

A STUDY OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN MY FATHER'S DRAGON MOVIE

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis tindak tutur ilokusi ekspresif yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film *My Father's Dragon*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Subyek penelitian ini adalah seluruh tokoh yang ada dalam film tersebut. Objek penelitian ini adalah tindak tutur ekspresif. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis dokumen dalam pengumpulan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 6 jenis tindak tutur ekspresif dalam film, yaitu mengungkapkan permintaan maaf (9), mengungkapkan belasungkawa (1), mengungkapkan salam (3), mengungkapkan pujian (8), mengungkapkan menyalahkan (1), dan mengucapkan terima kasih (9). Jenis tindak tutur ekspresif yang paling banyak digunakan oleh tokoh dalam film *My Father's Dragon* adalah permintaan maaf (29,03%) dan ucapan terima kasih (29,03%). Sedangkan konteks yang terdapat dalam film dapat membantu dalam memahami jenis-jenis tindak tutur ilokusi ekspresif sehingga ucapan yang disampaikan tokoh dapat diterima dengan jelas.

Kata Kunci: bentuk linguistik, tindak pidato ekspresif, film.

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the types of expressive illocutionary speech acts used by the characters in *My Father's Dragon* movie. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The subjects of this research are all the characters in the movie. The object of this study is expressive speech acts. This study uses document analysis techniques in collecting data. The results of the study show that there are 6 types of expressive speech acts in the movie, namely expressing apology (9), expressing condolences (1), expressing greeting (3), expressing praise (8), expressing blame (1), and expressing thanks (9). The most common types of expressive speech acts used by the characters in *My Father's Dragon* movie are apology (29.03%) and thanks (29.03%). While the context found in the movie can help in understanding the types of expressive illocutionary speech acts so that the utterances conveyed by the characters can be received clearly.

Keywords: linguistic form, expressive speech acts, movie.

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is language's primary purpose. Language functions as a system of signs distinct from others used for communication and is able to convey all elements of its environment as a social phenomenon (Korneeva et al., 2019). Language is a medium for conveying messages and feelings to others. People do not always show their intentions directly, and it causes the hearer interprets it wrongly (Ricca & Ambalegin, 2022). Therefore, we must understand the meaning of the language conveyed by other people so as not to misunderstand.

Learning a language is very important. According to linguistics, what humans do when they use words is called speech acts. The phrase "speech act," which is a component of pragmatics, is used in language studies. According to Austin (1962), there are three different categories of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. A locutionary act is an action that involves speaking, or creating an utterance (Ayeomoni, 2012). Illocutionary act is a type of speech act that has more distribution than other types of illocutionary act. A sufficient understanding of the illocutionary act is required in order to identify it in a speech. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance on the listener.

According to Searle's theory (1979), There are types of illocutionary functions that one can use when speaking. They are instructions, commissive, expressive, and declarative. They are also representations or assertions. Representative focuses on whether or not the speaker thinks something is true. Assertive activities, such as stating, asserting, and others, are used to state facts or information (Kurniasih & Mulatsih, 2022). Speech that is directive encourages the listener to perform an action. Commissive discourse is when the speaker agrees to do something (Ronan & Lausanne, 2015). Expressive is concerned with how the speaker expresses their emotions, including likes, dislikes, pain, rage, grief, and joy. Declaratives have to do with actions that alter right away.

When someone communicates with other people, they must know the function of the language used in the communication. So that we can understand the intentions conveyed to each other supported by supportive circumstances or context. According to Levinson (1983), pragmatics is the study of the relation between language context that are basic to an account of language understanding. It is said that to understand the meaning of language one is required not only to know the meaning of words and the grammatical relationships between words but also to be able to draw conclusions that will connect what is said with what is assumed or what was said before. This also applies to productive language where speakers and partners must be able to adapt their sentences to the context. Context is something that becomes a means of clarifying an intention. This means include two kinds, the first is in the form of a part of expression that can support the clarity of purpose or commonly called the context and the second is in the form of a situation related to an event which is simply called the context.

Speech is crucial to human existence. If writing is not feasible, those who desire to apply for organizational leadership can submit information or at the very least provide a lot of information. Everyone who wants to convey vital information, not only those who aspire to run an organization. In addition to verbal or face-to-face communication, speakers also use written language in the form of short tales, novels, books, newspapers, periodicals, and other works. One method of speech delivery is through movie. The interaction between performers in a movie is one instance of human

communication. The movie is a portrayal of daily life as seen via a conversation or speech performance (Ayu et al., 2020). A movie is a series of images from a developed and prepared film, typically with an ancillary sound track, that are exhibited on a screen. People who use a gadget like that would find it simpler to embrace education as movies are another educational media that can demonstrate to the human audio visual. Similar to other delivery methods, movies are also utilized to convey events. Motion images specifically regarded as a form of art or entertainment are what is meant by this definition.

