

# AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN “THE WILLOUGHBYS” MOVIE

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## **Abstract**

This research focuses on identifying the expressive speech acts found in “The Willoughbys” Movie. The research uses the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The method is observation in collecting the data, and the technique is note-taking. In analyzing the data, the data was examined with the pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence-in-equalizing technique. The data was taken from the utterances in the movie. There are 67 expressive speech acts found in the movie which are divided into 11 acts. The expressive speech acts with the most occurrences were complaints with 12 occurrences, followed by 6 data of greet, 4 data of apologies, 6 data of compliments, 10 data of protest, 9 data of lament, 3 data of thanks, 3 data of boast, 5 data of praise, 4 data of condole, and 5 data of deplore. The expressive speech acts of congratulate was not found in the movie, because the scene mostly was found in their journey and their adventure that they had to do.

**Keywords:** *Expressive acts, Observation, Pragmatic*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

One of the primary components of human communication is expressive speech acts. These acts enable people to convey their attitudes, sentiments, and emotions toward something or someone. The goal to convey one's emotions through language allows for greater understanding and connection between individuals. From congratulating a friend on their achievements to expressing sorrow for a loved one's loss, expressive speech acts play a crucial role in our daily interactions. This of the capability research was to identify the expressive speech acts. In order to determine the speech acts, the idea of expressive acts put forth by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). As stated by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are 12 expressive speech acts.

The phenomenon of expressive speech act can be found from the YouTube video from The Dooo with a title “Guitarist Blows Minds on Omegle with a Double Guitar” that was uploaded on Feb 27th, 2023. The video is about The Doo who is a guitarist who showed up in Omegle and played guitar to amuse people. The expressive speech act is as follows:

The Dooo : “Was that to your liking?”

The Woman : “**The woman was too stunned to speak**”

The Dooo : “I’ll take that”  
(06:28 – 06:33)

The conversation above contains of expressive speech act. The speaker was asking whether the woman liked his guitar performance. The woman then replied by saying “The woman was too

stun to speak”. The woman did not mean that she stunned but instead it was to praise him. She meant that the performance was so great that she could not say anything about it. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) who stated that praise is expressive speech act that is used to express approval or commendation towards someone.

Furthermore, the researchers applied the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) into the “The Willoughbys” movie to find out the occurrence of expressive speech act. The researchers found an expressive speech act in the conversation between Timothy and Jane, the Willoughby’s children. The conversation emerges between 19:26 – 19:50, when Timothy, Jane, and twins Barnaby sent the baby into the candy factory. Jane hoped that they were doing right things to leave the baby into that factory without any license to adopt that baby. The conversation occurred below.

- Jane : “I really hope we’re doing the right thing”
- Timothy : “Of course we are, Jane. A great man with a great home must have a great family. Just imagine what that lucky orphan’s life will be like”
- Jane : “**Ugh. I wish we had a home like Ruth, where we didn’t have to steal food and nobody would say, ‘Shut up, Jane!’**”  
(19:26 – 19:50)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The speaker wished that they could be had a great family as like Ruth which is the baby that they sent up into the factory. The speaker had a bad parent that they did not take care of their own children. They

just thought about themselves and happiness. Then, the speaker. His answer did not only disagree towards the hearer’s answer but also implied a complaint towards the hearer’s bravery. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) who stated that complain is expressive speech act that is used to express disapproval toward the hearer while expecting the hearer to be more than what the hearer stated or done before hand and meet the speaker expectation.

As a reference for this study, a few previous researchers were picked. The first was a study of expressive speech acts carried out by Ricca and Ambalegin, (2022). Finding the expressive speech acts in the web series was the goal of the research. “Love at first Swipe”. The theory by Searle (1979) utilized to distinguish expressive speech behaviors. The findings indicated that the web series included instances of thanking, apologizing, congratulating, complementing, and welcoming.

Second, the researchers used Hendra and Ambalegin, (2023) which addresses a pertinent issue in the present research. This research was done to pinpoint expressive speech acts in the “Aftermath” movie. The research was based on the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to identify the expressive speech acts. The findings indicated that the "Aftermath" movie's expressive speech acts included congratulate, apologize, welcome, thank, greet, complain, and compliment.

