

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of The Study

Language is an instrument that plays an important role in the realization of a communication. Language is used by every human being as a means to establish relationships with other humans. Through the language conveyed, humans can express their opinion, ideas, feelings/emotions and even desires or orders to others. In understanding every particular meaning of language or utterances conveyed by one person to another in a comprehensive manner, it can be learned from a linguistic study.

Linguistics is a science that studies every aspect related to language. In general, linguistic studies are divided into several fields of study, namely semantics, phonetics & phonology, syntax, morphology, and pragmatics.

Pragmatics is a scientific study of what a speaker suggests and what a listener inferred based on contributing variables such as the situational setting, the people' mental states, the preceding dialogue, and other components. Pragmatics is divided into several fields of study, namely conversational implicature, deixis, cooperative principle, presupposition, and speech acts.

Speech act is an utterance which contains the meaning of an action, the main focus is on how to understand the implied meaning of actions through language or utterances that speakers wanted to convey to their interlocutors according to its context. In carrying out actions through language or utterances, there are three

related actions, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

The illocutionary act refers to the function or purpose that the speaker has in mind when uttering a sentence. There are 5 basic types of speech acts (illocutions) that can be performed on speech. They are representative (also called assertive), directive, commissive, declarative and expressive.

Expressive speech acts is a type of speech act that communicates or expresses the speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation that presupposes an illocutionary. It indicated that the main focus of this type is utterances that describe the psychological state of the speaker.

Various types of expressive speech acts could be seen not only in daily conversation but also in movies. In the writer's experience every time watched a movie, he is interested to know what types of expressive speech acts were contained in the movie. Therefore, the writer in this study tried to analyze the types of expressive speech acts proposed by Searle to fulfill his interest in the field of speech acts, especially expressive speech acts. In this study the writer would like to find out every meaning uttered by the speakers in "The Super Mario Bros." movie that the listeners not realizing that the words contain speech acts, especially those with the type of expressive speech acts.

As for what underlied the writer's desire to only focus on examining the types of expressive speech acts in "The Super Mario Bros." movie is because before conducting the study, the writer had watched the movie, and he found that there were many possibilities that this movie contained quite a lot of expressive

speech acts. It could be seen from most of the scenes that were carried out and the utterances uttered by the animation characters in this movie, holding so many implied expressive meanings. Most of the characters did not show their intentions or desires directly which can cause most listeners not to know the real meaning of the utterances of animation characters. This is what made the writer interested in thoroughly investigating the meaning of expressive speech acts in this movie and providing knowledge to readers so they can fully understand the real meaning of those utterances based on their contexts.

Searle's theory (1976:12) also cited by Kurniasih & Mulatsih (2022:53), stated "There are six types of expressive speech acts. They are expressive of greetings, expressive of thanking, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of wishing, and expressive of attitudes."

From the explanations above, the writer would like to study about expressive speech acts in a movie with the title : **EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF "THE SUPER MARIO BROS." MOVIE**

1.2 The Problems of Study

The problems in this study are:

1. What are the types of expressive speech acts found in the movie script of "The Super Mario Bros."?
2. What are the meanings of expressive speech acts found in "The Super Mario Bros."?

3. What is the most dominant type of expressive speech act found in "The Super Mario Bros." movie?

1.3 The Objectives of Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. to find out the types of expressive speech acts in the movie script of "The Super Mario Bros."
2. to find out the meanings of expressive speech acts in "The Super Mario Bros."
3. to find out the most dominant type of expressive speech act in "The Super Mario Bros." movie.

1.4 The Scope of Study

The writer made limitations in this study on the types of expressive speech acts by using the Searle's theory to classify all the utterances. They are expressive of greetings, expressive of thanking, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of wishing, and expressive of attitudes. Then the writer described the meanings of every utterances by the animation characters in the movie according to the types expressive speech acts found in "The Super Mario Bros." Movie.

