

**EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN THE MOVIE
MARRIAGE STORY BY NOAH BAUMBACH
THESIS**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Degree of Bachelor of Education
in English Language Education



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Assalamu 'alaikum, wr. wb.

I inform you that I have given guidance, briefing, and correction to whatever extent necessary for the following thesis:

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RATIFICATION

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MOTTO

“Sesuatu yang sudah kamu mulai harus kamu selesaikan”

(Nunung Purwati)

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

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Finally, I will be thankful for all of the suggestions to make my thesis better. The Writer hopes this thesis will give some advantages to everyone. Amen.

Semarang, 23 June 2023

The Writer,

Nunung Purwati

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

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2. My beloved sisters (Risma damayanti, Darmiah, Suci ulandari, Rasti Maulida, and Razita Vilneria Mashel) My beloved Brothers (Rusdiansyah, Randi Ahmad Maulana, and Yoga Saputra) who always support each other to finish my thesis.
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ABSTRACT

Title : **EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN THE MOVIE MARRIAGE STORY BY NOAH BAUMBACH**

Writer : Nunung Purwati

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This thesis is entitled "A Study of Expressive Speech Act Used by The Characters in movie Marriage Story By Noah Baumbach. This research aims to find the types of expressive speech acts by the characters in the film "Marriage Story" script. This research uses qualitative methods, and data will be analyzed descriptively. Several utterances contain expressive types from Searle (1976) from these data. Based on Searle's theory, there are 6 types of expressive speech acts, namely: expressive thanking, expressive apologies, expressive congratulations, expressive greetings, expressive wishes, expressive attitudes. There are 69 expressive utterances follow speech that has been found in the film "Marriage Story". The research results show that the types of expressive speech acts obtained are as follows: Thank-you expressions made up 25 (36.2%), apologizing expressions 14 (20.2%), congratulations expressions 5 (7.2%), greeting expressions 12 (17.3%), wishes expressions 3 (4.3%), and attitude expressions 10 (14.4%). The results of this study indicate that the expressive the most dominant used by the characters in this Film is the expressive of Thanking as many as 25 (36.2%). This means that the characters declare/use expressions of thanking because he wants to show expressions of appreciation for something.

Keywords: Marriage Story, Speech Acts, Expressive

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the research, the research question, the research's objective, the research, the significance of the research, the specification of the product, and the assumption and limitations of the research.

A. Background of the Research

Language is essential to human life because it is the primary communication method. Language is a communication tool that allows people to communicate about things such as their thoughts, feelings, and interests through spoken and written words, groups of words, clauses, and sentences. Known to people in the same culture, country, or community and valuable in conveying understanding to recipients. Thus, language is the most essential thing in human life. In communicating, there is also a speech act, in which a speaker expresses meaning and an attitude. This attitude is manifested by performing speech acts. There are different kinds of speech acts, one of which is "expressive." Expressive illocutionary acts express a psychological state related to a specified situation. The sincerity condition and the propositional content characterize this type of activity. Examples of expressive verbs include "thank," "congratulate," "apologize," "condole," "deplore," and "welcome." It is worth noting that expressions do not have a direction of fit.

When delivering an expressive, the speaker assumes the truth of the articulated premise rather than attempting to make the world or the words fit each other.¹ Under Searle's taxonomy, speech acts are divided into five types, i.e., representative, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive.²

Each type has a different context and meaning. In this study, researchers limit research to only focus on expressive speech acts according to Searle's theory in the form of speech act that serves to state or express the speaker's psychology attitudes about situations such as apologizing, thank you, condolences, congratulations,

¹ John R Searle, "A Classification of Illocutionary Act," *Language in Society* 5, no. 1 (1976): 1–23.

² Woro Retnaningsih, *Pragmatics (The Newest Branch of Linguistics Studies)* (Surakarta: IAIN Surakarta, 2013), p. 59

complaints, lament, protest, regret, boast, praise, greetings, and welcome. Speech is also mentioned in Qur'an in surah Ar-Rahman (55): 3-4

عَلَّمَ أَنْ يَتَكَلَّمَ لِقَائِهِ. عَمَّا أَمَرَ

"He hath created man (3). He hath taught him utterance (4)."

People are constantly communicating with one another in social life via the use of language as a tool for communication. Language plays a crucial part in communication because it reveals to the listener what the speaker expects them to do after hearing the message. In essence, communication serves the objective of informing, which may be seen as an appeal to the mind carried out via language. When individuals communicate with one another, they employ utterances to convey to the listener what is going on in their minds to that other. The role of utterance created by the speaker is not limited to explaining the speaker's thinking toward the listener; instead, it also indicates the connection between the speaker and the listener.

Speech acts may tell us about the connection between two individuals based on what they say, which is helpful information. There are three types of speech actions: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The locutionary act is the most common kind of speech act. Illocutionary actions, also known as "performing the acts in saying something," are used by the characters at various points during the discourse.³

Speech act theory appears to clarify ambiguities of speech as the use of language to describe states of affairs and the process in which that description is generated as communication.⁴ The utterance that the speaker makes or performs during every speech is known as a speech act. For everyone, studying speech acts is essential. Speech acts can be seen in various contexts outside of the daily conversation, with movies as one of the most potent forms of mass communication.⁵ When actors speak in a movie, speech is comparable to the actual event. Studying speech acts is essential to comprehend the message in every utterance.⁶

The theory of speech acts considers non-verbal communication conditions, unlike linguistics and semantics, which only focus on linguistic structures. Austin (2009)

³Searle, John R. 1979. *Expression and Meaning*. London: Cambridge University Press.

⁴ Sixtin Ilma Santia and Ferry Kurniawan, "Speech Act Found in 'Aladdin' Movie," *Holistics* 11, no. 2 (2019).

⁵ Risa Dewi Rahmawati, "An Analysis Of Expressive Speech Acts Used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie," *Journal of Language and Literature* 9, no. 1 (2021).

⁶ Zulfa Tatuarima, "An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie," *Vision* 7, no. 2 (2018).

concentrates on the connection between language and act in this context. This suggests that humans produce isolated sentences and act when they speak.⁷

A person truly performs an act when they make an utterance. Speech acts can be completed in one of two ways. Direct or indirect performance is both possible. When someone makes an expression that has the same purpose and meaning, they perform a natural speaking act. On the other hand, when someone does a speech act that indicates an indirect goal or aim, it means that the person is engaging in indirect speech.⁸

Speech acts are psychological symptoms; continuity is defined by the speaker's ability to deal with certain conditions. Speech acts can be observed in both children and adults. It is more evident in the meaning or significance of the actions in the speech when referring to speech acts. The phrase "It's so hot in here!" exemplifies this. Depending on the context, this sentence might have several different meanings.⁹

It indicates that the speaker does not ask anyone else to open the window or turn on the air conditioner and even complains about the air condition at that time. Instead, the speaker only expresses that the air condition was there then. As a result, having a solid understanding of speech acts is extremely important for effective communication. This is because people are frequently put in situations where they are required to comprehend and employ a wide variety of speech acts, each of which can be carried out by utilizing a unique set of tactics. Speech acts is a theory that examines a particular utterance's impact on the dynamic between a speaker and their audience regarding their behavior.¹⁰

According to J.L. Austin¹¹, there are three types of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. A speaker performs a locutionary act, also known as the saying when they utter a sentence. The speaker's actions leading up to the utterance's production are called illocutionary acts. In contrast, the effect of his saying on the hearer is referred to as perlocutionary acts. These are the fundamental distinctions between speech acts and how they are understood.

⁷ Nihat Bayat, "A Study on the Use of Speech Acts," *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 70 (2013): 214.

⁸ Santia and Kurniawan, "Speech Act Found in 'Aladdin' Movie."

⁹ Lida Marbun and Nurma Dhona Handayani, "An Analysis of Speech Act in the Grown Ups Movie," *Journal of English Education* 6, no. 1 (2020): 19–28.

¹⁰ Marbun and Handayani.

¹¹ J L Austin, *How to Do Things with Words* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962).

In other words, speech actions are necessary for effective communication since they enable persons to carry out a wide range of duties, including affirming, saying, blaming, concluding, explaining, informing, notifying, and praising. Speech acts can occur in any medium, whether a movie, a novel, or even the learning or teaching process.

Many distinct roles are revealed by the many sorts of speech acts, such as providing information about facts, educated information, manner, flattery, and communicating with others.¹² Speech acts are of the utmost significance. The teaching and learning process relied heavily on representative acts, a subset of speech acts, and one of the key "short" speech acts. Speech acts that state whether or not the speaker believes what they are saying to be accurate are referred to as representatives. For example, to state, to suggest, to gloat, and to complain, as well as to report and to claim.

When someone is joyful or angry, facial expressions will show on their face. Consequently, pragmatics researches how personality, conduct, and emotion are expressed. In this instance, the Writer's use of expressive language in the screenplay for the movie "Marriage Story by Noah Baumbach" will be examined. The Film's written text containing the dialogue is called the movie script. Through their language, each character in this Film expresses who they are, what they do, and how they feel.

Based on their conversation, the Writer can uncover examples of expressive speech act. Because it illustrates a problematic situation of an expressive speech act to discover what the characters do by saying something, the conversation in the Film Marriage Story might serve as an excellent example of an expressive speech act. In this instance, the movie screenplay is a crucial component of the Film because it contains the dialogue said by the characters.