There was similarity and dissimilarity between previous and present research. Both the previous and present research used Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and Searle (1979) in identifying the expressive speech acts. The aim of the earlier investigations as

well as the current one was to identify expressive speech acts. The current study and earlier investigations both shared the concept that expressive speech acts occur during speech. The difference was the quantity of acts, The present research suggested 12 expressive speech acts, whereas the previous research only suggested 7 expressive speech acts. The previous research found congratulate act, meanwhile the present research did not find congratulate act. The previous and present research used different data sources. In the present research, the data source was taken from the newest movie that is "THE WILLOUGHBY'S MOVIE".

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Expressive Speech Act

When a speaker wishes to communicate their feelings, they use expressive speech acts. Language used in expressive speech acts conveys the speaker's inner feelings, emotions, or views. These can appear as a range of other psychological emotions, such as happiness, dissatisfaction, or despair. When someone employs expressive speech acts, they usually do so to communicate to the listener a particular message or sentiment that is pertinent to the current context.

### Thank

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that when someone says "thank," They are speaking in an expressive manner through illocution. This action is done to show someone or something your gratitude or admiration. The speaker wants to use their voice to convey a good emotion "thank." People typically utilize these expressive speaking acts to thank someone else for a kind deed or favor that they have provided for them.

Billie Eilish : "Thank you."

(Ngasini et al.,2021)

### Apologize

Speech Act Theory suggests that the term "apologize" serves as a form of expressive speech act that enables speakers to express regret, remorse, or sadness for an error, transgression, or injury done to the person addressed Searle and Vanderveken (1985). This phrase is used by speakers to express regret for their acts, ask for forgiveness, and accept responsibility. An apology is intended to rectify the hurt that was done, mend relationships, and enhance the social bonds between the speaker and the listener. Three key elements are required for an effective apology speech act: honesty, accountability, and a real acknowledgment of the listener's hurt.

Michael : "Sorry, got stuck in a meeting"

Astrid : "it is okay, I get it."  
(Rahmawati, 2021)

### Congratulate

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) classified the speech act "congratulate" as a expression that expresses the speaker's joy at the success, success, or accomplishment of the recipient. Unlike other expressive speech acts, it is just meant to convey the speaker's feelings toward the recipient and makes no attempt to change the circumstance or reality.

Eddie : "Congratulations, Anne!"

Venom: "It's great news."

(Kusumawardani et al., 2023)

### Complaint

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) described "complaint" as a form of expressive speech act in which the

speaker expresses their displeasure with a particular element of the circumstance or the world. This expressive speech act, which may be directed at an individual, a group, or an institution, aims to communicate the speaker's negative sentiments and attitudes regarding a specific state of things. A complaint's objective is to express the speaker's opinions about the situation, not to change it.

Michael : "I know what you're thinking, Astrid. That's why you hide your shoes, the jewelry you buy. As if every minute of my life I'm not reminded of it. **I'm just tired. I'm tired of having nothing I do matter.**"

(Rahmawati, 2021)

Astrid : "God, how can you say that? Including having that affair. Of course, what you do matters."

### Condole

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act "condole" is a form of expressive speech act which the speaker comforts and sympathizes with a person who has suffered a loss. This speech act aims to express the speaker's feelings of sympathy and understanding for the individual who has experienced a loss or is going through a trying moment. The purpose of the condolence is to offer emotional support and convey the speaker's care for the recipient's well-being rather than to change the circumstance.

"On behalf of the people of Jakarta, we are extending our deepest condolences to the families of those whose lives had been taken away." (Tamam et al., 2020)

### Lament

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act "lament" is an expressive speech act in which the speaker conveys sadness, regret, and grief towards a circumstance or incident. This speaking act aims to convey the speaker's feelings and viewpoints over a specific circumstance, which may involve sorrow, personal loss, or injustice. The purpose of the lament is to reflect the speaker's feelings and attitudes about the situation rather than to attempt alter it. It can also be used to express a sense of collective grieving or to recognize how the situation has affected other people.

Spider (S) : "Sometimes, it's not so great know who your father was"

Kiri (H) : "Spider, you are not him (Roby and Ambalegin, 2023)

**We pray to Allah all victims will be granted syuhada, will be granted jannah.** (Tamam et al., 2020)

### Protest

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) classified "protest" as a form of expressive speech act that expresses disagreement with or opposition to a certain circumstance, course of action, or policy. The goal of this expressive speaking act is to persuade listeners to change their behavior or draw attention to an issue that the speaker finds important. The goal of a protest is to influence the world through expressive discourse.