The goal of this study is to identify the types of expressive speech act in a movie. Norrick (1978: 279) defines expressive speech acts as those that convey psychological conditions rather than beliefs or intentions that result from certain situations. The study of expressive acts is mostly related to various languages. Most of these studies discuss dialogue analysis, translation, and interpretation of movie or movie scripts (Tanjung, 2021). Due to the fact that movies are replete with discussions, movies were chosen as the study's object. The movie *My Father's Dragon* is picked as the study's subject as a result. This fact serves as one of the factors that make it interesting to explore the phenomenon of speech acts in this article. The major goal of this proposal is to analyze the expressive speech acts that is used by the characters in *My Father's Dragon* movie. Moreover, the researcher is interested in researching the movie because it is a beautiful animation work adapted from the 1948 children's novel of the same name by Ruth Stiles Gannett. Also *My Father's Dragon* movie has been received positive reviews from some critics.

2.METHODE

The researcher employed descriptive qualitative methods in this investigation. The data of this research is expressive speech acts in *My Father's Dragon* movie. Sources of the data are *My Father's Dragon* movie and *My Father's Dragon* movie script. This study uses document analysis techniques in collecting data. The analysis of the data is separated into several steps. The first is identifying the utterances from the script. The second is classifying the data into several expressive speech acts uses theory by Searle (1976) and Yule (1996), also theory by (Halliday & Hasan, 1989) about the situation context. The last is analyzing and describing the utterances that containing expressive speech acts in *My Father's Dragon* Movie.

3.RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research found out that there were 31 expressive speech acts used by the characters in *My Father's Dragon* movie.

3.1 TYPES OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS FOUND IN *MY FATHER'S DRAGON* MOVIE

There are several types of expressive speech acts uttered by the characters in *My Father's Dragon* movie. The types of expressive speech acts include apologizing, condoling, greeting, praising, blaming, and thanking. Following the analysis of 6 selected utterances of expressive speech acts realized in the

movie.

The dialogue between Dela and Elmer from minutes 00:15:21 – 00:15:22 confirms the existence of expressive speech act.

Dela : “And now I need you to get that cat out of this apartment! Because I have enough to worry about, okay?” (scolds)

Elmer : (tears flow)

Dela : “**I’m sorry.**”

The utterance “I’m sorry” in the data can be identified as the type of expressive illocutionary of apologizing as shown in the dialogue between Dela and Elmer because the speaker clearly says the word sorry. Moreover, the speaker expresses her apology to the hearer because of the speaker did to the hearer. In this scene, Dela apologizes to Elmer for scolding Elmer because Elmer brings cats into the apartment even though he knows it's forbidden. Based on Dela’s speech, it was classified as the type of expressive illocutionary of **apologizing**. In this case, “sorry” is used to tell the addressee that the speaker is regretting something wrong that might emerge any disadvantages to the addressee.

The dialogue at minutes 00:09:09 – 00:09:11 between Mrs. McClaren and Dela derives a presence of using an expressive speech act in terms of condoling.

Mrs. McClaren: “I hear a lot of sob stories on Tuesdays. It makes my indigestion flare.”

Dela : “**I’m sorry to hear that.**”

The utterance spoken by Dela “I’m sorry to hear that” can be identified as the type of expressive illocutionary of condoling because the speaker clearly expressed her condolences to the hearer. In this scene, Dela gets emotional as she entangles empathy and sympathy towards Mrs. McClaren’s confession. This indicates that she acknowledges the experience and conveys regret or compassion for such impact on Mrs. McClaren. Based on Dela’s utterance, this is categorized as the type of expressive illocutionary of **condoling**.

The dialogue from minutes 00:00:46 – 00:00:50 derives the state of using an expressive speech act in terms of greeting.

Elmer : “Coming through!”

Everyone: “**Morning, Elmer!**”

Elmer : “Morning, everyone!”

The utterance “Morning, Elmer!” in the dialogue above can be identified as the type of expressive illocutionary of greeting because the speaker says greeting statement. In this scene, everyone as the speaker greets Elmer by saying “Morning Elmer”. This utterance presents an expressive illocutionary of greeting in which the speaker conveyed their greeting to the hearer for his presence. Expressing a warm response, Elmer says “Morning, everyone!” as a reciprocal greeting to everyone who warmly welcomes his presence. Based on the utterance, this is categorized as the type of expressive illocutionary of **greeting**.

