

A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE MOVIE *VENOM*

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this research to (1) identify the kinds of expressive speech act found in *Venom* movie. (2) identify the types speech act of found in *Venom* movie. The subject of this research is *Venom* Movie. The object of this research are the kinds expressive speech act and the types of speech act found in *Venom* movie. This research uses descriptive qualitative research because the analysis is in the form of description rather than number. The writer use noting techniques as the methods for collecting data and use descriptive methods as the methods of analyzing data. The data in this research is expressive and the data source is the expressive speech act in *Venom Movie*.

In collecting the data, the writer uses *metode simak* and *teknik catat*, Meanwhile in analyzing the data, the writer uses *metode padan pragmatis*.

The researcher did five steps to collect the data, those are: downloading *Venom* movie, watching *Venom* movie, rereading subtitle in *Venom* movie, reading script in *Venom* movie. Writers the meaning of expressive speech act and types of speech acts. The results of this research findings can be formulated as follows: The kinds of expressive speect act in *Venom* movie and the types of speech act. There are Expressives of Apologizing, blaming, congratulating, greeting, introductions, praising and thanking. And then the types speech acts acts is expressive.

Keywords: *pragmatic, expressive, speech act, Movie, Venom*

1. INTRODUCTION

Venom is a symbiote one of the famous action movies in 2018 cinema. The movie tells the story of a journalist whose life has changed drastically since he entered the body of Eddie

and he has super powers like a spider-man. He uses several expressives to convey the meaning in the conversation, and one of them is expressive apologizing. This study aims to determine the types and meanings of expressive speech acts found in the Movie Box film based on Conceptual Expressive Speech Act Theory by Searle's. This research helps the public to know more about the meaning of daily conversation. This research helps the society to understand more about pragmatic especially be able to develop the research of linguistics fields in Universitas Ahmad Dahlan and can inspire the students or other researchers to take further comprehension about the research of pragmatics or expressive speech acts.

Griffiths (2006) states that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which concerns with the use of patterns in meaningful communication. Speech act theory explains about the use of language in relation to the context, the attitude of the speaker and its effect to the hearer. All these aspects are important in understanding the complete meaning of utterances. According to Yule (1996: 47) speech acts are actions which are performed via utterances. the kinds of expressive speech act: apologizing, blaming, congratulating, greeting, introductions, praising, thanking.

and determine the dominant expression in the film venom.

As a simple utterance of speech act which becomes a problem in daily conversation, a speaker says "Can you open the window?" which means asking for request, but the listener just responds "Yes" without any action. This is one of the problems that appears when both the speaker and listener do not get the same knowledge. From this example, it shows that knowledge about utterance is important to understand what actually the message of the utterance is. If everyone does not have any knowledge about linguistics and does not want to study about it, the people in this world will get confused and many problems appear in conversation. From those explanations, it is clear that speech act is important in all of human conversation, which means that everything they say is kind of speech act. As young generations, students should study about it to make it clear and other people can understand, thus they can avoid the problems. Therefore, the researcher wanted to study about linguistics especially on speech act.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method is an analysis focusing on meaning explanation, description, and allocation data in that context and it is often showed in word than number, (Mahsun, 2012:256).

According to Hornby in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (2017:1028), an object is a person or thing that somebody studies, pays attention. In other words, it is like thing, place or person. Then, the object of the research is a expressive speech acts. The data of this research is expressive speech acts found in *Venom* movie.

The steps of collecting the data for this research are as follow:

1. The researcher downloads *Venom* movie.
2. The researcher watching *Venom* movie.
3. The researcher rereading subtitle in *Venom* movie.
4. The researcher reading script in *Venom* movie.
5. The researcher writes the meaning of expressive speech acts in *Venom* movie.

Moeleong (2017:235) explains that the process of placing or organizing data in the correct order. The process of analyzing data consist of four processes, namely: applying the theories, classifying, finding, making a conclusion.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

This part is divided into two sections. The first section is an analysis about classifying the kinds of expressive speeches in *Venom* movie. The second section is an analysis about describing the meaning of the expressive speech act that have been found in *Venom* movie.

