

**EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS BY THE THREE FEMALE
VICTIMS IN “THE TINDER SWINDLER” DOCUMENTARY
FILM
THESIS**



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EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS BY THE THREE FEMALE VICTIMS IN
"THE TINDER SWINDLER" DOCUMENTARY FILM

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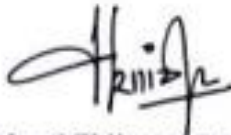
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ABSTRACT

Muawana, S. (2023). *Expressive Speech Acts by the Three Female Victims in "The Tinder Swindler" Documentary Film*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd., (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

This study aims to examine the types of expressive speech acts in the utterances of the three female victims in "The Tinder Swindler" documentary film. This film was taken from a true story of a reliable fraudster who deceived three female victims through the Tinder application. In the film, the three female victims express their feelings for Simon's deception. Thus, there were two formulations of the problem in this study: (1) What types of expressive speech acts were represented by the three female victims in "The Tinder Swindler" documentary film? (2) How do the coping mechanisms used by the three female victims overcome their problems in "The Tinder Swindler" documentary film?

The researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to conduct this research. This study used Norrick's (1978) theory of expressive speech acts to identify the types of expressive in the utterances of the three female victims in a documentary film. Then to analyze the coping mechanisms, this study used the theory of Lazarus and Folkman (1984). The data collection steps were by watching "The Tinder Swindler" documentary film, downloading the transcript text, re-watching the film to match it with the transcript text. After that, the researcher highlighted the data that contains the types of expressive speech acts and coping mechanisms by applying initials codes and the color determined by the researcher. In data analysis, the researcher classified the types of expressive speech acts into tables and then described the data. Then the researcher identified the coping mechanisms used by the utterances of the three female victims in the film.

The study results showed that the utterances of the three female victims contained six types of expressive speech acts. They were thanking, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, and boasting. From these results, the type most often used by the three female victims is deploring. Apart from that, the researcher also discovered the coping mechanisms the three female victims used to overcome their problems. These include: 1) develop a counter-deceive plan, 2) going to the psychiatrist department, 3) asking for help from others, and 4) report to the authorities. This proved that the three female victims have used effective efforts to control their emotional pressure in a problem solving through an analysis of expressive speech acts and an analysis of coping mechanisms.

Keywords: speech acts, expressive speech acts, coping mechanisms

ABSTRAK

Muawana, S. (2023). *Tindak Tutur Ekspresif oleh Tiga Korban Wanita pada Film Dokumenter "The Tinder Swindler."* Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd., (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti jenis tindak tutur ekspresif pada tuturan ketiga korban wanita dalam film dokumenter. Film ini diambil dari kisah nyata yang menceritakan tentang seorang penipu handal yang menipu ketiga korban wanitanya melalui aplikasi Tinder. Dalam film tersebut, ketiga korban wanita banyak mengekspresikan perasaan mereka atas tindakan penipuan Simon. Dengan begitu, terdapat dua rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu: (1) Apa saja jenis tindak tutur ekspresif yang ditunjukkan oleh ketiga korban wanita dalam film dokumenter "The Tinder Swindler"? (2) Bagaimana mekanisme koping yang digunakan ketiga korban perempuan untuk mengatasi masalah mereka dalam film dokumenter "The Tinder Swindler"?

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk melakukan penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori tindak tutur ekspresif oleh Norrick (1978) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis ekspresif pada tuturan ketiga korban wanita dalam film dokumenter. Kemudian untuk menganalisis mekanisme koping yang digunakan, penelitian ini menggunakan teori Lazarus dan Folkman (1984). Langkah pengumpulan data yaitu dengan menonton film dokumenter "The Tinder Swindler," mengunduh teks transkrip, menonton kembali film untuk dicocokkan dengan teks transkrip, kemudian peneliti menyortir data yang mengandung jenis-jenis tindak tutur ekspresif dan mekanisme koping dengan menerapkan kode inisial dan pemberian warna yang ditentukan oleh peneliti. Dalam analisis data, peneliti mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis tindak tutur ekspresif ke dalam tabel lalu mendeskripsikan data tersebut. Kemudian peneliti mengidentifikasi mekanisme koping yang digunakan oleh ketiga korban wanita dalam film.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa tuturan ketiga korban wanita mengandung 6 jenis tindak tutur ekspresif (terima kasih, bela sungkawa, menyesalkan, meratapi, menyambut, dan berbangga diri). Dari hasil ini, tipe yang paling sering digunakan oleh ketiga korban wanita adalah tipe menyesalkan. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan mekanisme koping yang digunakan oleh ketiga korban wanita dalam mengatasi masalah mereka. Di antaranya: 1) menyusun rencana kontra-penipuan, 2) pergi ke pihak profesional, 3) minta bantuan dari orang lain, dan 4) laporkan ke pihak berwenang. Hal ini disimpulkan bahwa ketiga korban wanita telah menggunakan upaya efektif dalam mengontrol tekanan emosional mereka pada suatu penyelesaian masalah melalui analisis tindak tutur ekspresif dan analisis coping mechanisms.

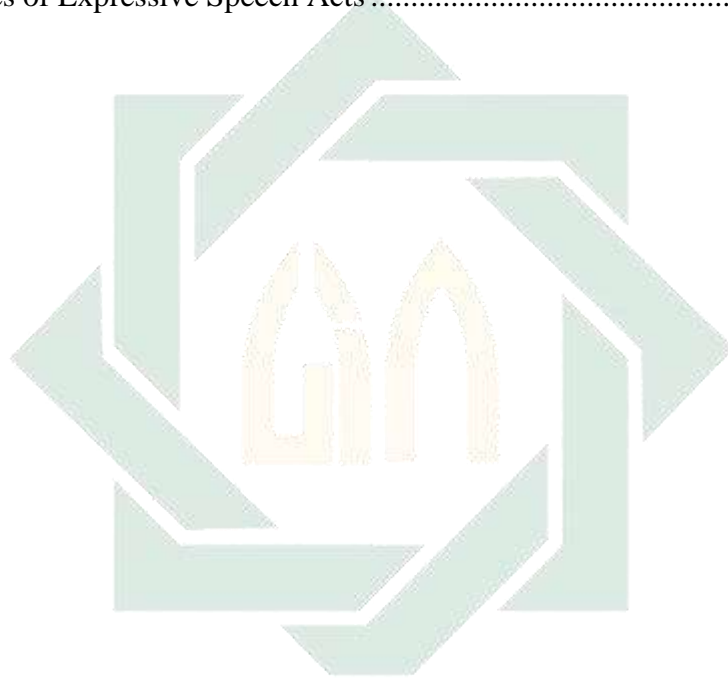
Kata Kunci: tindak tutur, tindak tutur ekspresif, mekanisme koping

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provided the background of the study, the significance of the study, its scope limitations of the study, and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is the activity of connecting signals from the speaker to the listener (Clark, 1996). As social beings, humans always communicate to fulfill their needs. They carry out all activities together with interaction. Interaction between individuals was using communication to convey the implied meaning. In other words, communication connects the thoughts of one individual to another and expresses the speaker's feelings so that the message addressed to the listener can be adequately understood. If communication is not delivered properly, then the possibility of miscommunication occurs, and neither the speaker nor the listener can acquire the purpose of the communication. It is necessary to understand the context because there is always a context in every interaction. Semantics and pragmatics are linguistic fields that investigate meaning. Despite the similarities in investigating meaning, they both have differences. Semantics studies the meaning of language patterns in general, whereas pragmatics studies meanings by understanding the meaning of context in specific interaction circumstances (Mullany & Stockwell, 2010). Yule (1996) affirmed that learning language through pragmatics has positive aspects: discussing people's intentional meanings, presuppositions, purposes or aims, and the kinds of behaviors they take. These aspects can be examined in the pragmatic field of speech acts.

