EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS PERFORMED BY THE CHARACTERS IN *BEFORE MIDNIGHT* MOVIE (PRAGMATIC STUDY)

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Sarjana Humaniora

Written by:

AMALIA KUSUMAWARDANI

SRN: 173211098

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES

RADEN MAS SAID STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SURAKARTA

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Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advices, herewith, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of

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has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (munaqasyah) to attain the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakaatuh

Surakarta, 5 December 2022

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT who gives me a lot of grace in my life and the completion of this thesis is one of great grace in my life.
2. My beloved family who supports me both financially and psychologically in finishing this thesis.
3. My beloved friends in English Letters 2017 who gives me support and information related to this thesis.
4. The lecturers in UIN Raden Mas Said who supports me and giving direction in writing and finishing this thesis.

MOTTO

“A lot of people want a shortcut. I find the best shortcut is the long way, which is basically two words: work hard.” ―Professor Randy Pausch, *The Last Lecturer*

“It’s not about how to achieve your dreams, it’s about how to lead your life. If you lead your life the right way, the karma will take care of itself, the dreams will come to you.” ― Professor Randy Pausch, *The Last Lecturer*

“It is not the strongest of the species that survives, not the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.”
― Charles Darwin

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, 5 December 2022

Stated by

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Surakarta, 5 December 2022

The researcher

Amalia Kusumawardani

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ABSTRACT

Amalia Kusumawardani. 2017. EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS PERFORMED BY THE CHARACTERS IN *BEFORE MIDNIGHT* MOVIE (PRAGMATIC STUDY). English Letters. Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor: M. Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum.
Keywords: Pragmatic, Expressive Speech Act, *Before Midnight*

Expressive is kind of speech act that state what the speaker feels or emotions about something. In producing expressive speech acts the speaker tries to make the words fit the feeling. People express psychological state and can be statements of likes, dislikes, pleasure, pain, joy or sorrow through expressive speech act. Expressive speech acts can be caused by something of the speaker does or hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experiences.

The researcher uses a drama-romantic movie namely *Before Midnight*. It was launched in 2013. It was directed and written by Richard Linklater. This research aims to analyze (1) the types of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie and (2) the strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. To analyze them, the researcher uses Norrick's theory (1978) about the classification of expressive speech act types and Wijana's theory (1996) about the strategies of speech act.

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The data are expressive speech acts of performed by the characters in *Before Midnight*. Descriptive method is used to describe, explain, and analyze the phenomenon which is suitable with the data. Then, the researcher collects the data by using documentation method. Researcher collects the data by watching *Before Midnight*. Then the researcher notes the data and the time then analyzed them based on the theories.

The data found in this research are 63 data. The researcher finds the types of expressive speech acts which consist of 9 data of apologizing, 12 data of thanking, 1 data of congratulating, 3 data of condoling, 22 data of deploring, 12 data of lamenting, 1 data of welcoming, and 3 data of forgiving. The most dominant data is deploring expressive speech act. The researcher finds the strategies of expressive speech acts which consist of 26 data of direct literal, 16 data of indirect literal, 3 data of direct non-literal, and 18 data of indirect non-literal. The most dominant data is direct literal speech act.

The use of expressive speech act is considered to express negative and positive emotions related to the speaker and hearer. Besides that, it is used to make the hearer know the speaker's emotion or make the hearer does apologize or condole to the speaker.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BM: *Before Midnight*

AP: Apologizing

TH: Thanking

CT: Congratulating

CD: Condoling

DP: Deploring

LM: Lamenting

WL: Welcoming

FG: Forgiving

BS: Boasting

DL: Direct Literal

IL: Indirect Literal

DNL: Direct Non-literal

INL: Indirect Non-literal

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher will discuss about background of the study, limitation of the study, formulation of the study, objectives of the study, benefit of the study, and definitions of the key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Humans use language as a tool of communication. The most important thing about language as a communication tool is that the participant can understand others' intentions through their language usage. In communication, if the participants can understand the meaning of what the speaker said, it means the purpose of the communication can be achieved. In linguistics, the study which focuses on learning the speaker's meaning is pragmatic. Pragmatic is linguistic study which learns language structure externally, is how language is used in communication (Wijana, 1996). Different from grammar, which is the study of the internal structure of language, pragmatic is the study of how language is used in communication (Parker, 1986, 11).

Firth, a linguist said that language study cannot be separated without considering situation context which covers participants, the act of participants (verbal act and non-verbal act), other situation characteristics which is relevant, and the effect of the speech act which is manifested in the form of changes as a causes of participants' speech act (Wijana, 1996). Then Halliday considers that language study as the study of sign systems. He

argues that language as a sign system is the meaning system which establishes human culture (Wijana 1996). Meaning system is related to social community structure. Language including sentence, clause, phrase, and word which is used by humans gets its meaning by human social activities by using the medium and having social meaning.

Speech act is study about language under pragmatic study. According to Austin (1962), language has a relationship with the act which happened in communication (Safitri, R. D., & Mulyani, M., 2021). Austin argued when humans were using language, they were not only creating isolated sentences but they were also doing particular acts. In other words, by using language, they were doing something or making others do something (Safitri, Mulayni, Farikah, 2021). Searle mentioned speech acts as *the act of saying something, the act of doing something,* and *the act of affecting someone* (Wijana, 1996).

The action which is performed by producing the utterance on any event will consist of three related acts (Yule, 1996). They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance. It is producing a meaningful expression of linguistic. If the speaker is foreign or he or she has tongue-tied, it may fail to produce a locutionary act. Illocutionary act is when the speaker does not only produce well-formed utterance with no purpose but also forms an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Then perlocutionary act is when the speaker does not only simply create an utterance with a function but also with intending it to have an effect.

According to Yule (1996) on his book titled *Pragmatics* classifies the five strategies of general functions performed by speech act. They are declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that changes the world via their utterance. In using declaration by producing utterance, the speaker changes the situation A to be situation B. Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not such as the statements of facts, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions. Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels about something such as the statements of likes, dislikes, pleasure, pain, joy or sorrow. Directives are those kinds of speech act that speaker uses to get the hearer to do something such as commands, order, request, and suggestion. Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions such as promises and threats.

Expressive speech act is different from other kinds of pragmatic meaning. It is distinguished by virtue of the strategies of psychological condition which is expressed by the speaker. Expressive speech act does not express beliefs or intention but emotions. It does not express emotion which is directed at future state or the world to word direction of fit aimed at getting the world to correspond to what is said. By performing expressive speech act, the speaker just expresses his or her emotions, does not change the world. Expressive speech act is performed as the response or reaction of certain situation or case. The intention of the speaker performing expressive speech act is to make addressee know his or her emotion.

Expressive speech act can be found in many of literary works. There are several previous studies about expressive speech act. They are *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used by The Main Character of "To Kill a Mockingbird" Novel* written by Firmansyah (2022), *Expressive Speech Act as Found on La La Land Movie* written by by Royanti (2019), *The Expressive Speech Act in The Lovely Bones Movie* written by Tanjung (2021), *Expressive Speech Act Used by The Main Characters in The Movie "Fast & Furious Presents: Hobbs & Shaw" 2019* written by Rohman & Maryadi (2021), and *Male Characters' Expressive Speech Act on Romantic Speech Events in New Moon* written by Mustofa, Nababan, Djatmikan (2019).

There are similarities and differences between previous studies and present study. The similarities are all of the studies do research about expressive speech act in literary works such as movie and novel and all of the studies use pragmatic as an approach (even one research uses sociopragmatic, but it also uses pragmatic approach in the research). The differences are for each study, it uses different theory of expressive speech act to analyze the data. There is research which uses Searle's theory, Yule's theory, or Norrick's theory to analyze and describe expressive speech act performed by the characters in movie and novel.

The researcher is interested in analyzing expressive speech acts in *Before Midnight* movie. It was launched in 2013 and written by Richard Linklater. *Before Midnight* is known as the drama romance movie which has many of speech acts between man and woman. Most of the scenes of

this movie is fulfilled by the conversation between the characters, especially Celine and Jesse. Celine was a French woman married to Jesse, an American man. Celine was played by Julie Delpy and Jesse was played by Ethan Hawke. Because this movie provides appropriate data of expressive speech act so the researcher focuses in analyzing expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The aims are to classify the types of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie based on Norrick's theory (1978) and the strategies of speech acts based on Wijana's theory (1996). These are the examples of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight*.

Figure 1 BM: Image: Celine, Vanessa, and Jesse

Jesse said, "I am sorry." Jesse and Celine were holiday at summer in Greece. They were talking about the problems in Celine's job. Jesse did not have any mistakes to Celine. Jesse said sorry because of Celine's misfortune. Then Celine said, "No, no. It's just frustrating." Celine said that as the response of Jesse's expressive speech act. Both of what uttered by Jesse and Celine are counted as expressive speech acts. Expressive speech acts uttered by the speaker are the expression of his or her emotion for a certain condition or situation.

B. Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on analyzing expressive speech acts based on pragmatic approaches. The researcher limits the analysis of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The reason why the researcher chose the *Before Midnight* movie is because the movie provides enough appropriate data of expressive speech act. In *Before Midnight* movie, researcher has found 63 data of expressive speech act. The data conducted by speech acts including sentences, clausa, phrases, and words spoken by the characters in *Before Midnight*. To analyze expressive speech acts, the researcher uses two main theories. They are the theory which classifies the types of expressive speech acts by Norrick (1978) and the theory which classifies the strategies of speech acts by Wijana (1996).

C. Formulation of the Problem

Arising from the phenomenon, these are the formulation of the problem statements:

1. What are the types of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie?
2. What are the strategies of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie?

D. Objectives of the Study

According to problem statements above, these are the objectives of this study:

1. To describe the types of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie.

2. To describe the strategies of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie.

E. Benefits of the Study

This research provides theoretical benefits and practical benefits, as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefits

   This research is expected to contribute to the research in pragmatic study, especially in expressive speech acts. In specific, in regard to help solving the problem related to the development of expressive speech acts.

2. Practical Benefits

   This research is expected to provide additional information about the expressive speech act to readers, especially the students of English Letters in UIN Raden Mas Said, in comprehending the linguistic structure of expressive speech act.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

These are the definitions of the key terms to make the redear easier in understanding the research, as follows:

1. Pragmatic

   Pragmatic is distinct from grammar, which is the study of the internal structure of language. Pragmatic is the study of how language is used to communicate (Parker, 1986, 11). Pragmatic is a branch of linguistic study which learn language usage integrated with phonology, morphology, syntaxis, and semantic (Leech, 1983, 13).

2. Expressive Speech Act

   Expressive speech acts are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels about something. In producing expressive speech acts the speaker tries to make the words fit the feeling. They express psychological state and can be statements of likes, dislikes, pleasure, pain, joy or sorrow. Expressive speech acts can be caused by something of the speaker does or hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experiences.

3. *Before Midnight*

   Before Midnight is a romantic movie launched in 2013. It is the last movie of the Before Trilogy. It was directed and written by Richard Linklater. Two main actors in this movie are Julie Delpy and Ethan Hawke. Julie Delpy played as Celine and Ethan Hawke played as Jesse. It told about the marital relationship of a French woman and American man.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, researcher discusses about theoretical frameworks which consist of pragmatic; speech act; general functions of speech acts; types of expressive speech acts, and strategies of speech acts, and previous studies related to expressive speech acts.

A. Theoretical Frameworks

Theoretical framework of this study consists of pragmatic; speech act; general functions of speech acts; types of expressive speech acts, and strategies of speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie, as follows:

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatic is a branch of linguistic study which learns language structure externally, is how linguistic units are used in communication. Parker (1986, 11) argued that pragmatic is different with grammar which is the study of internal language. Pragmatic is the study of how language is used to communicate. Pragmatic is the study which learns the meaning of linguistic units externally. It means there is another factor out of the linguistic unit which influences the meaning of it. Wijana (1996) explains the meaning which is learned by pragmatic is the meaning tied to context. In other words, in pragmatic study, meaning has character, and is context dependent. The meaning studied by

pragmatic speakers is the speaker meaning or speaker intention not linguistic meaning or semantic sense.

