

**ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE ACTS USED BY THE MAIN
CHARACTERS IN *YES DAY* THE MOVIE**

THESIS



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IN *YES DAY* THE MOVIE**

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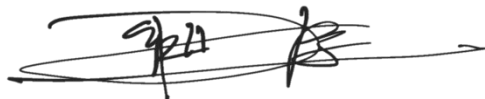
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ABSTRACT

Adelia, B. (2022). *Analysis of Expressive Acts used by the Main Characters in Yes Day the Movie*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Advisor: Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, Mpd.

Keywords: pragmatics, illocutionary act, expressive act main actor.

This study examines the kinds of expressive acts used by the main character in the *Yes Day* movie. This study has two research questions that must be answered, those are: (1) What types of expressive actions are most often used or expressed by the main character, and (2) What is the context of the expressive actions spoken by the characters in the *Yes Day* movie. This study uses the theory of Searle (1976) for the types of illocutionary expressive acts in researching the movie.

This study uses a qualitative approach that is in accordance with a clear and effective description of the topic being researched. Descriptive analysis study is applied to analyse the illocutionary expressions in the main character's conversation through the transcript of the *Yes Day* movie. The transcription of the *Yes Day* movie was analysed by using abbreviation code that distinguishes the type of expression. The analysis is continued by analysing the differences in expressive acts with highlights or differentiating expressive types with different colours. The analysis is continued by identifying and classifying the types of expressive acts spoken by the main character. To identify the types of expressive acts, the researcher focussed to the utterances of the main characters in the *Yes Day* movie, which contained the types of expressive acts that were played or spoken by the main characters in each scene of the *Yes Day* movie.

The results indicate that six types of expressive acts (pleasure thanking, angry, worrying, apologizing, surprised) are found in the *Yes Day* movie. With the emergence of these six types of expressive acts, the main characters in this movie tend to use or often express feelings of anger and express gratitude. In addition, the researcher also found an expressive type of thanking as the third expressive act that is often used or spoken, especially the main characters in the *Yes Day* movie. In analysing expressive illocutionary acts, the researcher also only focuses on the two main characters Allison and Carlos who play the role of father and mother of their three children Katie, Ellie and Nando. This means that the main characters often used the expressive acts of “angry” and gratitude, which have the highest number and often appear in the conversation in the *Yes Day* movie.

ABSTRAK

Adelia, B. (2022). *Analisis Tindak Ekspresif yang Digunakan Pemeran Utama pada Film Yes Day*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Pembimbing: Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M,Pd.

Kata kunci: pragmatik, ilokusi, tindak ekspresif, pemeran utama.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti macam macam tindak ekspresif yang di gunakan oleh pemeran utama dalam movie “*Yes Day*”. Penelitian ini juga memiliki dua rumusan masalah yang harus dijawab, yaitu : “ (1) Jenis tindakan ekspresif apa yang paling sering digunakan atau diungkapkan oleh karakter utama (2) Apa konteks tindakan ekspresif yang diucapkan oleh karakter dalam film *Yes Day*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Searle (1976) untuk jenis – jenis tindak ekspresif ilokusi dalam meneliti film.

Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang sesuai dengan deskripsi yang jelas dan efektif dari topik yang sedang diteliti. Studi analisis dekskriptif yang diterapkan untuk menganalisis tindak ekspresi ilokusi dalam percakapan tokoh utama melalui naskah transkrip film *Yes Day*. Transkripsi film *Yes Day* dianalisis dengan menggunakan kode singkatan yang membedakan jenis ekspresi. Analisis dilanjutkan dengan menganalisis perbedaan tindak ekspresif dengan highlight atau membedakan jenis ekspresif dengan warna-warna berbeda. Analisis dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi serta mengelompokkan jenis tindak ekspresif yang diucapkan tokoh utama. Untuk mengidentifikasi jenis tindak ekspresif, peneliti mencatat ucapan tokoh utama dalam film *Yes Day*, yang mengandung jenis-jenis tindak ekspresif yang diperankan atau diucapkan para tokoh utama dalam setiap scene film *Yes Day*.

Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa enam jenis tindak ekspresif (*pleasure thanking, angry, worrying, apologizing, surprised*) ditemukan dalam film *Yes Day*. Dengan kemunculan enam jenis tindak ekspresif tersebut, para pemeran utama dalam karakter film ini cenderung menggunakan atau sering mengekspresikan perasaan *marah* dan mengucapkan *terimakasih*. Selain itu peneliti juga mendapatkan jenis ekspresif *thanking* sebagai tindak ekspresif ketiga yang sering digunakan atau diucapkan terutama para pemeran utama dalam film *Yes Day*. Peneliti dalam menganalisis tindak ekspresif ilokusi ini juga hanya fokus pada dua karakter utama *Allison* dan *Carlos* yang berperan sebagai ayah dan ibu dari ketiga anak-anak mereka *Katie, Ellie* dan *Nando*. Artinya peneliti sering menganalisis tindak ekspresif “marah” dan “berterima kasih”, yang memiliki jumlah paling banyak dan sering muncul dalam percakapan film *Yes Day* tersebut.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the background of the study, the problem of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is one of the essential things in human life. Language has a critical role that cannot be separated from daily human communication, whether speaking or writing. Using language, humans can convey what they want to say and what they want to express. Language can be a "tool" for humans to express their thoughts, feelings, and ideas. At this time, language is indispensable as an essential means of communication, for example, as we speakers and listeners respond well and understand what they have been talking about. That is the best outcome or primary goal of communication.

Communicative action, or the public speech of the speaker or what is commonly referred to as verbal communication, means that people not only produce their speech but also focus on the grammatical structure and how they pronounce each word. In speaking activities, humans have a speech purpose which varies depending on the intent that the speaker wants to say. The mistake that often happens in speaking is a mistake in interpreting the meaning of speech. This is because the purpose of the speech delivered by the speaker is

often different from what has been understood by the listener, so maybe there are some misunderstandings while they are making the conversation.

A speech act studies the intended meaning of said or written utterances. Besides that, an essential thing in speech acts is the intention of the message conveyed by the speaker so that the listener understands and can get the information from another person. The study of speech acts is essential for everyone. The importance thing of studying speech acts is to understand what messages are found in each speech. English literature students must know the benefit of using the theory of speech acts and how to use the function of expressive actions, especially when people want to talk with each other. If any human who does not communicate without speech acts, there will be any misunderstanding of their communication between the speaker and the listener.

The use of speech acts is significant in human life, especially in communication. Speech acts can be found in human communication through how the listener gets the speaker's intention, capture the attitude of the speaker, and interpret how the content of the conversation. According to Yule (1996, p.47), actions carried out through speech are generally called speech acts. They are usually given more special labels in English, such as apologies, complaints, praise, invitations, promises, or requests. According to Searle (1969, p.178), there is a difference between primary and secondary illocution. The central fact of illocutionary is not literal, but the main thing is what the speaker means when communicating. Secondary illocutionary action is the literal meaning of the utterance. By dividing the illocution acts into two sub-sections, Searle also

asserts that how we can understand two purposes at the same time from the same speech by understanding the content as well as that we know the correct meaning while spoken from speaker to listener when responses to get what the speaker said while their talking at the same time.

Based on the theory put forward by Levinson (1983, p.236), it is explained the meaning of three types of speech acts. The definition of an illocutionary act is an utterance of a sentence with a definite purpose and reference. Illocution act here means to make statements, offers, promises, etc., when we say a verdict based on the conventional power associated with it (or with its explicit performative paraphrase). The last one here is the perlocutionary act, which is a kind of illocutionary act that affects the audience by saying a sentence; the result is also notable for the state of speech. In contrast to the opinion based on Levinson, Yule (1996, p.48) says that an act of illocution means to be carried out through a communicative power in each speech. Yule (1996, p.49) also states that illocution is the act most often discussed in pragmatics theory.

