
Expressive Acts Realization in “I Care a Lot” Movie

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Abstract

Realization of expressive acts is a phenomenon of pragmatics that appears in a movie. This descriptive qualitative research aimed at examining the types of expressive acts and how the expressive acts were realized in the movie. In collecting the data, this research implemented the observational method and non-participatory technique. Pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence- in equalizing technique were applied as the method and technique of analyzing the data. Regarding the theory, this research applied expressive acts theory carried out by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The findings revealed that there were 36 data of expressive act in the utterances of the characters. Those were 7 data of apologizing, 1 data of welcoming, 1 data of congratulating, 1 data of condoling, 1 data of greeting, 7 data of thanking, 5 data of complaining, 12 data of complimenting, and 1 data of deploring. The type of complimenting became the dominant type among other types. It is as a result of the existence of the rich elderly and their wealth that persuaded other characters to express complimenting.

Keywords: expressive acts, illocutionary acts, pragmatics, speech acts

1. INTRODUCTION

Language assists a speaker and a hearer to communicate with one another through utterance. Every utterance that a speaker says definitely carries an implied meaning. Nonetheless, not all speakers can clearly convey the utterance and not all hearers can totally understand the utterance delivered by the speaker. The inabilities undoubtedly affect the presence of misunderstanding in communication. To inexperience misunderstanding, a speaker and a hearer need to comprehend pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning that is dependent on context. Context works to expose the implied meaning of an utterance. The study which may be roughly described as the study of language use in context is pragmatics (Birner, 2013). It clarifies pragmatics needs the role of context to determine intended meaning of the utterance.

In pragmatics, there is a discussion called as speech acts as that primarily deals with the action in utterance. Moreover, Searle (1979) revealed that speech acts are the crucial elements of communication. Speech acts are produced in our daily life in communicating with other people (Sasanaputra & Mubarak, 2021). It conveys that speech acts are the important things that are included in communication. Speech acts have three types, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The type that relates to the intention of the speaker is illocutionary acts. The classification of illocutionary acts, such as declaration acts, assertive acts, commissive acts, directive acts, and expressive acts. From the classifications, the expressive act is the classification that purposes to express the emotional condition of a speaker (Searle, 1979). Accordingly, expressive acts cannot be excluded when a speaker intends to convey what the speaker feels.

Expressive acts are related to feelings, attitudes, and emotions. Searle (1979) revealed that expressive acts purpose to express the emotional condition of the speaker. It infers that expressive acts are used because of intention to express the emotions. Expressive acts are the classification that is particularly about the emotion of a speaker and is uttered to express what the speaker feels (Norrick, 1978). Like other classifications, expressive acts also have several types. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) declared that the types of expressive acts are apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, condoling, greeting, thanking, complaining, complimenting, and deploring.

The first type of expressive acts is apologizing. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) argued that apologizing expresses grief or regret regarding certain matters which the speaker is responsible for doing. It defines that apologizing is uttered by a speaker who has done something wrong whether it is accidentally or intentionally. The utterance of apologizing is as follows. “*I apologize for having disturbed you.*” (Kreidler, 1998, p. 188). The second type is welcoming. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) believed that to welcome someone is to accept them warmly. Therefore, welcoming can be described as an expression of joy or pleasant emotion regarding the arrival of the hearer in a particular place. Following is the utterance of welcoming. “*Well. Welcome back*” (Royanti, 2019).

Then, congratulating comes as the opposite type of condoling. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) claimed that congratulating is used to express pleasure with the preparatory condition that the action in question is good for someone. It mentions that a speaker performs congratulating to express happiness for what the hearer has achieved. For example, “*Congratulation dear Jugyeong!*” (Muliawati et al., 2020). Another type is condoling. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) claimed that when a speaker delivers condolence to a listener, it expresses sympathy towards the sadness of the listener. The definition infers that expressive act of condoling expresses sympathy to someone who has experienced grief as a result of

death or tragedy. One of the utterances is as follows. *“On behalf of the people of Jakarta, we are extending our deepest condolences to the families of those whose lives had been taken away.”* (Tamam et al., 2020). Greeting is the fifth expressive acts types. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) declared that when a speaker greets someone by saying "hello," the speaker politely expresses acknowledgment. It conveys that when a speaker greets a hearer by saying “hello”, it shows the polite behavior of the speaker. The utterance is as follows. *“Hallo. Oh Mr. Hemingway”* (Emmiyati & Indriani, 2015).

