# EXPRESSIVE ACTS IN SCOOB! 2020 MOVIE : PRAGMATICS STUDY

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| Artikel Info | Abstrak |
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This research focused on identifying and analyzing the expressive speech acts found in the movie "Scoob!" by Tony Cervone. The study utilized the theory of speech acts proposed by Searle in (Dey, 2023) and examined the types and purposes of expressive illocutionary acts in the movie. The findings revealed that the expressive acts contains 3 congratulating with (4%), 12 thanking with (16%), 37 praising with (49%), 15 greeting with (20%) and 8 apologizing with (11%), were present in the dialogue of the characters. Among these acts, praising was the most frequently observed, followed by thanking, greeting, apologizing, and congratulating. The purpose of these expressive acts varied, with thanking expressing gratitude, praising showing admiration, greeting welcoming someone, congratulating displaying empathy, and apologizing expressing regret. Overall, this research contributes to the understanding of expressive speech acts in cinematic contexts, particularly in the movie "Scoob!" by Tony Cervone.

**Keyword: Expressive, Pragmatics, Illocutionary acts, Cinematic, Scoob!**

## A. INTRODUCTION

The communication is essential cooperative activity between two or more people. The purpose of communication is when the speaker and listener know the situation and context of the conversations. The study of language and communication refers to the study of linguistics Hymes in (Akhmedova1 et al., 2022). In this study, the branch of linguistics used is pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to spoken situations or the use of language Leech in (Kelly & Cordeiro, 2020). This means that the field of pragmatics is concerned with the meaning of language when people dialogue between characters. The study of such a relationship is the work of pragmatic research.

According to Yule in (Asvini & Padmadewi, 2023) theory, pragmatics is the study of how an utterance or discourse works; the speaker intends to make sense when used in communication. It depends on the context and the situation in which it is used. Austin in

(Amir Mashiach, 2023) defined the act of speaking as describing utterances intended to make such promises, excuses, and threats. This means that the act of speaking is an utterance that contains the information needed to help with execution and action. It is not just about delivering facts and information, but also how those words seem to bring action. Searle in (Dey, 2023) states that there are three classifications of speech acts; they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The first is a locutionary acts. Most of the time, people do not just make well-formed statements without purpose. People form a statement with a in mind. The second aspect is an illocutionary act, performed through the communicative force of an utterance. People do not create a statement with purpose without intending it to have an effect. The third dimension is the perlocutionary act. Of the three classifications of speech acts, illocutionary act is the most important because the speaker will perform the communicative force of an utterance, for example to make a statement, suggestion, explanation or explanation for other communication purposes.

Expressive is the part of illocutionary form of speech acts used in this study. It is used to understand what the speaker is feeling or emotional utterances. Cruse in (Alharbi, 2023) suggests that expressive form knows the psychological attitude of the speaker towards a hypothetical situation. It includes thanking, praising, greeting, apologizing and congratulating. Speech acts can be found in many things not only in everyday communication, one of which is movies because movies are the most effective mass communication tool today. In this movie, Scooby,Shaggy and Teams have a adventure of being detective of mystery case. Contain a frienships, educate, there is a dialogue that resembles a real situation when the actors talk in the movie. Through this dialogue, we can explore the speech acts that happen between the characters. The difference between intention utterance in a speech event in the movie results in various types of expressive acts. That is the importance basis of examining a expressive act. Based on the above statements, this is why the research was conduct to identify expressive speech actions in Scoob! Movies to know what expressive speech acts are in the film also identify the purpose of the expressive speech act that found in this movie.

*Research Question*
1 What are the types of expressive illocutionary acts in Scoob! 2020 Movie by Tony Cervone?
2 What are the purposes of expressive illocutionary acts in Scoob! 2020 Movie by Tony Cervone?

