

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Some of the theories and methods employed in the research are given in this chapter. In the first part of this chapter, theories about pragmatics, speech acts, illocutionary acts, and expressive illocutionary acts are presented. These theories are all connected to the movie "Luckiest Girl Alive." The reader can learn more from the second part, which tells previous research on the same topic performed by other researchers and explains how it differs from the researcher's own work. The last part is a theoretical framework that clarifies the term in line with the problems raised by the investigation and evaluation approach and clarifies the way the analysis is structured.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics was the study of how different situations affected the way someone communicated and the way the audience understood what was being said. Informed by Yule (1996), pragmatics was the study of the interactions between language forms and those who employed those forms. Yule (1996) stated that this kind of inquiry entailed deciphering how do individuals understand in different settings and how the context influenced what they said. It required considering way speakers structured what they wanted to say in respect to who they were talking to, when they were speaking, and under what circumstances they were speaking. This research defined speech acts as speech that involved an action. The action implied

itself in the utterance. Unlike, the pragmatic approach stressed inferred meaning. As a result, a pragmatic strategy was employed in this research. The research aimed to determine the many forms and purposes of speech acts. However, it might have been discovered by using a pragmatic approach.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Speech actions were a phenomenon that speakers of a language created through speaking. Austin (1963) defined speech acts as actions carried out by utterances, where saying something was the same as doing it. In addition to speaking, someone would take action. The actions performed during the production of an utterance were classified into three types: the first was locutionary, which referred to the act of pronouncing a meaningful word. The second was illocutionary behaviour, which included things like asking, refusing, and ordering. The listener's influence and response were the final three perlocutionary acts. Meanwhile, informed by Searle (1969), speech acts were forms of human communication that included statements for instance commanding, asking, demanding, asserting, congratulating, and describing.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts are a category of speech acts, which serve the speaker's purpose. Informed by Austin (1963) Illocutionary acts are statements with conventional authority. To put it another way, anything that happens while someone speaks is considered an illocutionary act. Illocutionary acts are divided

into five categories: representational, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive (Searle, 1969).

To support this research, the researcher reviewed the studies that have been done related to the concept of illocutionary act. There first the research that has been done by Samosir & Afriana (2023) to identify the types of commissive speech acts in the movie "Army of the Dead" (2021). This study employed a qualitative method and applied Searle & Vanderveken (1985) to categorize the utterances. The data was collected using an observational method and analyzed using note-taking techniques. The results indicated 33 instances of commissive speech acts, with "accept" being the most frequent type and "promise" and "guarantee" being the rarest.

The second the research that has been done by (Anggraini & Afriana 2023). This research investigates the types of directive speech acts in the movie "Fall" (2022), analyzing the characters' utterances using a descriptive qualitative method as outlined by Creswell (2018). The study applies Yule (1996) theory of directive speech acts and utilizes Sudaryanto (2015) observation method and non-participation techniques for data collection. The findings reveal 21 instances of directive speech acts, categorized into commands (7 instances), requests (5 instances), and suggestions (6 instances), with requests being the most frequently used type in the movie.

The third the research that has been done by (Silaen et al., 2022). This study examines the execution of directive speech acts in the film "Dunkirk" aiming to identify the various types and forms of these actions. It applies Searle's (1979) and

Yule's (1996) theories to categorize directive acts such as asking, ordering, requesting, begging, commanding, inviting, and advising. The research uses a descriptive qualitative method with an observational approach, analyzing the data through pragmatic identity and social competencies methodologies. The study's goal is to enhance understanding of directive acts in linguistics, helping speakers effectively convey their intentions and ensuring that interlocutors accurately comprehend these intentions, thereby avoiding confusion or ineffectiveness in communication.