Thanking is the sixth type of expressive acts. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) revealed that thanking aims at conveying gratitude. It explains that a speaker produces thanking to express gratitude in acknowledgment of a benefit that a speaker has received from an action done by a hearer. One of the utterances is as follows. *“Thank you, kind sir. I'm so glad you've found her. I've been looking all over for you.”* (Sembiring & Ambalegin, 2019). The seventh type of expressive acts is complaining. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) emphasized that complaining is expressed by one who feels unsatisfied with something. It defines that complaining purposes to express dissatisfaction regarding a certain action that a speaker has done. The following shows the utterance of complaining. *“I'm just tired. I'm tired of having nothing I do matter.”* (Rahmawati,2021).

As the eighth type, expressive act of complimenting occurs when the hearer's situation is being in agreement with reality. This type assumes that the thing being complimented is good, even if it is not always good for the speaker (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). It emphasizes that complimenting is expressed to a hearer who has accomplished something good. One of the utterances is shown as follows. *“I'll see you soon. The Yanks are great this season.”* (Situmorang & Handayani, 2020). The last type is of expressive acts is deploring. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) argued that deploring is used to express strong expressions of sorrow, deep regret, sadness, outraged, and discontent. It clarifies that deploring is different from condoling because this type is expressed when the speaker agrees that the hearer needs to be responsible for the action. For instance, *“I had hope. My God, I live on it. Anyway you ended up disappointing me more than, ummore than any of the other silly girls.”* (Wonata et al., 2018).

The phenomena of expressive acts exist in social media. The researchers discovered the phenomenon in YouTube channel of “TheEllenShow”. The expressive act was expressed at the beginning of the video entitled “Tracy Morgan & Ellen Shares a Slow Dance”. It featured Ellen as the host and Tracy Morgan as the guest star. The utterance of expressive act is as follows.

Ellen (S) : ***“Thank you, Tracy.”***
Tracy (H) : ***“19 roses of seasons.”*** (Patrick, 2021)

The utterance was uttered involved Ellen as the speaker and Tracy as the hearer in 00:12-00:15 minutes. It took place in the stage of The Ellen Show talk show. Before the utterance was delivered, the hearer first gave a vase of rose to the speaker. The speaker said the utterance on purpose to express his thank to the hearers who had given her a sweet gift to honor her 19 seasons on the air. It conveys that the speaker applied the expressive of thanking to the hearer. Thus, there was the performance of thanking which was expressed considering the speaker appreciated the gift given by the hearer.

In line with the phenomenon, expressive acts are also found in movie. As discovered by the researchers, the expressive acts appeared in “I Care a Lot” movie. There were lots of expressive acts that the characters produced in the movie. The movie was released on February 19th, 2021 and directed by Blakeson (2020). It is an American dark comedy thriller and follows Marla Grayson as a court-appointed legal guardian who exploits and takes advantage of elder clients. One of the expressive acts found in the movie is as follows.

Mrs. Peterson (S) : *“Thank God. I need help. I need my cell phone.”*
Marla (H) : *“To call who?”*
Mrs. Peterson (S) : *“What?”*

The utterance was uttered by Mrs. Peterson as the speaker to Marla as the hearer during 00:45:20-00:45:27 minutes. It took place in the waiting room of the ward. After the hearer approached the speaker, the speaker asked who the hearer was. Then, the hearer said that she was her guardian who took care of the speaker in this ward. The speaker thanked God after hearing the statement. The reason is that the speaker finally could meet the hearer and the speaker thought she could take her cell phone back. In reference to the utterance above, it showed the expressive act of thanking was uttered because the speaker felt good towards the arrival of the hearer.

The research of expressive acts has been conducted by numerous researchers. In this present research, the researchers took two previous researches of expressive acts as comparison and references. Firstly, Rahmawati (2021) aimed at investigating the expressive acts in “Crazy Rich Asian” movie. The researcher used the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to analyze the data. It conducted descriptive qualitative research and took the data from the “Crazy Rich Asian” movie. From the findings, it revealed that the dominant types are apologizing, complimenting, and thanking. It also showed that the characters more frequently showed friendly attitudes to one another.