This concept of speech acts is further reduced to any mistake in illocution. In pronouncing a sentence based on its conventional power (or explicit performative paraphrase). Yule (1996, p.53-54) also assumed that there are five kinds of illocutionary acts: declaration, representation, expressiveness, referrals, and commissions. According to Levinson (1983, p.236), the illocutionary act is used by the speaker to make the listener do or make some reactions based on what they listen to, look, or feel at that moment. In this

paper, the researcher wants to focus on the expressive illocution that can be found in the *Yes Day* movie.

As far as the researcher knows, many previous studies also conducted research that analyse any types of illocutionary speech acts. The first study is about speech acts selected in *an analysis of illocutionary shows in Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speech* conducted by Fenty (2017). The writer of this research is using a descriptive qualitative method in order to identify and explain the illocutionary acts in Trump's speech using five categories of speech acts by Searle. Video and the script were taken from the internet as the data. After that, the writer identified and classified many types and sub part of illocutionary acts in Trump's speech. The result shows that 358 utterances of Illocutionary Acts were found in Trump's speech during the announcement of presidential candidate in United States. The act is dominated by assertive use which then followed by commissive directives, expressive, and respectively.

The second study about speech act types selects *a pragmatics analysis of illocutionary acts in the English teaching-learning process at SMA 1 Wates Kulon Progo* by Destra (2015). This study used descriptive and qualitative methods. The data for this study exclusively included English phrases spoken by SMAN 1 Wates English teachers. The researcher himself served as the research tool. The note-taking method was used by the researcher to get the data. First, the researcher used a video camera to record the English teaching and learning process in the class. The researcher then created dialogue transcripts. The discussions were then entered into the datasheet after being

transcribed. The findings of the study indicate that English teachers use four different types of illocutions in their classroom communications. They are communicative, expressive, commanding, and representative. The majority of acts (438 data points) are directives, while the minority of acts is commissions (278 data points). Then, English teachers employ 23 different forms of illocutionary functions. The predominance of directing acts suggests that the teachers are in control of the discussion. Questioning in that study has the advantage of igniting students' background knowledge and critical thinking. Another previous study about the illocutionary speech acts analyses the illocutionary speech act of Jokowi's speech by Eko (2015).

The research's primary sources were two lectures from the Jokowi APEC CEO Summit 2014 forum, which took place on November 10, 2014, and a speech that was given at an east Asian international economic forum from April 19–21, 2015. The researcher downloaded qualitative data methodologies from the internet. The videos were afterwards written down and examined. Speech acts are classified in order to do the data analysis. According to the research, forceful illocutionary behaviours occur 49 times more frequently than other categories in Jokowi's remarks (52,1 percent). Complimentary, expressive, and directive language follow, with occurrence rates of 27 (28,7%), 10 (10,6%), and 8 (8,5%), respectively. The assets also include educating, persuading, challenging, explaining, and asserting.

The studies were also conducted by Ayolani (2017) to analyse *Illocutionary acts by the main character in the movie Cinderella and its application in teaching speaking in the tenth grade of senior high school*. The Cinderella movie's lead character is capable of illocutionary deeds. It was gathered by viewing the movie, reading the screenplay after downloading it, and then compiling the main character's illocutionary actions and utterances. Following data collection, the researcher conducted a type-based analysis of the data. According to the study, the main character of the Cinderella movie engages in five different forms of illocutionary acts: assertive (27.87 percent), directives (24.77 percent), commissive (5.30 percent), expressive (41.15 percent), and declarative (0.88 percent). The researcher deduced from the data that the most common style of illocutionary used by the main character in Cinderella movies is explicit. Because Cinderella is the primary character in the image, it is the most common the primary character, frequently communicates with the audience.

Iis (2019) also conducted research that talk about speech act, namely *the speech act type in an analysis of directives illocutionary act in Boy Williams vlog*. This study focused on how Boy William, a vlogger, and his guest stars employed directives and illocutionary acts in their spoken forms. The chosen guest stars, is a well-known public person who speaks English fluently. The chosen blogger is Indonesian Actors in Using English. The purpose of this study is to provide answers to the questions of what kinds of directive illocutionary actions are utilized in Boy Williams' video blog

(VLOG) and which one is the most common (VLOG). Boy William's vlog script served as the basis of the data for this descriptive qualitative research technique. The information was transcribed utilizing Boy William's vlog conversations with his guests. Data are encoded by the researcher in order the researcher encodes data to analyse the data. The researcher finally concluded there were six types of directives: the Illocutionary Act. Also, this research demonstrated that the most dominant kind of Directive Illocutionary Act in Boy William's Vlog is asking.

In previous studies, many have focused on each type of illocutionary with different sources to produce the right speech acts, such as using talk shows, novels, podcasts. However, as far as the researcher knows, only a few have discussed expressive speech acts of the main characters in the movie. Therefore, the researcher here uses the *Yes Day* movie (2021) as the object of this research. This movie is certainly very attractive to watch because it discusses comedy family life that has rules that must always be obeyed.

Making this illocutionary is often expressed in this movie. Usually, speech acts are often found in movie conversations. Because from the movie, we can make examples of cases of complicated speech acts to find out what was done and what the characters have said to express something. One of the important things that happens a lot in the movie is the dialogue between the characters. Here, the researcher wants to analyse what expressive illocutionary acts often appear or dominate in a movie entitled *Yes Day* movie (2021).

Yes Day movie is a family drama movie with a comedy theme that tells of a family life that is full of enthusiasm and optimism in doing any activity. They live happily in the presence of children. However, since then, all the rules they made were “No!” changed to "Yes!". This movie was written and produced by Grey Matter Productions, Entertainment 360, and directed by Miguel Arteta. This is the latest movie with a theme packaged very well, with a release date of March 12, 2021.

Comedy-drama movies played by famous actors such as Jennifer Garner as Allison, Edgar Ramirez as Carlos, Jenna Ortega, and Julian Lerner with a reasonably long movie duration, about 2 hours. Although the duration looks pretty long, this movie is not boring to watch because it presents an atmosphere that makes the audience feel entertained by their attitude with the relaxed atmosphere that dominates many of their activities, so this movie is the most exciting and not bored to watch, especially a choice of movie for families that are packed with compelling storylines and very inspiring.

Hence, this movie is suitable for our family because it has a good message on this *Yes Day (2021)* and can be used as a reference for parents to educate their children or those who have had children with strict educational regulations. This movie is fascinating to watch until the end.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What types of expressive acts are most frequently used or expressed by the main characters?
2. What is the context of the expressive act uttered by the main characters in the *Yes Day* movie?

1.3 Significance of the Study

By the presence of this study, the researcher hopes this study can be one additional reading to increase knowledge about the expressive illocutionary act, especially in analysing and improving how speech acts or other kinds of communication are used. Hopefully, this research can also convey and explain what types of expressive illocutionary actions are in the scene by the *Yes Day* Movie (2021), performed by several characters to give the difference from previous studies.

From the results of this study, the researcher hopes that the speech acts in this movie can lead to new findings related to the analysis of speech acts which are very important in a conversation and provide a means for readers who want to do the same research. Last but not least, through this research, the researcher also hopes that readers can understand the phenomena of speech acts, especially what speech acts are said by the speaker in a conversation which will undoubtedly be responded to by the listener.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on the scenes from the *Yes Day* movie. Jennifer Garner presented the movie as Allison, Edgar Ramirez as Carlos, Jenna Ortega, and Julian Lerner as their son and daughter. Four of them are the main characters in this movie, released in March 2021, and will be the primary data sources for conducting this research. The researcher will also limit the research subject to focus only on Allison and Carlos because they are protective parents, dominant characters, and always shown. This limitation is intended so that researcher can focus on the specific types of expressive illocution spoken by subjects as actors and often used in this movie.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- a. **Expressive Illocutionary Acts:** One of some kinds of illocutionary that expresses feelings (thanking, apologizing, dislike, pleasure, worrying, surprised, angry, afraid, blaming, prising, criticizing, complementing, pain).
- b. **Illocutionary Act:** An action while the speaker uttered that contains a meaning to hearer.
- c. **Main Characters:** The dominant characters in the movie who appears in the movie more often than the other characters.
- d. **Movie:** A series of moving displays in the form of visual art used to describe any experiences that form a story whose plot has been set by the director.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher gives explanation about some theories that related to this study. The researcher provides some theories related with speech act.