Rachel :” Hey, mom, this one’s kinda cute. What do you think?”

Rachel’s mom : **“No, no, no, no! You can’t wear that to meet to meet Nick’s Ah Ma”**

(Rahmawati, 2021)

### Deplore

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) characterized the "deplore" Speech serves as an expressive statement in which the speaker conveys vehement criticism of a particular circumstance, course of action, or behavior. This speech's objective is to communicate the speaker's unfavorable evaluation of the circumstance. The purpose of the deplore speech act is to express the speaker's feelings and viewpoint on the issue, not to attempt to change the situation..

**“Jakarta was shocked, more than 40 people have been killed in an unthinkable act of terror, in a shooting during juma’ah prayer.”**

(Tamam et al., 2020)

### Praise

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act "praise" is a form of expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses appreciation for, approval of, or a positive judgment of a specific action, behavior, or circumstance. This speech act, which may be aimed at one person, a group of people, or an institution, aims to convey the speaker's good views and feelings about the person receiving the praise. The purpose of the praise speech act is to convey the speaker's feelings and attitudes regarding the situation rather than to attempt to change it. Praise can be expressed verbally or in writing

and can have a variety of purposes, including motivating others or recognizing accomplishments.

Jessi : **“You’re very well organized over here”**

Eric : “Ohh...stop it”

(Putri and Ariyaningsih, 2023)

### Boast

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) explained that "boasting" is a form of expressive speech act which the speaker uses their accomplishments, skills, or belongings to advance their own interests. The goal of boasting is to improve the speaker's reputation or sense of self, as well as to intimidate or impress others. Boasting can be directed at either individuals or organizations and can take many different forms, such as exaggeration, self-praise, or comparisons with others. The main goal of boasting is to change the audience's opinions or attitudes toward the speaker.

Sherlock Holmes : **“Well, I’ve done a fine job.”**

(Prajadewi and Tustiawati, 2022)

### Compliment

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act "compliment" is an expressive speech act in which the speaker conveys their appreciation for or approval of the traits, deeds, or possessions of another person. The purpose of the complement is to spread happiness and improve the other person's reputation or self-image. The complement may be addressed towards one or more people or groups and may take the shape of a speech, a gesture, or a gift. A compliment is an expressive speaking act used to change the audience's perceptions of the person receiving the compliment.



Hann : **“You look nice in person.”**

Jess : **“You too.”**

(Ricca and Ambalegin, 2022)

**Greet**

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) defined the expressive speech act "greet" at the beginning of a talk or meeting as a means to acknowledge the presence of another person or people. Its goals are to create or strengthen social bonds and to show the individual or people being greeted that you have good feelings for them. Verbal greetings (such as "hello," "hi," or "good morning"), nonverbal cues like waving or nodding, or a combination of the two can be used to express the greeting. The greeting is a crucial aspect of social interaction, and cultural customs and expectations may have an impact on how it is expressed.

Morgan : **“Wilkins.”**

Wilkins : **“Sir”**

(Hendra and Ambalegin, 2023)

**3. RESEARCH METHOD**

For this study, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative methodology. As per Miles et al., (2014), this approach involves portraying how people behave, interact, and handle issues in particular contexts. Furthermore, according to Creswell and Creswell (2018), With a focus on social and personal issues, qualitative research primarily uses verbal data. Marshall and Rossman (2016) mentioned that the qualitative research the can perform with identifying, isolating, and generalizing phenomena.

In collecting the data, the technique is note-taking, and the method is observation. There were a few processes involved in gathering the data. The researchers first viewed the film. In order to obtain the script, the researchers

also collected notes. Third, the researchers emphasized the information.

In analyzing the data, The pragmatic identity approach and the research used pragmatic competence-in-equalizing technique to analyze the data. The process of assessing the data involved some steps. The researchers first noted the highlighted information. Second, the researcher pragmatically balanced the evidence and theory of expressive acts.

Third, the collected information was divided up into several expressive acts.

