

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. The Background of The Study**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics concerned with the use of language in social contexts and the ways in which people produce and comprehend meanings through language (Mey Jacob, 2001:8). Speech act theory is a subfield of pragmatics concerned with the ways in which words can be used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. In simple words Speech act deals with the utterance to perform a specific action.

Utterance could be said as main point in speech acts. Utterance means what is said by any one person before or after another person begins to speak It means that when people have a conversation, there occurs utterances. People perform action through that utterance, cause it is related to the study of communication. People perform speech acts when they offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, compliment, thanking, refusal and so on.

Based on Austin point of view (1962), speech acts defined into three parts. They are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Searle (in Levinson, 1983) continued Austin's theory about illocutionary acts says that there are five kinds of action that can be performed in speaking. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive and declaratives. Speech acts committed with the utterance can be interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the speech.

One of social case about utterance ever happen in Indonesia like case of Prita Mulyasari. Her case occurred on 3 June 2009 until the end of December 2009 and Prita's complaint as a patient at RS. Omni International via social media. In her email, she wrote and published the utterance of disappoint with hospital service but it made her become suspect of defamation. As we know complaint is often happened around the society include Prita's case as the form careness of hospital service to be better in the future. So, expressive utterance should be an evaluation for listener especially for RS.Omni International and government. We need to learn about utterance as a form careness among the society and become introspection and correction each other, as long as accordance with the etiquette and manners. After understanding the illocutionary act especially expressive utterance, we know that utterance express the psychological state like sadness, happiness, apologyzing, thanking, disappointing and so on. That needs to be a response and evaluation for listener.

Speech act is not only found in daily conversation, but it also can be found in movies, novels and short stories. These are interesting object to be analyzed. Movie or motion picture is a story conveyed with moving images. It can be containing with comedy, romance, drama, adventure, fantasy, thriller, and the others of current interest. Movies can give description to people about life, experiences, and communications. From the movies we can get information and refresh our mind after doing activities.

Based on the previous description, the researcher is interested to do research about expressive utterance in *Madaari* movie. *Madaari* movie is social-political movie based on real incident, revenge, suspense, chess and catch time. It is also a social thriller pertinent to the current political scenario in India. *Madaari* is an interesting movie that serves significant messages and values. This movie also provides the appropriate data needed for the research on expressive. The various type of expressive is caught by the researcher as an interesting point to observe. Let see an example of one types of expressive utterance from the following dialogue :

*Nirmal* : *Your mathematics is flawed. Your Party take much advantages.*

*Minister* : *That's why we served in the government. Returns back of capital.*

The dialogue above describing conversation between Prime Minister and Nirmal. Nirmal blamed Prime Minister because his mathematic is flawed. His sentence is not polite, but that is reality. This utterance made listener hurt, but sometimes expressive utterance can make evaluation for listener to be better in the future.

The other problem that many viewer and students just watch A *Madaari* movie, but they do not understand and get difficulty to study about speech act in *Madaari* movie, especially expressive utterance. Besides that, this topic never been discussed by other researcher of English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher is interested to do the research about expressive utterance with the title : Expressive Utterance in *Madaari* Movie.

### **B. The Identification of Problem**

The problems of the research were identified as follows :

- (1) some people are still confused to understand expressive utterance in society
- (2) most of viewer and students got difficulties in distinguishing types of speech act.

### **C. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research was focused on Illocutionary act and the research was limited on the types of expressive utterance in *Madaari* movie script.

### **D. The Formulation of The Problem**

Based on the identification of the study above, the problems were be formulated as follows:

- (1) What types of expressive utterance are used in *Madaari* movie?
- (2) Why are the types of expressive utterance occurred in *Madaari* movie in the way they do?

### **E. The Objective of The Study**

The objectives of the study were:

- (1) to find out the types of expressive utterance used in *Madaari* movie.
- (2) to explain why the type of expressive utterances are used in Madaari movie.

### **F. The Significance of The Study**

The finding of the study were expected to be useful theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically
  - a. The study can give additional information for the readers about the using of expressive utterance.
  - b. The study can be the reference to the other research in the same scope.
2. Practically
  - a. The study is beneficial to English teacher, who are teaching speech act especially expressive utterance as the material in supporting the teaching learning process.
  - b. The study is beneficial for those, who are learning speech act especially about expressive utterance in order to enlarge their knowledge.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

##### **1. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is the study of context to make inferences about meaning. It suggests the speaker to get focus not only on what is being said, but also on elements directly taken on utterance to be more meaningful. That is the situational context surround the utterance, when having to understand what other says. Pragmatics has to do with language use, and with going beyond the literal meaning (Kadmon, 2001 :22).

Yule (1996:9) defined pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or a writer) and interpreted by a listener (or a reader) so that it involves the interpretation what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. When we read or hear a piece of language, we normally try to understand not only what the words mean, but what the writer or speaker of those words intended to convey.

Meanwhile, Levinson (1997:24) defined pragmatics as the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context in which they would be appropriate. It means that both of hearer and speaker must have skill to catch the appropriate meaning of sentence the certain context.

Furthermore, Yule (1996:3) divided three areas in which pragmatics are concerned. Firstly, pragmatics is the study of meaning. It means that pragmatics focus on everything which the speaker communicated and if the hearers can interpret the utterance of speaker. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. When speaker want to say something, they must consider to organize whom, when, where they are talking. Third, pragmatics is the study of how to get communication than what is said. Pragmatics is related with what is unsaid by speaker.