1.5 The Significances of Study

The study significances are:

1. Theoretically :
 - a. This study will enrich the knowledge of linguistics, especially in the field of pragmatics.
 - b. This study can be used as reference material in speech acts, especially expressive speech acts.
 - c. This study will contribute to the Nommensen HKBP University library as the information to linguistics study.
2. Practically
 - a. For the writer, this study makes his knowledge more comprehensive in understanding speech acts, especially in expressive speech acts.
 - b. For English Department students, this study can improve their knowledge and be able to analyze a movie using expressive speech acts theory.
 - c. For lecturers, it can be used as additional teaching material for students taking pragmatics course.
 - d. For the next researchers, this study can be used as a reference to conduct new research related to expressive speech acts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Theories are very important supporting components in making a scientific study. In this section, the writer describes each of the theoretical studies in accordance with the research objectives, which is everything related to expressive speech acts. The theories presented based on the concepts and scope of this study. The following are explanations of pragmatics, speech acts, types of speech acts, expressive speech acts, types of expressive speech acts, and related previous study.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the interaction between language forms and their users. According to Yule (1996:3), "In its research, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, contextual meaning, how more may be transmitted than expressed, and the expression of relative distances." This form of research must understand what individuals mean in a specific setting and how that context effects what they say. This strategy is stated to inevitably lead to the speaker's interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning, thus it is said that how the listener can make conclusions is not mentioned. Find out how it is acknowledged as part of what you are doing. Leech (1983:6) stated that "the study of meaning in relation to speech acts is known as pragmatics". Crystal (in Silalahi, 2016:83)

defined that "pragmatics studies the elements that influence language choice in social interactions, as well as the effects our choices have on others." Stalnaker (in Searle et al., 1980) defined it as follows: There are two main types of problems that need to be solved in pragmatics. First, the type of speech act and the definition of the language product of interest. Second, characterizing the function of language context to help determine which prepositions are represented in certain sentences.

Based on the descriptions above, pragmatics may be defined as the study of the speaker's meaning, the research of contextual meaning, the study of how much implicit meaning of utterances that are spoken, and the study of the expression of relative distances that can be done. In other words, pragmatics studies how language is used and how it fits into the context of communication.

2.3 Speech Acts

The concept of speech acts is one of the most important pragmatic meanings. According to Nuramila (in Izar et al., 2022:30), speech acts are one of the components of pragmatic studies that pertain to the use of language in context, and pragmatics itself is one of the outcomes. The term indicates that language is not only a carrier of meaning, but also understands what it does, or acts, in a very realistic way. Speech acts were originally developed by the philosopher Austin (1962) in the book "*How to Do Things in Words*". Austin described speech acts as what people do when they speak something.

According to Yule (in Kumala, 2018:2), the study of how speakers and listeners utilize language is known as a speech act. Speech Act is an action that performs through utterances. In addition, Searle et al. (1980) stated: " The smallest unit of human communication, according to speech act theory, is not a phrase or another word, but the execution of specific sorts of acts such as greetings, inquiries, commands, explanations, explanations, apologies, gratitude, salvation, and etc."

According to Austin (in Kumala, 2018:2), speech acts can be divided into three types:

1. *Locutionary Act*

The act of locution is to say a statement with certain opinions and preferences. "It's dark in here," for instance. This remark is intended to tell the receiver about the recipient's room conditions and hot weather without doing anything or influencing the recipient. The core of the above example is "It" as the subject, "dark" as the predicate, and "in here" as the object. This speech act just indicates utterance and does not necessitate knowing the speaker's intent.

2. *Illocutionary Act*

Illocutionary act is a speech act that function to help people do something, not just say it. These actions are speaking, offering, and making promises through the pronunciation of sentences based on the conventional power involved (or which has been commonly done/heard/interpreted by the speaker and listener). This action is also known as the act of doing

something by saying something. Example: "It's almost half past eight". It was a phrase that parents uttered to their school-age son/daughter in the morning, not only uttering the words, but also reminding him/her that he/she had to go to school now.

3. *Perlocutionary Act*

Perlocutionary action is the effect caused by several utterances from the speaker to the speech partner. This behavior can be said to affect a person. Example: "There is a car behind you!", When you say this to someone, this utterance will have several effects. After hearing these words, listeners can try to avoid the direction of the car so as not to get hit.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that a speech act is a statement that includes behavior as a communication functional unit that pays attention to aspects of the speech situation.

2.3.1 Types of Speech Acts (Illocutionary Acts)

The illocutionary act refers to the function or purpose that the speaker has in mind when uttering a sentence. Searle (in Leech, 1983:105–106) stated that there are 5 basic types of speech acts (illocutions) that can be performed on speech. According to him, there are five general types of functions performed by speech acts: assertives (representatives), directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressives.