Firth argues that language studies cannot be carried out without considering the context of the situation which includes participation, participation actions (including verbal and non-verbal actions), characteristics of other situations that are relevant to what is going on, and the impacts of speech acts manifested by forms of change arising from the actions of participants. Meanwhile, Halliday views language studies as the study of sign systems. As a sign system, according to him, language is a system of meaning that shapes human culture. This system of meaning is related to the social structure of society. Words or more broadly the language used by humans derive their meaning from activities which are social activities with intermediaries and social goals as well. (Halliday & Hasan, 1985).

Pragmatic has become known in recent times, although previously this study was rarely or almost never mentioned by linguists. This is based on the increasing awareness of linguists that in an effort to uncover the nature of language, it will not bring the expected results without an understanding of pragmatics, namely how language is used in communication (Leech, 1983; Wijana, 1995, 46). Linguists in the Bloomfield era focused on discussing phonetics, phonemics, and morphology. They view meaning as something too complex to be analyzed. In 1960s Katz and other linguist started to find new way to integrate meaning to linguistic. In those years semantic who studies

about the meaning of word and sentence began to be noticed by linguists. If meaning has been recognized as an inseparable part of language, it is difficult to deny the importance of the context of language use because the meaning is always changing based on the context of its use.

Leech (1983) divided several aspects which must be considered in analyzing language by using pragmatic study, they are speaker and hearer, co-text and context, purpose of the speech, speech as an act, and speech as a product of speech act (Wijana, 1996). The aspects related to speaker and hearer concept include age, background knowledge, social-economy status, gender, familiarity level, etc. Co-text and context basically are the background knowledge which is understood by the speaker and hearer. In pragmatic study, speaking is the activity which is oriented to goal or goal-oriented activities.

2. Speech Act

In performing communication people do not only create utterance which contains grammatical structure and word but also perform action via utterance. Action which is performed via utterance is generally called as speech act. In English speech act are commonly given more specific terms such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Yule, 1996). These descriptive terms for different strategies of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in creating utterances. The speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be realized by the hearer.

The action which is performed by producing the utterance on any event will consist of three related acts (Yule, 1996). They are **locutionary act**, **illocutionary act**, and **perlocutionary act**. **Locutionary act** is the basic act of utterance. It is producing a meaningful expression of linguistic. If the speaker is foreign or he or she has tongue-tied, it may fail to produce a locutionary act. Forming the sound and word correctly to create a meaningful utterance in language will produce a locutionary act for example producing this sentence *I've just made some coffee* correctly.

Mostly the speaker does not only produce well-formed utterance with no purpose but also forms an utterance with some kind of function in mind. It is called as **illocutionary act**. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. We may use language to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. It is generally known as the illocutionary act of the utterance. *I've just made some coffee* can be known to make a statement.

The speaker does not only simply create an utterance with a function but also with intending it to have an effect. This is called as **perlocutionary act**. By creating certain utterances, the speaker wants to make hearer realized the effect of speaker intended. When speaker is saying, "I've just made some coffee." it may have the assumption that to account for a wonderful smell or to get the hearer to drink some coffee. This is generally known as perlocutionary effect.

The most discussed between these three dimensions is illocutionary act. The term ‘speech act’ is generally interpreted quite narrowly to mean only the illocutionary force of an utterance. The illocutionary force of an utterance is what it ‘counts as’. The illocutionary act studies general function of utterance performed by the speaker. For example, *I’ll see you soon* can present different illocutionary act. It can count as prediction, promise, or warning.

How speaker can assume that the intended illocutionary force will be realized by the speaker is considering two things: **Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices** and **felicity condition**. Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices or IFID is device for indicating illocutionary force. The most IFID is an expression of the type where there is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. That verb is called as performative verb (Vp) for example *I (Vp) you that …* In the previous example, promise and warning are performative verbs. Speakers do not always perform their speech acts explicitly, but they sometimes describe the speech act being performed for example *I am **telling** you that I have no money now.* Most of the time there is no performative verb mentioned by the speaker. Other IFID which can be identified are word order, stress, and intonation. For example if the sentence is *You are starving!*, it means that the speaker tell that you are starving. If the sentence is *You are starving?*, it means that the speaker request confirmation about that.

Felicity conditions are certain expected or appropriate circumstance for the performance of a speech act to be recognized as intended. The example of infelicitous or inappropriate if the speaker is not specific person in special context is *I sentence you to life in prison*. In this case the appropriate speaker must be a judge in courtroom. There are preconditions on speech act in everyday context between ordinary people. They are general conditions, content conditions, preparatory conditions, sincerity conditions, and essential condition.

3. General Functions of Speech Acts

Yule (1996) on his book titled *Pragmatics* classifies the five strategies of general functions performed by speech acts: declaration, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. These are further explanations about them:

a. Declaration is kind of speech acts that changes the world via their utterance. In using declaration by producing utterance, the speaker changes the situation A to be situation B. Like in this example, *You are fired,* the speaker change the employment status of the hearer. The speaker has to have a special institution role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately.

b. Representative is kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not for example *The earth is round, She lies to me,* and *It was a rainy day.* These statements of facts, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions are all examples of the speaker representing the world based on the speaker believes. The

speaker when producing representatives' speech acts tries to make the words fit to the world as the speaker believe it.

c. **Expressive** is kind of speech acts that state what the speaker feels about something. In producing expressive speech acts the speaker tries to make the words fit the feeling. They express psychological state and can be statements of likes, dislikes, pleasure, pain, joy or sorrow. In producing expressive speech acts, speaker expresses his or her emotions. Expressive speech acts can be caused by something of the speaker does or hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experiences. The examples of expressive speech acts are *Congratulations!, I am sorry to hear that.,* and *Yeah, it is great!*.

d. **Directive** is kind of speech act that speaker uses to get the hearer to do something. Directives speech acts express what speaker wants and can be commands, order, request, and suggestion. In producing directive speech act the speaker tries to make the hearer follow his or her utterances. The examples are *Do not go there!, Make me a cup of tea, please*, and *Look at them!*.

e. **Commissive** kind of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions. Commissive speech acts express what speaker intends such as promises, threats, refusals, and pledges. Commissive speech acts can be performed by an individual or a group. The examples are *I will come to your house, I am going to make this one better,* and *We will destroy your life.*

4. Expressive Speech Acts

Norrick (1978) on his journal titled, *Expressive Illocutionary Acts* provides the types of the class of expressive speech acts and their explanations, as follows:

a. Apologizing

In acts of apologizing, the speaker is an agent role, the addressee is a patient role, and the value is judged to be negative. If the speaker makes the identification indicated, the role identification and value judgement conditions are met. Apologizing expresses regret of the speaker whether the hearer felt the negative situation or not. The speaker apologizes to sooth the people which is injured because of speaker, to avoid accusations and or reprisal, to implicate contribution, to elicit acts of forgiving, and to be freed from guilt. The examples of apologizing phrases are *forgive me*, *excuse me*, *I am sorry*, and *pardon me*.

b. Thanking

In acts of thanking, the addressee is the role of agent, the speaker is a patient role, and the value is positive. Acts of thanking is a response of positive thing that has done by the hearer. The social function of thanking is generally the acknowledgement of one's having benefited from the actions of another person. In expressing the act of thanking for the past acts of addressee, thanking may also be intended as a compliment or flattery, perhaps in the hope of receiving futures favor. In English only *thank* and *thank you* are

common, although both occur with a wide range of intensifiers; the situation is much the same in other languages.

c. Congratulating

In acts of congratulating, both role of patient and agent are filled by the addressee. The hearer has done something great and would make the speaker performs the act of congratulating. The value must be evaluated as positive. An act of congratulating perhaps involves the expression of personal pride in addition to pleasure. Beside to express the positive feeling about the addressee, the social functions of the act of congratulating are to encourage the addressee to continue his or her efforts and as a cordial gesture which strengthens ties between individuals, and makes life more pleasant. The examples of the act of congratulating are *Congratulations on your graduation!* and *Congrats! You have done the best.*

d. Condoling

In act of condoling, the addressee patient role and he or she can be an agent role. The value of condoling expressive speech act is negative. The act of condoling can be performed because negative condition which is experienced by the hearer. Often acts of condoling are directed at people in situations for which no agent exists or none can be identified. The speaker can condole with someone for being ill or an orphan. The social function of condoling is to share in the experience and feeling of the addressee. By performing the act of condoling, the speaker tries to understand the

negative emotion of the addressee. The common formula for condoling is to say that speaker sympathize to the addressee. In act of condoling, the speaker also use word sorry like happens on apologizing. The example of condoling is *I am sorry for the death of your parents*.

e. Deploring

In act of deploring, the agent role is the addressee and the patient role can be the speaker or another person. The value of the state is judged to be negative. Deplore is a verb express or feel strong disapproval or dislike. The social function of deploring is to let the hearer know that he or she is wrong (based on the speaker's judgment) and can fix his or her problem in the future, for example the parents scold their children. The parents scold them in order to let them know that they were wrong and will not repeat their mistakes in the future. Another example of deploring is *I deplore your lack of cleanliness*. The speaker can say this by showing his or her anger also. The speaker said it to the hearer because the hearer is a dirty person and so lazy to tidy up.

f. Lamenting

The act of lamenting is like condoling in expressing sorrow, but while condoling is directed at the misfortune of others, lamenting expresses sorrow at one's own misfortune. In acts of lamenting the patient role is identified as the speaker. The agent role may be identified with the speaker. Lamenting can be understood as regret.

The value of lamenting is negative. Lamenting can be divided into two kinds, lamenting just for the speaker and lamenting for the hearer. Sometimes people perform lamenting only for heard by themselves, but sometimes people perform to be heard by other people. Lamenting which is performed to oneself doesn't have social function but lamenting which is performed to others has social function such as excite pity, provoke the acts of condoling or apologizing. The example of lamenting is *She is gone now, God spare us, and we will not see her again.*

g. Welcoming

In the acts of welcoming, the addressee is an agent role who has made some efforts to arrive at certain location. The speaker is a patient role who feels pleasure because of having the addressee as his or her guest. The value of welcoming is positive. The act of welcoming is similar as thanking. They are both as a positive response of what hearer does. In welcoming people, the speaker may thank him or her for coming to speaker's house. Welcoming and thanking differ primarily in the range of situations in which they occur. Welcoming is an act proper only to the situation in which someone has arrived in a certain place; thanking may occur in this situation and in many others as well. We can, therefore, consider welcoming a special case of thanking. The social functions of expressive the pleasure of welcoming are to make the hearer feel comfortable at the speaker's house, to indicate that addressee's

coming is an honor for the speaker, as an indication that the speaker is ready to greet the hearer as his or her guest. The example of welcoming is *Welcome to my house!* The act of welcoming can be found in acts of offering for example *You are welcome to my car* and *You are welcome to call on me for help. You are welcome* in response to acts of thanking can be indicated to express one's willingness to be service.

h. Forgiving

The act of forgiving usually as response of apologizing. Acts of forgiving commonly in response to take apologies take the form of dismissing the matter by denying its importance with phrase such as *It is nothing, No harm done,* or kind of request to consider it finished: *Forget it, Never mind.* The latter formulas are also used in response to acts of thanking. The social function of forgiving is signaling the satisfaction of speaker that his or her interlocutor has acted in an acceptable manner and succinctly ending the matter. The general social function of acts of forgiving is to show that an apology has been accepted by the speaker and end the problems. The success of forgiving can bee seen that both of participants can continue their interactions.

i. Boasting

Boasting is talk with excessive pride and self-satisfaction about one's achievements, possession, or abilities. In acts of boasting, the speaker fills not only the role of agent but also the role of observer

as well. The patient role may be occupied by the addressee, but no patient need be identified. To decided it as an expressive illocutionary act, an act of boasting has to involve a report of an actual past experience and express the speaker's pride of it. The social function of boasting is to impress the addressee by mentioning the past accomplishments and to discourage the competition or resistance. Perhaps the speaker has intention to impress other to inspire their confidence or admiration. The example of boasting is I said *I would score, and it wasn't an idle boast*.

