



that people perform speech act when they utter such as apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, congratulating, advising, or refusing.

Austin (1955: 94) states that “there are three things we do when we use language in communication.” Then he identifies the three levels of action beyond the act of utterance in communication, they are: the act in saying something, what people do in saying it and what people do by saying it. Then he classifies those into the ‘locutionary act’, ‘illocutionary act’, and ‘perlocutionary act’. Locutionary act is an ability to perform the act of saying something. While illocutionary act is an ability to perform and act to say something. Illocutionary act refers to the force that makes it a particular act, thus its intended significance as a socially valid verbal action. And perlocutionary act is actual effects of illocutionary act, such as persuading, convincing, advising, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or getting someone to do or realize something, whether intended or not.

Furthermore, Searle (1975) classifies the illocutionary act into five types. The first type of illocutionary act is assertive. It is a speech act that commits a speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. Assertive speech act uses language to tell people how things are. The second is directive speech act. It is a speech act that causes the listeners to take a particular action. Directive speech act attempts the speakers to get the addressees to do something. In other word, directive uses language to try to get someone to do something. The third type of illocutionary act is commissive. It is a speech act that commits speakers to some future action. The fourth type of illocutionary act is expressive. It is a speech act that expresses the speakers’ attitudes and emotions towards the proposition. In the other word expressive uses language to express the feeling and attitude. The last type of illocutionary act is declarative. It is a speech act that changes the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration.

This speech act is made by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework.

However, the present researcher is interested to make a study focuses on one of Searle's (1975) speech act classification, that is expressive speech act, because many researchers have made studies focusing on all types of illocutionary acts. Expressive is illocutionary act that is used to express the psychological state in sincerity condition about a state of affair in specified in the propositional context, including the expressive speech acts are welcoming, praising, blaming, etc. (Searle: 1976). Furthermore, Yule (1996) states that expressive can be a statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. It means that expressive speech acts tell about the speaker's feeling.

There are some related studies made previously. A study is made by Machmud (2011). He analyzes illocutionary acts of the oath utterances in English translation of the Noble Qur'an. His study is aimed to find illocutionary acts and the illocutionary force performance of the oath utterances in English translation of the Noble Qur'an chapter 30. The result of his study shows that the objects of oath utterances are mostly abstract nouns. Then, there is a study made by a student of State University of Semarang, Ainurrohmah (2011). She analyzes the use of illocutionary acts in the novel entitled "New Moon". The aims of her study are to identify and analyze the use of illocutionary acts in Stephenie Meyer's New Moon. The result of her study shows that there are 219 utterances containing the illocutionary acts. She finds 95 utterances are representative, 49 utterances are directive, 25 utterances are commissive, 41 utterances are expressive, and 9 utterances are declarative.

Moreover, a study of illocutionary acts is made by a student of Muara Kudus University, Zuhairo (2013). She analyzes illocutionary act in the "Harry Potter and

The Deathly Hallows Part 1” movie script. The purpose of her study is to describe the types of illocutionary acts and the functions of illocutionary acts. The findings of her study show that there are some types and functions of illocutionary acts which are found in “Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Part 1” movie script. The most dominant type of illocutionary acts in her study is representative. She also finds four functions of illocutionary acts; 136 collaborative functions, 14 convivial functions, 92 competitive function, and 0 conflictive functions.

Furthermore, the study that focuses on one feature of illocutionary act is made by a student of Ahmad Dahlan University, Handayani (2015). She analyzes the use of expressive speech act in “Hannah Montana Session 1” movie. The aim of her study is to describe kinds and forms of expressive speech act in Hannah Montana Session 1. The result of her study shows that there are ten types of expressive act in “Hannah Montana Session 1” movie.

The study of speech act theory is also closely related to the concept of politeness strategy. Leech (1983) states that “when we talk about speech acts, we must distinguish between positive politeness, which increases the politeness in the case of inherently polite speech acts, and negative politeness which reduces the impoliteness of inherently impolite speech acts.” It means that the strategies used by someone, whether polite or impolite also influences what kind of speech act someone decides to use.

A study made by Allami and Nekouzadeh (2011) entitled “Congratulation and Positive Politeness Strategies in Iranian Context”. The aim of their study is to find the strategies used by Iranian Persian speakers in offering congratulations. The analysis of their data reveals that mostly used types of congratulation strategies are “illocutionary force indicating device (IFID)”, “offer of good wishes”, and “expression of





