Expressive Speech Acts of the Main Characters in the Movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006)

THESIS

BY:

FERZA HASDIAN UTAMA

REG. NUMBER: A73216112

ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL

SURABAYA

2023

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name	: Ferza Hasdian Utama
NIM	: A73216112
Department	: English Literature
Faculty	: Adab and Humanities
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Ferza Hasdian Utama

Reg. Number. A73216112

APPROVAL SHEET

EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE MOVIE
CHARLOTTE'S WEB (2006)
by
Ferza Hasdian Utama
Reg. Number A73216112

approved to be examined by the board of examiners of English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, 27 Maret 2023

Advisor 1	Advisor 2
Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.	Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah,M.A
NIP. 197106072003121001	NIP.199303182020122018

Acknowledged by
The Head of English Literature Department

Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.
NIP. 197106072003121001

EXAMINER SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of Ferza Hasdian Utama (Reg. Number A73216112) entitled **Expressive Speech Acts of the Main Characters in the Movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006)** has been approved and accepted by the board of examiners for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*, English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Surabaya, 4 April 2023

Board of Examiners:

Examiner 1

Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.
NIP. 197106072003121001

Examiner 2

Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.
NIP. 199303182020122018

Examiner 3

Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.
NIP. 196085152000031002

Examiner 4

Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.
NIP. 198305302011012011

Acknowledged by:
The Dean of Faculty of Adab and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag
NIP. 196909251994031002

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN
Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama : FERZA HASDIAN UTAMA
NIM : A73216112
Fakultas/Jurusan : ADAB DAN HUMANIORA / SASTRA INGGRIS
E-mail address : ferzahasdian@gmail.com

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Ferza

(FERZA HASDIAN U.)
nama terang dan tanda tangan

ABSTRACT

Utama, F. (2023). *Expressive Speech Acts of the Main Characters in the Movie Charlotte's Web (2006)*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanitites, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd. (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

The study aims to identify the expressive speech acts in conversation. The writer conducts research on expressive speech acts in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006). This movie is an American movie released in 2006, this movie tells a little girl who has a pet (pig) named Wilbur and the phenomenon of expressive speech acts occurs in the movie. That's why in this study the writer answers the research questions, namely: (1) What are the expressive acts expressed by the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006)? (2) What are the functions of the expressive act by the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006)?

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to obtain clear and systematic descriptions of the phenomena studied. Descriptive study in textual analysis is applied in this study to analyze the conversations of the main characters in the movie script. Data is collected by downloading the movie transcript. Then, the movie transcript is analyzed by identifying the types of expressive speech acts using the speech act theory by Searle and Vanderveken.

The results of the study show that the expressive speech acts found are speech acts of complaining, speech act of lamenting, speech acts of protesting, speech act of deploring, speech acts of complimenting, speech acts of praising, and speech act of greeting. The writer found that out of all the existing expressive speech acts, the speech act of complaining is used the most. Fern's father named John often uses the speech act of complaining, this is because he often complains about Fern's pig, which has been around the house for a long time, which Fern has cared for from baby until grown bigger.

Keywords: expressive speech acts, the functions of expressive act

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ABSTRAK

Utama, F. 2023. *Tindak Tutur Ekspresif pada Karakter-Karakter Utama di Film Charlotte's Web (2006)*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Pembimbing: (I) Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd. (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tindak tutur ekspresif dalam percakapan, penulis melakukan penelitian tentang tindak tutur ekspresif yang terdapat dalam film *Charlotte's Web* (2006). Film ini merupakan sebuah film Amerika Serikat yang dirilis pada tahun 2006, film ini menceritakan seorang gadis kecil yang memiliki hewan peliharaan babi yang bernama Wilbur dan fenomena tindak tutur ekspresif terjadi di film ini. Karena itulah dalam studi ini penulis menjawab rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu (1) tindak tutur ekspresif apa sajakah yang diungkapkan oleh karakter-karakter utama di film *Charlotte's Web* (2006)? (2) fungsi-fungsi tindak tutur ekspresif apa sajakah yang diungkapkan oleh karakter-karakter utama di film *Charlotte's Web* (2006)?

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deksriptif kualitatif untuk mendapat deskripsi yang jelas dan sistematis tentang fenomena yang dipelajari. Studi deskriptif dalam analisis tekstual diterapkan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisis percakapan karakter-karakter utama dalam naskah film. Data dikumpulkan dengan mengunduh film transcript. Film transcript kemudian dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis tindak tutur ekspresif dengan menggunakan teori tindak tutur oleh Searle dan Vanderveken.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa tindak tutur ekspresif yang ditemukan yaitu tindak tutur complaining (mengeluh), tindak tutur lamenting (meratapi), tindak tutur protesting (memprotes), tindak tutur deploring (menyesalkan), tindak tutur complimenting (memuji), tindak tutur praising (memuji), dan tindak tutur greeting (menyapa). Penulis menemukan bahwa dari keseluruhan tindak tutur ekspresif yang ada, yang paling sering digunakan yaitu tindak tutur complaining. Ayahnya Fern yang bernama John sering menggunakan tindak tutur complaining, hal ini dikarenakan Ayahnya Fern sering mengeluhkan hewan babi peliharaannya Fern yang sudah lama berada di sekitar rumah, yang mana hewan itu dari kecil hingga tumbuh besar dirawat oleh Fern.

Kata Kunci: tindak tutur ekspresif, fungsi-fungsi tindak tutur ekspresif

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and delimitations and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is very important because language is a communication tool that can be used in everyday life. Language cannot be separated in everyday use. Humans always use language, because language is a basic human need to interact with each other. If people don't use the language for the purpose of communication, it causes other people not to understand what that person means. Nurhayati (2016) argued that language functions to create meaningful communication between humans. This shows how important communication between humans is. The occurrence of good communication can create a good relationship if the speaker and the hearer speak good words.

