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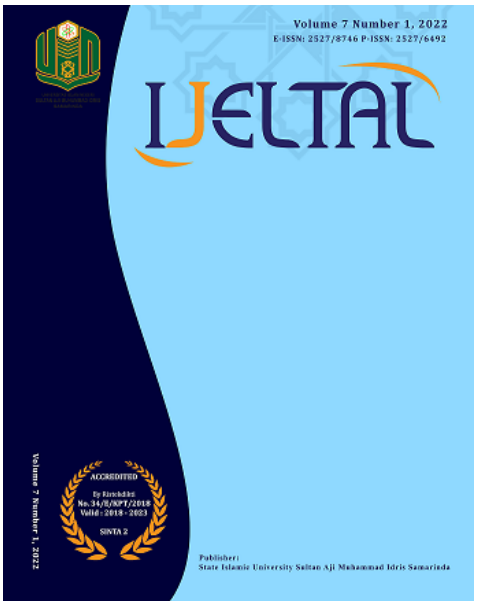

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Vol 7, No 2 (2023)

Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics

Table of Contents

Articles

Examining Speaking Anxiety of Indonesian Learners of English: A Case of University Students (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1338)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1338/PDF)	
Iwan Fauzi, Natalina Asi		263-275
An Expression of Fear Realized in the Form of Sentences in the “Stranger Things” Movie (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1356)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1356/PDF)	
Arbain Arbain		277-288
Exploring EFL Teacher’s Agency and Self-efficacy in their Professional Practice among Indonesian EFL Teachers (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1358)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1358/PDF)	
Artine Ayu Utami, Paulus Kuswandono		289-306
Online Communicative Speaking Tasks to Enhance Students’ Speaking Skills (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1365)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1365/PDF)	
Shafira Adhelia, Anita Triastuti		307-324
The Effect of Picture and Text Prompts on Idea Formulation and Organization of Descriptive Text (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1386)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1386/PDF)	
Cut Mukramah, Faisal Mustafa, Diana Fauzia Sari		325-341
Exploring the Implications of ChatGPT for Language Learning in Higher Education (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1387)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1387/PDF)	
Risang Baskara, Mukarto Mukarto		343-358
A Diachronic View into an Understanding of Technology Acceptance: Where to Go through TAM for Teacher Education from Global to Local? (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1394)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1394/PDF)	
Rabia Ölmez, Nurdan Kavaklı Ulutaş		359-377
Buginese Interference into Indonesian: Word Order Level (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1402)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1402/PDF)	
Arifuddin Balla		379-400
EFL Student Teachers’ Experiences in Writing Their Undergraduate Theses in Jambi (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1404)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1404/PDF)	
Mukhlash Abrar, Nunung Fajaryani, Roni Rizki Hutabarat, Failasofah Failasofah, Masbirorotni Masbirorotni		401-416
Investigating the Use of Corpus-Informed Grammar Materials in Indonesian EFL Classrooms (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1415)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1415/PDF)	
Ikmi Nur Oktavianti, Efit Eriani, Ifa Rolyna, Icuk Prayogi		417-438
Exploring the Indonesian EFL Students’ Reading Anxiety and Attitude Before and After Covid-19 Pandemic (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1441)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1441/PDF)	
Erna Iftanti		439-464
The Needs Analysis of English for Specific Purposes: A Study in an Indonesian Medical School (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1424)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1424/PDF)	
Laely Hidayati, Diah Royani Meisani		465-479
Theme and Thematic Progression in a Recount Text by an Advanced Student (https://ijeltal.org/index.php/ijeltal/article/view/1382)	DOWNLOAD PDF (HTTPS://IJELTAL.ORG/INDEX.PHP/IJELTAL/ARTICLE/VIEW/1382/PDF)	
Muhammad Ibnu Mustofa, Eri Kurniawan		481-494

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ARTIKEL

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An Expression of Fear Realized in the Form of Sentences in the "Stranger Things" Movie

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the types and functions of expressions of fear realized in the form of sentences. With a special context in horror movies, the researcher attempted to reveal the types and functions of fear expressions such as directive, commissive, expressive, assertive, and declarative. This research focuses on the subtitles of the Stranger Things season 1 series with 8 episodes, one of the best-selling serial films on the Netflix application. As research aids, the researcher used the Aegisub application and live transcript to ensure the accuracy of speech data. Findings suggest the dominance of the use of directive speech acts as a form of expression of fear. Then, commanding speech is the function of most utterances found as an expression of fear. This study concludes that expressions of fear realized in sentences do not only exist in expressive speech acts but also in other speech acts such as directive, assertive and commissive.

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1. Introduction

In general, expression of feelings can be expressed through language such as through speech (Ekman, 1984; Wierzbicka, 1999). One expression of these feelings is an expression of fear that can be expressed both verbally and non-verbally. Leech (1983) stated that the main function of expression of fear is usually to occur in speakers and speech partners for unwanted but unavoidable events. In addition, Jing-Schmidt & Kapatsinski (2012) Jing-Schmidt and Kapatsinski (2012) stated that an expression such as fear has a pragmatic purpose. This goal can be expressed in various speech acts such as directive, assertive, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Searle, 1969).

Much research has been done on speech acts in films (Chudori et al., 2020; Martin, 2019; Napoli, 2020; Susanto et al., 2015). However, not many studies examine expressions of fear realized in the form of sentences. Chudori et al. (2020) examined the use of directive speech acts in horror films. Barratt et al. (2016) and Susanto et al. (2015) found expressions of fear in a person's emotions by looking at fear, fright and worry. Then, Khalaf & Rashid (2019) studied swear words in American crime films by looking at the types of speech acts used. By looking

at the various previous studies, not many researchers have detailed the use of speech acts in a film. In addition, not many studies have reviewed the expression of fear in a speech.

Many other studies related to speech acts in films are also in the form of translation studies. Research related to speech in films usually focuses on sentences in both the source and target languages or also known as audio-visual translation (Arbain, 2020; Guillot, 2016; Pinto, 2010; Şulha, 2017; Yagubi, 2017). Şulha (2017) explored speech acts in an American serial film by paying attention to various aspects such as words, colors, images, sounds, gestures or objects. Pinto (2010) observed the use of swearing expressions in a speech that changed after being translated from Spanish to English. Yagubi (2017) investigated the use of speech acts in the Taarof film by looking at elements of Iranian and British culture. Furthermore, Guillot (2016) explored the use of speech acts in dubbing performed by characters in films by looking at cultural considerations of the source language and target language. Meanwhile, studies related to expressions of fear are inseparable from context (Barrett, 2019; Barrett et al., 2007; Scarantino, 2017), Psychology of speakers (Lindquist et al., 2015; Sykes & Cohen, 2018). Then, the existence of facial expressions and stares becomes a reference before there are expressions of fear in the form of sentences by speakers (Fernández-Dols, 2017; Larina, 2015).

In contrast to previous research, this study will focus on the use of politeness expressions realized in the form of sentences by looking at the use of types and functions of speech acts. In this research, the researcher tries to expand the range of speech acts, both types and functions that refer to (Searle, 1969). As research that examines subtitles in films, this study aims to find expressions of fear that are realized in the form of sentences by looking at the types and functions of speech acts. With a background as a horror film, the Stranger Things series has many stories of fearful expressions made by the characters in the film. The article's research question is as follows: What are the types and functions of expressions of fear in the directive, assertive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech in Stranger Things Season 1?

2. Literature Review

Speech act is an action that appears as a result of a language. This speech act is part of a pragmatic study that focuses on the use of language and the speaker's intent. Austin (1962) initiated the theory of speech acts for the first time in his book How to Do Things with Words. Furthermore, Austin (1962) contended that producing a word also means creating an action which is an element of language and means that what is said is also what is done. For example, the expression "I will go to your house" is not only a word, but also a performative utterance. Other examples include speech acts of requests, greetings, promises, invitations and apologies. Then, Searle (1969) developed speech act theory to be more applicable by stating that all linguistic communication is a speech act. Aitchison (2003) defines speech as a number of tangible utterances like actions. He also stated that when someone utters a sequence of words, the speaker often tries to achieve some effect with the words; an effect which in some cases can be achieved by alternative measures. An explanation of the effect and why a speech act can be an action is explained in the locutionary act, illocutionary act and illocutionary act. Furthermore, Yule (1996) stated that a speech act is an act of action by an utterance. These utterances can be labeled as apologies, complaints, compliments, invitations, promises, or requests.

In line with (Searle, 1969), Leech (1983) stated that the categories made by Searle were complete, but not all politeness problems could be included in that category. In addition, in directive speech acts, Leech (1983) divides speech acts into two categories of politeness, namely tact and generosity maxim. Furthermore, Leech (1983) explains that Searle (1969) politeness theory regarding speech acts by explaining in more detail the function of illocutionary speech with the concept of the Politeness principle. Leech (1983) suggests four illocutionary functions: Competitives, Convivials, Convivials, and Convivials. Leech also believes that the first two types of illocutionary are related to politeness. The last two categories are polite and neutrally impolite. The following table adjusts Leech (1983) category to the illocutionary function of Searle's (1969) speech act theory. In this study, researchers used five types of categories related to speech acts according to opinions (Searle, 1969).

Ekman (1984) contended that emotions and expressions have a communication function. This function can be seen from social, cultural factors and the place where the speech occurs. Not only limited to psychological studies, a language has an expression in showing fear (Wierzbicka, 1999). Furthermore, Wierzbicka (1999)Wierzbica said that expressions and emotions can be conveyed in various ways. As an expression of feelings, expressions of fear refer to something undesirable that will happen to both the speaker and the speech partner (Leech, 1983). With its universal nature, almost every language has certain expressions in showing fear (Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, 2011). In addition, an expression of fear can occur because of something that will happen in the future or past events (Givón, 2001). To explore further the use of expressions of fear that are realized in sentences, the researcher uses the subtitles of the Stranger Things season 1 serial film as a data source.

3. Research Methodology

This research is part of a descriptive study that seeks to explain linguistic phenomena that occur in certain settings (Santosa, 2021). This study is limited to the subtitles of the film Stranger Things in season 1 by looking at the expressions of fear that are realized through sentences. In this first season, there are eight chapters with duration of 50 minutes which will be focused on finding expressions of fear realized in sentences by the characters in this film. As document analysis research, the data in this study are character utterances in the form of English subtitles taken from the Netflix application. To help researchers get original subtitle data, researchers use the live transcript & notification application. All data types and functions of speech are described using pragmatic theory, especially speech acts (Searle, 1969).

This study uses story stages in the form of episodes 1 to 8 in the first season of the Stranger Things series as research locations. This film was chosen because it is one of the most popular films on the Netflix application. All participants in each episode of the form who express fear are participants in this study. The location of this research is considered important for examining expressions of fear because the film Stranger Things is a horror film that results in the emergence of various expressions of fear. Sutopo (2006) stated that documents and archives are material related to a particular event or activity. The source of the document is the subtitle which contains sentences that are realized as expressions of fear.

This study examines the linguistic expressions of fear in the first season of the television series Stranger Things. The researchers then collected data using a sampling technique involving purposive sampling method. After collecting the data, the researcher employed content analysis as a data collection technique for fearful speech expressions. Using a pragmatic approach, this is accomplished by reading, listening to, and recording utterances that contain expressions of fear.

4. Findings

The results of this study describe the use of speech acts in expressions of fear in the first season of Stranger Things. In this study, four types of speech acts were found which were used as expressions of fear. Interestingly, the findings in this study are not only dominated by expressive speech acts but also directive speech acts. Then, the researcher also found the use of assertive and commissive speech acts. A description of the use of types and functions of speech acts in the film Stranger Things can be seen in Table 1:

Table 1: Forms and function of speech acts in Stranger Things movie Season 1

Forms	Functions	Number of data	Percentages
Expressive	Expressing Fear	26	18.9%
	Expressing Disappointment	7	4.9%
	summon expressions	6	4.2%
	Protest	3	2.1%
	Accusing	2	1.4%
	cursing	2	1.4%
	complain	1	0.7%
Total		47	33.2%
Directive	Command	44	30.7%
	Expression Asking	13	9.9%
	Begging	10	7%
	prohibit	3	2.1%
	request	1	0.7%
Total		71	49.9%
Assertive	State	24	16.9%
Total		24	16.9%
Commisive	refuse	1	0.7%
Total		1	0.7%
Total Data		143	100%

Table 1 shows the distribution of the use of Speech Acts on expressions of fear in the film Stranger Things. Judging from its shape, directive speech acts are the most used speech acts

by the characters with a total of 71 data or 49.9%. Then, the next most speech acts are expressive speech acts with 47 data or 33.2%. Next, assertive speech acts are 24 data or 16.9% and commissive speech acts are only 1 data or 0.7%.

4.1. Directive speech act

In directive speech acts, there are five types of speech functions as a form of expression of fear. The most widely used speech function is commanding speech with 44 data or 30.7%. Then, the expression asks for 13 data or 9.9% and the utterance asks for 10 data or 7%. Next, the utterance prohibits by 3 data or 2.1% and requests with only 1 data or 0.7%.

4.1.1. Command

This commanding speech is carried out by a character who is feeling scared because of a monster. The following is an example of commanding speech as an expression of fear.

Data 024

Pull me out! Pull me out, pull me out!

Data 024 shows commanding speech as an expression of fear. Judging from the context, speech Pull me out! Pull me out, pull me out! spoken by the protagonist who was scared when he met a monster in the film Stranger Things.

4.1.2. Inquire

The speech of asking is done by the characters who are afraid of the situation that is happening. The examples of speech asking as a form of expression of fear can be seen in the following example.

Data 044

What was that?

In data 044, the utterance of asking is part of the expressions performed by the characters in the Stranger Things film series. Speech What was that? Shows fear of what the character sees or hears. However, these utterances are uttered by the characters because they are not sure of what they see or hear.

4.1.3. Begging

This speech is done by the characters to ask someone for help. The following is an example of a begging speech that expresses the fear of a character in a film.

Data 034

Mom, please!

In data 034, a begging speech is uttered by a character who is being held by a monster. The speech he addressed to his mother who was around him but could not see him.

4.1.4. Forbid

This utterance is carried out by a character who reminds his partner not to do something. An example of a prohibition utterance is as follows.

Data 056

Stay back! Don't come any closer!

Data 056 shows the prohibition of a character not to get close to something. This was done because the speaker felt afraid.

4.1.5. Request

The speech asks to be carried out by a character who is very afraid of the condition of his child. This speech was made by a mother who was very afraid of her child's condition.

Data 114

Oh, my God! You need to help get him out!

This story emphasizes the various expressions of fear that someone does, especially in the film Stranger Things.

4.2. Expressive speech act

There are seven functions of speech as a form of expression of fear in expressive speech acts. Speech expressions of fear are the most utterances with 26 data or 18.9%. Then, the next speech is an expression of disappointment with 7 data or 4.9% and a calling expression with 6 data or 4.2%. The next speech is protesting with 3 data or 2.1%, speech condemning 2 data or 1.4%, accusing 2 data or 1.4% and protesting 0.7%.

4.2.1. Expressing Fear

The expression of fear is one of the most widely used utterances in the Stranger Things film. The speech can be seen in the following example.

Data 01

Oh, Jesus, we're so screwed if it's the Demogorgon.

This speech is a form of expression of fear by the characters in the film Stranger Things. The character in the film is very afraid of the monsters that the speaker feels are around him.

4.2.2. Expressing of annoyance

There are 7 data or 4.9% related to the speech of annoyance. The entire story is carried out by the protagonist who is annoyed with himself for making wrong decisions and monsters in the Stranger Things series. The example of annoyance speech can be seen in the following example.

Data 068

Shit! This way, come on!

The expression of annoyance above is an expression of fear that is carried out by the speaker because he is annoyed at being chased by monsters. The story is expressed in the failure of the speaker to escape from the monster's pursuit.

4.2.3. Calling speech

In calling speech, found 6 data or 4.2%. As a form of expression of fear, this utterance is done by calling relatives and parents. The following is an example of calling out speech as a form of expression of fear in the Stranger Things series.

Data 016

Papa! Papa!

Data 016 shows a child's calling as an expression of fear. The speech was made by the child because he was locked in a dark room.

4.2.4. Protest

There are 3 data or 2.1% protest speech as an expression of fear. The following is a protest speech in the Stranger Things film series.

Data 072

You can't treat us like this

Data 072 shows protest speech as an expression of fear by the protagonist. The speech was carried out by the protagonist to the protagonist who locked him in a place where the monsters were.

4.2.5. Accuse

The researcher found 2 data or 1.4% related to accusatory speech acts. The examples of accusing speech can be seen in the following speech.

Data 005

There's something seriously wrong with her.

Data 005 shows an example of accusatory utterances made by the protagonist. This speech is done by the protagonist because of the behavior that is not usually done by the antagonist. Such behavior is like ability beyond ordinary humans.

4.3. Assertive speech act

In this study, 24 data or 16.9% of utterances were found as expressions of fear in the film Stranger Things. An example of the said utterance is as follows.

Data 014

This isn't you.

Data 014 shows the utterances made by the protagonist to his partner. Judging from the context, this speech was stated because his partner acted unusually because he was possessed.

4.3. Commisive speech act

There is only 1 data or 0.7% related to speech refusal as a form of expression of fear. The following is an example of this speech.

Data 028

No way!

Data 028 is a refusal speech made by the protagonist. Judging from the context, in a state of fear of losing her child, a mother refuses to acknowledge the body that was found by the police.

5. Discussion

This study examines the use of speech acts as a form of expression of fear in the Stranger Things series. The results of this study indicate the use of several speech acts with the dominance of directive speech acts. The dominance of commanding utterances within the characters' expressions of fear demonstrates the dominance of directive speech acts. The utterances are used to remind the hearer of the perils he will face, such as the utterance go, go and run. This finding is in line with previous studies regarding an expression of fear which is also a speech act (Scarantino, 2017; Susanto et al., 2015). The results of this study also show that there are several speech acts in an expression of fear. Thus, this study does not only discuss one speech act as a verbal expression but also several other speech acts, such as directive, assertive, commissive, and expressive, which are realized as sentences in expressions of fear. (Bigunova & Kolegaeva, 2019; Domaneschi et al., 2018; Shafaghi & Beygi, 2022; Stojić & Pavić Pintarić, 2014; Yang & Yap, 2015).

Judging from its function, the results of this study also show that there are many uses of commanding utterances to express fear. Most of these commanding utterances are the speaker's attempt to remind his speech partners regarding monsters. In addition, consistently commanding utterances have a burdening effect on the speech partners. The burden is an order from the speaker to the speech partner to do something. This finding is in line with previous literature related to commanding speech (Chudori et al., 2020; Khaofia, 2017; McKnight et al., 2016; Pluszczyk, 2017; Stainton, 2016; Vine, 2009). Not only commanding speech, other utterances in directive speech acts have been studied by previous researchers with findings that are still in line with this study such as the use of directive speech acts that can burden speech partners (Akmal et al., 2022; Maros & Halim, 2018; Moafian et al., 2022; Thuruvan & Md Yunus, 2017). However, directive speech acts do not always burden speech partners, such as the results of research on maritime communication (John et al., 2019), directive speech acts on social media (Prayitno et al., 2021; Tarmini, 2022) and the use of directive speech acts in the classroom (Azhari, 2018; Rashed, 2020; Shi, 2018).

In addition to the use of directive speech acts as expressions of fear, other studies have also found the use of various speech acts as expressions of fear. Keltner et al. (2019) shows the use of expressive speech acts as an expression of fear. In addition, the speaker's emotion is one of the factors in the occurrence of the utterance. Then, other speech acts such as assertive and commissive are also found by other researchers, such as the speech of teenagers or someone who has experienced trauma (Anderson et al., 2018; Bosco et al., 2015; Lee et al., 2013).

The use of language in the form of expressions of fear is also supported by facial expressions and context, as in research (Barrett et al., 2007; Fernández-Dols, 2017; Scarantino, 2017). In addition, an expression of fear can also be seen from the psychological perspective of the speaker (Larina, 2015; Lindquist et al., 2015; Sykes & Cohen, 2018). Thus, the expression of

fear expressed through sentences is closely related to the speaker's psychology and the context of an utterance. Then, the expression is usually followed by the speaker's facial expressions.

6. Conclusion

In accordance with the research objectives, research results and discussion, the researcher concludes that all types and functions of speech acts in this study are expressions of fear realized in the form of sentences. This is in line with the story's setting, which is a horror film. Then, the findings of this study also answer the research objectives related to the types and functions of speech acts as expressions of fear uttered by characters in the film Stranger Thing season 1. The findings in this study are the dominance of the use of directive speech acts followed by expressive, commissive, and assertive. Interestingly, the function of the most utterances is the utterance of commanding as an expression of fear. As research that focuses on the types and functions of speech acts as expressions of fear, future researchers can dig deeper into the study of translation results and the shifts that occur in all of these speech acts in more depth.

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