

Expressive Speech Acts In *Coco's* Movie By Darla K. Anderson

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Article Info

Article history:

Submitted Jun 5, 2020

Revised Jul 10, 2020

Accepted Jul 15, 2020

Published Aug 31, 2020

Keywords:

*Expressive,
Coco's Movie,
Speech Act*

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to describe the types of expressive speech acts, the use of expressive speech act, and the effects of expressive speech in *Coco's* Movie by Darla K. Anderson. This research employs descriptive qualitative research. The object of this research is *Coco's* movie by Darla K. Anderson. The data are classified from kinds of expressive speech acts by Austin's theory. The use of expressive speech acts by using Yule's theory. Then, the effect of expressive speech act were categorized by using Herbert. The findings of research show that there are six types of expressive speech acts, they are; expressive for thank 2 data, expressive for apologize 4 data, expressive for congratulation 2 data, expressive for greeting 2 data, expressive for wishes 2 data, and expressive for attitudes 2 data. Expressive for apologize was mostly dominant used by all characters. The use of expressive speech acts consist of direct and indirect, there were 5 data in direct and 3 data in indirect and direct was mostly dominant used by all characters. There were three effects of expressive speech acts, they were 3 data for getting knowledge, 2 data for giving command, and 2 data for asking for information. Moreover, the dominant effect of expressive speech is for getting knowledge in *Coco's* movie.

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Introduction

Language is used by people to interact each other in their daily life. Without communication, people cannot interact.¹ That is why language means that communication in which it is important in our life. Language is the media for humans to communicate their feeling and thought by using words. As Manser says language is system of sound, words used by humans to communicate thought and

¹Clarity, Strengthening Plain Language Public Benefit and Professional Practice, (Journal: The International Association Promoting Plain Legal Language, 2009), p. 9

elling.²It means that language is the system of human expression by means of words. It means that by using language for communication, one tries to share his ideas, feelings and experience to other persons. It can be said that language is a tool of communication for human beings to interact.

Chaer also adds language is the only thing possessed by human where the whole activities cannot be released from it as long as human existence itself.³ Language also used for human expression by means of words. It is one of the most important parts of human life. It is the human capacity for using complex systems of communication, and a language is a specific example of such a system.

Communication is not just enough to a symbol, word or sentence but also the result from the fire of performance of speech act. Thus, it can be said that the speech act is the basic unit of communication. Speech act is a basic analysis in pragmatics study. Speech act is a part of pragmatic that studies about utterances as action performed via utterances⁴. The uttering of the sentence is or is part of doing of an action, which again would not normally be describe as or just saying something. In simple words, speech act is actions which are performed through utterance.⁵

In simple words, a speech act is a compound word between speech and act. It is used by people to express their action via speech or utterances. According to Lyons in Arif's Journal defines speech acts as "actions performed via utterances"⁶People perform utterances when they offer an apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, and promise or request. These descriptive terms with different kinds of speech act to apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. The speakers normally expect that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. Both the 5 speakers and

²Longman Manser, *Dictionary of Contemporary English*, (Great Britain: Logman Group UK Limited, 1989), p. 586

³Abdul Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*, (Jakarta: RinekaCipta, 2009), p. 7

⁴Yule in Garda ArifWicaksono "An Analysis of Declarative Speech Act in the Movie *My Lawyer, Mr Jo*: Pragmatics Approach", *Journal of English Language Studies* Volume 3 Number 1 (2018) 91-100, P. 92.

⁵Austin in Garda ArifWicaksono "An Analysis of Declarative Speech Act in the Movie *My Lawyer, Mr Jo*: Pragmatics Approach", *Journal of English Language Studies* Volume 3 Number 1 (2018) 91-100, P. 92.

⁶ZainalArif, "Speech Act Performance of Promosing Among Jordanias", *Journal: Faculty of Major Language Studies Islamic Science University of Malaysia (USIM) Malaysia*, 2013), p. 4

hearer are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding the utterance.

Review of Literature

a. Defining Speech Acts

In simple words, a speech act is a compound word between speech and act. It is used by people to express their action via speech or utterances. According to Lyons in Arif's Journal defines speech acts as "actions performed via utterances"⁷ which can be classified into apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. When a speaker utters something, he or she then expects that the hearer will be affected by his or her utterances. For example, when a speaker utters a complaint to the hearer, he or she does not only expect that the utterance is heard by the complaint, but more importantly, he or she also wants the complaint to fix the mistake based on the complaint. There are many types and classifications of speech acts. The researcher uses speech acts classifications based on Austin and Searle's in Sapir's book theories of speech acts. The following explanations present the theories of speech acts and the classifications.⁸

b. Expressive Speech Act

Expressive includes acts in which the words are to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content⁹. In other words, expressive are those kinds of speech act that express psychological attitude or state of the speaker such as a joy, sorrow, and like/dislikes. Paradigmatic cases include apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, and thanking. There is no direction of fit for this type of speech act.¹⁰

The example of expressive speech act:

I'm really sorry!