The utterances that a person uses in communicating sometimes have hidden meanings, this makes a person try to understand the meaning contained in these utterances. One must understand the meaning of an utterance based on the context of when and where it happened. This makes the hearer interpret what the speaker meant in expressing what he/she said. The use of language not only provides understanding but also explains the nature of the human being himself. Chomsky (1965) and Nurhayati et al. (2018) argued that all languages have the same basic characteristics. This explains that the use of speech in a language is not as simple as its meaning, this focuses on the context. The study of how language can be used to communicate with each other is Pragmatics.

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Pragmatics is a linguistic study related to considerations based on a context, this is included in the scope of language studies (Yule, 1996). In the field of pragmatics, it focuses on the speaker's meaning and the real meaning of a context. The speaker's utterance focuses on what the speaker means rather than the meaning of a word itself. In linguistic studies, speech acts relate to what people do with the words spoken.

Searle (1969) and Nurhayati (2014) argued that speech acts are the basic unit of communication in the field of linguistic studies. According to Austin (1960) speech act is a philosophical language that has a goal in maintaining one of the main functions of language in terms of carrying out important social actions. Austin (1960) shared his thoughts on the two main different verbs, namely "constative and performative". In a constative context regarding the use of verbs that function to express the occurrence of things that are right or wrong. Performative verbs function to describe the actions performed.

Austin (1976) classifies actions in speech into 3 types. Locutionary act has a relationship with the grammatical principles used by the speaker, while illocutionary act is an action taken with the aim of making an utterance occur. Performative verbs are used by the speakers to convey intent in a sentence, while perlocutionary act is the result of an effect through locutionary act and illocutionary act.

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Searle (1976) as quoted in Renkema and Schubert (2018) classifies 5 types of illocutionary acts and their use in terms of communication. The first is a representative speech act, which is a type of speech act that gives the speaker believes is true or false. Then directive speech acts which are used by the speaker to order someone to be willing to do something. Commissive speech acts are speech acts that function so that someone has a commitment regarding actions to be taken in the future. Then, expressive speech acts that describe the speaker's feeling, and declarative speech acts are types of speech acts that can influence direct changes that occur in some current circumstances.

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Based on the different types of illocutionary acts, expressive speech acts are speech acts that are often used in everyday conversation. This explains the feelings and emotions felt by the speaker. Speech in an expressive context functions to give meaning to the feelings felt by the speaker, this can happen if it is done by the speaker or listener. Yule (1996) argues that there are various feelings in expressive acts, namely a pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, or sorrow. This makes the researcher willing to do a research study on expressive speech act in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006).

The reason the researcher chooses the movie to be used as Data source is because this movie has an interesting and moving story. This movie is really worth watching. Petrie & Boggs (2018) argue that movie is a story which is acted out with images that move, a stream of images and sounds that over time change to shimmer with brightness and vitality that unite into one of movement, vibration, illustration that is possessed by feelings of anxiety to live life passionately away from silence and static. Movies have several genres such as: comedy, adventure, science-fiction, action, drama, horror, fantasy, romance, and others.

The researcher chooses a comedy movie as the object of study with the title *Charlotte's Web* (2006). *Charlotte's Web* is a 2006 comedy-drama movie originating from the United States, this movie is based on a children's novel in 1952 through the work of E.B. White. Gary Winick directed *Charlotte's Web*, the movie is the second movie of White's book's adaptation. This story tells of a girl who has a little pig named Wilbur and takes care of him until he grows up. Wilbur has many friends in the animal barn. This movie has a very deep meaning of friendship, this movie is very good to watch for those who like to watch comedy-drama. This movie is recommended. This is also supported by the main characters in expressive speech when they are in dialogue. This reason makes the researcher chooses this movie script to be used as research.

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Then, the researcher will analyze illocutionary speech acts, especially in expressive speech acts in the movie script *Charlotte's Web* (2006). Before carrying out the research, the researcher has read several previous studies related to this research. The previous studies help the researcher to be able to conduct research in analyzing expressive speech acts in the movie script *Charlotte's Web* (2006).

The first research is entitled An Analysis of Expressive Speech Act in Legend of the Guardians: *The Owls of Ga'hoole Movie* by Kathryn Lansky by Aulia A. Tisnawati (2018). Aulia's research focused to analyze the expressive actions used by the characters regarding the fragments of the characters' conversations. In Aulia's research, there are 6 kinds of expressive speech acts in the movie used by the characters, namely pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, and sorrow. In total, there are 214 utterances which include expressive speech acts. Aulia explained her data into a quantitative research design because her goal was to find the frequency of expressive speech acts that occur in movie. What the researcher did after conducting data analysis, the researcher determined the form of the percentage of data by means of statistical analysis.

The next research is by Rani Violeta with the title Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character in *Maleficent Movie Script* by Jane McTee (2019). Rani has conducted an analysis of the speech acts used in the *Maleficent* movie script. In her research, speech acts that are often used in the movie are illocutionary acts, for example: representative, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative. The conclusions of speech acts in her research are to express things that belong to a certain group, to indicate or express hospitality, to indicate disappointment, to indicate someone who is out of hand, to reduce seriousness in the context of speaking, to persuade someone, and to indicate pleasure’s feeling or just for fun.

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The next research is by Masruroh with the title An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts of Main Character in *Dismissed Movie* (2022). This movie is included in the independent thriller movie in 2017, Benjamin Arfman is the director of this movie. This movie has the theme of a student who really wants to get an A score. This study aims to identify the types of expressive speech acts played by the main character in the *Dismissed Movie* and to find out the types of expressive speech acts that often appear used by the main character in the *Dismissed Movie*. Descriptive qualitative research used in research methods. This study focuses on expressive speech acts uttered by Lucas Ward as the main character in the *Dismissed Movie* and focuses on 6 kinds of expressive speech acts: thanking expressions, apologizing expressions, congratulating expressions, greeting expressions, wishing expressions, and attitude expressions. Data collection was carried out by the researcher using the *Dismissed movie* script. The results found in this study are 5 kinds of expressive speech acts used by Lucas Ward in the *Dismissed Movie* and there are 21 utterances, namely 6 thanking expressions, 2 apologizing expressions, 2 greeting expressions, 6 wishing expressions and 5 attitudes expressions. The most common speech acts used by the main character (Lucas Ward) in the *Dismissed movie* are expressive speech acts of thanking and wishing. It means that Lucas Ward in the *Dismissed movie* uses expressions of thanking and wishes.

