

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In human life, communication is most important part for humans to relate to each other. In communication that requires a language to convey intentions and goals to other humans, and also to convey ideas, opinions or even express feelings, then stringing these words into a sentence that has meaning or even is meaningless (Argangga Khrisnantara et al., 2018a). Many people equate the importance of communication with the importance of breathing. This is because communication speeds up the dissemination of knowledge and builds relationships between people.

People can understand human desires more readily than other species. Language is a most important part that people use in communication to get their message across to others. Through language, we may connect and communicate with those around us and share a variety of things, including our opinions, knowledge, beliefs, thoughts, jokes, and gratitude. We verbalize all that is in our minds. Language is an essential form of communication because of this. Therefore, there is a dedicated study to address language because language plays a significant role in communication, especially in the transmission of information (Simaremare et al., 2021).

The use of language in everyday life has a very important role in communicating. Especially with other people when we are communicating, we definitely use language, without a language then we will not be able to communicate or even interact with other people (Alawiyah & Santoso, n.d.). In its use, language is certainly very closely related to humans, because by communicating through language humans can understand and freely express themselves with other humans. With language a person can easily express his opinion, language

can also be used in a written or spoken way that can make it easier to communicate. Language is the process of communicating a message between two or more subjects; one is the speaker or addresser, the other as the hearer or addressee (Diah Savitri & Widiastuti, 2021).

In communication it need partner or listeners in communicating so that communication becomes more efficient. The use of the same language in communication is generally used by speakers and listeners with the aim that the message to be conveyed can be conveyed and reached easily. However, their messages are sometimes unreachable by listeners in some cases due to cultural differences or divergences. Listeners can misunderstand or misperception what the speaker is saying because of these divergences, messages that are not easily reached or conveyed in particular.

Based on this case, it is possible to understand and study speech acts, so that in everyday social interactions we can apply them correctly. In addition, speech acts are part of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of the interrelationship between language and context. It can be interpreted as the study of meaning influenced by the context between the speaker and the hearer in a conversation. It is generally called speech acts. In this case, speech acts show how people act through what they have said (Diah Savitri & Widiastuti, 2021).

The subject of pragmatics focuses on speaker meaning. In other words, we analyze the significance of the context between the speaker and the hearer in pragmatics. The context is crucial to pragmatic analysis because it is the underlying knowledge that the speaker and listener are supposed to possess and that influences how the listener interprets what the speaker means when they make an utterance (Sihombing et al., 2021). Pragmatics is one branch of linguistics, in which pragmatics is studied is about human speech which is affected by how much linguistics. In a conversation, usually people often use the word no so that the meaning is different from what the listener says. In this study, the researcher will conduct an analysis in clarifying his research on speech acts according to (Argangga Khrisnantara et al., 2018b) . The

study of the relationship between language and context is known as pragmatics. Studies of meaning are also done in this area of linguistics. The circumstances of the meanings under study in pragmatics have an impact. People use their utterances to conduct actions as well as utterances that have grammatical structures in order to communicate themselves.

One of the sub-discussions of pragmatic studies, namely action. In everyday communication, speech acts are an important subject. Speech acts are actions that are carried out through speech. Part of the language used by the community is speech acts in communicating. It's usually when someone offers help, complaints, apologies, requests, invitations, and compliments by saying it. Speech acts are divided into 3 categories, utterance, illocutionary and illocutionary, but there are also types of speech acts, the first is representation, which expresses the state of concern: confirmation, assertion, assumption, description, suggestion, representation true or marked by falseship, the second The first is a promise that makes the speaker curse an action: Promise, Oath, Threat, Oath, the third is an instruction designed to induce the recipient to take action: Command, Beg, Challenge, Invite, Plead, Dare, and the fourth is to Statements of circumstances leading to the events they designate: blessings, attitudes, dismissals, baptisms, arrests, marriages, misrepresentations, fifth are expressions, expressions expressing the state of mind or character of the speaker: greetings, apologies, congratulations, condolences, Thanks, finally a verdict, a judgmental review or Urt hurry up: ranking, rating, evaluation, pardon. Expression through speech takes the form of (Odeh et al., 2021) This sort of speech act uses words like "sorry," "thank you," "congratulations," "deploring," and "regretting" to express how the speaker feels (A. S. Rahayu et al., 2019).

Here the writer focuses on the analysis of expressive illocutionary acts. Expressive illocutionary acts can be interpreted as speech functions aimed at expressing the speaker's feelings towards the interlocutor. An expressive illocutionary act that often occurs in everyday conversation. Expressive overtones can also be found in the dialogue between the characters

in the film "The Longest Journey". In romance films, one usually finds between the lines because the characters in romance films tend to express their feelings or express the speaker's psychological attitude towards the listener, eg: Thanks, sorry, congratulations, etc. make this film worth studying . (Supri & Rahmatiany, 2021) Expression is the type of speech act that expresses the speaker's feelings. It can be expressed as thanks, apology, greeting, congratulations, regret, condolences, greetings and complaints. Although expressives might relate to the listener or to other aspects of the world, their primary concern is the speaker's emotional response to it. They may be brought on by the speaker or the hearer, but they center on the speaker's experience. In order to fit the word, the speaker uses an expressive (of feeling). For instance: I'm terribly sorry! Congratulations (Silitonga, 2018)

This research is important because the purpose of this research is to identify the acts of expression used by the characters in the film "*MULAN (2020)*" and also to describe the language context of expressive illocutionary speech acts used in the utterances used by the characters. So it is hoped that this research can be used as a reference for further researchers.