From the previous definition, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study that concern to the meaning. The contextual meaning between the speaker and the hearer when conversation with connected the interpretation each other. It is assumed that speaker and hearer involved in conversation are generally cooperating each other.

## **2. Speech Acts**

In pragmatics, studying about speech act means study about the utterances. In attempting to express themselves, people not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures of words and sentences, but also perform actions via the utterances. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts (Yule, 1996:47). Speech acts are communicative acts performed through oral or written use of language.

Austin isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something and hence three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed:

1. A Locutionary act: the utterance of a sentence which determines sense and reference.
2. An Illocutionary act: the making a statement, offer, promise, etc. In uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it (or with its explicit expressive paraphrase).
3. Perlocutionary act: the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance. (Levinson, 1997: 236)

## **2.1 Types of Speech Acts**

### **2.1.1 Locutionary Act**

According to Austin (in Levinson 1969:22), locutionary act is acts of speaking, acts involved in the construction of speech. Such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using particular words and using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn. Locutionary is the actual words that are uttered.

Some examples of locutionary acts:

(1) India has many people.

(a statement about the population in India).

(2) Democracy is a government system in Indonesia.

(a statement to inform government system of Indonesia).



### 2.1.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is one of kind of speech acts. Illocutionary act is very important. It is more important than to other parts of speech acts because the illocutionary act itself is central to linguistic communication and defined by social convention, such as acts of accusing, admitting, challenging, complaining, etc.

Illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something. It is something the speaker intends to do in making utterance. Illocutionary act is performed within the full control of the speaker and it is evident after the utterance is made.

Some examples of illocutionary act:

(2) Kick the ball please.

(a statement about ordering to do something).

(3) When Ahok become suspect ?

(a statement about asking).

### 2.1.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts are speech acts that have an effect on the feelings, thought or action of either the speaker or the listener. In other words, they seek to change minds.

So, perlocutionary is hearer's behavioural response to the meaning of utterance not necessarily a physical or verbal response, perhaps merely a mental or emotional response of some kinds. Other perlocutionary acts are such things as: alerting hearer by warning hearer of danger; persuading hearer to an opinion by

stating supporting facts; intimidating hearer by threatening; getting hearer to do something by means a suggestions, a hint, a request, or a command; and so forth.

(5) You are the foolish man.

(a statement about intimidating the hearer)

(6) Let's go out from this room.

(a statement about persuading the hearer to go out)

### **3. The Categories of Illocutionary Act**

People perform a variety of speech acts to achieve their goal in communication. Searle (1969: 68-70) has set up the following classification of illocutionary acts:

#### **1. Representatives**

The representatives or assertive are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth-value. They express the speaker's belief. Paradigmatic cases include asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, and stating. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker represents the world as her or she believes it is, thus making the words fit the world of belief. For examples:

(1) *The window is open.*

The speaker states the window is open and the hearer believes that the window is open.

(2) *All human being need food.*

The speaker reports that all human being need food and the hearer must believe it.

## 2. Directives

Directives are those kinds of speech act that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speaker's desire/wish for the addressee to do something. Paradigmatic cases include advice, commands, orders, question, and request. In using a directive, the speaker intends to elicit some future course of action on the part of the addressee, thus making the world match the words via the addressee. For examples:

(3) *Open the door.*

The speaker gives the command to open the door and wants the door to be opened.

(4) *You must be honest.*

The speaker advice the addressee to be honest and wants the addressee do the advice.

## 3. Commissives

Commissives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to do some future action. They express the speaker's intention to do something. Paradigmatic cases include offers, pledges, promise, refusal, and threats. In the case of commissive, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker himself or herself. For examples:

(5) *I will open the door.*

The speaker says I will open the door and intends to do it.

(6) *I will never let you go.*

The speaker promise that she never let him go and she will do it in the future.

#### 4. Expressive

Expressive are those kinds of speech act that express a psychological attitude or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislikes. Paradigmatic cases including thanking, apologizing, welcoming, blaming, congratulating, and so on. There is no direction of fit this type of speech act. For examples:

(7) *I like your bag.*

The speaker exclaims that she like the bag and means it.

(8) *Congratulation for your engagement.*

The speaker congratulate for the engagement. The psychological of the hearer is very happy.

#### 4. Declaratives

Declaratives or declarations are those kinds of speech act that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. Because they tend to rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions for their successful performance, they may called institutionalize performatives. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker brings about changes in the world; that is, he or she affects a correspondence between the propositional content and the world. Paradigmatic cases include bidding in bridge, declaring war, excommunicating, firing from

employment, and nominating a candidate. As to the direction of fit, is both words to words. For examples:

(9) *Employer: I resign from this job.*

In saying I resign the speaker must have the role of employee or boss, respectively.

#### **4. Utterance**

An utterance is an act of speech or writing; it is a specific event, at a particular time and place and involving at least one person, the one who produces the utterance, but usually more than one person. An utterance happens just once; a spoken utterance happens and then, unless it is recorded electronically, it ceases to exist; a written utterance is intended to last for a short time in the case of a shopping list, for instance, or much longer, as the case of a book. (Kreidler, 1998 : 26-27).

An utterance is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is a silence on the part of that person. The term utterance, is ambiguous between a process sense and product sense. Process is here being used as a term which is boarder than action or activity. The term utterance can be used to refer either to the process (activity). Utterances in the first of these two senses are commonly referred to nowadays speech acts; utterances in the second sense may be referred to in a specialized sense of the term as inscriptions. The term in scription, is not widely used by linguist. It must not be interpreted being more appropriate to the written than it is to the spoken language. It is one of the

principal aims in this chapter to clarify the relation between sentence meaning and utterance meaning.