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The next research is by Evrin Septya Lilasa Siagian, Sarwiji Suwandi and Andayani with the title Speech Acts and Functions of Expressive Speech Act of Polish BIPA Learners at UPT Bahasa UNS (2018). This study is to explain the use of speech acts in the context of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and expressive speech acts used by foreign learners of process learning Indonesian Language for Foreigners (BIPA). Descriptive qualitative as the method of this research. Free listening-participating-speaking (SBLC) was used as the technique of collecting data.The interactive model was used as the technique of

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collecting data. The results indicated that there were types of locutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and functions of expressive speech acts, those are; congratulating, gratitude expressions, criticizing, complaining, giving compliment, apologizing, offering and motivating.

And the last research is by Selviyani and Tri Pujiati with the title Expressive Speech Act in the Novel Dialogue the Perfect Husband (2019). This research is to describe the forms and function of expressive utterances in the dialogue *The Perfect Husband* by Indah Riyana by using qualitative descriptive method. According to data analysis, it is found that literal directs forms is 40 data (83,3%), the literal indirect form is 2 data (4,17%), the illiteral directs froms 4 data (8,3%), and the illteral indirect form is 2 data (4,17%). The function of expressive speech act; thanks is 2 data (4,1%), asking for apology is 13 data (27,08%), praising is 5 data (10,41%), blaming is 9 data (18,75%), criticizing is 4 data (8,4%), quipping is 11 data (22,91%), and complaining is 4 data (8,4%).

However, the difference between this research and previous researches lies in what is being analyzed, the research object and the method. This research focuses on 2 main characters, namely Fern and Fern's father named John in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006) and uses a descriptive qualitative approach in the form of content analysis as a research method.

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From previous studies, the researcher wants to analyze expressive speech acts in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006). Therefore, the researcher conducts a study entitled Expressive Speech Acts of the Main Characters in the Movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006).

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1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the research background above, the researcher therefore formulates 2 types of research problems as follows:

1. What are the expressive acts expressed by the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006)?

2. What are the functions of the expressive act by the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006)?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems of the study above, this study aims to:

1. Identify the expressive acts expressed by the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006).

2. Identify the functions of the expressive act by the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006).

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1.4 Significance of the Study

The usefulness of research in identifying studies of expressive speech acts in the movie:

1. Theoretical Significance

The researcher wants to get new information from meaningful expressive speech acts played by the main characters. The researcher hopes that the research results can provide an understanding of expressive speech acts and the use of expressive speech acts in the context of social life.

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2. Practical Significance

The researcher hopes that the results of research conducted by the researcher can provide benefits to:

a. Readers

The results of the research conducted can provide additional information, especially for those who read it. Readers can understand the meaning of expressive speech acts from the writer and also the reader. This makes the reader understand expressive speech acts and can also apply expressive speech acts in social life so as to avoid misunderstandings. This shows how important it is to study expressive speech acts.

b. Other researchers

The researcher hopes to provide benefits for other researchers in order to be able to analyze further about expressive speech acts. Other researchers can study this research in order to explore the theory of expressive speech acts. The researcher hopes that the results of this study can be used as a reference for those who want to research expressive speech acts.

1.5 Scope and Delimitations

The scope of this research is speech acts. Searle (1969) as quoted in Renkema and Schubert (2018) explained speech acts, which are divided into 5 types, namely representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. This research focuses on expressive speech acts and focuses on the conversation between Fern and Fern's father (John) that occurs in the movie. The limitation of this study is to analyze various expressive speech acts in the conversation of the movie *Charlote's Web* (2006). The researcher limits the research data to only focusing on the characters of Fern and Fern's father (John).

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1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

The researcher writes down the keywords in order to support this research. By understanding the definition of keywords, this is to make it easier for readers and other researchers to understand.

1. Speech acts: an expression that is viewed as an action, especially in terms of aim, goal, or outcome.

2. Expressive Speech Act: Expressive is a speech act that explains the feelings felt by the speaker.

3. Movies: a story that is acted out with moving images, a stream of images and sounds that over time change to shimmer with brightness and vitality that unite into one of movement, vibration, illustration that is possessed by feelings and anxiety to live life passionately away from silence and static (Petrie & Boggs, 2018).

4. *Charlotte's Web* (2006): *Charlotte's Web* is a 2006 comedy-drama movie originating from the United States, this movie is based on a children's novel in 1952 through the work of E.B. White.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the discussion of this chapter discusses theories about Speech Acts and Expressive Speech Acts in order to support the background and theoretical framework of the research. The expressions included in the Expressive Speech Act in *Charlotte's Movie* (2006) are taken by the writer in order to be able to conduct research.

2.1 Speech Acts

Speech act theory discusses the meaning of language and how to use language in order to complete an action. When someone tries to understand the theory of speech acts, that person will be able to understand the grammatical and implied meanings uttered by the speaker and the listener must also try to understand the speaker's words. According to Austin (1962), speech acts are actions taken after the speaker says something to the listener. This means that speech act theory explains in detail the linguistic meaning used. Austin (1962) also classifies words into 2, namely constative and performative categories. Constative utterances explain circumstances and truths that are accurate according to the listener's knowledge, while performative utterances are actions driven by an utterance.

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Furthermore, Austin (1962) argues that each utterance can mean one or several speech acts, this can be analyzed in 3 ways, namely:

a. Locutionary acts are acts of saying something (Birner, 2013). The locutionary act itself is a form of speech, the actual words are uttered by the speaker, and this refers to the literal meaning of what is conveyed.

b. Illocutionary acts are acts of doing something (Birner, 2013). In speech act theory, the use of illocutionary speech act sentences functions to express an action with a certain function or "power", this is an illocutionary force. Illocutionary speech acts have to do with who speaks to whom, where, when the speech act occurs.