The emotional thought itself is expressed through the expressive speech act. The purpose of expressive speech acts is to convey our sentiments and emotions through words and performatives. In addition, we can share our feelings through gestures, body language, voice tone and pitch, and other nonverbal cues.

¹² John R Searle, "A Classification of Illocutionary Act," *Language in Society* 5, no. 1 (1976): 1–23.

B. Question of the Research

Based on the background of the problem above, the author formulates the problem as follows:

1. What kinds of expressive speech act are found in the movie "Marriage Story"?
2. What is expressive speech act the most dominant used by the characters in the movie "Marriage Story"?

C. Objective of the Research

In accordance with the formulation of the problems, the objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To identify the kinds of expressive speech acts found in the movie "Marriage Story"
2. To find out the most dominant expressive speech act used by the characters in the movie "Marriage Story"

D. Significance of the Research

The following significances of the study are expected not only from the Writer but also it is expected by the English teacher, students, and researcher as follow:

1. For the researcher

The findings of this study can help other researchers to get a lot of information about expressive speech act in the movie.

2. For the student

The students need to learn and apply the expressive speech act from another point of view. It will help the student express their feelings well when interacting with others.

3. For the teacher

The findings can provide many benefits for teachers to teach expressive act to the student. Teachers should give a more straightforward explanation and creative methods to teach the students—the material not only from the book but also from the movie or another object.

E. Objective of the Study

According to the research problem that was presented before, I addressed the study objective that was formulated as follows:

1. To determine the various forms of reprehensible behavior that were exhibited by the character in the Marriage Story Movie.
2. In order to provide an explanation for the causes that influence the personalities.
3. To provide an explanation of the contribution that the analysis of expressive speech acts in the Marriage Story movie script makes to the study of semantics.

F. Assumption and Limitation of the Research

Hopefully, this research will have the relevance necessary to provide the reader with a proper appreciation of the material presented here. The study's relevance can be broken down into two categories: theoretical and practical significance. Both of these categories are intended to contribute to improving linguistic understanding, particularly in pragmatics.

Theoretical significance

Hopefully, this study's findings will be helpful to students, specifically students of the English Letter program who are studying semantics. The researcher has high hopes that it will be able to shed light on the speech act, particularly about commissive statements. On the other hand, it will positively impact English education, particularly in the instruction of semantics.

Practical significance

This study aims to enhance the researcher's understanding of theory application in analysis and improve the Writer's skills in using commissive. It provides helpful information and explanations, especially for those interested in semantics and commissive. Readers, particularly those who want to analyze the Marriage Story movie script using different methods, will find this study beneficial.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains previous research, theoretical review, and conceptual framework.

A. Previous Researches

Journal by Putu Manda Martina Dewi (2017) *Speech Acts Found in the Movie "Fast and Furious 7"*. The similarities between the researcher and my study are the research method and data collection, such as observing the movie and note-taking the movie characters' utterances.

The first difference with the research to be conducted lies in the title of the research and the focus of the research object. This research is focused on the Speech Acts expressed by the characters in the film "Marriage Story" by Noah Baumbach, while Putu Manda Martina Dewi's research focuses on the Speech Acts found in the film "Fast and Furious 7". The second difference lies in the context of the Film being studied. "Marriage Story" and "Fast and Furious 7" are different genres and stories, so the characters and situations in the two films are also different.

Journal by Nihat Bayat (2012) *A Study on Speech Acts*. The similarities between my study and the researcher the use of speech act. The differences between Nihat Bayat's research and my study are the data collection of research. The researcher used participants in data collection, but my study does not use participants.

The main difference with the research to be carried out lies in the research object. Nihat Bayat's research focuses on the use of Speech Acts in general, while my study focuses on the use of Expressive Speech Acts in the film "Marriage Story" by Noah Baumbach. Another difference lies in the method of data collection. Nihat Bayat uses participants in data collection, while my study does not use participants. My data collection method focuses more on observing films and recording character statements in the Film.

Journal by Risa Dewi Rahmawati (2021) *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie*. The similarities between my study and the researcher's are to describe the types of speech act incredibly expressive speech act found in the movie.

The main difference with the research to be carried out lies in the research object. Risa Dewi Rahmawati's research is focused on the analysis of Expressive Speech Acts used in the film "Crazy Rich Asians." In contrast, my study is focused on the use of Expressive Speech Acts in the film "Marriage Story" by Noah Baumbach.

Although there are similarities in the focus of the research, namely the use of the Expressive Speech Act in films, another difference may lie in the analytical method used and the specific findings expressed in the two studies.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Speech Acts

A speech act is the fundamental component of language used to convey meaning. It is a statement that expresses an intention. Although typically a sentence, it can also be a word or phrase if it adheres to the rules to achieve the intended purpose.¹³ Speech act theory defines speech as speech acts that convey information through language and perform specific acts such as promises, requests, and warnings. Each speech act involves three different actions: speech acts representing the propositional content of what was said ("Give me an apple"), non-speech acts related to the purpose and intent behind the speaker's utterance (" Ask for an apple"), and oral acts, about the effect of speech on the listener.¹⁴ The listener must comprehend the speaker's intent to convey meaning through speech effectively. Speech act theory prioritizes the overall intention of an act rather than individual symbol referents. For instance, when making a promise, one communicates their intention to do something in the future and expects the listener to understand this intention from what was said.¹⁵ When we say something, we are performing different types of acts. The locutionary act refers to saying something with a specific meaning. The illocutionary act is the act we perform by saying something, named by the verb used. Finally, the perlocutionary act is the act that happens as a result of saying something. It can

¹³ Stephen W. Littlejohn, *Theories Of Human Communication*, (California:Wadsworth Publishing Company Belmont, 1983), p. 104.

¹⁴ Rosario Tomasello, Linguistic signs in action: The neuropragmatics of speech acts, *Elsevier* (2022).

¹⁵ Stephen W. Littlejohn, *Theories Of Human Communication*, (California:Wadsworth Publishing Company Belmont, 1983), page 105

refer to our words' impact on others or the situation itself. The following are some examples that Austin¹⁶ provided:

a. Locutionary

The speech act is the most fundamental act of speaking or generating meaningful linguistic phrases.¹⁷

According to Austin¹⁸, when someone does a locutionary speech act, they essentially say something with a specific meaning and intention behind it. This meaning is similar to what we would consider "conventional" meaning. In keeping with this idea, Cutting¹⁹ asserts that locutionary refers to the spoken word. Yule in Hidayat²⁰, who believes that making meaningful utterances is the locutionary act, is another proponent of this theory.

The following sentences provide a good illustration of the locutionary speaking act:

- 1) The lighting in this room is inferior.
- 2) The package is quite weighty.

The two phrases above are an accurate representation of the situation. Both the first and second sentences allude to the weight of the box and how well the room is lit. The first line discusses the lighting in the room. Here are some examples of the implementation of locutionary acts:

- 1) Greeting someone by saying "Hello!" is an example of a locutionary act. This utterance carries the conventional meaning in English to greet or initiate a conversation.
- 2) When you say, "Please give me a glass of water," you are requesting or expressing a need through words, called a locutionary act.
- 3) When someone says, "I agree with your opinion," they agree with the other person's viewpoint. This is known as a locutionary act.
- 4) Asking, "Can you help me?" is an example of a locutionary act that expresses a request for assistance from someone.

¹⁶ J L Austin, *How to Do Things with Words* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962), p. 101.

¹⁷ Rismayanti, "The Analysis of Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act in Five Feet Apart Movie."

¹⁸ Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*, p. 108.

¹⁹ J Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse* (London: Routledge, 2002), p. 16.

²⁰ Agus Hidayat, "Speech Acts: Force behind Words," *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris* 9, no. 1 (2016): 1–12.

- 5) Announcing "The birthday party will be held on June 15 at my house" is an example of a locutionary act that provides information about an event.
- 6) "I would like to order a Margherita pizza" when ordering food at a restaurant is an example of a locutionary act expressing a specific desire or order.
- 7) When you say, "I'm sorry, but I will not be able to attend the meeting tomorrow," you tell others you will not be there. This type of statement is called a locutionary act.
- 8) When you say, "Thank you very much for your help!" you express gratitude towards someone. This is known as a locutionary act.
- 9) When someone says, "I am so happy today!", it is an example of expressing their joy or happiness through words, known as a locutionary act.
- 10) When someone says, "I apologize for this misunderstanding," they are apologizing to someone. This is called a locutionary act.

b. Illocutionary Act

An utterance's communicative power is utilized for an illocutionary act. This means that the speaker's intended meaning for the listener is known as an illocutionary act. This may take the form of a promise, a warning, a declaration of purpose, and so on. Yule classified illocutionary actions into the following five categories: representational, instructions, commissive, expressive, and declarations. The following are examples of what these categories describe:²¹

1. Representative of the several forms of speech actions that indicate the speaker's opinion about whether or not something is the case.
2. Acts considered directives are those in which the speaker's words are meant to compel the listener to do an action.
3. Compulsives are speech acts speakers use to commit themselves to certain future behaviors.
4. Expressives are different sorts of speech actions that communicate speakers' sentiments.
5. Declarations are types of speeches that, when said,

²¹ Rismayanti, "The Analysis of Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act in Five Feet Apart Movie."

The accurate description of the interaction condition may be an illocutionary act. Take, for instance:²²

- 1) The lighting in this room is inferior.
- 2) The package is quite weighty.