3.1. KINDS OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN *VENOM* MOVIE

In this analysis, the researcher found Eight kinds of forms of expressive speech act; they are apologizing, Blaming, congratulating, greeting, introductions, praising and thanking. The dialogues in *Venom* movie that shows the forms of expressive speech act that are commonly used are mentioned as follows:

1. Apologizing

Apologizing is defined as an expression of regret. Here are the data of apologizing expressive speech acts in the movie:

(1) Dora Skirth : um, **sorry to interrupt**. But it's time to get changed for your interview. (00:11:45)

(2) Carlton Drake : uh, **kids, sorry to leave you**. (00:11:50)

(3) Eddie Brock : **I'm sorry about your friends**. (00:51:33)

In the utterances (1) *sorry to interrupt* is an apologizing expressive speech act. In this context Dora Skirth asked an apology to kids because she asked to get changed for interview.

In the utterances (2) *kids, sorry to leave you* is an apologizing expressive speech act. In this context Carlton Drake asked an apology to the kids because he has to go for an interview.

In the utterances (3) *I'm sorry about your friends* is an apologizing expressive speech act. In this context Eddie Brock asked to his bodyguard Carlton Drake because he killed his friend.

2. Blaming

Blaming is an expression that is used to say on somebody the responsibility for something done (badly or wrongly) or not done.

Here are the data of blaming expressive speech acts in the movie:

(4) Annie : **You are pathologically self-absorbed.** (00:14:41)

In the utterances (4) *You are pathologically self-absorbed* is an blaming expressive speech act. In this context Annie blames Eddie Brock for making Annie fired.

3. Congratulations

Congratulations is an expression usually used when we want to congratulate someone. Here are the data of congratulating expressive speech acts in the movie:

(5) Carlton Drake : **Good Work!** (00:18:53)

In the utterances (5) *Good Work!* is an congratulation expressive speech act. In this context Carlton Drake happy with the work of dora skirth.

4. Greeting

Greeting is defined as an expression of welcoming. Here is the data of greeting expressive speech acts in the movie:

(6) Eddie Brock : **Hay Richard!** (00:06:54)

In the utterances (6) *Hay Richard!* is a greeting expressive speech act. In this context Eddie Brock greet richard who is standing guard at reception.

5. Introductions

Introductions is used to express introductions to new people. Here is the data of introductions expressive speech act in the movie:

(7) Carlton Drake : **Guys, this is Dr. Skirth.** (00:11:43)

(8) Dora Skirth : uh, **my name is Dora Skirth.** (00:28:32)

(9) Annie : **Eddie, this is Dan.** (00:30:28)

(10) Annie : **Dan, this is Eddie.** (00:30:29)

In the utterances (7) *Guys, this is Dr. Skirth* is a introducing expressive speech act. In this context Carlton Drake introduces Dr. Skirth to kids.

In the utterances (8) *uh, my name is Dora Skirth* is a introducing expressive speech act. In this context Dora Skirth introduces herself to Eddie Brock.

In the utterances (9) *Eddie, this is Dan* is a introduction expressive speech act. In this context Annie introduces Dan to Eddie Brock.

In the utterances (10) *Dan, this is Eddie* is a introduction expressive speech act. In this context Annie introduces Eddie to Dan.

6. Praising

Praising is psychological statement uttered by the speaker to express his/her amazement to what the speaker feels or sees. Here is the data of praising expressive speech act in the movie:

(11) Eddie Brock : **I love it when you wear the suit.** (00:05:12)

(12) Eddie Brock : **You're perfect.** (00:05:30)

(13) Eddie Brock : **Lookin' Good!** (00:06:55)

In the utterances (11) *I love it when you wear the suit* is a praising expressive speech act. In this context Eddie Brock admires Annie. Eddie looks at her says that she is very beautiful.

In the utterances (12) *You're perfect* is a praising expressive speech act. In this context Eddie Brock praised Annie for making her coffee.

In the utterances (13) *Lookin' Good!* is a praising expressive speech act. In this context Eddie Brock praised Richard's appearance.

7. Thanking

Thanking is a psychological statement uttered by someone to give thanking to the hearer. Here is the data of thanking expressive speech act in the movie:

(14) Annie : **Thank you.** (00:05:12)

(15) Carlton Drake : **Thank you all for bringing us to this moment.**
(00:24:11)

In the utterances (14) *Thank you* is a thanking expressive speech act. In this context Annie thanked to Eddie because Eddie admires Annie's suit.