1. *Assertives (Representative)*

Assertives are committed to the truth of the expressed proposition: *eg* stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, reporting. The speaker's statement in fact, claims, conclusions, and descriptions are all instances of the universal as he or she believes it. The speakers adapt their words to the world by utilizing a representation (on belief).

2. *Directives*

Directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the listener: ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending are examples. They express all the speaker desired. These are positive or negative directives such as orders, requests, and suggestions. By using directives, a speaker seeks to make the world suit the words (via listener).

3. *Commissives*

Commissives commit speakers (to a greater or lesser degree) to some future action; *eg* promising, vowing, offering. These tend to be *convivial* rather than competitive, being performed in the interests of someone other than the speaker. They express the speaker's intentions. These are promise, threat, refusal, and pledge, and they can be carried out by the speaker alone or as part of a group. The speaker uses the commissive to make the world suit the words (via speaker).

4. *Declaratives*

Declaratives are illocutions whose 'successful performance' that brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality; *eg* resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, etc. This types of speech acts replace the world with their utterance. The speaker needs to have unique institutional roles in a specific environment in order to perform the statement correctly. The speaker affects the world with his or her words by employing declarations.

5. *Expressives*

Expressives have the fuction of expressing, or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocution presupposes; *eg* thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling, etc. They can be caused by something either the speaker or the listener does, but they are about the speaker's experience.

2.3.2 Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive speech acts is a type of speech act that communicates or expresses the speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation that presupposes an illocutionary.

Expressive speech acts are related to feelings, attitudes, and emotions. Searle (in Leech, 1983:106) stated that expressive acts aim to express the psychological condition of the speaker. It implies that expressive activities are used with the goal of expressing feelings, attitudes, or

emotions. This type of speech acts is the classification that is particularly about the psychological state of a speaker and is uttered to express what the speaker feels.

According to Searle (1976:12) also cited by Kurniasih & Mulatsih (2022:53) “There are six types of expressive speech acts. They are expressive of greetings, expressive of thanking, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of wishing, and expressive of attitudes.”

2.3.3 Types of Expressive Speech Acts

In this study, the writer used 6 types of expressive speech acts by Searle (1976:12-13), namely as follows :

1. *Expressive of Greetings*

Expressive of greetings is a psychological condition experienced by a speaker who expresses friendliness in communicating when he/she meets someone or to welcome visitors/audiences. It conveys that when a speaker greets a listener when they meet each other, it shows polite speaker behavior. It can also be supported by the speaker's psychological state which can be seen in his/her expressions such as waving with a smiling face, shaking hands, etc.

For example : Hi, Charles! Long time no see you.

(The sentence, "Hi, Charles!" showed an expression of greeting when the speaker met a man named Charles whom he/she had known for a long time.)

2. Expressive of Thanking

Expressive of thanking is a speaker's psychological condition who expresses his/her feelings or emotions to someone that he/she is happy or grateful for something they have done (listener). It also explains that a speaker expresses his/her appreciation as an acknowledgment of the benefits a speaker gets from the actions taken by a listener. In addition, it can also be seen from the speaker's expression that he/she looks happy, affected, and filled with gratitude according to his/her psychological condition.

For example : Thanks for helping me with my project.

(The phrase, "Thanks for helping me" clearly indicate that the speaker expresses his/her feeling of happiness and gratitude for the help he/she has received from his/her interlocutor and appreciates it through words of thanks.)

3. Expressive of Apologizing

Expressive of apologizing is an act of conveying regret or grief for actions that the speaker is responsible based on his/her emotional or psychological condition. It specifies that apologizing is said by a speaker who has done something wrong, whether accidentally or intentionally. Usually, the speaker will express guilt through

apologizing, they will look a little awkward, scared, pitiful, uncomfortable/nervous, etc.

For example : I'm sorry for accidentally getting your clothes dirty.

(The words, "I'm sorry" clearly indicate that the speaker expresses his/her feeling of guilt and followed by the reason why he/she apologized, namely because he/she had accidentally soiled the clothes of the listener/interlocutor.)

4. Expressive of Congratulating

Expressive of congratulating is a speaker's psychological state who used his/her speech to commend someone and convey approval or happiness with his/her accomplishments. It is used to express pleasure on condition that the intended deed is good for someone. People who congratulate others usually express it through faces that look excited, happy, look sincere, or even shaking hands the other person for their success, etc.