Implementing illocutionary acts involves performing speech acts to achieve a specific communicative effect. Here are some examples of illocutionary acts and their implementations:

- 1) Making a promise Implementation
"I promise to finish the report by tomorrow and submit it to you."
- 2) Requesting Implementation
"Could you please lend me your pen for a moment?"
- 3) Advising Implementation
"I think you should consider taking a different approach to solving the problem."
- 4) Congratulating Implementation
"Congratulations on your promotion! You've worked hard for it."
- 5) Warning Implementation
"Be careful when crossing the road; the traffic is heavy."
- 6) Inviting Implementation
"I would like to invite you to my birthday party next Saturday. Are you available?"
- 7) Ordering Implementation
"I want you to clean your room before dinner."
- 8) Thanking Implementation
"Thank you so much for helping me with the project. I truly appreciate it."
- 9) Apologizing Implementation
"I apologize for my mistake. It won't happen again."
- 10) Suggesting Implementation
"Why don't we try that new restaurant for lunch today? I heard they have great food."

²² Hidayat, "Speech Acts: Force behind Words."

These examples illustrate how illocutionary acts can be implemented through specific speech acts in various contexts. It's important to note that the success of an illocutionary act relies on the recognition and understanding of the intended communicative effect by the recipient of the speech act.

c. Perlocutionary Act

An act of perlocution is a speech with a purpose, and that function is intended to have an effect. The act of saying a statement might have inevitable consequences on the listener, with these effects being unique to the context in which the sentence is said. To clarify, the effect of what is said, as a result of both the words spoken and the intended action, is known as the perlocutionary act.²³

Because a perlocutionary act depends on the specific conditions under which it is issued, it cannot be carried out by just pronouncing the particular phrase. It includes all of the consequences, whether they were intended or not, and most of the time, they were unable to be identified, that a particular statement in a particular setting creates. The perlocutionary act is produced as a consequence of the locution. Even if it is not what the speaker means, it is still a consequence of the locution and is decided by the listener's reaction. This may or may not be the case.²⁴

A perlocutionary act depends on the situation in which it is used and cannot be achieved solely by uttering a specific phrase. Instead, it encompasses all of the effects, intended or unplanned, that a single utterance in a particular setting causes, and these effects are frequently uncertain. Take, for instance:²⁵

- 1) The lighting in this room is really poor.
- 2) The package is quite weighty

It is possible to deduce, on the basis of the example given, that the first line was spoken by someone when they were turning the light on, and that the second sentence was spoken by someone while they were raising the box.

A spoken act refers to a speech act's effect or results on a listener or audience. Perlocutionary acts rely on the listener's interpretation and response,

²³ Rismayanti, "The Analysis of Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act in Five Feet Apart Movie."

²⁴ Rismayanti.

²⁵ Hidayat, "Speech Acts: Force behind Words."

whereas locutionary and illocutionary acts are directly controlled by the speaker. Here are some examples of perlocutionary acts and their potential implementations:

- 1) Convincing Implementation
After delivering a persuasive speech, the audience members change their opinion or behavior in alignment with the speaker's argument.
- 2) Inspiring Implementation
A motivational speaker delivers a powerful speech that energizes the audience and encourages them to pursue their goals with renewed enthusiasm.
- 3) Calming Implementation
During a tense situation, someone uses soothing words and a gentle tone to alleviate another person's anxiety, leading to a sense of relief and relaxation.
- 4) Informing Implementation
A teacher provides clear explanations and relevant examples during a lecture, making students better understand the topic.
- 5) Entertaining Implementation
A comedian tells jokes and humorous stories, causing the audience to laugh and enjoy the performance.
- 6) Frightening Implementation
A horror movie creates fear and unease among the viewers, eliciting screams jumps, and other fear-induced reactions.
- 7) Motivating Implementation
A coach delivers an inspiring speech that boosts the team's morale, leading to increased effort and better performance during a game.
- 8) Persuading Implementation
Through a compelling advertisement, a company influences consumers to purchase their product, resulting in increased sales.
- 9) Informing Implementation
A news anchor presents unbiased, factual information, enabling viewers to make informed decisions or form opinions on current events.
- 10) Touching Implementation

A heartfelt speech or gesture at a memorial service evokes solid emotions and comforts the grieving attendees.

It's important to note that the success or effectiveness of perlocutionary acts may vary based on individual differences, cultural contexts, and the specific circumstances surrounding the communication interaction.

2. Classification of Illocutionary Acts

Any taxonomical attempt requires illocutionary act distinction criteria. How can we discern a report, forecast, and promise from three utterances? First, we must understand how species promise, forecast, report, etc. When attempting to address the issue, one becomes aware of various principles of differentiation. These different principles enable us to identify that one statement is distinct from another. It is important to note that the term "illocutionary force" can be misleading as it suggests that different forces are on a linear scale. However, there are multiple intersecting scales to consider. It can also be easy to mistake illocutionary verbs and activities. It is generally accepted that two different illocutionary verbs indicate two separate acts. Illocutionary verbs and acts will be distinguished in what follows. Illocutions are a language rather than individual languages such as French, German, or English. While illocutionary verbs are typically found within a language, they are not a foolproof indicator of illocutionary actions. Searle²⁶ outlined the twelve critical dimensions of variance in illocutionary acts:²⁷

Differences in act purpose

An order is a request for action. A description represents something, whether actual or incorrect. A promise commits the speaker to do something. These discrepancies are the basic requirements for illocutionary acts. As Searle²⁸ demonstrates, critical conditions make the best taxonomy. Using "point" or "purpose" in a statement or question does not necessarily mean a specific desired outcome is associated with it.

Statements and promises, for example, are not perlocutionary activities by definition. Its illocutionary point is its objective. Illocutionary force and point are different. Thus, requests and commands both aim to persuade listeners

²⁶ Searle, "A Classification of Illocutionary Act."

²⁷ Searle.

²⁸ Searle.

to act. Illocutionary forces differ. Illocutionary force is the consequence of various aspects, among which illocutionary point is the most essential.

Word-world mismatches

Some utterances aim to adapt the verbal proposition's content to the world, while others do the opposite. Promises and requests are different from complaints. Miss Anscombe's (1957) finest exemplifies this distinction. A man walks to the store with his wife's list of "beans, butter, bacon, and bread." Imagine a detective following him with his shopping cart, writing down everything he takes. Shoppers and detectives will leave with identical lists. Both lists will serve distinct purposes. A list of buyers is to get the world to agree with the word and humans to act accordingly. The detective list should reflect the buyer's activity. The 'wrong' roles in two cases illustrate this. When the detective comes home and discovers that the man bought pork chops instead of bacon, he can drop "bacon " and write " pork chops". A consumer cannot correct a mistake by removing "bacon " from the list and substituting " pork chop" instead. In these examples, lists indicate the propositional content of utterances, and forces specify their relation to the world. This is the difference in adjustment direction.

Psychological expressions

When people say, explain, or claim something, they believe in it. When they promise, threaten, or pledge to do something, they express an intention. When they order, command, or request someone else to do something, they desire that action to be taken. When they apologize for doing something, they regret that action. These statements indicate some attitude or state, even if the person is lying. It is not grammatically correct to use a performative verb and then deny the psychological condition behind it. Statements such as "I claim to be p, but I do not believe to be p", "I guarantee to be p, but I do not intend to be p", etc. It is important to note that it can only be used theatrically. Speech behavior can be classified according to psychological states, also known as conscientious states. For example, beliefs include allegations, statements, declarations, assumptions, explanations, conclusions, and arguments, and intentions include oaths, threats, and promises.

Wanting something leads to requests, commands, commands, pleas, requests, requests. Joy is expressed in words such as congratulations,

congratulations, and greetings. Notably, saying something one does not honestly believe or intend is not considered first-person performative use. Searle²⁹ To denote a state of mind, use the first capital letter of the verb. B for belief, W for desire, I for intention, etc. When expressing an idea, the strength of the statement depends on the words you use. For example, "I recommend going to the movies " and " I insist on going to the movies" convey the same point with different emphases. This is similar to saying, "I swear Bill stole the money, " versus saying, "I believe Bill stole the money." The level of belief and commitment to this statement varies depending on its intended purpose. Speaker-hearer status and position affect the utterance's illocutionary impact.

The general likely ordered the private to clean the room. The private's request for the general to clean the chamber is likely a suggestion, not an order.

1) Differences in how the utterance relates to the speaker and hearer interests

Compare boasts and laments, congrats, and condolences. The distinction between the speaker's and the hearer's interests is between these two pairs. Speech Acts considers this another preliminary state.

2) Dissimilarities to the discourse

Performative expressions connect the utterance to the discourse and situation. Take 'I reply,' 'I deduce,' 'I conclude,' and 'I object.' These expressions connect utterances with context. They mark mostly statements. One can state a claim by disagreeing with someone else, responding to a previous point, deducing it from evidence, etc. 'However,' 'moreover' and 'therefore' also relate to discourse. Illocutionary force indicating mechanisms determine propositional content differences.

3) Illocutionary force indicating mechanisms determine propositional content differences.

Reports might be about the past or present, but predictions must be about the future. Speech Acts explains that propositional content conditions differ.

4) Speech acts and non-speech acts

I classified this as an A and a B' is one way to classify. One can categorize by placing all A's in the A box and all B's in the B box without

²⁹ Searle.

saying anything. Estimate, diagnose, and conclude. No verbal activities, even internal ones, are needed.