2.1 Speech Act

Speech acts are one of the five main topics in pragmatic studies. The concept of speech acts was first developed by a philosopher, John L Austin (1962) defines speech acts as simply an action done by saying something. Through speech, a person is able to make other people do something. In other words, speech acts are actions that are carried out through utterances in conversation Yule (1996, p.48). In speech act theory, speech acts as a unit of communication that has two types of meaning: propositional meaning and illocutionary meaning. Propositional meaning is also known as illocutionary meaning. This has to do with the basic literal meaning of speech which is related to its structural aspects.

Furthermore, the illocution of meaning associated with the effect of the utterance on the reader or listener can be in the form of requests, orders, orders, complaints, and promises. In connection with the above concept, in every speech act we can distinguish three things, following Austin's theory. What is said, speech, can be called locus. What the speaker wants to communicate to the recipient or can be called the listener (goal) is the essence of the definition of illocution. The message the recipient receives,

its interpretation of what the speaker has said, is perlocution. If communication is successful illocutionary and perlocution are the same or almost the same speaker and hearer.

2.2 Three Features of Speech Act

Speech act here is intended to describe a speech that is true or false, and as a “performative speech” in this utterance not only does the speech act beyond affirmation but also at the same time describes the speech act. Austin (1969) divides it into three parts of the Speech Act, namely the Locutionary Act, the Illocutionary Act, and The Perlocutionary Act.

2.2.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is a kind of speech act that is an action performed for communicating, or the actual speech act of a speaker (definite meaning and reference of a speech) covering areas such as phonetics, phonology, and semantics of linguistics. Or, in another sense, the action of focus is the basic action of speech or producing linguistic expressions that have meaning.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

This illocutionary act is an act that is done when you say something, want to make a statement or have an appointment, thank you, ask a question etc. The essence of illocutionary action is usually carried out through communication in the presence of a conversation to state explanations, offers and several other purposes.

2.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocution acts are the speaker's intention to persuade someone to do something, for instance, should be included in the perlocution act as part of its meaning, But the result is of the speaker's effort to convince the hearer.

2.3 Classification of Illocutionary Acts

2.3.1 Assertive (Representative)

The aim is to convey information about several situations from speaker to listener, for example: reprimand, affirm, claim, state, diagnose, classify, complain, and conclude. The purpose of the assertive class members is to tie the speaker and respond to it into a case with the truth of the proposition expressed.

2.3.2 Expressive Act

Expressive speech acts are one of the five basic categories of illocutionary speech acts identified by Searle (1976). Searle (1997) also says that expressions include the words stating what the speaker feels. Searle mentions that this speech includes —the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affair specified by the propositional content.

The main goal is where the speaker brings a situation to the listener by displaying speech acts to reveal the speaker's thoughts about a situation that is being felt such as apology, welcome, thank you, congratulations, comfort, or other words that are appropriately expressive. Expressiveness

is also defined as an illocutionary act which states the speaker expresses his feelings so that the listener understands the speaker's intention, feelings or attitudes about something. Perform in sincerity the conditions about the circumstances specified in the propositional content.

Moreover, According to Yule (1996), expressions are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or hearer does, but they are about the speaker 's experience. This means that expressive includes one of speech acts classification that is used to show the feeling of the speaker.

An expressive speech act occurs in conversation when a speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener. It expresses psychological state and can be a statement of likes, dislikes, pain, pleasure, sorrow, or joy. It might be in line with Searle and Vanderveken's statement (1985) which stated that this kind of act is an expression in which the state of psychology about oneself or even the world. This might be the result of the speaker or the hearer's action as well as the experience. The speakers need to form words that fit their feeling when they use an expressive act.

Searle (1975, p. 15) stated that the speaker is "neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world, rather the

truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed". It means that there is no direction for this kind of utterance which fit every possible solution. People will think that this is some declaration type.

For example, there will be a moment when a speaker congratulates someone and the receiver catches the words as a joke, the speaker will say "I really mean it." This shows that the expressive act leads to a possibility which states that the receiver will question the truth of what the speaker said. There are also some typical cases when the speaker welcomes, apologizes, and thanks the receiver or listener. This usually happens in a message board where the writers of the message sometimes greet the board readers by saying "Hi, how are you?" or "Thank you so much, I appreciate it."

However, some people may say that this kind of act may be re-interpreted in a variety of ways in a situation like an argumentation. This is because linguistically speaking the proposition of this act would not be easily understood by people. Even though there are differences in the content inside each utterance, it should still be connected to the speaker or the receiver. Some of the expressive acts are congratulating, apologizing, blessing, thanksgiving, cursing, wishing, and etc.

There are also some variable conditions in the expressive point. Searle (1975) stated that speakers may express their inner psychology to the receiver. Some of the mental states may also show in expressive acts such as expressing gratitude, apologizing to express regret, congratulating to

show the sympathy of the speaker, welcome greeting, expression of an attitude, or an expression of a satisfaction.

2.3.3 Directives

The short definition is how the speaker asks the listener to take an action to manifest several situations, for example, such as commands, orders, advice, suggesting, asking, asking, begging, begging, praying, pleading, pleading, allowing, and advising. The illocutionary point of these directions is in the fact that they are doing what the speaker tells the listener to do.

2.3.4 Commissive

Its main purpose is to show that the speaker is doing something by expressing an intent such as a promise, threat, or other words. This illocutionary act is also purposeful to bind the speaker for an action in the future or that will be carried out at a later date / at another time with the intended condition.

2.3.5 Declarative

A declarative is an illocutionary act by the speaker able to change things through what he said. The declarative also causes some changes in the status or condition of the object in question solely because of the success that has been done. The aim is that the speaker makes changes such as resigning, designating, declaring, naming, calling, defining, nominating, etc.

2.3.6 Context

The expressive act here performed when someone wants to convey their feelings about a circumstance or a condition in their environment. One of the most crucial things to understand is the situations in which the characters' expressive acts were pronounced. Some people may easily recognize an expressive act for utterance by employing situation and condition. In order to positively impact people's daily conversations.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher wants to introduce the research method to facilitate the reader in knowing what methods are used in this study. It describes the research design, research data, data source, subject of the study, research instruments, data collection techniques, and last but not least, data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive or qualitative method in this analysis. According to E, Donald (2005), the Qualitative way inquiry at describing and clarifying human experience as it appears in people's lives. Researchers using qualitative methods gather data that evidence for their distilled descriptions. Qualitative data are collected primarily in the form of spoken or written language rather than the form of numbers.

Using the qualitative method because the research question only focuses on words rather than statistics can also be used to show the frequency of the large amount of data found in this movie of what type of expressive illocutionary acts occurred in the *Yes Day* movie (2021).

The writer transformed the transcript into written text for analytical use. The descriptive approach here also aims to collect and analyse their conversation's speech data to reveal what types of expressive illocution acts are found in every scene in this drama-comedy movie.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this research is in the form of searching for the meaning of any expressive act contained in this movie's main character's words. Such as apologies, thanking, criticizing, dislike, disbelief, greeting, worrying, forms of appreciation, gratitude, and many other examples that were taken from many expressive acts in this video of the *Yes Day* movie (2021). This drama movie series received a lot of praise from everyone who had watched this movie because it was packed with a good setting and storyline, and impressive acting in this story, which made the audience curious and inspired for our daily life.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

The source of data from this research is a family comedy movie by identifying the sentences spoken by the main character as the main subject and many subtypes of expressive actions that are appropriate for the words, taken from the video subtitled movie titled *The Yes Day* movie which was released in 2021 by making video transcripts to identify expressive acts. It also includes the words, phrases, and sentences conveyed by the main character that contain elements of explicit acts in this movie.