5. Strategies of Speech Acts

Wijana (1996) on his book titled, *Dasar-dasar Pragmatik* (Basic of Pragmatic) mentions and explains the strategies of speech acts. They are direct and indirect speech acts, and literal and non-literal speech acts. When they are intersected each other, there will be formed strategies of speech acts namely direct literal speech act, indirect literal speech act, direct non-literal speech act, and indirect non-literal speech act.

a. Direct and indirect speech acts

According to the Wijana (1996), the sentence can be classified into declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Conventionally, declarative is used to declare something or information, interrogative is used to ask something, and imperative is used to command or request something, or invite someone. If declarative is conventionally used to declare something or information, interrogative is used to ask something, and imperative is used to

command or request something, or invite someone, then there will be formed direct speech act. For example, declarative sentence such as *I have five dollars* is used to declare that the speaker has the cash only five dollars. Conversely, if declarative is not conventionally used to declare something or information, interrogative is not used to ask something, and imperative is not used to command or request something, or invite someone, then there will be formed indirect speech act. For example, the speaker said declarative sentence such as *The floor is dirty* in order to ask politely the addressee to clean the floor.

b. Literal and non-literal speech acts

Literal speech act is speech act which the intention of the speaker is same with meaning of the words, meanwhile non-literal speech act is speech act which the intention of the speaker is not same as the meaning of the words. The example of literal speech act is if the speaker said, “The floor is so clean.” and the reality is same condition as the speaker said so it called as literal speech act. When the speaker said, “The floor is so clean.” and the reality the floor was dirty so it has different meaning of the sentence and the intention of the speaker. The speaker’s intention is to inform that the floor is dirty.

c. Intersection of different strategies of speech acts

If direct and indirect speech acts are intersected with literal speech acts and non-literal speech acts, then the following strategies of speech acts will be obtained.

(1) Direct literal speech act is speech act by the speaker with the purpose which is same with the meaning of the speech, for example the intent to command is conveyed by using a command sentence, deliver information by using news sentence, ask something by using an interrogative sentence. *What time is it for?* If the speaker said this sentence in purpose to know about time so it is identified as a direct literal speech act.

(2) Indirect literal speech act is speech act performed by the speaker using utterance which is different with the intention of the speaker, but the meaning of the utterance is suitable with the intention of the speaker. *The floor is dirty*. If the speaker said this in order to ask someone to clean the floor, it is identified as an indirect literal speech act. Speaker actually asks someone but he uses a sentence which informs something. The meaning of the sentence is the same as the speaker's intention, it is about a dirty floor.

(3) Direct non-literal speech act is speech act performed by the speaker by using the utterance which is suitable with the meaning of speech but the words that compose it do not have same meaning as speaker meaning or not suitable to the reality.

Your voice is so sweet. If the speaker has the intention to say that his voice is not sweet so it is identified as a direct non-literal speech act. Speaker intention to describe something is delivered by using a descriptive statement, but the meaning of the utterance is different from the speaker's intention.

(4) Indirect non-literal speech act is speech act performed by the speaker by using strategies of the sentence which different with the speaker's intention. Literal meaning of the sentence is different from the speaker's intention. *The floor is so clean.* If the speaker said to his assistant in order to ask him to clean the dirty floor, it is identified as indirect non-literal speech act. Literal meaning of a clean floor is different from a real situation which is dirty clean.

6. *Before Midnight*

In this research, the researcher uses movie titled *Before Midnight*. It was launched in 2013. *Before Midnight* was the last movie of Before Trilogy. Before Trilogy was directed and was written by Richard Linklater. Before Trilogy consists of *Before Sunrise*, *Before Sunset*, and the last one is *Before Midnight*. Before Trilogy talked about romance story of American man named Jesse and French woman named Celine, from they met at the first time till they married and had the children. These movies are unique. The scenes of these movies are fulfilled by the conversations between the characters, especially between Jesse and Celine as the main characters. It can be said that most

of the scenes in Before Trilogy is Jesse and Celine were talking to each other. By only hearing and understanding their conversation, the audience could enjoy and know the plot of these movies. The performance of Ethan Hawke who played as Jesse and Julie Delpy who played as Celine must be given five stars because they could memorize all the long scripts and they acted so well. The emotion could be felt by the audience. These drama romantic movies did not only show about sweetness and happiness in relationship but also the "reality" of romance relationship. In the romantic relationship especially married relationship, there was also conflict and drama which could threat it to be broken.

The first movie titled Before Sunrise which was launched in 1995 focused on the story when they met first time on the train. They talked to each other then decided to go around the city. They visited many spots in the city while were talking about anything. Jesse who was smart and Celine was also smart so they could discuss about anything. Both of Celine and Jesse were talkative and they were enjoying to visit new place. The end of the day they expressed their loves, then they kissed and cuddled. In the morning they must be separated because Celine should come back to Vienna.

The next 9 years, Before Sunset was launched in 2004. It talked about the second meeting of Jesse and Celine in French. As similar as the first meeting, in the second meeting they were talking each other and visit several places. They also talked about their own romantic

relationship. Celine was shocked that Jesse had married and had a kid, named Hank, meanwhile her own romantic relationship always ended up. She felt unlucky because she did not have any boyfriend or husband. The end of this second movie was they had sex in Celine's apartment.

The last movie of Before Trilogy is *Before Midnight.* It was begun by the scene of their summer vacation in Greece. Jesse took Hank to the airport to go to America. The conflict started when Jesse felt bad about Hank who lived far away from Jesse. Jesse asked Celine to move to America in order for Jesse to live closer to Hank but Celine disagreed. Hank's mom also prohibited him from living with Jesse and Celine because their relationship was bad since they had divorced. The top of conflict happened at the hotel at night. They fought each other. Jesse wanted to live closer to Hank but Celine did not want to move to America. Celine felt that the only person who was taking care of the children most of the time was her. She thought that Jesse was only writing for his own story and did not help her in domestic things. Celine also got angry about Jesse's affair with Emily. They got angry at each other. The end of this story was they were not getting angry anymore and lived as usual.

B. Previous Studies

One of the previous studies about expressive speech act is conducted by Firmansyah (2022) titled, *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used by The Main Character of "To Kill a Mockingbird" Novel*. In this research, the researcher use pragmatic as an approach. Pragmatic is study about

language to understand the meaning behind language in communication. This study aims to analyze the strategies and the uses of expressive speech acts performed by the characters of *To Kill a Mockingbird*. By using expressive speech acts, the speaker tries to present his or her psychological feelings or emotions to the addressee. To Kill a Mockingbird is a novel written by Harper Lee launched in 1960. It tells about social issue which happens in society namely rape and race discrimination. This study focuses on analyzing expressive speech act performed by the characters namely Atticus Finch. To analyze the data, the researcher uses theories proposed by Yule (1996) and Norrick (1978). The analysis explains the function, strategies, and the value of expressive speech acts. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. The findings show that there are 10 strategies of expressive speech act performed by the main characters in *To Kill a Mockingbird,* namely thanking, greeting, apologizing, praising, condoling, blaming, sadness or sorrow, boasting, criticize, and threating then followed by 65 direct speech acts and 24 indirect speech acts. The most dominant data of expressive speech acts is criticized.

The other previous study about expressive speech act also conducted by Royanti (2019) in her research titled *Expressive Speech Act as Found on La La Land Movie.* This research focuses to analyze the expressive illocutionary acts and its function in human communication. Expressive illocutionary act describes what the speaker feels about something in sincerity condition. The problem statements in this research are (1) what are the strategies of expressive speech acts as found in La La Land movie? and

(2) what are the social functions of expressive speech acts as found in La La Land movie? To analyze the problem statements, the researcher uses theories of expressive illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1976) and Norrick (1978). In this research the researcher uses La La Land transcript to collect the data. Researcher uses descriptive qualitative as the method design. The finding shows that there are 35 utterances of expressive speech acts, consist of 10 data of apologies, 10 data of thanking, 5 data of welcoming, 3 data of forgiving, 2 data of lamenting, 2 data of deploring, 2 data of boasting, and 1 data of congratulating. The most expressive speech act performed by the characters in La La Land movie is apologies and thanking in the form of direct speech act.

The next previous study about expressive speech act is *The Expressive Speech Act in The Lovely Bones Movie* written by Tanjung (2021) by using pragmatic approach. This study aims to find out the analysis of the strategies of expressive speech acts in literary works. To analyze the data researcher uses expressive speech act theory proposed by Norrick (1978). The data is collected by using qualitative method. The are 80 data found out in this research which consist of 20 data of praising, 13 data of thanking, 10 data of regretting, 8 data of doubting, 8 data of greeting, 7 data of apologizing, 7 data of wishing, 6 data of blaming, and 1 data of congratulating. The most dominant data is praising because the character performed expressive speech act to someone that he or she admired. Giving praise to other can give pleasure impact such as motivated feeling, calming effect, and encourage the addressee's confidence.

The research about expressive speech act also be written by Rohman & Maryadi (2021) titled, *Expressive Speech Act Used by The Main Characters in The Movie "Fast & Furious Presents: Hobbs & Shaw" 2019*. Rohman & Maryadi focus on (1) classifying the strategies of expressive speech act and (2) identifying the type of politeness strategies found in conversation dialogue uttered by the main characters in *Fast & Furious Present: Hobbs & Shaw*. To answer the problem statements, the researchers use Searle theory of expressive speech act (1976) and politeness strategy theory by Brown and Levinson (1987). The data was collected by using qualitative method. The techniques of collecting data are download the script, read the script, coding, make the table, classify the data, and encode the data. The findings show the percentage of expressive speech act classification which consist of 36% of agreement, 30% of attitude, 12% of thanking, 10% apologizing, 9% of wishing, and 3% of greeting. Then the findings show the politeness strategy consist of 55% of positive politeness, and 45% of negative politeness. Agreement and positive politeness are the most dominant data in this research.

The other previous study which talks about expressive speech acts is *Male Characters' Expressive Speech Act on Romantic Speech Events in New Moon* written by Mustofa, Nababan, Djatmikan (2019). It uses sociopragmatic approach. It aims to describe the strategies of expressive speech act uttered by male characters on romantic speech event in New Moon novel written by Stephanie Meyer. To analyze the data, the researcher uses theory of expressive speech act proposed by Yule (1996) and Searle

(1979). The researchers use descriptive qualitative method. The researchers do focus group discussion or FGD before analyze the data. The finding shows that there are 15 strategies of expressive speech act performed by male characters in New Moon, consist of 11 data of showing dislike, 6 data of showing caring, 4 data of regretting, 4 data of surprising, 3 data of apologizing, 3 data of greeting, 3 data of loving, 2 data of mocking, 2 data of showing relief, 1 data of giving compliment, 1 data of confessing, 1 data of congratulating, 1 data of encouraging, 1 data of showing anger, and 1 data of thanking. Total of the data is 44 data. The dominant data of this research showing dislike.

There are similarities and differences between previous studies and present study. One of the similarities between the previous studies and present studies is analyzing expressive speech act by collecting the data from literary works such as movies and novels. The present study analyzes expressive speech act by collecting the data from movie titled *Before Midnight*. Most of the previous studies use pragmatic as an approach same as the present study except the research titled, *Male Characters' Expressive Speech Act on Romantic Speech Events in New Moon* written by Mustofa, Nababan, Djatmikan (2019) which use sociopragmatic approach. In the previous studies titled, *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used by The Main Character of "To Kill a Mockingbird" Novel* written by Firmansyah (2022), *Expressive Speech Act as Found on La La Land Movie* written by Royanti (2019), and *The Expressive Speech Act in The Lovely Bones Movie* written by Tanjung (2021), they have the similarity with the present study

in using Norrick's theory (1978) about the types of expressive speech acts. The other previous studies do not use Norrick's theory to classify the types of expressive speech act. The previous studies titled, *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used by The Main Character of "To Kill a Mockingbird" Novel* written by Firmansyah (2022) and *Male Characters' Expressive Speech Act on Romantic Speech Events in New Moon* written by Mustofa, Nababan, Djatmikan (2019) are same in using Yule's theory (1996) in analyzing expressive speech act. Meanwhile the present study uses Wijana's theory (1996) in classifying the expressive speech acts. The next differences between the previous studies are the findings. The most dominant data of *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used by The Main Character of "To Kill a Mockingbird" Novel* written by Firmansyah (2022) is criticize, *Expressive Speech Act as Found on La La Land Movie* written by Royanti (2019) is apologies and thanking, *The Expressive Speech Act in The Lovely Bones Movie* written by Tanjung (2021) is praising, *Expressive Speech Act Used by The Main Characters in The Movie "Fast & Furious Presents: Hobbs & Shaw" 2019* written by Rohman & Maryadi (2021) is showing agreement, and the most dominant data of *Male Characters' Expressive Speech Act on Romantic Speech Events in New Moon* written by Mustofa, Nababan, Djatmikan (2019) is showing dislike.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses research design, data and data source, research instrument, sampling technique, data collection technique, and data validation technique.

A. Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative as a research design. Descriptive research is a study to discover new meaning, describing the existence of something, and drawing a characteristic of a particular situation, people, and group or community. Something refers to phenomena, events, or characteristics (Dullock, 1993). Qualitative research focuses on studying the natural setting of something, attempting to interpret human's phenomenon. This method includes a collection of a variety of empirical materials such as case study, personal experience, life story, introspective, historical, interactional, and visual text which explains about human's problem (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005, p.2). The researcher uses descriptive qualitative because this research employs the expressive speech acts as the data. Expressive speech act includes sentence, clause, phrase, and word spoken by the characters in *Before Midnight*. This research discusses the types of expressive speech act and the strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight*.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data is the factual information represented in a certain way for better usage (Ajayi, 2017). Data in descriptive qualitative research are words. Words can be combined to be phrases, clauses, and sentences. There are two strategies of data, primary data and secondary data. Primary data refers to first-hand data gathered directly by the researcher, meanwhile secondary data collected by other people, other than researcher. The data in this research are expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie.

Data source is a place where the data happens, it uses specific methods such as human artifacts, or documents (Sutopo, 2006: 56-57). In this research, the researcher uses video as the source of data. The video is *Before Midnight*. The data is analyzed through the expressive speech act performed by husband and wife in *Before Midnight*.

C. Research Instrument

Research instrument is simply a device or tool for gaining information relevant to the research object (Wilkinson & Birmingham, 2003). There are two kinds of research instruments: primary instrument and secondary instrument. Both of them are important in the research process. The primary research instrument is the researcher (Barret, 2007). The researcher is involved from the beginning to the end of the research: gathering the data, identifying the data, analyzing the data, interpreting the data, and concluding the result of the research. The secondary instrument is a laptop, a smart phone, a ballpoint, a notebook, an online dictionary, and a

data table. It is used to note the phenomenon of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in the *Before Midnight* movie.

D. Sampling Technique

Sampling technique is the way a researcher selects suitable populations or elements so that the focus of the study can be appropriately researched (Lopez & Whitehead, 2013). Errors in selecting the right population or element can result invalid findings and invalid outcomes of the study. Sampling in qualitative research is non-probability sampling. It presents recruited specific populations to investigate a specific topic. It is different from sampling in quantitative research which presents populations in a wider community. There are four strategies of sampling technique. They are convenience sampling, purposive sampling, snowball sampling, and theoretical sampling (Lopez & Whitehead, 2013).

Among four strategies of these sampling techniques, researcher uses purposive sampling as a sampling technique. Purposive sampling or sometimes referred as judgment sampling is a commonly used sampling technique. Participants are selected based on pre-selected criteria relevant to a particular research question. Purposive sampling technique is designed to provide rich information of the study for in-depth study. In this research, the researcher uses purposive sampling technique to find the data based on the purpose of the research in order to know the types and the strategies of expressive speech act spoken by husband and wife in *Before Midnight*.

E. Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique is the way of researcher collect the data. There are a variety of data collection techniques in qualitative research, they are observations, interviews (individual or group), and documentation or textual or visual analysis (e.g., from books or videos) (Gill, Stewart, Treasure, & Chadwick, 2008). In this research, researcher uses documentation as the data collection method. Researcher collects the data by watching *Before Midnight*. *Before Midnight* as the visual document provide the data of expressive speech act among husband and wife, which are required by researcher.

The researcher should make an appropriate document analysis in order to get valid data. There are several steps in collecting the data by using documentation methods. First, the researcher prepares for the theories related to expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. Beside the theories, researcher also prepare for the previous studies related to the topic as the comparison and to find the gap. Second, the researcher watches *Before Midnight*. The researcher observes and decides which are expressive speech acts and which are not expressive speech acts. After that, the researcher takes a screenshot of the scenes which are considered as expressive speech act.

Figure 1 BM: Image: Celine, Vanessa, and Jesse

Coding: 3/BM/AP/DL/7:25

Figure 2 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Coding: 21/BM/CD/DL/55:47

The researcher also takes the notes of the time and the participants who performed expressive speech act. Then the researchers analyze collected data according to the theories and previous studies. Then the researcher concludes the data and creates the table in order to show and explain the data. The last step is coding the data. This is the code of the data.

1/BM/CD/DL/6:48

1 : number of the datum

BM : refers to "*Before Midnight*"

CD : refers to "Condoling" as the types of expressive speech act

DL : refers to "Direct Literal" as the strategies of expressive speech act

6:48 : refers to when the characters were uttering expressive speech act

F. Data Validation Technique

The researcher uses triangulation as a data validation method. Triangulation is the method used to increase the credibility and validity of research results (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2000). Credibility is the trustworthiness and how believable a study is, meanwhile, validity is concerned with the degree to which a study accurately reflects or evaluates the concepts or ideas under investigation. Triangulation is combining theories, methods or observers in the research of study. By combining them, the triangulation method tries to decrease the biases which arises from the single method usage.

There are four strategies of triangulations, namely data triangulation which includes matters such as periods of time, space, and people, investigator triangulation which includes the use of several researcher in a study, theory triangulation which increases several theoretical schemes to interpret a phenomenon, and methodological triangulation which promotes the use of several data collection methods such as interviews and observations (Denzin (p305):5).

The researcher uses validator as data validation method. There is another researcher as the validator who validates the accuracy of collected data. Validator makes decisions of which is the valid data. Appropriate validator is people who is mastering English literary works, has experience in linguistic study, and he has knowledge and interest in analyzing speech acts. In this case, the researcher asks for help from the lecturer in UIN Raden Mas Said, M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd. to check invalid and valid data.

G. Data Analysis Technique

The next step after validating data is analyzing the data. Data analysis is the process when a researcher tries to reduce the amount of data to a story and its interpretation (LeCompte & Schensul,1999). In this research researcher uses the Spradley (1979) method as the data analysis method. According to him, there are four deep stages of analyzing the data. They are domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, then cultural theme.

In the first stage, researcher analyze the domain. Domains are the categories of cultural meanings (Garrido, 2017). They include subcategories semantically related. The process of identifying domains is performed on the basis of cultural terms knowledge. In this process, Spradley (Garrido, 2017) suggests not asking the meaning of the term but the use of it in the culture. Domain analysis is the process to differentiate the facts which include in the data and do not include in the data. Researcher collects expressive speech acts performed by husband and wife in *Before Midnight*. The expressive speech act which includes the statements of psychological state performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* is categorized as the data.

The second stage after domain analysis is taxonomy analysis. Taxonomies are conceptual constructs obtained through the establishment of semantic relationships (Garrido, 2017). In the taxonomy stage, the researcher classifies the types of expressive speech acts and the strategies

of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* based on Norrick's theory (1978) and Wijana theory (1996).

The third stage is componential analysis. In this process, researcher gather the collected data in the form of a component table. Componential analysis is used in order to organize and correlate the data according to the domain, strategies, functions, and context. In the componential table, the researcher includes the analyzed data based on the types of expressive speech act and the strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight*. This componential table help the researcher to find clearly the dominant expressive speech acts that are used in this movie.

Table 3.1 Componential table

	AP	**TH**	**CT**	**CD**	**DP**	**LM**	**WL**	**FG**	**BS**
DL	6	12	1	3	1	2	1	-	-
IL	3	-	-	-	5	5	-	3	-
DNL	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
INL	-	-	-	-	16	2	-	-	-

AP: Apologizing

TH: Thanking

CT: Congratulating

CD: Condoling

DP: Deploring

LM: Lamenting

WL: Welcoming

FG: Forgiving

BS: Boasting

DL: Direct Literal

IL: Indirect Literal

DNL: Direct Non-literal

INL: Indirect Non-literal

The last step of Spradley's method is cultural theme or interpreting the result. It is the last fundamental task in Spradley's method. In this stage, the researcher attempts to describe the observed culture. The objective of cultural themes is to identify the cognitive elements that constitute a culture, that is what individuals believe and recognize as real (Garrido, 2017).

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher will discuss about the types of expressive speech acts and the strategies of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The results will be examined into two steps, namely findings and discussions. In the first step, the researcher presents the results in the table and then in the second step, the results will be explained in a narrative way.

A. Findings

The findings consist of the result of the types of expressive speech act and the strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The results are achieved according to Norrick's (1978) theory about the types of expressive speech acts and Wijana's (1996) theory about the strategies of speech acts. There are 63 data of expressive speech act found by the researcher in *Before Midnight* movie.

1. The types of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie

Table 4.1 Findings on the types of expressive speech acts

Types of expressive speech act	Number
Apologizing	9
Thanking	12
Congratulating	1
Condoling	3
Deploring	22

Lamenting	12
Welcoming	1
Forgiving	3
Boasting	0
Total	**63**

Table 4.1 shows the types of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. According to Norrick (1978) on his journal titled *Expressive Illocutionary Acts*, there are nine types of expressive speech act. They are apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, forgiving, and boasting. In this research, researcher finds 9 data of apologizing, 12 data of thanking, 1 data of congratulating, 3 data of condoling, 22 data of deploring, 12 data of lamenting, 1 data of welcoming, 3 data of forgiving, and 0 data of boasting. The most dominant data is deploring expressive speech act. The researcher does not find data of boasting expressive speech act. The details of the classification and the explanations of the data are in the appendices. These are some of the examples of the data.

a. Apologizing

Apologizing expresses regret of the speaker whether the hearer felt the negative situation or not. The speaker apologizes to sooth the people which is injured because of speaker, to avoid accusations and or reprisal, to implicate contribution, to elicit acts

of forgiving, and to be freed from guilt. In this research, the researcher finds 9 data of apologizing.

1) 7/BM/AP/DL/31:13

Figure 3 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Celine: **“I’m sorry about the curtains.”**

Celine felt guilty about the curtains so she said, “I’m sorry about the curtains.” to Patrick. It is included as apologizing expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said sorry and mention her mistake to the addressee.

2) 14/BM/AP/DL/37:24

Figure 4 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Celine: **“ I’m sorry to say it,…”**

Celine was talking about her husband. She said that her husband was kind of closet macho. Celine though that it was something rude to say it in front of many people in the dining

table so she uttered the word of sorry. It is included apologizing expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said sorry to the addressee. Before saying something rude to the hearers, the speaker said sorry to make it more polite.

So, the findings above are some data of apologizing expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The same data are also found by the researcher which are 3/BM/AP/DL/7:25, 8/BM/AP/IL/31:16, 22/BM/AP/IL/55:10, 24/BM/AP/IL/57:28, 26/BM/AP/DL/59:10, 41/BM/AP/DL/1:24:33, and 62/BM/AP/DL/1:39:46.

b. Thanking

Acts of thanking is a response of positive thing that has done by the hearer. The social function of thanking is generally the acknowledgement of one's having benefited from the actions of another person. In this research, the researcher finds 12 data of thanking.