The fourth the research that has been done by (Suryanti & Afriana, 2017). This study analyses the types and frequency of directive speech acts in the movie "Cinderella," focusing on commands, begs, advice, and requests. Using a descriptive qualitative method, the research found that commands were the most frequently used directive speech act, making up 69.2% of the data, while requests were the least used, with only 1.9% of the data. Data was collected from the characters' utterances using observational and note-taking techniques.

The fourth the research that has been done by (Sitanggang & Afriana, 2022). This study investigates the types of directive speech acts in the movie "Joker" (2019), using Allan's (1997) theory on directive acts. Employing a qualitative method, the researchers collected data through observational and note-taking techniques and analysed it using Sudaryanto pragmatic identity method. The findings revealed 15 instances of directive speech acts, categorized into requestives (4 data), requirements (2 data), questions (2 data), prohibitions (2 data), permissives (1 data), and advisories (1 data).

The fifth the research that has been done by (Juliano et al., 2022). This study analyzes the types and forms of directive speech acts in the movie "Romeo and Juliet," using (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Through observational methods, 20 instances of directive acts were identified, with asking being the most frequent due to the characters' frequent requests for information. The least common type was praying, as prayer scenes were rare. The research also identified the forms of directive acts as interrogative, imperative, and declarative. The goal is to help readers better understand directive acts in linguistics and improve speakers' ability to convey intentions effectively.

The last the research that has been done by (Caniago & Afriana, 2022). This study analyzed the types of commissive speech acts in the movie "Fatherhood" (2021) using Yule's and Searle's theories, employing a qualitative research approach by Creswell (2017) and an observational technique by Sudaryanto (2015). The researchers identified 15 instances of commissive acts, categorized into offering (6 instances), refusal (3), promising (2), guaranteeing (2), threatening (2), and volunteering (1). The findings concluded that offering was the most common commissive act in the movie, while volunteering was the least frequent.

The researcher used oldest examples are those that describe a situation through representative language. What makes a speech truthful or incorrect is determined by the information the speaker offers and that is understood.

Example: "**You will leave the room!**" (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The second category, also known as directive statements, are those made by a speaker to persuade the listener to do something. The speaker's desire is demonstrated by this action.

Example: **“Are you going to the movies?”** (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The third category of commissive utterances is when the speaker declares their intention to carry out a future action. The speaker's intention is demonstrated by this act of kindness. The name of this action is creating a responsibility.

Example: **“I promise that I will come tomorrow”** (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The fourth category is expressive acts, which show the speaker's real feelings. This behaviour shows a psychological response to the present situation. This utterance can be employed to describe pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. Congratulating, apologizing, hoping, welcome, thanks, and attitudes.

Example: **“I apologize for what I have done”** (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The fifth category as know declarations acts are behaviour that resulted in the current situation. This action, for instance resigning, declaring war, or being fired from a job, has the power to affect the world. The researcher in this case concentrates on expressive acts in order to explain and evaluate the information from the movie.

Example: **“I hereby appoint you chairman”** (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

2.1.3 Expressive Acts

Searle (1968) expressiveness is the ability to communicate a psychological attitude or mental state of affairs. This activity conveys the speaker's mind-set or attitude through circumstances or behaviours. Additionally, expressive speech acts

convey psychological states rather than thoughts or intentions that are intended to produce a certain result. Informed by Yule (2012), identified pleasure, pain, aversion, likeness, joy, and grief as examples of emotional manifestations. The speaker's facial utterance reveal their deepest feelings. A range of psychological emotions can be described by attitudes, for instance wishing, celebrating, apologizing, welcoming, and thanking.

2.1.4 Types of Expressive Acts

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) said in the theory, there are twelve types of expressive acts, as follows:

2.1.4.1.1 Thank

Thank is one of the expressive acts. The act of thanking is employed to convey gratitude from the speaker to the recipient. A type of expressive act by the speaker is the conveying of thanking or gratitude happiness for everything that has been received.