#### **4.1 Expressive Utterance**

The researcher analyzes expressive of speech act based on theories as method on the previous chapters. The researcher analyzes kinds of expressive function of speech act. Yule (1996: 53) said that expressive is an utterance that states what the speaker feels (express psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow). It can be for positive or negative feelings. The expressive of speech act that are found by the researcher in the data are thanking, welcoming, apologizing, and congratulating, protesting, disappointment, blaming etc.

Expressive expresses a psychological state of the speaker's feeling to the hearer such as statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or even sorrow. An expressive utterance can be caused by the speaker does or the hearer does in a conversation, but it is about the speaker's experience. In other words, expressive utterances more concern with a feeling and behavior.

Expressive speech act are one of the five basic categories of speech acts identify ed by Searle (1976). Kreidler explains the definition of expressive utterances. It is utterances spring from the previous actions – or failure to act – of the speaker, or perhaps the present result of those actions or failures. Expressive utterance are thus retrospective and speaker-involved (Kreidler, 1998:188).

It means that the speaker tells the hearer about something that is related about himself. The most common expressive verb are: thanking, welcoming, apologizing, lamenting and so on.. Those are the acts that the researcher is going to use to analyzing the data. Below are the explanations of such types:

#### 1. Thanking

Thanking is an expression where the speaker has observed that the addressee, who has done a service to the speaker. It is a verbal commitment by expression that we show or say to express grateful feeling to other people. For examples:

(10) Thanks for your coming.

(11) Thanks for your gift.

#### 2. Welcoming.

Welcoming is an expression where the speaker expresses positive feelings towards the arrival of the addressee. Points to the conceptual similarity with thanking. Its mean a reception usually of a cordial nature provided to celebrate the return home of a person. Where the speaker expresses positive feelings towards the arrival of the addressee. For examples:

(12 ) Hallo

(13) Good Morning dear

## 1. Apologizing

Apologize is an expression where an agent-speaker expresses negative feelings towards a patient-addressee to appease them. It means to tell someone that you are sorry for having done something that has caused problems or unhappiness for them.. For examples:

(14) I must apologize to Isobel for my lateness.

(15) He knew he had been wrong, and duly apologized.

## 2. Congratulating

Congratulation is a expression where the speaker has observed that the addressee has either benefitted from or carried out a positively valued event  
 Congratulation is an expression that we use to give the congratulation utterance when he/she succeeds in doing something. For examples:

(16) Congratulations on your success!

(17) Happy Islamic New Year!

## 5. Disappointing

Disappointing is a expression where the speaker feel unhappy because someone or something was not as good as you hoped or expected, or because something did not happen. For example :

(18) Thats too bad

(19) You leave me when I need you



## 6. Blaming

Blaming is an expression where the speaker feel or declare that (someone or something) did a mistake that should be responsibility, like choosing wrong way. until the demands are met and that's what makes it calm. For example :

(20) It was your fault

(21) I think you are to blame.

## 7. Requesting

Requesting is an expression where the speaker make a request, and ask someone to do something. Whether listeners would do it or not, depends on listener. For example:

(22) Would you mind repairing my watch?

(23) I wonder if you could write me an application letter?

## 8. Frightened

Frighten is an expression where the speaker feels induced by perceived danger. It makes they feel excessive or overly anxious about a problem or situation. For example:

(24) Then Father Giang was *frightened*, and took back his promise.

(25) The fighting in the streets frightened us

## 9. Lamenting

Lamenting is an expression where someone expresses regret over something considered unsatisfactory, unreasonable, or unfair. And the speaker expresses his or her own misfortune, either at their own or somebody else's doing, the speaker is also the main observer. For example :

(26) Oh God, can you ever imagine what would happen to the country if Lyndon was president.

(27) I regret the things I didn't do

## 10. Happiness

Happiness is an expression where the speaker satisfied with what has happened. It means something that happened in accordance with what is expected, And visible from facial expression or their utterance. For example :

(28) My English teacher told me that I got excellent score in the last test

(29) I'm satisfied with hospital services

## 5. *Madaari* Movie

*Madaari* is a Bollywood movie produced by Dore Film under the direction of Nishikant Kamat. *Madaari* released in 22 July 2016 (India) . A *Madaari* movie is social-political drama movie based on real incident, revenge, suspense, chess and catch time. And also a social thriller pertinent to the current political scenario in India.

The story is of a common man, Nirmal (Irrfan Khan), who loses his son in a Bridge collapse in Mumbai, attributed to defective construction and the nexus between builders and politicians. The loss of his son drives Nirmal to vow revenge on the system that took away the lives of innocents. He sets off on a one man mission to expose the rot in the system and kidnaps the Home Minister's son. A savvy and honest cop (Jimmy Shergill) is set to catch the kidnapper and this sets off a thrilling cat and mouse game, which reaches its unusual climax as the film ends. inefficiency, accountability and red tape. Pretty much as expected, the film concludes with victory of the common man's voice.

Nirmal is a traumatized man mourning the loss of his only son in an accident. He represents every citizen ruing the deep corruption that plagues the country and the faceless thousands who battle a disinterested system. looking for anyone who is responsible for the death of his son.

The movie begins with the kidnapping of the son of the Union Home Minister of India and him receiving a ransom call with a strange demand. The kidnapper asks the minister to first find his own missing son in exchange for the kidnapped boy. and that he kidnapped the son of the minister who is allegedly responsible for the funds that corrupted.