1) 5/BM/TH/DL/30:18

Figure 5 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

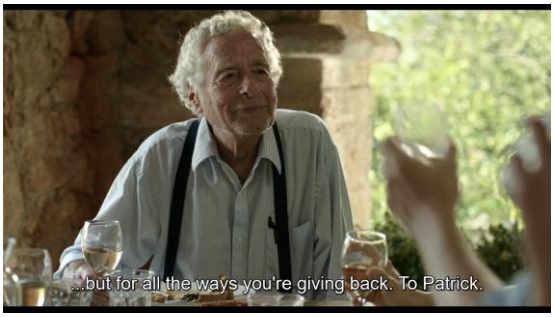

Figure 6 BM: Image: Patrick

Jesse: **“Thank you, Patrick and not just for what you’ve done for me and my family but for all the ways you’re giving back.”**

Jesse, Celine, and their twins were on summer holiday in Greece. Jesse said thank you to Patrick for positive things that had been done by Patrick so they can enjoy the summer. It is included as thanking expressive speech act. The speaker said thank you to the addressee and explained the goodness that had been done by the addressee.

2) **8/BM/TH/DL/31:18**

Figure 7 BM: Image: Anna and Achilleas

Achilleas: **“Thanks for including Anna and me this summer.”**

Achilleas and Anna were invited to this summer with other couples. He felt happy to join that summer with Jesse, Celine, Patrick, Stefanos, and Ariadni. It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said thanks to the addressee for inviting him and his girlfriend to the summer in Greece.

So, the findings above are some data of thanking expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The same data are also found by the researcher which are 4/BM/TH/DL/29:49, 6/BM/TH/DL/30:31, 11/BM/TH/DL/33:55, 12/BM/TH/DL/33:57, 13/BM/TH/DL/36:16, 15/BM/TH/DL/44:30, 27/BM/TH/DL/1:6:8, 28/BM/TH/DL/1:6:12, 58/BM/TH/DL/1:33:59, and 59/BM/TH/DL/1:36:32.

c. Congratulating

An act of congratulating perhaps involves the expression of personal pride in addition to pleasure. The social functions of the act of congratulating are to encourage the addressee to continue his or her efforts and as a cordial gesture which strengthens ties between individuals, and makes life more pleasant. In this research, the researcher only finds 1 data of congratulating expressive speech act.

1) **20/BM/CT/DL/50:45**

Figure 8 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

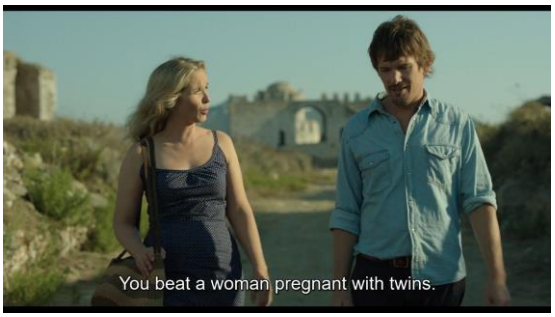

Figure 9 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Celine: **"Congratulations, you beat a woman pregnant with twins!"**

They were talking about everything while walking to the hotel. It is included as congratulating expressive speech act because the speaker clearly used the word of congratulations. It is a response of something great, that is the first time they had sex, they immediately had twins.

d. Condoling

The act of condoling can be performed because negative condition which is experienced by the hearer. The social function of condoling is to share in the experience and feeling of the addressee. By performing the act of condoling, the speaker tries

to understand the negative emotion of the addressee. The research finds 3 data of condoling expressive speech act.

(1) 1/BM/CD/DL/6:48

Figure 10 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Jesse: **"I'm sorry."**

Celine and Jesse were on the way to their friends in Greece. They were talking about Celine's partner in the office who was trouble. It is included as condoling expressive speech act. Jesse said sorry to the addressee after hearing that Celine had the problem in her job. Jesse did not mistake to the addressee.

(2) 21/BM/CD/DL/55:47

Figure 11 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Celine: **"I'm so sorry."**

They were talking about Jesse's grandma while they were walking to the hotel. Jesse said that his grandma passed away

then Celine said sorry to him. Celine said sorry not because she did mistake. It was a response of Jesse's misfortune or sad condition. It is included as condoling speech act because Celine uttered the word of sorry after Jesse said that his grandmother passed away.

So, the findings above are some data of condoling expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The same data are also found by the researcher which are 24/BM/CD/IL/57:28 and 60/BM/CD/DL/1:36:44.

e. Deploring

Deplore is a verb express or feel strong disapproval or dislike. The social function of deploring is to let the hearer know that he or she is wrong (based on the speaker's judgment) and can fix his or her problem in the future. The researcher finds 22 data of deploring expressive speech act.

(1) 29/BM/DP/INL/1:12:53

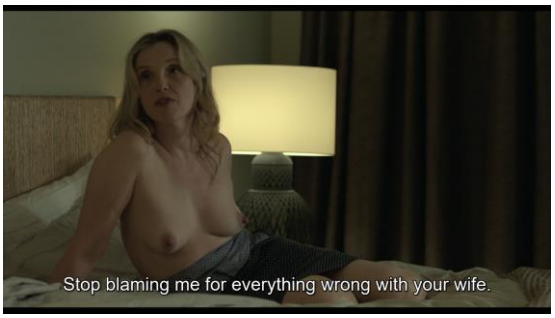

Figure 12 BM: Image: Celine

Celine: **"Stop blaming me for everything wrong with your wife!"**

Jesse and Celin were debating about their problems at the hotel. Celine felt guilty because Jesse must live far away from his son (from the ex-wife). They moved from America to French because of Celine. It is included as deploring expressive speech act because Celine expressed the dislike of what had been done by Jesse.

(2) 30/BM/DP/INL/1:13:46

Figure 13 BM: Image: Celine

Celine: "I can't even say that fucking word."

Jesse and Celine were strongly arguing about their problems. Jesse asked many times about the same words. It made Celine got angry. She said, "I can't even say that fucking word." What Celine uttered is included as deploring expressive speech act because she expressed her dislike when Jesse asked the same words several time. She felt that the addressee did not give enough attention to what had been said. The intonation of the speaker was high when she was uttering it.

So, the findings above are some data of deploring expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The same data are also found by the researcher which are

31/BM/DP/INL/1:13:51, 32/BM/DP/INL/1:15:06, 33/BM/DP/INL/1:7:16, 34/BM/DP/INL/1:17:20, 35/BM/DP/INL/1:20:7, 36/BM/DP/INL/1:20:25, 37/BM/DP/INL/1:21:5, 38/BM/DP/IL/1:21:17, 39/BM/DP/INL/1:21:23, 40/BM/DP/IL/1:23:47, 42/BM/DP/IL/1:25:34, 43/BM/DP/IL/1:25:35, 45/BM/DP/INL/1:27:33, 53/BM/DP/INL/1:31:28, 54/BM/DP/DL/1:31:41, 55/BM/DP/IL/1:31:47, 56/BM/DP/INL/1:31:49, 57/BM/DP/INL/1:33:05, 61/BM/DP/INL/1:38:04, and 63/BM/DP/INL/1:41:59.

f. Lamenting

The act of lamenting is like condoling in expressing sorrow. Lamenting expresses sorrow at one's own misfortune. Lamenting which is performed to oneself doesn't have social function but lamenting which is performed to others has social function such as excite pity, provoke the acts of condoling or apologizing. The researcher finds 12 data of lamenting expressive speech act.

(1) 16/BM/LM/DL/44:59

Figure 14 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Natalia: **“I miss the way he whistling walking down the street.”**

Natalia was and elderly widow in that dining table. Natalia started to tell her dead husband. Natalia expressed her feeling that she missed him. What was uttered by Natalia is included as lamenting expressive speech act because the she expressed her sorrow. She missed her dead husband and told his past activities.

(2) 17/BM/LM/DNL/45:15

Figure 15 BM: Image: Natalia

Figure 16 BM: Image: Natalia

Natalia: **“He’s sort of fading and I’m starting to forget him and it’s like losing him again.”**

Natalia was talking about her dead husband. She described about him and her intonation was low. It is included as

lamenting expressive speech act because she expressed her sorrow about her dead husband.

So, the findings above are some data of lamenting expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The same data are also found by the researcher which are 18/BM/LM/DNL/45:43, 19/BM/LM/DNL/46:10, 44/BM/LM/DL/1:27:21, 46/BM/LM/IL/1:27:37, 47/BM/LM/IL/1:27:41, 48/BM/LM/IL/1:28:09, 49/BM/LM/IL/1:28:12, 50/BM/LM/INL/1:28:21, 51/BM/LM/INL/1:28:25, and 52/BM/LM/IL/1:28:28.

g. Welcoming

In the acts of welcoming, the addressee is an agent role who has made some efforts to arrive at certain location. In welcoming people, the speaker may thank him or her for coming to speaker's house. The researcher finds 1 data of welcoming expressive speech act.

(1) 10/BM/WL/DL/31:26

Figure 17 BM: Image: Patrick, Celine, and Jesse

Stefanos: **"Welcome to the grown-ups table."**

It is included as welcoming expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said welcome to the participants who gathered in that dining table.

h. Forgiving

The act of forgiving usually as response of apologizing. Acts of forgiving commonly in response to take apologies take the form of dismissing the matter by denying its importance. The researcher finds 3 data of forgiving expressive speech act. These are the examples.

(1) 2/BM/FG/IL/6:49

Figure 18 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Celine: **"No, no. It's just frustrating."**

It is included as forgiving expressive speech acts because it was a response of Jesse's condoling speech act that said sorry to hear her job problems.

(2) 23/BM/FG/IL/55:11

Figure 19 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Jesse: **"No no no no. It's okay."**

It is included as forgiving expressive speech act because the speaker uttered it as the response of forgiving of the addressee.

So, the findings above are some data of forgiving expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The same datum is also found by the research which is 25/BM/FG/IL/57:31.

2. The strategies of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie

Table 4.2 Findings on the strategies of expressive speech acts

The strategies of expressive speech act	**Number**
Direct Literal	26
Indirect Literal	16
Direct Non-literal	3
Indirect Non-literal	18
Total	**63**

Table 4.2 show the strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. According to Wijana (1996) there are four the strategies of speech act performed by people. They are direct literal, indirect literal, direct non-literal, and indirect non-literal. In this researcher there are 26 data of direct literal, 16 data of indirect literal, 3 data of direct non-literal, and 18 data of indirect non-literal. The dominant data is direct literal speech act, is 28 data. The details of the classification and the explanations of the data are in the appendices. These are some of the examples of the data.

a. Direct Literal

Direct literal speech act is speech act by the speaker with the purpose which is same with the meaning of the speech, for example the intent to command is conveyed by using a command sentence, deliver information by using news sentence, ask something by using an interrogative sentence. The researcher finds 26 data of direct literal speech act.

(1) 28/BM/TH/DL/1:6:12

Figure 20 BM: Image: Jesse, Celine, and Receptionist

Receptionist: **"Thank you so much."**

Celine and Jesse were checking in to the hotel. The receptionist evidently was a fan of Jesse's books. She asked Jesse and Celine to sign her books. Then she said thank you to them. It was a response of positive thing that had been done by Jesse and Celine. It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of thanking was uttered directly by using the words of thank you and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.

(2) 62/BM/AP/DL/1:39:46

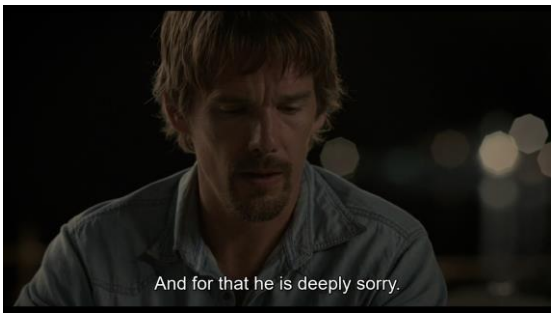

Figure 21 BM: Image: Jesse

Jesse: **"And for that he is deeply sorry."**

Celine was getting angry at Jesse. Then Jesse tried to apologize to her. It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of the speaker was uttered directly by using the word of sorry and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.