A: **I want to thank you for stopping that man.**

B: Uh, forget it. So, uh, this is your first time in the marketplace, huh?
(Sembiring & Ambalegin, 2019)

Following the discussion above it refers to the expressive illocutionary acts. Where the speaker conveyed his gratitude to someone for stopping that man. Therefore, by realizing that the speaker conveys his gratitude, it shows the type of expressive illocutionary acts.

Luke (S) : “.... You guys might need some extra protection, so... My favourites shield. You might want to take a step back.”

Percy (H) : **“Hey. Thanks, Luke.”** (Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

From the dialogue above shows the type of expressive illocutionary acts. The “thanks” was meant to express his joy and gratitude to Luke for helping him. In addition, this word is classified as an expressive act.

2.1.4.1.2 Apologize

Apologize is to show sadness, remorse, or regret for a situation for which someone acknowledges responsibility. As a result, it is the speaker's obligation to apologize for conveying their unhappiness that was spoken.

"I know. I am so sorry." (Ngasini, 2021)

The dialogue above shows the type of expressive illocutionary acts. Therefore, by realizing that the speaker conveys his regret. It shows that an apology can describe someone's regret and serve as a sign of remorse for what they did.

Percy (S) : “Am I recovered? You, you're not in a wheelchair. You have... A real horse's ass.”

Chiron (H) : **“I apologize for hiding my true form, but I needed to keep an eye on you. I hope you'll forgive me. Come.”**
(Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

The dialogue above exemplifies an expressive illocutionary act. The speaker conveys regret, demonstrating that an apology can express someone's remorse and serve as a sign of their acknowledgment of wrongdoing.

2.1.4.1.3 Congratulate

Congratulate is an utterance of pleasure with the requirement that the thing being praised be advantageous or useful to the speaker. A congratulatory statement includes both conveyed gladness for the hearer's good fortune and compassion for the hearer's sorrow or worry around what is occurring.

A: “Is that real?” show a ring

B: "Yes".

A: "What? **Yes, man, congratulations!** That is frickin' amazing!"
(Rahmawati, 2021)

The dialogue above shows one type of expressive action. The act of "congratulate" or "congratulations" uttered by the speaker is a way of conveying the feeling of being congratulated or given to someone for achieving certain happiness.

Paul : "**Never seen anyone interact with a crowd like that.**" (Piscesco & Afriana, 2022)

The utterances above illustrates an expressive illocutionary act, where the speaker conveys satisfaction and congratulations. It demonstrates that congratulating can express admiration and acknowledgment of someone's achievement.

2.1.4.1.4 Condole

The word "condolences" has replaced the verb "to condole," but one can still "send one's sympathy" in any situation. If someone encourages, one demonstrates understanding, and the condition is that the occurrence being discussed is unpleasant for the listener, usually a major disaster.

"**May Mrs. Johnson rest in peace**". (Sulaiman & Murtiningsih, 2020)

From the example above, the speaker conveys sympathy, sorrow and condolences for someone who has experienced loss. This is a way to show concern and empathy for a difficult or distressing situation experienced by another person.

Percy (S) : "No. No, no, no, no! All of it was real? **My mom's gone?**"

Grover (H) : "I'm sorry, Percy. I try, man, I do. But, frankly, I'm just a junior protector. I don't have my horns yet. It

was my fault. It was my job to protect you. Both of you. (Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

The dialogue above exemplifies an expressive illocutionary act, where the speaker conveys regret. It demonstrates that an apology or expression of condolence can reveal someone's remorse and serve as a sign of empathy and emotional support during difficult times.

2.1.4.1.5 Complain

Complains generally mean "disappointed." The prerequisite is that the reason of one's discontent be horrific, however this does not have to be a strict presupposition; one may just remark that it is terrible. The person hearing the complaint need not be held in any way responsible.