3.2.3 Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher only uses herself as an instrument. The researcher conducted herself to collect, classify, and analyse the data in this study. The researcher collected data by watching movies and recording transcripts of the main characters' utterances to make analysis. In this study there were no other instruments such as questionnaires, interviews, and observations. In addition, the researcher also used paper, pens, colour highlighters and laptops to take notes in collecting data and analysing data.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

In this section, the researcher explains how to apply the techniques and steps such as the following to facilitate the researcher when collecting data. Below are the steps method of collecting data that the researcher used in collecting the data:

1. The researcher in this study used the Netflix app to download the video *Yes Day* the movie (2021). The researcher then watched the entire movie until the finish to fully comprehend the expressive acts and plot.
2. The researcher next imported this movie transcription file in: https://sublikescript.com/movie/Yes_Day-8521876 and afterward copied it to a Microsoft Word file to analyse any form of expressive act discovered in the video.
3. The third stage is to check and re-match this data collection. The researcher here immediately watched the *Yes Day* movie 2021 again to

hear the conversation uttered by the two main characters matched the transcription copy. The researcher uses this technique to ensure that no data is incorrect or missing and must be expressed accurately between the video and transcription.

4. After that researcher identified the data on the video and a copy of the previous transcript in this fourth phase of the study procedure to compare the movie the *Yes Day* movie (2021) with the subtitles on the movie. The researcher also concentrated only on the utterances of the two primary characters that showed or contained expressive illocutionary acts on the data, which the researcher used to further classify and differentiate with distinct different highlights colour.
5. Making the collecting data process easier, the researcher provide some codes. Those codes were listed below:
 - EIA: Expressive Illocutionary Acts
 - TS: The Speaker
 - TL: The Listener
6. The researcher also provides some codes related with five subtypes of an expressive act in the *Yes Day* movie to identify speech in this movie.

The following were the codes:

- TH: Thanking
- APL: Apologizing
- DL: Dislike
- SPR: Surprised

- AF: Afraid
- PLS: Pleasure
- CRT: Criticizing
- DB: Disbelief
- WR: Worrying
- AG: Angry
- GT: Greetings

3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. The following were the steps that the researcher used in analyzing the data:

3.3.1 Assigning the Codes

The researcher differentiated the data taken from the *Yes Day* movie by giving different colours using highlights on words or sentences from each utterance containing expressive acts that were said by the two main characters. By providing some different highlight colours, the researcher can quickly identify speech acts that often appear or were said to contain the meaning of expressive acts. Here was the highlight in different colours in sentence or words:

Yellow for Apologizing, turquoise for Thanking, purple for Dislike, bright green for Surprised, and the last colour is Orange for Angry

109.	00:05:23,041 --> 00:05:24,041	Yes!
110.	00:05:24,083 --> 00:05:25,08	The catalyst!
111.	00:05:26,208 --> 00:05:28,583	I mean, I'm so sorry
112.	00:05:37,375 --> 00:05:40,541	You can put on your music if you want, Daddy. I don't mind.

Figure 3.1 Data Highlighting Yellow for Apologizing

353.	00:17:48,333 --> 00:17:50,458	It was a lot of pressure, but that's not the point.
354.	00:17:50,541 --> 00:17:52,916	The point is, I can be fun again.
355.	00:17:53,000 --> 00:17:55,375	Mom, really? There's no way.
356.	00:17:56,666 --> 00:17:59,083	I'll have a Yes Day.
357.	00:17:59,666 --> 00:18:01,875	We will have a super time.
358.	00:18:02,500 --> 00:18:05,791	Just you watch and see.
359.	00:18:06,750 --> 00:18:08,291	Mama can haiku too.

Figure 3.2 Data Highlighting Green for Surprised

57.	00:03:12,291 --> 00:03:15,916	you are.
58.	00:03:12,291 --> 00:03:15,916	Mom? Fleekfest? Dad said he's okay with me going if you are.
59.	00:03:16,000 --> 00:03:17,500	Oh, he did?
60.	00:03:17,583 --> 00:03:19,833	Wait, you're going to a freak fest?
61.	00:03:19,916 --> 00:03:22,250	Awesome. You can finally be with your people.
62.	00:03:22,333 --> 00:03:25,250	It's called Fleekfest. It's a music festival. It's cool.
63.	00:03:25,333 --> 00:03:29,000	I guess if you think it's cool, I'm sure it's super cool.
64.	00:03:29,083 --> 00:03:31,291	- Did you hear what I asked? - Yeah, you're 14.
65.	00:03:31,375 --> 00:03:32,708	You can't go without a parent.
66.	00:03:32,791 --> 00:03:36,750	Hi. You can? I'll put a blue note and the check in her

Figure 3.3 Data Highlighting Orange for Angry

3.3.2 Classifying

After identifying the data, the researcher then classified the data into this following table:

Table 3.4 Types of Expressive act found in *Yes Day* the movie

The Data Utterance by the main character	Types of Expressive Acts				
	<i>TH</i>	<i>AG</i>	<i>PLS</i>	<i>APL</i>	<i>DL</i>
This is precisely what I needed, kids, thank you	✓				
Why were you checking my phone?					✓
Did you hear what I asked? Yeah, you're 14, you can't live without a parent.		✓			
Oh, yeah, I want to go to meet your parents.			✓		
I'm sorry about the job, honey				✓	

3.3.3 Describing

After the researcher entered the data into the table, the researcher then described the data. The researcher described the data to find the answer of two research questions in this study.

3.3.4 Concluding

In this last step of data analysis, the researcher concluded the results of the research that has been done.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the results of this study. This chapter is divided into two, those are findings and discussion. In the findings chapter, the researcher describes the data that have been found and then the researcher discusses it more depth in the discussion chapter.

4.1 Findings

In these findings, the researcher describes the data that have been found in this study. The researcher describes the data she has found to be able to answer two research questions in this study. Those two research questions are about the types of expressive acts that are always used or expressed by the main characters in the *Yes Day* movie and about the context of explicit acts uttered by the character in the *Yes Day* movie.

This chapter also clarifies the types and functions of the definitive action itself because the researcher chooses the explicit act as the theory of this primary resource to analyse the movie. The purpose of the expressive performance is to convey the speaker's psychological viewpoint. It involves the idea of response to others or how the speaker's perception of the environment.

The speaker's remarks in this act are that the action is also the speaker's fault and fits the psychological universe. The usual expression speech structure is often written in a declarative format using words that express the feeling, such as: Expressing regret, particularly for mistakes, by *apologizing*,

saying thanks to someone like thanking them., A greeting is a statement, or *an action used to address* someone.

A compliment is a *declaration of appreciation*, approbation, praise, etc. For example, I'm sorry to hear that (apologizing.) Good morning (greeting). I appreciate you attending my celebration (thanking), you gorgeous woman (compliment). The examples above serve as statements of the speaker's feelings or that the psychological world, as cited by Banjarnaashor (2011, p.9–10). Searle (1976, p.12) also states expressive to be used to express the psychological state in sincerity condition about a state of affair specified in the propositional content. Including the expressive speech act are welcoming, praising, blaming, etc. According Searle (1976, p.12), expressive to mentions exhibitiv by Austin. It is used to express the psychological state in sincerity about a state of affair specified in the propositional content. Including the expressive speech act are welcoming, praising, blaming, etc.

4.1.1 Types of Expressive Act

The expressive illocutionary act describes the actions or feelings that are being felt by people with certain conditions. Yule (1996, p.53) states that expressive can be a statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. It means express the speaker's feelings. In this study, the researcher found 40 data about expressive illocutionary acts, data about thanking, pleasure, angry, apologizing, and dislike. In the following are the expressive act that the researcher found in the *Yes Day* movie which release in March 12th 2021:

1. Expressing Pleasure

Expressing pleasure here describes how do that feeling of surprise arise. It is because something unexpected comes, with feelings of happiness and gratitude for being given it.

Datum 1

Carlos: Allison?

Allison Torres: And when I met Carlos...

Carlos: You're Allison? I think I got your coffee. I took a sip. Your mind?

Allison: **Yes, it was finding a partner in "yes."**

In the conversation above, they explained the first time when Carlos and Allison met; they met in the coffee shop, and the moment Carlos offered Allison to drink a cup of coffee. Allison here feels they found a partner that always says and feels yes to everything. This green highlight or in bold on the sentence also refers to Allison feeling pleasure (kind of expressive illocutionary act) because she didn't expect that on that occasion, she would be able to meet a partner that matched her character and sure that he as Carlos can be the life partner for Allison. *I found a partner in yes day* show indicating this is one of the types of an expressive illocutionary act with the type of "pleasure," which means that Allison is grateful to have Carlos t is related to her.