Next, Supri and Rahmatiany (2021) analyzed the types, functions, and strategies of expressive acts uttered in “The Longest Ride” movie. The research was descriptive qualitative research. It applied the theory of the expressive acts proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to analyze the types of

expressive acts. Regarding the results, the research revealed the type of thanking as the most common type and congratulating as the least produced type.

The present and previous research applied the same expressive acts theory theorized by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Regarding the data source, the previous research and this present research took different data sources. The data source of this present research was “I Care a Lot” movie. Hence, this research aimed at examining the types of expressive acts in “I Care a Lot” movie.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Descriptive qualitative research was adopted as the research design of this research. As argued by Creswell (2013), qualitative research is applied to get a specific and complete understanding of phenomena in society. In collecting data, this research took an observational method of Sudaryanto (2015). The observational method was done by watching “I Care a Lot” movie. As for the technique, this research applied non-participatory technique by Sudaryanto (2015) because the researchers did not get involved in the data source. For the steps of doing data collection, the researchers did three steps. Firstly, the researchers watched “I Care a Lot” movie. Secondly, the researchers downloaded the movie script from the internet. Thirdly, the researchers read the script while watching the movie. Lastly, the researchers marked the utterances of expressive acts.

Afterward, the researchers analyzed the data which has been marked in data collection. This research implemented pragmatic identity method of Sudaryanto (2015) as the method of analyzing data. In addition, the technique was pragmatic competence- in equalizing proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). Concerning the steps, there were also three steps. Firstly, the researchers identified the context of the marked utterances. Secondly, the researchers analyzed the types of expressive acts by applying the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Finally, the result revealed the types of expressive acts realized in “I Care a Lot” movie.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

a. Findings

This research found out that there were 36 expressive acts realized in “I Care a Lot” movie. The types of expressive acts realized in the movie, namely apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, condoling, greeting, thanking, complaining, complimenting, and deploring. The total of each type of expressive acts is displayed in the following table.

Table 1. Data Findings of Types of Expressive Acts

No	Types	Frequency
1	Apologizing	7
2	Welcoming	1
3	Congratulating	1
4	Condoling	1
5	Greeting	1
6	Thanking	7
7	Complaining	5
8	Complimenting	12
9	Deploring	1
Total		36

b. Discussions

As mentioned above, the theory theorized by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) was applied to analyze the types of expressive acts. Following is the discussion of 15 selected utterances of expressive acts realized in “I Care a Lot” movie.

The first realization of expressive act appeared in 00:04:28-00:05:14 minutes. Marla as the speaker delivered the following utterance to Mr. Feldstrom as the hearer in a court of law.

Marla (S) : *“You can’t care for her by doing what she wants. You have to do what she needs...”*
Mr. Feldstrom (H) : *“Hey! No!”*

The speaker delivered the utterance as a result of the hearer’s disagreement with the judge’s ruling. It was about appointing the speaker to be the legal guardian of Mrs. Feldstrom who was the mother of the hearer. The speaker conveyed her dissatisfaction with what the hearer said considering the hearer did not allow Mrs. Feldstrom to be cared for. The hearer said that the speaker only wanted to take advantages of his mother. Afterward, the speaker expressed her feeling by saying that the hearer was unable to take care of his own mother. Thus, the utterance above shows the type of **complaining** because it was said to express her feelings about the other person’s action.

The utterance was delivered in 00:08:00- 00:08:12 minutes and took place in the office room of Addie as the speaker. The speaker was approached by Marla as the hearer who had just arrived.

Addie (S) : *“Hi, boss. **Congrats on the win!**”*
Marla (H) : *“Thanks, Addie. So. What time is it now? It’s 2:17. That’s... Door to door, that’s just over five hours...”*

Through the utterance above, the speaker expressed her feeling to the hearer. The speaker expressed her feeling by congratulating the hearer when the speaker handed in paper to the hearer. The speaker said it because the speaker was overjoyed with the hearer’s win on the court. The win was about the right to take

care of Mrs. Feldstrom who was an elderly. According to the explanation, it demonstrates that the speaker produced the type of **congratulating** by the cause that the speaker uttered the utterance with the aim of congratulating the speaker.

