TheGIST

SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS EXPERESSIVE OF THE MOVIE "SING" ANALISIS SPEECH ACT EXPERESSIVE PADA KARAKTER MOON DI FILM "SING"

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Abstrak

Yanti (2015:3) mengemukakan bahwasannya novel adalah sebuah karya sastra yang berperan untuk menyampaikan gagasan berupa kritik sosial, budaya, dan religi yang berkaitan dengan inti permasalahan. Karena hal itulah dapat disebutkan bahwa penulis dapat mencurahkan sebuah gagasan dengan berdasarkan kenyataan sosial yang terjadi di masyarakat dengan menciptakan sebuah karya sastra berupa novel dengan mencantumkan beberapa kritik ataupun amanat. Berdasarkan sifat Laila dalam karya Nizami Ganjavi, dapat diketahui bahwa Laila Majnun menggambarkan pemikiran diri terhadap rasa takut, pemikiran diri terhadap harapan dan pemikiran diri terhadap orang lain..

Kata Kunci: *sastra, kritik, pemikiran*

Abstract

Film is one of the literary works that tells a life using movement and conversation between people, there is communication between each other in each character in the film "Sing" and this communication is called dialogue. This research focuses on expressive speech acts for each character in the film "Sing". This study aims to describe the elements of expressive speech acts from the dialogues conveyed by each character in the film "Sing". This research uses qualitative method. The researcher managed to find 12 data from expressive speech acts with 4 data as expressions of thanks, 4 data as expressions of praise, 2 data as expressions of apology, 1 utterance of encouragement, and finally 1 utterance of confusion.

Keywords: Speech acts, Expressive, Film.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language has a fairly important role in every society's life because every human being communicates using a certain language to convey the intentions they want, or just to express whatever they feel for a particular interest, while the function of other languages is to express something to other people, and influence others to achieve the wishes of the communicator. It can be concluded that indeed language is the main key in communication that is used by every human being to interact with one another.

The same thing happens to the communication that is established by every actor in every film. They communicate to convey their intentions, thoughts, opinions, and feelings through dialogues that have been prepared to be conveyed to their co-stars. There is always dialogue that functions as a communication tool used by the characters in the film.

It must be understood that communication is the process of conveying a message, which occurs when the speaker and the interlocutor have the same interest in the message being conveyed. The similarity of meaning between the speaker and the interlocutor is highly dependent on the context of the utterance. In other words, the meaning of the statement is different in different contexts. Speeches or speech acts are part of linguistic studies, namely pragmatics.

According to Leech (1986: 3) says that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to word situations that are seen with the

context of utterance. Leech (1983: 3-6) adds that pragmatics talks about the way the speaker uses and understands word acts. Speech acts are the center of pragmatics (Austin, 1962: 28). The speech act is speech as a functional unit in communication. Austin divides speech acts into three types: acts of locutionary, acts of illocutionary, and acts of perlocutionary (Austin 1962: 100-113).(Rodrigo Garcia Motta, Angélica Link, Viviane Aparecida Bussolaro et al., 2021)

According to Yule (1996: 53) explains that "**expressive are those kinds of speech act that state of what speaker feels."** Furthermore, Searlie (1967: 13) adds that expressive is kind of illocutionary act that express the psychological state. So expressive are speech acts that state what the speaker feels. **It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, they express their feelings it can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow.** (Alfonita, 2018)

Expressive speech is speech intended by the speaker in such a way that his speech will be interpreted as an assessment or assessment of facts. in statements or explanations. speeches thanking, criticizing, crying, praising, flattering are included in expressive speech acts (Rustono, 1999). Also Supriyadi (2011: 64) in Irma (2017) adds this clear speech act retrospective and participating speaker. Among other things, expressive verbs sympathy, forgiveness, sympathy, pity, etc. language form the expressions are (1) congratulating, (2) thanking, (3) criticizing, (4) complained, (5) surprised, (6) praised, and (7) apologized. Char (2010: 29-30) in Murti (2018) divides Ilocut speech acts into five categories, namely declarative, representative, expressive, directive and binding. Expressive speech act is this type of speech act reflects a psychological statement and can be an expressive speech act Praise, Praise, Sorry, Happiness or Joy and sigh In other words, expressive speech act is the speech act used convey the speaker's feelings to the

interlocutor. Expressive speech or expressive speech is speech that is addressed Speakers so that their utterances or utterances are interpreted as judgments about facts explained in a statement or explanation. One form of such speech is Its function is to reveal or reveal the psychological attitude of the speaker opposite word (sari). (Ismani, 2022)