J.L. Austin released the original theory of speech acts in his book “How to Do Things with Words” (1962). Then, John R. Searle, a philosopher under Austin, improved the theory. The most important thing in communication is understanding the purpose of the message conveyed, especially in an utterance. An utterance is usually identical to the words spoken by the speaker. However, some people can add gestures when difficult to interpret utterances orally. (Birner, 2013) stated that excellent communication can present speech both orally and in action to conclude the intention that will be recognized. In line with Birner, (Yule, 1996) added that the delivery of a language through utterance is not only in the form of word structures but also in the form of actions. That is called speech acts, which refer to an action that is represented through utterances. Utterances are always associated with meaning and context.

To convey an utterance, speech acts are divided into three types based on Austin: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts refer to the definition and reference of the utterance by the speaker. That is how the speaker only expresses an utterance. Illocutionary acts are actions intended by the speaker in saying something. Perlocutionary acts are actions that affect the speaker by doing something. In illocutionary acts, there are five types of Searle’s speech act classification: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. The type used to identify behaviors related to the speaker’s feelings through their speech is expressive speech acts. Expressive speech acts refer to the expression of psychological states that can be analyzed from the speaker’s utterance and experience. Based on Norrick (1978), the types

of expressive speech acts are: apologizing, thanking, congratulations, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, forgiving, and boasting.

In recent years, various related studies focused on expressive speech acts have been conducted on several different research data. Some of them have discussed expressive speech acts in social media (Anggraeni, Indrayani, and Soemantri, 2020; Bariansyah, 2021; Fitriyah et al., 2022; Muharyanto, Aristyaningrum, & Anistyaningtias, 2017; Rachmad & Rohmah, 2022; Syafitri, 2020), in literary work (Anggraeni, Tajuddin, & Nuruddin, 2018; Firmansyah, 2022; Muliawati, Sedeng, & Puspani, 2020; Rahmah, 2023), in speech interaction (Nuraini et al., 2020; Sidabutar, 2020), in movies and television series (Darmawati & Sajarwa, 2022; Nareswara & Suseno, 2019; Rahmawati, 2021; Sirwan & Yulia, 2017; Yuwinda, 2018).

The study by Syafitri (2020) analyzed the types of expressive speech acts on Facebook users' statuses to explain the modes of expressive speech acts used by status creators. The researcher used two theories: Ronan's (2015) theory for expressive speech acts and utterances mode theory from Alwi et al. (2000). This analysis showed that there are fourteen types of expressive speech acts in status, which are agreement, disagreement, apology, gratitude, sorrow (sadness), exclamation (complaint), volition (hope), anger, disappointment, encouragement, satire, annoyance, pride, and congratulation. The result found the mode of expressive speech acts consists of declarative, interrogative, and exclamation. In addition, this research can reveal that Facebook users have other intentions besides their status content by using indirect methods.

Another study from Muharyanto, Aristyaningrum, and Anistyaningtias (2017) identified the linguistic form of expressive speech acts on BBM update statuses used by STKIP PGRI Tulungagung students. Morley (2000) and Frank (1972) are the theories used in examining this research. The linguistic forms obtained from this study are words, verb phrases, adjective phrases, noun phrases, declarative sentences, imperative sentences, and exclamatory sentences. This study also found the types of expressive speech acts which are dominated by declarative sentences with several expressive speech act intents: yearning, anger expression, welcoming, congratulating, tiredness, hoping, happiness, love, thanking, sadness, sorrow, worrying, like, dislike, apologizing, pleasure, shock, and longing.

The subsequent study that revealed expressive speech acts on Instagram was conducted by Kholis (2018), Fitriyah et al. (2022), and Rachmad and Rohmah (2022). The study by Kholis (2018) investigated the forms of expressive speech acts on tertiary students' Instagram accounts by describing each utterance's meaning. The researcher used random data uploads for one year while combining the theories of Marcella Frank (1972) and Searle (1976). This study produced three forms of sentence division: declarative, imperative, and exclamatory, of which declarative is the most dominant, and also found the expression of student feelings, including happiness, proud, hoping, tiredness, fear. It is followed by a study by Rachmad and Rohmah (2022), who used expressive speech acts as a religious identity builder of selected Muslim Indonesian influencers on their Instagram accounts. This study combined theories from Searle (1976) and Thornborrow (2004) to analyze the origin identities of selected Muslim

Indonesian influencers. This study also mentioned four common manners of Instagram posting: show mercy, have respect and love, keep good relations, and be kind to parents.

Two different studies conducted by Anggraeni et al. (2020) and Fitriyah et al. (2022) analyzed expressive speech acts in Instagram comments. A study by Anggraeni et al. (2020) identified expressive speech acts in the responses of selected netizens to the news about the first patient infected with the Corona virus in Indonesia posted by Ridwan Kamil on Instagram. The researcher only took three forms from the eleven classifications of expressive speech acts described in Tauchid and Rukmini (2016): wishing, complaining, and protesting. The study results showed that responses from netizens' comments suggest they are trying to convey their aspirations to the government to resolve the problems residents have complained about regarding COVID-19. A similar study by Fitriyah et al. (2022) examined expressive speech acts in Instagram comments, but more specifically in BBC Arabic posts which were analyzed for two months, from January to February. The findings reveal a reflection of the negative character of Arabic social media users, where social media users often express criticism rather than praise or appreciation. This study showed that the character of Arabic social media users contrasts with the reflection of Arab culture, which seems civilized. On the other hand, Bariansyah (2021) carried out expressive speech acts in the YouTube comments column about "mental health" using the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) combined with speaking context by Dell Hymes (1974) with the most dominant type of condolence. In addition, this research found the interest

factors of people in responding to the top comment column using peer support theory in psychology.

Several studies on expressive speech acts in literary works, such as novel (Firmansyah, 2022); short story (Anggraeni et al., 2018), poem (Rahmah, 2023), and webcomic (Muliawati et al., 2020) have been established. Firmansyah (2022) analyzed the expressive speech acts of the main characters in novels using the theories of Yule (1996) and Norrick (1978). By analyzing the type, form, and value, this study found that the dominant type of expressive speech act was “criticize,” followed by 65 direct speech acts and 24 indirect speech acts. On the other hand, Anggraeni et al. (2018) examined expressive speech acts to discover the cultural values of Arab society through a collection of short stories. The researcher found that the dominant type of “praise” is on harmony with Arabic cultural values according to Islamic teachings, so this research is useful for increasing students’ multicultural competence in communicating. Meanwhile, the study conducted by Rahmah (2023) discussed the expressive speech acts in poetry to identify the poet’s speech with the following five types: criticizing, complaining, praise, blaming, and insulting.