Mrs. Peterson (S) : “Wow. **That’s crazy!**”
 Marla (H) : “Well, ma’am... You have to come with me.”
 (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021)

From the dialogue above was seen by the speaker to voice a grievance to the hearer. The speaker asserted that the court order occurred nonsensical to her, as she had no prior learning of it. Despite the hearer's persistent argument that the order was intended for the speaker's own benefit, the speaker remained steadfast in her disagreement. Upon hearing the hearer's rationale for the court order, the speaker proceeded to articulate her sentiments regarding its imposition. The aforementioned speech is classified as a complain since the speaker has showed unhappiness with the choice.

Percy : “**God, how do you guys wear this stuff? It weighs more than me.**”
 Grover: “Look, trust me. Wear it or you'll get killed.”
 (Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

From the dialogue above the speaker's remarks express dissatisfaction with the helmet's heaviness, which did not meet his expectations. This complaint, as an expressive act, is intended to convey the speaker's feelings to others without seeking any change, but simply to share his discomfort and lack of satisfaction.

2.1.4.1.6 Lament

Lamenting, unlike to complaining, does not call for verbal action. Grieving is defined as simply feeling sad over anything. The verb "to lament" can also refer to dramatic in nature, outward shows of sadness in public. As before, as with whining, assigning blame for the complaint to the hearer is superfluous.

"I feel lament for your loss". (Sulaiman & Murtiningsih, 2020)

From the example above, the speaker says that it is a way of conveying feelings of sorrow or deep sorrow for an event that is painful or detrimental. It is a way of conveying empathy and sympathy for a sad situation.

Poseidon: "I wanted to. When I was with you and your mother, **I became less concerned with my responsibilities. I was becoming human**". (Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

From the dialogue above the speaker's remarks reflect a lament, as Poseidon expresses his regret and sadness for having to leave little Percy with his mother due to his responsibilities. This lament serves to convey the speaker's feelings of sorrow and remorse for past actions, acknowledging his mistakes and attempting to mend their relationship by not dwelling on the past.

2.1.4.1.7 Protest

Protesting assumes that the propositional context indicates something undesirable, much like criticizing and mourning do. On the other hand, protesting

has special traits. First of all, protesting is a formal way to utterance of displeasure. The mental states conveyed are not those of sorrow or despair. Second, the hearer must be able to alter the horrible situation and accept responsibility for it, at least to the extent that he or she has not already done so, even if he is not to blame for it. Protesting is the last available choice and is an utterance of a need for change.

“I disagree with you”. (Sulaiman & Murtiningsih, 2020)

From the example above, this is a kind of expressive act, namely protest. The speaker conveys disagreement to show rejection of something that is considered to violate principles or rights.

Percy: **“Why do you stay with that pig? He smells like a sewer. He sleeps till noon every day and he can't even hold a job. Why do you stay with him?”** (Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

The speaker's remarks were made to express pride in the unique name of the band, comparing it to their own personality, which they describe as even more outrageous. This statement serves as a form of boasting, showcasing the speaker's satisfaction and self-confidence.

2.1.4.1.8 Deplore

Deploring need not be a public act, but lamenting must be done in public act. Someone may dislike something just by lamenting, moaning, crying, or being outraged over anything might make someone deplore it. Contrary to mourning, "deplore" can also imply to forcefully describe sadness or disdain. Furthermore, it often implies that someone is to blame for the object of the lament, unlike sorrow.

“I feel sad because he's broken hearted”. (Sulaiman & Murtiningsih, 2020)

From the example above, this is a kind of expressive act, namely deplore. The speaker conveys concern about an event or action that is considered inappropriate, detrimental or unethical.

Poseidon: “You're accusing my son? I haven't seen him since he was a baby.

He doesn't know me or even know who he is because of you.” (Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

The speaker's remarks convey deep regret and disapproval towards the accusations made against his son, emphasizing the pain of being unable to be part of his child's life due to rules imposed by the interlocutor. The use of the term "deplore" highlights the speaker's sorrow and desire for the interlocutor to understand the weight of this regret.

