

Types of Expressive Speech Acts in “Isn’t it Romantic” Movie

Riski Anjeli Oktavia Br Sitepu¹, Afriana²

Universitas Putera Batam, Indonesia

¹ pb181210037@upbatam.ac.id, ² afriana@puterabatam.ac.id

Abstract

Characters used expressive acts in movie to show feelings. This research analyzed expressive acts in Isn’t It Romantic. Data were from the utterances that have expressive acts. The researcher used data source Isn’t It romantic movie in this descriptive qualitative research. The research used observational method and non-participatory technique to collect data. Theory of expressive acts from Searle and Vanderveken was used to analyze data of this research. Pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence-in-equalizing was used to analyze data. The researchers found 83 data of expressive acts in the movie. 12 data from apologize, one data from deplore, 12 data from thank, nine data from greet, 26 data from complain, and 23 from compliment. The dominant was from complain because the main character, Natalie liked to complain about romantic comedy. She also became in a romantic comedy because everything weird and made she complained others and objects by expressive acts.

Keywords: Expressive Acts; Illocutionary Acts; Speech Acts

INTRODUCTION

People as speakers can say anything that speakers desire to say. It cannot be denied that utterances said by a speaker are possible to be delivered in incorrect way. Meaning in utterance can be stated inappropriately (Muliawati et al., 2020). A way of understanding meaning is by understanding pragmatics. Yule (2014) said pragmatics concerns on meaning of what the speaker means. Saying and defining utterance in pragmatic way helps people to know implied meaning. Speech acts is part of pragmatic and the type of illocutionary acts shows intention. In illocutionary acts, there is a topic about the speaker’s feeling and as said Searle and Vanderveken (1985), expressive acts expresses attitude and feeling. Every utterance that a speaker delivers by also showing feeling is expressive acts.

Expressive acts can be found in society if there has a speaker who shows feelings. Society is also about media that provides information, entertainment, and other functions. The researchers found expressive acts in a YouTube video with the title “Best Line Pelletier Dishes”. The video uploaded on March 27th, 2022. The video was taken from MasterChef World as cooking show channel and below is the utterance.

Claudio : **“The topping is so delicious almost doesn’t matter. It’s very good dish. Thank you.”**

Line : “Thank you, chef” (6:08-4:02)

This utterance was said in the gallery of Master Chef Canada. The utterance showed Claudio (speaker) as the judge of the competition and Line (hearer) took part in the conversation. The hearer cooked maple fudge pie with whipped cream cheese and wild berry coulis. The speaker said the utterance after he tried the dish. The hearer said the topping was delicious and he did not give other comments besides enjoying eating the food. He also said the maple fudge pie was good dish. The speaker used the utterance to compliment the hearer. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) agreed that expressive act of compliment is applied to show the speaker’s approval towards something that is considered as good for the hearer, but it does not necessarily

benefit the speaker. It shows the speaker expressed his feeling by using expressive act of compliment.

Movie as media that tells story also has expressive acts. The phenomena are performed by characters to show characters' feelings. In *Isn't It Romantic* movie there are utterances that characters said to express feelings. The romantic comedy movie was released 2019 and was taken to be data source as the expressive acts is important to be used. It was used by characters, especially the main characters to express everything related to emotions. Below is the utterance of expressive acts.

Natalie : "Oh, hi, Donny. Some girl taped this love note to my door. I think it's one of the many girls that are obsessed with you"

Donny : "Yeah, all... all right, I'll give it to my secretary. **Thanks.**"

Natalie : "Oh, you have a secre..." (00:02:51-00:02:59)

Natalie (hearer) earlier came out from her apartment room. The hearer was about going to work place, but suddenly there has a love note taped in her room door. It was written "Mr. D" in that note that caused the hearer to give it to Donny (speaker), his neighbor. Natalie knocked Donny's door by also holding the note. The hearer then opened and the conversation above was begun. It is someone put a love note in her room door. The speaker responded her by taking the note as he was the one expected to get it. The speaker said he will give it to his secretary and he thanked the speaker as well about it. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), expressive act of thank is produced to express gratitude about the thing that is good for the speaker and includes the hearer's responsibility. It shows the expressive act of thank.

