



The Attitude Expressive Illocutionary Act Uttered by The Characters in *Holidate* Movie

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Abstract

This research deals with one kind of expressive illocutionary acts which is Attitude that produced and the meaning of the character's utterances in the movie *Holidate*. The researcher used theories from Searle (1985) in order to find out the Attitude of Expressive illocutionary act. Attitude expressive Illocutionary act is utterance expresses displeasure or disagreement with the attitude of the listener it is about criticizing, complain and deprecating. For example: "That's not good", "I don't think so". Meanwhile, to analyze the meanings of the character's utterance, the researcher used the theory that proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985) regarding the theory context of the situation. Observation method and note taking technique is used in this study to collect the data from movie *Holidate*. This study used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing types of expressive illocutionary acts and meaning based on the context of situation. The results of this study show there are 19 data found in the character's used an attitude expressive illocutionary act. In this movie there are a lot of Attitudes that are found in the utterances of all the characters, because this movie tells the life of two teenagers who are in love and full of tension.

Keywords: *expressive illocutionary act, character, meaning, movie*

Abstract

Penelitian ini membahas salah satu jenis tindak ilokusi ekspresif yaitu Sikap yang dihasilkan dan makna dari ucapan karakter dalam film *Holidate*. Peneliti menggunakan teori dari Searle (1985) untuk mengetahui sikap tindak ilokusi ekspresif. Sikap tindak ilokusi ekspresif adalah tuturan yang mengungkapkan ketidaksenangan atau ketidaksetujuan dengan sikap pendengarnya berupa mengkritik, mengeluh dan mencela. Misalnya: "Itu tidak baik", "Saya rasa tidak". Sedangkan untuk menganalisis makna ujaran tokoh, peneliti menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan (1985) mengenai teori konteks situasi. Metode observasi dan teknik pencatatan digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk mengumpulkan data dari film *Holidate*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisis jenis tindak ilokusi ekspresif dan maknanya berdasarkan konteks situasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan ada 19 data yang ditemukan pada karakter yang menggunakan tindakan ilokusi ekspresif sikap. Dalam film ini terdapat banyak sekali Attitudes yang terdapat pada tuturan semua karakter, karena film ini menceritakan kehidupan dua remaja yang sedang jatuh cinta dan penuh ketegangan.

Kata kunci: *tindak ilokusi ekspresif, tokoh, makna, film*

Introduction

People communicate with every different the use of words, not only communicate and for pronouncing matters however sometimes to pressure hearers to do something as well. This refers to pragmatic theory, which is described as the study of a way to interpret speech, the speakers' purpose to the listener. Speech act is a part of pragmatics. It is a kind of a verbal communication. The concepts of speech act were developed by Austin (1962) in his book *How to Do Things with Words*, which mentions there are three types of speech acts: Locutionary Act, Perlocutionary act, and Illocutionary act

Illocutionary Act is the predicted impact of the utterance, or what the speaker intends to do with the utterance. When we say "*it is extraordinarily warm right*" here the speaker asking the listener to open the window or to show the air conditioner. Locutionary Act refers to the actual meaning of the sentence: the literal which means of the real word. When we are saying "*I am ill*" this utterance refers to the situation of the speaker that is ill. Perlocutionary Act refers to the impact produced by the listener after hearing the utterances. When we say, "*there is spider next to you!*" This one sentence does have the impact of creating the listener scream or run. Many human beings constantly have conversation, constantly produce speech and speak unconsciously, furthermore the expression this is spoken is an expression that consists of illocutionary acts, however a few people still do not recognize the illocutionary act itself.

According to Searle (1979) Illocutionary act is divided into five basic parts that are *representative, directive, commissive, expressive* and *declaratives*. This study analyzed one type of illocutionary act. It is the expressive illocutionary act in a movie *Holidate*. According to Searle (1979:15) expressive illocutionary acts is to convey the psychological state expressed in the sincerity condition regarding the propositional contents state of things and can be statements of apologizing, thanking, attitude, greeting and congratulating. The goal of this research is to find out attitude and meaning of expressive illocutionary act used characters in *Holidate* movie. Movie also reflect everyday life and make as a reflection of the actual phenomenon of the word.