2.1.4.1.9 Boast

A declaration of pride that was based on the supposition that the subject of the boast was beneficial to the speaker (and would, therefore, be appreciated or envied by the hearer) was known as boasting. Just like whining, boasting could be an assertive or expressive act. For instance, one could boast about their good or amazing experiences. Boasting had no place in performance, as was already mentioned. This was the case because the word "boast" suggested that the speaker was attempted to disguised the reality that he was boasting. Boast fell within the same category.

“Because it’s my birthday Simon” and “That was fun”.
(Sulaiman & Murtiningsih, 2020)

From the example above, this is one kind of expressive act, namely boast. The speaker flaunts that it is his birthday. It involves pitched or overly confident

utterances of personal accomplishments or qualities in order to demonstrate excellence in a particular context.

Percy: **“How flipping awesome was that? I just killed that thing!”**
(Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

The speaker's remarks were made to express self-praise after successfully defeating a two-headed monster, aiming to impress and influence others to admire his abilities. This act of boasting was intended to enhance the speaker's image and garner praise from the listeners.

2.1.4.1.10 Compliment

Compliment is an utterance of approval for something. A complement only assumes that the object being praised is beautiful; it does not necessarily have to be favourable to the one offering it. For example, you may commend him on his courageous and unselfish actions.

A: **“Beautiful house, Mrs. Peterson.”** (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021)

Based on the example above, it can be inferred that the speaker employed the expressive act of complimenting. This is evident as the speaker conveyed their admiration for the beauty of the house through their utterance of feelings.

Percy: **“How flipping awesome was that? I just killed that thing!”**
(Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

From the dialogue above the speaker's remarks illustrate a type of compliment, as Percy expresses his achievement in defeating the two-headed monster. By boasting about his abilities, the speaker aims to impress others and influence their perception of him positively. This act of self-praise serves to enhance his image and gain admiration from his listeners

2.1.4.1.11 Praise

Praise is a way of conveying approval. Because of this, it suggests that the speaker holds the receiver of praise in high regard and feels amazed by it.

“you’ve have really dressed up!” (Wati, 2018)

From the example above, this is one kind of expressive acts, namely praise, because the speaker involves delivering deeper and more meaningful praise to the listener.

Athena: **“Annabeth, I am so proud of you.”** (Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

From the utterance above the speaker's remarks exemplify a compliment, as Athena expresses pride and admiration for her daughter Annabeth's bravery in returning the lightning bolt and restoring peace to the world. Through her positive statements, the speaker acknowledges the hearer's courageous actions, reinforcing the significance of Annabeth's achievements and highlighting the strong bond between them.

2.1.4.1.12 Greet

The fact that "greet" has a non-propositional essence makes it just moderately illocutionary. Do or say something kind or courteous when meeting or welcoming someone; this is referred to as a greeting.

“How was your day?” (Tanjung, 2021)

Based on the example above, this is a kind of expressive act namely greet in which the speaker meets and interacts with the listener in the form of saying "how was your day?". This is the speaker's way of creating a positive atmosphere in the interaction and showing respect for the other person.

Gabe: **“Woman!”**

Sally: **“Hi, Gabe.”**(Rosiana & Afriana, 2024)

The conversation exemplifies a greeting as a type of expressive speech act, where both the speaker and listener acknowledge each other's presence. The use of the word "hi" by the listener serves as evidence of this mutual greeting, highlighting how both parties express their recognition through the act of greeting.

2.1.3.2 The Functions of Expressive Acts

Norrick (1978) the speaker uses specific expressive acts to convey feelings related to politeness, for instance conveying gratitude, showing regret, appreciation, praising, condoling, showing acceptance, complaining, and criticizing. The functions of expressive acts vary depending on the context of the declarations.

2.1.3.2.1 Showing gratitude

The speaker uses this function of utterance to show their thanks or happiness for their own action.