**4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The Willoughbys was examined by the researchers. Their analysis found that there were 67 expressive speech acts used in the movie. The most commonly used expressive speech act was complaint, with 12 instances. Greet was used 6 times, apologize 4 times, compliment 6 times, protest 10 times, thank 3 times, lament 9 times, boast 3 times, deplore 5 times, condole 4 times, and praise 5 times. Congratulate was not found in the movie at all.

Types Frequency	Types Frequency
Thank	3
Apologize	4
Congratulate	0
Complaint	12
Condole	4
Lament	9
Protest	10
Deplore	5
Praise	5
Boast	3
Compliment	6
Greet	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>

**Discussion**

The researchers took 18 data out of 67 and utilized a data reduction method from Sugiyono (2012) in order to prevent repetition in analyzing the data and to avoid some the same character and expression of the data. The data consisted of expressions of thank, apologize, complaint, lament, and protest, deplore, praise, boast, compliment, and greet. Due to the scope of the research, not all data were analyzed. Specifically, **Thank** was analyzed using data 13, **Apologize** with data 12 and 15, **Complaint** with data 4 and 8, **Lament** with data 3 and 6, **Protest** with data 5, **Deplore** with data 11,14 and 16, **Praise** with data 2, **Compliment** with data 1 and 17, **Condole** with data 9 and 18, and **Greet** with data 7.

#### Data 1

There were parents whose did not taking care of their children well. The father and mother were dancing in living room nearby from the furnace. The conversation occurred below.

Father (S) : **“So love being a Willoughbys with you”**

Mother (H) : “Oh, smoopys buns. I’m so happy”  
(01:36 – 01:38)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The hearer made compliment to the speaker. The utterance “So love being a Willoughby with you” showed that the speaker expressed his happiness. The hearer responded with positive answer that she was the one whogot compliment from the speaker. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that compliment is expressive speech act where the speaker expresses their approval, admiration, or praise onwards another person's

qualities, actions, or possessions. The aim of the compliment is to convey positive emotions and to enhance the other person's self-image or reputation.

#### Data 2

Timothy, Jane and twins Barnaby look at the picture in the wall. Then, Jane asked to Timothy why they were looking at the picture in the wall and Timothy answered because they were Willoughbys. However, they heard their parents eating lunch. They all felt hungry because their parents did not give them food since morning. Thus, the conversation happened.

Jane (S) : “I do not predict leftovers, but I’m so hungry. I just want to eat my own tongue.”

Barnaby A & B : “Me too.”

Timothy (H) : **“I know you’re hungry, but Willoughbys do not beg for food. We wait”**

(03:40 – 03:52)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The hearer disagreed with the speaker by saying “I know you’re hungry, but Willoughbys do not beg for food. We wait”. The hearer did not agree with the speaker and thought that the speaker against the rule as a Willoughbys. The hearer felt hungry also when his stomach was rumbling. But the hearer was lied and kept his own determined. His answer implied a boast towards the speaker’s. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that boasting purpose is to enhance the speaker's self-image or reputation, and to impress or intimidate others.

#### Data 3

Jane was starving with her little twins Barnaby. Then, they slinked below dining table to take some meats. After that, Timothy caught up them but it was late. They have stolen the meats from the parents. Thus, the conversation happened.

Mother (S) : **“Oh, Father. I’m going to starve. It’s that girl! She brought the small one.”**

Jane (H) : “Hi, Mommy.”  
(04:28 – 04:32)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The speaker felt bad towards the hearer because she stole the meats. The speaker lament to her husband by saying “Oh, Father. I’m going to starve.” This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that lament is expressive speech act where the speaker expresses grief, sorrow, and regret over a situation or event.

#### Data 4

The parents blamed Timothy, although Timothy did not wrong. Because he was the first child, he had to take the responsibility from his sister-brother action.

Father (S) : “This is all your fault.”  
Timothy (H) : “My fault? What?”  
Father (S) : **“Son, you insist on bothering us with your childish needs. Go to the coal bin! Good day, sir.”**

(05:00 – 05:15)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The speaker was telling that he was upset because the hearer disturbed the speaker lunch time with his wife by saying not in his best condition by

saying “Son, you insist on bothering us with your childish needs.” It is stated as a complaint. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) who stated that complaint is expressive speech act that is used to express disapproval toward the hearer while expecting the hearer to be more than what the hearer stated or done before hand, and meet the speaker expectation.