The film Sing, which tells the story of a koala character who owns an old theater, he tries to revive the heyday of his theater popularity so that it can remain standing and the building is not confiscated by the bank by holding large auditions for animals who have talent in singing with prizes. for $1000. Unfortunately, Moon's assistant, an old lizard named Miss Crawly (Garth Jennings) makes the mistake of adding two extra zeros to the prize money bringing the total to $100,000. Misprinted flyers are blown by fans so they fly out windows and spread across the city before they can be corrected. This created a commotion in the city.

The next morning, Moon was shocked to learn that hundreds of other animals wanted to audition for his title. There is Rosita (Reese Witherspoon), a pig with 25 young children, a hedgehog who likes punk-rock named Ash (Scarlett Johansson), a gorilla named Johnny (Taron Egerton) who is the son of a famous mafia Big Daddy, street musician rats Mike (Seth MacFarlane) and Meena (Tori Kelly).

As soon as the auditions were over and several animals were selected, Moon immediately divided the tasks among the animals that passed the auditions. As soon as the animals asked for a prize of $100,000, Moon was shocked.

He then looks for a way to really get that kind of money by asking for help from his best friend Eddie (John C. Reilly), the sheep. Moon enlists Eddie's help to visit Eddie's super-rich grandmother.

Eddie's grandmother is a former successful singing star in her time named Nana Noodleman (Jennifer Saunders). Upon meeting with Nana, Moon's request to get a sponsor from her was flatly rejected, but on

second thought he agreed to attend a private preview of the event before making a decision.

Moon responded well. He tries to make the most spectacular stage and doesn't let Nana down. However, a few days before the stage arrived, a lot of problems arose.

The researcher examines the expressive speech acts found in the film "Sing" for each character. The focus of this study is expressive speech acts in praising, congratulating, apologizing and criticizing. This study aims to describe what speech acts are expressed by Moon's character to his interlocutor. The researcher hopes that this research can provide benefits for the readers to be understood and understood by presenting any types of expressive speech acts in the film.

2. METODE PENELITIAN

A. Speech Act

Cutting (2002:2) said that speech act is about what the utterances are intended to do, such as promise, apologize, complaint and threaten. For example, when a speaker utters a complain, the speaker will utter a complaint to the hearer. It does not only expect that the utterance is heard by the hearer, but the important things the speaker also wants the hearer to do something.

There are three classification of speech act, there are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

B. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the simply speech acts that have taken place. According to yule (1996: 48), the locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. For example:

" i've just made some coffee".

From the example above, it means the locutionary act of this utterance is the speaker has just made some coffee. Leech (1983: 199) adds that "locutionary act is performing the act of saying something". It means that the speaker just makes the utterance to say something. For example:

"it is cold in here"

The example above states to condition or temperature in place. And that sentence has a literally meaning, that the room temperature is cold. In this case, the locutionary act is the simple act of saying something and meaning the things that people say.

C. Illocutionary Act

An illocutionary act can also be called as an implied level. It is an act of doing something. Yule (1996: 48) writes that "the illocutionary act is performed via communicative force of an utterance" and it is an intended meaning of the speaker. For example, in the utterance "i've just made some coffee", it is an imperative statement that a speaker might utter it to make a request or an order to someone else. So, illocutionary act is produced to show what the speaker wants the listener to respond for example:

"it is cold in here"
It can be interpreted as:

a. Indirectly asks someone to close the door or the window.
b. Indirectly asks someone to take a jacket because she/he feels so cold.
c. Indirectly asks someone to turn off the Air Conditioner.

Therefore, the illocutionary act is depending on the response of the listener infers what the speaker says.

Mostly people do not just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose. They form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Austin (1962: 98) explains that illocutionary act is performing an act such as warning or accusing –in saying something.