“Oh. Thank you, sister.” (Suhatati & Simatupang, 2022)

The speaker's statements conveyed her excitement at getting something from a loved one. The listener's benevolence filled the speaker with delight.

2.1.3.2.2 Showing regret

The speaker employed this utterance to show regret or repentance for the hurt they had employed.

**“I'm terribly sorry. I didn't mean to offend you.
I'm sorry”** (Piscesco & Afriana, 2022)

The speaker made the utterances because he was remorseful for the harm done to the hearer. These statements developed into an utterance of remorse.

2.1.3.2.3 Appreciation

The speaker employed this utterance to convey their satisfaction with something that someone else did or something the listener effectively obtained.

“I appreciate your effort.”(Kurniasih & Mulatsih, 2022)

That which the speaker conveys through the hearer because the speaker is satisfied with the hearer's effort. The speaker appreciated the listener's great performance on his assignment.

2.1.3.2.4 Praising

The function of this term to shows how impressed the speaker is with what they see the listener has done or how they perceive the listener.

“But from now on I’ll never worry about what’ll become of you, son, you’ll always have an idea.” (Panjaitan, 2022)

The speaker's words are both inspirational and complementary. This is clear when he says that he always has ideas and will never be bothered about his uniqueness.

2.1.3.2.5 Condoling

This term of utterance to convey the speaker's empathy for the painful feelings the listener went through is communicated through this kind of communication. This term was not often employed.

“Fred, I’m so sorry. She died a few minutes ago”(Syafitri, 2020)

The speaker conveyed compassion for the listener's severe loss. The speaker was saddened by what happened to the listener since she had experienced a great loss.

2.1.3.2.6 Showing acceptance

This function of this utterance means to a respectful, heartfelt greeting from the speaker to the listener.

“ Welcome back to it is Friday”. (Fitria et al., 2019)

In the utterance above the utterance of "showing acceptance" is evident through the welcoming tone conveyed by "Welcome back." This phrase acknowledges the person's return and implicitly indicates that their presence is valued or appreciated.

2.1.3.2.7 Complaining

This phrase is employed by the speaker to convey their displeasure with the listener's conduct or uncomfortable actions toward them.

“You stop this nonsense right now, every one of you.”(Kurniasih & Mulatsih, 2022)

This remark was employed when Jem defended himself and Atticus threatened him. This is because Jem was caught replicating other people's ridiculing manner. As a result, Atticus said what you just read. This is also a lesson from Atticus for Jem.

2.2 Previous Research

In this study, the researcher reviewed the studies that have been done related to the concept of expressive acts. The researcher employed the studies as guidance to finish the thesis. There are many researchers have been investigated the studies about expressive acts. Selviyani and Pujiati (2019) conducted the first study, titled "Expressive Speech Act in the Novel Dialogue the Perfect Husband." This study was the first to contribute to the establishment of the expressive speech act in the

book *The Perfect Husband*. The previous studies aimed to find out how the expressive speech acts in the book "The Perfect Husband" function. Searle's research paper outlined the function of the expressive speech act for the theory. As a method of study, the researcher employed descriptive qualitative research. As a result, the researcher classified the aims of expressive speech acts. Conveying *gratitude, remorse, flattery or praise, as well as accusations, criticism, insinuation, and complaints* are examples of these.

The second study, authored by Fitria et al., (2019), examined at the expressive utterances in the "Zach Sang show" on YouTube. The researchers applied (Searle and Vanderveken 1985) theory. The functions of expressive utterances were defined and employed for analyzing data in this study. Finally, the researchers detected 87 expressive utterances in a YouTube video, which contained ten categories and fourteen expressive utterance functions. The ten kinds were compliment, pride, non-directed complaints in exclamations, apologizing, thanking, greetings, agreement, volition, disagreement, and conveying sadness, with agreement being the most common. The fourteen functions were to complain, please, boast, want, agree, surprise, disagree, praise, grieve, thank, greet, apologize, and with agreement being the most common. The fourteen functions were to *complain, to please, to boast, to desire, to agree, to surprise, to disagree, to compliment, to lament, to thank, to greet, to apologize, to congratulate and to praise*, which the dominant functions occurred was expressive to please.