For example : Congratulations for your promotion as a manager!

(The speaker's speech in this sentence clearly expresses his/her attitude in the form of congratulating his/her interlocutor who has succeeded in getting a promotion in his/her work.)

5. Expressive of Wishing

According to Searle (1976:12), expressive of wishing is a psychological condition experienced by a speaker who expresses his/her hopes or expectations that will become reality. The speaker

wants to share his/her hopes to come true as his/her expectations. It is also supported by the speaker's expressions which can look pitiful, hopeful, or trying to cheer up the other person.

For example : Get well soon, dude.

(The sentence "Get well soon" implies that the speaker is expressing his/her wishes to his/her friend (listener) that all the illnesses he is suffering from can be cured soon and he can return to his normal activities.)

6. Expressive of Attitudes

Searle (1976:13) explained that expressive of attitudes is something that describes proper or inappropriate. They are only unsuitable when the fact being discussed does not exist in the world or when the style of mental state represented is not at all appropriate for the fact being discussed. Or simply, this type of expressive speech act communicates disagreement or dislike with the listener's attitude. Usually, the psychological condition experienced by the speaker when expressing their attitudes can be seen as being sullen, annoyed, disappointed, angry, not accepting, etc.

For example : I think it's best if you don't comment on my business.

(In the phrase, "you don't comment on my business", it clearly implies the expression of the speaker's dislike of his/her interlocutor who may always be commenting on or discussing the problems experienced by the speaker.)

2.4 The Super Mario Bros. Movie

"The Super Mario Bros." Movie is a 2023 American computer-animated adventure film based on the Mario video game series created by Nintendo. The film was directed by Aaron Horvath and Michael Jelenic and written by Matthew Fogel. It was produced by Universal Pictures, Illumination, and Nintendo and released by Universal. The ensemble voice cast includes Chris Pratt (as Mario Bros), Anya Taylor-Joy (as Princess Peach), Charlie Day (as Luigi), Jack Black (as Bowser, The King of Koopas), Keegan-Michael Key (as Toad), Seth Rogen (as Donkey Kong), Fred Armisen (as Cranky Kong), Sebastian Maniscalco (as Spike), and Kevin Michael Richardson (as Kamek). The film tells the origin story of Mario and Luigi, two Italian-American plumbers who are transported to another world and are involved in a fight between the Mushroom Kingdom, led by Princess Peach, and the Koopas, led by Bowser.

On April 5, 2023, "The Super Mario Bros." Movie was released in the United States to mixed reviews from reviewers. Despite this, the film has made over \$1.3 billion worldwide, breaking a number of box-office records, including the largest worldwide opening weekend for an animated film and the highest-grossing film based on a video game. It went on to become the highest-grossing film of 2023 and the third-highest-grossing animated film of all time.

2.5 Related Previous Study

The following are some examples of expressive speech acts and other types of speech acts analysis used as the references in this study.

In a previous research conducted by Kumala (2018) with the research title: *An Analysis of Speech Acts in The Croods Movie* published on the International Journal AJES: Academic Journal of Educational Sciences (Vol. 1, No. 1). This research used qualitative method. It demonstrated that all types of speech acts occur in the film *The Croods*. The locutionary act in this study is the actor's utterances. The most common illocutionary acts in *The Croods Movie* are asking and commanding. The term "perlocutionary act" is frequently used in a non-literal sense. It has several similarities with this study, such as the method used and the form of analysis that used the technique of explaining the meanings of each utterances. On the other hand, this also has differences, namely in the theory used, this used Austin's theory while this study uses Searle's theory of expressive speech acts.

Next research was conducted by Rahayu et al. (2019) with the research title: *Speech Act Analysis of "Frozen" The Movie Script* published on the PROJECT : Professional Journal of English Education (Vol. 2, No. 5). The results revealed that the majority of speech acts in *Frozen the Movie* are representatives (38 sentences), directives (32 sentences), expressives (10 sentences), and commissives (3 sentences). It demonstrates that the movie's character represents a situation. Given that this is a comedy and animated film. While directives are the most common type of speech act used in the film. As the movie is about the kingdom,

and the related character is a Princess of the kingdom, the sentences that appear in the related character's conversation are mostly about commands and requests. It has similarities with this study, namely they both use Searle's theory regarding 5 classifications of speech acts, but both have differences in terms of the main purpose of the research, this uses these five classifications, while this study focuses more on expressive speech acts only.