A 10 year old child, Rohan is kidnapped from his hostel. Rohan is the only son of the Home Minister. The army and the CBI storm into action. CBI officer Nachiket Verma (Jimmy Shergill) heads the case and gets restrain order from all the other security agencies to make sure that the kidnappers don't panic and kill Rohan. Initially the case is thought of mistaken identity wherein the kidnapper

might have tried to kidnap the friend of Rohan, Cheeku who was also drugged while kidnapping.

For a long time there is silence from the kidnapper and everyone is left guessing as who it might be and at the same time the investigation is kept extremely secret, so as to keep the kidnaper(s) from killing Rohan. Behind the scenes the security agencies try to find the location of the kidnapper without raising any kind of suspicion. Rohan is actually kidnapped by Nirmal (Irrfan Khan) after drugging him. Rohan shows his anger towards Nirmal for kidnapping him. Nirmal shows Rohan a pre-recorded video of his friend Cheeku who is in a drugged state struggling with fear. Nirmal tells Rohan that Cheeku will be killed if he refuses to co-operate with him. Nirmal keeps traveling via public transport to evade his location.

One day, the kidnapper call the father of Cheeku to convey a message to the Home Minister that the kidnapper has kidnapped the son of the Home Minister on purpose. His demand is that he wants his son, who was lost in an act of negligence by the government, be found. It is then revealed that Nirmal had a happy family with his son, Apu (short for Apurva), after his wife left them. Apu died when a bridge collapsed on him on his way to school. Moved and depressed by his loss, Nirmal decided to seek revenge from the politicians and others responsible for the death of his son.

The news becomes a hot item in the media. Towards the end, Nirmal travels back to his house in Mumbai with Rohan, and calls a TV news channel

from there and demands all those who were involved in the bridge collapse, including the Home Minister, come to his house, threatening to kill Rohan and himself if they don't. He makes the bridge contractor, the Home Minister and the ruling party's money man (Pratap Nimbalkar), confess their corrupt activities on a live broadcast on TV. Rohan indicates he understands why Nirmal did what he did and Rohan and Nirmal hug before Rohan leaves with his father. Nirmal surrenders to the police and is later seen immersing the articles his son was wearing when he died in a river, while under the custody of the police.