Congratulations!

We greatly appreciate what you did for us.

Example (a) utterance belongs to expressive as an apologizing. Example (b) utterance belongs to expressive as appreciation/congratulation. To sum up, using an expressive, the speaker makes word to fit world of feeling. Example (c) can be used to thank or to appreciate someone. It can conclude that expressive speech acts can be caused by something the speaker does of hearer

⁷ZainalArif, "Speech Act Performance of Promosing Among Jordanias", (Journal: Faculty of Major Language Studies Islamic Science University of Malaysia (USIM) Malaysia, 2013), p. 4

⁸Edward Sapir, *Language An Introduction To The Study of Speech*, (New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1921), p. 9

⁹Austin in PravitaWidyaWardana, "Expressive Speech Acts Used By English Teacher in "Program Khusus (Pk) Classes" Of The Eighth Grade Students Of Mtsn 3 Boyolali", English Education Department Islamic Education and Teacher Training Faculty The State Islamic Institute of Surakarta 2018, p. 27.

¹⁰Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*. London: OUP, 1962, p. 26

does, but they are about the speaker experience. In using an expressive, the speaker makes word fit the world (of feeling).

c. Kind of Expressive Speech Acts

According to Searle that speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener. Another example of example of expression illocutionary acts which is showing a mental state of some psychological the state affairs:¹¹

1. Expressive for Thank

Expressing gratitude is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee.

For example:

"Thank you so much for calling."

"Thank you for letting me knows."

Thanking is one of expressive speech acts which are considered as one of universal interpersonal communication. It is an act to express gratitude, appreciation, generosity or positive gesture, good faith and so on from the speaker to the others help. The example of sentences of thanking are: *"thank you"* and *"I appreciate your kindness"*. In short, thanking is where the speaker expresses positive feelings to the addressee, who has done a service to the speaker.¹²

2. Expressive for Apologize

Apologizing is an expression of regret. Some definitions of apologizing such as; acknowledge faults or shortcoming failing, defend, explain, clear away or make excuses for by reasoning. There also some related terms of apologizing: alibi out of, apologize for, ask forgiveness, beg pardon, express to regret, plead guilty, do penance and so on. ¹³

For example:

"I'm sorry to waste your time."

"I really do apologize."

"I beg your pardon."

¹¹Austin in PravitaWidyaWardana, "Expressive Speech Acts Used By English Teacher in *"Program Khusus (Pk) Classes"* Of The Eighth Grade Students Of Mtsn 3 Boyolali", English Education Department Islamic Education and Teacher Training Faculty The State Islamic Institute of Surakarta 2018, p, 28.

¹²Nur Vita Handayani, "he Use Of Expressive Speech Acts In *Hannah Montana Session 1*", Journl of Register, Vol. 8, No. 1, June 2015, p. 104

¹³Austin in PravitaWidyaWardana, "Expressive Speech Acts Used By English Teacher in *"Program Khusus (Pk) Classes"* Of The Eighth Grade Students Of Mtsn 3 Boyolali", p, 28.

Apologizing is a statement to express sorry and regret about something, usually when someone does something wrong. In other occasion, apologizing does not mean someone is wrong and others are right but it just means that he or she values your relation more than your ego.

3. Expressive for Congratulation

Congratulating, applauding and condoling are the kinds of expressive for congratulations. Those show the speaker's sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer. Congratulating expresses the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer's luck, applauding expresses the feeling of honoring toward hearer's ability, while condoling expresses the feeling of compassion toward the hearer's sadness.

For example: *"Well done!"*

"I congratulate you for your success"

"Oh, poor little thing!"

This act shows the speaker's care to hearer for his or her achievement and success. By expressing congratulation, the speaker shows great pleasure because he also feels the joy that happen to the hearer. The speakers of this are mostly the family members, best friends, or co-workers. The example of congratulating includes; *"Well done!"* and *"Congratulation for the newborn son"*. In other words, congratulation happens where the speaker has observed that the addressee has either benefited from or carried out a positively valued event.¹⁴

4. Expressive for Greetings

Greeting is an expression of welcoming. It is also the act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer.

For example:

"Come in, young man!"

"Good day to you!"

This is a positive or polite manner of the speaker in greeting the hearer. The acts of greetings are friendly response of approving attendance to a place or event with passion and joy. Greetings occur in house, office, party and other event depending on the occasions. The examples of welcoming expression are *"hi guys!"* and *"welcome to my party"*. In short, greetings expression happens where the speaker expresses positive feelings towards the arrival of the addressee.

5. Expressive for Wishes

Wishing is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality.¹⁵

For example:

"I wish I knew the cause."

¹⁴Austin in PravitaWidyaWardana, "Expressive Speech Acts Used By English Teacher in *"Program Khusus (Pk) Classes"* Of The Eighth Grade Students Of Mtsn 3 Boyolali", p, 28.