Another previous research conducted by Rahmawati (2021) with the research title: *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie* published on the Journal of Language and Literature (Vol. 9, No. 1). This research investigates expressive speech acts in the film Crazy Rich Asians. The aims of the research are to describe (1) the type of expressive speech act found in Crazy Rich Asians and (2) the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model employed in Crazy Rich Asians. In assessing the data, this study applied theory from Searle (1985) and Hymes (1974). Searle mentions twelve expressive speech acts: apologize, thank you, condole, congratulate, complain, grieve, protest, bemoan, boast, praise, greet, and welcome. The descriptive qualitative approach was employed in this study. The researcher gathered expressive speech act utterances as data to be studied; the data was analyzed using the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model. It has similarities to the theory of expressive speech acts used in this study, but this study does not use the analytical method using the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model by Dell Hymes.

Then, the next research was conducted by Kurniasih & Mulatsih (2022) with the research title : *Expressive speech acts used by the main character in Encanto movie script* published on the UNCLLE: Undergraduate Conference on

Language, Literature, and Culture (Vol. 2, No. 1). This research aims to find types of expressive speech acts and to describe the utterances which performed by the main character from the movie entitled 'Encanto'. The researcher uses qualitative method and the data analyzed descriptively. The researcher uncovered some utterances containing the sorts of expressive speech acted by Searle's theory from the data (1976). According to Searle (1976), there are six types of expressive speech acts: Expressive of Congratulating, Expressive of Apologizing, Expressive of Thanking, Expressive of Wishing, Expressive of Attitudes, and Expressive of Greetings. It has theoretical similarities with the theory used in this study (Searle's theory of expressive speech acts).

Putri (2021) in studied classification of speech acts proposed by Searle found in movie script of Thor : Ragnarok published on the LADU: Journal of Languages and Education (Vol. 1, No. 2). A qualitative method was used in this study. After conducting the research, she found that the result showed that there are 189 data included in the category Representative which covers 38% out of the total data, 183 data included in the category Directive which covers 37% out of the total data, 77 data included in the category Expressive which covers 15% out of the total data, 50 data included in the category Expressive which covers 10% out of the total data, and 2 data included in the category Declarations. It has similarities with this study, namely they both use Searle's theory regarding 5 classifications of speech acts, but both have differences in terms of the main purpose of the research, this uses these five classifications, while this study focuses more on expressive speech acts only.

Arsani et al. (2021) investigated representative speech acts used in Queen Elizabeth II's speech entitled 'Queen Urges 'Self-Discipline and Resolve' In Corona Virus Speech, and to analyse the meaning behind the utterance of Queen Elizabeth II's speech entitled 'Queen Urges 'Self-Discipline and Resolve' In Corona Virus Speech published on the Elysian Journal: English Literature, Linguistics and Translation Studies (Vol 1, No. 1). The analysis of the data uses qualitative method as the study presented descriptively based on theory of speech acts proposed by Searle (1976) to classify the representative speech acts and theory of contextual meaning proposed by Yule (1996) to analyse the meaning behind the utterances in her speech. They found there are 20 of 28 utterances that identified as representative speech acts used in Queen Elizabeth II's speech which means the speaker used representative the most in her speech meanwhile the rest of 8 utterances consist of 4 expressive, 2 commissive, 1 directive, and 1 declarative. It has similarities with this study, namely they both use Searle's theory regarding 5 classifications of speech acts, but both have differences in terms of the main purpose of the research, this uses these five classifications, while this study focuses more on expressive speech acts only. Apart from that, it also focuses more on representative speech acts and uses Yule's theory to analyze the meaning of each of the utterances.

Pradnyani et al. (2022) investigated directive speech acts found in *Red Shoes and The Seven Dwarfs* Movie published on the Journal of Humanities, Social Science, Public Administration and Management (HUSOCPUMENT), Vol. 2, No. 1. This research used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data

by explaining descriptively the utterances that contain directive speech acts into the types based on Kreidler's (1998) classification. The results of this study are presented in three types of directives, the first is command, the second is request, and last is suggestion. From all the data found in the movie, the highest data in this study was obtained by command, which appeared 26 times (57,8%) occurrences. The second highest data was request, which appeared 12 times (26,7%) occurrences. The lowest data from this research was suggestion, which appeared only 7 times (15,5%) occurrences. It focuses on directive speech acts based on Kreidler's theory, while this study focuses on Searle's theory of expressive speech acts. However, both of them used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data by explaining the meaning of the utterances descriptively.