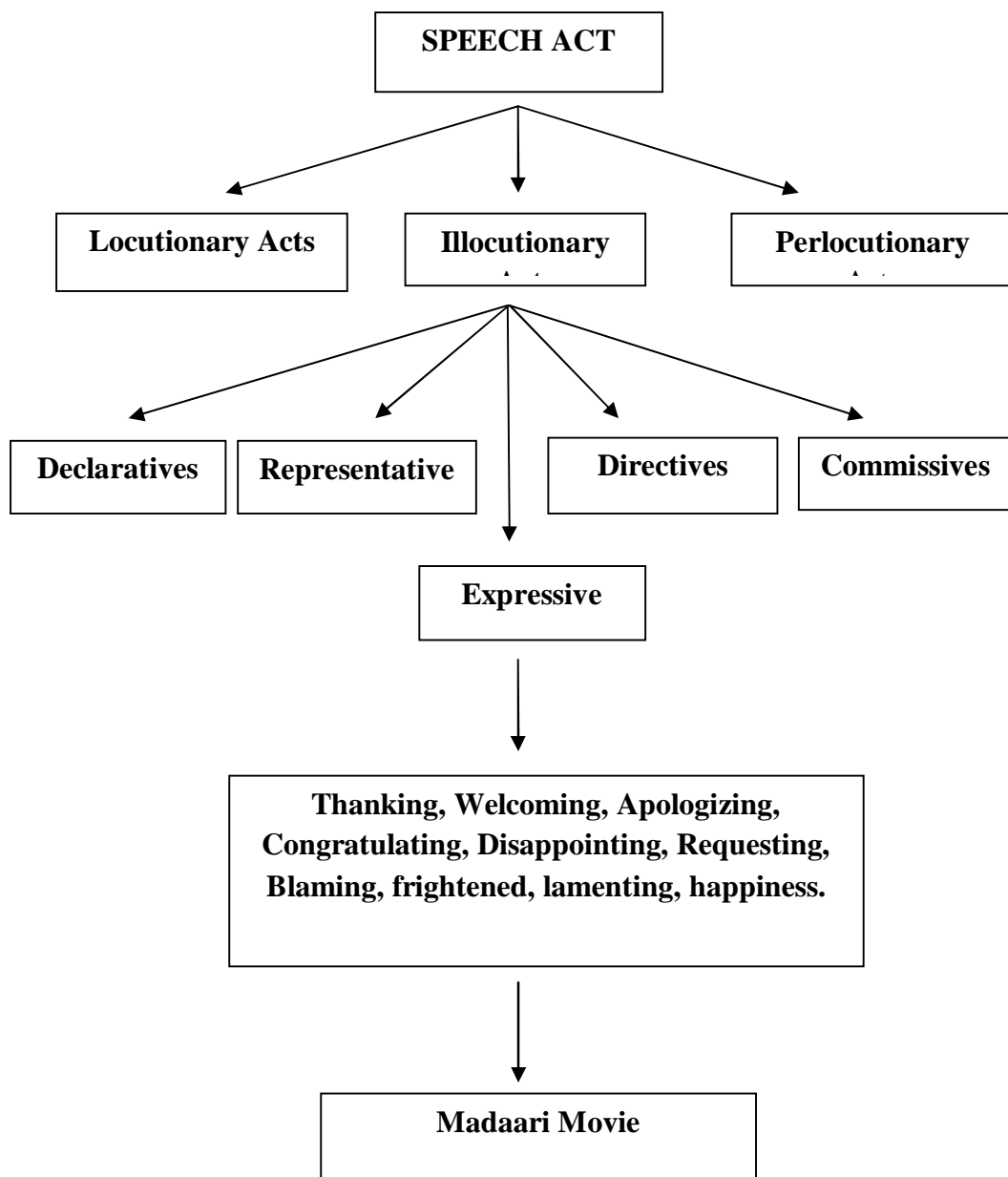
## **B. Previous Relevant Studies**

There are some studies related to this research that had been conducted before. The first study is conducted by Kiki Wahyuni (2016) on her thesis entitled: *An Illocutionary Act in Caricature*. The Objectives of this study were to find out the types of illocutionary act found in the caricature that can be classified into representative, directive, commissive expressive and declarative. The data of her study was taken from Jakarta Post. What makes this research different from her is that she just looked in general about illocutionary, where I prefer will be researched specific one of illocutionary that is expressive utterance. But her research help me to know about kind of illocutionary act and it make me ease to conducting the research.

The second related is conducted in the thesis by Meida Yusmalinda (2016) on her thesis entitled : *Performative Utterance in Muhammad The Messenger of Allah Biography*. She found a book of biography Muhammad and analyzed the

content of biography. What makes this research different is in this research the researcher analyzing conducting from Movie, it is more enjoying to do research cause entertain. Her research help me to know about techniques for collecting data.

### C. Conceptual Framework



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

In conducting this research, the researcher used qualitative design. According to Neuman (2014: 123) states that qualitative data analysis method is descriptive which the data are in the form of word and images from documents, observation and transcripts. In qualitative research the focus is on observation and document analysis since this research will be intended to describe expressive utterance in Madaari movie script. The use of research design is aimed to help the researcher make a better analysis. By using this method, the data was collected to describe, investigate and explain expressive utterance occur in Madaari movie.

#### **B. Source of Data**

The source of data of this study was obtained by downloading subtitle *Madaari* movie. The script was downloaded from the official website of movie script [www.imsdb.com](http://www.imsdb.com) because the data is the form of document or written text.

#### **C. Techniques for Collecting Data**

In collecting the data, the researcher is using documentary research. The data was collected by downloading the script and the video from internet to get more information in which is needed to achieve the purpose in this research. There are some steps in collecting data, and the steps were as follows:

1. Downloading the script of Madaari movie
2. Downloading the subtitle video of madaari movie
3. Watching the video and reading the script of *Madaari* movie.
4. Identifying the utterances which has the expressive utterance .

#### **D. The Technique of Data Analysis**

The data was analyzed by using theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (2014), he said that the qualitative data analysis consist of three procedures. There are data reduction, data display, drawing and verifying conclusion.

##### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of sorting, focusing, identifying, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the data that are considered important. In the conducting research, the researcher will select data and give valuable information in research; the data is chosen by identifying and classifying the kinds of expressive utterance.

##### 2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of sentences, narrative, or table. In displaying data, the researcher describes data by tabulating of the kinds of expressive utterance into table.

##### 3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion



The last step after doing the data display is drawing the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data, so that it will become clearly. The conclusion can be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from the beginning.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data

This chapter deals with the type of expressive utterance in *Madaari* movie with duration 120 minutes. The data were taken from utterances of whole characters and analyzed according to Searle's theory. There were 64 utterances. Those data were analyzed based on the types of expressive utterances.

#### B. Data Analysis

##### 1. Type of expressive utterance in *Madaari* movie

The findings show that all types of expressive utterance are employed in *Madaari* movie. Dividing expressive utterance into ten types: thanking, welcoming, apologizing, congratulating, disappointing, blaming, requesting, frightened, lamenting, and happiness.

##### a. Thanking

Thanking is expressive utterance which try to express grateful feeling to other people. Based on the explanation about expressive utterance above, from 74 expressive utterance that used in *madaari* movie. There were 2 thanking utterances found in *madaari* movie. For examples:

1. *Thanks* (Data no 1)

2. *Thank you* (Data no 2)

### **b. Welcoming**

Welcoming is expressive utterance which causes the speaker expresses positive feelings towards the arrival of the addressee. Based on the explanation about welcoming utterances above, from 74 expressive utterance that used in the madaari movie. There were 2 welcoming utterances found in madaari movie. For examples::

3. *Hello Mr. Shivender Singh* (Data no 3)

4. *Good Morning* (Data no 4)

### **c. Apologizing**

Apologizing is expressive utterance which point is to express sorry for having done something that has caused problem or unhappiness feelings. Based on the explanation about apologizing, from 74 expressive utterances that used in madaari movie. There were 4 apologizing utterances found in madaari movie. Tfor examples:

5. *Sorry! I blurted in anger.* (Data no 5)

6. *I am sorry! I was making excuses.* (Data no 6)

7. *Naturally I am so sorry*

### **d. Congratulating**

Congratulating is expressive utterance that express to give the congratulation utterance when someone success in doing something. Based on the explanation about congratulating utterance above, from 74 expressive utterance

that used in madaari movie. There were 2 congratulating utterances found in madaari movie.