In line with that, Muliawati et al. (2020) not only investigated expressive speech acts in webcomics but also applied the use of translation techniques by translators when translating webcomics. The theories used are Leech’s (1993) theory, supported by Hymes (2009) as speaking context theory, and the translation technique theory by Molinda and Albir. The results of this study indicate that the grateful type is the most common, with the translation techniques used: literal

translation (37), particularization (6), modulation (3), and discursive creation (1). Not only in Muliawati et al.'s (2020) study included translation techniques in her research, but one of the studies conducted by Darmawati and Sajarwa (2022) also employed the elements of translators to interpret pragmatic equivalence in expressive speech acts of translation in television series. The findings from two types of translator equivalence, “expressive illocutionary force and relevance distance,” can prove that the translator has conveyed messages from the source text to the target text in an equivalent manner.

Existing studies that present expressive speech acts in offline speech interaction, especially on talk shows have been conducted by Nuraini et al. (2020) and Sidabutar (2020). A study by Nuraini et al. (2020) investigated the political field using Kreidler and Frank’s theory which found nine types: [thanking, regretting, apologizing, praising, liking, disliking, disapproving, condoling, and criticizing] and two forms of expressive speech acts: declarative and interrogative. While Sidabutar's (2020) study examined the entertainment field using Searle’s theory, the most dominant type is “gratitude”. In contrast, Mustikawati (2021) observed expressive speech acts in the use of Javanese politeness through the speech of women leaders in Ponorogo that were found in three language situations: service, events, and meetings. This study also found three types of expressive speech acts consisting of thanking, greeting, and apologizing which most commonly found in service situations. However, Javanese speech acts of politeness are only found in one situation: thanking in service language.

Even though there have been various studies on expressive speech acts mentioned above, studies on expressive speech acts focused on movies are still the most popular among researchers' choices. They are from (Handayani, 2015), (Nareswara & Suseno, 2019), (Rahmawati, 2021), (Sirwan & Yulia, 2017), and (Yuwinda, 2018). Handayani (2015) found ten kinds of expressive speech acts along with the forms of using expressive speech acts. The forms are direct (literal and non-literal) and indirect (literal and non-literal). The next is from Yuwinda (2018), who employed Norrick's (1978) theory to show the use and reason for the type of expressive utterance dominantly used in the main character movies. Unlike Handayani (2015) and Yuwinda (2018), the studies by Sirwan and Yulia (2017) and Rahmawati (2021) emphasized the use of the speaking model by Hymes (1974) to show the attitude of the movie characters. The difference between the two is that Sirwan and Yulia (2017) took the speaking model theory in a cultural context with the interpretation that the character shows concern, sympathy, and empathy for others, while Rahmawati (2021) took it in a social context with explaining the politeness and friendliness between characters.

Monitoring the progress of the previous studies mentioned, considerable researchers have previously investigated expressive speech acts with utterances taken from social media, literary works, webcomics, talk shows, television programs, and movies. Throughout the researcher's knowledge of expressive speech acts that have been explored more in movies, no research has been focused on analyzing utterances in documentary films. Therefore, the current researcher proposes to analyze expressive speech acts with utterances from Netflix

documentary films on characters. The documentary is one of the genres of film. A documentary film is a real scene that is re-visualized through kinematic work (audio-visual media). Documentary films are included as non-fiction stories because the depiction of the story is based on a reality that happens in society. Every scene in the film is not an imaginative story but a recording of actual scenes based on existing facts of life. The delivery of stories conveyed through documentary films can improve the ethics of human awareness and also influence the perspectives of society in the future through stories that are organized by interesting narratives, characters, and character perspectives (Ummah, 2022). Therefore, the purpose of making documentary films can be used as a learning medium for the audience to learn from the stories of other people's experiences that are presented through the film.

In line with that, Bariansyah (2021) claimed that the dialogue sentences between characters in the film are not natural because there is a conversation script that has been written down. However, Rikarno (2015) interpreted that the storyline of a documentary film is different from an ordinary film, the storyline in a documentary film follows the truth of the content from observations in real life. Hence, the conversation between the characters is made as similar as possible to the real story. Based on the differences between the two previous studies above, the researcher intends to analyze expressive speech acts in the documentary film entitled "The Tinder Swindler" to fill the gaps from previous studies.

The *Tinder Swindler* is one of the Netflix documentaries released in 2022 and directed by Felix Morris. This film tells the story of Cecilie, Pernilla, and Ayleen

as female victims of Tinder who are conned by Simon Leviev. The three victims knew Simon from the Tinder application with the depiction of a man who was full of luxury. Simon trapped his victims by promising them everything about luxury, affection, and a beautiful future together. After the victims put their full trust in Simon, he took advantage of this trust by making a scenario that he was in a threatened condition. This made the victims help him and always tried to give the money that Simon asked for in very large amounts so it causing the victims to owe the bank (American Express Credit Card). Over time, their debts grew and they did not get the compensation promised by Simon to pay off their debts. This made them fugitives for the debts they borrow, which make them depressed over the conditions that incriminated them. Then, they looked for ways to get rid of the pressure and Simon's bondage. This film expressed various feelings and emotions felt by the victims, such as feeling happy, sad, depressed, sorrowful, etc.

Therefore, the researcher intended to identify expressive speech acts shown by the victims. The three victims are the main characters whose utterances of expressive speech acts are analyzed using Norrick's theory. Through the types of expressive speech acts shown by the three victims who showed various emotions as a description of their psychological condition when experiencing a problem, they also showed various efforts to overcome emotions from the burden of psychological conditions in overcoming their problems. In this way, the researcher intends to combine the theory of expressive speech acts from Norrick (1978) with the theory of coping mechanisms from Lazarus and Folkman (1984).

Related to the explanation above, Norrick (1978) stated that expressive speech acts are useful for representing psychological conditions through emotions that appear from the speaker's feelings in response to certain circumstances. Yule (1996) affirmed that emotional expression can be identified in psychological statements of "pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow" (p. 53). An individual's psychological statements precisely have different emotional expressions with different ways of dealing with them, both positively and negatively. For example, pain is one of the most common emotions experienced by individuals. The emotion of pain refers to the most experienced psychological condition, namely stress. Every individual certainly has an effort to reduce the emotions from the psychological conditions that burden him in overcoming a problem. The efforts to deal with various emotions from these psychological conditions that burden a person are called coping mechanisms (Palupi and Findyartini, 2019). The researcher emphasized the explanation above regarding the relationship of expressive speech acts with coping mechanisms. In living life, every individual certainly has a problem in life. The existence of these problems is always shown through the expression of various emotional feelings. The diversity of emotions has a different level of burden in each psychological condition. From the expression of these emotions, each individual has effective ways or efforts to deal with the emotions that burden them from the effects of the problems they face. Therefore, the researcher wanted to know how the three female victims cope with the emotional feelings as the effects of Simon's treatment which made

effective efforts by using the theory of coping mechanisms which are analyzed through an analysis of expressive speech acts theory.