Izar et al. (2022) in studied the forms of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts in "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" short story by Seno Gumira Ajidarma published on the JETLi: Journal of English Teaching and Linguistics (Vol. 3, No. 1). The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. The result showed that there were 15 dialogues that contain types of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts from a total of 25 dialogues in that short story. As many as 13 dialogues that containing the type of locutionary, 15 dialogues that containing the types of illocutionary, and 1 dialogue which is a type of perlocutionary of speech acts. It has several similarities with this study, such as the method used and the form of analysis that used the technique of explaining the meanings of each utterances. On

the other hand, this also has differences, namely in the theory used, this used Austin's theory while this study uses Searle's theory of speech acts.

Dewi (2022) in studied the speech acts types produced by the characters in *The Witches Novel* by Roald Dahl published on the *Jurnal Penelitian Mahasiswa Indonesia* (Vol. 2, No. 2). This research method was descriptive qualitative research. After conducting the research, she found there were 305 utterance from the dialogue data analyzed with the illocutionary types according to Searle's theory, they are: 1) Representative acts (57,4%) with their respective Speech act verb namely state, explain, assert and clarify. 2) Directive acts (32%) with their respective Speech act verb namely ask, request, order, begg and advise. 3) Expressive acts (8,1%) with their Speech act verb namely agree, disagree, offer, greet, and express. 4) Commissive acts (4,9%) with their Speech act verb namely refuse, threat and promise. It has similarities with this study, namely they both use Searle's theory regarding 5 classifications of speech acts (illocutionary types), but both have differences in terms of the primary purpose of the research, this uses these five classifications, while this study focuses more on expressive speech acts only.

Rosyidi et al. (2019) in studied the types of illocutionary used by Jokowi in *First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019* published on the *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* (Vol. 6, No. 2). It used a descriptive qualitative method. The writers found and analyzed 13 data of illocutionary acts. In this research, the writers have data on illocutionary acts which are used by the presidential election debate 2019, those

are data 6 data was included to Assertive Illocutionary Speech Act, 3 data was Directive Illocutionary act, 3 data was Expressive Illocutionary Speech Act, and 1 data was Commissive illocutionary speech acts. It has similarities with this study, namely they both use Searle's theory regarding 5 classifications of speech acts (illocutionary types), but both have differences in terms of the primary purpose of the research, this uses these five classifications, while this study focuses more on expressive speech acts only.

Mardiani & Leviani (2022) in investigated the most dominant type of speech acts and the relationship of dominant type of speech acts and their relationship with the functions uttered by the main character in the *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen based on Searle's theory of speech acts published on the *Biomatika : Jurnal Ilmiah Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan* (Vol. 8, No. 1). The study used a qualitative method. The result of the data analysis showed that there were only four types of speech acts; 1) 253 utterances of representatives, 2) 96 utterances of directives, 3) 4 utterances of commissives, and 4) 122 utterances of expressives, in which the most dominant type is representative speech act. In this case, representative speech acts can be seen as 'things that stand for something else'. It determines the force and the content of speech acts, by which there is no communication without representation. This study has similarities with this study, namely they both use Searle's theory regarding 5 classifications of speech acts, but both have differences in terms of the main purpose of their research, this uses these five classifications, while this study focuses more on expressive speech acts only.

Ramadhanty & Suseno (2022) in studied directive speech acts used by the lecturer in the speaking classroom PBI Universitas Ahmad Dahlan published on the International Undergraduate Conference on English Education (Vol. 1, No. 1). The method applied in this research is qualitative descriptive. The findings of this study showed that the directive speech act used by the lecturer in the speaking classroom interaction process were 19 Command types, 32 Request types, 28 Suggestion types, and 13 Warning types. It focuses on research on the use of directive speech acts in the utterances of speakers, while this study will discuss expressive speech acts in the utterances of speakers.