## B. LITELATURE REVIEW

### 1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, or beliefs are more what is communicated than what is said. So it is more about analyzing what people mean by their statement than the meaning of the word or phrase in that statement (Simatupang, Najmah Nur Fadhilah, 2021). Searle in (Dey, 2023) stated that utterances that want emphasis or meaning are not just words that the speaker says. Pragmatics is a science that studies the relationship between meaning and the context of the atmosphere in which language or meaning is found. Some of the materials or knowledge that can be studied in pragmatics is speech acts, reference, presupposition, and entailment. the hearers
or the interlocutors have to understand
the intended meaning of the speaker. (Sari &

Litbagay, 2019) However, this study focuses on speech acts, choosing language acts to determine their existence in literary works in the form of movies as research objects and data sources (Wijana, 2021).

## 2.  Speech Acts

Austin in (Amir Mashiach, 2023) classifies three types of actions related to speech: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The meaning of speech can be understood by understanding the context or situation at the time the conversation is taking place. Searle in (Dey, 2023) speech acts is when a person uses a string of words, they are typically attempting to achieve a certain impact; in some situations, the effect has already been achieved through a different action. Speech acts can be divided into three categories: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts are saying anything that is meaningful and understandable to a listener is known. Illocutionary acts are using language to communicate information to another person. perlocutionary acts are speaking in a way that could influence someone to take action. Speech act phenomenon can be observed in actual human-to-human speech in (Suhatati & Simatupang, 2022). Thus, the existence of a speech act is certainly observable, just as in everyday social dialogues.

## 3.  Illocutionary Speech Acts

The speaker uses illocutionary acts as part of his or her word purpose. Illocutionary act is a type of speech act in which the speaker says something to get the Interlocurs to do what the speaker intention in (Utami & Welas, 2019). An utterance that can convey a sentiment with a specific purpose in order to accomplish what the speaker desires is known as an illocutionary act. Illocutionary

acts involve using an utterance's expressive capacity to make declarations, offers, justifications, or serve other communicative aims, that it's solely based on the decision whether the receiver acts in the way the speaker wants or not Alan Cruse (Alharbi, 2023). Using directives like promising, commanding, apologizing, and thanking, the illocutionary act conveys a message to the audience. Illocutionary acts, according to Searle (Dey, 2023) , can be divided into five categories: expressive, declarative, directive, commissives, and representative.

## 4.  Expressive Acts

Yule in (Asvini & Padmadewi, 2023) expressive is a type of illocutionary act that expresses the speaker's emotions and feelings. They represent psychological states and can express happiness, sadness, likes, dislikes, joy, and sadness. However Searle created a category for speech acts that focused primarily on the expression of the speaker's emotions, that is, expressive, psychological state by  Levinson in (Bohn & Frank, 2019).The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, and greeting, praising, congratulating. Expressive is a kind of verbal action to express feelings. "Sorry I made a mistake" is an example of apologetic in various types of expressions. Expressive speech acts show so that the speaker can express his psychological attitude towards the speech partner in an implied state and then the meaning of the utterance conveyed by the speaker can be seen based on the situation that occurs. This study is done with the consideration with movie entitled "Scoob!" there are many utterances that form of expression that can be analyzed based on the theory of Searle. According to Searle in (Dey, 2023) there are five types of expressive acts.

### 4.1 Thanking

Expressing gratitude is considered a universal part of interpersonal communication, especially in the practice of politeness principles. Thanking is classified as an expressive linguistic act that can be defined as the speaker's expression of gratitude towards the receiver. Examples of thanking expressive: "Thank you so much for helping me". From the example of expressive of thanking above, the speaker thanks the interlocutor for helping, and the speaker expresses his gratitude for the interlocutor's help.

### 4.2 Praising

Praise is an act of showing admiration for something or someone. The speaker performs this action when he admires a person or objects and informs the listener about that impression. "Your outfit on the day is looking great!" In the example of the expressive act of Praising above, the speaker compliments what the interlocutor is wearing, showing the act of praising the clothes the interlocutor is wearing, complimenting the interlocutor's couture that suits the situation.