This research can be a reflection in the future for people to learn from real events that have happened before through the stories of other people in documentary films. People can be more careful and did not easily trust lay information from strangers they met online. Then this research also provided new insights to the community regarding efforts to overcome trauma from several pressure emotions. It can be made people more courageous to reveal the crimes that burden them. Thus, the researcher intended to examine expressive speech acts and coping mechanisms through the utterances of the three female victims.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What kinds of expressive speech acts were represented by the three female victims in “The Tinder Swindler” documentary film?
2. How does the coping mechanisms used by the three female victims overcome their problems in “The Tinder Swindler” documentary film?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To explain the kinds of expressive speech acts represented by the three female victims in “The Tinder Swindler” documentary film.
2. To explain the coping mechanisms used by the three female victims to deal with their problems in “The Tinder Swindler” documentary film.

1.4 Significances of the Study

This research represented the expressive speech acts and coping mechanisms shown by the victims: Cecilie, Pernilla, and Ayleen, in the documentary film “The Tinder Swindler” which revealed how the victims overcome their psychological condition from online crime. The researcher hopes that this research has implications for linguistic studies that examine expressive speech acts by combining coping mechanism theory. By studying the relationship between expressive speech acts that express emotional feelings as a description of an individual’s psychological condition and coping mechanisms, the reader can understand how an individual finds effective efforts to overcome self-incriminating psychological conditions when faced with a problem. Thus, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful for broadening the reader’s knowledge about speech acts and coping mechanisms theory. In addition, the researcher hopes that this research can be used as a reference to develop readers' understanding in making further research.

1.5 Scope and Delimitations

The scope of this study is pragmatics which used a Netflix documentary film directed by Felicity Morris as research data. The researcher limits the research subject to the utterances of three victims in the film: Cecilie Fjellhoy, Pernilla Sjoholm, and Ayleen Charlotte. In uncovering the psychological conditions of the three victims, this research used Norrick’s theory to investigate the kinds of expressive speech acts. Therefore, the researcher studied expressive speech acts

that could reveal the three victims' coping mechanisms through the victims' utterances.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Speech Acts:** It is used to examine the action purpose of the speaker's utterance.
2. **Illocutionary Acts:** How the speaker's utterance makes the hearer do an intended action.
3. **Expressive Speech Acts:** The representation of the speaker's feelings and emotions towards the hearer
4. **The Tinder Swindler:** One of the Netflix documentary film in 2022 which tells about online crime through the Tinder dating application.
5. **Cecilie, Pernilla, and Ayleen:** 3 victims of online crimes contained in the documentary film entitled "The Tinder swindler".

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter described the theories contained in this study. The main points of this chapter are discussed speech acts focused on expressive speech acts and coping mechanisms.

2.1 Speech Acts

Speech acts is a pragmatics theory that discusses the meaning of context in communication. To carry out communication, a person does not only speak through utterances but also assists with an action. All actions taken while communicating as well as daily activities are examples of speech acts. As defined by Yule (1996) regarding speech acts theory, utterances can be realized through actions. In speaking, the speaker hopes that the listener can catch the speaker's communicative intention to carry out a speech event. Bariansyah (2021) added that an utterance between the speaker and the hearer has a hidden meaning to actualize an action. In other words, the act of representing an utterance has the purpose and information assumed by the speaker. It can be concluded that speech acts are used to examine the action purpose of the speaker's utterance.

The theory of speech acts was first presented by J. L. Austin whose book entitled "How to Do Things With Word." He proposed the theory as performative theory and the theory was developed by J. R. Searle which is known as speech acts. Austin (1962) formulated the utterance as a 'performative sentence' assisted by the performative verb "hereby" to make an action occur. With that, Austin

produced three action events in accomplished speech acts: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

(1) Locutionary Acts

Locutionary acts were the act of an utterance that conveys a true meaning and is informative. This kind of behavior does not have a specific purpose for the hearer to take an action but the speaker must form words appropriate to sounds. Hence, this action event is about what the speaker stated. For example: "I have a cat." In a real sense, the speaker only said that he kept a cat as a pet and did not refer to anything else. The utterance serves to inform the speaker's utterance without any specific intention from the speaker to influence the hearer.

(2) Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts were the act of utterance that contain the speaker's intention to perform the utterance and get the hearer's response. It is used to convey and verify information, then get someone else to do something. These action events focus on what the speaker/hearer did after the speaker said an utterance. For example: "I want to sleep." The statement has a specific purpose that is spoken to the hearer. The speaker wants the hearer to leave the speaker and close the door so that the hearer does not make noise while the speaker is sleeping.

(3) Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts occur as an effect of illocutionary acts. When the delivery of illocutionary acts has reached the hearer's understanding, the

sleep.” The statement has a specific purpose that is spoken to the hearer. The speaker wants the hearer to leave the speaker and close the door so that the hearer does not make noise while the speaker is sleeping. Hence, this act is about how the speaker’s utterance makes the hearer do an intended action.

In analyzing illocutionary acts, a context was also needed so that the purpose of the conversation can be fulfilled and there was no miscommunication. Context can be reviewed through the SPEAKING theory by Hymes (1974). SPEAKING theory includes “Setting and Scene”; “Participants”; “Ends”; “Act Sequence”; “Key”; “Instrumentalities”; “Norms of interaction and interpretation”; and “Genre” (Wardaugh, 2006, p.247–248).

- a. Setting and Scene: related to the place, time, and situation or condition of the communication that was held.
- b. Participants: people who play a role in communication.
- c. Ends: specific message intended by the speaker in the communication (the purpose of the message).
- d. Act sequence: the activities carried out when communicating, such as words; topics discussed between speakers and hearers.
- e. Key: the way of conveying utterances in voice and actions, such as tone of voice and body movements.
- f. Instrumentalities: a tool as a connecting topic in communication, such as various language dialects.
- g. Norms of interaction and interpretation: rules of interaction that occur in a communication situation, such as when communicating during a ceremony.

5. Deploring

The expression deploring showed annoyance at someone's treatment that offends the speaker's condition. This utterance serves to disapprove, criticize, rebuke, revile, and condemn someone for their disgraceful behavior. With this utterance, it is hoped that someone will not repeat his disgraceful treatment and change it for the better. (e.g., "Watch what you say, do not talk inappropriately!")

6. Lamenting

The phrase lamenting expresses a lamentation/grief over someone's misfortune. This expression refers to individual regret/dissatisfaction with a condition that is not as expected. (e.g., "I should have gone to bed earlier so I would not be late...")

7. Welcoming

The phrase welcoming expresses a feeling of pleasure at someone's arrival. This speech serves to welcome someone as an honor and make someone feel comfortable when someone comes. (e.g., "Ladies and gentlemen who have just arrived are welcome to occupy the seats provided...")