Ngasini et al. (2021) in studied expressive speech acts and to describe the actual condition used in Billie Eilish interview in Ellen show published on the Applied Linguistics, Linguistics, and Literature (ALLURE) Journal (Vol. 1, No. 1). The researchers used descriptive qualitative. The data of this study was collected from the interview script. The finding showed there were 16 utterances of expressive speech acts, which consisted of 1 expression of apologizing (6.2%), 1 expression of thanking (6.2%), 6 expressions of congratulating (37.5%), 1 expression of greeting (6.2%), 1 expression of wishing (6.2%), 5 expressions of attitudes (31.2%). The results showed that the expressive form of congratulating is the most dominant expressive speech act. The expressive form of congratulating is the most dominant expressive speech act. It has theoretical similarities with the theory used in this study (Searle's theory of expressive speech acts).

Widyowati (2019) in studied the types of expressive speech acts and the function of the expressive speech acts used by the main characters of Dear John

movie published on the JELLT (Journal of English Language and Language Teaching), Vol. 3, No. 1. The type of this research is discourse analysis mixed with quantitative method to explain the data further. The data were analyzed based on the theories of Yule (1996) and Clark (1995) of expressive speech acts to answer the research questions. The results of this research showed that the expressive speech act used by the main characters of Dear John movie consisted of 6 types out of 7 types. They are the expression of pleasure, liking, disliking, thanking, apologizing, and the expression of praise. The most dominant expressive speech act that was used by the main characters is the expression of thanking which is the 28.5% of the data and occurred eight (8) times throughout the entire movie. The least expressive speech act that was used is Pleasure which only occurred once and made up 3.5% of the overall percentage. The type of speech act that was not found in the utterances of the main character was congratulating. It has similarities with this study in that the aim of the research is to find out the meaning of expressive speech acts in the utterances of speakers. However, in this study later there will be several other types of expressive speech acts such as congratulating and greeting (Searle's theory of expressive speech acts).

Based on the several studies described above, the writer took the initiative to conduct research in the types of expressive speech acts, because there are still few in-depth studies related to this type of speech act. So that later by completing this study, the writer believes it can be a reference material for future readers and researchers who are interested in the field of speech acts, especially in the

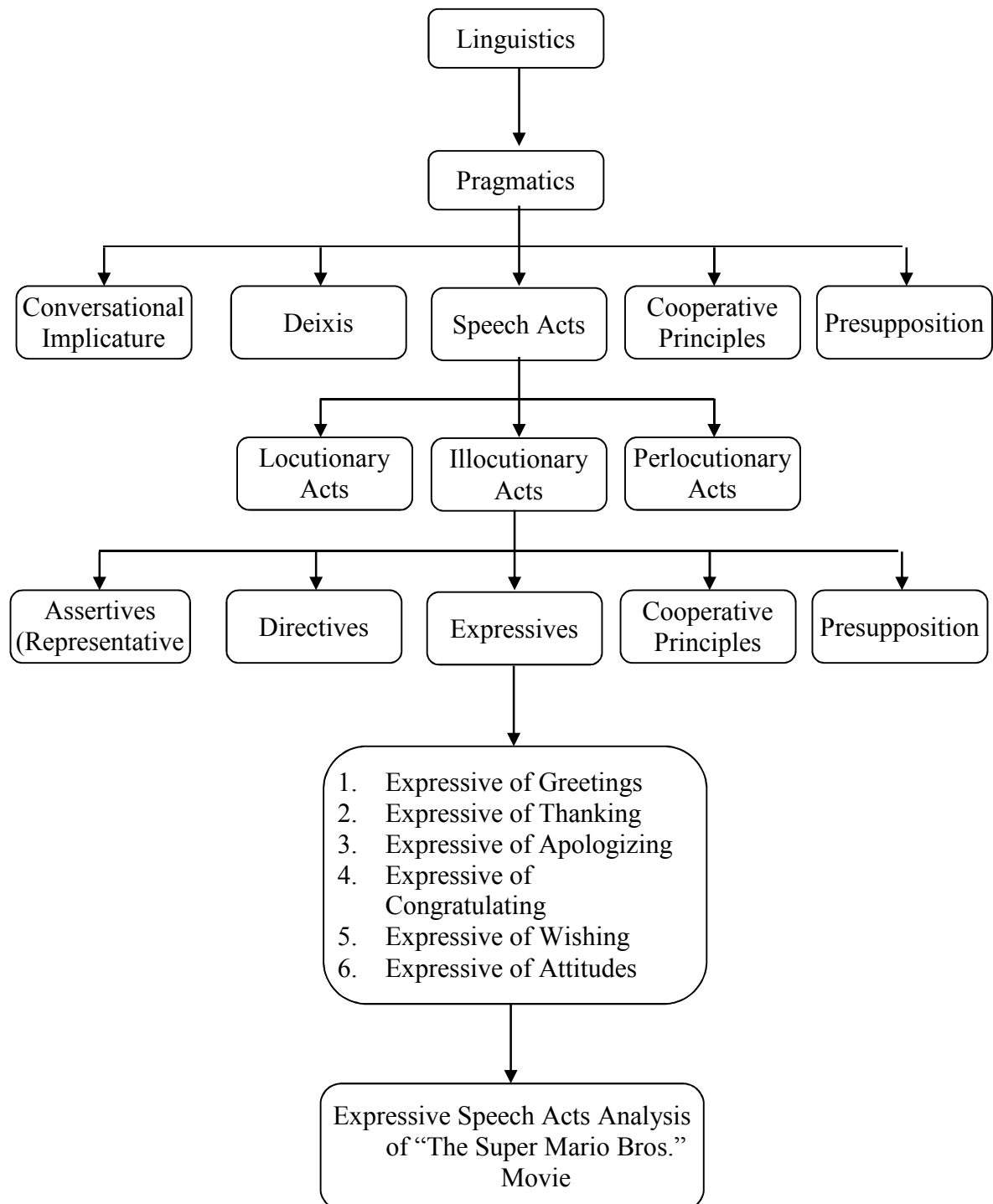
expressive speech acts to later be developed into a new research on more complex expressive speech acts study.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which is divided into several fields, namely conversational implicature, deixis, cooperative principles, presupposition, and speech acts. In this study, the researcher uses the theory of speech acts to classify and examine the meaning in the conversational dialogues in “The Super Mario Bros.” Movie, especially expressive speech acts.

