

**THE ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS
IN THE KOREAN- ENGLISH DRAMA “MR. SUNSHINE”**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Master Degree
of Education in Department of English Education Faculty of Teacher Training
and Education**

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada tindak tutur tokoh dalam drama “Mr.Sunshine”(2018). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: untuk menemukan jenis-jenis tindakan ekspresif dan untuk menemukan fungsi dari tindakan ekspresif dan tidak menutup kemungkinan untuk menunjukkan dampak dari tindak tutur tersebut. Peneliti menggunakan dialog-dialog yang dilakukan oleh para tokoh sebagai bahan penelitian. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menghubungkan jenis ekspresif yang ditemukan dengan konteks kejadian pada cerita dalam drama. Berdasarkan teori dari Norrick ada 9 jenis tindakan ekspresif. Yaitu *meminta maaf, berterimakasih, mengucapkan selamat, belasungkawa, menyesalkan, meratapi, menyambut, memaafkan dan membual*. Sedangkan konteks yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berdasarkan teori dari Leech (1983). Selanjutnya metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini yang di dasarkan pada cara peneliti menyajikan data penelitian. Kompetensi pragmatis dalam pemerataan akan diterapkan sebagai teknik analisis data. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui tahapan observasi, menyalin dan terakhir dokumentasi. Temuan menunjukkan delapan jenis ekspresif dari sembilan jenis ekspresif yang dapat dianalisis dalam drama ini. Penelitian ini menemukan 55 ucapan yang termasuk dalam kategori tindakan ekspresif yaitu 8 meminta maaf, 18 berterimakasih, 2 mengucapkan selamat, 2 belasungkawa, 6 menyesalkan, 9 meratapi, 7 menyambut, dan 2 membual.

Kata kunci: Tindak ekspresif, tindak ilokusi, pragmatik, tindak tutur, konteks.

Abstract

This research focuses on the speech acts of the characters in the drama "Mr.Sunshine" (2018). The aims of this research are: to find the types of expressive acts and find out the function of expressive acts and it is possible to show the impact of these speech acts. Researchers use the dialogues conducted by the characters as research material. In this research, the writer relates the expressive types found with the context of events in the story in the drama. Based on Norrick's theory there are 9 types of expressive actions. Namely apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, forgiving, and boasting. While the context used in this study is based on the theory of Leech (1983). Furthermore, qualitative methods are used in this study which is based on the way the researcher presents the research data. Pragmatic competence in equity will be applied as a data analysis technique. Data collection was carried out through the stages of observation, transcribing, and finally documentation. The findings show eight of the nine expressive types that can be analyzed in this drama. This study found 55 utterances included in the expressive action category, namely 8 apologizing, 18 thanking, 2 congratulating, 2 condoling, 6 deploring, 9 lamenting, 7 welcoming, and 2 boasting.

Keywords: Expressive acts, illocutionary acts, pragmatics, speech acts, context.

1. INTRODUCTION

Each community is formed by the activity of language. Language makes the interaction happen. However, in the fact, there is another aspect that can investigate from the words that are used in the phrase and sentence, the utterance expectation to the hearer and the hearer's response is something

interesting to study. The branch of language science that studies the meaning of the speaker is pragmatics (Yule, 1996). Semantics learn the relation of the forms of language or language in general with the referenced objects. Syntaxes and pragmatics study the word's meaning.

A speech act is an action used to make such as; requesting, informing, command and question. Mey (1994) added in the book entitled pragmatics an introduction, the definition of speech acts is the unit of linguistic communication is not, as has generally been supposed, the symbol, word or sentence, or even the token of the symbol, word or sentence in the performance of the speech acts. According to Austin (1967), sentences are used to actively carry out tasks as well as to express ideas and give instructions to others. The sentences cannot be used to refute a statement as true or false.

There are many different definitions of speech act according to each person above. Speech act also can be defined as the production of utterances with the aim of making something happen. Second, an illocutionary act is a direct utterance, offer, promise, or other performative manifestation; it is also referred to as the speaker's intention. Searle defined several sections of illocution on the basis of his categories. Five sorts of illocutionary acts, according to Searle, are representational, directive, commissive, expressive, and statement.