So, the findings above are some data of direct literal speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The same data are also found by the researcher which are 1/BM/CD/DL/6:48, 3/BM/AP/DL/7:25, 4/BM/TH/DL/29:49,

5/BM/TH/DL/30:18, 6/BM/TH/DL/30:31, 7/BM/AP/DL/31:13, 8/BM/TH/DL/31:18, 10/BM/WL/DL/31:26, 11/BM/TH/DL/33:55, 12/BM/TH/DL/33:57, 13/BM/TH/DL/36:16, 14/BM/AP/DL/37:24, 15/BM/TH/DL/44:30, 16/BM/LM/DL/44:59, 20/BM/CT/DL/50:45, 21/BM/CD/DL/55:47, 26/BM/AP/DL/59:10, 27/BM/TH/DL/1:6:8, 41/BM/AP/DL/1:24:33, 44/BM/LM/DL/1:27:21, 54/BM/DP/DL/1:31:41, 58/BM/TH/DL/1:33:59, 59/BM/TH/DL/1:36:32, and 60/BM/CD/DL/1:36:44.

b. Indirect literal

Indirect literal speech act is speech act performed by the speaker using utterance which is different with the intention of the speaker, but the meaning of the utterance is suitable with the intention of the speaker. The researcher finds 16 data of indirect literal speech act.

(1) 8/BM/AP/IL/31:16

Figure 22 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Celine: **"It was my fault."**

Celine was gathering with other people in the dining table. The she said that it was her fault. It is included as indirect literal speech act. The intention of apologizing was not uttered by saying sorry but admitting that she has fault and the meaning of the content was suitable to the reality.

(2) 24/BM/AP/IL/57:28

Figure 23 BM: Image: Celine and Jesse

Celine: **"I mean I would come but it's expensive with the flights."**

Jesse said that he would to see his dead grandma. Celine actually would to follow him but the ticket was so expensive. She apologized because of it. It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of apologizing was uttered by mentioning the reason why she could not go there and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality. In her deep heart, she wanted to go there, but the flight's ticket was so expensive.

So, the findings above are some data of indirect literal speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The same data are also found by the researcher which are

2/BM/FG/IL/6:49, 22/BM/AP/IL/55:10, 23/BM/FG/IL/55:11, 25/BM/FG/IL/57:31, 38/BM/DP/IL/1:21:17, 40/BM/DP/IL/1:23:47, 42/BM/DP/IL/1:25:34, 43/BM/DP/IL/1:25:35, 46/BM/LM/IL/1:27:37, 47/BM/LM/IL/1:27:41, 48/BM/LM/IL/1:28:09, 49/BM/LM/IL/1:28:12, 52/BM/LM/IL/1:28:28, and 55/BM/DP/IL/1:31:47.

c. Direct non-literal

Direct non-literal speech act is speech act performed by the speaker by using the utterance which is suitable with the meaning of speech but the words that compose it do not have same meaning as speaker meaning or not suitable to the reality. The researcher finds 3 data of direct non-literal speech act.

(1) 18/BM/LM/DNL/45:43

Figure 24 BM: Image: Anna and Achilleas

Natalia: **"That was all gone by the time he went."**

Natalia was talking about his dead husband. She said it. It is included as direct non-literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was uttered by describing her feeling about her dead husband and the content of the statement was not

suitable to the reality. Literally when her husband passed away, she lost him not everything.

(2) 19/BM/LM/DNL/46:10

Figure 25 BM: Image: Natalia

Natalia: **"The sun somehow makes him vanish."**

Natalia was talking about his dead husband. She said it. It is included as direct non-literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was uttered by describing her feeling about her dead husband and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. Sun could not make people vanish.

So, the findings above are some data of direct non-literal speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The same datum is also found by the researcher which is 17/BM/LM/DNL/45:15.

d. Indirect non-literal

Indirect non-literal speech act is speech act performed by the speaker by using strategies of the sentence which different with the speaker's intention. Literal meaning of the sentence is different from the speaker's intention or reality. The researcher finds 18 data of indirect non-literal speech act.

1) **32/BM/DP/INL/1:15:06**

Figure 26 BM: Image: Celine

Celine: **"You're an asshole."**

Celine expressed her anger to Jesse. She labelled him by using negative terms. It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deplore was not uttered by using the words of deplore, hate, or dislike but she labelled the addressee by using the negative terms and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. The addressee was not an asshole.

2) **33/BM/DP/INL/1:7:16**

Figure 27 BM: Image: Jesse and Celine

Celine: **"Why am I the one that have to make the compromise?"**

Celine expressed her dislike to Jesse. She did not like if she was the only person who must compromised to anything. It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of the anger or dislike was uttered by asking something that speaker did not like and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. Jesse had compromise to move to French and live far away from his son because of her and their twins.

So, the findings above are some data of indirect non-literal speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The same data are also found by the researcher which are 29/BM/DP/INL/1:12:53, 30/BM/DP/INL/1:13:46, 34/BM/DP/INL/1:17:20, 35/BM/DP/INL/1:20:7, 36/BM/DP/INL/1:20:25, 37/BM/DP/INL/1:21:5, 39/BM/DP/INL/1:21:23, 45/BM/DP/INL/1:27:33, 50/BM/LM/INL/1:28:21, 51/BM/LM/INL/1:28:25, 53/BM/DP/INL/1:31:28, 56/BM/DP/INL/1:31:49, 57/BM/DP/INL/1:33:05, 61/BM/DP/INL/1:38:04, and 63/BM/DP/INL/1:41:59.

B. Discussion

Finally, the researcher discusses the study based on the research findings. They are the classifications of the types and the strategies of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* according to Norrick's theory (1978) and Wijana's theory (1996). The data

found are 63. The types of expressive speech act consist of 9 data of apologizing, 12 data of thanking, 1 data of congratulating, 3 data of condoling, 22 data of deploring, 12 data of lamenting, 1 data of welcoming, and 3 data of forgiving. The most dominant data is deploring expressive speech act. The strategies of expressive speech act consist of 26 data of direct literal, 16 data of indirect literal, 3 data of direct non-literal, and 18 data of indirect non-literal. The dominant data is direct literal speech act. This research uses pragmatic study as an approach. Pragmatic is the study of how language is used to communicate (Parker, 1986, 11). In this research, researcher analysis how language is used in the conversation uttered by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. There are 63 data of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. The findings are discussed below:

1. **The types of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie**

   The researcher finds 8 types of expressive speech act uttered by the characters in *Before Midnight*. They are apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, and forgiving. Apologizing expresses regret of the speaker whether the hearer felt the negative situation or not. Acts of thanking is a response of positive thing that has done by the hearer. An act of congratulating perhaps involves the expression of personal pride in addition to pleasure. The act of condoling can be performed because negative condition which is experienced by the hearer. Deplore is a verb express

or feel strong disapproval or dislike. The act of lamenting is like condoling in expressing sorrow, but while condoling is directed at the misfortune of others, lamenting expresses sorrow at one's own misfortune. Welcoming is an act proper only to the situation in which someone has arrived in a certain place; thanking may occur in this situation and in many others as well. The act of forgiving usually as response of apologizing. Acts of forgiving commonly in response to take apologies take the form of dismissing the matter by denying its importance.

Table 4.1 Findings on the types of expressive speech acts

Types of expressive speech act	**Number**
Apologizing	9
Thanking	12
Congratulating	1
Condoling	3
Deploring	22
Lamenting	12
Welcoming	1
Forgiving	3
Total	**63**

The data found consist of 9 data of apologizing, 12 data of thanking, 1 data of congratulating, 3 data of condoling, 22 data of deploring, 12 data of lamenting, 1 data of welcoming, and 3 data of forgiving. The most dominant data is deploring expressive speech act.

Most of the scenes in *Before Midnight* was speech acts uttered by husband and wife, Jesse and Celine. It focuses on marriage life of Jesse and Celine. Deploring expressive speech act mostly uttered when Celine and Jesse were getting angry at the hotel. They were strongly arguing about their marriage life and their problems. Human language besides to deliver information, it also used to express the emotion of human. The characters in *Before Midnight*, especially Celine and Jesse had negative emotions which is delivered as deploring expressive speech acts. Deploring expressive speech act is used to expressive emotion of dislike, disagree, or hate in order to make the hearer understand. Celine as a wife and a mother had her own negative feelings of dislike, disagree, or hate about her husband and about her marriage life. Conversely, Jesse as a husband and a father his own negative feelings of dislike, disagree, or hate about his wife and his marriage life.

2. The strategies of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight*

The strategies of expressive speech acts performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* are divided into four strategies according to Wijana's theory (1996). They are direct literal, indirect literal, direct non-literal, and indirect non-literal. Direct literal means the strategies of the speech act is same with the purpose of the speaker and the meaning of the speech act is same with the real situation. Indirect literal speech act means the strategies of the speech act is not same with the purpose

of the speaker but the meaning of the speech act is same with the real situation. Direct non-literal speech act means the strategies of the speech act is same with the purpose of the speaker but the meaning of the speech act is not same with the real situation. The last one is indirect non-literal speech act; it means the strategies of the speech act is not same with the purpose of the speaker and the meaning of the speech is not same with the real situation.

Table 4.2 Findings on the strategies of expressive speech acts

The strategies of expressive speech act	**Number**
Direct Literal	28
Indirect Literal	14
Direct Non-literal	3
Indirect Non-literal	18
Total	**63**

Table 4.2 show the strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. According to Wijana (1996) there are four the strategies of speech act performed by people. They are direct literal, indirect literal, direct non-literal, and indirect non-literal. In this researcher there are 26 data of direct literal, 16 data of indirect literal, 3 data of direct non-literal, and 18 data of indirect non-literal. The dominant data is direct literal speech act, is 28 data. Direct literal expressive speech act means that speakers directly expressed their emotions to the addressee and the contents of their statement was suitable to the reality. Both in expressing negative and

positive emotions, the characters in Before Midnight mostly uttered them directly and literally. Direct literal speech act is considered to be understood easier by the addressee.

The findings of the first and the second problem statements can be seen from the data which has been collected by the researcher. The characters mostly uttered deploring expressive speech act indirectly and non-literally. Meanwhile direct literal speech act was uttered in expressing thanking. The characters in *Before Midnight* mostly performed deploring expressive speech directly and literally. Deploring expressive speech act means that the speakers express their dislike, disagree, anger, or hate related to addressee. The value of deploring statement is negative. By expressing deploring, the speaker wants the addressee to understand negative emotion of speaker which is related to what has been done by the addressee. The speaker may want the addressee to admit his or her mistake or to apologize to the speaker. Direct literal expressive speech act means that expressive speech act uttered by the speaker is uttered directly and the content of the statement has literal meaning that suitable to the speaker's meaning or the reality. In uttering direct literal speech act, the speaker may want the addressee to understand easier the emotions of the speaker. After uttering direct literal speech act, the addressee may be expected to understand what his or her mistake so it does not cause multiple interpretations of the speaker's intention.

In expressing their emotions, the characters in *Before Midnight* used apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, lamenting,

welcoming, and forgiving. The most of dominant data is deploring expressive speech act uttered by Celin and Jesse when they were strongly arguing their marriage life problems at the hotel. This movie actually focuses on Celine and Jesse's marriage life and its conflict. Other expressive speech acts such as apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, lamenting, welcoming, and forgiving were uttered by many characters namely Celine, Jesse, Natalia, Patrick, Stefanos, and Achilleas. Expressive speech act uttered by the characters are classified into four strategies. They are direct literal, indirect literal, direct non-literal, and indirect non-literal. The dominant data is direct literal speech act.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

After collecting and analyzing the types and the strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie, the researcher draws the conclusion. In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusions, implications, and suggestions related to what the researcher have been discussed and analyzed in chapter IV.

A. Conclusions

Based on the analysis of the types and the strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie, the researcher concludes:

1. The researcher has found eight types of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie, namely apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, and forgiving. The researcher has found 63 data of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. Those data consist of 7 data of apologizing, 12 data of thanking, 1 data of congratulating, 4 data of condoling, 22 data of deploring, 13 data of lamenting, 1 data of welcoming, and 3 data of forgiving. The dominant data is deploring expressive speech act. Deploring is an expressive speech act to showing the dislike, disagree, or hate related to the addressee. Deploring statement has negative value. The speakers

perform deploring in order to express their negative emotions about addressee's attitude or something related to addressee.