During 00:09:05-00:09:15 minutes, the speaker named Sam were talking to Marla as the hearer through cell phone.

Sam (S) : “*Alan died. This morning. **Sorry***”
Marla (H) : “*No. Alan Levitt? Really? How?*”
Sam (S) : “*Stroke, big one.*”

When the dialogue was delivered, the hearer had just done brewing coffee. The hearer then stared at some photos of the elderly on the wall, whereas the speaker was sitting in his office room. Then, the speaker said to the hearer that her client named Alan Levitt had just passed away this morning because of stroke. Thereafter, the speaker expressed his condolences to the hearer as the person who experienced grief as a result of her client's death. It was used uttered after the speaker said the name and the time when the man died. Hence, the speaker applied the type of **condoling** because the speaker expressed his feeling towards the death of someone.

The next utterance was said in 00:09:53-00:10:05 minutes and had Marla as the speaker and Sam as the hearer. It still took place at the same place as the utterance in the previous data.

Marla (S) : “*Two grand? It cost 500 last time.*”
Sam (H) : “*If you don't pay, someone else will.*”
Marla (S) : “*Oh, Sam. All right, two grand. **Thanks**, Sam.*”
Sam (H) : “*Pleasure, Marla.*”

Both of them were talking about the room that the speaker's client left because of his tragic departure. The speaker planned to reserve it for the next client of heirs. However, the speaker was shocked after knowing the price because it was too expensive compared to the last price which only cost her 500. Then, the hearer informed her to pay it in advance as other people desire to have it as well. After hearing it, the speaker said that she wanted the room to be reserved for her. The speaker also expressed her thank to the hearer for not giving the room to others because he has informed her about it. As a result, the utterance above shows the type of **thanking** because the speaker thanked the hearer for his help.

The utterance below was conveyed in 00:11:03- 00:11:27 minutes and took place in the doctor's room owned by Dr. Karen as the speaker. It also had Marla as the hearer and her friend who came to visit the speaker.

Dr. Karen (S) : “*Alan Levitt? **Sorry**. I thought he had legs.*”
Marla (H) : “*I know. So, now we're in the market for a new client. Got anyone for us?*”
Dr. Karen (S) : “*There's few I wouldn't mind getting off my books. You know, the real high-*

maintenance assholes..."

The speaker uttered the utterance above after she got the information regarding the death of the speaker's client. The speaker was so startled because she thought the client could still survive with his disease. Also, she thought the client would give an advantage to the hearer. However, he could not make it then he passed away. His death caused the speaker to express condolence for the interlocutor who experienced grief due to her client's death.

For this reason, the utterance above expressed the expressive act of **condoling** considering the interlocutor loss her client.

Furthermore, the utterance was delivered in 00:13:00-00:14:15 minutes. Frances as the speaker talk to Marla as the hearer on the office room.

Frances (S) : *"Jennifer Peterson. Born April 15th, 1949. She lives at 41 Williams Street in Shallcross. It's a real nice neighborhood, expensive. She bought the house seven years ago, owns it outright. Credit check came back a1, totally clean..."*

Marla (H) : *"And she is sitting on a pile of cash."*

Frances (S) : *"**She's rich, independent, literate. That lady right there, she's my fucking hero.**"*

Both the speaker and hearer discussed the new candidate of the hearer's clients named Mrs. Peterson. The woman was expected to be the hearer's client due to the woman's wealth. Through the utterance above, the speaker complimented who the woman was. The speaker got the information related to the woman from the speaker's observation. The information was regarding the wealth which the hearer wanted to take by pretending to take care of her. As a result, it indicates that the speaker applied the expressive act of **complimenting** because the speaker expressed the feelings that she felt towards the woman.

The next data was found in 00:14:57-00:15:23 minutes. The utterance took place in a court in which a judge as the speaker and Marla as the hearer were involved.