Datum 2

Carlos: Hey, should we play hooky and go to the beach?

Allison: Yes! I'm ready

Carlos: You think? Yeah, Allison, do you want to meet my parents?

Carlos: **Oh, yeah, I want to go to meet your parents.**

In this conversation, Allison will confirm whether Carlos loves her or not. In this situation, too, Carlos replied that he wanted to meet Allison's parents. So, this sentence belongs to the type of expressive act with the kind assurance because the conversation shows Carlos' please Allison to be his life partner. In the dialogue spoken by the two main actors, yes day is also included in the type of expressive pleasure because, in the sentence, Carlos convinces Allison that he can and is sure to immediately meet Allison's parents as soon as possible to go straight to a more relationship (marriage).

Datum 3

Carlos and Allison: And although having kids is **the best thing that's ever happened to**

The one-sentence above talks about their feelings of being very grateful when they have children and that it can complete their family, and they feel happy to be parents of their three children. They certainly enjoy their role as parents, which they have never felt before. The expressive pleasure here explains the meaning of "*the best thing ever we have, e,*" which represents an expression of their happiness that has never been experienced before, so when they have children, they are pleased with the arrival of their baby.

Datum 4

Allison: The point is, I can **be fun** again.

Katie: Mom? There's no way.

This sentence above expressed or at this minute, Allison told Katie that *"the point is today is yes day"* Still, Katie immediately confirmed and asked again whether it was true that that day was yes day. Still, Allison immediately responded, "yes, today is a day to say yes to anything, and we have a lot of free time today. In the explanation, it is obvious that Allison's expressions and answers regarding the permission of the yes rule that day show their happiness and joy that they can be free and enjoy anything without any rules or said no; this explanation refers to "expressiveness of pleasure."

2. Expressive Thanking

Expressing thanks is a way to demonstrate gratitude and appreciation for something. People typically use this type of expression to express gratitude or thank someone for something wonderful they have done for them.

Datum 5

Katie: Sometimes I'm like, "Is she my mom, or is she a runway model?"

Allison: If I'm so great, you won't mind me coming with you, then you can go.

Katie: Yeah, no, thanks.

Allison: Never mind

In the conversation between Katie and Allison, they explained how Katie tried to get her mother's attention so she could attend a concert with her friends without her mother. Still, Allison's reaction showed that she liked the compliments given by Katie by replying, "If I'm so great, you don't mind me coming with you. You can go" So in that sentence, everyone answered spontaneously so that he could accompany his son to the concert. Hearing Allison's answer, Katie immediately replied, "Yeah, no, thanks. (TH)", Katie's answer showed rejection and thanks because she didn't need her mother to accompany her to come to the concert. thanking here refers to an expressive act that makes the speaker feel better.

Datum 6

Allison: How many makeovers have you had? Before this one?

Ellie: None.

Allison: Oh. Excellent job, Ellie.

Allison: **Thank you., So what's that?**

Ellie: We made a list of our five big asks. For the day to be a success, we must make it laugh all five.

Allison: I love a list

In the following conversation, Allison and Ellie explain how Allison asked if there was a change from before about this. Ellie answered no, but Ellie immediately explained to her mother about herself, who had made a list of their questions so far to use on that day. But Allison immediately responded to Ellie by saying "thank you" because Allison likes things that have been planned and have been listed or prepared beforehand. The thank you said by

Allison is included in the category of the expressive act, which is included in the thanking or a way of thanking someone for something.

Datum 7

Katie: A car wash is like being reborn.

Allison: This is precisely what I needed, kids. Thank you.

Ellie: Yes, yeah.

Katie: Yeah. This one's easy

In the dialogue snippet, Katie and Allison discuss being in the car. They are preparing to participate in the vehicle that has been washed so that they are ready to be inside while being sprayed with water that flows from their car. With this activity, Allison feels very happy and excited because this is all that Allison should have needed so far. That way, she also doesn't forget to thank her child, and "thank you" and here, thank you refer to expressive thanking.

Datum 8

Katie: Come on, Daddy! Hurry up!

Carlos: Oh, they're a family again, honey.

Katie: Yay, Daddy!

Carlos: **It was a good idea, honey. Thank you.**

In that conversation, Katie asked her father to approach them immediately, so they went on vacation and had fun at celebrities' day. Then Carlos' response to Katie (her son) was that Carlos' expression there was

pleased and looked happy that planning a vacation like this was a good idea for their family, who had not done any break or refreshment in a long time. In the conversation, Carlos did not forget to give thanks as a sign of expression from Carlos's return for the plan his son had made some time ago.

3. Expressive Angry

Expressing anger here draws on someone's anger or emotional outburst because something doesn't suit and makes him disappointed and expresses it highly.

Datum 9

Allison: Wait, you're going to a freak fest. Awesome.
You can Finally be with your people.

Nando: It's called Fleek fest. It's a music festival. It's cool.
If you think it's cool, I'm sure it's super cool.

Allison: Did you hear what I asked? Yeah, you're 14; you can't live without a parent.

In the conversation between Allison and Nando, there was a very complex debate between Allison Nando because, at that moment, Allison thought that the party that Anando was going to was strange and should not be heard, followed by his age. Allison here also quipped that Ando would be happy to meet his friends if he was present at the music festival, and Nando also thought the music festival was fabulous then. Allison immediately responded sarcastically that Nando was still considered a minor, that is, he is still 14 years old, and he can't come to the music festival without his parent's accompanied; Allison responded to Nando's words with angry, annoyed, and

high-pitched words because didn't like it if a real Nando came to the music concert.

Datum 10

Nando: but in our house, she's no less of a dictator, So now I'm a dictator.

Allison: I'm not asking twice, Nando. You will do what I say when I say it. I'm your mother. I don't need a reason.

Nando: I don't, so... Her goal is maximum oppression.

Allison: You're not going till you finish your homework. I mean, that's parenting.

There was an argument in the conversation when Allison saw the video that Nando's son made about Allison's parenting at home for his children. Still, Nando also thought there was a dictator who led everything in the houses; the house she all had to do as well have to show who said Allison told Nando's counsellor that these are all parenting techniques that I have rules, expressive act here is Nando's emotional reaction about how to take care of his mother because he is angry and feels restrained by his mother. He wasn't free and free like other kids his age.

Datum 11

Allison: **The point is, you don't know our kids.**

Nando's Counsellor: Oh, these tots have turned.

Allison: **If we tried what you're proposing, it... it would be apocalyptic.**

Nando's counsellor: You're right. I don't know your kids. I don't know everything.

The expressive shown in the conversation between Nando's counsellor, Allison, and Carlos here describes Allison's anger at the counsellor who said that "you don't know about our children" what Allison

meant here was spoken like he was angry if other people told him to change the pattern of education their children and if that happens by saying "yes day" as the counsellor suggests, it will all be messed up, from this it can be concluded that someone's expression of anger or annoyance is also classified as Expressing angry.

Datum 12

Carlos: Everything happens for a reason.

Allison: Maybe there's a reason that guy showed up with those tater tots.

Carlos: Maybe we can make things better, a little less severe.

Allison: I mean, you said it yourself.

In the conversation between Allison and Carlos in the car for a moment returning from his son's school, Carlos firmly told Allison that making new decisions could be applied to their families. Then the expressive Act Angry that is highlighted is when Carlos reprimands his wife by making everything a little less severe. Everything will go properly and will be better without the need for pressure or rules that always haunt their children. Expressing anger here focused on Carlos wants Allison to think about the impact in the future on their children.

Datum 13

Carlos: We've been trying to do it the right way. Maybe it's time to try something new.

Allison: So? Am I Tired of hearing how great I am? Do you want to give Steven Spielberg here a Yes Day?