- 5) The distinction between acts performed with and without extra-linguistic institutions

Certain illocutionary acts require the involvement of an extra-linguistic institution and a specific status for both the speaker and the hearer within it. It is insufficient for any speaker to say things like "I bless" or "I excommunicate" to any listener. Instead, they need to be part of an extra-linguistic institution. While Austin sometimes behaves like all illocutionary acts are like this, language rules permit us to make statements like "it is raining" or pledges without needing an extra-linguistic institution. Certain types of speech require non-verbal contexts but also depend on the speaker and listener's social status. Extra-linguistic institutions cause some status inequalities, but not all. Thus, armed thieves can tell victims to raise their hands rather than pray, entreat, or implore. His status here comes from his weapon, not his institution.

- 6) Acts with a performative illocutionary verb and those without

Illocutionary verbs such as 'State,' 'Promise,' 'Order,' and 'Conclude' do not always perform the intended act when used in a sentence. For example, saying "I at this moment boast" or "I now threaten" does not perform the act.

- 7) Illocutionary act styles

Some illocutionary verbs indicate the distinctive style of an illocutionary deed. Thus, announcing and confiding differ only in style, not illocutionary points or propositions.

3. Expressive Speech Acts

In this study, various forms of expressive speech acts will be discovered. It will be examined using Searle's theory. According to Searle (1976:30), there are various types of expressive illocutionary acts, including the following:

Expressive of thanking

When someone expresses gratitude to another person, it is referred to as thanking them. An expression of thanks is a statement made by someone to demonstrate how they appreciate anything someone has done (Searle, 1976:14). For instance, "Thank you for your idea." "I find it to be beneficial."

Expressive of apologizing

an expression of regret is characterized as an apology. According to Searle's idea, an apology is a speaker's utterance when they are sorry for what has transpired (Searle, 1976:14). For example: "I really apologize."

Expressive of congratulating

According to Searle (1976:14), expressing congratulations entails expressing happiness and sympathy to the listener. A congratulatory expression is a type of speech that the speaker uses to convey sympathy for the hearer's circumstances, including joy at the latter's good fortune and sympathy for their misery. For illustration, say, "I want to congratulate you on your success."

Expressive of greeting

an expression of welcome is referred to as expressive of greeting. According to Searle's theory, an expressive greeting is a type of utterance that the speaker will use to demonstrate a welcoming gesture and a greeting to the listener (Searle, 1976:14). For example, "How are you?" Saying, "Good day to you."

Expressive of wishing

Wishing is characterized as a statement of desire. According to Searle's theory, an expression of desiring is a type of utterance that the speaker makes to demonstrate a desire or a wish with the expectation that it will come true (Searle, 1976:14). The speaker tries to convey both what is anticipated and what they hope will happen. For example, I wish my chances were better.

Expressives of Attitudes

Expressive attitudes An act that expresses disagreement or disapproval with the hearer's attitude is called an expressive act. A type of utterance used to express criticism is an expression of attitudes. In this instance, expressing one's attitude expressively involves complaining, disagreeing, and expressing disapproval of the listener's attitude (Searle, 1976:14). For instance: "You are such a weirdo."

One of the categories that the speech act falls under is the expressive category. It is utilized to gain an understanding of the feelings of the speaker. According to Cruse³⁰, expressive make could determine the speaker's psychological stance concerning an assumed condition of events. It includes expressions such as thanks, congratulations, condolences, praise, blame, forgiveness, and pardon.

³⁰ Alan Cruse, *Meaning in Language: An Introduction Semantics and Pragmatics* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), p. 342.

Several expressive verbs include thank you, congratulations, excuses, condolences, sorry, and welcome. Notably, definitive statements need a direction of fit. Instead, the speaker assumes the premise they express is true rather than trying to align their words with reality.³¹

Expressives are acts of speech in which the utterances indicate a psychological condition in the speaker. Some examples of these speech acts are expressing gratitude, offering an apology, extending a warm welcome, and offering congratulations. For example, consider the statement, " Don't be shy; my house is yours. " With this utterance, the speaker expresses that they are happy to have someone by their side.³²

According to Searle³³, Austin's behabitive theory is mentioned by expressive theory. It is utilized to express the psychological state in sincerity regarding a state of affairs provided in the propositional content. Speech acts such as greeting, applauding, or blaming are all examples of expressive speech acts. According to Yule³⁴, expressive might be a statement of either pleasure or suffering, liking or disliking, happiness or sadness. It means to express oneself in a way that conveys one's feelings.

According to Meyer³⁵, the expressive speech act might be direct or indirect, literal or non-literal, and implicit or explicit. According to Wijana³⁶, four methods exist to perform an expressive speech act when you combine the literal, non-literal, and direct, indirect categories.

Expressive speech involves expressing one's emotions, attitudes, or psychological states. They are aimed at conveying the speaker's inner thoughts and feelings. Here are some examples of expressive speech acts:

1) Expressing Joy

"I am so thrilled to hear about your engagement! Congratulations!"

2) Expressing Sorrow

³¹ John R. Searle, *Expression and Meaning* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979), p. 15.

³² Hidayat, "Speech Acts: Force behind Words."

³³ Searle, "A Classification of Illocutionary Act."

³⁴ George Yule, *Pragmatics* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 53.

³⁵ Charles Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 50.

³⁶ I Dewa Putu Wijana, *Dasar-Dasar Pragmatik* (Yogyakarta: ANDI, 1996), p. 33.

"The news of your loss deeply saddens me. Please accept my heartfelt condolences."

3) Expressing Frustration

"I'm frustrated with the constant delays in this project. It's becoming quite challenging."

4) Expressing Excitement

"I can't contain my excitement about the upcoming vacation! I've been looking forward to it for months."

5) Expressing Disappointment

"I'm disappointed with the outcome of the competition. I had hoped for a better result."

6) Expressing Gratitude

"I am immensely grateful for your support and assistance during this difficult time. Thank you from the bottom of my heart."

7) Expressing Love

"I love you more than words can express. You mean the world to me."

8) Expressing Regret

"I deeply regret my actions and the pain I caused you. I'm truly sorry."

9) Expressing Surprise

"I can't believe I won the lottery! This is astonishing!"

10) Expressing Relief

"I feel so relieved now that the exam is over. It was causing me a lot of stress."

Expressive speech acts allow individuals to communicate and share their inner experiences, emotions, and personal perspectives with others. By expressing their feelings, speakers aim to convey their genuine reactions and connect with others on an emotional level.

4. Theory of Film

Film theory is an academic and theoretical approach to studying cinema and moving pictures. It emerged in the 1890s and aimed to prove the essentialism of cinema, the connection between the reel and reality, and the interaction between the arts, viewers, and society. Over time, film theory has evolved and developed with other ideas related to the study of Film. Film theory has existed for as long as there has been a cinema, and it expands into the future and the past, bringing new

connotations and perspectives with each successive extension.³⁷ Movie definition According to Hornby (1995: 434), Film is defined as a narrative, etc., captured as a series of moving images for viewing on television or in a theater. A movie or Film is a collection of images projected onto a screen to give the impression of motion, according to Microsoft Encarta 2008. One of the most well-liked types of entertainment is motion pictures, often known as movies, films, or the cinema, which allow viewers to immerse themselves in a fictional setting (Microsoft Encarta: 2008). In contrast, Coulson (1978:622) asserts that a film or movie is a tale, occurrence, etc., captured on Film and displayed through moving images. According to Lorimer (1995: 506), movies can document culture and address social or political issues and other facets of cultures to express a relationship that is tough to express in other ways.³⁸

5. Marriage Story Movie by Noah Baumbach

"Marriage Story" is a drama movie with Adam Driver and Scarlett Johansson in it, and Noah Baumbach directed it. This movie has gained notoriety and many favorable reviews since its world premiere at the Venice International Film Festival.

"Marriage Story" depicts several things that a couple that wishes to dissolve their marriage will go through in-depth, beyond just draining each other's emotions. It makes this movie seem natural and lifelike. The exceptional performances of Scarlett Johansson and Adam Driver in "Marriage Story" support the Film's presentation of an accurate and timely narrative. This movie is deserving of a spot on the top 2019 movie lists.

The movie shows a marriage from a unique perspective - through a rearview mirror. The couple comprises a New York theatrical director and an actress with ties to Hollywood but goes opposite directions toward opposite coasts. The film was directed by an actor who has a connection to Hollywood and has been

³⁷ Faryal Jogeza, "Film Theory," *Term Paper*, 2016, <https://doi.org/10.7312/colm16973>.

³⁸ Putri Anggraeni, Januarius Mujiyanto, Ahmad Sofwan. The Implementation Of Transposition Translation Procedures In English-Indonesian Translation Of Epic Movie Subtitle. *Journal of English Language Teaching* 7, no 2 (2018).

compared to his marriage with Jennifer Jason Leigh, an actress from LA whom he divorced in 2013..³⁹

³⁹ Reggie Ugwu, “‘Marriage Story’: Autobiographical or Personal? Noah Baumbach Explains,” *New York Times*, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/11/27/movies/marriage-story-noah-baumbach.html>.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the research design, research setting, research and development procedures, instrument for collecting data, and data analysis methods.

A. Research Design

The research used the qualitative method, and the material was analyzed descriptively. Descriptive research is research that collects information about the research topic.

According to (Djajasudharma, 1993:10). The qualitative methodology is a process that leads to descriptive data such as writing in speech or audio data community. Descriptive qualitative techniques do not use numbers or statistics. Data analysis procedures vary, but the Writer analyzes the data descriptively since the data collected was a script of dialogue between characters from the movie "Marriage Story." This means that authors collect data in the following formats sentences. A qualitative study presents what the Writer has found in data and analytics. In presenting the data analysis, the Writer gives statistical figures and percentages as a measure of analysis. It combines qualitative and quantitative methods, but this study is still descriptive qualitative research.