In this study the writer focuses analysis about expressive illocutionary acts in dialogue of a film, one of which is contained in the "*MULAN (2020)*" Movie, it can be concluded based on the explanation above that the writer choose the topic. The aim is to provide understanding and input for the reader so that they can understand what is included and contains the expressive illocutionary act. The reason why the writer chose *MULAN* movie as the object of research is not only because it is interesting but also because there are many expressive illocutionary acts and it won the People's Choice Award for Favorite Action Film in 2020. That is what attracted the writer to discuss it. The researcher also chose this film because it shows real-life expressions. *Mulan* describes several emotive situations and how to react with them as if they were real life happenings. Also, this film contains moral values and teachings. How to be a good person who never gives up, has the character of a winner, and grows into a decent person

who can face difficult situations on his own. Aside from that, this picture is intriguing and distinct from others. This video includes a genuine backstory regarding China's old dynasty. Based on the explanations and reasons given above, the researcher is interested in analyzing Mulan using a pragmatic approach and focusing on expressive illocutionary types.

In other side, this film also contains a very valuable moral message so that we can apply it to daily life, which is about the relentless struggle to achieve her dreams in achieving her goals and also the struggle of a woman who tries to fight against the discrimination she experienced when she was in family or in the community. From this character we can take a lesson, namely the spirit of never giving up to fight for their rights and also being persistent in pursuing something that is being aspired to.

B. Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on the object of the expressive illocutionary acts of used by the characters in the film "*MULAN (2020)*". The data source is obtained from the script film and its subtitles. The researcher use the expressive speech act theory of Sarle and Yule. Expressive illocutionary acts are speech acts that involve feelings and attitudes, for example in the form of apologies, thanks, congratulations, praising, attitude, greeting, thanking, and wishing. In addition, the researcher also uses the theory of expression strategies by Searle. Researcher can analyze and learn more about the expressive speech act of apologizing and the strategy of expression of illocutionary used by the "*MULAN (2020)*" movie figures obtained from English and Indonesian subtitles. Precisely in this case, by using an analysis system to classify based on the type and also the sentence expressions that are most often used.

Furthermore, this study tries to describe what is the language context of expressive illocutionary speech acts used in the utterances used by the characters. Where the scope and limitations of research are limited to the subject and research object. Subject the research

subjects were limited to the movie script "*MULAN (2020)*", Object The research object is limited to the expressive illocutionary act in the film, and time when research is limited in order to save energy.

C. Problem Statement

By referring to some of the problems described in the statement above, the researcher formulates the problems. The formulations of the problems could be formulated as follows.

1. What are the types of expressive illocutionary speech acts used by the characters in the "*MULAN (2020)*" MOVIE?
2. What is the language context of expressive illocutionary speech acts used in the utterances used by the characters "*MULAN (2020)*" MOVIE?

D. Objective of The Study

The purposes of this study as follows:

1. to identify the types of expressive illocutionary speech acts in "*MULAN (2020)*" MOVIE.
2. to describe the context of illocutionary speech acts used in the utterances that used by the characters "*MULAN (2020)*" MOVIE.

E. Benefits of the Study

This research is expected to provide the following benefits:

1. Theoretical

In general, the results of this theoretical research are to find out the expressive illocutionary speech act used in the "*MULAN (2020)*" movie and through this research by analyzing the expressive illocutionary speech acts used in the film "*MULAN*

(2020)" become one source for learning English as speech. real in action.

2. Practical

- a. For the researcher, this research can be one way to complete the thesis exam and pass as a bachelor's degree in education from the Department of English Education
- b. For readers, the reader must know and understand what a expressive illocutionary speech act is and how to use it properly. So that there is no misunderstanding in any of their communications
- c. For other researchers, the findings of this study can be used to help future researcher who would like to conduct the similar research on expressive illocutionary acts. Especially for the other researchers, this research is expected to be a reference or example for who are doing library research.

F. Research Paper Organization

Researcher organizes this paper using the Research Paper Organization. In the Organization section of this research paper includes five chapters to make it easier to understand. Chapter I is the first part which contains the background and problems in the research to be carried out, research limitations, problems, research objectives, research benefits, and finally the organization of research papers.

Chapter II contains the theory underlying this research. This section contains pragmatic definitions, theoretical ideas of speech acts, types of speech acts, definitions of expressive speech, types of expressive speech, and also definitions of movie. Chapter III is part of the research method. It contains the types of research, research objects, data and data sources, techniques for collecting data, and finally data analysis techniques. Chapter IV contains finding and discussion of analysis data, and Chapter V the last part contains the conclusion also suggestion about the research.