The present researchers found research of expressive acts conducted by numerous researchers. Tanjung (2021) investigated the use of expressive acts in *The Lovely Bones* movie. The researcher also aimed to find out the dominant expressive acts type. Searle and Vanderveken (1985)'s theory of expressive acts was used as the theory. It was found that types, namely, apologize, congratulate, blame, doubt, greet, wish, praise, regret, and thank were applied in the movie. The previous research found the expressive acts of praise as the dominant type. The reason is that there were lots of utterances that showed the speaker's admiration.

The same research object was also done by Virginia and Mubarak (2021). The researchers conducted research about expressive acts by analyzing characters' utterances. The movie *I Care a Lot* was used as data source. Their research used the theory of expressive acts from Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The researchers found all types were expressed in the movie and there had 36 data. Expressive act of compliment became the common type as the presence of rich people in the movie made other characters to give compliment.

Present research had the similarities and difference with the previous research. This research took expressive acts as the research object and used the same theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The research object and theory were applied to be analyzed in the different data sources. Movie *Isn't It Romantic* was selected to be data source. The present researchers conducted this research by focusing on expressive acts in *Isn't It Romantic* movie. This is part of illocutionary acts and it is used to express speaker's feelings, attitudes, and emotions. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), expressive acts functions to express the speaker's attitudes through utterance. This means that everything that a speaker feels is delivered by this classification. Huang (2007) added that expressive illocutionary acts helps language users to show the attitude of speaker as it involves expressing pleasure, congratulating, and condoling. There are six types of expressive acts and those are as below.

A. Apologize

In apologize, a speaker can show that the speaker regrets form something that becomes the speaker's responsibility. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) mentioned expressive act of apologize is used to show regret and sorrow for a certain thing that the speaker is responsible for. This defines that the speaker has to do the action that is being regretted by the speaker. (Norrick,

1978) said the use of apologize needs the speaker to admit that the speaker has done a negative thing.

“I apologize for kicking your dog” (Norrick, 1978)

B. Thank

A speaker uses this type to thank for an action. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), expressive act of thank is produced to express gratitude about the thing that is good for the speaker and includes the hearer’s responsibility. Expressive acts of thank is said to a person who does something good for a speaker.

“Thank you kind sir. I'm so glad you've found her. I've been looking all over for you.” (Sembiring & Ambalegin, 2019)

C. Greet

Expressive act of greet is used to greet a hearer. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) mentioned that this type is used to greet someone and usually a speaker says “hello” to greet. This defines that expressive act of greet is said to deliver a polite word to welcome someone. This type commonly said by a speaker in the beginning of meeting a hearer.

“Good morning, everybody.” (Widya, 2017)

D. Complain

When a speaker feel that the speaker does not like something that happens, the speaker uses this type. By using this, it shows the speaker also feels discontented about something. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) argued that a speaker that expresses discontent uses this expressive act to show feeling. The speaker can complain a person or an object by using this type to show that the speaker feels uncomfortable.

“Wow. That’s crazy!” (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021)

E. Compliment

This type different from the previous one. The expressive act of compliment expresses a speaker’s compliment about something that is found to deserve the speaker’s compliment. Expressive act of compliment refers to show the speaker’s approval towards something that is considered as good for the hearer, but it does not necessarily benefit the speaker (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

“I’ll see you soon. The Yanks are great this season.” (Situmorang & Handayani, 2020)

F. Deplore

(Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) said expressive act of deplore is used to show strong expression of discontent and sorrow. This means that a speaker uses this type to express that the speaker believes the hearer is responsible for it. It also can be said that the speaker deplores someone or something because it causes something bad happens to the speaker or others.

“I don’t like you.” (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021)

METHOD

This research was designed as descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is taken because this research collected data by watching data source. Creswell (2013) mentioned that qualitative research includes researcher to collect data through documents, interview, and behavior observation. This research used utterances of expressive acts in *Isn’t It Romantic* movie as data. The researchers collected data by observational method and non-participatory technique from (Sudaryanto, 2015). According to the expert, observational requires the researcher to collect data by doing observation towards the data source. Also, non-participatory is defined as technique of collecting data without the involvement of researcher. There have three steps of collecting data. The first is the researchers watched the movie and listened to the “*Isn’t It Romantic*” movie. The second is the researcher watched it and the last is the researchers marked to the utterance’s expressive acts in the data source.