Expressive Act with the type "Angry" next is still about the conversation of Allison and Carlos when they headed to the discovery and argued about whether they were both convinced to give yes-day regulations to their children. With a spontaneous word that spontaneously told Carlos, "Is he a mother tired of saying that Data is a great mother for their family, with Allison who at that time saw her children in the living room directly with a slightly annoyed expression," Want to give Steven Spielberg here about Yes Day's rules, "so that their children were immediately shocked and were silent seeing Allison who suddenly said that

Datum 14

Allison: Sorry, guys, no screen time today.

Nando: Are you serious? So..sorry, Mama.

Allison: The entire day you can't use anything with a screen.

That means no cell phones, no laptops, no iPads, nada.

Kattie: What? Can I at least tell them that I'll be off the grid?

Please? I'm not the boss.

Allison: Okay, fine. You have one minute. Wass started 30 seconds ago. Come on! Okay, okay!

In expressively showing Allison's anger is about Allison who forbade his children to hold the gadget, so in this Scene, Allison looks angry if his children only focus on cell phones, and laptops as well as them. Here Allison wants his child to have time such as doing school work or doing other productive things that are more useful than only focusing on the screen, such as cleaning the house or watering plants around their pages. Allison's expression of anger here is included in the expression of an act of Angry type

because it can be seen from his expression and persuasive actions when they immediately take the gadget of their children. But at that time Allison gave them the opportunity by giving just one minute to Nando, Katie, and Ellie.

Datum 15

Carlos: It's a little crisis that happened this morning.

Allison: **Carlos, you want to cancel this day, that's your choice, but you're telling the kids. It's your turn to be the bad guy.**

In the following Allison and Carlos conversations, there was a difference in understanding between them where Angry's expressiveness here showed that Carlos had an unexpected thing but with a cynical word and looked disliked, Allison looked angry and disappointed because Carlos had such a decision intention Allison here is that he must tell his children about Carlos who want to cancel the activity on that day and thus Carlos means being a bad person for his son according to Allison with an angry and disappointed expression.

4. Expressing Dislike

Expressing dislike here is discussing how someone does not like something or is not in accordance with his wishes and feels uncomfortable about something.

Datum 16

Carlos: Hey, guys. Honey, can I talk to you for a second?

Allison: Yeah.

Carlos: Look, I... I feel terrible.

Allison: I don't want to be the spoiler here. Well, don't feel bad. You are not the spoiler. You do you. You can either come to this party or not.

At this moment there was a tense moment and the most dislike of Carlos because here he was required by Allison to tell the truth to his children that he could not attend even accompanying their children to celebrate the Yes Day party. The expression that Carlos saw at this moment was that he really did not like it if he had chosen or made two very heavy decisions for him. On this occasion, Allison deliberately did not tell their child first, so that Carlos who told him himself

Datum 17

Katie: Dad, can you please back me up here?

Carlos: I know you want your independence. I get that I'm the bummer, but let me be clear, Katie.

Allison: **If I don't take you to the concert tonight, you aren't going.**

Katie: I'm done with Yes Day. I'm done.

Allison: Oh, well, you're grounded.

Katie: I can't believe I let you fool me into thinking you changed.

You don't trust me.

In one of the debates here also shows the type of expressive act with the type of dislike because here Katie does not like it if her mother forbids her to go to a concert together with her friend, and she also feels this is unfair and Should Allison do to Katie, because she wants to get Freedom like a child in general, and he also told Allison that he had finished doing Yes Day, because he felt uncomfortable and felt restrained by his mother's rules who were very

protective in him, and he told Carlos his father to solve this problem because Katie needed Carlos support for this problem. Even unhappy expressions Katie told her mother. Allison has fooled him with the rules that must be immediate.

Datum 18

Katie: Why were you checking my phone?

Allison: You left it there.

Katie: You're overreacting because I can't control what Layla sends.

Allison: She was responding to a text you sent.

"Guys at my school are so boring."

Katie: You were snooping.

The expressive act with this type of dislike shows that here Katie looks very surprised and doesn't like that her cell phone is checked by her mother, because according to her, Allison's actions here are too much about the message Layla sent to Katie. Allison here also focuses on sayings about her school friends that are very boring, that's what makes Allison's expression here feel displeased with Katie's reaction.

Datum 19

Allison: It isn't about trust. It's about being your parent.

Katie: Please, give me a break. What's happening is I don't need you anymore, and you can't handle it.

Carlos: Katerina. Enough. Take your siblings to the carousel! Go now!

Katie: Guys, come on!

In this debate Allison and Katie explain to Katie that she is her parent and how to become and be a parent here also becomes a belief about raising her children, with an expression that doesn't like and gets carried away by emotions, Katie loudly answers her mother's words with she wants at rest dean is given room for this problem, because he feels he can handle it himself. Then Carlos quickly told Katie to bring her sister to play so the situation wouldn't get worse.

Datum 20

Katie: Don't you guys get it? Mom and Dad are just using this day to take control of us.

Nando: They think by giving us a Yes Day, we'll do what they want for the rest of our lives.

Ellie: Y, each agrees; it's all a big con.

Nando: If today's just a big con, I hope I get conned for the rest of my life.

In the conversation between Katie, Ellie, and Nando while playing together, that's where Katie said her frustration or as an expressive form of dislike to her siblings, she said that their mother and father only used the following yes-day moments as a moment to control them all (Katie, Ellie, and Nando), but Nando immediately responds that he thinks if they do yes day and they can do anything with the rest of their lives then they can be free, but they all look disappointed and Ellie says that this is all a big scam. Their expressions and way of speaking are included in Expressing Dislike.

Datum 21

Allison: Cardinal rule. I shouldn't have looked at her phone.

Carlos: No wonder she was mad.

Allison: But it was right there, and there was a boy's picture

Ugh, I hate when she hates me.

Carlos: She doesn't hate you; she's just individuating.

Allison: Individuating? It isn't enjoyable. I hope she understands that it all comes from a place of love.

In this scene, Allison expresses her frustration with Carlos, because he shouldn't check Katie's cell phone so that there is no argument and revenge from her son. The expressiveness shown here is also about Allison's regret for opening Katie's cell phone, but it was explained again by Allison that she also found a photo of a man on her son's cell phone, at that moment Allison didn't like the incident and she hated herself when she hated by his son, but here Carlos tries to calm Allison by saying that Katie doesn't hate Allison but is just being individualized.

Datum 22

Allison: Can you tell her that I won? I was like a sniper.

The girls: a freaking sniper, okay

Allison: No, you are not. I won that gorilla! Honey!

Carlos: I'm staying out of this. It's not worth it!

Allison: This is my gorilla!

Allison: Hey! No, don't do this! I got tickets here. Play again, okay?

Allison: I shouldn't have to win it again. You're a lawyer. You know about justice!

Carlos: That's my wife! Get down!

The next expressive speech act is about Allison's debate with her co-star because what makes her dislike and upset here is when her co-star feels that she won, but Allison here doesn't accept it because it's clear that she won

the game, and Allison here chuckles. To get the Gorilla to give to Katie's daughter In order not to be angry anymore, but here Carlos' expression looks confused, and tries to break up the two of them so they don't fight and argue with each other, Expressing dislike here focuses on Allison who doesn't like that the game was won by the opponent.

5. Expressing Worrying

Expressing worrying here is thinking about something that doesn't necessarily happen so that there is a feeling of panic and disconcerted.

Datum 23

Carlos: Hey, Cheryl, how's it going? Good morning.

Allison: Hey, listen, I have a quick question. **Um, I have a job interview this afternoon. Could you take Ellie for two hours after school? Allison: Can I sign your math homework?**

Nando: Duh. Yeah, you can sign all my homework, except for math. Whoops.

Allison: You told me you finished everything. They, don't worry. I get by on my charm.

The next type of expressive act was Allison's concern that on that day Carlos could take Ellie with him for two hours after school, because at that time Allison had a job interview this afternoon, and the following expressive act was the type of worrying because Allison was worried if Ellie waits a long time at school alone, if he hasn't been picked up. In addition, in this scene, Nando is worried if his mother finds out that his math grades are so bad that he doesn't want Allison to know and sign his math homework.