#### Data 5

Once Timothy’s father put him into the coal bin, he mumbled while annoyed with his family. He regretted to be one of failed Willoughby. The one who heard his mumbled was the cat. The utterance had appeared below.

Timothy (S) : **“Sometimes, I wish I wasn’t a Willoughby. We used to be great. We were soldiers and scientists, kings and philosophers, explorers and aviators, artists and poets! We climbed the unclimbable, and we always ate together...at tables, like a family, where every Willoughby had a mustache, even the women. We could be great again. No... We will be.”**

The Cat (H) : “Against all odds, the Willoughby children still had determination...”

(05:28 – 06:20)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The speaker was disappointed with his family especially with his parents. The speaker felt that his parents had failed to be the next generation of Willoughby. The way the speaker mumbled, showed what the



speaker's feeling about their protest regarding his parents. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that protest is expressive speech act that is used to express disapproval toward the speaker while expecting the hearer to do something with the current condition.

#### Data 6

Jane has a beautiful voice. She liked to sing. That time, she sang with lower voice. Jane's bedroom was in upstairs. When her mother knitted downstairs, she heard and felt noise with Jane's voice. Then the father gave sign to Jane with knocked the wall to shut Jane voice up.

Father (S) : "She can't knit! If she misses a stitch..."

Mother (H) : **"I feel faint!"**

Father (S) : "Oh, Mother, sweet."  
(06:52 – 06:58)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The hearer felt disturbed by Jane's voice. Then the speaker helped the hearer to let Jane knows about what they felt. The hearer get provoke the speaker by saying **"I feel faint!"** to get the speaker know that he could blame Jane action. The utterance included lament type. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that lament is expressive speech act where the speaker expresses grief, sorrow, and regret over a situation or event.

#### Data 7

There was a mysterious box which dropped in front of the Willoughby house. Then, Jane and twins Barnaby curious about what inside the box because they heard loud and strange voice. They decided to open the

mysterious box. Thus, the conversation happened.

Jane (S) : **"Hi, beast. I'm Jane. I hope you're a nice beast because, um.. we're nice. Please don't eat our faces"**

Baby (H) : **"....!!"**  
(09:27 – 09:32)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The speaker felt curious towards the hearer. The speaker **greet** to the hearer by saying **"Hi, beast."** The speaker felt afraid and curious about what the things inside the box. The speaker thought it would be beast but in fact that was a baby which is left by her parents. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that greet is a way of acknowledging the presence of another person or people, typically at the start of a conversation or meeting.

#### Data 8

Jane took the baby into the house and planned to raise the baby up. Timothy curious and get out from the coal bin through the window. Timothy asked Jane to take the baby away from the house but unfortunately, Jane did not hear what her brother talked about. After that, the baby escape and running into the living room where the Willoughby parents still knitted the wool yarn. The baby messed up the room and burned all of the wool yarn. That was made mother and father mad. Thus, the conversation happened.

Father (S) : **"You eat our food, sleep in our coal bin and now you expect us to rear another child?"**

Timothy (H) : "What? No."  
(13:32 – 13:35)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker disagreed with the hearer action. The speaker thought the hearer took the baby into the house by saying **“You eat our food, sleep in our coal bin and now you expect us to rear another child?”** As the first child, Timothy takes the responsibility of their sister-brother action. The parents kept blame and **complaint** him. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) who stated that complaint is expressive speech act that is used to express disapproval toward the hearer while expecting the hearer to be more than what the hearer stated or done before hand, and meet the speaker expectation.

#### Data 9

The father punished them because the baby’s appearance and he gave the time to get rid of it fast if not they would not be living in Willoughby house anymore.

Timothy (S) : “Oh, the ordeal is over. Let us return to our home.”

Jane (H) : **“Tim, she needs a home, and if we don’t help her, we’re as bad as our parents, who keep sullyng our great Willoughby name.”**

(14:40 –14:55)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker was sad to see his destiny that he must be faced it up what happen to him. The hearer **condole** the baby situation. After what the hearer said, the speaker felt pity on the baby and agree to send the baby to the safe place. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act

condole is an expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses sympathy, comfort, and condolences to someone who has experienced a loss or suffering.