Representative speech is the kind that compels the listener to accept the speaker's assertion as true. Many people think that if someone speaks with high intonation then the person is at a high emotional level. On the contrary, if someone speaks with low intonation then that person is at a low emotional level as well. The claim is corroborated by Guiraud et al. According to the statement above, the author is interested in locating and analyzing illocutionary acts in fiction literature in order to provide greater insight into illocutionary deeds.

This study choose the Korean-English drama entitled "Mr. Sunshine". In the drama, there are numerous utterances, including expressive and illocutionary deeds. A lot of research has studied the expressive illocutionary act. This drama has a story set in the background of the American expedition era. This study focuses on the analysis of direct utterances to express something. This study will find

- (1) What are the types of expressive acts found in the English subtitle of the drama "Mr. Sunshine"
- (2) What are the perlocutionary acts of expressive utterances found in the English subtitle of the drama entitled "Mr. Sunshine" that are indicative of illocutionary acts and the following perlocutionary acts.

In considering the preceding issues and limitations, it is clear that the goals of this study should be to locate, identify, and evaluate the following utterance from the English subtitle of the drama "Mr. Sunshine" (1) To identify and categorize the utterances that fall within the category of expressive or illocutionary acts in the English subtitle of the Korean drama "Mr. Sunshine" (2) To examine the expressive acts of perlocution in the Korean-English drama "Mr. Sunshine". Give some contributions to advancing knowledge regarding expressive and illocutionary acts. It is intended that after reading

and analyzing this research, the reader would have a better understanding of the utterances that fall under this category. Give more information about utterances found in the drama entitled “Mr. Sunshine” “Sunshine” that belongs to expressive of illocutionary.

This study provides a comprehensive explanation of how illocutionary deeds are expressed in the Korean drama “Mr. Sunshine” There is some key terms in this paper. The writer wants to clarify the meaning briefly to avoid misunderstanding; some key terms are defined as listed below. An illocutionary act is an act that is performed by saying something e.g. Expressive Utterance.

2. METHOD

The study of pragmatics looks at the relationship between word contexts and meaning. So that speakers and interlocutors can comprehend each other's speech, speakers and interlocutors should pay attention to characteristics of speech situations in their communication. Principles of Pragmatics by Leech (1983: 13–14) explains that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech circumstances. In contrast to semantics, pragmatics is concerned with meaning in light of a speech environment. Leech identified a number of factors that must be taken into account when giving a speech.

For the purpose of enhancing primary data, secondary data sources include graphic (tables, notes, SMS, books, etc.), photographic, cinematic, and other media (Arikunto 2010:22). The author cited numerous sources to substantiate the information; they included works on analysis, speech act theory, illocutionary actions, and excessive illocutionary acts.

The author conducts the observation by watching the videos of the Korean drama entitled “Mr. Sunshine” to help find and select the expressive of illocutionary utterances. The author transcribes the English subtitle from the Korean drama by identifying the speaker, the hearer, and the time in accordance with the definition of transcription provided above, which states that transcription is a process that encompasses the talk, time, nonverbal actions, speaker, and hearer. The author also uses documentation as the method of collecting data in this research. The author explores the transcription for the declaration statements of the variables that have been defined by underlining and highlighting them. If the author makes any declarations, they are highlighted or underlined.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this drama the writer finds many statements that describe the expressions or moods of the characters. The author finds eight types of expressive from the nine types of expressive that can be analyzed in this drama, those are Apologizing, Thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, and boasting.

3.1 Type of Expressive of Illocutionary act

In the drama *Mr. Sunshine*, the writer finds many kinds of expressive utterances presented as well in the table below:

Table 1. Type of Expressive of Illocutionary Act

No	Types of Expressive Illocutionary act	Number
1	Appologizing	8
2	Thanking	18
3	Congratulating	2
4	Condoling	2
5	Deploring	6
6	Lamenting	9
7	Welcoming	7
8	Forgiving	0
9	Boasting	2
TOTAL		54

The above table has presented the result of the data. It can be seen that there are 54 utterances expressive of the illocutionary act which is divided into nine categories. It consists of 8 utterances of apologizing, 18 utterances of thanking, 2 utterances of congratulating, 2 utterances of condoling, 6 utterances of deploring, 9 utterances of lamenting, 7 utterances of welcoming, 0 utterances of forgiving and 2 utterances of boasting the highest nominal of the expressive of illocutionary act is thanking which is consist of 19 utterances.