Expressing Apologizing

Expressing apologizing here is meant as an apology because there are things that are not pleasing to the listener or as an apology for making mistakes, both intentional and unintentional.

Datum 24

Ellie: I mean, I'm so sorry, you can put on your music if you want Daddy

Carlos: Oh alright, I don't mind

In the conversation between Ellie and her father in the car explaining that Ellie does not refuse if her father plays whatever music her father wants, sorry and Ellie here refers to how expressive actions are to do the term apology, because here Ellie does not mean to forbid her father to play music, so that's why he apologizes.

Datum 25

Carlos: Hey, don't ship the speakers until I get regulatory approval. Yeah, the speaker. You know what? Forget it. I'll text you.

Nando: Sorry, Dad. Time's up. You knew to be prepared.

Allison: And we are so glad that you're so prepared.

Katie: Ellie wants to get you dressed and do your hair and makeup

This conversation between Carlos and his children occurred when Carlos had just woken up and their children told him not to hold a particular cell phone on this day then. Carlos swiftly called his co-workers for a while, not contacting him first the, for example, The expressive act that describes apologizing here is when Nando says "Sorry, dad, the time has run out, and

you know to get ready" Sorry, here I mean not being allowed to hold the cell phone anymore because the no screen rule has applied.

Datum 26

Carlos: I wouldn't want to do that to you. I like you too much.

Allison: I like you too.

Carlos: I'm sorry about the job, honey

Allison: Oh, it's fine

Carlos: okay, know that I'm still passionate about marketing anyway.

This is Allison and Carlos' conversation after they surveyed their work. Still, the expressive illocution emphasized here was when Carlos apologized to Allison about his work earlier because there were some mistakes. Sorry here is indicated as because his work was not as expected or not appropriate. her expectations before.

Datum 27

Carlos: Every time I walk into that office, people stop laughing and leave the room, but when I come home, the kids smile when they see me.

Allison: Yeah. Well, it's not fair. I hear myself with the kids, and I think. I wouldn't even hang out with me.

Mr. Deacon: I'm so sorry. I have a suggestion. Sorry, I didn't mean to frighten you. I was eavesdropping or spying. Many parents are out there, and I come in here to hide.

Beginning with Allison and Carlos' debate about how their parenting style is to their children, the expressive act here also acts as seeing Carlos's expression to convince his wife to keep positive thinking about her child because it's not necessarily what she thinks about her child all this time is accurate. Then, between the two of them arguing, the teacher counsellor of

his son suddenly surprised Allison and Carlos from behind. Mr. Deacon directly apologized to Allison and Carlos because he just wanted to advise without correcting what Allison and Carlos had said. Sorry, there is an action taken by someone so as not to disappoint the listener and so that there is no misunderstanding.

Datum 28

Katie: I'm sorry about what I said.

Allison: Ugh, don't worry. Worse has been said to moms. It's hard to let you grow up. That's the truth. It's just hard for moms.

The conversation between Allison and Katie here is about Katie regretting what she did because she didn't listen and didn't do what her mother told her to do, because she shouldn't have come to the music festival without being accompanied by her mother. The word sorry here is an example of an apologizing type of expressive act, because Katie really apologized to her mother by crying because she had regretted her actions. Apologizing here is used to show apologies for mistakes that have been made. Then Allison added that it's not easy being a mother let alone having a child growing up like Katie

Datum 29

Allison: An unexpected plus of a windows-down car wash, the mystery smell is finally gone.

Carlos: I'd love to know where I'm driving.

Nando: Oh, sorry, Dad. The rules say you're not allowed to know

Katie: Stop asking so many questions.

Nando: Oh, and, guys, so, new activity, new clothes.

On this holiday, their families in this scene discuss how after they participate in being in the car during the car wash, of course this has never been done before, but this activity has been included in their yes day activities. But for the next expressive act here is focused on Nando's words by apologizing for not being able to tell them where they are next. Nando did this on purpose so that his father was confused and curious about what activities they would do.

Datum 30

Nando: Oh my gosh.

Ellie: Whoops.

Nando's friend: **I'm sorry I didn't tighten the lids, but at least it works.**

Nando: Yeah, in the house.

Ellie: Whoa.

Nando: My parenting to going to kill me.

In the conversation between Nando, Ellie and her friend when Ellie wanted to make foam in her house, but Nando didn't allow it, the word sorry that Nando's friend said here is also an expressive act of apologizing because he apologized for forgetting to close the place.

Datum 31

Singer (H.E.R): You don't know how much of a lifesaver you are now.

Allison: You should be in good shape. **Hang on. Sorry, Eh**

Singer (H.E.R): There you go

Allison: **I am sorry to bother you, and I hope this isn't inappropriate, but...I need you to hook me up, it doesn't look that bad.**

The conversation above also includes an expressive act with an apologizing type, because when Allison here met a famous singer, but here the singer was assisted by a tailor because his clothes suddenly tore and then Allison swiftly offered to help the singer because he always carried a lot of thread. colour with a needle and then Allison sews the singer's shirt. However, the expressive act that describes the word maa here is when Allison asks the singer for help to be allowed to appear and sing on stage in search of the question daughter (Katie) whom she loves very much.

Datum 32

Allison: Oh, honey.

Katie: **I am so sorry.** You were right about this place.

You are the best mom **I'm sorry.**

Allison: Oh, I love you. honey. Not have to follow that?

Katie: I'm scared

The last expressive related to apologizing here is about Katie and Allison who met at the music festival, but here hugging her mother while apologizing for not believing and disobeying her mother, the expressive words Katie said here include apologizing to her mother and her saying that her mother is the best mother, from her words and tears here Katie feels sorry for her coming to this music festival.

6. Expressing Surprised

Expressing surprised here is about how someone gets something surprising or something that was never imagined before, this situation can mean in a positive or negative way.

Datum 33

Alison: Really?

Nando's counsellor: Yeah.

Allison: **Are you serious? What, you say yes to everything?**

Nando's counsellor: Well, you set some ground rules.

They can't ask for something in the future,

In the conversation between Allison and Nando's Counsellor is that Mr. Deacon advised Allison to enforce yes day rules in their family and these rules must be obeyed and implemented by their children within the stipulated time period, but with these rules they are not allowed to ask for it again in the future. In front, the expressive act here which includes surprise is Allison's surprise by answering Mr. Deacon's reaction with the word sure, therefore Allison's unexpectedness is a surprised expressive act.

Datum 34

Carlos: **Wait, honey. Are you sure?**

Allison: I'll take your wager, missy, because I know I won't say no.

And when you lose, and you will lose,

The conversation between Allison and Katie here is discussing Katie's rules when yes day is enforced, and here the expressive act of surprise here is about Carlos' words convincing Katie about the rules he made, and here

Allison also explains that she is ready with the rules or bets that are made.

Given that Katie, the expressive act here is about how the player can express the expression in reaction to the situation.

Datum 35

Carlos: Nando, are you sure you got rid of all the catalysts?

Nando: Yep. I flushed it down the toilet.

Ellie: What? What's that sound?

Allison: I hope that's rain.

Ellie: Mama, look! More foam

In this last-minute conversation scene, Carlos asks Nando if he is sure that the catalyst has been removed, because Carlos has not calmed down and doesn't believe in Nando, and his sister Ellie listens to a sound like water falling and she is shocked, Ellie's surprised expression here can be classified as a type. expressive act with a type of surprise because she seemed surprised by the sudden sound of water falling, and Allison hoped it was just rainwater, but it turned out to be all foam coming out of the upper window.

4.1.2. Context Found in *Yes Day the Movie*

All the context in this movie is related to the social context between the characters because each scene shows how the characters are related to each other, requiring the interlocutor to respond to this expressive act, because social context an important in conversation between main characters to each other people. When someone tries to convey how they feel through circumstances and conditions in their

environment, they apply expressive act. Some individuals also define expressive speech as relatively simple utterances that make use of context and situations in ordinary interactions.