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c. Perlocutionary acts are actions that influence someone (Birner, 2013). The perlocutionary act focuses on the speech reaction that occurs from the listener.

2.2 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is the most basic unit of human communication (Searle & Vanderveken, 2009). Locutionary acts in speech act theory are known as acts of doing something. The use of illocutionary acts is related to the meaning behind the utterance. Yule (1996) argues about the use of illocutionary acts through the communicative power of utterances, for example: apologizing, promising, and offering. This shows that the speaker performs one or more of the illocutionary acts when a sentence is uttered by the speaker but has a specific intention based on the context in which it occurs.

Example,

A: "You will leave the room."
B: "**Leave the room**!" (Searle & Vanderveken, 2009)

Speech A is a prediction that has illocutionary power and utterance B is an order. Searle (1979) also argues that speech acts are classified into 5:

a. Assertive

Assertive act has a relationship with propositions that contain truth expressed through the utterances of speaker, this includes asserting, informing, predicting, concluding, and reporting. Assertive speech acts represent the compatibility of words with the world. The speaker embodies an utterance or words that are produced by the reality of the world (Holtgraves, 2008).

b. Directive

Directive act is an act which the speaker intends to invite the listener to do something, for example: requesting, ordering, and questioning. The directive speech act represents the world in words that suit the listener. This causes the listener to understand the speaker's wishes through his speech (Holtgraves, 2008).

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c. Commissive

Commisive act is an act that binds the speaker regarding the action the speaker will take through his speech in the future. It can also mean warning, promising, threathening, and guaranteeing. This means that commissive speech acts represent the fit of the world to the words of the speaker (Holtgraves, 2008). For example, when someone says "I will go" this represents the speaker's promise that they will go.

d. Expressive

Expressive acts are speech acts which explain psychological state's speaker to the listener, this includes thanking, complaining, greeting, and apologizing. Word-to-world and world-to-word do not have compatibility between the two, but only explain the psychological condition of the speaker regarding to the truth of the contents of the utterance proposition (Holtgraves, 2008).

e. Declarative

Declarative speech act, this speech act focuses on the speaker who performs an action that can change the reality in the world, this means making something new, for example declaring war and carrying out marriages. This declarative action is carried out by someone who has special rights in institutional terms. This means that the speaker utters the declaration and the use of language in this context acts as an outward sign. For example, if a country's ruler succeeds in declaring war, this will result in war. In this case the speaker wants to make changes regarding the world's condition (worlds-to-words) with statements regarding proportional content that is directly proportional to the world's condition (words-to-world). Declarative has two directions of conformity (both world-to-words and words-to-world) (Holtgraves, 2008).

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2.3 Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech acts are one of the basic speech acts proposed by Searle (1976). Expressive speech acts are included in illocutionary acts which explain the psychology experienced by the speaker to his interlocutor, this is intended in order to make his speech to be interpreted for an assessment related to the speech mentioned. It means that there is a discrepancy regarding word-to-word and world-to-world, this focuses on expressing the psychology experienced by the speaker related to the truth of the contents of the utterance proposition (Holtgraves, 2008). Searle and Vanderveken (2009) argued that expressive speech acts are categorized into 13 types:

a. Apologizing

Apologizing is an expressive illocutionary act which is used to express the sadness or regret that the speaker is experiencing. In this case, the speaker must be able to finish what he did by apologizing and not repeating the same mistake again.

b. Thanking

Thanking is an expressive illocutionary act that is used to express gratitude when something good happens, such as when someone helps us, we can say thank you. The phrase "Thanks" often occurs in everyday conversation.

c. Condoling

Condoling is an expressive illocutionary act that describes a heartbreaking situation for the listener. So condole aims to express sympathy for the bad things that are experienced by other people. An example of an event such as: when someone is affected by an accident.

d. Congratulating

Congratulating is an expressive illocutionary act that is used to express congratulations on someone's achievement, which can be in the form of an achievement or getting something special.

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e. Complaining

Complaining includes an expressive illocutionary act that expresses dissatisfaction with something, it could be a service or something else. What the speaker said was because the preconditions for preparation for something did not meet the existing requirements.

f. Lamenting

Lamenting is an expressive illocutionary act in expressing feelings of sadness for something and lamenting something. Lamenting is almost like complaining.

g. Protesting

Protesting is an expressive illocutionary act that aims to express disapproval of something. Protesting can mean suing someone so that the listener can comply with the speaker's request. The listener must be responsible for what the speaker asks for.

h. Deploring

Deploring is an expressive illocutionary act in expressing deep disagreement with something. This means that someone bears the regretful burden they experience and wants to be responsible for it.

i. Boasting

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Boasting, which is an expressive illocutionary act, expresses pride in showing off something the speaker has done, this makes the listener feel amazed or jealous about it.

j. Complimenting

Complimenting is an expressive illocutionary act in expressing praise for someone in the form of an advantage that another person has (for example: nice clothes) and hopes that other people will respond.

k. Praising

Praising is an expressive illocutionary act in expressing praise but the speaker does not expect a response from the listener.

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l. Greeting

Greeting is an expressive illocutionary act that is used to greet other people, usually when someone meets friends or meets others.

m. Welcoming

Welcoming is an expressive illocutionary act that is used to welcome someone's presence, for example, when a guest comes to the house, the person at home welcomes the guest.

2.4 Charlotte's Web (2006) Movie

Charlotte's Web is a 2006 comedy-drama movie originating from the United States, this movie is based on a children's novel in 1952 through the work of E.B. White. Gary Winick directed *Charlotte's Web*, the movie is the second movie of White's book's adaptation. The voices and appearances in the movie *Charlotte's Web* include Dakota Fanning, Kevin Anderson, and Beau Bridges, with a cast by Dominic Scott Kay, Julia Roberts, Steve Buscemi, John Cleese, Oprah Winfrey, Cedric the Entertainer, Kathy Bates, Reba McEntire and Robert Redford.