Judge (S) : *"That's terrible. Poor woman. Okay, Miss Grayson. Do you think you can take her on as one of your wards? I know you have a lot in your fold already."*

Marla (H) : *"Yes, your honor. If you need me to take care of her, I can take care of her."*

Judge (S) : *"**Thank you, Marla.**"*

The speaker was talking about the new client named Mrs. Peterson whom the speaker pitied. It made the speaker asked about the capability of the hearer as the legal guardian to take care of the new client since she had a lot of clients in her ward. Because the hearer wished to take on responsibility, she agreed with the speaker's decision. Realizing that the agreement was agreed, the speaker thanked the listener. This is because the agreement was considered to be favorable to the new client. Based on the explanation above, it describes that the speaker applied the expressive act of **thanking** because the hearer would do as what was desired.

The utterance below was found in 00:16:13-00:16:33 minutes. Marla as the speaker produced the utterance below to Mrs. Peterson as the hearer. The speaker had just arrived at the hearer's house.

Marla (S) : “*Miss Peterson? My name is Marla Grayson. I work with Doctor Karen Amos, you physician. May I speak with you for a minute? Good morning, Miss Peterson. **I'm sorry to disturb you so early.***”

Mrs. Peterson (H) : “*You're a doctor?*”

Marla (S) : “*No ma'am. May I show you this?*”

The speaker came because the speaker wanted to inform that the hearer was ordered to stay at the ward to take advantage of the hearer. However, the speaker pretended that she was sincere to nurse the woman. From her pretense, the judge asked the speaker to give adequate care to the woman. In approaching the hearer, the speaker first introduced herself as they have not met each other yet. Then, she also said that she worked with Dr. Karen who was the doctor of the hearer. After introducing herself, the speaker expressed her apology because she has disturbed the hearer. Indeed, she suddenly came to the hearer's house without informing her regarding her arrival. Therefore, the speaker expressed the expressive act of **apologizing** through utterance above to apologize for her sudden arrival.

The utterance below has the same speaker and hearer as the previous utterance, but Marla anymore. Mrs. Peterson became the speaker of the utterance. It took place in the same place as the previous utterance and uttered in 00:17:53-00:18:02 minutes.

Mrs. Peterson (S) : “*Wow. **That's crazy!***”

Marla (H) : “*Well, ma'am... You have to come with me.*”

Mrs. Peterson (S) : “*I'm not going anywhere.*”

The dialogue was started by the speaker who refused to be nursed by the hearer because the speaker said she was very fine. However, the statement about her condition did not make the hearer stopped persuading the speaker. The hearer kept saying that the court order should not be disagreed because the order was for the speaker's own good. After hearing the statement, the speaker expressed her feeling towards the court order. The speaker said that the order sounded illogical to her as she has never heard about it. The speaker was upset since she was not asked or even told about the decision and believed that she could take care of herself. For this reason, the utterance above is indicated as the expressive of **complaining** because the speaker expressed dissatisfaction regarding the decision.

The next utterance of expressive act appeared in 00:18:32-00:18:36 minutes. The utterance was said after the speaker had been asked to help the hearer named Mrs. Peterson to pack her stuff.

Frances (S) : “***Good morning, Mrs. Peterson. Pleasure to meet you.***”

Mrs. Peterson (H) : “*I don't believe this is happening.*”

Fran (S) : “*It's totally fine.*”

The speaker uttered the utterance above in order to greet the hearer. The speaker greeted by saying good morning because it was in the morning when the speaker came. It was specifically uttered before the speaker entered the house of the hearer. The greeting also showed a polite manner. Then, the speaker followed Mrs. Peterson to pack the stuff that needed to be brought. The stuff would be brought to the ward in which the hearer would stay. Based on the explanation above, it describes that the speaker applied the expressive act of **greeting** because she greeted the hearer.

This utterance was delivered in the same place as the previous utterance and involved Frances as the speaker and Mrs. Peterson as the hearer who were about to pack some stuff. It was conveyed in 00:18:37-00:18:44 minutes.

Frances (S) : *"I'm sorry. I'll help you."*

Mrs. Peterson (H) : *"Don't touch me."*

Frances (S) : *"**Beautiful house**, Mrs. Peterson."*

Before uttering the utterance above, the speaker apologized because she touched the hearer. The hearer felt uncomfortable because she did not know who the speaker was. Besides, the speaker used the utterance above to express her feeling towards the hearer's house. It was uttered when the speaker and hearer entered the house. The speaker used the utterance to compliment by saying the house was beautiful. Relating to the utterance above, it shows that the speaker applied the expressive act of **complimenting** because the speaker expressed the feeling towards the house.