According to Arikunto (1998:246), Qualitative data in qualitative research is often quantified in statistical numbers. It means allowing more than two variable data that help the study present data. Then the results of data analysis are obtained in qualitative form. Furthermore, this technique is called the descriptive qualitative technique with percentage.

B. Research Focus

In this study, the main focus of the researcher is on expressive speech acts, specifically those found in the screenplay of the movie Marriage Story. Noah Baumbach wrote and directed the 2019 comedy-drama film Marriage Story. This Film runs for 2 hours and 16 minutes. Adam Driver and Scarlett Johansson star in this Film. This Film is about a husband and wife who are getting divorced.

C. Data and Source of Data

Suryabratha (2014:39) states that data and information honestly collected from primary sources are called primary data, and data that consists of documents or is not available from primary sources is called secondary data. The Writer used descriptive qualitative because the Writer focused on describing data in the form of utterances.

The Marriage movie script's character-to-character dialogue was utilized as the data source for this study. The Writer then analyzed the character's expressive based on their utterances. The data were in the form of statements made by all characters. Searle's theory (1976) on the various expressive speech acts will be used to investigate those statements.

D. Research Instrument

Lincoln and Guba (1986). state that the preferred tool for naturalistic research is the human being. While other instruments may be used in later stages of the inquiry, the human remains the primary and ongoing source. Additionally, if the human instrument has been used extensively in the initial phases of inquiry, a new instrument can be created based on the data gathered from the human instrument. According to Sugiyono⁴⁰, The qualitative research method is a philosophy of postpositivism that involves researching natural object conditions (as opposed to experiments). In this method, the researcher is the key instrument. Despite this, the Writer needs further instruments to carry out this investigation. The data collection tool is laid out as a datasheet so that the researcher can easily categorize, interpret, and analyze the data. The following is an example of the model of the table sheet that was used to categorize the data from the movie:

Table 3.1 Instrument

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance

E. Data Collection Technique

Establishing research boundaries is a crucial step in the data collection process. This involves collecting data using unstructured or semi-structured methods such as observations, interviews, documentation, and visual aids and developing systems to

⁴⁰ Sugiyono, p. 18.

record the data. Setting the research boundaries is a part of the data collection technique. We are collecting data through observations, interviews, documents, and visual aids and creating a systematic recording process.⁴¹ The collection data qualitative research involves basic types, there are :

a. Documentation

When conducting research, we may collect data through documentation. There are three ways researchers do this. Personal documents. It includes materials created for personal use, such as letters, diaries, autobiographies, family photo albums, and other visual records—an official document created by an employee of an organization for record-keeping purposes. Memos, newsletters, files, and yearbooks often use bureaucratic language. Pop culture documentaries produced for commercial purposes to entertain, persuade or inform the public, including commercials, television programs, news reports, and audiovisual recordings.⁴²

b. Audiovisual materials

Data can be collected at this step in several ways, including photographs, video recordings, works of art, computer software, and movies. This allows participants to share their experiences and experiments directly. Observation and documentation are recommended for data collection. For instance, the researcher downloaded the movie "Marriage Story" from the internet and watched it while reading the script carefully. They identified the utterances that constituted expressive speech acts and classified them based on Searle's theory.

F. Data Analysis Technique

To analyze the data, the writers utilized two analytical tools in the form of theories. These theories are Miles and Huberman, comprising data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification.⁴³ Additionally, Nawawi's formula was also utilized.

⁴¹John. W. Cresswel, *Qualitative Research Design*.....p. 181

⁴²Robbert C Bogdan and Sari Knopp Biklen, *Qualitative Research For Education : An Introduction to Theory and Method*, (Boston: Pearson Education Inc, 200), p. 133

⁴³Matthew B, Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis "A Methods Sourcebook"*, (USA : SAGE Publiction Inc, 2014), p. 33-35

a. Reduction

In research, data reduction refers to selecting, simplifying, and transforming various empirical materials such as notes, transcripts, and documents. By condensing the data, it becomes more concise and more decisive. In the Marriage Story movie, one can create summaries, codes, themes, categories, and analytic memos while focusing on specific forms of expressive speech acts. The Writer can analyze dialogues in the script containing these speech acts to sort the data effectively.

b. Data serving

The second step in analyzing data is data display, which involves organizing information to allow for conclusions and action. In the past, extended text was the most common form of production for qualitative data, but relying solely on text can lead to hasty, partial, and unfounded conclusions. Data can be displayed in various forms, such as matrices, graphs, charts, and networks. The researcher interprets the data and describes the sorted information containing expressive speech acts in the Marriage Story movie.

c. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The final step in analyzing activity is to draw and verify conclusions. Competent researchers hold these conclusions lightly, maintaining openness and skepticism. At first, the findings may be unclear, but they become increasingly explicit and grounded. To ensure a good decision, it should be verified through the analyst process. In this case, the Writer decided to obtain the best result based on the analyzed data after completing the necessary steps.

d. Use Nawawi's formula.

Nawawi's formula to count the proportion of data and identify the most prevalent type of expressive speech act before presenting the data in percentage form.

Based on Nawawi's (1991:8) formula

$$\frac{X}{Y} \times 100\% = N$$

Notes:

X: The quantity of expressive speech act subtypes.

Y: The total number of data.

N: The proportion of subcategories of expressive speech act.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The research findings are presented in this chapter. The research includes many expressive speech act that can be seen in the Marriage Story movie script. In the analysis, the Writer displays the outcomes of the expressive speech act.

A. RESEARCH FINDING

The researcher shares the data discovered during the research in this research finding. According to their characteristics, the data were categorized, and the researcher described the data to describe the context or how the actor or character used expressive speech acts. The following statistics are categorized according to the research issue: 1) What kinds of expressive speech act are found in the movie script Marriage story? 2) Which is the most dominant of expressive speech act used by the characters in the movie script Marriage story?

The expressive speech act occurs when the speaker reveals their feelings and physiological state to the listener, as discussed in the preceding chapter. It can include declarations of joy, happiness, grief, or likes and dislikes (Searle, 1976:14). Expressive speech acts are created When people communicate their sentiments and emotions through words and performatives. We can also convey our emotions through gestures, body language, tone and voice pitch, and other techniques.

According to Searle (1976) and Yule (1996b), there are six types of expressive speech acts, and they are: expressive of thanking, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of greeting, expressive of wishing, expressive of attitudes.⁴⁴ Information about expressive speech acts in the Marriage Story movie script is provided below:

⁴⁴ Wahyuningtyas, D., & Sirniawati. (2023). An analysis of expressive speech acts types in “The King’s Speech”. *7st International Seminar of Research Month 2022*. NST Proceedings. pages 635-642. doi: 10.11594/nstp.2023.33103

1. The Data of "Expressive of Thanking"

According to the definition, thanking is an expression of appreciation for something—a verbal demonstration of the speaker's attitude of gratitude and goodwill (Searle, 1976:14).

Here is an example from the movie script for "Marriage Story" of an expression of Thanking:

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Babysitter	Thanking	Hey, thanks! And also the travel time to Greenpoint (page 15)
2	Charlie	Thanking	That's all I had. Thanks for indulging me.(page 18)
3	Nicole	Thanking	This coffee is good. Thank you. (page 22)
4	Nicole	Thanking	Thank you (page 29)
5	Nicole	Thanking	Oh.. great. Thank you (page 29)
6	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 41)
7	Nicole	Thanking	Well, thank you, but it's yours, Charlie, enjoy it (page 42)
8	Cassie	Thanking	Oh, thanks.(page 45)
9	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks G-ma.(page 50)
10	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 52)
11	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 52)
12	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks, Frank (page 60)
13	Charlie	Thanking	Thank you G-ma. Thank you (page 75)
14	Charlie	Thanking	Thank you. You're the first person in this process who has spoken to me like a human.(page 82)
15	Nicole	Thanking	I do. Thanks (page 92)
16	Charlie	Thanking	Thank you (page 97)
17	Charlie	Thanking	Oh, thanks (page 97)
18	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 97)
19	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 97)
20	Nicole	Thanking	Thanks (page 104)

21	Henry	Thanking	Thanks (page 133)
22	Evaluator	Thanking	No, I'm fine, thank you (page 136)
23	Nicole	Thanking	OK, good. Thank you for everything, Nora (page 143)
24	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 152)
25	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks page 61

2. The data of "Expressive of Apologizing"

Apologizing is define as an expression of regret.. The speaker is expected to rationally defend, explain, disprove, or offer justifications (Searle, 1976:14). By apologizing, you express regret for having done anything that has upset or troubled the other person.