The researchers used pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence- in equalizing. The method and technique were from (Sudaryanto, 2015)’s theory. Also, it was used by the researchers to analyze data. For the first step, the researchers found the context of the utterances. Secondly, the researchers analyzed the data with the theory from (Sudaryanto, 2015) and (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The last the analysis that the researchers did also show the expressive acts in Isn’t It Romantic movie.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The researcher found 83 of expressive acts. Apologize showed 12 data, deplore showed one data, thank showed 12 data, greet showed nine data, complain showed 26 data, and compliment showed 23 data. For data analysis, seven data of compliment, four data of greet, three data of apologize, one data of thank and deplore, and three data of complain were analyzed. The total amount is as below.

Table 1. Expressive acts in Isn’t it Romantic

No	Types of expressive acts	Occurrence
1.	Complain	26
2.	Compliment	23
3.	Thank	12
4.	Apologize	12
5.	Greet	9
6.	Deplore	1
	Total amount	83

Discussion

Data 1

Context: Natalie has just come out from her house and was going to workplace. It happened right after Natalie talked to her friend. In below conversation, there was a cart of a food seller that passed in front of Natalie.

Food seller : “My cart is valuable!”

Natalie : “I can’t!”

Food seller : “Stop the cart!”

Natalie : “I can’t!”

Food seller : “**Wow! You're built like a cement truck**” (00:03:26-00:03:34)

This utterance was said when Natalie (hearer) came out from her apartment. She was going to her workplace, but a food cart headed to her quickly. The food seller (speaker) ran in order to get his cart because he said it is valuable. Then, the speaker asked Natalie to stop it with her body and it made the hearer confused. Natalie said she could not stop it because she did not know the way. It hit Natalie’s body so hard that she fell into the road. After that, the speaker complimented her because she had stopped the cart until falling down. It shows the expressive act compliment.

Data 2

Context: Natalie came to the workplace and she was greeted by her colleague. She was informed by Donna that the 3D printer could not ben functioned and she wanted Donna to call the IT guy.

Donna : “Natalie, the 3D printer is down. Can you call the IT guy?”

Natalie : “Donna, you know, technically you're the office manager, right?”

Donna : “I do. Tell him it's not even turning on now. **You're the best.**” (00:04:01-00:04:11)

Natalie (hearer) came after arrived in the workplace and she walked in a hurry. Then, her friend named Donna (speaker) asked her to call the IT guys as the 3D printer was down. The hearer answered that she said the speaker was the office manager and she had to do it. The hearer did not agree with what the speaker asked her to do. She was also had her works to do and it actually could be done by the speaker. After that, the speaker said it to the IT guy, but it is still down. The speaker also complimented that the hearer was the best. It indicates the speaker said expressive act of compliment.

Data 3

Context: After talking to Donna, Natalie greeted Whitney by saying good morning to her. At that time, Whitney has arrived before Natalie did. Natalie came in a hurry because she got little accident because of the food cart.

Natalie : “**Morning**, Whit. Hey.”

Whitney : “Morning, boss.” (00:04:14-00:04:17)

Natalie (speaker) said this to Whitney (hearer). It took place in the workplace of the speaker and hearer. The speaker said this after talking with Donna, one of her friends. Then, the speaker came to Whitney, who is team of project. The speaker greeted the hearer that was busy in doing her works. This utterance is used by Natalie to greet her before talking to the hearer. Also, speaker used this because she just arrives at the place and the hearer has arrived before she came. It shows the utterance is used to greet the hearer and it has expressive act of greet.

Data 4

Context: Natalie has just came to her table and she prepared everything before she started her work. At that time, there was a client came to the company and Natalie amazed of the client's appearance. Also, Josh said that he loved Natalie's works as an architect.

Josh : “You should just sit down, not go in the big meeting, not present all your hard work. 'Cause that would be awful, right?”

Natalie : “Josh!”