Another dialogue claiming such expressive speech acts happens at 00:08:45 – 00:08:47 between Elmer and his mother, Dela.

Elmer : “I said I figured out how to not get splashed.”

Dela : “**That's great, Elmer.**”

The utterance used by Dela in the data can be identified as the type of expressive illocutionary of praising because the speaker clearly expresses the praise speech. The dialogue occurs when Elmer manages to find a way to fix the pipe to keep the water from splashing. The scene continues with Dela's response by saying “that's great, Elmer” which contain an expression of praising. Calling something done by someone “great” leads to the involvement of acknowledging and appreciating them for their positive qualities. This confirms the Dela's utterance was categorized as the type of expressive illocutionary of **praising**.

The scene from minutes 00:40:18 – 00:40:21 upholds between Crocodile and Boris on the island.

Crocodile : “**This is all your fault, dragon.** What do you think you're doing, swanning about down here?”

Boris : “This isn't exactly swanning!”

The utterance in the conversation above can be identified as the type of expressive illocutionary of blaming because the speaker clearly blames the hearer. From the dialogue, it shows that the crocodile blames Boris for what is happening. This can be seen clearly from crocodile's utterance, “this is all your fault, dragon” presents an expressive speech act in terms of blaming someone, in which the speaker blames the hearer for what is happening. Based on the utterance, this is categorized as the type of expressive illocutionary of **blaming**. In this case, crocodile blames Boris because Boris is failing to raise the island, leading to it to sinking.

The below dialogue at 00:01:10 – 00:01:15 implies a form of expressing thanks or gratitude.

Mr. Williams : “Ah, strawberry is my favorite. **Thank you.**”

Elmer : “You're welcome.”

The utterance in the data can be identified as the type of expressive of illocutionary of thanking because the speaker clearly says the words thank you to the hearer. In this scene, Mr. Williams as the speaker feels happiness for buying a lollipop at Elmer's store. The utterance “Thank you.” spoken by Mr. Williams while he is muffling the lollipop conveys a purpose on thanking someone. In this case, Mr. Williams is thanking Elmer and his mother for providing the strawberry lollipops at their store for him to buy. This confirms that the utterance is categorized as the type of expressive illocutionary of **thanking**.

3.2 CONTEXT OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS FOUND IN *MY FATHER'S DRAGON* MOVIE

This research used theory by Halliday and Hassan (1985) to analysis the context situation of expressive speech act in My Father's Dragon movie. Following the analysis of the context situation of some expressive speech acts in the movie.

Dela : “And now I need you to get that cat out of this apartment! Because I have enough to worry about, okay?” (scolds)

Elmer : (tears flow)

Dela : “I’m sorry.”

The conversation takes place in Dela’s a new apartment in Evergreen city when she sees a cat coming out of the box. Dela thinks that Elmer brought the cat into the apartment. Elmer tries to explain but his mother doesn't care, and it makes both of them emotional. In addition to this, Elmer brings up about her mom’s promise to start up a new store. However, her mom starts scolding him for bringing the cat inside as it is forbidden, attached to the new apartment rules. After that, Dela expresses her apology to Elmer. Dela said I’m sorry in an emotional situation. This expression is categorized as the type of expressive illocutionary of apologizing. Dela apologized to Elmer because she had scolded him when she found out that Elmer brought a cat into the apartment.

The dialogue at minutes 00:09:09 – 00:09:11 between Mrs. McClaren and Dela derives a presence of using an expressive speech act in terms of condoling.

Mrs. McClaren : “I hear a lot of sob stories on Tuesdays. It makes my indigestion flare.”

Dela : “I’m sorry to hear that.”

The conversation takes place at the new apartment room of Elmer and her mother, Dela. Mrs. McClaren is the landlord or the property owner of their new home. At the first encounter, Mrs. McClaren shares her experience about hearing lots of personal stories that deal with sadness and struggles from many people on Tuesdays. Furthermore, this seems to emerge a negative impact of hearing these stories on her well-being or emotional state. Dela conveyed her condoling with says “I’m sorry to hear that” in an emotional situation. This utterance is classified into the type of expressive illocutionary of condoling.

The dialogue from minutes 00:00:46 – 00:00:50 derives the state of using an expressive speech act in terms of greeting.

Elmer : “Coming through!”

Everyone : “Morning, Elmer!”

Elmer : “Morning, everyone!”