The researcher used a movie as a data source in this investigation. The data source was taken from a movie entitled "*Holidate*", which is an American romantic comedy film directed by John Whitesell, from a screenplay by Tiffany Paulsen. The film was released on Netflix on October 28, 2020. The duration is 01:44:00. In a movie, there a lot of conversations can relate to speech act. This movie was chosen as a data source because there are utterances that are suitable for further analysis more and there is a lot utterance that contains of attitude expressive illocutionary act.

Based on the phenomenon above, the problem of the study are formulated the first is how many attitude expressive illocutionary act found in the *Holidate* movie? and the second is what are the meaning based on the context of situation of the character's utterance in the *Holidate* movie?

Method

The method applied in this study is descriptive qualitative method. The data analyzed descriptively and explains the research accurate to analyze and present what have been found. There were three steps in collecting and analyzing the data. Three techniques to find the data namely, downloading the movie, watching and reading the movie script intensively, taking note the data that are found in *Holidate* movie, and classifying the data of expressive illocutionary act that found in *Holidate* movie based on theory of illocutionary act that proposed by Searle (1979). The writer used Halliday and Hasan's (1985) theory to evaluate the meanings of the utterances that belong to the expressive illocutionary acts.

Data Source

The data source of this research were taken from a movie entitled "*Holidate*", that is an American romantic comedy movie directed by John Whitesell, from a screenplay by Tiffany Paulsen. This film tells approximately 2 adults who are single. They are Sloane and Jackson. Sloane itself is performed through Emma Roberts who has an easy-going, fun, and charming personality. Meanwhile, Luke Bracey performs Jackson, who's a super fit for Emma Roberts character. They also sense worn-out to stay excursion days without a lover. Related to this, Sloane and Jackson made a decision together, which absolutely blessings them both, namely to stay a love life together throughout the year. The movie was released on Netflix on October 28, 2020. The duration one hour forty four minutes. The *Holidate* movie was selected as the data source because there are utterances that are suitable for further analysis more and there are 71 utterances this is include of the expressive illocutionary act.

Theoretical Framework

Expressive is one from the five types of illocutionary act. The psychological state represented by the sincerity condition in relation to a state of affairs specified in the propositional content is expressed in an expressive illocutionary act (Searle 1979:15). The expressive are: apologizing, thanking, congratulating, wishing, attitude and greeting.

According to (Searle 1979) apologizing is utterance expresses regret, clears up, or justifies something by explanation. Thanking is utterance expresses gratitude or positive feeling from speakers; this is one of the universal interpersonal communications, especially in realizing the principle of politeness. The utterance of thanks is one of the expressive illocutionary acts from the speaker to hearer. Congratulating is utterance expresses the felling of happiness for the listeners great luck. Wishing is expression of the speaker's desire or desire to expect something to come true. Attitude is utterance expresses displeasure or disagreement with the attitude of the listener it is about criticizing, complain and deprecating. Greeting is utterance conveyed from speaker to listener or expression of welcoming.

The theory of context situation proposed by Halliday (1985:45) is used in this study as a tool to analyze the second problem. According to Hallidays (1978:10) theory, is a theoretical construct for describing how a text interacts with the social

processes in which it is situated is the context of situation. He developed an analysis of context in terms of Tenor, Field and Mode. Field refers to what is happening and the nature of the social action that is taking place. Tenor refers to the 'players,' or rather the interacting roles, who are involved in the creation of the text (predicts interpersonal meanings), what is taking place, the nature of the participant, their statuses and roles, and what kind of role relationship exists among participants, including permanent and temporary relationships of various kinds. Mode ties the rhetorical channel that is assigned to language in this context to the specific functions that are assigned to it are all explained in terms of mode (predicts textual meaning) what part the language is playing. The symbolic structure of text, its status, and its purpose in the context, including the channel, have all been things that participants expect language to perform for them in this situation (it is spoken or written or some combination of the two) produced to be read aloud as a public act on the mass media; it was a monologue, in which the text was the only thing that really matters else significant was going on. And it's a persuasion dialogue based on logic.

Result And Discusion

Based on the objectives of this research, this section was discussed the attitude expressive illocutionary act used by the characters of *Holidate* movie. Nineteen (19) representative data of attitude expressive illocutionary act were found in the conversations of the characters in the *Holidate* movie.