8. *Good job!* (Data no 7)

9. *I congratulate you on your achievements* (Data no 8)

### **e. Disappointing**

Disappointing is expressive utterance where the speaker feel unhappy because someone or something was not as good as you hoped. Based on the explanation about disappointing utterance above, from 74 expressive utterance that used in madaari movie. There were 12 disappointing utterances found in madaari movie. For examples:

10. *We never thought of such things at your age.* (Data no 9)

11. *I hate you* (Data no 10)

12. *Shut up! I had given you the solution! Why didn't you search?*

13. *I hate you*

14. *Shit*

15. *People know only half the story. Time to complete the story.*

16. *You cant find a boy? Write an application to me, I'll find him.*

17. *So easily the world switches sides. People change so easily*

18. *My father didn't have time for me, now my son doesn't.*

19. *Right now we are very disturbed and sensitive,*

20. *I understand sarcasm very well. Don't talk to me that way. I don't like it*

21. *What the hell*

#### **f. Blaming**

Blaming is an expressive utterance that showed the negative feeling and anger of the speaker to the hearers. Blaming uttered by the speaker cause someone or something did a mistake that should be responsibility. Based on the explanation about blaming utterance above, from 74 expressive utterance that used in madaari movie. There were 12 blaming utterances found in madaari movie. For examples:

- 22. *Don't hospitals admit patients just to make a bill* (Data no 11)
- 23. *He couldn't protect his son, how will he protect the country*  
(Data no 12)
- 24. *Your party took a bribe for it, you took a bribe for it*
- 25. *Your mathematics is flawed.*
- 26. *Everyone is finding the kidnaper demand genuine. Why don't you fulfil*
- 27. *You cant get him justice, you cant get me justice.*
- 28. *Are you really the home minister?*
- 29. *Your mother played the emotional card. We will have to lay low now*
- 30. *Dad is always busy. I don't have so many picture with him.*
- 31. *When people buy things before you, bad times are around the corner.*
- 32. *Diseases are spread because of the dirty water your people provide*
- 33. *Did you bribe him*

### **g. Requesting**

Requesting is an expression where the speaker make a request to the hearers. Whether hearers would do it or not, depend on hearers. Based on the explanation about requesting utterance above, from 74 expressive utterance that used in madaari movie. There were 15 requesting utterances found in madaari movie. For examples:

34. *I want my son* (Data no 13)

35. *No over arrangements, no red Alert, no press* (Data no 14)

36. *Okay now, go to sleep*

37. *I want to go home. Let me go home please.*

38. *Can I talk to my mom?*

39. *Tell me what you want*

40. *Truth, only truth. No more games*

41. *Don't say a word right now, be quiet please*

42. *I want to talk to my son. And I want to talk to my son.*

43. *Is there a room available?*

44. *I will go on my own, but will you come to pick me up?*

45. *Don't Cry, you will get better soon.*

46. *Mister Please stop the truck*

47. *So speak the truth at all times*

48. *I want the home minister find out how and where my son went missing*

### **h. Frightened**

Frightened is an expressions where the speaker feels induced by perceived danger. Based on the explanation about frightened utterance above, from 74 expressive utterance that used in madaari movie. There were 6 frightened utterances found in madaari movie. For examples:

*49. Kidnappers will realize that they are trapped* (Data no 15)

*50. But please, don't kill chekku* (Data no 16)

*51. Uncle, give it to him, he is carrying a bomb, let go I said!*

*52. My blood boils when I see such things.*

*53. But, Rohan safety?*

*54. You are suicide bomber*

### **i. Lamenting**

Lamenting is an expression where someone expresses regret over something considered unsatisfactory, unreasonable, or unfair. Based on the explanation about lamenting utterance above, from 74 expressive utterance that used in madaari movie. There were 8 lamenting utterances found in madaari movie. For examples:

*55. I kept telling you let us send him to London, at my sisters*

(Data no 17)

*56. I have lost everything. These thins mean nothing to me now.*

(Data no 18)

*57. Your hate doesn't matter. But my hate, it matters*

*58. His childhood is being spent in his fathers political shadow.*

59. *I don't want compensation, return my son.*

60. *Where was this law at the time of my son?*

61. *We made a mistake*

62. *The bridge under which my son was crushed to death*

### **j. Happiness**

Happiness is an expression where the speaker satisfied with what has happened. Based on the explanation about happiness utterance above, from 74 expressive utterance that used in madaari movie. There were 10 happiness utterances found in madaari movie. For examples:

63. *Who wouldn't falling in love with you* (Data no 19)

64. *We were the first to tell you that the Home Minister's son.*

(Data no 20)

65. *The very sight of him soothes my soul.*

66. *Nice! You slapped him but I felt the thrills.*

67. *The very sight of him soothes my soul.*

68. *I'll be free tomorrow morning.*

69. *A strange affection or sympathy between the kidnapper and the victim*

70. *I know now there is no bomb under your belt.*

71. *Thank you for the compliment*

72. *Sir, He is safe*



## 2. The way of expressive utterance occurred in *Madaari* movie

After analyzing the types of expressive utterance contained in *Madaari* movie, the reason why expressive utterance occurred in *Madaari* movie were explained below:

### a. Thanking

- |          |                                     |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Rohan | : <i>Uncle, Chicken momo please</i> |
| Seller   | : <i>It is for both of you</i>      |
| Rohan    | : <u><i>Thank you</i></u>           |

From the utterance above, thanking was uttered by Rohan by saying “*Thanks*”. In uttering, when Rohan already order something and absolutely he show or express grateful feeling with seller. It also expresses feeling that is deeply and this utterance is more complete. The expression above is used in the situation of informal and formal dialogue. He used expressive utterance “Thanking” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 2. Rohan | : <i>Cheekuu,, give me your hand now</i> |
| Cheeku   | : <u><i>Thanks Spidey</i></u>            |