What the character has expressed through expressive as is the most crucial information to understand in this circumstance. In order for it to have a favourable effect on society. In this movie, the main character frequently expresses anger through various expressive movements. This demonstrates how some of the main characters are constantly motivated by their feelings on the world around them. The key characters also express regret for their faults frequently. Some of these instances involve naturally occurring expressive act.

Datum 36

Nando: What?

Allison: Who's ready for Yes Day?

Katie: What've you done with our mother?

Allison: You know my rule about no bouncing on the bed?

Do you want a bounce on the bed?

Nando: Yes! Sure!

Katie: Do it á Do it!

Nando: I know you're too mature. It's okay.

Allison: **This is so much fun! - Nando!**

In Allison's conversation with her two children, above includes social context, because she explained that Allison asked them if they wanted to bounce the mattress, which is not allowed by their family rules, but Nan. Still, Nando said, "*yes, sir, and Allison's do, it*" in response to his

mother could be categorized or describe the expression of pleasure because he can do the things his mother had previously forbidden him to do. Future here presents the happiness or expression of joy they feel in the activity. So, expressive acts here make someone feel anything at that moment or unintentionally, depending on the conditions.

Datum 37

Nando's teacher: Hi, Mr. and Mrs. Torres. Please, take a seat.

Allison and Carlos: Thank you.

Nando's teacher: We're getting two for one. I guess we'll be home early.

The conversation above describes the social context of how their child's counsellor teacher talks about Nando's situation at school, and when they enter the class and just met, they greet each other and are invited to sit. Then Allison spontaneously thanked their counsellor teacher. The researcher wants to discuss here to focus on what Allison said, "thank you," because it is included in one category of the expressive act with the type of thinking. After all, thanking here is included in the expression or expression of gratitude to the other person for something that has been done.

Datum 38

The girls: If you are such a great mother, where are your kids?

Allison: No! Please don't talk to me about my kids!

Carlos: Let go, lady!

With Allison's argument with her opponent also called as social context, because it didn't just stop there. An opponent's remarks earlier

irritated Allison and made her dislike her opponent even more because her opponent said that "if Allison is a good mother, then where are her children now?" Then Allison did not accept her opponent's words, and said "don't say anything about my children", with an annoyed tone and holding back emotions, Allison's expression here really shows that she doesn't like being involved with her child, but Carlos swiftly ordered Allison to immediately leave the place.

Datum 39

Allison: *Hey. If I'm going to go back to work, I need to make sure our kids are okay without me first.*

The next thing Allison said to their counsellor supervising teacher also included social context because it was that when she was going back to work Allison had to be able to make sure that her children would be okay if she left, because Allison was worried that her son would do his thing again at school during class time

Datum 40

Ellie's friend: live across the street.

Ellie: **Sorry, not on the list. Ugh.** I was kidding.

I can't even read. Get on in here.

Ellie and her friend's conversation also contains an expressive act and there is a social context with the type of apologizing because when she asked her friend's name, she initially said that Nando's friend wasn't on the list, but not later, Ellie asked her friend to come back and had to come with her to

play together and Ellie too Here, don't forget to apologize to his friend that what he said was just a joke. Ellie and her friend's conversation also contains an expressive act with an apologizing type because when she asked her friend's name, she initially said that Nando's friend wasn't on the list, but not later, Ellie asked her friend to come back and had to come with her to play together and Ellie too Here, don't forget to apologize to his friend that what he said was just a joke.

4.2 Discussion

The above is the result of the data analysis that the researcher found, showing that the most dominant type of expressive act in the *Yes Day* movie is the type of expressive act "Angry" which is as many as 15 data, then the second type of expressive act that often appears is type "Apologizing".

The researcher here found as many as 40 expressive data including Expressing pleasure 5 data, expressing thanking 6 data, worrying 2 data, surprised 2 data. The reason behind the frequent appearance of Expressing anger in this movie is that the main characters, specifically Allison who is the main subject in this movie are often carried away by emotions in every behaviour of their children. In addition, apologizing here is about the main characters always saying the word "sorry" for every incident that makes a commotion in their family. So, this expression in the main characters in the *Yes Day* movie is the focus of research.

With the main objective to answer the first research problem about what expressive acts often appear in this movie, it has been answered that

expressing angry is the most dominant type and is often said by the main characters. Then the second research question is the context expressive act of what the main character said in the movie. Previous research that also discussed expressive was conducted by Maulidyah et.al. (2021).

In that research, expressive illocutionary is used to precise or express the speaker's psychological perspective to the situation implied in illocutionary, for instance, to say thanks, congratulate, apologize, criticize, praise, express condolences, and so forth. From many types of expressions found, the researcher can focus on which words that only contain expressions that act as apologizing, thanking, worrying about something, and many more.

The difference with Maulidyah's analysis is that here researcher emphasize more on how or what types of expressive act are often said by the main character and angry is the type that is often expressed by this main character because they seem to vent their emotions about something that is against their will.

According to Carretero (2015), there are two main kinds of expressions: those are solely focused on the speaker's or writer's response and are connected to their own sentiments, and those that are focused on others and, of course, the interlocutor's feelings. Likes are examples of self-centred expressions since they convey a favourable emotional response. Worry, which conveys concern, and Desire, which asserts that it

should (or should not) be the case if the premise is true. From this movie, we can also see that the main character serves as showcasing their character in expressing what they feel in each scene. The expressive act here is also designed to find out the attitude of the listener who knows the reaction to an incident.

The following are expressive types that have meaning as a person's expression in conveying his expression and the circumstances he is facing at the time of the condition, as stated by (Dewi and Utami,2022) a phrase used to communicate thanks to someone is "thank you." Apologizing is a way to convey remorse associated with asking for forgiveness, pleading for mercy, and other similar actions. When it comes to attitude expresses disagreement with some of the speaker's points. Salutation is a phrase used to welcome someone, as well as the action of welcoming a person. Wishes may be a statement of a speaker's desire for something, and congratulating someone is a way to show them emotion of joy at the hearer's good fortune.

Expressive acts have various types and functions so that we as listeners will interpret and understand the meaning or expression of the source language that we want to convey in the target language, which is conveyed in this movie of course very diverse because the characters and emotions of the main actors dominate in playing this movie, These characters and emotions can be said to be expression acts that show every meaning spoken by the movie's actors as they deepen their role, in order to convince the audience more and strengthen chemistry as an exciting family, getting

along even though many are conflicted because of Allison's rules who act as housewives and office workers, there are many expressive acts here and they are often expressed in every scene. From various theories, there are also expressive acts that also apply in our daily life.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

From this study, two conclusions can be drawn. First, there are six categories of expressive acts in this film: thanksgiving, anger, worry, apology, and surprise. However, the expressive action of anger is the most dominant in this film, followed by apologizing. Because the main character in this film frequently expresses regret and anger, which is something the character always does or shows, The expressiveness of Allison and Carlos' speech is dominant and helpful to the researchers in analysis this situation.

The second conclusion is that the context in RQS 2's response relates to the action or the main character's use of expressive language to describe their emotions or states. Here, a main character expression mimics a high-pitched sound much as when they are upset. Every time they are here, the main characters also convey how they feel, for instance when they thanks to other people and for something or ask the situation or when they apologize when they are having a mistake.

A state of joy or happiness can be expressed, among other things. The main characters in this film are the only ones on whom the researcher has focused, as they play the most significant roles in the expressive act. Due to its prominence in the film, the expressive actions used here are quite varied and convey a wide range of meanings. The main characters in this story are the mothers Allison and Carlos, as well as Katie, Nando, and Ellie.

5.2 Suggestion

This study focuses on the expressive illocutionary act only, the next researcher who is also very interested in researching the same topic, the researcher suggests using several movies or even novels with more different genres such as horror or adventure. So, future researchers can analyse more dominant expressive acts or those that are often expressed by the character, but then researchers can also analyse not only the main character but focus on one of the most unique subjects or characters or interesting issues to be discussed or raised in the study so that future researcher also can analyse expressive acts by using theories not only from Searle and George Yule but can also be combined with other theories so that expressive acts can be grouped into more specific types. Finally, what the researcher wants to convey is that all readers can benefit and can make new contributions that have never been seen before.

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