Illocutionary act is a kind of speech act that often is used in daily activity. It is also the center for the linguistic communication which is used by every person to communicate with each other Illocutionary act has five classification they are: representative, commissive, expressive, directive, and declaration.

A. Representative

Yule (1996: 53) said that "representative is kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to the case or not. Statement of facts, assertions, conclusions, and description. The speaker represents the world as she or he believes it is. In using representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (or belief)". It is means that when the speaker utters something, there must a belief in the speaker minds. When the speaker wants say the statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, and description, the speaker has a belief in his mind that it is a case constitutes the fact that is stated. In case, the illocutionary act is tried to represent about the situation or condition. Such as arguing, claiming, complaining, describing, reporting, informing and so on.

Example:
"That's our school, that's where we study."

The example above is kind of informing, because that sentence informs to others about their school, and in that school they study together. So, that example is kind of representative types.

In other theory, Searlie (1967: 10) adds that the representative type is kind from illocutionary act that to commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed propositions such as asserting and concluding, and he also explains that the representative's type is about the words fit the world and it is expressed some belief.

Example:
"The earth is flat."
"Chomsky did not write about peanuts."

From the example above, it is kind of representative type, that the speaker representing the world as the speaker believes, and the speaker fill the truth in preposition of speaker utterances. These two examples above are facts that are believed by people in the world. It is true that the earth is flat and Chomsky did not write the peanuts.

B. Commissive

Yule (1996: 54) explains that "commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action." It is also related to Searlie (1967: 11) explains that "commissive are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action." It means when a speaker uses commissive, one can assume that the speaker will do an action in the future. It can be in the form of promises, threats, refusals, and pledges. Those actions can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member of a group. For example:
"I'll be there."
"I will not do that."

From the example above, it can be concluded that the content of the commissive has something to do with the future and a possible action of the speaker. From the example above, the subject *(i)* is kind of a promise that the subject will be there. This sentence is kind of promise and included into categorize of commissive in illocutionary act.

C. Expressive

According to Yule (1996: 53) explains that "expressive are those kinds of speech act that state of what speaker feels." Furthermore, Searlie (1967: 13) adds that expressive is kind of illocutionary act that express the psychological state. So expressive are speech acts that state what the speaker feels. It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, they express their feelings it can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. For example:
"I'm really sorry.!"
"Congratulations.!"

The example above is kind of expressive that express what the speaker's feel, from the sentence *"I'm really sorry.! "*It is an expression to show sympathy or guilty to someone, and the second from the sentence *"congratulations!"* it is used to congratulate someone.

D. Directive.

Yule (1996: 54) adds that "Directive are those kinds of speech act that speaker use to get someone else to do something." It means speech act is intended that the speaker's speech tell to listener to do something what the speaker's say to the listener. So, in the directive type a speaker tries to get the hearer to commit him or herself to do something. Directives express what the speaker wants, such as commanding, ordering, requesting, forbidding, recommending, and suggestion are the form of directives.

Example:
"You may read."
"Would you make a banana cake."
"Hey, move!"

In the first example *"You may read. "*the sentence is kind of a suggestion that has a function to get the hearer to do something as what the speaker suggest. And the second example *"would you make a banana cake. "*the speaker uses an interrogative sentence to ask the hearer to make a banana cake. In this case, the speaker does not expect the hearer to answer the question with yes or no. And the last example is a command to make the hearer acts as what the speaker wants.

E. Declaration.

According to Yule (1996: 53) Declaration are kind of speech act which can change the world via utterances. It means, the speaker has to have a special institutional role in a specific context, in order to perform declarations. And Searlie (1976: 15) states that the declarative speech act is about brought change the reality in accord with the preposition of declarations. It is means that speech act of declaration is act the speaker have t created new thing like blessing, baptsim, betting, approving, christening, confirming, declarating, naming, statement, dissmising and so on.

Example:
"Priest: i now, pronounce you as a husband and wife."
"Referee: you are out!"

The example above it shows that the speaker can change the world via utterances. From the sentence *"Priest: i now, pronounce you as a husband and wife."* and *"Referee: you are out!"* the speaker changes the external status or conditions of an object or situation solely by making the utterance.

D. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the act on the hearer. Yule (1996: 48) states that the third dimension of performing act via utterances is that people do not simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. **Perlocutionary act is performing an action which reflect the reaction from the speaker utterances to the listener**.
"it's really cold in here."

From the example above, when the speaker says *"it's really cold in here."* the hearer will recognize the effect that the speaker intended, such as to get the hearer to close the window. The example above is known as perlocutionary act. In another theory, Cutting (2002: 30) states that the perlocutionary act is "what is done by uttering the words" it is about the effect that get by the hearer or the hearer reaction.

In fact, the perlocutionary act is the effect which get by the hearer, and it is about the hearer interpretation.

In the writer's understanding to Yule's theory, as Yule explains that every utterance regarded as locutionary act, illocutionary act or perlocutionary act. For example, from the sentence *"it's really cold."* We can infer as:

1. As locutionary act, if the hearer, for example, just see that the speaker says something meaningful. The speaker just feels so cold.
2. As illocutionary act, if the speaker has a purpose, for example, the speaker asks the hearer to close the door, and the hearer knows that purpose of the utterances, it is called as perlocutionary act.

3. As perlocutionary act, if the hearer acts something or does something. For example, the hearer closes the door after hearing the speaker's utterances. This type of speech act is also known as perlocutionary act.

This type of research uses descriptive qualitative. With the descriptive method reveals visible facts or data by giving a description. Qualitative research is conducted by not prioritizing numbers, but prioritizing the depth of appreciation of the interactions between concepts that are being studied empirically (Semi, 2012, p. 31). According to (Putra, 2008) qualitative descriptive method means that the data being analyzed and the results of the analysis are in the form of descriptions of social problems, not in the form of numbers or coefficients about the relationship between variables. The data collected is in the form of words or pictures, not numbers. The type of qualitative research used in this study aims to obtain data and describe the data in the form of words that describe what expressive speech acts can be described from the dialophone of Moon's character in the film "Sing".

E. DISCUSSION

Based on the explanation that has been explained, the researcher has succeeded in finding 12 data of expressive speech acts with 4 data as expressions of thanks, 4 data as expressions of praise, 2 data as expressions of apology, 1 utterance of encouragement, and finally 1 utterance of confusion. Then the researcher analyzed the data found as follows.

a. Thank you

At 09.35 minutes

Moon : Just one more minute, please, merci"

The data above shows an expressive speech in the form of a thank you between the character Moon and the restaurant waiter where in the scene Moon is talking to his colleague in a restaurant and then he is offered a menu to order food by the waiter in the restaurant. The speech act in thanking the

scene is a way for Moon's character to appreciate the actions of the waiter who is willing to offer a menu to the speaker, Moon.

17.09 minutes

Moon : "Wow, thank you Johnny!"

The text above tells about Johnny's character who is taking part in a singing audition held by Moon, after he finishes singing with Moon as the judge smiling at him while saying thank you. In this sentence, there is an expressive type of speech act, namely the expression of thanks delivered by the character Moon, the remark occurs because he wants to appreciate the appearance that has been shown by the character Johnny.

18.53 minutes

Mrs. Crawly : "Can I have everybody back to stage please? Everyone returns to the stage for selection."

Moon : "Okay, thank you Mrs. Crawly."

In the 18.53 minute, Moon's character gives thanks for expressive speech acts to her interlocutor, Mrs. Crawly because Mrs. Crawly has been willing to help himself in asking the auditionees to gather in one room to read the announcement of passing the audition. These words were expressed because Mrs. Crawly wants to help what Moon has said.

19.35 minutes

Moon : "Alright, the rest of the group is out, thank you so much."

In the sentence above, it tells about the speaker of the character Moon who spoke in front of the animals who had auditioned, after he selected several animals that passed the audition Moon immediately issued the sentence as a form of expressive speech act, namely a thank you which is considered as an act of appreciation and gratitude to the other animals that have auditioned that he held.

b. Expression of praise

45.10th minute

Moon : "there you go, you are natural!"

In this sentence, it tells about Moon's character asking Ash's character to sing the

song he wants. After seeing a little appearance from Ash, he immediately issued a compliment by saying that Ash is a talented character in singing the song he chose. In the sentence above, it has been proven that what the speaker expresses is an expressive speech act, namely a compliment where the speaker wants to please the speaker by mentioning the sentence.

