CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Deadpool 2 is a 2018 American superhero film based on the Marvel Comics character Deadpool. It is the eleventh installment in the X-Men film series, and is the sequel to 2016's Deadpool. The film was directed by David Leitch from a screenplay by Rhett Reese, Paul Wernick, and Ryan Reynolds, who stars in the title role alongside Josh Brolin, Morena Baccarin, Julian Dennison, Zazie Beetz, T.J. Miller, Brianna Hildebrand, and Jack Kesy. In the film, Deadpool forms the X-Force to protect a young mutant from the time-traveling soldier Cable. Plans for a sequel to Deadpool began before the original film's release, and were confirmed in February 2016. Though the original creative team of Reynolds, Reese, Wernick, and director Tim Miller were quickly set to return for the second film, Miller left the project in October 2016 due to creative differences with Reynolds and was soon replaced by Leitch. An extensive casting search took place to fill the role of Cable, with Brolin ultimately cast. Filming took place in British Columbia from June to October 2017(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deadpool_2, n.d.).

The film is dedicated to stuntwoman Joi "SJ" Harris, who died in a motorcycle accident during filming. Deadpool 2 was released in the United States on May 18, 2018 by 20th Century Fox. It grossed over \$785 million worldwide, becoming the ninth-highest-grossing film of 2018, the highest-grossing X-Men film of all time, as well as the highest-grossing R-rated film, until Joker surpassed it in 2019. The film received positive reviews from critics, who praised its humor, acting (particularly Reynolds, Brolin, and Beetz's performances), story, and action sequences. Some critics considered it better than the first film, but others criticized its tone and script. A PG-13 rated version of the film, titled Once Upon a Deadpool, released on December 12, 2018, to mixed reviews(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deadpool_2, n.d.)

After fighting organized crime as the mercenary Deadpool for two years, Wade Wilson fails to kill one of his targets on his anniversary with Vanessa, his girlfriend. That night, after the pair decide to start a family together, the target tracks Wilson down and inadvertently kills Vanessa. Wilson kills the man in revenge, and blaming himself for her

death attempts to commit suicide six weeks later by blowing himself up. Wilson has a vision of Vanessa in the afterlife, but the pieces of his body remain alive and are put back together by Colossus. Wilson is left with only a Skee-Ball token, an anniversary gift, as a final memento of Vanessa(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deadpool_2, n.d.).

Recovering at the X-Mansion, Wilson reluctantly agrees to join the X-Men because he believes Vanessa would have wanted him to. He, Colossus, and Mega sonic Teenage Warhead respond to a standoff between authorities and the unstable young mutant Russell Collins / Fire fist at an orphanage, labeled a "Mutant Reeducation Center". Wilson realizes that Collins has been abused by the orphanage staff, and kills one of the staff members. Colossus stops him from killing anyone else, and both Wilson and Collins are arrested. Restrained with collars that suppress their powers, they are taken to the Ice Box, an isolated prison for mutant criminals. Meanwhile, Cable—a cybernetic soldier from the future whose family is murdered by an older Collins—travels back in time to kill Collins before he ever becomes а killer(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deadpool_2, n.d.).

Cable breaks into the Ice Box and attacks Collins. Wilson, whose collar breaks in the ensuing melee, attempts to defend Collins. After Cable takes Vanessa's token, Wilson forces himself and Cable out of the prison, but not before Collins overhears Wilson deny that he cares for the young mutant. Near death again, Wilson has another vision of Vanessa in which she convinces him to help Collins. Wilson organizes a team called X-Force to break Collins out of a prison-transfer convoy and defend him from Cable. The team launches its assault on the convoy by parachute, but all of the members die during the landing except for Wilson and the lucky Domino. While they fight Cable, Collins frees fellow inmate Juggernaut, who agrees to help Collins kill the abusive orphanage headmaster. Juggernaut destroys the convoy, allowing himself and Collins to escape.

Cable offers to work with Wilson and Domino to stop Collins' first murder, and agrees to give Wilson a chance to talk Collins down. At the orphanage, they are overpowered by Juggernaut while Collins attacks the headmaster, until Colossus—who had at first refused to help Wilson due to Wilson's murderous ways—arrives to distract Juggernaut. When Wilson fails to talk down Collins, Cable shoots at the young mutant. Wilson leaps in front of the bullet while wearing the Ice Box collar and dies, reuniting with Vanessa in the afterlife. Seeing this sacrifice, Collins does not kill the headmaster; this changes the future so that Cable's family now survives. Cable uses the last charge on his time-traveling device, which he needed for returning to his family, to go back several minutes and strap Vanessa's token in front of Wilson's heart. Now when Wilson takes the bullet for Collins, it is stopped by the token and both survive while Collins still has his change of heart. Afterwards, the headmaster is run over by Wilson's taxi-driver friend Dopinder.

In a mid-credits sequence, Mega sonic Teenage Warhead and her girlfriend Yukio repair Cable's time-traveling device for Wilson. He uses it to save the lives of Vanessa and X-Force member Peter, and kills both X-Men Origins: Wolverine's version of Deadpool and actor Ryan Reynolds while he is considering starring in the film Green Lantern.

The below conversations show the examples of complaint expressive in the Deadpool 2 movie:

Man :	I'm dying in this one, too.
	To understand
	why I took a cat-nap
Man:	I don't
	speak Cantonese, Mister
	Well, I'm not even gonna
	attempt that.
Deadpool:	Which literally translates to
	I don't bargain, pumpkin fucker.
	Deadpool : I know it's called a Sea Breeze.
	Don't make me say it.
Man:	"I'm so glad
	I left the kiddos at home."
	But that's where you'd be wrong.