#### Data 10

Timothy, Jane, and twins Barnaby decided to be an orphan. So that, they had a planned to get rid of their own parents into blind vacation to purpose they would not be return back. Before they went, their parents had called a nanny’s as their baby sitter for long trip. When the nanny’s arrived, they told the story about the baby which they put in candy factory. Without taking so long, the nanny’s went to the candy factory to pick the baby up from them. Unfortunately, Melanoff already living and loves the baby. But the nanny’s named Linda, did not allow him to raise the baby in factory because it would make the baby danger from the environment. Thus, the conversation happened.

Linda (S) : “Your baby? I don’t think so, sugar daddy. A nanny knows things, and this nanny knows these messed-up Willoughbys left a baby on your doorstep.”

Melanoff (H) : **“Wait, are you the angels who brought her to me?”**

(36:32 – 36:40)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker disagreed with the hearer’s attitude which is talking good about Willoughby’s children who were already sent a baby to the hearer’s factory. The hearer praise them by saying “Wait, are you the angels who brought her to me?” The hearer strongly disagreed with the speaker’s

statement. The hearer felt happy since the baby appearance. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that praise expresses positive evaluation, admiration, or approval towards a particular action, behavior, or situation.

#### Data 11

Jane, Timothy, twins Barnaby, and Nanny went to Melanoff's factory. They took bus way to go home. Inside the bus, Jane complained that she felt stomachache. Thus, the conversation happened.

Jane (S) : **"Eating old gum is a bad way to go"**  
Timothy (H) : "That was a great day out"  
(22:10 – 22:26)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker ate old candy that caused her stomachache. Then, the hearer said that he was really enjoyed the moment at Melanoff's factory. The speaker deplore by saying **"Eating old gum is a bad way to go"** The speaker strongly regretted that she had eaten old gum. However, it was not bad, because the speaker enjoyed the moment also. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that deplore is expressive speech act that expresses intense disapproval, condemnation, regarding a particular situation, action, or conduct. The purpose of this speech act is to convey the speaker's negative assessment of the situation.

#### Data 12

Willoughby parents sell the house because they ran out of the money for their journey without think about their

children. Then, the children got misunderstanding with the Nanny because they thought the Nanny was bad and cooperated with their parents. In fact, the Nanny was good woman and take care the children well. Thus, the conversation happened.

Linda (S) : **"Tim, I might work for your parents, but my duty is to look after you guys. I should have told you they were selling the house. I'm sorry. But I just couldn't bear to break your weird little hearts."**  
Jane (H) : "Oh, thank you, Nanny. Thank you, thank you, thank you."  
(48:48 – 50:10)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker was expressing her feeling towards the Willoughby's children that she loved them. The speaker gave **apologize** by saying **"I'm sorry. But I just couldn't bear to break your weird little hearts."** This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated an expressive speech act that allows speakers to communicate their regret, remorse or sadness for a mistake.

#### Data 13

Jane was misunderstanding about the Nanny because of Timothy's statement. After she knew the truth, she felt grateful and hugged the Nanny tight. Not only Jane, twins Barnaby also hugged the Nanny. The conversation happened below.

Jane (S) : **"Oh, thank you, Nanny. Thank you, thank you, thank you"**  
Linda (H) : "Any time, tiny girlfriend"

(50:10 – 50:13)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker expressed his grateful towards the hearer loyalty to the children. Even though the Nanny knows about their parents behavior. The speaker gave thank by saying “Oh, thank you, Nanny. Thank you, thank you, thank you.” This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that thank serves to convey gratitude or appreciation to someone or something. Usually, people use this speech act to recognize a good deed or favor done for them by someone else.

#### Data 14

Timothy did wrong thing because he called the orphan agent and reported about they had bad Nanny inside their house. He screwed up and made his little sister and twins separated. Meanwhile, he was in orphan shelter because there had no one to pick him as a new child. Eventually, Nanny found him with her disguise to be an orphan guide. The conversation occurred below.