Here is an example from the movie script for "Marriage Story" of an expression of Apologizing:

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Babysitter	Apologizing	Shit, sorry. I didn't stop that from being said. (page 15)
2	Nicole	Apologizing	Sorry, maybe that sounds crazy (page 27)
3	Nicole	Apologizing	It's difficult to articulate. Sorry. It's like I know why I'm doing this but I don't know too. It's not as simple as not being in love anymore.(page 33)
4	Cassie	Apologizing	Sorry... Sorry. I'm nervous. (page 38)
5	Cassie	Apologizing	Oh Jesus, sorry. You're served. Sorry (page 47)
6	Cassie	Apologizing	Nothing. I don't know. I can't lie. You're being served. You guys are getting divorced. I don't know. I'm sorry. (page 47)
7	Nicole	Apologizing	I'm sorry (page 47)
8	Nicole	Apologizing	Sorry, I think I drank too much

			wine (page 51)
9	Nicole	Apologizing	Sorry again (page 51)
10	Donna	Apologizing	Sorry Charlie (page 59)
11	Nicole	Apologizing	I don't think I've ever done that before. I'm sorry I'm just so ANGRY (page 92)
12	Nicole	Apologizing	I'm sorry I made you come out (page 104)
13	Charlie	Apologizing	I'm sorry (page 124)
14	Nora	Apologizing	I'm sorry I look so schleppey (page 28)

3. The Data of "Expressive of Congratulating"

According to Searle (1976:14), congratulating is an expression of happiness. To express your happiness for someone else's accomplishment or success, or to express your own sense of accomplishment. Congratulating is a way for the speaker to express sympathy for the listeners' unfortunate circumstances. An example of a story with congratulatory language from the movie script "Marriage Story" is given below.

Here is an example from the movie script for "Marriage Story" of an expression of Congratulating:

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Nicole	Congratulating	Oh, Charlie, that's so great. Congratulations! (page 41)
2	Nicole	Congratulating	I'm really happy for you. You deserve it (page 42)
3	Nicole	Congratulating	A MacArthur, Broadway, it's so exciting. Congratulations, Charlie (page 43)
4	Nora	Congratulating	Congratulations, Charlie, on your grant, Nicole told me. (page 97)
5	Charlie	Congratulating	Congratulations (page 147)

4. The Data of "Expressive of Greeting"

A greeting is a way of expressing welcome. Humans consciously make their existence known to one another through the act of greeting (Searle, 1976:14). When you meet someone, you say or do something friendly. Here is an example of an expression of greeting from the movie script for "Marriage Story":

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Babysitter	Greeting	Oh hey, I didn't expect you guys until late. (page 15)
2	Nora	Greeting	How are you doing? (page 30)
3	Charlie	Greeting	Hi Henry(page 41)
4	Henry	Greeting	Hi (page 43)
5	Cassie	Greeting	Hey, Charlie (page 45)
6	Charlie	Greeting	Hello (page 62)
7	Nora	Greeting	Hi, this is Nora Fanshaw, I represent your wife, Nicole Barber. (page 62)
8	Charlie	Greeting	Hi (page 62)
9	Charlie	Greeting	Hi, I'm Charlie Barber. Nancy, can I get you anything? (page 130)
10	Sandra	Greeting	Charlie, Hi (page 146)
11	Charlie	Greeting	Hi (page 146)
12	Henry	Greeting	Hi (page 146)

5. The Data of "Expressive of Wishing"

Wishing is defined as a statement of hope or desire for something that is unlikely to happen but that one wishes could. The speaker's hopes and desires turn into reality when they are expected to (Searle, 1976:14). An illustration of an expression of wish contained in the movie script for "Marriage Story" is given below:

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Nicole	Wishing	Ha, yeah... I hope Henry

			didn't notice.(page 51)
2	Mary Ann	Wishing	I wish you'd accept generosity better. (page 62)
3	Bert	Wishing	I hope so, yes. I see no reason-- you both love your son, you respect each other-- why this shouldn't be relatively pain-free? (page 81)

6. The Data of "Expressive of Attitudes"

According to Searle (1976:14), attitudes are defined as feelings or opinions about something. It is a common practice for speakers to express criticism in this way. Criticism, whining, and expressing disagreement with or disliking the listener's attitude.

Here is an example of a phrase from the movie script "Marriage Story" that expresses an attitude:

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Nicole	Attitudes	I'm not going to. (page 10)
2	Nicole	Attitudes	I don't want to hear Charlie's. (page 10)
3	Henry	Attitudes	I hate Fairy Camp (page 19)
4	Nicole	Attitudes	On the plane, I re-read the pilot as if I were Charlie reading it and I started to think it's just bad. (page 22)
5	Nicole	Attitudes	I can't hold a baby like this (page 23)
6	Charlie	Attitudes	But I don't want THIS (page 48)
7	Charlie	Attitudes	No. I'm very close to her mom. Nicole's family has been my family (page 56)
8	Charlie	Attitudes	Mary Ann, it's too hard now.. I just can't be with anyone

			right now (page 61)
9	Charlie	Attitudes	I didn't like the first lawyer I met (page 63)
10	Henry	Attitudes	I don't want to be a Frankenstein anymore (page 71)

B. Data Analysis

Here below is an analysis of an expressive speech act performance from the movie "Marriage Story":

c. Expressive For Thanking

The words "thank you" and "thanks" are the two forms of expressive thanks. Thank you and gratitude are two appropriate expressions differently, for the straightforward reason that thank you differs from thanks. The polite words "thank you" and "thanks" are both used to express gratitude. Another way to say thank you is with thanks. These two terms have the same meaning in both instances. But it's possible to argue that the contexts in which "thank you" and "thanks" are used differ. Thank you is a more formal salutation than thanks.

1. "Hey, thanks! And also the travel time to Greenpoint" (page 15)

It is used to express the babysitter's gratitude to Charlie. The babysitter's utterance shows that she made a thankful statement because Charlie would pay her for the entire time. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

2. That's all I had. Thanks for indulging me.(page 18)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Nicole. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because Nicole was paying attention to what Charlie had to say. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

3. This coffee is good. Thank you. (page 22)

It is used to express Nicole's gratitude to Henry. Nicole's utterance shows that she made a thankful statement because Henry

made coffee for her. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

4. Thank you (page 29)

It is used to express Nicole's gratitude to Nora. Nicole's utterance shows that she made a thankful statement because Nora gave her a compliment. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

5. Oh.. great. Thank you (page 29)

It is used to express Nicole's gratitude to Nora. Nicole's utterance shows that she made a thankful statement because Nora offered her book to Nicole. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

6. Thanks (page 41)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Nicole. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because Nicole gave him a compliment. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

7. Well, thank you, but it's yours, Charlie, enjoy it (page 42)

It is used to express Nicole's gratitude to Charlie. Nicole's utterance shows that she made a thankful statement because Charlie said they got the award together. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

8. Oh, thanks.(page 45)

It is used to express Cassie's gratitude to Charlie. Cassie's utterance shows that she made a thankful statement because Charlie complimented her hair. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

9. Thanks G-ma.(page 50)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Sandra. Charlie's utterance shows he made a thankful statement because Sandra greeted him. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

10. Thanks (page 52)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Nicole. Charlie's utterance shows he made a thankful statement because Nicole gave him the envelope. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

11. Thanks (page 52)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Nicole. Charlie's utterance shows he made a thankful statement because Nicole complimented him. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

12. Thanks, Frank (page 60)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Frank. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because Frank said something in his favor. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

13. Thank you, G-ma. Thank you (page 75)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Sandra. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because Sandra had helped him find a lawyer. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

14. Thank you. You're the first person in this process who has spoken to me like a human.(page 82)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Bert. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because the advice

was given by Bert. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

15. I do. Thanks (page 92)

It is used to express Nicole's gratitude to Pablo. Nicole's utterance shows that she made a thankful statement because Pablo gave her a drink. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

16. Thank you (page 97)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Nora. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because Nora gave congratulations. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

17. Oh, thanks (page 97)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Bert. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because Bert gave a compliment. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

18. Thanks (page 97)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Nora. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because Nora gave compliment. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

19. Thanks (page 97)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Nora. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because Nora gave him coffee. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

20. Thanks (page 104)

It is used to express Nicole's gratitude to Charlie. Nicole's utterance shows that she made a thankful statement because Charlie said Nicole's cute house. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

21. Thanks (page 133)

It is used to express Henry's gratitude to Charlie. Henry's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because Charlie gave him an apple slice. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

22. No, I'm fine, thank you (page 136)

It is used to express The evaluator's gratitude to Charlie. The evaluator's utterance shows that she made a thankful statement because Charlie offered her food. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

23. OK, good. Thank you for everything, Nora (page 143)

It is used to express Nicole's gratitude to Nora. Nicole's utterance shows that she made a thankful statement because Nora is already handling her divorce. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

24. Thanks (page 152)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Nicole. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because Nicole had tied his shoelaces. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

25. Thanks (page 61)

It is used to express Charlie's gratitude to Mary Ann. Charlie's utterance shows that he made a thankful statement because of Mary Ann's help. This statement is expressive of thanking because it contains a thanking utterance.

d. Expressive For Apologizing

An expression of regret is characterized as an apology. According to Searle's idea, an apology is an utterance that a speaker will make when they are sorry for what has transpired (Searle, 1976:14). Apologizing is expressing regret for doing or saying something inappropriate. Apology is an expression used to show that something that must be said causes sadness or disappointment, especially when something bad has happened.

Apology and regret are two types of apologies that have been identified. There is a difference between regret and apology. Apologizing means expressing regret or justification for serving as an advocate. Feeling guilty about something that has happened is called regret, wishing things had happened differently is called wishful thinking.