Charlotte's Web was released theatrically by Paramount Pictures in the United States on December 15, 2006. The movie *Charlotte's Web* received generally positive reviews from critics and was moderately commercial, with a total gross of US$144.9 million worldwide against the US budget. production of 85 million United States dollars, and generate 95.2 million United States dollars in addition to sales of DVD format.

When spring breaks on a farm in Someset County, Maine, a young girl named Fern Arable finds her father named John. Her father would kill premature pigs that had just been born by their sows. Fern managed to beg his father not to kill him and Fern managed to save the piglet's life, Fern gave a name to her little pig, his name was Wilbur, Fern took care of him with great affection.

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The next morning, Fern tucks Wilbur inside her school desk, this causes a scene and Fern lies to her teacher about keeping her pig on her desk. Her teacher compels Fern to open her desk and this makes her classmates laugh, this causes Fern to be called to the principal's office as a punishment where Fern's mother (Mrs. Arable) is called to pick Fern up from school.

When Wilbur became an adult, Fern felt sorry and was compelled to bring Wilbur to her uncle's barn, Homer Zuckerman. Mrs. Arable was worried about Fern's condition. One night, when Fern wanted to go to the barn, his mother told him to stay at home, ordered him to do housework, and immediately sent him to sleep.

During this time, Wilbur felt abandoned and missed Fern, but was reviled by the other animals in the barn. There is a steadfast and serious lamb named Samuel, a friendly and playful swan couple named Gussy and Golly, there are two gorgeous cows named Bisy and Betsy, and a cute horse named Ike, and Wilbur becomes friends with Charlotte A. Cavatica who is a spider living in the room above Wilbur in Zuckerman's barn.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of 7 parts, they are: Research Design, Data Collection, Research Data, Data Source and Subjects of the Study, Instrument, Data Collection, Data Analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is an instrument for conducting research in terms of showing that all the main things in research are intended to work together. Research design has meaning in setting the conditions for collecting and analyzing data in order to incorporate purposeful relevance in terms of research. This chapter serves to explain the things that must be done in this research.

According to Punch (1998), he stated that qualitative research does not use numerical data. He also stated that the research question and method are more general at the start and become more focused as the study progresses. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research in conducting research. In this research, the researcher analyzed and presented data regarding expressive speech acts from the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006).

3.2 Data Collection

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Data collection is the procedure of collecting and analyzing for research using standart validated techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this study are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences obtained through the utterances of Fern and Fern's father (John) from the movie of *Charlotte's Web* (2006) which contain expressive speech acts during conversations that occured in the movie of *Charlotte's Web* (2006). The expressive speech act that occured was based on that place when Fern and Fern's father were on her father's farm, at home, and at the animal

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competition. In every scene where the researcher mentioned, there were expressive speech acts.

3.2.2 Data Source

The data source for this study is the movie *Charlotte's Web*, an American movie released in 2006. Gary Winick directed this movie. This movie was the second movie adaptation of the book by White, the previous movie being the 1973 version of the animated movie produced by Hanna-Barbera, and distributed by Paramount Pictures.

Because the data are in the form of words, phrases and sentences spoken by Fern and Fern's father (John), this study focused on these two main characters, the conversations that occured between Fern and Fern's father (John) contained expressive speech acts. The researcher chose Fern and Fern's father as the focus of the research because of the interaction between a daughter and a parent, this made the researcher chose the two main characters as the focus of the research.

3.2.3 Instrument(s)

The research instrument used is the human instrument, namely the researcher himself. Stewart (2010) stated that the instrument of qualitative research is the researcher itself because the researcher does review the phenomemon and the researcher has to face the challenges to obtain the goal. In order to find the data in this study, the researcher often watched *Charlotte's Web* (2006) movie using laptop and cellphone. The researcher also highlighted the utterances in the movie transcript.

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3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

In collecting data for research, the researcher used the following methods:

1. The researcher watched the movie of *Charlotte's Web* (2006) by streaming in order to obtain data on the expressive speech acts contained in the movie.
2. The researcher downloaded the movie transcript, after that the researcher read the movie script and then the researcher matched the transcript the dialogue in the movie.
3. The researcher selected the data by highlighting the utterances in the movie transcript.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is an important step in conducting research, it aims to test the validity and reliability of collective data. In research, researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. In conducting data analysis, the procedures performed are as follows:

1. Identifying and Coding the data

Comp: Complaining, Lam: Lamenting, Pro: Protesting, Dep: Deploring, Com: Complimenting, Pra: Praising, Gree: Greeting.

2. Classifying the data

Table 3.1 Types of Expressive act

No	Types of Expressive act	Data
1	Comp	Data 1, Data 2, Data 3 and Data 4
2	Lam	
3	Pro	

3. Discussing the data

The researcher discussed expressive of speech acts in the movie *Charlotte's Web* to identify the expressive acts expressed by the main characters in the movie Charlotte's Web to

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answer the first question, then the researcher identifed the functions of the expressive act by the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* to answer the second question.

4. Drawing Conclusion

The last step was the researcher discussed the result of the data in a paragraph and presented the conclusion of study based on the result of the study. The researcher concluded the result of data of expressive speech acts by the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* and the functions of expressive speech act.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Expressive Speech Acts by the Main Characters in the Movie Charlotte's Web (2006)

In this topic, it consists of Table Expressive of Speech Acts, Complaining, Lamenting, Proteting, Deploring, Complimenting, Praising and Greeting and also explanation of them and their data.