Josh : “**Everyone loving your great work, possibly getting a pay raise... everyone's respect. Everyone would be like, Wow, Natalie, we love your idea! ...**” (00:05:01-00:05:31)

Natalie (hearer) came to other friends in the workplace. She also saw the new client that came to the place. Then, there was Josh as the speaker that asked her not to go on meeting because it had been very hectic for her. He also asked her to sit down, but the speaker suddenly pulled her as the one who sat on the chair. It made her screamed loudly and the speaker did not care as he still pulled her. Josh as the speaker also said a compliment by saying that everyone was in love with her works and admired her as architect. It mentions that the speaker said expressive act of compliment.

Data 5

Context: Natalie's friend previously asked her to sit in a chair and he pulled her to the meeting room. At that time, Natalie kept screaming as his friend pulled in a high speed. Natalie did not expect to be asked to join the meeting since the attendants were potential clients.

Josh : “Natalie?” You gonna join us for our professional meeting?

Natalie : “Yes, erm... **Yes, I am, sorry.**” (00:05:40-00:05:46)

Natalie (speaker) was asked to sit in chair and her friend pulled her. Her friend brought her to a room that already has her boss and a client in it. Before in the room, the speaker shouted at her friend because he pulled her. Then, it made Natalie as speaker's voice could be heard by her boss. Ray (hearer) came out and asked her to join meeting. The hearer earlier said that she was not appreciated and people only knew her as a coffee person. It caused her to refuse to

present in meetings, but she apologized to the hearer. It shows the expressive act of apologize in the utterance.

Data 6

Context: After being pulled by her friend, Natalie entered the meeting room by also bringing a cup of coffee. Natalie stepped forward to Blake, which made Blake thought the coffee was for him. In fact, Natalie brought the coffee for herself and the coffee would be drunk during the meeting.

Blake : “Oh, **thanks**, hon.”

Natalie : “Oh, no, that's mi...”

Blake : “Mm! Oh, goddamn it.” (00:05:57-00:06:03)

This was said when Natalie (hearer) entered the meeting room. She also brought a glass of coffee with whipped cream in it. Black (speaker) earlier thanked her because she brought coffee. The speaker expressed it because the speaker thought it is for him, but actually it is not for him. Natalie brought it for herself not for one of them, but the speaker drunk it. After the speaker drank it, the speaker did not like the coffee. The speaker felt it is weird to drink coffee with whipped cream. It shows that the speaker talked by use expressive act of thank.

Data 7

Context: Natalie and Whitney were in the office room and both of them did the different activity. It had Natalie who was very busy with her works while Whitney was watching drama. Whitney really enjoyed watching the romance movie and this led Natalie to complain her.

Natalie : “Um... **Can you maybe stop watching full-length feature films in the office and just, like, do your job and assist me?**”

Whitney : “Yes, okay.” (00:08:15-00:08:28)

While saying the utterance, Natalie (speaker) was busy doing her works. The speaker asked Whitney (hearer) to stop watching movie and better help her as her assistant. Natalie did not like to see the hearer watched the movie because she needed help and she said that the hearer should not watch movie in office. The speaker used this to complain the action that Whitney showed during working. Then, the hearer said okay that she will stop what she did. The expression showed by Natalie indicates that she used expressive act of complain.

Data 8

Context: Conversation below is still the continuation of the previous one. In this conversation, Whitney complimented the plot of the movie as she has watched the movie. Whitney mentioned about her compliment to Natalie even Natalie did not like the movie.

Whitney : “I mean... have you seen that movie? **It's literally a masterpiece.**”

Natalie : “Masterpiece of shit.” (00:09:03-00:09:08)

Whitney (speaker) said that she watched Sweet Home Alabama and the movie was good and because of the story. Then, the speaker said it is a masterpiece because she really liked it. The speaker mentioned it to show that she really in love with the movie and the Natalie (hearer) should watch it. The hearer answered that it is masterpiece of shit because she did not like it as speaker. By looking at the speaker's utterance, it indicates the speaker complimented the movie that she watched. The expressive act in the utterance is expressive act of compliment.