According to Searle (1976:12) “There are six types of expressive speech acts. They are expressive of greetings, expressive of thanking, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of wishing, and expressive of attitudes.” This study used a descriptive-qualitative method. All data is going to be analyzed using types of expressive speech proposed by John R. Searle. The following is the conceptual framework of the study.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework of Expressive Speech Acts Analysis of “The Super Mario Bros.” Movie



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

There are several method designs for conducting scientific research, namely qualitative, quantitative, or mixed methods. According to Saryono (2010:49), qualitative research is used to examine, discover, describe, and explain the quality or privilege of social factors that cannot be explained quantified, or described quantitatively. Based on the expert opinion above, this research was designed using descriptive qualitative method. Bryman (in Oktavia et al., 2020:158) stated that in qualitative research, data is presented in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. So, in this study, the writer analyzed the data qualitatively in the form of words, phrases, or sentences to describe the meanings of expressive speech acts found in the movie script.

3.2 Source of Data

The source of data in this study is in the form of the dialog script that was taken from the internet site (*The Super Mario Bros. Movie/Transcript*, 2023). According to Tuomi (1999:108), the widely held belief regards data as basic facts that become information when they are joined into meaningful structures, which then become knowledge when meaningful information is placed in context and may be utilized to create predictions. According to this viewpoint, data are required for information, and information is required for knowledge. The writer will classify all the utterances that included in types of expressive speech acts from the dialogues of the movie script.

3.3 Technique of Collecting Data

In this study, the writer used several steps in collecting the data research, so that the work was structured and systematic, and later it could show results that were orderly arranged and precise. The technique of gathering the data applied in this research by using several steps:

1. Watching the movie to attempt to comprehend it, seeking for any crucial aspects that supported this research and looked for all of the utterances.
2. Downloading the movie script through internet site (*The Super Mario Bros. Movie/Transcript*, 2023).
3. Transcribing the movie script of the data.
4. Underlining the utterances that contains types of expressive speech acts.

3.4 Technique of Analysing Data

In obtaining good and correct analysis results, the writer carried out structured and systematic research steps and used appropriate techniques by adjusting the work to the theory used and the data that has been collected. The techniques of data analysis are as follows:

1. Classifying the data that contains types of expressive speech acts such as expressive of greetings, expressive of thanking, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of wishing, and expressive of attitudes.
2. Describing the meanings of expressive speech acts.
3. Drawing a conclusion.