Table 4.1 Expressive of Speech Acts

No	Expressive of Speech Acts	Data	Total
1	Apologizing	-	0
2	Thanking	-	0
3	Condoling	-	0
4	Congratulating	-	0
5	Complaining	Data 1, Data 2, Data 3 and Data 4	4
6	Lamenting	Data 5	1
7	Protesting	Data 6 and Data 7	2
8	Deploring	Data 8	1
9	Boasting	-	0
10	Complimenting	Data 9 and 10	2
11	Praising	Data 11 and 12	2
12	Greeting	Data 13	1
13	Welcoming	-	0
Total			13

4.1.1.1 Complaining

Complaining includes an expressive illocutionary at that expresses dissatisfaction with something, it could be a service or something else. What the speaker said was because the preconditions for preparation for something did not meet the existing requirements.

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Data 1

Fern: “Doesn’t that feel good?”
Fern’s Father: “**Fern, I’m really sorry, honey, but it’s been long enough”**
Fern: “What?”

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is complaining because her father does not want the pig to be around the house. The conversation above takes place in the house. At that time, Fern is washing her pig when her father comes, Fern's father complains to Fern about her pig who has been living at home for a long time. Even though her father says "I'm really sorry, honey, but it’s been long enough” It is not apologizing. Fern still wants to take care of the pig until it gets bigger.

Data 2

Fern’s Father: “**Look, he's not a baby anymore. I can't have you keeping what will soon be a 300-pound pet around the house**”
Fern: “No. Can't he stay in the barn? Please, Dad?”
Fern’s Father: “No”

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is complaining because her father does not want to allow the pig around the house. The conversation above takes place in the house. Her father does not allow her pig to keep the grown pig around the house, Then, Fern begs her father to let the pig stay in the barn.

Data 3

Fern: “Please?”
Fern’s Father: “**No. Fern, look. You know I've been selling the animals to get the new harvesting equipment. Pretty soon there's gonna be no place in the barn for a pig”**
Fern: “I promised I'd take care of him”

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is complaining because he has been selling the animals so he can buy harvesting equipment. The conversation above takes place in the house. Fern begs her father to keep her pig in the barn but her father does not allow the pig to live in the barn. And Fern promised she would take care of him.

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Data 4

Fern's Father: "**That's what happens to a pig on a farm, Fern. You know that"**
Fern: "I'll see about that"
Fern's Father: "I've got maybe two, three years before she can out-argue me. Then I'm doomed"

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is complaining because her father complains about the pig. The conversation above takes place in the house. Her father tells Fern what will happen to a pig on a farm. Fern will see about that. Her father is angry with Fern when he talks to Fern's mother.

4.1.1.2 Lamenting

Lamenting is an expressive illocutionary act in expressing feelings of sadness for something and lamenting something. Lamenting is almost like complaining.

Data 5

Fern: "**It's not fair"**
Avery: "I told you. There it is! The web!"

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is lamenting because Fern wants to express lamenting. The conversation above takes place in the fair. Fern is sad when she says "It's not fair", Fern thinks the pig loses the competition. Then, when Avery says: I told you, There it is! The web!" After that, people and judge come to see it and in the end Wilbur wins the competition.

4.1.1.3 Protesting

Protesting is an expressive illocutionary act that aims to express disapproval of something. Protesting can mean suing someone so that the listener can comply with the speaker's request. The listener must be responsible for what the speaker asks for.

Data 6

Fern: "What are you doing?"
Fern's Father: "Fern, go back to bed"
Fern: "You're not going to kill it, are you?"

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Fern's Father: "It's a runt. Now, go back to bed"
Fern: "**No, it's not fair! It can't help being born small**"

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is protesting because Fern does not want the pig to be killed. The conversation above takes place in her father's barn. When Fern says "What are you doing?", she is worried about what her father will do. After that her father says"Fern, go back to bed." Her father tells her to sleep. After that Fern says "You're not going to kill it, are you?" Here, Fern prevents her father from killing the baby pig. After that her father says "It's a runt. Now, go back to bed", her father keeps telling Fern to sleep. After that she says "No, it's not fair! It can't help being born small" Fern assumes that what her father will do is not fair.

Data 7

Fern: "If I'd been born small, would you have killed me?"
Fern's Father: "Of course not. A little girl is one thing. A runty pig is another"
Fern : "**There's no difference! This is unfair and unjust**"

The bolded expression above includes expressive speech act that is protesting because she does not want her father to kill the pig. The conversation above takes place at her father's barn. Fern does not want the pig to be killed by her father, that's why she says "If I'd been born small, would you have killed me?" After that her father says "Of course not. A little girl is one thing. A runty pig is another" According to her father, a little girl and a runty pig are different things. Then, she replies "There's no difference! This is unfair and unjust", Fern says like this when her father wants to kill the pig.

4.1.1.4 Deploring

Deploring is an expressive illocutionary act in expressing deep disagreement with something. This means that someone bears the regretful burden they experience and wants to be responsible for it.

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Data 8

Fern: “But, Dad, I heard them. I heard them talking about the smokehouse!”
Fern’s Father: “He's not your pig anymore”
Fern: “**Well, I wouldn't have sold him in the first place if I knew this is what they were gonna do to him**”

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is deploring because actually she does not want the pig to be sold. The conversation above takes place in the house. Fern is worried about what will happen to her pig because she heard them talking about the smokehouse. Her father says that the pig is not her pig anymore. Fern regrets for selling her pig and she is worried about what to do with her pig.

4.1.1.5. Complimenting

Complimenting is an expressive illocutionary act in expressing praise for someone in the form of an advantage that another person has and hopes that other people will respond.

Data 9

Fern’s Father: “**Don't think I don't know, Fern, that we're all here because a determined little girl made a promise to a pig**”
Fern: “Wilbur”

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is complementing because her father compliments Fern and he is proud of her. The conversation above takes place in the fair. When her father says “... that we’re all here because a determined little girl made a promise to a pig” Her father compliments Fern because her pig can take part in the competition. After that she smiles and says “Wilbur”.