3.2 Finding discussion

The following explanation, the writer discussed those findings more detail:

3.2.1 Apologizing

EP 21

00:11:37

Eugene Choi : “You've been telling others about me.”

Jang Seung Goo :” I thought I was relaying the message. to someone who needed to know. I heard you said to the baker that you'd be waiting for her.”

Eugene Choi : “I knew it. You were all in it together.”

Jang Seung Goo:” When are you leaving?”

Eugene Choi : “When I want to. Stop forcing me.”

Jang Seung Goo :” Will Lady Ae-sin be joining you as well?”

Eugene Choi : “I already know that her destination is Japan, not America.

Jang Seung Goo:” **I knew you couldn't be fooled.**”

Eugene Choi : ***“But you tried to.”***

Jang Seung Goo :” **We don't have any other options. Please be understanding.**”

Illocutionary act : this is an expression of apology given by Jang Seung Goo to Eugene Choi for the actions of their group who use it to protect Ae-Sin who want to go to Japan safely.

Perlocutionary act: In this dialogue Eugene Cho shows an unpleasant response to what is done by people from the truth forces. This dialogue begins with Eugene's statement that he knows if he has been used. Eugene Choi is angry because he knew that he has been used by the truth forces to safely take Ae-Sin to Japan not to America as he wished.

3.2.2 Thanking

EP 22

00:15:36

Hirobumi Ito :” **Thanks to the Garrison Army Headquarters** at the government office, the Great Empire of Japan is now able to be the bridge between Korea and powerful countries in the West. **I would like to pay my utmost respect to your wise decision, Your Majesty.**”

King Gojong :” *Special Counselor Lee, be of good assistance to Special Emissary Ito.*”

Illocutionary act : This thank you is conveyed by Hirobumi Ito from the Japanese government to the Joseon government for giving permission to Japan to build an army base in Joseon. Hirobumi boasts a lot of positive things that Joseon got because of the arrival of Japanese troops, such as the construction of a bridge between Joseon and Japan.

Perlocutionary act: The king orders royal advisers to welcome the Japanese ambassador to Joseon well. The king gives a good speech to Japanese representatives who came to the palace. In the drama of this scene the king is very dislike of the arrogance shown by the Japanese ambassador. Although Japan succeeded in making a bridge between Joseon and Korea, the Japanese government is very evil towards the Joseon people

3.2.3 Congratulating

EP 21

00:01:33

Yang Hwa :”It's a shame you must leave. **I heard you will be joining the garrison army when you come back?**”

Takashi Mori :”*A shame? Most people congratulated me for the promotion.*”

Illocutionary act : congratulation statement from Yang Hwa for the promotion received by Takashi Mori who will be transferred to Japan's first force after returning to Japan.

Perlocutionary act : Takashi Mori feels unhappy with the promotion. Takashi Mori knows that if he fakes office then the hard task will be to be ready for the

future. Besides the possibility of prayer going to die when he served as captain of the main army he don't feel happy at all.

3.2.4 Condoling

EP24

00:00:27

Minister 1 :” Today's photographer is the grandson of Kim Hyeon- seob, a former minister at the palace”

Minister 2 :” **Lord Kim Hyeon-seob? Why is a descendant of his doing something petty like this?**”

Minister 3 :” A man should make a name for himself in this world. How do you expect your grandfather to rest in peace?”

Kim Hee-Sung :” ***What bigger honor is there than to take the photo of those who wrote history This will be seen by all Korean descendants, so I will do my best job.***”

Minister 1 :” That goes without saying. It is one for the history books, so do a good job.”

Kim Hee-Sung :” Let's take the photo then.”