Sembiring and Ambalegin (2019) conducted the third study on the use of expressive acts in the film *Alladin*. "Illocutionary Acts in *Alladin* Movie 2019" is

the title. This research examined numerous kinds and functions of expressive acts. The movie "Aladdin" was employed as the data source, and the expressive act's utterances created the data. Searle (1968) the theory was applied by the researchers. The movie "Aladdin" had directive, assertive, declarative, expressive, commissive acts. Apologizing, greeting, thanking, celebrating, condoling, and deploring are examples of expressive acts. The research findings identified nine elements of expressive acts.

The fourth study was written by Tamam et al., (2020) with the goal of determining the kinds of expressive acts from Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan utterances. Their statements were employed as data. The researchers applied the theory of (Searle, 1968). Informed by the findings, the expressive behaviors were lamenting, condoling, and deploring. Furthermore, the research finds out that Anies Rasyid Baswedan was intelligent, nice, and smart.

Tanjung (2021) the fifth study concentrated on a variety of illocutionary acts as well as the most prevalent ones. The data came from the film "The Lovely Bones." The kinds of things in the film were found using (Searle and Vanderveken 1985) theory. The film comprised nine distinct kinds of expressive acts, informed by the study's findings. Among the many kinds were laming, apologizing, doubting, congratulating, praising, greeting, wishing, regretting, and thanking. Because the protagonists regularly praised other things and people in the film, the praising kind was the most common.

Wijayanti and Widiastuti (2021) sixth study identified direct and indirect expressive illocutionary acts in the movie "Onward." In addition to lighting and

evaluating how listeners grasp the meaning of the uttered words. (Searle, 1969) theory was applied by the researcher. Informed by the analysis, previous studies identified six expressive kinds of illocutionary acts in the movie.

The seventh study, written by Ricca and Ambalegin (2022), revealed expressive illocutionary behaviours in the "Love at First Swipe" online series. The data were utterances from the web series' dialogues. The research theory was informed by (Searle, 1968). The study's findings included apologizing, thanking, complimenting, congratulating, welcoming. The most prevalent kind was discovered to be complimenting.

The last one, Astiandani et al., (2022), This study examined the speech acts and language patterns employed in Biden's victory speech to promote peace values. It employed a qualitative research design to extract Biden's pragmatics and peace principles from his speech in Wilmington, Delaware, on November 7, 2020. The research employed on three aspects: illocutionary act categories, sentence structure-based language style, and peace values. The results revealed that the most common illocutionary kind was commissive, and the speech concentrated on social peace to sustain social harmony.

Informed by the aforementioned studies, this research shares both similarities and distinctions with prior investigations. While both the current and earlier studies addressed the same topic, the primary emphasis in the pragmatic discourse remains on expressive illocutionary acts. Theory of Searle & Vanderveken (1985) serves as the analytical framework for studying utterances in this research. Multiple data sources, including the film "Luckiest Girl Alive," are

employed. Additionally, the study aims to examine and explain the various kinds and functions of expressive acts depicted in the movie "Luckiest Girl Alive."

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study employed a pragmatic approach to analyze its subject matter. Due to time limitations and a partial grasp of the complexities surrounding the three dimensions of speech acts, the researcher employed exclusively on illocutionary acts, specifically expressive acts. The data collected was systematically categorized and analyzed to explore various types and functions of expressive acts among (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The researchers decided to explore the branch of pragmatics concerning speech acts. In order to facilitate understanding the theory, the theoretical framework was included below.