### 4.3 Greeting

A greeting is an expression to greet or recognize someone. According to Hornby in (SUMMERTON, 2019) a greeting uses polite words such as wishing someone health or happiness. In general, greeting is an expressive act used in everyday life. In general, speakers may tend to express their pleasure in meeting their listeners by greeting them. "Nice to meet you Deren" in the example of the expressive act of greeting above the speaker greets the interlocutor, showing part of the act of friendliness from the existence of the interlocutor who is in the same conditions and situations, happy from the existence of the interlocutor with a greeting when meeting each other.

### 4.4 Apologizing

Apologizing is an expression of regret. Some definitions of sorry like; recognize errors or omissions, defend, explain, erase or justify with arguments. There are also related terms of apologizing: alibi, apologize, apologize, ask for forgiveness, express remorse, confess, do penance, etc. Examples of expressions of gratitude: "I beg your pardon." in the example of the expressive act of apologizing above the speaker asks for an apology for what the speaker did to the interlocutor, showing a feeling of regret by apologizing, hoping that the speaker's behaviour is forgiven.

### 4.5 Congratulating

Congratulating, applauding, and condoling are kinds of expressive for congratulating. These show the speaker's empathy for what happened to the listener. Cheers express a feeling of joy at the hearer's good fortune, clapping shows a feeling of honor at the listener's ability, while condolence expresses a feeling of pity over the listener's sadness. Examples of congratulating expressive: "Congratulations on your new office." In the example of the expressive act of congratulating above, the speaker congratulates the interlocutor on what he has achieved, showing validation of the interlocutor's achievement, rejoicing in his move to the new office.

### C. METHOD

Descriptive qualitative research was adopted as the research design of this research. As argued by Creswell in (Tarnoki & Puentes, 2019), qualitative research is applied to get a specific and complete understanding of phenomena in society. In

collecting data, this research took an observational method of Sugiyono in (Arifin, 2020). This method is support evidence that provides answers to the research questions regarding to the type the expressive acts in this movie and describe the purpose of expressive speech acts. The process begin with gathering and studying the data. And analysis the subtitle "Scoob!" via website then watch the movie with lasts 1 hour and 22 minutes to collect all the data by watching the movie and classfied the data based on types of Expresive act. A data collection technique is a technique used by researchers to collect the data needed for a study. Creswell in (Tarnoki & Puentes, 2019) has defined that there are several data collection techniques involved in qualitative research. As part of the data collection process, the researcher sorted and categorized the various forms and purposes of expressive speech acts in the film.

## D. FINDING & DISSCUSION
### Finding

The findings in this research are obtained by qualitative descriptive method where several types of expressive acts and purposes of expressive acts are identified in the table below. Based on Tabel 1.*Types of Expressive Acts* All of the character in Scoob! Movie produce utterances that includes types expressive speech acts of Thanking, Praising, Greeting, Congratulating and Apologizing. Among these five acts is proven that the biggest percentage of the expressive acts that all the characters produced was Praising with the amount of 37 (49%),follow with 12 belong to Thanking (16% ), then 3 belong to Congratulating (4%), 8 belong to Apologizing (11%), 15 of the acts was Greeting (20%).

Tabel 1.         *Type of Expressive Acts*

| Congratulating | Thanking | Praising | Greeting | Apologizing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 (4%) | 12 (6%) | 37 (49%) | 15 (20%) | 8 (11%) |
|  | Total | 72 (100%) |  |  |

Base on Tabel 2. *Purpose of Expressive Acts* with biggest result in Praising with the amount of 37 (49%), follow with 12 belong of Thanking (16%), then 3 belong to Congratulating (4%), 8 belong to Apologizing (11%), 15 of the acts was Greeting (20%).