1. Shit, sorry. I didn't stop that from being said. (page 15)

It is used to express babysitter apology to Charlie and Nichole. The babysitter's utterances are apology sentences because she apologized to Nichole and Charlie because she says Nichole and Charlie are so attractive. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

2. Sorry, maybe that sounds crazy (page 27)

It is used to express Nicole's apology to the female director. Nicole's utterance are apology sentences because she apologized for not agreeing with the idea of a female director. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

3. It's difficult to articulate. Sorry. It's like I know why I'm doing this but I don't know too. It's not as simple as not being in love anymore.(page 33)

It is used to express Nicole's apology to Nora. Nicole's utterances are apology sentences because it is difficult for her to explain what happened in her marriage. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance..

4. Sorry... Sorry. I'm nervous. (page 38)

It is used to express Cassie's apology to Nichole. Cassie's utterances are apology sentences because she was nervous about giving Charlie the envelope containing the divorce papers. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

5. Oh Jesus, sorry. You're served. Sorry (page 47)

It is used to express Cassie's apology to Charlie. Cassie's utterances are apology sentences because Cassie apologizes for Charlie holding the divorce papers. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

6. Nothing. I don't know. I can't lie. You're being served. You guys are getting divorced. I don't know. I'm sorry. (page 47)

It is used to express Cassie's apology to Charlie. Cassie's utterances are apology sentences because Cassie can't lie to Charlie about his divorce. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

7. I'm sorry (page 47)

It is used to express Nicole's apology to Charlie. Nicole's utterances are apology sentences because she apologizes for wanting to remind him earlier about the divorce papers. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

8. Sorry, I think I drank too much wine (page 51)

It is used to express Nicole's apology to Charlie. Nicole's utterances are apology sentences because she almost fell on the stairs and drank a lot of wine. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

9. Sorry again (page 51)

It is used to express Nicole's apology to Charlie. Nicole's utterances are apology sentences because she apologized for the

drunken thing that happened to her. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

10. Sorry Charlie (page 59)

It is used to express Donna's apology to Charlie. Donna's utterances are apology sentences because she wants to get closer to Charlie. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

11. I don't think I've ever done that before. I'm sorry I'm just so angry (page 92)

It is used to express Nicole's apology to Pablo. Nicole's utterances are apology sentences because she apologizes for stomping her foot. This sentence is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

12. I'm sorry I made you come out (page 104)

It is used to express Nicole's apology to Charlie. Nicole's utterances are apology sentences because she is bothering Charlie. This sentence is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

13. I'm sorry (page 124)

It is used to express Charlie's apology to Nicole. Charlie's utterances are apology sentences because Charlie said such terrible things to Nicole. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

14. I'm sorry I look so schleppy (page 28)

It is used to express Nora's apology to Nicole. Nora's utterances are apology sentences because she apologized for looking untidy when Nicole came to see her. This statement is expressive of apologizing because it contains an apology utterance.

e. Expressive For Congratulating

The act of congratulating is a show of sympathetic joy. When someone succeeds at something, they often use this phrase to express their congratulations.

1. Oh, Charlie, that's so great. Congratulations! (page 41)

It is used to convey Nicole's congratulations to Charlie. Nicole made a statement in which she expressed her congratulations to Charlie for winning a MacArthur grant. This statement is expressive of congratulation because it contains the word congratulating.

2. I'm really happy for you. You deserve it (page 42)

It is used to convey Nicole's congratulations to Charlie. Nicole made a statement in which she expressed her congratulations to Charlie for the award. This statement is expressive of congratulation because it contains an expression of pleasure.

3. A MacArthur, Broadway, it's so exciting. Congratulations, Charlie (page 43)

It is used to convey Nicole's congratulations to Charlie. Nicole made a statement in which she expressed her congratulations to Charlie for all of his accomplishments. This statement is expressive of congratulation because it contains an expression of congratulation.

4. Congratulations, Charlie, on your grant, Nicole told me. (page 97)

It is used to convey Nora's congratulations to Charlie. Nora made a statement in which she expressed her congratulations to Charlie for his grant. This statement is expressive of congratulation because it contains an expression of congratulation.

5. Congratulations (page 147)

It is used to convey Charlie's congratulations to Nicole. Nicole made a statement in which he expressed his congratulations to her for her accomplishments. This statement is expressive of congratulation because it contains an expression of congratulation.

f. Expressive For Greeting

Humans purposefully make their presence known to one another through greetings, which also represent a type of social status (formal or informal) between individuals or groups of people who come into contact with one another.

There are two different categories of greeting expressions. Both "inviting" and "welcoming" are used. The distinction between inviting and welcoming is that the former entails requesting the participation or presence of something or someone and, in contrast, confirming or greeting someone upon arrival.

1. Oh hey, I didn't expect you guys until late. (page 15)

It is used to express a greeting from The babysitter to Nicole and Charlie. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

2. How are you doing? (page 30)

It is used to express a greeting from Nora to Nicole. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

3. Hi Henry (page 41)

It is used to express a greeting from Charlie to Henry. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

4. Hi (page 43)

It is used to express a greeting from Henry to Charlie. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

5. Hey, Charlie (page 45)

It is used to express a greeting from Cassie to Charlie. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

6. Hello (page 62)

It is used to express a greeting from Charlie to Nora. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

7. Hi, this is Nora Fanshaw, I represent your wife, Nicole Barber. (page 62)

It is used to express a greeting from Nora to Charlie. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

8. Hi (page 62)

It is used to express a greeting from Charlie to Nora. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

9. Hi, I'm Charlie Barber. Nancy, can I get you anything? (page 130)

It is used to express a greeting from Charlie to The Evaluator. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

10. Charlie, Hi (page 146)

It is used to express a greeting from Sandra to Charlie. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

11. Hi (page 146)

It is used to express a greeting from Charlie to Henry. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

12. Hi (page 146)

It is used to express a greeting from Henry to Charlie. This statement is expressive of a greeting because it contains an expression of a greeting.

g. Expressive For Wishing

Wishing is a way for people to communicate their deep desire for something or to take action. Three different types of wishes have been realized. Wish, want, and hope are them. There is a distinction between a wish, a desire, and hope. Wishing is expecting something to happen even though it is unlikely (or challenging to realize).

Hope is the confident expectation that something will occur or be true (which is probably not hard to realize). Want is the sensation of needing something, whether it is simple or not, that you would like to have, retain, do, or possess.

1. Ha, yeah... I hope Henry didn't notice. (page 51)

It is used to express Nicole's hope for Henry. Nicole made a statement that she hoped Henry wouldn't notice. This statement is expressive of a wish because it contains an expression of a wish.

2. I wish you'd accept generosity better. (page 62)

It is used to express Mary Ann's hope for Charlie. Mary Ann made a statement that she hoped Charlie would accept generosity better about his divorce. This statement is expressive of a wish because it contains an expression of a wish.

3. I hope so, yes. I see no reason-- you both love your son, you respect each other--why this shouldn't be relatively pain-free? (page 81)

It is used to express Bert's hope for Charlie. Bert made the statement that he hoped the divorce process was not complicated. This statement is expressive of a wish because it contains an expression of a wish.

h. Expressive For Attitude

Attitude is their perception of something, their opinion on it, or how they feel and think about it. There are two different categories of attitude utterances. "Complaint" and "criticism" are what they are. To complain is to express your discontent, illness, discomfort, etc. People express their dissatisfaction with something by complaining. While criticism refers to expressing your disapproval of someone or something or discussing the shortcomings or flaws of that person or thing, when someone criticizes something, they are pointing out its flaws or what they find objectionable about it.

1. I'm not going to. (page 10)

Nicole uses it to inform the Mediator of her complaint. Nicole protested the Mediator, which led to Nicole making the statement. Nicole apparently disagrees with the Mediator's assertions based on the statement. Due to the fact that it expresses an opinion, this statement exhibits attitude.

2. I don't want to hear Charlie's. (page 10)

It is used to express Nicole's complaint to the Mediator. Nicole complaint that she didn't want to listen Charlie's letter with a disapproving expression. This statement is expressive of attitude because it contains an expression of opinion.

3. I hate Fairy Camp (page 19)

It is used to express Henry's complaint to Sandra. Henry complained that he didn't like fairy camp when Sandra invited him. This statement is expressive of attitude because it contains an expression of opinion.

4. On the plane, I re-read the pilot as if I were Charlie reading it and I started to think it's just bad. (page 22)

Sandra hears Nicole criticize her through it. When Nicole read the test, she didn't like it. Because it expresses an opinion on the issue, this statement exhibits attitude.

5. I can't hold a baby like this (page 23)

It is used to express Nicole's complaint to the director. Nicole complained that she couldn't hold a baby, like the director instructed Nicole. This statement is expressive of attitude because it contains an expression of opinion.

6. But I don't want THIS (page 48)

It is used to express Charlie's complaint to Nicole. Charlie complained that he didn't want the divorce papers. This statement is expressive of attitude because it contains an expression of opinion.

7. No. I'm very close to her mom. Nicole's family has been my family (page 56)

It is used to express Charlie's criticism of Jay Marotta and Ted. Charlie criticizes the suggestions given by Jay and Ted. This statement is expressive of attitude because it contains an expression of opinion.

8. Mary Ann, it's too hard now.. I just can't be with anyone right now (page 61)

It is used to express Charlie's complaint to Mary Ann. Charlie complained because Mary Ann wants to see him when Charlie's in a lot of trouble. This statement is expressive of attitude because it contains an expression of opinion.

9. I didn't like the first lawyer I met (page 63)

It is used to express Charlie's complaint to Jay Marotta. Charlie complained because he didn't like Jay Marotta as a lawyer. This statement is expressive of attitude because it contains an expression of opinion.