Attitude Expressive Illocutionary Act

Attitude is the expression that express the feeling of disagree or dislike, and this utterance is about criticizing, complaining and deprecating with the hearer's attitude. The data of the expressive of attitude found in the *Holidate* movie are:

Data 1

Carly : Forty bucks? What am I, prostitute?
Jackson : **No! God, No! Absolutely Not!**

(*Holidate* 00:06:40)

The statement of Jackson “*No! God, No! Absolutely Not!*” is expressive illocutionary act for attitude. Based on the theory context of situation the field happened in the Carly’s house when Jackson as Carly's boyfriend was invited to come to Carly's house because Carly wanted to celebrate Christmas with her boyfriend and family. When everyone gathered in the living room to exchange gifts, Jackson did not bring any gifts for Carly because he did not know that there would be a gift exchange. Jackson gives Carly money in exchange for a gift, but Carly does not like it and thinks of herself as a prostitute because Jackson gave her money. Jackson does not like Carly's words and does not agree with Carly's statement. The tenor in the conversation above occurs between Carly and Jackson. The mode from the bold utterance used an imperative sentence and in performs his speech he used a high tone with a serious expression. Jackson expresses disagree to Carly. The

statement “*No! God, No! Absolutely Not!*” means that Jackson disagree with Carly because He gave money to Carly for a Christmas present because he forgot to bring a present.

Data 2

Aunt Susan : He’s good hands now. Let’s go
Sloane : **No! we can’t go**

(Holodate 01:27:05)

The sentence of Sloane is expressive illocutionary act for attitude. Sloane expresses disagree to Aunt Susan. The field in this conversation is taking place in the hospital when Aunt Susan and Sloane sent their date to the hospital because of an accident. Aunt Susan wants to leave her date alone in the hospital, because she feels her friend is fine. However, Sloane does not agree with what Aunt Susan said and she wants to wait for Aunt Susan’s date to find out for sure and everything is fine. Sloane expresses disagree of utterance “*No! we can’t go*”. The tenor happened between Aunt Susan and Sloane. Aunt Susan is Aunt from Sloane who is currently single and often changes partners. The mode of conversation “No! we can’t go” is spoken mode and utterance which is said by Sloane is categorized into Informal conversation because it is a daily language. The utterance “*No! We can’t go*” means that Sloane disagree with Aunt Susan for asking him to go.

Data 3

Jackson : You know I don’t eat that shit
Sloane : **It’s not shit**, It’s organic

(Holodate 01:21:53)

The utterance of Sloane “*it’s not shit*” is expressive illocutionary act for attitude. Sloane expresses disagree to Jackson. The field in the context of the situation happened in the mall when Jackson and Sloane went together to buy groceries. When they choose to buy snacks that Sloane likes and taste them, Jackson refuses because he thinks the food is not good. Sloane disagreed with what Jackson said, this food is good and organic food. The expressions disagree was expressed by the Sloane with the word “*it’s not shit*”. The tenor occurs between Jackson and Sloane. Jackson is a close friend of Sloane who he met at a mall and until now has a very close relationship. The mode was uttered by spoken mode in an informal way and when delivered the utterance Sloane used a high tone with the serious expression on her face. The utterance “*it’s not shit*” means that Sloane disagree with Jackson because it is good food and not like what he said.

Data 4

Jackson : Oh, he sounds like a wanker
Sloane : **No!!** He was handsome, smart, French

(Holodate 00:19:40)

Based on the theory of Expressive illocutionary act, the speaker utterance which is Sloane can be categorized as *Attitude*. Sloane disagrees with what Jackson said about her ex-boyfriend.

From the conversation above, the field happened inside the bar when they went out together to celebrate the New Year. The situation they were in was relaxing while drinking alcohol. They sat on the sofa and told each other their memories. Sloane still cannot forget her memories with her ex-boyfriend, Farooq. Hearing the story from Sloane, Jackson thought Sloane's ex-boyfriend was a coward for wasting Sloane. Sloane refuted all the words from Jackson that her ex-boyfriend was not what he said. The tenor from the conversation above occurred between Jackson and Sloane. The mode of speech spoken by Sloane is spoken mode, Sloane is the speaker and Jackson is the listener. Sloane said with a loud intonation and facial expression that did not agree with what Jackson said.

The meanings of the speaker were found based on the theory context of the situation above. The "No" utterance that Sloane said as a speaker meant that she disagreed with what Jackson said about his ex-boyfriend. Sloane denied all of Jackson's words on the grounds that what Jackson said was not true.