8. Forgiving

The phrase forgiving expresses forgiveness from regretting someone's guilt. In this utterance, the speaker hopes to get a good response from someone as a sign of satisfaction in ending the problem for the speaker. (e.g., "It is okay, it is not a big problem anyway...")

9. Boasting

The utterance of boasting expresses someone's excessive pride in their accomplishments. This speech refers to self-arrogance to motivate others or it can also discourage others. (e.g., "My son-in-law's cooking tastes the best and no one can match it...")

2.2 Coping Mechanisms

Folkman & Moskowitz (2004) stated that for more than 30 years, research on efforts to deal with stressful situations has become interesting research that has been widely studied. Individuals who experience prolonged stress can cause negative effects psychologically and physiologically. To overcome this, an action effort is needed. Individual efforts to manage thoughts and behavior (both internally and externally) in overcoming stress is the definition of a coping mechanism. Therefore, a person can use appropriate coping mechanisms to deal with stress as well as other symptoms of fatigue can be minimized (Palupi & Findyartini, 2019). The influence of the success of coping mechanisms can be viewed from several factors such as environmental factors, social culture, personality, and experience in dealing with problems. Then the form of coping mechanisms does not only depend on the individual but also depends on the type of stress being faced. For example, in a situation of heartbreak, because someone broke up with a partner and then another example in a situation when someone lost valuable things somewhere, both examples use different coping mechanisms to overcome the stress they are experiencing.

- d) *Distancing*, which self-limits away from problems. (e.g., forget and assumes that the problem has been resolved.)
- e) *Escape avoidance*, which avoids the problem being faced and engages in negativity. (e.g., do not want to socialize; stay in bed all day)

2.3 The Tinder Swindler

The *Tinder Swindler* is one of the Netflix documentaries released in 2022 and directed by Felix Morris. This film tells the story of Cecilie, Pernilla, and Ayleen as female victims of deception by Simon Leviev with the motive of deception under the guise of love. Simon trapped his victims by promising them everything about luxury, affection, and a beautiful future together. The first meeting of the three female victims with Simon was through the Tinder dating application. They are interested in Simon's account profile and match Simon on Tinder with the depiction of a man who is full of luxury. After that, they communicate, meet, and trust each other to build more serious relationships. The serious relationships that the three victims underwent had differences. Cecilie and Ayleen as the first and third victims had a romantic relationship, while Pernilla as the second victim only had a friendship relationship. However, even though the three victims had different relationships, they received the same line of deception from Simon.

The deception that Simon did was victim manipulation, which made up fake scenarios as if he was being terrorized by another person until he was injured and confessed that all his financial access could not be used. The three victims felt sympathy and always trusted and helped Simon. The more help from the victims,

the more trouble they get. Finally, they are in big debt and always get phone calls from debt collectors. In addition, when they questioned Simon about their money, Simon always pressured them with all threats that Simon gave. From the pressure they experienced, they looked for efforts to be free from these problems. Based on the description above, the three figures deserve to be the research subject because they show their various psychological conditions as well as show efforts to overcome their problems. That became an important assessment criterion for selecting three female victims as research subjects.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter demonstrated the techniques in this research consisting of three primary points: research design, data collection, and data analysis. The research design contains the method in this research. The data collection includes research data, data sources, and data collection techniques. While the data analysis explained how to accumulate data.

3.1 Research Design

The method used in analyzing this research is descriptive qualitative research. The selection of this research design was proposed to analyze expressive speech acts and coping mechanisms through the utterances of the three female victims. As stated by Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009), qualitative research does not interpret the number variable and only interprets text in the form of spoken words; photos/pictures; videos; visual arts, through someone's experience with insightful explanations. Qualitative research also investigated data about an individual's psychological condition such as "attitudes, feelings, beliefs, motives, values, and goals" (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009, p.223). Because this method is related to the topic of discussion in this study, this method is compatible to be used in deeper analysis for coherent results.

3.2 Data Collection

This section presented some of the data collection structures in this research which include research data, data source and subject of the study, research instrument, and data collection technique.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this study consists of words, phrases, and utterances shown by the three female victims in “The Tinder Swindler” documentary film. The utterance of three female victims described their psychological condition in the situation they faced. Those utterances were used as data to be analyzed in this study. The data is also useful to find out the coping mechanisms used by the three female victims to overcome their problems.

3.2.2 Data Source

The data source of this research is the Netflix documentary film entitled “The Tinder Swindler” directed by Felix Moris. The film was released in February 2022 with the duration of 01:54:08. The researcher watched this film on Netflix platform and downloaded the transcript as supporting data on the website: <https://stagatvfiles.com/videos/file/61fa4f7fbada0/The-Tinder-Swindler-2022-English-Subtitles-STAGATV-COM-srt>. The researcher chose three female victims (Cecilie, Pernilla, and Ayleen) who were the main characters who played a role in telling the story in the documentary film. These three figures are considered suitable as research subjects because they are the focus of creating this documentary story. As the main characters, the three female victims naturally

showed a lot of their psychological conditions when they told the stories they experienced in the documentary film. Therefore, the three female victims were selected as subjects in this current study.

In this story, the three females are victims of deception by Simon Leviev with the motive of deception under the guise of love. The first meeting of the three female victims with Simon was through the Tinder dating application. They are interested in Simon's account profile and match with Simon on Tinder. After that, they communicate, meet, and trust each other to build more serious relationships. The serious relationships that the three victims underwent had differences. Cecilie and Ayleen as the first and third victims had a romantic relationship, while Pernila as the second victim only had a friendship relationship. However, even though the three victims had different relationships, they received the same line of deception from Simon. The deception that Simon did was victim manipulation, which made up fake stories as if he was being terrorized by another person until he was injured and confessed that all his financial access could not be used. The three victims felt sympathy and always trusted and helped Simon. The more help from the victims, the more trouble they get. Finally, they are in big debt and always get phone calls from debt collectors. In addition, when they questioned Simon about their money, Simon always pressured them with all threats that Simon gave. From the pressure they experienced, they looked for efforts to be free from these problems. Based on the description above, the three figures deserve to be the research subject because they show their various psychological conditions as well as show efforts to overcome their problems. That

became an important assessment criterion for selecting three female victims as research subjects.

3.2.3 Research Instrument

To conduct this research, the researcher used a human instrument that can help in writing this research. The main instrument of this research is the researcher herself, who plays an essential role in obtaining data, identifying data, and drawing research conclusions.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

In analyzing this research, there were 3 steps to collect data from the utterance of the three female victims.

1. The researcher searched “The Tinder Swindler” documentary film on Netflix platform to watch and to understand the storyline and the context of the film.
2. The researcher downloaded the transcript “The Tinder Swindler” documentary film on the website <https://sgatvfiles.com/videos/file/61fa4f7fbada0/The-Tinder-Swindler-2022-English-Subtitles-STAGATV-COM-srt> then convert it to Ms. Excel file.
3. After downloaded the transcript, the researcher re-watched “The Tinder Swindler” documentary film repeatedly with a focus until the end of the duration. Then the researcher carefully matched the transcript with the film to check the correctness.