Data 9

Context: Natalie and Whitney previously argued about the romance film that Whitney watched during working time. Then, Natalie was still continuing it even when they were in toilet. The woman really wanted Whitney to know that she did not have the same taste of movie as her.

Natalie : “**And then they always have some stupid voiceover that comes on to tell you what you're supposed to think.** You know what I think? Act better.”

Whitney : “For someone who hates romantic comedies, you have certainly thought about this a lot.” (00:10:20-00:09:08)

This said by Natalie (speaker) when they were in toilet. The speaker said to Whitney (hearer) that romantic comedy movie is very weird because there voiceover that was also stupid. The speaker used the utterance to let her know that she did not like romantic comedy movie and she will not watch it. She mentioned it is better not to put the voiceover. Then Whitney (hearer) did not like to hear what Natalie mentioned. She said that people who do not love romantic comedy will say same. The speaker's utterance shows that she used expressive act of complain.

Data 10

Context: Jack talked to Natalie when she had just come out from the train. She was firstly greeted by the man as the person that came earlier to the train station.

Jack : "Oh, **hey**. You get off here too?"

Natalie : "Oh. Hi."

Jack : "I'm Jack."

Natalie : "Uh, Nat, like the bug." (00:13:23-00:13:33)

The speaker (Jack) produced utterance above when Natalie (hearer) came out from the train. The speaker used the utterance to greet the hearer because he meets him in sudden. Jack greeted him by saying "hey" to the hearer. The speaker asked did he get off here as well because was also in the station. Then, the hearer greeted him back. He introduces himself to the hearer as and the hearer also introduced by saying she is Nat. The utterance from the speaker mentions that the speaker expressed his greeting. The speaker expressed it by producing expressive act of greet.

Data 11

Context: utterance below was heard by Natalie right after she woke up from her sleep in the emergency room. At that time, she was confused because everyone treated her very well by complimenting her appearance.

A man : "Hey, pretty woman. **Good morning**."

Natalie : "Oh." (00:16:01-00:16:06)

Natalie (hearer) came out from the emergency room by also wearing beautiful outfit. She also called her friend, named Josh to call her back. When she called Josh and came out from emergency room, a man greeted her by saying good morning. The speaker walked by also bringing two dogs. Then, the hearer confused because the man called her pretty woman and she said "oh" to answer it. The hearer did not know what to do because the man said it in sudden. It shows that the speaker showed expressive act of greet.

Data 12

Context: Natalie was walking while the car was passing by. It made she was involved in accident of the car driven by Blake's driver. Then, Blake directly asked Natalie's condition after being hit.

Blake : "Good God! Are you okay?"

Natalie : "Aaah!"

Blake : "You... What the... **I am so sorry**. My driver was probably distracted by you." (00:16:29-00:16:36)

This was mentioned in the road when Natalie (hearer) was hit by the speaker's driver. The speaker then came out from his car and asked the speaker about is she okay. Then, Blake (speaker) shouted because she is in pain and it made the speaker to say sorry to the hearer. The speaker said sorry because his driver hit the hearer when she walked. The speaker used the utterance to apologize for the action done. The speaker also said that his driver did it because of appearance. She wears beautiful dress and so stunning. It shows thee speaker used expressive act of compliment.

Data 13

Context: Natalie came back to the train station in which became the place that she hated the most. She screamed loudly there and made everyone looked at her in confusion.

Natalie : Look at you guys! This isn't real! **Oh, I hate this place. I hate this place!**"

Train passenger : [Looked her] (00:30:07-00:30:21)

Natalia (speaker) came again to the place and the place is train station. This place was the place that caused her to be mugged by someone. The speaker came there to find the person that he met at that time, but she cannot find him. All people in the station also became confused about the speaker because they do not understand about it. The speaker used the utterance to say that she deplored about condition. She wanted to back to reality she works at the office even though she did not be happy. This shows there expressive act of deplore.

Data 14

Context: utterance below was said when Natalie and Giovanni were having dinner at fancy restaurant. Natalie seemed very like the dishes, which could be seen from her expression and she also told the chef about how delicious the dishes were.

Natalie : **"This is honestly, like, the best meal I've had in my whole entire life."**

Giovanni : "Oh! Bellissima! You are so welcome. More gnocchi?"