Data 5

Liz : Don't rub it in. She's obviously sad.

Sloane : **Stop it. I'm not sad**

(*Holidate* 00:01:58)

From the conversation above, it can be concluded that the speaker utterance is classified into *Attitude*. Sloane as a speaker disagrees with what Liz said, that she is not sad and she is fine.

The context situation which is field happened in the Sloane's house for Christmas. All the Sloane family got together to celebrate Christmas and they threw a party. Sloane always feels lonely because at parties he does not have a girlfriend and cannot celebrate with his boyfriend. It is different with all the brothers and sisters who come with their partners. Liz who saw Sloane's condition immediately approached her thinking that Sloane was sad and was alone. Sloane denies all of Liz's words and he is disapproved of by Liz because she is fine. The tenor in this conversation is Sloane as the speaker, Liz as the hearer. Liz is the girlfriend of her brother. Sloane and Liz are very close and they are always together when there is a celebration at home. Sloane already treats Liz like his own little sister. The mode in this conversation is Sloane as the speaker. She expressed her disagreement with the Liz's statement on Christmas day. This expressive of attitude was uttered by spoken mode informal way.

The meanings from the explanation of context situation above are Sloane as a speaker expressed her disapproval with words *Stop it. I'm not sad* that what Liz said was not true, and Sloane's feelings were fine.

Data 6

Carly 's mother : You should know, Carly's father and I are perfectly comfortable with you two sleeping together in here.

Jackson : **Oh, No! It's fine.** I won't be staying over
(Holiday 00:03:42)

The utterance *Oh, No! It's fine* can be classified into attitude expressive illocutionary acts because Jackson as the speaker expressed his feeling of disagreement towards Carly's mother.

From the conversation above, the field happened at Carly's house, when Carly and Jackson came home after they went out together to buy Christmas supplies. It was night, Carly's mother told Jackson to stay at her house and sleep together in the room. Jackson was uncomfortable with their current situation. The tenor or participants are Carly's mother and Jackson. In this conversation Jackson as the speaker and Carly's mother as the hearer. Carly's mother is her future mother-in-law but Jackson is still adapting to Carly's family as this is the first time they have met. The mode in this utterance is Jackson as the speaker. He was expressing his disagreement toward Carly's Mother. The expression was uttered by spoken mode in an informal. In this scene Jackson as a speaker uses a high intonation to refuse an invitation from Carly's mother.

The meanings from the explanation of Context situation above is the speaker expressed his disapproval as he was more comfortable not staying here and sleeping at home. Jackson firmly refused and disagreed with the statement made by Carly's parents.

Data 7

Liz : But it's valentine's day
Sloane : **No!** It's Thursday

(Holiday 00:25:40)

According to Searle, the sentence above can be categorized as an attitude expressive illocutionary act because it contains disapproval by the speaker to the listener.

The expression *No!* In the conversation is supported by context of situation. The field in this conversation is a shopping center during the day. It was Sloane who went with Liz to buy an invitation card for his brother wedding to Liz. While picking out the invitation cards, Liz talked about something that made Sloane feel bad that she was still alone on Valentine's Day and did not have a partner. Meanwhile, Liz will marry her brother. Sloane felt that today was a normal day and not Valentine's Day, and did not agree with what Liz said. According to him today is the same as yesterday. The tenor or participants in the conversation above are Liz and Sloane. In this conversation Sloane tells Liz today is Thursday not Valentine's day, Sloane confirms her words and disagrees with what Liz said. According to Sloane today is a normal day and nothing special and she is living her day as usual. The mode in this conversation is Sloane as the speaker. She gave her explanation on why today is an ordinary day for her and she is living the day like before. Nothing special and nothing to do, the expression was uttered by spoken mode in an informal way. And when expressing his disapproval, Sloane used a high intonation accompanied by a firm face.

The meanings from the explanation of Context situation above is Sloane as a speaker expressed his disapproval of what Liz said. Sloane feels today is an ordinary day nothing special, he runs his days like yesterday. He expressed his disapproval followed by a debate or argument that includes the reason.

Data 8

Sloane : **Please No. Not me.** I'm not good with blood. You know this. Or cars or blood

Abby : Yes, yes. You got it.

Sloane : No!!

(Holidate 00:49:37)

The bold statement above can be classified into attitude of expressive illocutionary act because Sloane as the speaker expressed her feeling towards Abby which she disagrees with her said. Disagreement is usually followed by a debate or argument that includes the reason why an opinion is different from the other.

Based on the context of the situation the field in this conversation happened in a park near the lake. Sloane, Abby, Jackson and their family throw a fireworks display. At the time they were all playing with fireworks, Jackson was hit by an accident, Jackson's finger was cut off due to the explosion of fireworks. Everyone at the party panicked to see Jackson's condition. The brave and traumatized Sloane with blood just stood in front and did not want to help. Because Jackson is a close friend of Sloane, Abby forces Sloane to go with Jackson to the doctor to treat his wound. Abby did this so Sloane would get used to it and not be traumatized by blood anymore. Sloane does not agree with Abby's actions and words, because she is very afraid of seeing blood and driving her own car. The tenor or participants are Sloane, Jackson and Abby. Sloane as the speaker and Jackson and Abby as the hearer. Abby is the eldest sister, they often have different opinions from each other, but Abby and Sloane love each other. From this situation, Abby wants to get rid of the trauma that Sloane has, which is about blood and driving alone. Abby believes she can do that. The mode in this conversation is Sloane as the speaker. She gave her explanation on why they should did not want to take Jackson to the doctor to treat his wound. This expressive of attitude was uttered by spoken mode in informal way. In this conversation it showed that they are in a informal situation which is in a lake when Sloane has a party with her family.

The meanings from the explanation of Context situation above Sloane as the speaker expressed his disapproval with Abby, she could not do that because she was still traumatized to see blood and drive a car. It is not that she does not want to help Jackson who is sick, but she is still traumatized by it.

Data 9

Jackson : So, does that change anything?

Sloane : **No. Nothing has changed**

(Holidate 01:23:16)

Based on the theory of expressive illocutionary act, the speaker utterance which is Sloane can be categorized as *Attitude* expressive illocutionary acts because Sloane as the speaker expressed her feeling towards Jackson which she disagreed with what Jackson said.

The expression *No. Nothing has changed* In the conversation is supported by context of situation. The field in this conversation is at a mall when Jackson and Sloane went out together to buy some food. When Sloane chose food and snacks, Jackson opened the conversation which made Sloane surprised. Sloane and Jackson are close friends and have always been together. Jackson expresses his feelings to Sloane that he likes Sloane. The feelings he experienced while with Sloane turned into love, he hoped that Sloane also had the same feelings as Jackson. Sloane thoughtlessly rejected all of Jackson's words and she did not have any feelings, she did not agree with Jackson and her feelings for Jackson have not changed since they first met. The tenor or participants of the conversation are Jackson and Sloane. Jackson is the man Sloane met at the clothing store and he got to know each other. He often spends time together every day and often celebrates holidays together. Jackson has feelings for Sloane and wants this relationship more than friends. The mode from the bold utterance used an imperative sentence and in perform his speech he used a high tone with a serious expression

The meaning from the speaker utterance above was found based on the context of the situation above. Sloane expressed her disapproval of Jackson with strong, high-intentioned words and a convincing facial expression. The utterance "Nothing has changed" from the utterance she said that her feelings from the first time they met nothing had changed, it was still the same as before and she confirmed that feeling of disapproval to Jackson.

Conclusion

Based on the findings in this previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are nineteen (19) data of attitude expressive illocutionary act that found in movie *Holidate*. The data from the attitude which one of the kinds of expressive illocutionary act in the characters of *Holidate* movie was examined using Searle theory (1979). The story of the movie has a lot of expressive illocutionary because it was about two teenagers who are facing their love story together which is full of challenges and pressure from family. But this movie is also mostly about expressing Attitude feelings to other characters which is made in the actions of each character's utterance. The goals of this study to analysed the meaning of the character's utterances. Theory context of the situation that proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985) was used to analysed the meaning. He developed an analysis of context in terms of Tenor, Field and Mode. Field refers to what is happening Tenor refers to the 'players,' or rather the interacting roles, who are involved in the creation of the text (predicts interpersonal meanings. Mode ties the rhetorical channel that is assigned to language in this context to the specific functions that are assigned to it are all explained in terms of mode (predicts textual meaning) what part the language is

playing. In the discussion the clear and meaning have been found by looking closely to all the context of situation in term of field, tenor and mode.

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