SSS	: Seeking social support
PR	: Positive reappraisal
AR	: Accepting responsibility
SC	: Self-controlling
Dtc	: Distancing
EA	: Escape avoidance

The two tables above make it easier for the researcher to classify the utterances of the three female victims which contain the types of expressive speech acts and coping mechanisms.

2. Described and discussed the data

After classifying the data into tables, the researcher described the types of expressive speech acts by establishing an explanation of the context situation in each example to answer research problem number one. Then to answer research problem number two, the researcher described the coping mechanisms which represented the effective efforts to overcome their problems by establishing an explanation of the context situation in each example. In addition, the researcher discussed in depth as well as interpreted the results of the explanation from the data that has been presented.

3. Drew a conclusion

The conclusion section contains a brief summary of all results of this study. After the two research questions have been answered, the researcher drew a conclusion from the results of the data. The researcher concluded the results of expressive speech acts and coping mechanisms that occurred in the utterances of the three female victims.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the results of the research which includes two sections: findings and discussion. In the findings section, the researcher presented tables as support to answer research questions and then explained the research findings. In the discussion section, the researcher explained further the discussion of the findings as well as discussed what distinguishes the current research.

4.1 Findings

In this section, the researcher presented the data obtained to answer research questions in finding expressive speech acts used by the three female victims in “The Tinder Swindler” documentary film. This study classified the utterances of the three victims which contain expressive speech acts using the theory formulated by Norrick (1978) with the types are apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, forgiving, and boasting. The analysis of this study aimed to show the psychological condition of the three victims of Simon’s fraud against them. With these findings, the researcher also examined the coping mechanisms used by the victims to deal with the psychological conditions they have experienced that make them depressed. Then the researcher understood how to deal with their psychological conditions (trauma) in solving a problem.

Then the sentence “I said to him, [Please, let me sell those clothes for you so we can generate some money.]” occurs when Simon ran out of money and asked Ayleen for help. Ayleen gave the idea to sell Simon’s clothes and said that the money from that sale would be given to Simon. Ayleen met with Simon to bring all the branded clothes that Simon has. In the next plan, when Simon’s clothes were sold, Ayleen did not give a penny of the money to Simon. As a result, Simon calls Ayleen in an angry tone, he scolds Ayleen not to make fun of him, but Ayleen does not care. Ayleen’s actions in the excerpt were a risky one, but at least it a little bit paid back for the money Ayleen had given to Simon.

4.1.2.2 Seeking Social Support

Another form of coping strategy used by the three female victims is seeking social support. This form is the act of the victim by seeking support from outsiders. The support includes information, emotional support, and help from others. Social support is obtained by victims with some efforts: going to psychiatrist department, asking help from the closest people to them or other people who have the same experience, and reporting to the authorities. The effective efforts of the utterance by the three female victims below:

A. Going to Psychiatrist Department.

In carrying out the next coping strategy, the three female victims showed their efforts to seek help from professionals, specifically in psychology. When they get a pressure that describes their emotional condition, they make the effort

other people since Ayleen had not sent a penny of money from the sale of Simon's branded clothes. Simon also informed Ayleen about his condition that was sleeping in hostels and was eating other people's leftover food in shopping mall. At one time, Simon said that he wanted to go to Greece and when Ayleen texted Simon again, the message was not sent. Simon was person who always holds his phone, it is impossible if his phone was offline. Ayleen immediately realized that Simon was on a flight. Ayleen looked up flight schedules from Prague to Athens and found flights at the same time when Simon's phone was offline. Then Ayleen took a screenshot of Simon's flight schedule details and sent the evidence directly to the police by providing information on behalf of David Sharon (a fake identity of Simon had just created from his credit card). This showed that the efforts made by Ayleen to solve the problem were to report Simon's actions to the police as the authorities.

4.2 Discussion

The researcher examined the existence of expressive speech acts in the utterances of the three female victims in "The Tinder Swindler" documentary film using Norrick's theory (1978) The results of this study have answered the first and second questions. The first research question answered the types of expressive speech acts in the utterances of the three female victims with occurrence results: three for thanking, one for condoling, thirteen for deploring, nine for lamenting, two for welcoming, and finally seven for boasting. With that, it can be indicated that the result of the type of speech act of expression that often appears in the utterances of the three female victims is deploring.

As a type of expressive speech act that is often used by the three female victims, deploring is a type of expression of someone's annoyance and dissatisfaction over the offending act committed by another person. This expression is influenced by circumstances that make a person scold, reprimand, criticize, curse, and disapprove of the other actions who irritate (Norrick, 1978). this type represented despicable utterance as a bad or negative response to the offensive actions of others. Accordingly, the female victims used this type of deploring as an outlet for their anger against Simon so that he can realize his mistakes and take responsibility for changing his negative behavior. In addition, the female victims can express their emotions so that the researcher can conclude that victims have the courage to show their annoyance through this type of deploring.

The next type which is the second expressive type most used by female victims is lamenting. Lamenting is an expression of sadness, regret, and lamentation over someone's own unfortunate condition. In this case, the female victims use this type to lament their mistakes because they are easily fooled or too easily believe Simon's words and actions which are a lie. Because of that belief, the female victims had placed too high expectations on Simon and they failed to get what they expected before, which made them regret and lament their own condition. On the other hand, this type of lamenting served to make them aware that the victim of Simon's fraud is not only herself but there are several other victims. This made the victims not too down and bounce back from adversity then able to strengthen and to help each other.

The next expressive type which became the third most used by the victims is the boasting type. The boasting type expresses excessive pride in someone's own accomplishments. This type has a goal to motivate themselves and others or even to break the spirits of others. In this case, the female victims used the type of boasting to pride themselves as a statement of self-conceit. The examples shown by the victims to be proud of themselves include of the achievement of their ability and high empathy to help others.

Moving on the next type which is the fourth type, namely thanking. This type of thanks expresses gratitude or joy for an act of kindness given by someone else. The utterance of thanks also serves to praise good or positive deeds such as help and gifts from others. In this topic, the expression of gratitude was shown by the three female victims to Simon when he paid his debt with an excess amount, even though the victim did not realize that the receipt was fake. Apart from that, the gratitude shown by the other victims was their gratitude to God who still saved him from bad things that might happen when she was together with Simon. Therefore, the expression of gratitude applies not only to fellow human beings but also to God.

The expression of gratitude to God is intended to thank God for the blessings that God has given. There are several ways to express gratitude to God, including giving thanks verbally, through the heart or feelings, and through actions. To give thanks verbally can be indicated by a good expression of gratitude, such as the words 'Thanks God,' 'Alhamdulillah,' 'Thanks Lord,' etc. Then to be grateful through the heart that can be manifested in the form of

feelings of sincerity, joy, and willingness with what has been given. The next way is to be grateful through actions which can be indicated by sharing knowledge, sharing sustenance, being more active in worshipping God, and so on. Thus, the method used by the three female victims in expressing gratitude was verbally.