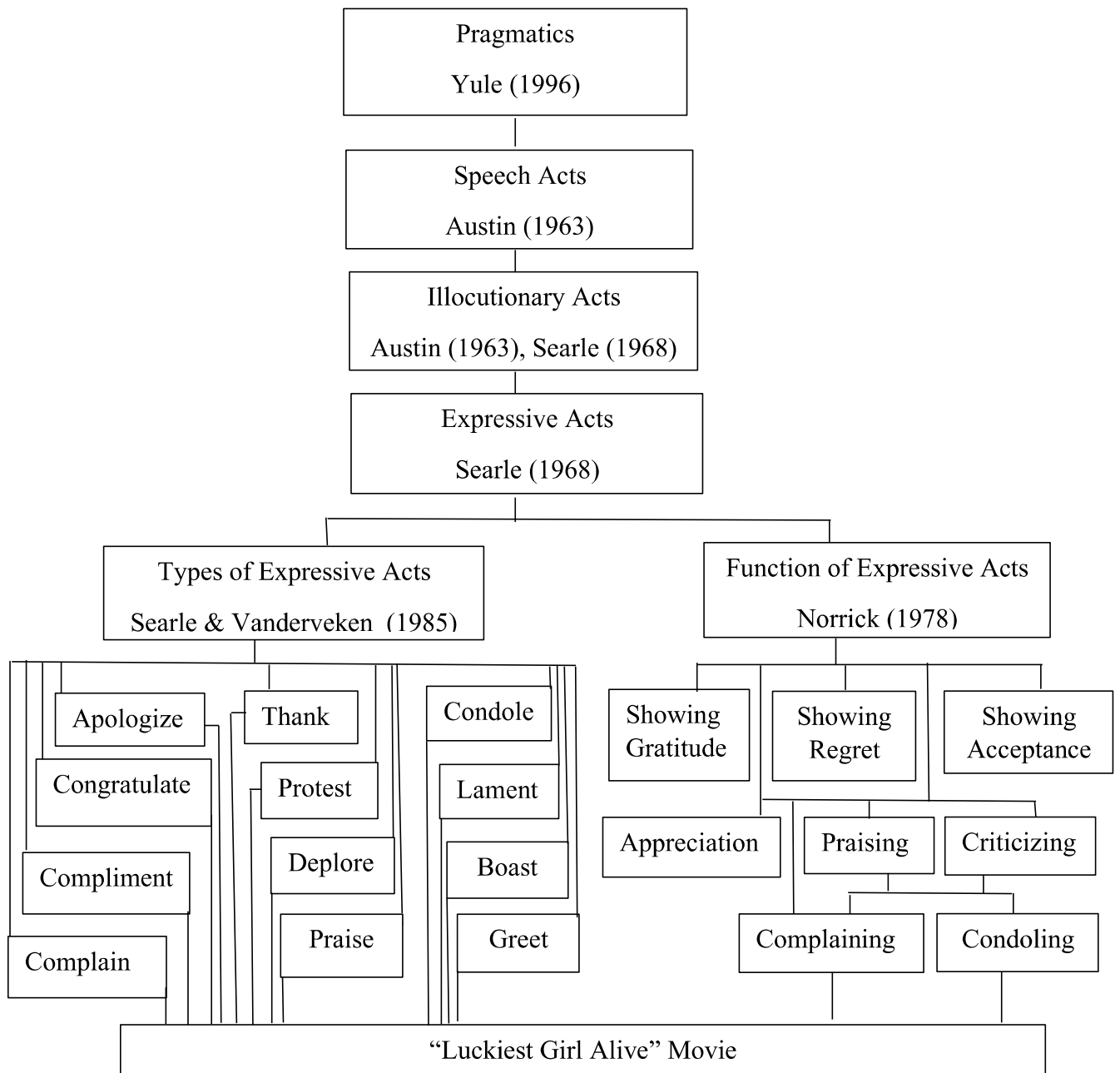


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework