

PHATIC EXPRESSIONS ON “EMILY IN PARIS” SERIES

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Abstract: This study was a descriptive qualitative study. The data was collected from the dialog containing the phatic expression. The forms of Phatic Expressions are evaluated using Jean Aitchison's theory, and the situational context is analyzed using Pragmatics theory by using Holmes' Social Dimension of Communication and Hymes' SPEAKING theory. According to the findings of this study, 181 data used phatic phrases. Names are often used by speakers in the form of phatic expressions. When individuals gather to welcome one another, they exchange ritual words. The speakers used phatic terms such as name. When they are in an embarrassing circumstance, a standard subject of discussion to start a relationship. The speakers used phatic terms such as name. When they praise others, they demonstrate unity and empathy. To break the quiet and preserve social relationships, the speakers used phatic expressions such as name maeningless words or misunderstood words. The background of the moment when the characters used phatic terms on the street, at the restaurant, at the workplace, at the bar party, at the event, on the market, and in public places. It might be professional or casual. Formal situations are common for initial meetings between strangers and opposites.

Keywords: *Phatic expressions, Phatic forms, Context of situation, Pragmatics approach*

INTRODUCTION

Language is an essential aspect of human existence since it allows people to interact with one another. People build and sustain social interactions via communication. According to Halliday (1976: 21), one of the objectives of language is to enable individuals to form interpersonal relationships.

Some statements are used in everyday discourse to create and sustain social engagement. According to David Crystal (1992:296), social functions of language are employed to develop rapport between individuals or to create a pleasant environment. Phatic expressions are a kind of speech. An anthropologist named Bronislaw Malinowsky created the phrase originally. Phatos is a Greek word that implies uttered and expressed. "A sort of discourse in which links of unity are formed only through the interchange of words" (Malinowski, 1923:315).

Phatic phrases used to remove participants in a discussion from an embarrassing circumstance or to create a comfortable discourse setting. Phatic expressions can indicate awareness of the presence of others.

According to Jean Aitchison (1996:22), phatic phrases may be classified into four types:

- Ritual words that are exchanged when people meet
- Standard topics of conversation
- Supportive chats between friends
- Meaningless words or even misunderstood words.

Language cannot be comprehended in Linguistics without the context of the circumstance. The writer may learn and comprehend the meaning of language as a result of this investigation. According to Trudgill (1974:84), the same speaker utilizes multiple linguistic varieties in different situations and for different purposes. Language variants are determined not only by the social qualities of the speakers (such as socioeconomic classes, ethnic groups, ages, and sexes), but also by the social situation, resulting in phatic phrases. It couldn't be divorced from its situational setting. The writer also investigates the context of the talks in this study. It encompasses the participants in the debate as well as their relationships.

The writer takes a movie entitled "Emily in Paris Series" because this movie contain many phatic expressions in the dialogue conversations. The writer analyzes forms of the phatic expressions and the context of situation. It includes the participants of the dialogue, and the relationship between the participants. Therefore the writer is interested to conduct an analysis of phatic expressions in the form of this research entitled : "Phatic Expressions on Emily in Paris Series."

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative research approach. Qualitative research, according to Bogdan and Biklen (1992:30), is descriptive. The author employs the descriptive approach to do study on Phatic Expressions on Emily in Paris saries.

The writer used 10 episodes of Emily in Paris as a data source for this study. The series was selected because it has several phatic expressive phenomena. The conversation

including phatic phrases used by the characters on the Emily in Paris series obtained in the data was used as the research samples in this study.

The writer is the primary instrument in qualitative research since she oversees the whole research process (Meleong 1991:121). However, she need research tools such as a cellphone, laptop, and notepad to record the data. According to Moleong (2005:100), the writer collects data by doing the following:

- 1.Replaying the film series entitled "Emily in Paris".
- 2.Identifying all the phatic expressions phenomena while watching the film series.
- 3.Write down the dialogue containing phatic expressions.
- 4.Giving a code on each classified data.

The data analysis approach used was qualitative descriptive, based on the techniques described by Bogdan and Biklen (1992:153)

Unitization The discourse that contains phatic expressions used by the characters has been unified.

Categorization

Based on Jean's approach, the data was classified into phatic forms.

Explanation

Based on Dell Hymes' SPEAKING hypothesis, I analyzed and described the data.

Interpretation

The data is evaluated in order to reach conclusions and provide recommendations. Using Dell Hymes' SPEAKING theory, the author utilized a pragmatics technique to expose the forms of phatic phrases and the context of scenario used by the characters in the "Emily in Paris" Series.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Phatic Forms on Emily in Paris Series

There are four forms of phatic expressions:

Ritual words that are exchanged when people meet

The exchange of ritual words is intended to elicit a sense of normalcy and permanency in social relationships. When individuals meet, they often engage in everyday familiar talk. It is frequently referred to as 'greeting'. It may occur not just between persons in personal relationships, but also between people in distant relationships, and the scenario might be informal or formal. It appears in 65 data and is represented by the data number: 1, 3, 7, 8, 17, 20, 24, 27, 32, 42, 46, 47, 49, 53, 54, 56, 61, 63, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 75,76, 85, 88, 93, 94, 97, 98, 99, 104, 106, 108, 113, 114, 118, 121, 123, 125, 128, 135, 137, 139, 145, 146, 147, 148, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 164, 165, 166, 169, 172, 174, 175, 177, 180, 181. The example as follows :

Data 01/RW/IF/Int/Cou

Emily: Hi baby!

Dough: Hi! (He kiss Emily)

Emily: Sorry I'm late. I've got some creazy news.

The discussion took place during a pub gathering. Emily has arrived to see her lover, Dough. Emily and Dough are the players. It occurs at night. Emily has come to inform Dough of some important news.

Standard topic of conversation

The standard subject of discussion is intended to break the silence or just to be courteous. When two individuals meet, they normally begin their discussion with standard subjects such as the weather and the health of their family. It establishes a social channel, which allows the discourse to go on to other issues. It appears in 45 data and may be found in data number: 2, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 28, 30, 33, 35, 40, 41, 43, 44, 48, 51, 52, 55, 57, 77, 81, 83, 86, 87, 92, 95, 103, 109, 116, 122, 131, 138, 142, 149, 151, 157, 158, 161, 162, 163, 167, 168. The examples as follows:

Data 02/STC/FM/Ds/Pub

Gilles Dufour : Are you hungry? Would you like to have a coffee?

Emily : Actually, I have to get to my office

(take out phone)

Can you tell me how to get there?

Gilles Dufour : (Shrugs)

I can take you, no problem

Emily : Wait

The conversation takes place at Emily's apartment on Paris. It happens between Emily and the rental agency named Gilles Dufour. Gilles invites Emily to eat with him and offering her to get a drink by saying "Are you hungry?" would you like drink something?". This utterance is aimed to strike up a relationship and awkward situation because this is the first meeting of Emily and Gilles. Gilles applies a kind of phatic expression namely standart topic of conversation. The topic of conversation is about asking to eat and offering to drink. It happens between unaquainted people. The situation is

formal and the relationship between them is distance because they are unknown each other and than this is their first meeting.

Supportive Chat

The goal of Supportive Chat is to provide praises, empathy, and solidarity. Supporting conversation is a kind of phatic communication that occurs between individuals to provide a minimal amount of information but a maximum amount of supportive sentiments. It appears in 33 data points in this study and may be observed in data number: 5, 11, 13, 19, 21, 22, 23, 26, 29, 34, 36, 37, 39, 45, 50, 67, 69, 71, 82, 89, 90, 96, 100, 102, 124, 130, 132, 136, 140, 171, 173, 178, 179. The examples as follows :

Data 132/ Sc/Inf/Int/Fam

Timmoty : Gabriel, dinner is amazing.

Loise : Agree! He should have his own restaurant.

The conversation takes place in the dining table at Camili's house. The participants are Timmoty (Camili's brother) and Loise (Camili's mother). It happens at night when they have dinner. In the middle of the conversation, suddenly Timmoty gives a compliment to the dinner Gabriel cooked. He applies phatic expression by saying "Gabriel's dinner is amazing." Timmoty expresses kind of phatic form namely supportive chat and his mother applies "Agree, he should have his own restaurant." Loise and Timmoty compliments to supports Gabriel as a great chef he is great therefore he should have a restaurant.

Meaningless Words or Missunderstood Words

The goal of Meaningless Words or Misunderstood Words is to break the quiet, preserve social relationships, and continue the discourse. This kind of phatic phrase is used by the speakers. It appears in 38 data and may be found in data number: 4, 25, 31, 38, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 68, 74, 78, 79, 80, 84, 91, 101, 105, 107, 110, 111, 112, 115, 117, 119, 120, 126, 127, 129, 133, 134, 141, 143, 144, 159, 160, 170, 176. The examples as follows :

Data 126/MW/Inf/Int/Fam

Gerad (ayahn Camili) : Gabriel...

Gabriel : Gerad.

Gread : Can I get you a glass (Menawarkan minuman champagne)

Gabriel : Oh. Maybe when I turn. Loise goes me to the market.

This Conversation takes place in Camili's house. It happens between Camili's father name Gerad and Gabriel. Gerad is so excited at their arrival he tries to offer a champagne to Gabriel "Can I get you a glass? (while showing champagne to Gabriel). He applies phatic expressions namely Meaningless words or misunderstood words because they are not in awkward situation but Gerad just excited seeing Gabriel.

The Context of Situation Employed by The Characters

The situation's context is related to the environment, time, location, and so on of the conversation. Here are several examples:

1. Ritual words that are exchanged when people meet (Data 121)

Sylvie : Oh Paul this is Emily the American girl whose come to work with us

Sylvie : This is Mr.Brossard the founder of Savoir

Jean Paul : (Kiss Emily) Hello

Emily : Hi. Emily Cooper. Nice to meet you

Jean Paul : Ahh It's a pleasure. welcome to Paris

Analysis Context of Situation

The conversation happened between Emily, Jean Paul and Sylvie. Sylvie introduce Emily to Paul than Emily mention her name. It happened at the office of Savior. It is Emily and Jean Paul first meeting so It is the formal situation. The utterance "Hello" is uttered by Jean Paul as a greeting when he meets Emily. It is commonly happens in formal or informal situation. It is kind of phatic expression that people employ when they meet. The utterance is called 'Greeting'. The utterance is included to the form of 'Ritual Words that are exchanged when people meet. Emily than applies "Hi, Emily Cooper, Nice to meet you." To replies Paul's greeting than mention her name to introduce herself. mention the name commonly happened by people when they meet first time. The utterances 'nice too meet you' and Ahh It's a pleasure. welcome to Paris are kind of phatic expressions and it are included to the forms of 'Ritual Words that are exchanged when people meet'. The function of the utterances are to break the silence. In this meeting the character used it to break the silence by greeting that is 'hello', saying name and leave taking greeting 'Hi, Emily Cooper. Nice to meet you."

Standart Topic of Conversation (Data 103)

Gabriel : Hi guys. What are you guys talking about?

Mindy : O h Emily. She show us movie star naked today.

Emily : Almost.

Analysis Context of Situation

The conversation happened between Gabriel, Mindy and Emily at the restaurant. When Emily, Mindy and Camili is talking about the movie naked suddenly Gabriel come and applies utterance "What are you guys talking about?". It is kind of phatic expressions name Standart topic conversation. The context of situation in this utterance is applied by Gabriel to begin a conversation. It commanly used between friends and family in informal situation.

Supportive Chat (Data 130)

Emily : Oh. This chicken so good.

Gerad : I told you the cooky is very the best

Emily : Agree. It's really delicious

The conversation happen at Camili's house in the dining room. When Camili's family, Camili, Emily and Gabriel dinner. Gerad gives compliment about the meal made in Gabriel "Oh. This chicken so good". It is a kind of phatic expressions name supportive chat. The utterance is applied by Gerad to giving a prising. Emily applies phatic expressions by saying "Agree. It's really delicious" as a declaring agreement about Gerad's utterance. It commanly used between public space.

Meaningless words or misunderstood words (Data 84)

Mindy : I thought you like it. This is the prettiest street in Paris and always called "The road which means at the end."

Emily : Yes, It's perfect.

The conversation happen on the street when Emily and Mindy are going home. Mindy talking about the street to Emily by saying "I thought you like it. This is the prettiest street in Paris and always called the road, which means at the end." It is included in phatic expressions name meaningless words or misunderstood words. The utterance is applied by Mindy to keep a conversation going . It commantly used between friends and family in informal situation and Emily applied phatic by saying "Yes, It's perfect" as a declaring agreement about Mindy's utterance.

CONCLUSION

The writer came to the conclusion in this study that the characters in the series Emely in Paris used Phatic Expressions such as Ritual when individuals meet, Standard themes of discussion, Supportive banter, Meaningless phrases or misinterpreted words. It occurred in many contexts or circumstances. Photic expressions are used to preserve social

relationships or when individuals are in an unpleasant position, as well as to welcome and break the silence. It occurred wherever it was utilized, whether in a professional or casual setting.

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