From the utterance above, the researcher found thanking word. It can be seen from the utterance Cheeku by saying “*Thanks*”. It is often used especially between friends who have known kindly. The speaker expresses his grateful to the hearer because can understand the situation of the speaker. He used expressive utterance “Thanking” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

## b. Welcoming

3. Aide : Good morning Mr. Shivender Singh  
 Mr. Shivender : Good morning, sir.

From the utterance above, welcoming was uttered by Aide saying “*Good morning*”. The utterance “good Morning” often uses while we meet someone in the morning until mid day about pass of mid night until 12 a.m. In uttering, he has greeted guests as he knew and get responses from his guests. greeting many people at the beginning of the meeting in order to show a sense of caring. He used expressive utterance “Welcoming” So that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

4. Minister : Hello. Please sit. Jaya did you ask him for tea?  
 Jaya : will you have tea?  
 Cheeku’s father : No, I get acidity with tea

From the data above, welcoming was uttered by minister by saying “*Hello*”. In uttering, he was greeted upon arrival of cheeku’s father in his house. Minister used the expressive utterance “welcoming” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

## C. Apologizing

5. Rohan : Stop making all my decisions for me! Just kill cheeku!  
 Nirmal : Really?  
 Rohan : Sorry, I blurted in anger. I will drink the water you tell me to drink. But please don’t kill cheeku.

From the data above, apologizing uttered by Rohan by saying “*Sorry, I blurted in anger*”. In this situation, rohan felt constantly threatened that if he

fought then his friend will be killed by nirmal. until rohan say Just kill Cheeku and he realized his words did not reflect the friendship between him and cheeku. He used expressive utterance “Apologizing” So that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance

6. Rohan : *How did he know my name? even I was wondering. I swear, I didn't turn around intentionally when he said...Naturally, im so sorry*
- Nirmal : *So easily the world switches sides. People change so easily.*

From the utterance above, apologizing was uttered by Rohan by saying “Naturally, im so sorry”. In this situation, rohan regret what has happened when other people could realize that he was the son of minister. He also apologized for everything that happened and can exacerbate existing conditions. He used expressive utterance “Apologizing” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

#### **d. Congratulating**

7. Apu : *I will go on my own, but will you come to pick me up?*
- Nirmal : *Absolutely boy, Good job!*

From the utterance above, congratulate was uttered by Nirmal by saying “Good job!”. It shows that he felt so proud when his son was be autonomous. He used expressive utterance “congratulating” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance

8. Minister : I congratulate you on your achievements so I choose you to investigate and solve this case.  
 Nichiket : Ok sir. I will try

From the utterance above, congratulate was uttered by Minister by saying "I congratulate you on your achievements". In this situation, prime minister felt nichiket had a lot experience to solve every case. He express congratulation on success for Nichiket. He used expressive utterance "congratulating" so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

#### e. Disappointing

9. Nirmal : what did you say? Good touch-bad touch. Quiet! Where did you learn all this? We never thought of such things at your age. I am more embarrassed than you are!  
 Rohan : Imagine who is feeling embarrassed. Didn't you feel any embarrassment while kidnapping me? You beter not be sleeping anywhere near me at right!

From the utterance above, Nirmal as main character feel disappointed to hear of son who talk inappropriate. and he also illustrates that when he was little, he never utters inappropriate. Rohan surprise him and reminded his son of the same age with rohan. He used expressive utterance "disappointing" so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

10. Rohan : Imagine who is feeling embarrassed. Didn't you feel any embarrassment while kidnapping me? You better not be sleeping anywhere near me at right!  
 Nirmal : Okay.

From the utterance above, disappointing was uttered by Rohan by saying *“Didn’t you feel any embarrassment while kidnapping me?”*. Rohan also deplore nirmal when dared to kidnap him from her family, far from family makes him sad and upset over a man kidnap him. He used expressive utterance “disappointing” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

#### **f. Blaming**

11. Minister : *Jaya... someone will enter and see you like this*  
 Jaya : *My tears will disturub your protocol. Is it? No prashant! Not this time*

From the utterance above, blaming was uttered by wife minister by saying *“My tears will disturub your protocol. Is it?”*. In this situation, after knowing her son is kidnapped, as natural mother certainly require the father to be more serious in seeking their son. she blamed her husband when forbade her to act rashly in consideration of the job of her husband as minister. She used expressive utterance “blaming” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

12. Aide 3 : *He is a terrorist. That is why there is no ransom call yet. We would dare make a ransom call to the home minister? Who is dealing with the opposition?*  
 Aide 2 : *Mr. Jogi.. you can make an issue out of this saying, He couldn’t protect his son, how will he protect the country. Right now we are very disturbed and sensitive, so avoid rising this issue.*

From the utterance above, blaming was utterance by Aide by saying *“He couldn’t protect his son, how will he protect the country”*. He was doubted the performance of ministers who are not able to protect his family. They also

think the country will be threatened when she could not keep her family. He used expressive utterance “blaming” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

### **g. Requesting**

13. *Jaya* : *I want my son*  
*Minister* : *he is my son too, jaya*  
*Jaya* : *fine, then bring him back to me. If we were under no threat. Then where is Rohan?*

From the utterance above, requesting was uttered by wife minister by saying “*I want my son*” . She talked to her husband that she wanted her son back and be free from abduction. Worry out with her son is a common expression of a mother. So it can be expressive utterance “requesting” because she need her husband take a serious action to save their son.

