The researcher did not find sort of flirting in this expressive act because all of expressive act in this movie script is too general to indicate as flirting. There is no flirting motivation in thanking.

#### **b. Expressive Act of Apologizing**

Expressive act of apologizing is used to tell someone that you sorry about something or regret. It is an expression of regret that can define as; excuse by reasoning, explain, defend, or clear away, and expressing guilty. The simple way to find expressive apology in find sentence which include *“I am sorry”, or “apology”*.

Same as expressive thank, the researcher did not find flirting motivation of expressive apology in this movie script. It because people may has no flirting motivation when they express their guilty and regret.