The following type is welcoming, which expresses pleasure at the arrival or presence of someone. This type serves to welcome someone as an honor and make someone feel comfortable when received. This welcoming type is used by female victims when she meeting other victims for the first time. they feel comfortable with each other even though it is the first time they meet because they having the same experience. That is what makes the existence of other people able to understand each other feels. Apart from that, this type is also used by other victims to trick Simon by saying words that can warm his heart and increase his confidence because he feels valuable.

The last type used in this topic is condoling. This type expresses condolences as sympathy for someone's misfortune. The type of condoling used by the three female victims serves to feel the sadness that the other victims feel by positioning themselves. It because they are in the same condition who experienced as victims of Simon's scam. In addition, this type can also reduce the pain suffered by each other to share care by providing mutual support or assistance.

There were several comparisons with previous studies that address the topic of expressive speech acts. Researchers compared the similarities and differences in previous studies that have been discussed with this current research. The main comparison came from Rahmah (2023) which examined the types and

functions of the poet's expressive speech acts through several collections of her poetry. So, the subject used in this research is Anis Syausan as a poet. The findings showed that there are several types in the poetry that function as criticism, complaint, disapproval, insult, and praise. Compared to Rahmah (2023), this current research used protagonists in documentary films as research subjects. Then, the findings of this research provided deploring, lamenting, and boasting as the expressive speech acts types most often used by the protagonists. With this difference, it explained that a poet is someone who produces a work, while the protagonist is a character produced by the author of the film. The thing that distinguishes the two studies is the research subjects used.

For the next comparison came from Rachmad & Rohmah (2022) who identified expressive speech acts in building the religious identity of Indonesian Muslim influencers. In Rachmad & Rohmah (2022), the dominant type found in Indonesian Muslim influencers is the thanking type. This type of thanking served to express gratitude to others such as relatives, parents, and fans. The type of thanking not only to express gratitude to others, but also expressed by influencers as their gratitude to God who represented their religious identity. Rachmad and Rachmad & Rohmah (2022) also found four common manners through the types of expressive speech acts performed by Muslim influencers. On the other hand, this current research also found a type of thanking in the utterances of female victims as protagonist characters in documentary films. However, the thanking type in this research was not the most dominant type. Nevertheless, the types of thanking found in this research have the same social function as Rachmad &

Rohmah (2022), it was to express gratitude to others and to God. In addition, the dominant type found in this research is deploring. These findings led the researcher to find how to overcome the problems experienced by the female victims as subjects of this research.

Furthermore, compared with research conducted by Anggraeni et al. (2020) which analyzed expressive speech acts in netizens' comments on Ridwan Kamil's posts about COVID-19 news. The results of their findings state that there are types of wishing, complaining, and protesting as the most dominant shown in the comments of netizens. The findings of complaining and protesting are intended by netizens to convey their aspirations to the government in solving problems related to COVID-19. In contrast to this recent research, the researcher found the type of deploring to be the most dominant. Where the deploring type is an expression of annoyance to take action to scold, rebuke, criticize, curse, and disapprove of the other actions who offended. it can be concluded that this comparison has differences in the types of expressive speech acts produced and for the different purposes. Since in this study the existence of the deploring type made the researcher found efforts to relieve the annoyance of the three female victims.

For the second research question, the researcher has also answered the question in finding coping mechanisms used by female victims to solve their problems. Based on these results, the researcher used the theory conducted by Lazarus and Folkman (1984). As stated by Strutton & Lumpkin (1992), coping mechanisms are an effort to manage the demands of psychological conditions that

burden an individual. In other words, the purpose of coping mechanisms is to overcome the demands of feelings that pressure and challenge a person in solving their problems. Lazarus and Folkman (1984) emphasized the division of coping mechanisms into 2 strategies, they are problem-focused coping strategies in the form of planful problem solving, confrontative coping, and seeking social support; emotion-focused coping strategies in the form of positive reappraisal, accepting responsibility, self-controlling, distancing, and escape avoidance (Maryam, 2017). Because of the female victims experienced the same problems, the researcher concluded that the utterances of the female victims in “The Tinder Swindler” documentary film were categorized using problem-focused coping strategies.

In this problem-focused coping strategy refers to efforts aimed at solving problems by using the resources around them. Furthermore, the researcher categorized the utterances of the female victims into forms of confrontative coping and seeking social support. In both forms, the researcher found that there were attempts by the female victims to make plan and work together to solve the same problem that they experienced. Thus, the researcher categorized the general efforts shown in the utterances of the female victims, including: 1) develop a counter-deceive plan, 2) going to psychiatrist department, 3) asking for help from others, and 4) report to the authorities. The classification showed the subject point of the efforts of female victims in overcoming their problems.

The first effort is to develop a counter-deceive plan. This effort is included in confrontative coping where the form is to carry out contradictory actions so that it has a considerable risk in every action. Then this effort was made by the female

victims to avenge Simon's actions which had scammed the female victims. When the female victims realized they had been scammed by Simon, they wanted to stop Simon from scamming new victims. Apart from that, the female victims also intended to turn Simon's situation around, making Simon worse off by not having any wealth. Because of that, the victim can avenge him. To carry out this effort, the victims devised a plan so that their actions were not detected earlier by Simon and because their actions were also very risky. Thus, these efforts can be included as coping mechanisms for the female victims in dealing with their problems.

The second effort is going to psychiatrist department. One of the female victims, Cecilie, felt anxiety and stress over Simon's actions. At that time, Cecilie was stressed because she was always contacted by creditors because she owed nine creditors and had no money to pay off her debts. The nine creditors exist because Cecilie borrowed the money to help Simon. However, Simon used the money improperly and Simon was also not responsible for the nine creditors. Finally, Cecilie decided to go to a psychiatrist and tell all the worries she was experiencing. This effort is included in seeking social support where female victims seek support from external parties in the form of emotional assistance from professionals. Therefore, these efforts are also coping mechanisms for the female victims in dealing with their problems.

Next is the third effort which is asking for help from others. In this case, more efforts were made by female victims. The female victims asked for help from the Amex helpline to get information about Simon's actions. Then after knowing all the information about Simon and keeping all the evidence of Simon's

fraud against the victim, the victim reported him to one of the largest newspapers in Norway (VG). This was done in order to get help in investigating the problem and make Simon's fraudulent actions viral. In addition, the female victims also asked for help from other female victims who experienced the same problem. The female victims have empathy, caring, and provide support to one another so that they collaborated in resolving these problems. Hence, these efforts belong as seeking social support which are considered as coping mechanisms for female victims in overcoming their problems.