The dialogue below involved the utterance said by Sam as the speaker to Marla as the hearer. It took place in the ward that has been prepared for Mrs. Peterson to stay. This utterance was found in 00:21:12-00:21:21minutes.

Sam (S) : *"**Welcome home. Come on in.**"*

Marla (H) : *"Wow! I'd forgotten how big they are."*

Sam (S) : *"Yes"*

At that time, there were some nurses who accompanied the speaker, hearer, and the client to enter the ward. After they had entered the room, the speaker uttered the utterance above. The speaker used the utterance to welcome them, especially the client as the one who would stay there. The speaker welcomed the client in excitement considering the speaker knew the hearer's bad intention towards the client. In accordance with the explanation above, it infers that the utterance above expressed the expressive act of **welcoming** because the speaker welcomed the hearer and her client.

Besides, this utterance was delivered in 00:48:23-00:48:30 minutes. The utterance involved Sam as the speaker and Marla as the hearer. It was delivered by the speaker who was looking at his document when the hearer entered his room in a hurry.

Sam (S) : “*Marla Grayson, my favorite lady.*”

Marla (H) : “*Sam, I want you to adjust Jennifer Peterson’s routine.*”

The hearer desired to order the speaker to adjust the routine of her client. The hearer wanted the speaker to do as ordered because the hearer felt annoyed with the client. However, the speaker complimented the hearer before the hearer talked to him. The speaker complimented the hearer by saying that the hearer was his favorite lady. It was caused by the position of the hearer as the legal guardian in the ward. Based on the explanation above, it describes that the expressive act of the utterance above is **complimenting** because the speaker tried to please the hearer.

Following utterance was discovered in 01:01:25-01:01:35 minutes. The utterance took place at the police department. It had a police detective as the speaker and Marla as the hearer.

Police detective (S) : “*Maybe it was just a stickup job. You guys did good stopping him. This guy’s a bad dude.*”

Frances (H) : “*Do me a favor. Keep us in the loop if you hear anything else.*”

Police detective (S) : “*Hmm. Sure thing, Frankie.*”

They were talking about Alexi, the person who tried to kidnap the hearer’s client named Mrs. Peterson. In addition, the speaker informed the background of Alexi to the hearer to inform who the person was and the speaker told the name of his brother as well. Through the utterance above, the speaker complimented the hearer and her friend. It was done by saying that the hearer and her friend did a good job because they could stop the man from taking the client away. According to the utterance above, it expressed that the speaker showed the expressive act of **complimenting** because the speaker complimented the behavior of the hearer that he has done regarding Alexi’s arrest.

The last utterance of expressive act was expressed in 01:13:48- 01:14:30 minutes. It was uttered in a room in which Marla as the hearer was kidnapped. Then, it had Roman as the speaker of the following utterance.

Roman (S) : “*I don’t like you.*”

Marla (H) : “*You only just met me.*”

Roman (S) : “*You know, you remind me of someone I knew when I was younger. She was fiery, like you. Amusing, confident...*”

As the one who kidnapped the hearer, the speaker told the hearer that he did not like her. The utterance was said when the speaker tore the plastic that covered the hearer’s face. The speaker said it because the hearer has made her living from the speaker's mother. The hearer also did a lot of bad things to his mother by moving her to the ward for her good. Referring to the utterance above, it infers the speaker applied the expressive act of **deploring** because the speaker expressed his hate to the hearer.

4. CONCLUSION

As one of the phenomena of pragmatics, expressive acts can be easily found in movie that involves characters. The movie entitled "I Care a Lot" included several types of expressive acts. Those were apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, condoling, greeting, thanking, complaining, complimenting, and deploring. Based on the findings, the type of complimenting was the most dominant type in the movie. The reason is that the characters commonly complimented rich elderly and every luxury they had.

Understanding expressive acts is necessary because expressive acts serve as a classification of illocutionary speech acts that convey a speaker's feelings, attitudes, and emotions. By understanding expressive acts, it will assist a speaker in understanding and realizing the appropriate expressive acts in utterance. It will also help a hearer in determining what a speaker conveys. As a result, expressive acts are definitely important since expressive acts are always accomplished by a speaker who aims to show his feelings.

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