

**SOCIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES
SHOWED BY SOCIAL MEDIA USERS IN RESPONDING
THE COLORBLIND MEN SEEING COLOR**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree
in Department of English Education**

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APPROVAL

**SOCIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES
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THE COLORBLIND MEN SEEING COLOR**

RESEARCH PAPER

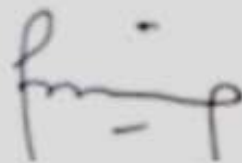
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On, 12 November 2021

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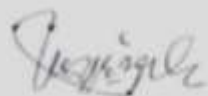
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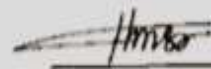
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I testify that this research paper is my own result and there is no plagiarism. To the best of my knowledge and belief, no opinion has ever been written or published before, except for the written references which are referred in this research paper and mentioned in the references. If there is an incorrect statement from the results of this research paper, I will be fully responsible and willing to accept academic sanctions in accordance with applicable regulations.

Surakarta, 12 November 2021

The Researcher



AHIMSA MUSTIKAWATI

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MOTTO

Do my best and pray harder, Allah will take care of the rest!

“If you are grateful, I will increase you (in favor)”

(QS. Ibrahim: 7)

DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to:

1. Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala.
2. My parents.
3. My brother and sister.
4. My big family.
5. My friends.
6. All good people around me.

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Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

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Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Surakarta, 17 November 2021

The researcher

**ANALISIS SOSIOPRAGMATIK PADA UNGKAPAN EKSPRESIF
YANG DIBERIKAN OLEH PENGGUNA MEDIA SOSIAL
DALAM MENANGGAPI PRIA BUTA WARNA MELIHAT WARNA**

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui maksud suatu ujaran ekspresif dan strategi kesopanan yang ditunjukkan oleh pengguna media sosial dalam merespon *Colorblind Men seen Color*. Penelitian ini merupakan deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini adalah 61 ujaran ekspresif di kolom komentar akun *Facebook The Epoch Times Canada*. Sumber data penelitian ini diambil dari kolom komentar akun *Facebook The Epoch Times Canada* dengan berita *Colorblind Men seen Color*. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan dokumentasi dan observasi. Data tersebut dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori tentang ungkapan ekspresif yang dikemukakan oleh Yule (1996) teori strategi kesopanan yang dikemukakan oleh Brown dan Levinson (1987). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada terdapat 11 data (18,03%) ekspresi senang, 17 data (27,87%) ekspresi suka cita, 15 data (24,59%) ekspresi suka, 11 data (18,03). % ekspresi tidak suka, 4 data (6,56%) ekspresi terluka, 3 data (4,92%) ekspresi sedih. Ekspresi kegembiraan merupakan intensi yang paling dominan dalam tuturan ekspresif yang digunakan oleh pengguna media sosial dalam menanggapi pria buta warna yang melihat warna. Hal ini terjadi karena pengguna media sosial Facebook suka menunjukkan ekspresi kegembiraan. Mereka sangat bahagia dengan acara ini. Selanjutnya peneliti menemukan 44 data (72,13%) strategi kesopanan positif, 10 data (16,39%) strategi kesopanan negatif, dan 7 data (11,48%) strategi bald-on record. Penelitian ini tidak menemukan strategi bald-off record yang diberikan oleh pengguna media sosial dalam menanggapi pria buta warna yang melihat warna. Kesopanan positif merupakan strategi kesopanan yang paling dominan digunakan oleh pengguna media sosial dalam menanggapi pria buta warna yang melihat warna. Dengan menggunakan strategi kesopanan positif, pengguna melebih-lebihkan minat mereka dalam menanggapi orang buta warna yang melihat warna atas keajaiban kacamata dengan fenomena langka ini.

Kata kunci: *ungkapan ekspresif, media sosial, pria buta warna melihat warna*

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the intentions of expressive utterances and politeness strategy Showed by *Social Media Users in Responding the Colorblind Men Seeing Color*. This study is descriptive qualitative study. The data of the study are 61 expressive utterances in the comment column of *The Epoch Times Canada Facebook* account. The data source of this study is taken from in the comment column of *The Epoch Times Canada Facebook* account with the video *Colorblind Men Seeing Color*. In collecting the data, the researcher uses documentation and observation. The data are analyzed by using the theory of expressive utterance by Yule (1996) and the theory of politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson (1987). The result shows that there are 11 data (18, 03%) of pleasure expression, 17 data (27,87%) of joy expression, 15 data (24,59%) of like expression, 11 data (18,03%) of dislike expression, 4 data (6,56%) of pain expression, 3 data (4,92%) of sorrow expression. Expression of joy is the most dominant intentions in expressive utterances used by social media users in responding the colorblind men seeing color. This happened because the social media users liked to show joy expression. They have great happiness with this event. Next, the researcher finds that there are 44 data (72, 13%) of positive politeness strategy, 10 data (16, 39%) of negative politeness, and 7 data (11, 48%) of bald-on record strategy. The research does not find the bald-off record given by social media users in responding colorblind men seeing color. Positive politeness is the most dominant strategy of politeness used by social media users in responding the colorblind men seeing color. By using positive politeness, the users exaggerate their interest in responding the colorblind men seeing color for the miracle of the glasses with this rare phenomenon.

Keywords: *expressive utterance, social media, the colorblind men seeing color*

TABLE OF CONTENT

APPROVAL	i
ACCEPTANCE	ii
TESTIMONY	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
ABSTRAK	viii
ABSTRACT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENT	x
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Focus of the Study	3
C. Objective of the Study	4
D. Benefit of the Study	4
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
A. Previous Study	5
B. Theoretical Review	10
C. Theoretical Framework	30
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
A. Type of Research	31
B. Object of Research	31
C. Data and Data Source	31
D. Technique of Collecting Data	31
E. Data Validity	32
F. Techniques of Analyzing the Data	32
CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS, FINDING, AND DISCUSSION	
A. Data Analysis	34
B. Findings	56
C. Discussion	59
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND SUGGESTION	
A. Conclusion	61
B. Implication	61
C. Suggestion	62
BIBLIOGRAPHY	63
APPENDIX	65

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 the Intentions of Expressive Utterance.....57
Table 4.2 politeness Strategies of Expressive Utterance.....58

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework.....	30
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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendices 1. Data of the Study.....	65
Appendices 2. Data Source.....	77