# A SOCIO-PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF WOMEN EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES IN *BAD MOMS* MOVIE

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# APPROVAL

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The researcher,

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# A SOCIO-PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF WOMEN EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES IN *BAD MOMS* MOVIE

## ABSTRAK

Fokus penelitian ini adalah ujaran ekspresif yang ditunjukkan oleh wanita dalam film *Bad Moms*. Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan pokok yaitu, (1) untukmendiskripsikanmaknadariujaranekspresifwanita, dan(2) untuk mendiskripsikan strategi kesopanan ujaran ekspresif wanita dalam film *Bad Moms*.Penelitianinimerupakanpenelitiankualitatif.Data dalam penelitian ini adalah ucapan yang ditunjukkan oleh wanita yang terkait dengan ujaran ekspresif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah naskah film *Bad Moms* oleh John Lucas dan Scott Moore. Data dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan dokumentasi dan observasi. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan (1) 15 tipe makna ujaran ekspresif yang digunakan oleh wanita dalam film *Bad Moms*. 13 ujaran termasuk memuji (12%), 14 ujaran termasuk permintaan maaf (13%), 3 ujaran termasuk mengekspresikan simpati (3%), 7 ujaran termasuk mengekspresikan ketakutan (6%), 2 ujaran termasuk mengungkapkan harapan (2%), 2 ujaran termasuk mengekspresikan hilang harapan (2%), 4 ujaran termasuk mengungkapkan lelah (4%), 5 ujaran termasuk mengungkapkan rasa terimakasih (5%), 3 ujaran termasuk mengungkapkan bangga (3%), 11 ujaran termasuk mengekspresikan kesenangan (10%), 17 ujaran termasuk mengekspresikan ketidaksenangan (15%), 4 ujaran termasuk mengungkapkan cinta (4%), 5 ujaran termasuk mengekspresikan suka (5%), 9 ujaran termasuk mengungkapkan terkejut (8%). Tipe makna yang mendominasi pada ujaran ekspresif yang digunakan oleh wanita adalah mengekspresikan ketidaksenangan (15%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa karakteristik marah yang biasannya dominan dilakukan pria, juga dominan pada wanita di film ini. Perasaan marah dan kesal biasanya digunakan oleh karakter wanita dalam film ini berdasarkan konteks dan situasi yang berbeda. (2) peneliti menemukan empat tipe strategi kesantunan dalam film *Bad Moms* berdasarkan teori Brown dan Levinson: 48 ujaran termasuk strategi *bald on record* (45%), 22 ujaran termasuk strategi kesantunan positif (20%), 29 ujaran termasuk strategi *off record* (27%). Tipe strategi kesantunan yang mendominasi pada ujaran ekspresif yang digunakan oleh wanita adalah tipe *bald on record* (45%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa perempuan tidak selalu lebih sopandalam menggunakan bahasa daripada laki-laki. Pembicara tidak berusaha untuk meminimalkan ancaman terhadap wajah mitra tutur karena penutur ingin memaksimalkan efisiensi ucapan.

**Kata kunci**: ujaran ekspresif, makna, strategi kesantunan, wanita.

# ABSTRACT

This research focuses on expressive utterances showed by women in *Bad Moms* movie. This research has two major objectives (1) to describe the intentions of women expressive utterance, and (2) to describe the politeness strategies of women expressive utterances in *Bad Moms* movie. This research is qualitative research. The data in this research are utterances showed by women that support the occurrence of expressive utterances. The data source is *Bad Moms* manuscript by John Lucas and Scott Moore. The data are collected use documentation and observation. The result of the research shows that (1) fifteen types of expressive utterance intention used by women in *Bad Moms* movie. 13 utterances belong to praising (12%), 14 utterances belong to apology (13%), 3 utterances belong to expressing sympathy (3%), 7 utterances belong to expressing frightened (6%), 2 utterances belong to expressing hope (2%), 2 utterances belong to expressing hopeless (2%), 4 utterances belong to expressing tired (4%), 5 utterances belong to expressing gratitude (5%), 3 utterances belong to expressing proud (3%), 11 utterances belong to expressing pleasure (10%), 17 utterances belong to expressing displeasure (15%), 4 utterances belong to expressing love (4%), 5 utterances belong to expressing like (5%), 9 utterances belong to expressing dislike (8%), 9 utterances belong to expressing surprised (8%). The dominant type of the intention of expressive utterance used by women is expressing displeasure (15%). It can be concluded that angry characteristic that is dominant used by men,it is dominant too at women in this movie. Women characters in this movie based on different context and situation usually use the feeling of being upset and annoyed. (2) the researcher found four types of politeness strategies in *Bad Moms* movie based on Brown and Levinson's theory: 48 utterances belong to bald on record strategy (45%), 22 utterances belong to positive politeness strategy (20%), 29 utterances belong to negative politeness strategy (27%), and 9 utterances belong to off record strategy (8%). The dominant of politeness strategy of expressive utterance used by women is bald on record strategy (45%). It can be concluded that women are not always more polite in use language than men. The speakers do not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer's face because the speaker wishes to maximize the efficiency of the utterance.