Natalie : "Oh, yes-ccchi." (00:37:20-00:37:29)

This utterance was said when Natalie (speaker) had dinner with Blake. They were eating the food and then suddenly Giovanni (hearer) as the chef came. The speaker also said the dinner was so fancy even the tablecloths looked luxury. Then, the hearer brought to them and Blake also introduced Giovanni to the speaker. The speaker talked that the food that she ate was the best food because she had never ate it before. The speaker used utterance to compliment food because it is good. The speaker said welcome and asked her wanted to eat more or not. It indicates the speaker used expressive act of compliment.

Data 15

Context: after having dinner, Blake and Natalie came to ice cream shop because both of them were craving for ice cream. However, the shop had been closed before they arrived there.

Blake : "Oh, my God, Natalie, **I am so sorry.** I was sure they'd be open this late."

Natalie : "Look, we can just look through the window, and, erm..." (00:38:09-00:38:18)

After the dinner, Blake (speaker) asked Natalie (hearer) to get ice cream. They walked to shop, but the shop was already closed. I made they cannot eat it. Because it already closed, the speaker said sorry to the hearer. He said usually the shop still opened at that hour. The speaker said utterance above to show that he apologized about it. Then, the hearer asked him to see inside by looking through window. The hearer said she can see clearly about the flavor and she asked him to imagine eating ice cream. This mentions that Blake said expressive act of apologize.

Data 16

Context: Natalie and Blake previously planned to buy ice cream. However, the shop had been closed before they arrived there. Then, the man came in to get the ice cream as the woman had craved for it.

Natalie : "What? Who likes butter pecan? What's wrong with you?"

Blake : "That's what I thought would happen."

Natalie : **"You're like an 80-year-old grandpa."** (00:38:45-00:38:52)

Natalie (speaker) and Blake (hearer) saw the ice cream shop was already closed. The speaker asked him to see it in window. She said there was lot of ice cream and the man came in to get ice cream. They ate it even though it was not opened. The speaker asked the hearer flavor that he liked and the hearer said butter pecan. The speaker asked what wrong with him because he liked it She also says the man is like old grandpa because the flavor of butter pecan. Utterance above has expressive act of complain.

Data 17

Context: Conversation below took place in the meeting room in which a meeting was being held. This happened right after Natalie came back to the company after her leave.

Josh : “It's a surprise.”

Natalie : “Yeah.”

Josh : “**And you're saving the best for the actual presentation, and I applaud that.**”

Natalie : [smiled] (00:43:57-00:44:03)

Josh (speaker) and Natalie (hearer) were in meeting room. There are also other people in the room because there is a meeting. The boss of the hearer said Natalie was a star architect, but she said she was not. The hearer said she only designs the garage of the hotel. Then, the speaker said it is a surprise and the hearer agreed. The speaker used the utterance to say a compliment because he said the hearer saved the best for presentation. The speaker used the utterance to show his feelings about the presentation. It shows the speaker showed expressive act of compliment.

Data 18

Context: Blake and Natalie were talking during their walk. Blake asked whether Natalie knew Gandhi, the motivational figure.

Blake : “Natalie, have you ever heard of a man called Gandhi?”

Natalie : “Erm... Yes.”

Blake : “He once said that true happiness was when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in perfect harmony. Isn't that great?”

Natalie : “**Yeah, it's so cool you know all these sayings by heart, Blake.**” (00:47:39-00:47:56)

Natalie (speaker) was asked about does she know Gandhi by Blake (hearer). They were walking on the road while talking to each other. The hearer asked her also because he was going to quote his quote. The hearer said it after the speaker said she knew Gandhi. The hearer quoted his quote by saying he once said that true happiness was when you think, what you say and what you do are in perfect harmony. The speaker complimented because she said the hearer knew every sweet words. The speaker used the utterance to show a compliment to the hearer. It shows the utterance has expressive act of compliment.

Data 19

Context: Conversation below involves four people as it was their double date in coffee shop. Blake talked to Isabella by telling her that her boyfriend was soft in term of her attitude.