Data 10

Fern’s Father: “**Sorry. I mean Wilbur. I'm proud of you, honey**”
Fern: “Thanks”

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is complementing because he compliments Fern and he is proud of her. The conversation above takes place in

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the fair. When her father says “Sorry. I mean Wilbur. I’m proud of you, honey.” Even though her father says “Sorry” it does not mean apologizing, it means that her father is proud of Fern and he also compliments her. After that, Fern feels happy and says “Thanks”.

4.1.1.6. Praising

Praising is an expressive illocutionary act in expressing praise but the speaker does not expect a response from the listener.

Data 11

Avery: “Hey, Pop, can I have a pig, too?”
Fern’s Father: “**No. I only give pigs to early risers. Fern was up before dawn, ridding the world of injustice**”

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is praising because her father praises what Fern did, Fern prevented her father from killing the pig. The conversation above takes place in the dining room. Avery wants to have a pig as Fern has but Fern’s father cannot give a pig to Avery and he also praises Fern about what she did.

Data 12

Fern: “**I love you, Wilbur.**”

The bolded expression above includes an expressive speech act that is praising because Fern praises Wilbur. The single conversation above takes place in the fair. When Fern says “I love you, Wilbur.” Fern feels happy and praises Wilbur because he wins the competition.

4.1.1.7 Greeting

Greeting is an expressive illocutionary act that is used to greet other people, usually when someone meets friends or meets others.

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Data 13

Avery: “Hey! When did Fern get a pig?”
Fern’s Mother: “Avery, it's rude to point. Give me that. Come, sit, eat your breakfast. The bus will be here any minute”
Fern’s Father: “**Good morning**”

The bolded expression above contains an expressive speech act that is greeting because Fern’s father expresses greeting. The conversation above takes place in the dining room. Avery is curious about the pig that Fern gets, his mother tells Avery to have breakfast before the bus comes and then his father who has just come home says “Good morning”.

4.1.2 Functions of the Expressive Act by the main characters in the movie Charlotte’s Web (2006)

Expressive speech acts are one of the five basic speech acts proposed by Searle (1976). Expressive speech acts are included in illocutionary acts which explain the psychological condition experienced by the speaker to the listener. According to results of the identification of expressive speech acts in the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006):

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4.1.2.1 Requesting and Understanding

Fern: “Doesn’t that feel good?”
Fern’s Father: “**Fern, I’m really sorry, honey, but it’s been long enough**”
Fern: “What?”

The bolded expression contains requesting and understanding because her father requests Fern not to have the pig around the house that the pig has been a long time around the house and Fern must understand her father’s feeling. The conversation above takes place in the house when Fern is washing her pig and her father complains about her pig.

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4.1.2.2 Requesting and Begging

Fern's Father: "**Look, he's not a baby anymore. I can't have you keeping what will soon be a 300-pound pet around the house**"
Fern: "**No. Can't he stay in the barn? Please, Dad**?"
Fern's Father: "No"

The 2 bolded expressions contain requesting and begging because her father requests Fern so that the pig not being around the house and Fern begs her father to let the pig stay on the barn. The conversation above takes place in the house.

4.1.2.3 Requesting and Promising

Fern: "Please?"
Fern's Father: "**No. Fern, look. You know I've been selling the animals to get the new harvesting equipment. Pretty soon there's gonna be no place in the barn for a pig**"
Fern: "**I promised I'd take care of him**"

The 2 bolded expressions above contain requesting and promising because her father requests to Fern and Fern promises to take care of the pig. The conversation above takes place in the house when Fern begs her father to take care of the pig but her father can not allow Fern.

4.1.2.4 Requesting and Understanding

Fern's Father: "**That's what happens to a pig on a farm, Fern. You know that**"
Fern: "I'll see about that"
Fern's Father: "I've got maybe two, three years before she can out-argue me. Then I'm doomed"

The bolded expression contains requesting and understanding because her father requests Fern to understand his feelings and Fern also must be able to understand her father's feelings. The conversation above takes place in the house. The conversation happens when her father and Fern argue about the pig.

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4.1.2.5 Informing and Happy

Fern: “It’s not fair”
Avery: “**I told you. There it is! The web!**”

The bolded expression contains informing and happy because Avery’s utterance makes Fern happy by informing her. Avery says “I told you. There it is! The Web! This makes the people around him and the judge see the incident where there is a "Humble" written on the cobweb, this causes Wilbur to win the competition, this makes Fern feels happy. The conversation above takes place in the fair.

4.1.2.6 Protesting and Understanding

Fern: “What are you doing?”
Fern’s Father: “Fern, go back to bed”
Fern: “You're not going to kill it, are you?”
Fern’s Father: “It's a runt. Now, go back to bed”
Fern: “**No, it's not fair! It can't help being born small**”

The bolded expression contains protesting and understanding because Fern protests her father by asking her father not to kill the pig because according to Fern it is not fair and her father must understand her feelings. The conversation above takes place in her father’s barn. This conversation happens when her father will kill the pig and Fern tries to stop him.

4.1.2.7 Begging and Understanding

Fern: “If I'd been born small, would you have killed me?”
Fern’s Father: “Of course not. A little girl is one thing. A runty pig is another”
Fern : “**There's no difference! This is unfair and unjust**”

The bolded expression contains begging and understanding because Fern begs her father not to kill the pig and her father must understand her feelings. The conversation above takes place in her father’s barn. This conversation happens when her father is about to kill the baby pig but Fern prevents her father from the killing of the pig. After that, her father hands over the pig to Fern to care for.

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4.1.2.8 Requesting and Understanding

Fern: “But, Dad, I heard them. I heard them talking about the smokehouse!”
Fern’s Father: “He's not your pig anymore”
Fern: “**Well, I wouldn't have sold him in the first place if I knew this is what they were gonna do to him**”

The bolded expression contains requesting and understanding because Fern requests her father so that she keep looking after the pig and her father must understand her feelings. The conversation above takes place in the house. This conversation happens when Fern and her father argue at home about the pig, actually she does not want the pig to be sold.

4.1.2.9 Complimenting and Happy

Fern’s Father: “**Don't think I don't know, Fern, that we're all here because a determined little girl made a promise to a pig**”
Fern: “Wilbur.”