The example above is one of the complaint expressive speech acts. Deadpool utters a complaint speech act by saying "don't make me say it".

Conversation is used by people to communicate with others. When they convey words or sentences, they have certain intention behind their utterances. Pragmatics belongs to one of linguistic branches(Nurhidayah, 2013). It focuses its study of utterances. (Maheswari, Tantra, & Pratiwi, n.d.) states that pragmatics is the linguistic branch studying about usage to communicate in a certain situation, while states pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by aspeaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) (Yule 1996). It can be concluded that pragmatics is concerned with the meaning of an utterance, in which the meaning depends on her situation where the utterance occurs.

Displeasing contexts often reflect an attitude of complaint. People select particular words and behaviors, relying on certain elements such as social status, gender, relationship between the interlocutors, and the complexity of situations, so as to reveal their reactions to the annoying events and reflect their feelings of dissatisfaction towards others, (Ayu &Sukyadi, 2011:1).

A speech act in which disappointment or a grievance is expressed is called complaint (Clyne, 1996:49). Brown and (Levinson 1978) claim that complaint is used to threaten the addressee, however, the main objective of a complaint is to get some action done to sort out the problem or fault. How things are said and how they are presented and significant, due to the conflictive nature of a complaint, (as cited in Fortnet, Palmer and Posteguillo, 2004:115). William James characterizes truth in terms of usefulness and acceptance. In general, on his view, truth is found by attending to the practical consequences of ideas. To say that truth is mere agreement of ideas with matters of fact, according to James, is incomplete, and to say that truth is captured by coherence is not to distinguish it from a consistent falsity.

Pragmatic knowledge or competence is crucial to successful cross-cultural and interpersonal communication as it will facilitate interlocutors to convey their communicative intention and to comprehend the message as it is intended by other interlocutors (Bachman, 1990; Fraser, 2010). Having an inadequacy of this knowledge could engender pragmatic failure in which speakers could run the risk of appearing uncooperative, rude, and insulting (Bardovi-Harlig, Hartford, Mahan-Taylor, Morgan, & Reynolds, 1991), and interlocutors tend to perceive a pragmatic failure as an offence rather than simply a deficiency in language knowledge (Thomas, 1983). In cross-cultural communication, lacking of pragmatic proficiencies could induce communication breakdown (Amaya, 2008; Lihui&Jianbin, 2010).

Complaint is one of speech acts which could engender communication breakdown. It threatens an addressee's positive face as a complainer expresses negative evaluations of a situation which is the result of the addressee's past actions(Vita Handayani, 2015). It could also threaten the addressee's negative face as it may contain an implicit or explicit demand to rectify the aforementioned situation (Kraft &Geluykens, 2002). As complaint intrinsically carries threat it often impairs social relationship between interlocutors (Moon, 2002; Olshtain&Weinbach, 1993).

As complaining is commonly face-threatening, complainers could use politeness strategies if they intend to save complained face or at least to mitigate the severity of their complaints. For foreign language learners however to express politeness in a speech act which is intrinsically face-threatening could be very challenging as what is considered polite in their mother tongue could be rude in the target language context. There has been increasing interest in analyzing the application of politeness by non-native speakers. Nevertheless research mostly covered the use of politeness in speech act of request (e.g., Al-Marrani&Sazalie, 2010; Anderson, 2009; Marazita, 2009) whilst the same research on other face-threatening acts has been under explored. The present study examined the use of politeness strategies by Indonesian learners of English, with a focus on the type and frequency of politeness they employed when complaining in some different social situations.

B. Limitation of the Study

This study is focused on the expression of complaint performed by the characters in the movie entitled Deadpool 2 (2018).

C. Problem Statement

The problem of this research can be stated as follow:

1. What are the strategies of the complaint found in the "Deadpool 2" movie?

2. What arethe pragmalinguistic of complaint found in the "Deadpool 2" movie?

D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems above, the research formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

- 1. To describe the strategy of complain found in the Deadpool 2 (2018) Movie
- 2. To analyze the pragmalinguistic of complain found in the Deadpool 2 (2018) Movie

E. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this study has the benefits that are divided into theoretical and practical benefits, they are as follows.

- 1. Theoretical Benefit
 - a. Students

The writer hopes this result of the study can enrich the students' knowledge of pragmatics and expressive utterance relating to the study.

b. Teachers

The writer hopes this study can be useful for additional information and suggestion that can be applied by the teacher in the process of teaching learning of pragmatics and expressive utterance.

c. Writer

This study is one of the requirements to get the bachelor degree. So the writes can graduate from the study.

- 2. Practical Benefit
 - a. Other Researchers

This research hopefully will be useful for the other researchers who are interested in the study of Pragmatics especially in the expression of dissatisfaction.

F. Research Paper Organization

The research paper will comprise in five chapters. A brief summary of the content of each chapter is described as follows:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION. It contains the background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objectives of the research, benefits of the research, and research paper organization.

CHAPTER II: UNDERLYING THEORY presents review of related literary review. It covers the previous study, theoretical review, and theoretical framework.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD It covers the type of research, object of research, data and data source, method of collecting data, data validity, and method of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND DISCUSSION. The writer elaborates the expressive utterance performed by characters in the Dead Pool 2 movie.

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION of the writer.