Blake : “**He... seems soft.**”

Isabella : “He is.” (00:48:24-00:48:26)

Blake (speaker) came in the coffee shop with his friend. There is Isabella (hearer) with her boyfriend. The speaker then talked that he did not know that she dated his friend's assistant, but the hearer did not agree. She said he is an architect. The speaker then said utterance to compliment her boyfriend. He said the man seemed soft because of his behavior. The speaker used it to let her know more about the man. The speaker already knows him from his friend because they worked together. It shows the utterance has expressive act of compliment.

Data 20

Context: Natalie came back to the office after leaving the office for several days. In the conversation below, Natalie greeted Whitney as she was her best partner in workplace. Natalie greeted by calling her name and she also showed the excitement.

Natalie : “**Oh, Whitney.**”

Whitney : “Oh, my God! Hi!

Natalie : “Hi.”

Whitney : “I know it was only like one day, but I missed you, like, a lot, an unhealthy amount.”
(01:13:58-01:14:05)

Natalie (speaker) said this when she came to the office. There were lot people there because it is working time. Then, she saw Whitney (hearer) and she came to her. Before going to the hearer’s table, the speaker greeted with call her. She called her name and they said hi each other. The speaker used the utterance to greet her friend that she did not meet. They did not meet because the speaker went to a different place because she was trapped in a place that weird for her. It shows the speaker used expressive act of greet.

CONCLUSION

The movie *Isn’t It Romantic* has expressive acts and there were lots of expressive acts. All types deplore, thank, greet, complain, compliment, and apologize were in the movie. There were 83 utterances of expressive acts that the researchers found in all character’s utterances. Characters used it to express their feelings about something to the hearer. From all data, complain appears as dominant type because the speaker liked to complain. The character named Natalie found everything weird when she was trapped inside the romantic comedy. Other characters also used it when the characters complained things the characters do not like.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Ms. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd., for her invaluable guidance, encouragement, and constructive feedback throughout this research. Their expertise and support have been instrumental in shaping the direction and quality of this study. I am also sincerely thankful to my family and friends for their unwavering encouragement and understanding, which have been a constant source of motivation during this journey.

REFERENCES

- Creswell, J. W. (2013). *Qualitative inquiry and research design choosing among five approaches* (L. Habib, Ed.; 3rd ed.). Sage Publications.
- Huang, Y. (2007). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.
- Muliawati, N. W. P., I Nyoman Sedeng, & Ida Ayu Made Puspani. (2020). The expressive illocutionary acts found in Webtoon *True Beauty* and their translation into Indonesian. *RETORIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, 6(2), 148–155. <https://doi.org/10.22225/jr.6.2.1802.148-155>
- Norrick, R. N. (1978). Expressive illocutionary acts. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 2(3), 277–291. [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/0378-2166\(78\)90005-X](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/0378-2166(78)90005-X)
- Searle, J. R., & Vanderveken, D. (1985). *Foundations of illocutionary logic*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sembing, W. A., & Ambalegin, A. (2019). Illocutionary acts on *Aladdin* movie 2019. *Jurnal Basis*, 6(2), 277–284. <https://doi.org/10.33884/basisupb.v6i2.1419>
- Situmorang, F. E., & Handayani, N. D. (2020). Illocutionary act in Anger Management movie. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature*, 8(1), 363–372. <https://doi.org/10.24256/ideas.v8i1.1424>
- Sudaryanto. (2015). *Metode dan aneka teknik analisis bahasa*. Sanata Dharma University Press.
- Tanjung, I. (2021). The expressive speech act in the *Lovely Bones* movie. *Journal Ilmiah Spectra*, 7(2), 86–98.

- Virginia, F., & Mubarak, Z. H. (2021). Expressive acts realization in “I Care a Lot” Movie. *Humanitatis : Journal of Language and Literature*, 08(01), 14.
- Widya, S. O. (2017). A Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Acts Used by English Lecturers in Language Teaching at STKIP YDB Lubuk Alung. *Jurnal Arbitrer*, 4(1), 10. <https://doi.org/10.25077/ar.4.1.10-16.2017>
- Yule, G. (2014). The study of Language. In *Cambridge University Press* (5th ed). Cambridge University Press.