49.13 minutes

Moon : "Oh, I saw this show when I was a kid, Nana you are absolutely amazing!"

In the sentence above, it tells that Moon's character is meeting Nana's character, a singer who was famous in his day, when he was in a room he saw one of the posters stuck on the wall showing a picture of Nana singing, then he gave praise to Nana with the words above because at that time Nana's appearance was indeed very amazing. These utterances are included in expressive speech acts, namely praise because the speaker is amazed at what the speaker is doing.

51.49 minute

Moon : "Bravo Mike, Nana is gonna love that!"

Mike : "You are too kind Mr. Moon."

Moon : "I'm loving the new suit sir."

The sentence above shows expressive speech acts between Moon's speakers and Mike's speakers where Moon compliments Mike's singing performance and then he sees that Mike has put on a new suit that looks different from usual. After the incident, Moon threw compliments at Mike as a form of expressiveness and he also wanted to appreciate and please Mike by saying the sentence above.

1.02.04 minutes

Moon : "Wow, you wrote that?"

Ash: "yeah, do you like it?"

Moon : are you kidding? It's fantastic, you've gotta sing that today!"

The sentence above tells that Moon's character sees Ash's character singing a song he made himself, and Moon feels the song Ash sings sounds really good so he praises him and asks Ash to perform his own song when performing later. In this scene it is shown that the speaker, namely Moon, expresses expressive speech acts, namely praise to Ash's speakers. He conveyed this feeling because he was amazed at the appearance of the speaker and considered that what the speaker had shown was amazing.

c. **Afraid**

Minute 1.03.37

Eddie : "Are you nervous?"

Moon : "Are you kidding? I'm absolutely terrified."

The scene above shows that Moon's character managed to invite Nana the star to come to the event he was holding until finally he was asked by Nana's grandson named Eddie whether he felt nervous because of the arrival of an artist because the show would be seen by the star, and Moon replied that he was very very afraid and nervous about whatever would happen in the event later. The expression above is an expressive act of fear shown by speakers of Moon.

F. **Sorry**

Minute 1.08.33

Moon : "Nana, I'm so sorry I just – don't go!"

The scene above shows that Moon's character feels guilty because the show failed and was destroyed at the same time due to the actions of the debt collector's bears so that the glass floor filled with water broke until all the water came out and the building collapsed, the other animals tried to save themselves including Moon and Nana until finally Nana showed a disappointed expression and she decided to leave the place with her grandson Eddie, after that Moon saw Nana and tried to apologize and explain what happened but failed. In the incident above, it is clear that the speaker explained that there was an expressive speech act, namely an expression of apology made by Moon because of his guilt and what happened.

1.11.30 minutes

Moon : "Guys look, I'm sorry about what happened, the price, the money, then…."

In the scene above, it tells that Moon's character feels guilty for his actions that lied to the contestants and the chaos that happened on his show so he feels sad and shuts himself up, and he tries to explain to the other contestants what he feels. In this explanation, it is included in expressive speech acts, namely apologizing.

e.Expression of Encouragement
Minute 01.20.03

Moon : "hey guys, listen up, look I gotta tell you there's not much audience out there tonight, do you know what? It doesn't matter, it really doesn't cause tonight is our night. Whatever happens, I just want you all to know how proud I am to be part of this with you."

The scene above tells about the character Moon and the other contestants who are preparing to restart the singing performance

event which had previously failed. He cheered on all the animals that participated in the event. In the sentence above, it is included in expressive speech acts, namely encouraging because the speaker has expressed a sentence that functions to express what he feels to his partner.

G.   CONLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, the researcher can conclude that in this study 13 types of expressive speech acts were found in the form of 4 thank-you utterances uttered by a speaker named Moon to his different speakers. 4 utterances of praise uttered by Moon speakers to their speakers. 2 data in the utterances of apology uttered by the speaker of the Moon character to his interlocutor, 1 encouraging utterance uttered by the speaker of the Moon character to his interlocutor. finally 1 utterance of expressions of confusion expressed by the speaker of Moon's character to his interlocutor.

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