**Keywords**: expressive utterances, intention, politeness strategy, women.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Human express their feeling by making their words fit with their internal psychological world, which is generally known as expressive utterances. Expressive according to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010: 518) belongs to adjective, which means "showing or able to show your thoughts or feelings." According to Searle (in Levinson, 1983: 240) expressive utterances

are utterances used to express the psychological state. In conducting this research, the writer applies socio-pragmatics approach. Socio-pragmatics is a branch of pragmatics. According to Salmani-Nodoushan (2006: 903) socio-pragmatics refers to the way condition of language use derived from the social situation. In other words, it involves the study of the society or individual. For instance, language is used (or functions in such away as) to communicate, express attitudes, and so forth.

When human talking to each other to express themselves, they do not only use utterance but also perform action. Yule (1996: 53) said that expressive are those kinds of speech acts that express the speaker feeling, for instance thanking, apology, condolence, expressing pleasure, displeasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, sorrow and so on. Searle (2005:15) said the paradigms of expressive verbs are "thank", "congratulate", "apologize''', "condole", "deplore", and "welcome".According to Wardani (in Tejaningrum, 2012: 21) there are eight subtypes of expressive utterances that she found as follow, praising; accusing; apologizing; thanking; feeling of irritated; feeling of frightened; feeling of pleasure, and feeling surprised. Wardani (2016: 21) also mentions some types of expressive utterances; they are praising; statement of pain, and statement of gratitude.According to Eckert & McConell-Ginet (2003: 129), speech acts are firmly embedded in social practice. Each particular utterance enters into the discourse and into the plans being developed in that interaction and in turn, into larger landscape of social practice, including gender practice.

Politeness in pragmatics can be interpreted as a way to respect the face or self-image. In performing speech acts, politeness is an important concept to be raised so that the image ofthe speakers impressed either and also maintain the image of another person or addressees to be respected. Brown and Levinson in (Eckert & McConell-Ginet, 2003: 136) said that "the aim of people use politeness is to lessen the bad feelings someone might have, and to repair actual or potential damage to someone's face". Leech (1983: 105) also states that politeness refers to linguistics behavior used to achieve mutual understanding and maintain good interpersonal relationships. Politeness strategies are used to

formulate messages in order to save the hearer's face when face-threatening-acts are desired. Brown and Levinson (1988: 94-211) outline four main types of politeness strategies: bald on-record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record (indirect).According to Eckert & McConell-Ginet (2003: 134), women are said to be more polite to use language than men are and this is said to be because they are more other-oriented, more collaborative, and more affective.

The researcher chooses movie as a media to be analyzed. Movie can illustrate the events of real life. Moreover, movie has the elements needed to analyzes speech acts and politeness strategies like dialogue, characters, and setting. Speech act like expressive utterance showed by women found in movie script entitles "*Bad Moms*". Most of the characters in this movie are women. So it appropriates that *Bad Moms* movie script become the data source. *Bad Moms* movie tells about the problems in real life experienced by a mother. Lot of pressure from her husband, children, and working environment make a mother should look perfect. However she's over worked, over committed, and exhausted to the point she's about to snap. Fed up, she joins with two mother over-stressed moms on a quest to liberate themselves from conventional responsibilities going on wild, un-mom-like being of freedom.

Study expressive utterance is interesting because it is a kind of speech act that often used by speaker in daily conversation, especially in women speech. According to Kring & Gordon in (Parkins, 2012: 46) women are more emotional than men, or at least are more emotionally expressive. Emotions of happiness, sadness and fear are believed to be more characteristic of women, whereas men are believed to be more characteristically angry (Parkins, 2012: 55). For using expressive, women attempt to make communication to the listeners and expressive shows a strong relationship between speakers and listeners.

This research is different from the other researches in this topic. The writer found differences with researches that conducted by Ilić and Radulović (2015) and Sheykh and Esmaeili (2015). In Ilić and Radulović (2015), the researcher aimed to analyze commissive and expressive illocutionary acts in political speeches, as indicators of personal involvement of political speakers,

notorious for vagueness and avoiding commitment. The result of the study aimed at explaining the hypothesis that a specific use of commissive and expressive can be the politician's strategy for adding credibility to their speeches.

While in Sheykh and Esmaeili (2015), the researcher focused to examine the differences and similarities between Persian and English concerning the way speakers use expressive speech acts in these languages. Meanwhile, the study investigated the influence of gender on using expressive speech acts. The participants of the study included 50 Persian native speakers, 50 EFL learners, and 50 English native speakers from the Marefat language institute in Tehran, and the high school students of Tehran. Also, results showed that gender does not have a significant impact on the use of expressive speech acts.

From those two examples, it seems that the earlier researchers dealing with expressive speech act and the differences are the focuses of the research and data source. Ilić and Radulović (2015), the research aimsto analyze commissive and expressive illocutionary acts in political speeches, as indicators of personal involvement of political speakers, notorious for vagueness and avoiding commitment.The data source of the research isa corpus of Serbian, American and British political speeches that address the issue of economic standard of living. In Sheykh and Esmaeili (2015), the research focused to examine the differences and similarities between Persian and English concerning the way speakers use expressive speech acts in these languages. The data source of the researchis 50 Persian native speakers, 50 EFL learners, and 50 English native speakers from the Marefat language institute in Tehran.