Linda (S) : **“Oh, pity party, huh? Guess I didn’t get my invitation. Sure, you screwed up. I screwed up, too. I left you kids there alone. I ran away. But I came back, and I’m not leaving here without a Willoughby”**

Timothy (H) : “I’m just a Will-not-be. All I wanted to be a great Willoughby with a great family”

(56:26 – 56:58)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker wanted to bring the hearer escaped from

the orphan shelter. The speaker regretted her action when she left the Willoughbys children alone with orphan agent. Unfortunately, the hearer did not want to escape because he had no dreams to chase for. However, the speaker kept persuade the hearer to cheer up and helped her to redeem her guilty. So that, the speaker gave deplore by saying “I left you kids there alone. I ran away.” This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that deplore is expressive speech act that expresses intense disapproval, condemnation, regarding a particular situation, action, or conduct. The purpose of this speech act is to convey the speaker's negative assessment of the situation.

#### Data 15

Nanny and Timothy escaped from orphan agent. Then, the next destination was to pick twins Barnaby from their gamer’s family. After picked twins Barnaby up, they went to Jane’s new family. The conversation occurred below.

Timothy (S) : **“Jane, please. We’re not the Willoughbys without your what-if. What if... I say I am sorry?”**

Jane (H) : “What if you did?”  
(59:50 – 01:00:06)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker expressed his emotion towards the hearer that he realized about he had nothing without her. The speaker expressed his apologize by saying **“What if... I say I am sorry?”** The conversation occurred when the speaker and hearer argued for a while before the orphan agent come to pick them all back from the Nanny. This is in line with the statement of Searle

and Vanderveken (1985), who stated an expressive speech act that allows speakers to communicate their regret, remorse or sadness for a mistake.

#### Data 16

The Willoughby parents had arrived at the unclimbable mountain. They had frozen by the snow. Before they got frozen, the mother said that she missed her home and asked the father to return. The conversation has appeared below.

- Mother (S) : **“Father, we’ve made a horrible mistake. We must go back home.”**  
Father (H) : **“Oh, Mother, you are my home”**  
(01:07:43 – 01:07:55)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker expressed her feeling towards the hearer that she missed their house. The speaker gave deplore by saying **“Father, we’ve made a horrible mistake.”** The speaker regretted to sell the old-fashion house even though she still needs it. However, the father cheered her up with his own words. Luckily, their children had arrived in time by airship that they built in Melanoff factory. After that, they found the parents. Unfortunately, the parents stole the airship without brought their children. Eventually, they all became the real orphan. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that deplore is expressive speech act that expresses intense disapproval, condemnation, regarding a particular situation, action, or conduct. The purpose of this speech act is to convey the speaker's negative assessment of the situation.

#### Data 17

Timothy, Jane, twins Barnaby, Nanny and Melanoff were cooperative to build dirigible to pick the Willoughby parents. The conversation occurred below.

- Jane (S) : **“That’s what I call a dirigible”**  
Timothy (H) : **“Nice work, Barnabys”**  
(01:03:48 – 01:03:52)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The hearer gave the compliment by saying **“Nice work, Barnabys”**. The hearer felt satisfy because of their masterpiece. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that compliment is expressive speech act where the speaker expresses their approval, admiration, or praise onwards another person's qualities, actions, or possessions. The aim of the compliment is to convey positive emotions and to enhance the other person's self- image or reputation.

#### Data 18

Jane, Timothy, and twins Barnaby wanted to send the baby into the safety place. Then, Jane had an idea to follow the path at the end of the rainbow. After that, they found the biggest candy factory. However, they trespassed the line and come into the factory. The conversation occurred below.

- Timothy (S) : **“Orphan has a home. We go home.”**  
Jane (H) : **“We can’t just leave her outside. It’s not safe. What if there are... wolves?”**  
(17:44 – 17:56)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The hearer



expressed her emotion that she cared a lot with the baby. The hearer gave condole by saying “We can’t just leave her outside. It’s not safe.” Then, Jane decided to touch the bell. Someone opened the door and took the baby inside. That someone was Commander Melanoff. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act condole is an expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses sympathy, comfort, and condolences to someone who has experienced a loss or suffering.

## 5. CONCLUSION

When a speaker wishes to express their sentiments, they utilize expressive speech acts. Positive or negative emotions may arise from the expressive speech act, Depending on the speaker's emotions. According to their findings, expressive speech is employed when a speaker agrees or disagrees with something, as well as when they are regretful or unhappy. It mostly involves the speaker and hearer's images reflecting off of each other. It delivers the speaker's intended message or the speaker's mental reflection of the listener's message.

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