14. *Nichiket* : *we should keep the units on stand by, but not deploy them.* *We should search the kid. Like he is an ordinary business man’s son. Andnot the home minister’s son.*  
*Minister* : *so that is your strategy?*

From the utterance above, it was uttered by Nichiket by saying “*we should keep the units on stand by, but not deploy them*” . He requested that the strategy can be operated in accordance with what is to be achieved. So, the utterance here showed that he orders to make mandate. He used expressive utterance “requesting” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

## h. Frightened

15. Aide 2 : *Why not Nichiket? Only the Army is competent.*  
 Nichiket : *Excuse me sir. Your units will cover these areas. Kidnappers will realize that they are trapped. Their stakes are too high. And pardon me for what I am about to say. They will panic. Slash the boys throat.*

From the utterance above, frightened was uttered by Nichiket by saying “Kidnappers will realize that they are trapped.” . The speaker uses the scary sentence to express his fear of something. In this utterance the speaker feels too worry if kidnappers known his plan. He used expressive utterance “frightened” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

16. Rohan : *Sorry! I blurted in anger. I will drink the water that you tell me but please don't kill cheeku.*  
 Nirmal : *Okay.*

From the utterance above, frightened was uttered by Rohan by saying “please don't kill cheeku”. So the utterance here showed that Rohan felt afraid if something happens to his close friend, then he will follow all direction of kidnappers. As long as his close friend safe. . He used expressive utterance “frightened” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

## i. Lamenting

17. Minister wife : *Fine then bring him back to me. If we were under no threat. then where is Rohan? I kept telling you let us send him to London, at my*

sister's. But you wouldn't listen. It would have ruined your Socialist image.

Minister : I have got Nachiket on this, okay.

From the utterance above, lamenting was uttered by Jaya by saying “I kept telling you let us send him to London, at my sister's. But you wouldn't listen”. Thus, it can be seen Jaya did the act of lamenting because an unwell situation happened when they don't send their son in London. He used expressive utterance “Lamenting” so that it can be categorized as an expressive utterance.

18. Nirmal : I have lost everything. These things mean nothing to me now

Minister : Let us go, Rohan

From the utterance above, lamenting was uttered by Nirmal by saying : “I have lost everything. These things mean nothing to me now”. It can be seen that Nirmal felt his life doesn't mean anything when he has lost her son, he was lamented of what happened and felt very desperate. He used expressive utterance “lamenting” so that it can be categorized as an expressive utterance.

## **j. Happiness**

19. Apu : Did she love me?

Nirmal : Yes of course she did. That is what she would tell me. And who wouldn't fall in love with you.

From the utterance above, happiness was uttered by Nirmal as a father by saying “And who wouldn't fall in love with you.”. In this situation, he is very thankful to have a child like Apu. It also expresses satisfaction with what has



happened. He used expressive utterance “happiness” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

*20. News Presenter : We were the first to tell you that the Home Minister's son was kidnapped. Now sawantantra TV is bringing you.*

From the utterance above, presenter was very happy because only Swantara Tv notified a news very quickly and valid. The achievement which can raise the rating in the world of broadcasting. He used expressive utterance “happiness” so that it can be categorized as a expressive utterance.

### **C. Research Findings and Discussions**

After analyzing the utterance were obtained from Madaari movie, the findings there were ten types of expressive utterance used in Madaari movie namely thanking, welcoming, apologizing, congratulating, disappointing, blaming, requesting, frightened, lamenting and happiness.

Finally, among the ten types of expressive utterance, the most dominant occurrence is request because the character in this movie mostly speaks ask someone to do something. It means that there is feeling hopeful because of the psychological boost and for the speaker to order the hearer to do something. That's why expressive utterance mostly occur in *Madaari* movie.

In this research, the rarely appear are thanking, welcoming, and congratulating, because this film is social political movie based on real accident in India. tells the disappointment of government policies so little thanks, congrats

and welcoming for policies that happens. Another possible reason is also dominated the blame on the policy that makes so many requests were disclosed to solve the problems and dismantle the plot.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

Based on the research of the study, there were several important information that taken from the research findings as conclusion of the study. It could be conclude that:

1. There were ten types of expressive utterance occurred in *Madaari* movie. From the whole data, were 74 expressive uterance occurred in *Madaari* movie consist of 2 thanking, 2 welcoming, 4 apologizing, 2 congratulating, 12 dissapointing, 12 blaming, 15 requesting, 6 frightened, 8 lamenting and 10 happiness.

2. All of these types utterances occurred because among the ten types of expressive utterance, the most dominant occurrence is request because the character in this movie mostly speaks ask someone to do something. It means that there is feeling hopeful because of the psychological boost and for the speaker to order the hearer to do something. That's why expressive utterance mostly occur in *Madaari* movie.

In this research, the rarely appear are thanking, welcoming, and congratulating, because this film is social political movie based on real accident in India. Which tells the disappointment of government policies so little thanks, congrats and welcoming for policies that happens. Another possible reason is also

dominated the blame on the policy that makes so many requests were disclosed to solve the problems and dismantle the plot.

## **B. Suggestions**

Referring to be the conclusion above, the following are written as the suggestion which useful for:

1. Students of English Department to learn more about how expressive utterance used in a text, book and especially a dialogue in the movie.
2. Otherwise who wanted to make as reference for the further research to analyze the ten types of expressive utterance. This research could help the further writer to know and understand how the ten types of expressive utterance used in communication.