The bolded expression contains complimenting and happy because her father compliments Fern and this makes Fern feels happy. The conversation above takes place in the fair between Fern and her father when her father compliments Fern for what she has done.

4.1.2.10 Complimenting and Thanking

Fern’s Father: “**Sorry. I mean Wilbur. I'm proud of you, honey**”
Fern: “**Thanks**”

The 2 bolded expression contain complimenting and thanking because her father compliments Fern and Fern also thanks her father. The conversation above takes place in the fair between Fern and her father, when Fern and her father talk about the pig, the pig wins the competition so her father compliments her and feels proud of Fern.

4.1.2.11 Praising

Avery: “Hey, Pop, can I have a pig, too?”
Fern’s Father: “**No. I only give pigs to early risers. Fern was up before dawn, ridding the world of injustice**”

The bolded expression contains praising because Fern’s father praises Fern. The conversation above takes place in the dining room. When Avery asks his father for having a

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pig but his father does not allow it, this happens when Fern is giving milk and taking care of the pig in the dining room.

4.1.2.12 Praising

Fern: "**I love you, Wilbur**"

The bolded expression contains praising because Fern praises Wilbur. The single conversation above takes place in the fair when Fern feels happy and praises Wilbur when Wilbur wins the competition.

4.1.2.13 Greeting

Fern's Father: "**Good morning**"

The bolded expression contains greeting because Fern's father greets his family. The single conversation above takes place in the dining room when Fern's father has just come home in the morning, he greets his family.

4.2 Discussion

After finding the data and conducting data analysis using analysis content, the researcher needs to discuss the results of this study. This linguist has the goal of being able to provide detailed answers to research problems regarding the types of expressive speech acts and their functions. In this study, the researcher found thirteen types of expressive speech acts by the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006) and found thirteen functions. The researcher focuses on utterances that contain expressive speech acts.

From the results of the analysis of expressive actions which appear the most in the dialogue, namely expressions of complaining. The expression of lamenting appeared once, the expression of protesting appeared twice, the expression of deploring appeared once, the expression of complimenting appeared twice, the expression of praising appeared twice, he expression of greeting appeared once, the expression of complaining appeared four times in this study. The expression of complaining often appears because in the movie it is about

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Fern’s Father (John) who often complains to Fern because she raises a pig. There is a time when Fern's father (John) is proud of Fern when her pig named Wilbur, wins a competition. This film describes Fern, who raises Wilbur until he grows up, and this movie also describes Wilbur, who has many friends on Homer Zuckerman’s barn.

From previous studies of this research, Aulia A. Tisnawati (2018) in her research there were six kinds of expressive speech acts totaling 214 utterances. The focus of her research is on the percentage of each type of expressive speech act. Aulia's goal in using the research design is to find out the percentage. Aulia explains her data by means of a simple statistical analysis and ends with column art. Reference analysis used by the researcher is the theory of George Yule. Meanwhile, Rani Violeta (2019) conducted an analysis of illocutionary acts in her research. Rani took theory from Searle in analyzing the five types of illocutionary. Then, Masruroh (2022), his research focuses on expressive speech acts uttered by the main character named Lucas Ward and focuses on 6 types of expressive speech acts. The results found in his research are 5 kinds of expressive speech acts used by the main character and there are 21 utterances.

Then, the next research is by Evrin Septya Lilasa Siagian, Sarwiji Suwandi and Andayani (2018), their research is about the use of speech acts in the context of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and expressive speech acts used by foreign learners of process learning Indonesian Language for Foreigners (BIPA). The results indicated that there were types of locutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and functions of expressive speech acts, those are; congratulating, gratitude expressions, criticizing, complaining, giving compliment, apologizing, offering and motivating.

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And the last, the next research is by Selviyani and Tri Pujiati (2019) about describing the forms and function of expressive utterances in the dialogue *The Perfect Husband* by Indah Riyana by using qualitative descriptive method. According to data analysis, it is found that literal directs forms is 40 data (83,3%), the literal indirect form is 2 data (4,17%), the illiteral directs froms 4 data (8,3%), and the illteral indirect form is 2 data (4,17%). The function of expressive speech act; thanks is 2 data (4,1%), asking for apology is 13 data (27,08%), praising is 5 data (10,41%), blaming is 9 data (18,75%), criticizing is 4 data (8,4%), quipping is 11 data (22,91%), and complaining is 4 data (8,4%).

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In the previous chapter talks about analyzing data, the writer presents conclusion and suggestion which are the last part of the research. Writing about conclusion and suggestion in order to provide information to the researchers for those who want to research illocutionary acts especially expressive speech acts.

5.1 Conclusion

The conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that there are thirteen data of expressive speech acts by the main characters in the movie *Charlotte's Web* (2006) and their thirteen functions of expressive speech act. The expression of lamenting appeared once, the expression of protesting appeared twice, the expression of deploring appeared once, the expression of complimenting appeared twice, the expression of praising appeared twice, the expression of greeting appeared once, the expression of complaining appeared four times in this study. The writer concludes that the expressive speech act that often appears is the expression of complaining. Expression of complaining is the most prominent expressive act used by the main characters.

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5.2 Suggestion

The researcher would like to convey advice to students, especially students of the Department of English Literature at Sunan Ampel University Surabaya (UINSA) Surabaya. Expressive speech acts are included in Illocutionary Acts, this is crucial to learn so that the researcher can know the intent and meaning of the speaker's speech. By understanding the types of expressive speech acts through the theory of Searle (1969) and Yule's theory (1996), this makes it easier for the readers so that they can understand the intent of the speaker.

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For the future researchers who want to do an analysis of illocutionary acts, especially expressive speech acts regarding utterances in the movie, the researcher suggests watching the movie and understanding the transcript script to make it easier to analyze and understand the utterances played by the characters. The researcher hopes that there will be the further researchers who analyze the expressive speech acts in the movie.

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