2. The are several strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* movie. They are direct literal, indirect literal, direct non-literal, and indirect non-literal. In this researcher there are 26 data of direct literal, 16 data of indirect literal, 3 data of direct non-literal, and 18 data of indirect non-literal. The dominant data is direct literal speech act, is 28 data. The dominant data of the strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* is direct literal. In uttering direct literal speech act, the speaker may want the addressee to understand easier the emotions of the speaker. After uttering direct literal speech act, the addressee may be expected to understand what his or her mistake so it does not cause multiple interpretations of the speaker's intention.

B. Implications

The researcher draws the implication from the research findings. There are some points that can be learned from this research in understand expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight*. This research uses *Before Midnight* (2013) movie as the object of this study. *Before Midnight* is a movie genre drama romance. It focuses on showing husband and wife communication and the problems in their marriage life. This movie shows the other side of romantic thing of marriage relationship that husband and wife would often debate or fight each other when the problems came.

The use of expressive speech act in daily life is considered to express human feelings or emotions, not beliefs or facts. By expressing their emotions, other people will know and understand what the emotion they had and what to do. Human feelings can be divided into two value, namely positive and negative value. Apologizing, thanking, congratulating, welcoming, and forgiving are considered to has positive value on their statements. Meanwhile condoling, deploring, lamenting, and boasting are considered to has negative value on their statements. Both in happy and sad condition, human is expressing their emotions. Learning the types and the strategies of expressive speech act performed by the characters in *Before Midnight* can help the readers to know more and understand their perspective and the purpose or meaning behind expressive speech act. It is expected that people outside can be aware of expressive speech act as the way of people express their emotions.

C. Suggestions

This research is expected to be a reference for people who want to study more about expressive speech act as the way for people express their feelings or emotions according to pragmatic study. The reader can apply expressive speech act to make the hearer know and understand about their positive and negative emotions. It makes the implied message of the speaker can be conveyed properly. For other researcher who is interested in conducting research about expressive speech act, the researcher suggests using other data sources such as video series or book to be analyzed since the present study has not explored them yet.

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APPENDICES

VALIDATION

The thesis data titled "*Expressive Speech Acts Performed by The Characters in Before Midnight Movie (Pragmatic Study)*." has been validate by M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd. in:

Day: Tuesday

Date: September 20, 2022

Surakarta, September 2022

Validator

M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd.

No.	Data	Data Number	Data Analysis		Valid	Invalid
			Types of expressive speech acts	Strategies of expressive speech acts		
1.	Jesse: "I'm sorry."	1/BM/CD/DL/ 6:48	It is included as condoling expressive speech act. The speaker said sorry to the addressee after hearing that the addressee had the problem in her job. The speaker did not mistake to the addressee.	It is included as direct literal speech act. The intention of condoling was directly uttered by using the word of sorry and the content of the statement was suitable with the reality.	√	
2.	Celine: "No, no. It's just frustrating."	2/BM/FG/IL/6 :49	It is included as forgiving expressive speech acts because it was a response of Jesse's condoling speech act that said sorry to hear her job problems.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of forgiving was not uttered by the word of forgive and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
3.		3/BM/AP/DL/ 7:25	It is included as apologizing expressive speech act because the speaker felt if he did not trust addressee's partner,	It is included as direct literal speech act. The intention of apologizing was directly uttered by using the word of sorry	√	

	Jesse: “I’m sorry I just don’t trust him.”		it could count as mistake. So, he said sorry.	and the content of the sentence was suitable to the reality.		
4.	 Jesse: “I don’t wanna let this meal go by without saying thank you to everyone and especially you, Patrick.”	4/BM/TH/DL/ 29:49	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker said thank you to the whole people who gathered to the that event especially the old one.	It is included as direct literal speech act. The intention of thanking was directly uttered by using the word of sorry and the content of the sentence was suitable to the reality.	√	
5.		5/BM/TH/DL/ 30:18	It is included as thanking expressive speech act. The speaker clearly said thank you to the addressee and explained the goodness that had been done by the	It is included as direct literal speech act. The intention of thanking was directly uttered by using the word of sorry and the content of the statement was suitable	√	

	Jesse: "Thank you, Patrick and not just for what you've done for me and my family but for all the ways you're giving back."		addressee. It was a response of addressee's goodness.	to the reality. The addressee had given a lot of goodness to the speaker.		
6.	Patrick: "Thank you, thank you."	6/BM/TH/DL/ 30:31	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said thank you to all the people who gathered there.	It is included as direct literal speech act. The intention of thanking was directly uttered by using the word of thank you and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
7.	Celine: "I'm sorry about the curtains."	7/BM/AP/DL/ 31:13	It is included as apologizing expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said sorry and mention her mistake to the addressee.	It is included as direct literal speech act. The intention of apologizing was directly uttered by using the word of sorry and the content of the	√	

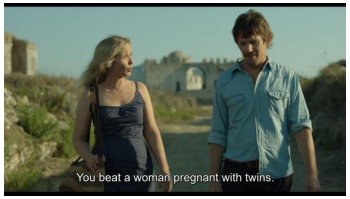
				statement was suitable to the reality.		
8.	Celine: “It was my fault.”	8/BM/AP/IL/31:16	It is included as apologizing expressive speech act. Even the speaker did not mention the word of sorry but she admit that she had fault.	It is included as indirect literal speech act. The intention of apologizing was not uttered by saying sorry but admitting that she has fault and the meaning of the content was suitable to the reality.	√	
9.	Achilleas: “Thanks for including Anna and me this summer.”	8/BM/TH/DL/31:18	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said thanks to the addressee for inviting him and his girlfriend to the summer in Greece.	It is included as direct literal speech act because intention of thanking directly said by using word thanks and the content of the sentence was suitable to the reality.	√	
10.	Stefanos: “Welcome to the	10/BM/WL/DL/31:26	It is included as welcoming expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said welcome to the	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of welcoming was directly said by using word of	√	

	grown-ups table.”		participants who gathered in that dining table.	welcome and the meaning of grown-ups table is literal. All the people who gathered on the table was growing-up people.		
11.	Stefanos: “Thank you.”	11/BM/TH/DL /33:55	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said thank you to the people who had served the food to the table. It is a response of the kindness of others.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of thanking was uttered directly by using the word of thank you and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
12.	Jesse: “Thank you.”	12/BM/TH/DL /33:57	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said thank you to the people who had served the food to the table. It is a response of the kindness of others.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of thanking was uttered directly by using the word of thank you and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	

13.	Jesse: “Thank you.”	13/BM/TH/DL /36:16	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said thank you to the people who had served the food to the table. It is a response of the kindness of others.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of thanking was uttered directly by using the word of thank you and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
14.	Celine: “ I’m sorry to say it,…”	14/BM/AP/DL /37:24	It is included apologizing expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said sorry to the addressee. Celine was talking about her husband. She said that her husband was kind of closet macho. Celine though that it was something rude to say it in front of many people in the dining table. So she uttered the word of sorry	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of apologizing uttered directly by using the word of sorry and the content of the sentence was suitable to the reality.	√	

			to make it sounds more polite.			
15.	Celine: “Thank you.”	15/BM/TH/DL /44:30	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said the words of thank you as the response for the addressees who gave the gift to the speaker.	It is included as direct literal speech act because intention of thanking was uttered directly by using the word of thank you and the meaning of the sentence was suitable to the reality.	√	
16.	Natalia: “I miss the way he whistling walking down the street.”	16/BM/LM/D L/44:59	It is included as lamenting expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her sorrow. She missed her dead husband.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was directly uttered by the word of miss and the content of her statement was the past activities of her dead husband.	√	
17.		17/BM/LM/D NL/45:15	It is included as lamenting expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her sorrow	It is included as direct non-literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was uttered	√	

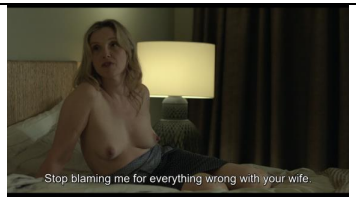
	Natalia: "He's sort of fading and I'm starting to forget him and it's like losing him again."		about her dead husband. The speaker's intonation was low.	by describing her dead husband and her feeling about him and the content of the statements was not suitable of the reality. She lost her husband because he passed away and he would not come back to the world.		
18.	Natalia: "That was all gone by the time he went."	18/BM/LM/DNL/45:43	It is included as lamenting expressive speech act because she expressed her sorrow about her dead husband. She said that by that time she was starting to forget the details of her dead husband. It was normal remembering that the speaker was getting old and might will be losing her memory.	It is included as direct non-literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was uttered by describing her feeling about her dead husband and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. Literally when her husband passed away, she lost him not everything.	√	

19.	Natalia: "The sun somehow makes him vanish."	19/BM/LM/DNL/46:10	It is included as lamenting speech act because she expressed her sorrow about her dead husband. She felt that she lost him.	It is included as direct non-literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was uttered by describing her feeling about her dead husband and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. Sun could not make people vanish.	√	
20.	 Celine: "Congratulations, you beat a woman pregnant with twins!"	20/BM/CT/DL/50:45	It is included as congratulating expressive speech act because the speaker clearly used the word of congratulations. It was a response of something great, that was when the first time they had sex, they immediately had twins.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of congratulating was directly uttered by using the word of congratulations and the content of the reality was suitable to the reality. They finally had twins.	√	

21.	Celine: “I’m sorry.”	21/BM/CD/DL/55:47	It is included as condoling speech act because the speaker clearly uttered the word of sorry after the addressee said that his grandmother passed away.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of condoling was directly uttered by using the word of sorry and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
22.	Celine: “I wish I’d met her.”	22/BM/AP/IL/55:10	It is included as apologizing expressive speech act. The speaker expressed her regret that she had not met addressee’s grandmother till the end of her life.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of apologizing was not uttered by using the word of sorry and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
23.	Jesse: “No no no no. It’s okay.”	23/BM/FG/IL/55:11	It is included as forgiving expressive speech act because the speaker uttered it as the response of forgiving of the addressee.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of forgiving was not uttered by using the word of forgive and the	√	

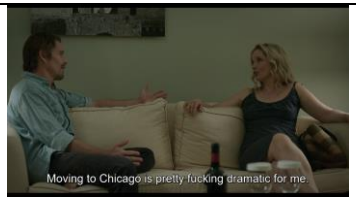
				content of the statement was suitable to the reality.		
24.	Celine: "I mean I would come but it's expensive with the flights."	24/BM/AP/IL/ 57:28	It is included as apologizing expressive speech act because the speaker had the intention to apologize. She wanted to go to grandma's funeral but the flight's ticket was expensive.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of apologizing was uttered by mentioning the reason why she could not go there and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality. In her deep heart, she wanted to go there, but the flight's ticket was so expensive.	√	
25.	Jesse: "Thruth is it be simpler to go alone."	25/BM/FG/IL/ 57:31	It is included as forgiving expressive speech act because it was a response of apologizing uttered by the addressee. The speaker wanted to decrease the feeling of guilty of the addressee.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of forgiving was not uttered by refusing and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	

26.	 Cline: “Sorry.”	26/BM/AP/DL /59:10	It is included as apologizing expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said the word of sorry to the addressee.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of apologizing was uttered directly by using the word of sorry and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
27.	 Celine: “Thank you.”	27/BM/TH/DL /1:6:8	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said the words of thank you to the addressee. It was a response of good thing which had been done by the addressee.	It is included as the direct literal speech act because the intention of thanking was uttered directly by using the words of thank you and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
28.	 Receptionist: “Thank you so much.”	28/BM/TH/DL /1:6:12	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said the words of thank you. It was a response of the good	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of thanking was uttered directly by using the words of thank you and	√	

			thing that had been done by the addressee. The speaker said it after she had gotten signs from her favorite novel writer and his wife.	the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.		
29.	 Celine: “Stop blaming me for everything wrong with your wife!”	29/BM/DP/INL/1:12:53	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed the dislike of what had been done by the addressee.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deploring was uttered by using imperative statement and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. Actually, the Celine was wrong in mentioning wife, it must be ex-wife. Jesse never blamed Celine for the wrong thing of his ex-wife.	√	