10. I don't want to be a Frankenstein anymore (page 71)

It is used to express Henry's complaint to Charlie. Henry complained because he didn't approve of the costume Charlie was

offering. This statement is expressive of attitude because it contains an expression of opinion.

C. Frequencies and Percentages of Expressive Speech Act

No	Type of Expressive Speech Act	Frequencies	Percentages
1	Thanking	25	36.2%
2	Apologizing	14	20.2%
3	Congratulating	5	7.2%
4	Greeting	12	17.3%
5	Wishing	3	4.3%
6	Attitude	10	14.4%

$\text{Percentages} = \frac{\text{Frequencies}}{\text{Total of frequencies}} \times 100\%$
--

D. Discussion

This chapter explores the data collected to address the research question on expressive speech acts in the Film Marriage Story by Noah Baumbach. The data collected in Chapter 4 revealed that expressions of gratitude were the most frequent type of expression found. Out of the 69 instances of expressive speech acts identified, 25 were expressions of thanks, which accounted for 36.2% of the total. This indicates that gratitude is a recurring theme in the Marriage Story film script, with 25 instances of expressive thanking observed in this study.

The prevalence of gratitude in the data collected can be attributed to the story's central theme, which revolves around Charlie and Nicole, a married couple going through a divorce while raising a son together. The complexity of

their divorce causes issues for both parties, with Charlie hoping to reconcile while Nicole decides to proceed with the divorce.

The study by Risa Dewi Rahmawati analyzed the expressive speech acts in the movie *Crazy Rich Asians*. The study results showed eight apologies, 16 expressions of gratitude, one instance of congratulations, two complaints, one lament, one protest, three expressions of disapproval, 13 compliments, four greetings, and three welcomes. These findings are consistent with the Writer's observations, as they also noticed expressions of gratitude, apologies, congratulations, and greetings in the movie.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Research findings and suggestions will be presented in this chapter. This concludes the study of performing expressive speech acts from the Film Marriage Story by Noah Baumbach. Research conclusions serve as answers to research questions and suggestions or instructions for further researchers. Based on the formulated research question, this researcher's conclusion serves as the answer.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the research findings and having discussions, the following conclusions have been drawn from this study:

1. According to the data analysis, the "Marriage Story" movie script contained 69 instances of expressive speech. Based on Searle's theories, six different types of expressive speech acts are discovered. They can convey gratitude, apology, congratulations, greetings, wishes, and attitudes. Thank-you expressions made up 25 (36.2%), apologizing expressions 14 (20.2%), congratulations expressions 5 (7.2%), greeting expressions 12 (17.3%), wishes expressions 3 (4.3%), and attitude expressions 10 (14.4%).
2. In terms of percentage, the most dominant expressive speech act discovered was in the movie script "Marriage Story," which is expressive of thanking. The "Marriage Story" characters used "thank you" to express gratitude. Based on the percentage, it was found that the most dominant expressive speech act in the "marriage story" script is expressing gratitude.

B. Suggestion

After the researcher has gotten the results drawn from the data analysis, I would like to offer some helpful advice for both the student and the future researcher.

1. for the student

- a. To ensure that students comprehend English, they should read novels, films, and other literature besides the textbook material.

b. The student should study and practice using expressive speech from a new standpoint. They will learn how to articulate their sentiments when dealing with others successfully.

2. For the future researcher

Speech acts are always an essential component of language and communication for the future researcher. The researcher has to expand their expressive speech acts. Hence, persons interested in speech-speaking act is always a crucial aspect of language and communication. The researcher must develop their expertise regarding the speech act. So, anyone interested in speech acts can learn deeply and clearly about speech actions through research.

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APPENDICES

EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCE BY MARRIAGE STORY MOVIE

Expressive of Thanking

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Babysitter	Thanking	Hey, thanks! And also the travel time to Greenpoint (page 15)
2	Charlie	Thanking	That's all I had. Thanks for indulging me.(page 18)
3	Nicole	Thanking	This coffee is good. Thank you. (page 22)
4	Nicole	Thanking	Thank you (page 29)
5	Nicole	Thanking	Oh.. great. Thank you (page 29)
6	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 41)
7	Nicole	Thanking	Well, thank you, but it's yours, Charlie, enjoy it (page 42)
8	Cassie	Thanking	Oh, thanks.(page 45)
9	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks G-ma.(page 50)
10	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 52)
11	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 52)
12	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks, Frank (page 60)
13	Charlie	Thanking	Thank you G-ma. Thank you (page 75)
14	Charlie	Thanking	Thank you. You're the first person in this process who has spoken to me like a human.(page 82)
15	Nicole	Thanking	I do. Thanks (page 92)
16	Charlie	Thanking	Thank you (page 97)
17	Charlie	Thanking	Oh, thanks (page 97)
18	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 97)
19	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 97)
20	Nicole	Thanking	Thanks (page 104)
21	Henry	Thanking	Thanks (page 133)

22	Evaluator	Thanking	No, I'm fine, thank you (page 136)
23	Nicole	Thanking	OK, good. Thank you for everything, Nora (page 143)
24	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks (page 152)
25	Charlie	Thanking	Thanks page 61

Expressive of Apologizing

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Babysitter	Apologizing	Shit, sorry. I didn't stop that from being said. (page 15)
2	Nicole	Apologizing	Sorry, maybe that sounds crazy (page 27)
3	Nicole	Apologizing	It's difficult to articulate. Sorry. It's like I know why I'm doing this but I don't know too. It's not as simple as not being in love anymore.(page 33)
4	Cassie	Apologizing	Sorry... Sorry. I'm nervous. (page 38)
5	Cassie	Apologizing	Oh Jesus, sorry. You're served. Sorry (page 47)
6	Cassie	Apologizing	Nothing. I don't know. I can't lie. You're being served. You guys are getting divorced. I don't know. I'm sorry. (page 47)
7	Nicole	Apologizing	I'm sorry (page 47)
8	Nicole	Apologizing	Sorry, I think I drank too much wine (page 51)
9	Nicole	Apologizing	Sorry again (page 51)
10	Donna	Apologizing	Sorry Charlie (page 59)
11	Nicole	Apologizing	I don't think I've ever done that before. I'm sorry I'm just so ANGRY (page 92)
12	Nicole	Apologizing	I'm sorry I made you come out (page 104)

13	Charlie	Apologizing	I'm sorry (page 124)
14	Nora	Apologizing	I'm sorry I look so schleppey (page 28)

Expressive of Congratulating

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Nicole	Congratulating	Oh, Charlie, that's so great. Congratulations! (page 41)
2	Nicole	Congratulating	I'm really happy for you. You deserve it (page 42)
3	Nicole	Congratulating	A MacArthur, Broadway, it's so exciting. Congratulations, Charlie (page 43)
4	Nora	Congratulating	Congratulations, Charlie, on your grant, Nicole told me. (page 97)
5	Charlie	Congratulating	Congratulations (page 147)

Expressive of Greeting

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Babysitter	Greeting	Oh hey, I didn't expect you guys until late. (page 15)
2	Nora	Greeting	How are you doing? (page 30)
3	Charlie	Greeting	Hi Henry (page 41)
4	Henry	Greeting	Hi (page 43)
5	Cassie	Greeting	Hey, Charlie (page 45)
6	Charlie	Greeting	Hello (page 62)
7	Nora	Greeting	Hi, this is Nora Fanshaw, I represent your wife, Nicole Barber. (page 62)
8	Charlie	Greeting	Hi (page 62)
9	Charlie	Greeting	Hi, I'm Charlie Barber. Nancy, can I get you

			anything? (page 130)
10	Sandra	Greeting	Charlie, Hi (page 146)
11	Charlie	Greeting	Hi (page 146)
12	Henry	Greeting	Hi (page 146)

Expressive of Wishing

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Nicole	Wishing	Ha, yeah... I hope Henry didn't notice.(page 51)
2	Mary Ann	Wishing	I wish you'd accept generosity better. (page 62)
3	Bert	Wishing	I hope so, yes. I see no reason-- you both love your son, you respect each other-- why this shouldn't be relatively pain-free? (page 81)

Expressive of Attitudes

No	Actor	Type of expressive	Utterance
1	Nicole	Attitudes	I'm not going to. (page 10)
2	Nicole	Attitudes	I don't want to hear Charlie's. (page 10)
3	Henry	Attitudes	I hate Fairy Camp (page 19)
4	Nicole	Attitudes	On the plane, I re-read the pilot as if I were Charlie reading it and I started to think it's just bad. (page 22)
5	Nicole	Attitudes	I can't hold a baby like this (page 23)
6	Charlie	Attitudes	But I don't want THIS (page 48)
7	Charlie	Attitudes	No. I'm very close to her mom. Nicole's family has

			been my family (page 56)
8	Charlie	Attitudes	Mary Ann, it's too hard now.. I just can't be with anyone right now (page 61)
9	Charlie	Attitudes	I didn't like the first lawyer I met (page 63)
10	Henry	Attitudes	I don't want to be a Frankenstein anymore (page 71)

CURRICULUM VITAE

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Riwayat Pendidikan

A. Pendidikan Formal

1. SD : SDN 010 Pasir Belengkong
2. SMP/MTS : SMPN 04 Pasir Belengkong
3. SMA/MA : MAN Tanah Grogot

B. Pendidikan Non Formal

1. Pelatihan pembuatan Pin di Kopma Walisongo
2. Pelatihan Toefl di Hotel Semarang
3. Peserta Pag Kopma Walisongo di UIN Walisongo Semarang