The conversation takes place at the store owned by Elmer and her mother in their hometown. At daybreak, a long line of people has already formed outside of the store. Elmer is helping her mother prepare any kinds of items for sale. When Elmer approaches with the prepared items, he gets lots of enthusiastic hellos and smiles from everyone present. In the dialogue, it can be seen that everyone says “morning” to Elmer. The utterance is classified into the type of expressive illocutionary of greeting.

Another dialogue claiming such expressive speech acts happens at 00:08:45 – 00:08:47 between Elmer and his mother, Dela.

Elmer : “I said I figured out how to not get splashed.”

Dela : “That's great, Elmer.”

The dialogue comes to pass after Elmer and his mother move out to a new apartment in town, Evergreen. Elmer is attempting to use the broken pipes that may splash at every time. As soon as the pipes splash the water, Elmer dodges it and says that he can actually take an action on how not to get splashed. Then his mother responded with praise statement, “That’s great, Elmer”. The utterance spoken by Dela is classified into the tpe of expressive of praising. Dela appreciated what his son has done.

The scene from minutes 00:40:18 – 00:40:21 upholds between Crocodile and Boris on the island. Crocodile : “This is all your fault, dragon. What do you think you're doing, swanning about down here?”

Boris : “This isn't exactly swanning!”

The conversation comes to pass when Boris and Elmer are about to cross the waters to escape from Saiwa and his companions. Out of nowhere, a group of crocodiles appears, poised to attack Elmer. Amidst the chaos, one of the crocodiles taunts Boris that he can save the island with the help of Elmer. The crocodile said “This is all your fault, dragon” in the situation. The utterance by crocodile belongs to the type of expressive illocutionary of blaming.

The below dialogue at 00:01:10 – 00:01:15 implies a form of expressing thanks or gratitude.

Mr. Williams : “Ah, strawberry is my favorite. Thank you.”

Elmer : “You’re welcome.”

The dialogue occurs at the store owned by Elmer and his mother in their hometown. Mr. Williams coincidentally arrives just as Elmer brings some strawberry lollipops in his basket. Being a dentist with a fondness for sweets, he becomes excited and eager to buy one stalk of strawberry lollipop. After he got the lollipop, he thanked to Elmer by saying the word thank you. Mr. Williams’ statements is classified into the type of expressive illocutionary of thanking.

Expressive Speech Acts	Frequency	Percentage
Apologizing	9	29.03%
Condoling	1	3.23%
Greeting	3	9.68%
Praising	8	25.81%
Blaming	1	3.23%
Thanking	9	29.03%

There are 31 utterances divided in 6 types of expressive speech acts, namely apologizing (9 utterances), condoling (1 utterance), greeting (3 utterances), praising (8 utterances) and blaming (1 utterance). Apologizing category comprises 9 forms of expressive speech acts representing an action of asking for an apology or feeling guilty. Condoling category lies on one scene expressing empathy and

sympathy in times of sorrow. Greeting category include 3 scenes showing a salutation to others. Praising category happens 8 times conveying the idea of acknowledging and appreciating someone's positive qualities. Blaming category only relies on one scene of holding a responsibility to someone regarding bad things that happen. Thanking category comes to pass 9 times portraying an expression of gratitude of thanking someone. The dominance of expressive speech acts found in My Father's Dragon movie relies on apologizing and thanking category.

In My Father's Dragon movie, the characters imply the context of language in terms of fields, tenors, and modes which happens in several scenes with different forms of expressive speech acts. The conversation in the movie took place on some places; Dela's store, apartment, roadside, seashore, wild island. It involves Elmer Elevator; Boris, the dragon; Dela Elevator, Elmer's mother; Saiwa, the gorilla; Kwan, the macaque; Tamir, the tarsier; Iris, the rhinoceros; Mrs. McClaren; Soda, the whale; Crocodile; Callie; Magda; and Eugene. Their action or statement has a different meaning and it was categorized into 6 types of expressive illocutionary act.

4. CLOSING

Based on the analysis, the movie entitled "My Father's Dragon" included several types of expressive speech acts. Those were 6 types of expressive speech acts used by the characters in the movie. In detail, they produced 9 utterances expressive speech acts of apologizing, 1 utterance of condoling, 3 utterances of greeting, 8 utterances of praising, 1 utterance of blaming, and 9 utterances of thanking. The most common type of expressive speech acts that used by the characters in My Father's Dragon movie are apologizing and thanking. There are the context of the utterances conveyed by the characters in My Father's Dragon movie. Based on the result, the conversations in the movie mostly took place on the wild island. It happened between Elmer, Boris, Saiwa, and friends. Through the context, we can know that each action or statement has a different meaning. It helps us to understand the types of expressive speech acts in movie so that the utterances conveyed by the characters can be clearly received by listeners.

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