Tabel 2.       *Purposes of Expressive Acts*

| Congratulating | Thanking | Praising | Greeting | Apologizing |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 (4%) | 12 (6%) | 37 (49%) | 15 (20%) | 8 (11%) |
|  | Total | 72 (100%) |  |  |

### Disscusion

In the discussion, the research includes analyzing the types of expressive acts and purposes contained in the conversations in the movie scoob!. Analyse the purpose and context of the conversation to produce relevant research.

### The Expressive Acts of Congratulating

**Data 1**
**Frank** : "Man, this guy stole a lot of stuff!"
**Police Woman**:"Bag it all up, Frank. He's going away for a long time."
**Mr. Rigby**: "I would've gotten away with this, if it weren't for you meddling..."
**Young Velma** : "**Congratulations**, everyone. We just proved this house wasn't haunted, and busted a perp."
**Young Shaggy**: "And even better, we got our candy back."
        **(Scoob! 2020 (11:26 – 11:33)**

The data above is a conversation between young Velma and young Shaggy. In this context, Velma feels grateful that their team

can solve the mystery of haunted house. In an expressive speech act, the type of the data above is congratulating because Velma gave congratulations to her team and herself because they succeeded in solving the case this can be identify when the way someone to show your happiness by receiving something wonderful, like an accomplishment. In that case, the expressive act of congratulating was carried out by Velma where, after they completed a case regarding a house that was rumored to be haunted, but turned out to be a hideout used by a thief to hide the stuffs that he stealed.

The purpose of this expressive act is followed how she express feels proud of her team and emphasizes that the case has been officially completed by mentioning the word "congratulations." Because it is meant to convey Velma's pride in her team and in herself, who is the target object. In order to make them feel happy and validate their achievements, Velma congratulates them in front of the group. to show the speaker's empathy for what happened to the listener.

### The Expressive Acts of Thanking

**Data 2**
**Scooby:** You guys are alive!
**Shaggy:** Scooby-Doo!
**Daphne:** Scooby!
**Fred:** Yoo-hoo!
**Daphne:** Oh, thank goodness! The gang's finally back together
**(Scoob! (01.11.23-01.11.26)**

The data above is a conversation between young Scooby, Daphne, Fred and Shaggy. Base on expressive speech act theory, the type of the data above is expressive of thanking. This expression show how the speaker felt grateful about something, This gratitude applies when you get/receive

something good. in this case Daphne : thankful show and expression "thank goodness" after Scooby do apart from mystery.inc team finally they were back together while they were in the underworld.

The purpose of the expressive act is expressive acts of thanking followed by Daphne saying "thank, goodness:" is a part of expressing gratitude for all the kindness/gratitude that also expresses positive contributions, such as the analysis of Simon Cowell said that Daphne showed empathy, and built an atmosphere of mutual respect among the team as well which eventually brought them together as the mystery.inc team again.

### E. CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion. The conclusion section contains the summary of the findings of the research. From the research that has been done about expressive acts in Scoob! movie, the researcher concludes that:

All of the character in Scoob! Movie produce some utterances that includes expressive speech acts of Thanking, Praising, Greeting, Congratulating and Apologizing. Among these five acts is proven that the biggest percentage of the expressive acts that all the characters produced was Praising with the amount of 37 (49%), 12 belong to Thanking (16%), 3 belong to Congratulating (4%), 8 belong to Apologizing (11%), 15 of the acts was Greeting (20%).

In each analysis, the purpose of expressive acts is similar with the type of expressive acts. Praising with the amount of 37 (49%), then 12 belong to Thanking (16%), also 3 belong to Congratulating (4%), 8 belong to Apologizing (11%), 15 of the acts was Greeting (20%). The purpose of thanking expressive act is to express his or her gratitude towards the receiver. The purpose of praising expressive

act is to show his or her admiration. The purpose of greeting expressive act is to greet someone. The purpose of congratulating expressive act is to show the speaker's empathy for what happened to the listener. The purpose of apologizing expressive act is to show regret about what happened in a situation. Thus, these purposes of the expressive acts are found in the utterances of all the characters in the movie

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