In the utterances (15) *Thank you all for bringing us to this moment* is a thanking expressive speech act. In this context Carlton Drake thanked to coworkers because they want to gather.

3.2. THE TYPES OF SPEECH ACTS IN VENOM MOVIE

1) Expressive

In the chapter II, the writer has explained that Expressives are the type of speech act that shows the expression of the speaker via utterance. for example: say thank you, congratulate, apologize, criticize, praise, express condolences, and so on. Here are the dialogues expressives in this movie:

(1)

Venom : **Parasite?**

Eddie Brock : **Yeah. It's a term of endearment, that's all.**

Venom : **Apologize!**

Eddie Brock : **No.**

Venom : **Apologize!**

Eddie Brock : **All right, fine. I'm sorry. So, what do you want to do now?**

Venom : **The way I see it, we can do whatever we want.**

(01:31:45)

The utterances above shows through the following examples: "Apologizing!" how the speaker feels about a situation. When the speaker calls venom as parasite. Venom got angry and asked Eddie to say "I'm sorry" and so on.

4. CONCLUSION

This research is concerned with the pragmatics analysis of kinds expressive speech act and types of speech act used in the dialogue of *Venom* movie. The results can be conclude as follows:

1. In the analysis of the kinds expressive speech act in *Venom* movie, the writer finds seven expressive used, they are: apologizing, blaming, congratulating, greeting, introducing, praising, and thanking. Introductions is as many as 4 data, apologizing and praising is as many as three, blaming and greeting is only one, and thanking is only two, the expressive speech act that is often used in the *Venom* movie is introductions expressive speech act.
2. In the last analysis of this research is to find out the types of speech acts in *Venom* movie. Based on the findings, the writer finds only five types speech acts. They are declaration, commissive, representative, expressives, and directive. Expressives found in the movie as many as six. Meanwhile, declaration found in the movie is only three data, commissive found in the movie is only three data, representative found in the movie is

only two data, and directive found in the movie is only three data. The types of expressives movie is only three data. The types of expressives speech acts that are often used in the movie is expressives.

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BIOGRAPHIES OF AUTHORS

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APPENDIX

TABLE 1
kinds of expressive speech acts are found in *Venom* movie.

Kinds of Expressive Speech Acts	Sentence	Duration
Apologizing	1. um, sorry to interrupt. But it's time to get changed for your interview.	(00:11:45)
	2. uh, kids, sorry to leave you.	(00:11:50)
	3. I'm sorry about your friends.	(00:51:33)
Blaming	4. You are pathologically self-	(00:14:41)

	absorbed. 5. I hope you're sorry	(00:50:00)
Congratulations	6. Good Work!	(00:18:53)
Greeting	7. Hay Richard!	(00:06:54)
Introductions	8. Guys, this is Dr. Skirth. 9. uh, my name is Dora Skirth. 10. Eddie, this is Dan. 11. Dan, this is Eddie.	(00:11:43) (00:28:32) (00:30:28) (00:30:29)
Praising	12. I love it when you wear the suit. 13. You're perfect. 14. Lookin' Good!	(00:05:12) (00:05:30) (00:06:55)
Thanking	15. Thank you. 16. Thank you all for bringing us to this moment.	(00:05:12) (00:24:11)

TABLE 2
The types of speech act used in *Venom* movie.

Sentence	Declaration	Commissive	Representative	Expressive	Directive
1. You know, for a smart guy, you really are a dumb-ass. 2. You're fired, Eddie. 3. I can't trust you. (00: 14: 20)	✓				
4. Hey, you know what... You know what night it is tonight, right? 5. Date night. 6. Mmm-hmm. So, I will pick you up around, uh, 6:00. And please		✓			

do not forget your helmet. (00:05:40)					
7. But I was willing to roll with it, Eddie, because I loved you. 8. You "loved" me? (00:14:50)			✓		
9. Parasite? 10. Yeah. It's a term of endearment, that's all. 11. Apologize! 12. No. 13. Apologize! 14. All right, fine. I'm sorry. So, what do you want to do now? 15. The way I see it, we can do whatever we want. (01:31:45)				✓	
16. This is the last time I'm asking you. Where is my Symbiote? 17. I have no idea. 18. WHERE IS HE? 19. Oh, my God! 20. WHERE'S VENOM? 21. That is the ugliest- looking thing I have ever seen. (01:16:05)					✓