30.	Celine: “I can’t even say that fucking word.”	30/BM/DP/INL/1:13:46	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her dislike when the addressee asked the same words several time. She felt that the addressee did not give enough attention to what had been said. The intonation of the speaker was high when she was uttering it.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deplore was not uttered directly by using the words of deplore, hate, or dislike and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. In reality the speaker could say that word many times but she did not want because she was getting angry to the addressee.	√	
31.	Celine: “ … you give me that look like it’s my fault.”	31/BM/DP/INL/1:13:51	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her dislike of what had been done by the addressee. The speaker disagrees if she was being blamed for anything.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deplore was not uttered by using the words of deplore, hate, or express anger and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality.	√	

				Jesse did not give his look to Celine and did not say that it was her fault.		
32.	Celine: "You're an asshole."	32/BM/DP/INL/1:15:06	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her anger to addressee. The speaker labelled the addressee by using negative terms.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deplore was not uttered by using the words of deplore, hate, or dislike but she labelled the addressee by using the negative terms and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. The addressee was not an asshole.	√	
33.	Celine: "Why am I the one that have to make the compromise?"	33/BM/DP/INL/1:7:16	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her dislike to the addressee. The speaker did not like if she was the only person who	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of the anger or dislike was uttered by asking something that speaker did not like and the	√	

			must compromised to anything.	content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. Jesse had compromise to move to French and live far away from his son because of her and their twins.		
34.	 Celine: "Moving to Chicago is pretty fucking dramatic for me."	34/BM/DP/INL/1:17:20	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her dislike to move from French to Chicago.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of expressing dislike was not uttered directly but the speaker said that it was something negative and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality.	√	
35.		35/BM/DP/INL/1:20:7	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her anger and her strong dislike about what had been done by	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deploring was not uttered by using the words of deplore,	√	

	Celine: “I feel a passive-aggressive threat in everything you say.”		the speaker. She felt that the addressee had treated her through his statement.	dislike, or hate and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. Jesse did not threat her. He just wanted to discuss with her.		
36.	Celine: “… you don’t want me to have a more substantial job.”	36/BM/DP/INL/1:20:25	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her strong disagree related to the speaker. She disagreed if Jesse did not want her to have a substantial job.	It is included as indirect non literal because the intention of the speaker to deplore was not uttered by using the words of deplore, disagree, hate, or dislike and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. Actually, Jesse wanted her to get substantial job. He had said it before.	√	

37.	Jesse: "You are the fucking mayor of crazy town."	37/BM/DP/INL/1:21:5	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed the dislike and anger to the addressee. He labelled Celine by using negative terms.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention to deplore was not uttered directly by using the words such as deplore, hate, disagree, or dislike and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. The addressee was not a mayor and there was no crazy town in this world.	√	
38.	Jesse: "That is a ridiculous idea."	38/BM/DP/IL/1:21:17	It is included as deplore speech act because the speaker expressed strongly disagree about the idea from the addressee to ask him to move to Chicago and she and their twins still stayed in French.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of deploring was not uttered by using the words such as deplore, disagree, dislike, or hate and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	

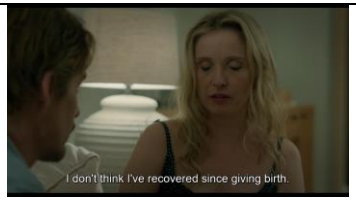
39.	Celine: "You're blaming me for taking you away from your son."	39/BM/DP/INL/1:21:23	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed disagree to the addressee. She strongly disagreed if she was blamed for these problems.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deploring was not uttered by using the words of deplore, disagree, hate, or perhaps dislike. Celine just said something disliked by her but she did not say clearly that she disliked it. The content of the statement was not suitable to the reality because Jesse did not directly blame her.	√	
40.		40/BM/DP/IL/1:23:47	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed strongly disagreed if the addressee used the speaker's and their twins' story to be	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of deploring was uttered by using prohibition sentence and the content of the statement	√	

	Celine: "… never ever use me or anything I say or do in one of your fucking books again and that for the girls too."		written in the novel. She did not like if many people knew about them.	was suitable to the reality. The addressee had writer about speaker's story in his novel and the speaker did not want it happens again.		
41.	Jesse: "So, I'm sorry if this summer vacation."	41/BM/AP/DL /1:24:33	It is included as apologizing expressive speech act because the speaker clearly uttered the word of sorry to the addressee.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of apologizing was uttered directly by using the word of sorry and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality. At that time, they were in Greece at summer.	√	

42.	 Jesse: "Stop quizzing me."	42/BM/DP/IL/ 1:25:34	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressive disagree for the question uttered by addressee.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of deploring was uttered by the command to stop giving him the question and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality that she gave him unimportant question.	√	
43.	 Jesse: "It's fucking boring."	43/BM/DP/IL/ 1:25:35	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed disagree by giving negative terms of what had been spoken by the addressee. The speaker's intonation sounded high.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of deploring was not uttered by using the words of deplore, disagree, hate, or perhaps dislike. The speaker expressed his disagreement by giving negative label to what had been spoken by the addressee. The content	√	

				of the statement was suitable to the reality.		
44.	 Celine: "I was so confused and you were always away on a stupid book tour or because of Henry's custody shit and I didn't wanna be a burden."	44/BM/LM/DL/1:27:21	It is included as lamenting expressive speech act because she expressed her sorrow and the causes of her negative feelings to the addressee. The speaker's intention was low when she was uttering it.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was uttered directly and the statement was about past event which was suitable to the reality.	√	
45.	 Celine: "Don't play with the words."	45/BM/DP/INL/1:27:33	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her disagree because the addressee denied what speaker said.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deploring was uttered by using prohibition statement. The speaker did not say that she	√	

				disagreed to the addressee but she wanted him to stop it. The content of the statement has non-literal meaning because the addressee in reality did not play with any words.		
46.	Celine: Do you know how many times I was alone crying with no clue what to do?"	46/BM/LM/IL /1:27:37	It is included as lamenting expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her sorrow to the addressee. She tried to say that she often felt alone and clueless. The speaker's intonation was low.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of expressing sorrow was uttered by giving the question and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality that she often felt alone and clueless.	√	
47.		47/BM/LM/IL /1:27:41	It is included as lamenting speech act because the speaker expressed her sadness about being mother to the addressee.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was uttered by giving question to	√	

	Celine: “Do you know the guilt a mother feels when she doesn’t know what to do?”		The speaker’s intonation was low.	the addressee and the content was suitable to the reality that she often felt guilty as a mother.		
48.	 Celine: “I don’t think I’ve recovered since giving birth.”	48/BM/LM/IL /1:28:09	It is included as lamenting expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her sadness to addressee. She tried to make him understand that she still felt sick since she had given birth. The speaker’s intention was low.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was not uttered by saying that she was sick and the content of statement was suitable to the reality that she had ever given birth.	√	
49.	Celine: “When they were born I have no idea what to do.”	49/BM/LM/IL /1:28:12	It is included as lamenting expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her sadness because she was confused when the first time she gave birth. The speaker’s intonation was low.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was not uttered by explaining that the speaker got misfortune and the content of statement talked about past experience.	√	

50.	Celine: “But I had no idea how to do anything.”	50/BM/LM/INL/1:28:21	It is included as lamenting expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her sadness because she was confused when the first time she gave birth. The speaker’s intonation was low.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was not uttered by explaining that the speaker got misfortune and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. The speaker was impossible if she did not know how to do anything.	√	
51.	Celine: “I loved them so much and I was doing everything wrong.”	51/BM/LM/INL/1:28:25	It is included as lamenting expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her guilty to the addressee. The speaker’s intonation was low.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention for expressing her misfortune was uttered by saying her love to the kids and the content of the statement was not suitable at all. She truly loved twins was true but she was doing anything	√	

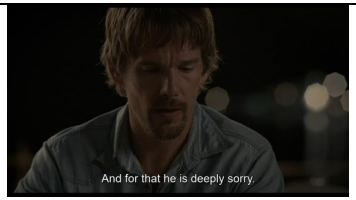
				wrong was not true. It was just Celine's perception.		
52.	 Celine: "And you were away so often calling me and asking me how my day went and I couldn't even say it because I felt so ashamed to be so clueless."	52/BM/LM/IL /1:28:28	It is included as lamenting expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her sadness and confusion to the speaker. The speaker's intonation was low.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of lamenting was uttered by describing the past event and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	

53.	 Celine: “This is stupid and it’s not working.”	53/BM/DP/INL/1:31:28	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker thought the idea to stay at hotel was bad idea. It was expected to make their night more romantic but at the end they fought each other. The speaker’s intention was high.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of disagreeing was uttered by giving negative terms and the content was not suitable to the reality. The idea to stay at hotel being worst was because they fought and strongly argued each other.	√	
54.	 Celine: “And I curse Ariadni and that Stefanos for doing this.”	54/BM/DP/DL/1:31:41	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her dislike to about something. The speaker’s intention was high.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of deploring directly uttered by the word of cursing and the content of statement was suitable to the reality. Ariadni and Stefanos gave them gift to stay at hotel one night.	√	

55.	Celine: “What the fuck is that?”	55/BM/DP/IL/ 1:31:47	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her strongly disagree about the hotel service. The couple of massage did not sound good when both of them were getting angry to each other. The speaker’s intention was high.	It is included as indirect literal speech act because the intention of deploring was uttered by giving question and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
56.	Celine: “That sounds sleazy to me.”	56/BM/DP/IN L/1:31:49	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her strongly dislike about the hotel service which was a couple of massage. The speaker’s intonation was high.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deploring was uttered by giving negative label and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality. A couple of massage was good hotel service. The speaker said it just because she was getting angry to her husband	√	

				not because that service was sleazy.		
57.	 Jesse: "Number one, you are fucking nuts."	57/BM/DP/INL/1:33:05	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed his anger or his dislike by giving negative label about the addressee.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deploring was uttered by giving negative label and the content of the statement was not suitable to the reality.	√	
58.	 Celine: "Thank you very much."	58/BM/TH/DL/1:33:59	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said thank you to the addressee as the response of his honesty even it was bad thing. The addressee admit that he did fuck another girl.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of thanking directly uttered by using the word of thank you and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
59.	 Celine: "Thank you."	59/BM/TH/DL/1:36:32	It is included as thanking expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said thank you to the addressee as the	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of thanking was uttered by the word of thank you	√	

			response of compliment that uttered by the addressee.	and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality. Uttering thank you is a normal response of compliment that is given by other.		
60.	Jesse: "Jeez, sorry to hear that."	60/BM/CD/DL/1:36:44	It is included as condoling expressive speech act because the speaker expressed his sadness of addressee's misfortune. The misfortune was an addressee had not boyfriend anymore.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of condoling directly uttered by using the word of sorry and the content of statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
61.	Celine: "You look like shit."	61/BM/DP/INL/1:38:04	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because speaker expressed dislike by giving the addressee a negative label. She did not like what had been done by him then giving him negative terms.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deplore, dislike, or perhaps hate was uttered by labelling the addressee to be negative and the content of the statement was not	√	

				suitable to the reality because the addressee did not look like shit.		
62.	 Jesse: “And for that he is deeply sorry.”	62/BM/AP/DL/1:39:46	It is included as apologizing expressive speech act because the speaker clearly said sorry to the addressee.	It is included as direct literal speech act because the intention of the speaker was uttered directly by using the word of sorry and the content of the statement was suitable to the reality.	√	
63.	Jesse: “And if you think I’m just some dogs who’s gonna keep coming back, you’re wrong.”	63/BM/DP/INL/1:41:59	It is included as deploring expressive speech act because the speaker expressed her dislike to the addressee. He had tried to persuade her by saying positive thing but she blew it and it made the speaker was getting angry.	It is included as indirect non-literal speech act because the intention of deploring was uttered by using parable sentence which was its content was not suitable to the reality. The addressee had never said that the speaker was dog and wanted to come back to her.	√	