Illocutionary act : the second minister feel sorry for Kim Hee-Sung for being a photographer not someone who has power in the palace even though his grandfather is one of the important people in the Joseon kingdom.

Perlocutionary act : Kim Hee-Sung confirms that he is a photographer but he feels proud to be a photographer who can take photos of people who will be remembered in the history of the Joseon kingdom.

3.2.5 Deploring

EP 22

00:12:28

The leader of the Samurai :” **Stop that carriage! Get him!**”

Kyle Moore :” ***What the hell is going on?***”

The leader of the Samurai :” We're going to look inside the coffin. I know the bitch is inside. Open it.”

Samurai member:” Yes, sir”

Kyle Moore :” How dare you violate the honor of the dead?! The honor of a US soldier. I wonder what kind of a official letter the Japanese government will send Whatever that document would be You will die.

Illocutionary act : The leader of the Samurai forcibly requeste the horse carriage of Kyle Moore to stop because he suspected of carrying Ae-Sin.

Perlocutionary act : Kyle Moore is angry because his horse cart was forced to stop. He threatens to report the actions of the samurai leader to the American government. Kyle Moore feels that what the samurai do is not polite because they interfered with his journey which will bury the bodies of American soldiers.

3.2.6 Lamenting

EP 23

a) 00:25:55

Ae-Sin : "It's that dream again."

Eugene Choi : "You might feel dizzy and nauseous. That's because of the painkiller."

Ae-Sin : "The hotel owner...I was with the hotel owner."

Eugene Choi : "Gu Dong-mae will have taken her somewhere safe."

Ae-Sin : "He came back alive. I'm glad."

Eugene Choi : "What about me?"

Ae-Sin : "**I had this dream so many times. I won't fall for it again. You are...not in Joseon.**"

Eugene Choi : "*It's not a dream. I'm right here.*"

Illocutionary act : Ae-Sin feels she doesn't believe that she see Eugene in Joseon she thinks that she is dreaming. Ae-Sin and Eugene hve separated for three years because Eugene is imprisoned by the American government due to Eugene's chaos in Japan by shooting the American embassy office in Japan to ask for help from the American Government when pursue by samurai forces.

Perlocutionary act : Eugene Choi assure Ae-Sin that she is not dreaming because Eugene Choi is indeed in Joseon.

3.2.7 Welcoming

EP24

00:21:12

Yang Hwa : "**Dong-mae, you're back.**"

Goo Dong-Mae : "*The man who works here went to get an acupuncturist. Hang in there.*"

Illocutionary act : Yang Hwa is happy because it turns out that Goo Dong-Mae returns after long gone.

Perlocutionary act : Goo Dong-Mae is sad because when he returned he is greeted by the condition of Yang Hwa who was injured.

3.2.8 Boasting

EP 23

00:00:34

Il-Sik : "A painting?"

Yang Hwa : "Of flowers, birds, or landscape. I'd like something plain. ***Sin Yun-bok and Kim Hong-do...What are all their work doing here?***"

Choon-Sik : "**Don't be mistaken. I copied theirs, these are all my work**"

Il-Sik : "Which room is it for?"

Yang Hwa : "A very dark one."

Illocutionary act : Choon-Sik feels proud because he can imitate the paintings of famous painters perfectly.

Perlocutionary act : Yang Hwa is amazed and do not believe that the painting shown to him was a Choon-Sik painting not from a famous painter.

4. CONCLUSION

expressive illocutionary acts in the Korean-English drama “Mr. Sunshine”, in episodes 21 to 24 found 54 utterances of expressive illocutionary acts. From the result of the data, it can be concluded that the most utterances of expressive of illocutionary act found in the Korean-English drama “Mr. Sunshine” is thanking. It can be understood because of the background of this drama is the Korean or Joseon war against Japan where all characters must cooperate with each other to achieve independence. The result of this research can be implicated in English Language Teaching. The teachers can use this research as authentic material to teach Pragmatic, especially about Speech Acts. In addition, the result of this research is able used to teach about the expressions. Those are expressions of *apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, forgiving, and boasting*.

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