This research has two major objectives, they areto describe the intentions of women expressive utterance and to describe the politeness strategies of women expressive utterances in *Bad Moms* movie.The data source of the research is *Bad Moms* movie script. Study expressive utterance based on gender is needed. Because gender is one of the basic factors that influences and forms social construct and several conversations (Wibowo, 2012: 15). As far as the writer explores, basically there have not found yet a research dealing with

expressive speech act based on gender and conducted in comedy movie especially Bad Moms movie. Therefore, the writer hopes that this research is expected to fill the void of the previous researches.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is qualitative research which conducted by collecting the data, analyzing the data, and making a conclusion from the result of the analysis. This research is conducted to describe the intention of women expressive utterance and politeness strategy of women expressive utterance in *Bad Moms* movie. The object of this study is women expressive utterances. The data of this research are utterances contain expressive intention. The data source is Bad Moms manuscript by John Lucas and Scott Moore. In conducting this research, the researcher takes the data source from the printed material that is the movie manuscripts in the form of sentences and movie. The data of this research are collected using documentation and observation. In analyzing the data, the researcher takes some steps as follows: describing the types of expressive utterance used by the women characters in the "*Bad Moms*" movie by referring to the theory of Yule and Searle, describing the expressive utterances by referring to the theory of Yule, describing the intention of expressive utterances in *Bad Moms* movie by referring to the theory of Yule, and describing the politeness strategy found in the expressive utterancesby referring to the theory of Brown and Levinson.

## 3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The researcher summarizes the finding based on the data analysis. The researcher found fifteen types of expressive utterance intention used by women in *Bad Moms* movie based on Yule and Searle's classification. The researcher found 13 utterances belong to praising (12%), 14 utterances belong to apology (13%), 3 utterances belong to expressing sympathy (3%), 7 utterances belong to expressing frightened (6%), 2 utterances belong to expressing hope (2%), 2 utterances belong to expressing hopeless (2%), 4 utterances belong to expressing

tired (4%), 5 utterances belong to expressing gratitude (5%), 3 utterances belong to expressing proud (3%), 11 utterances belong to expressing pleasure (10%), 17 utterances belong to expressing displeasure (15%), 4 utterances belong to expressing love (4%), 5 utterances belong to expressing like (5%), 9 utterances belong to expressing dislike (8%), 9 utterances belong to expressing surprised (8%). Type of intention of expressive utterance used by women that is dominant in *Bad Moms* movie is expressing displeasure. According to Parkins (2012) emotions of happiness, sadness and fear are believed to be more characteristic of women, whereas men are believed to be more characteristically angry. Based on the finding above, women characters in *Bad Moms* movie mostly tend to express their displeasure. Expressing displeasure is the feeling of being upset and annoyed. So, it can be concluded that women can also show their emotional which is believed owned by men based on different context and situation.

The researcher also found four types of politeness strategies in Bad Moms movie based on Brown and Levinson's theory. The researcher found 48 utterances belong to bald on record strategy (45%), 22 utterances belong to positive politeness strategy (20%), 29 utterances belong to negative politeness strategy (27%), and 9 utterances belong to off record strategy (8%). Type of politeness strategy which is dominant in Bad Moms movie is bald on record strategy. According to Eckert & McConell-Ginet (2003) women are said to be more polite to use polite language than men and this is said to be because they are more other-oriented, more collaborative, and more affective. Based on the finding above, women characters in *Bad Moms* movie mostly tend to use direct utterance to show their expression. So, it can be concluded that women not always use polite language and care to build good relationship to the hearer.

## 4. CONCLUSION

The writer takes conclusion as the answer of focus of the study mentioned in chapter I. Based on the focus of the study and data analysis in the previous chapter, there are some conclusions that can be drawn. Type of intention of expressive utterance used by women that is dominant in *Bad Moms* movie is

expressing displeasure, the second dominant is apology, then praising, expressing pleasure, expressing dislike, expressing surprised, expressing frightened, expressing gratitude, expressing like, expressing love, expressing tired, expressing proud, expressing symphaty, expressing hope, and the last is expressing hopeless. It can be concluded that angry characteristic that is believed in men appears in this movie by women. The feeling of being upset and annoyed is usually used by women characters in this movie based on different context and situation. The writer also found type of politeness strategy that is dominant in *Bad Moms* movie is bald on record strategy, secondis negative politeness, third is positive politeness, and the last is off record strategy. Women are not always more polite to use language than men.

It can be concluded that angry characteristic that is believed in men appears in this movie by women. The feeling of being upset and annoyed are usually used by women characters in this movie. Based on the context of conversation, women characters in *Bad Moms* movie tend use direct utterance to express their displeasure. When no seen differences of degree and there is close relationship between speaker and hearer, speaker will choose bald on record strategy (direct). By using direct utterance the speaker wishes to maximize the efficiency of the speech act in any case than speaker's desire to respect hearer's face.

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