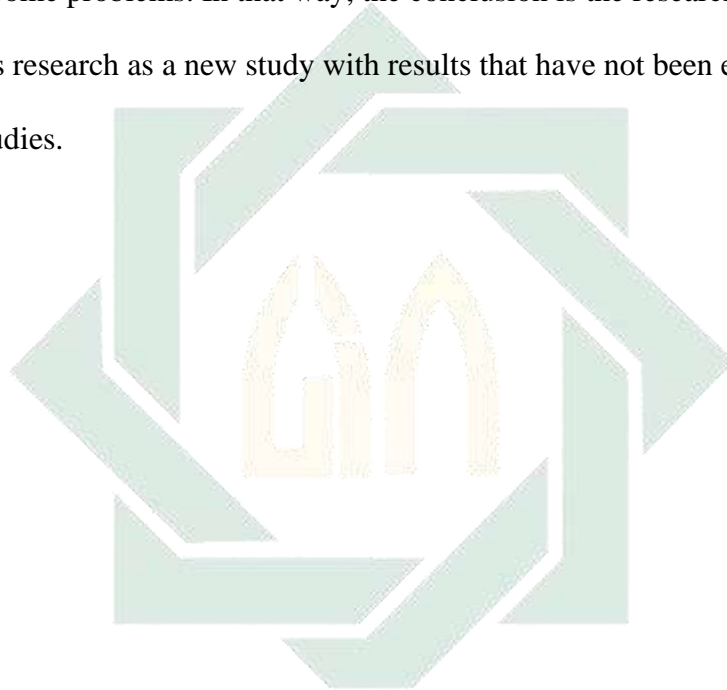
The last effort made by the female victim was to report to the authorities. This effort was also still classified as seeking social support. When one of the female victims has more trust in Simon and she really understands Simon's habits, she catches Simon's activities when Simon secretly goes abroad on a flight. One of the victims named Ayleen finally reported Simon's actions to the police by providing all the evidence of the flight schedule screenshot and information on Simon's new fake identity. For this reason, this is one of the coping mechanisms for the female victims in dealing with problems.

In the previous study conducted by Palupi & Findyartini (2019) examined the relationship between gender and coping mechanisms with the incidence of burnout in first-year medical students. They assume that first-year students are prone to burnout, so the effective coping mechanisms can help students overcome this feeling of burnout. Then, they confirmed that gender had no significant relationship with fatigue. However, there is a coping correlation regarding emotional exhaustion and perceptions of student personal achievement. This

research was carried out on university students, but compared to this current research, it examined coping in the expressive speech acts using utterance of the deception victims in documentary film. With that, this study found that effective coping mechanisms can overcome various psychological conditions such as anxiety, stress, fatigue as a result of problems. This confirmed the assumptions of Palupi & Findyartini (2019) which stated that a problem can be solved using effective coping. Furthermore, this study showed that the analysis of coping mechanisms can produce effective efforts to deal with an individual's emotional state of pressure in overcoming problems through the analysis of speech acts.

This study analyzed the types of expressive speech acts in the utterances of the three female victims in "Tinder Swindler" documentary film. The result findings are the type of thanking, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, boasting. The highest calculated type of deploring is the type used by female victims. The researcher also found efforts used by the female victims to overcome their problems, which are called coping mechanisms. The coping mechanisms used are problem-focused strategies with the following efforts: 1) develop a counter-deceive plan, 2) going to psychiatrist department, 3) asking for help from others, and 4) report to the authorities. In this case, the effective coping mechanisms by the female victims is used to deal with the pressure of the problems they are facing. Then, this study correlates the utterances of female victims with coping mechanisms as an illustration to make someone wise in determining efforts to control a problem. In this way, the researcher concluded that the female victims were more courageous and make effective efforts to

control pressure on problem solving. Then this study provided new findings regarding the topic of expressive speech acts in the speech of characters in documentary films that relate to the theory of coping mechanisms to identify efforts to overcome problems. In that way, the conclusion is the researcher established this research as a new study with results that have not been examined by previous studies.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions described a summary of the research question. Then, the suggestions section presented recommendations on matters related to research for future research.

5.1 Conclusion

This study aimed to analyze expressive speech acts in the utterances of the female victims in “The tinder Swindler” documentary film using the theory formulated by Norrick (1978). The researcher found six types of findings from nine types of expressive speech acts used in the utterances of the female victims. The six types are thanking, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, and boasting. These results showed deploring as the most type often used by the female victims. The conclusion from the most types of deploring was the anger or frustration of the three female victims was vented on Simon so that he could realize his mistake and be responsible for changing his negative behavior. In consequence, the three female victims have the courage to show their annoyance through this type of deploring.

The researcher also found coping mechanisms that were used by female victims to overcome their problems. The results of these efforts are to develop a counter-deceive plan, going to the psychiatrist department, asking for help from others, and report to the authorities. Where develop a counter-deceive plan is the effort in the form of confrontative coping while going to the psychiatrist department; asking for help from others; and report to the authorities are the

efforts in the form of seeking social support. These four efforts are included in problem-focused strategies. In this way, the researcher concluded that the female victims have made effective efforts to control pressure on problem solving.

5.2 Suggestions

This study revealed the types of expressive speech acts in the utterances of the three female victims in documentary film. This study also found coping mechanisms to overcome the problem. Consequently, for further research, the researcher hopes that future researchers will conduct further investigations of expressive speech acts that can be combined with other linguistic study topics, such as: the equality of politeness strategy (maxim), language gender (women and men language), and the other speech acts theory (perlocutionary acts).

In addition, it can also pay attention to the research subjects in terms of educational background, age, and gender. Moreover, because this research used a qualitative method, the future researcher can use quantitative methods or even combine quantitative and qualitative methods in their research. Finally, the researcher hopes that this research will help future researchers to understand and provide innovation when conducting research on the topic of speech acts, especially expressive speech acts.

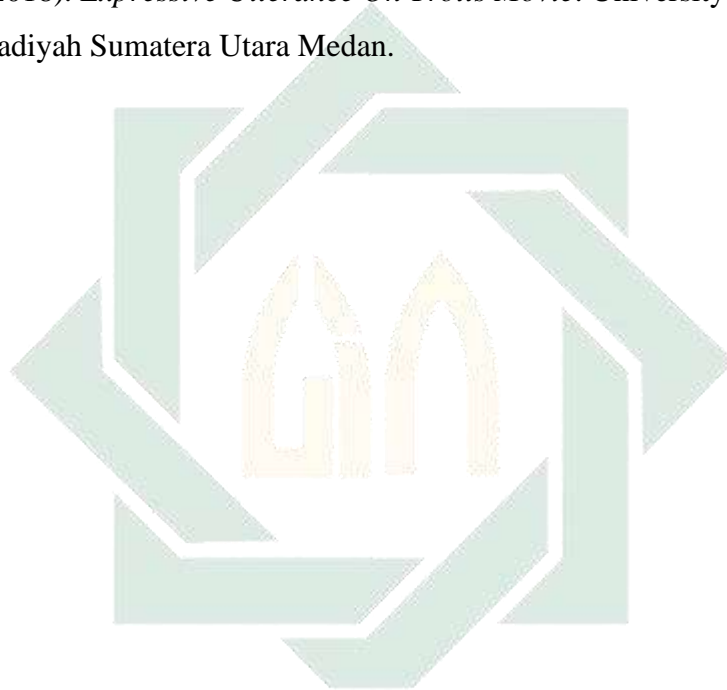
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