¹⁵Austin in PravitaWidyaWardana, "Expressive Speech Acts Used By English Teacher in *"Program Khusus (Pk) Classes"* Of The Eighth Grade Students Of Mtsn 3 Boyolali", p, 29.

"I hope you all have a marvelous holiday."

6. Expressive for Attitudes

This kind of expressive is about criticizing, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude. Those expect the hearer to mull over the speaker's utterance.

For example:

"That's no good."

"It's quite nasty."

"Non sense, old son."

From the theories above, the writer found there are six kinds of expressive from Searle, start from expressive for thank, expressive for apologize, expressive for congratulation, expressive for greetings, expressive for wishes, and the last expressive for attitudes. The writer will use this theory to find out types of expressive speech acts in *Coco's* movie by Darla K. Anderson.¹⁶

d. The Use of Expressive Speech Act

Now that we have seen that an utterance can have more than one illocutionary, it is useful to introduce the distinction between direct and indirect illocutionary act. The illocutionary act, which becomes direct illocutionary act and indirect illocutionary act. Direct illocutionary as the illocutionary most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered and indirect illocutionary as any further illocutionary the utterance may have. Based on the Yule statement the use of expressing the expressive speech act can be direct and indirect.¹⁷

1. Direct

Direct speech act is the one which expresses the word literally and communicates directly. Thus, statement expressed in declarative form, question expressed in interrogative, command, request expressed imperatively as when we do not know something and we ask someone to provide the information, we usually produce a direct speech act such as *"Can you ride a bicycle?"*

Direct illocutionary act is an illocutionary act in which only the illocutionary force and propositional content literally expressed by the lexical items and syntactic form of the utterance are communicated. The direct illocutionary act of an utterance is the illocutionary most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered.

2. Indirect

Indirect speech act is the one expressed in a sentence mode. The meaning that is contrary to the purpose that it is expressing, even though the meaning of the words are arranged in

¹⁶Austin in PravitaWidyaWardana, "Expressive Speech Acts Used By English Teacher in *"Program Khusus (Pk) Classes"* Of The Eighth Grade Students Of Mtsn 3 Boyolali", p, 30.

¹⁷Yule, *The Study of Language (3rd Edition)*.(New York: Cambridge UniversityPress, 2006), p. 52

accordance with what the speaker intended, for example: “*sorry, You left the door open*”. It means that the speaker wants the hearer to close the door.

Indirect illocutionary act is an illocutionary act in which the speaker expresses another illocutionary force other than that literally expressed in the utterance, by relying on, shared background knowledge principles of conversation, such as the cooperative principle convention, and the ability of the addressee to make inferences. The indirect illocutionary act of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have. The direct illocutionary of, “Can you pass the salt, please?” is an enquiry about the hearer’s ability to pass the salt. The indirect illocutionary is a request that the hearer pass the salt.

e. The Effects of Expressive Speech Act

Herbert Clark said that there are three effects from using expressive speech act in life, it can be seen below:¹⁸

1. Getting Knowledge

People can get knowledge when they do communication with the people around the world, because they can understand about a subject that they get by experience or study, either known by one person or by people generally. When the people have knowledge they feel happy because they can get new knowledge and they also feel calm about their problems solved. MuhSyahrilAsdar also added that people can learn from everything around them. It need not even be intentional but they need to catch it before it fades.¹⁹

2. Giving Command

People can receive suggestion to make their life better, it could be for one person or a group of people to do the right things in life, and it can be happened when they have communication each other. Brown and Yule also added the language function could give them suggestions, without language function people cannot give command to make progress in life.²⁰

3. Asking for Information

People could receive information from other people when they do communication, Information is any entity or form that provides the answer to a question of some kind or resolves uncertainty. Information is conveyed either as the content of a message or through direct or

¹⁸Herbert Clark, *Psychology and Language An Introduction to Psycholinguistics*, (United State of America: Library of Congress Press, 1977), p. 25

¹⁹MuhSyahrilAsdar, “An Analysis of Language Function in BPEC (BentengPananyua English Club) In Fort Rotterdam”, Skripsi: English and Literature Department Adab and Humanity Faculty Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar, p. 16.

²⁰Brown and Yule, *Discourse Analysis*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983), hlm.

indirect. That which is perceived can be construed as a message in its own right, and in that sense, information is always conveyed as the content of a message.

Result and Discussion

In this section, the writer will explain and analyze the kind of expressive speech acts, the use of expressive speech act, and the effect of expressive speech act in *Coco* movie. After analyze the the writer explained that this study focuses on analyzing the expressive speech act in every utterance or the sentences which are used the characters in movie entitled *Coco's* movies by Darla K. Anderson. There were five of expressive speech acts commonly they are; apologizing, thanking, congratulating, wishes, and attitudes. The use of expressive speech act direct and indirect, the effect of expressive speech act were categorized, they are; Getting Knowledge, giving command, asking for information.

Kind of Expressive Speech Acts

a. Expressive for Thank

Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee; the writer used theory by Austin.²¹

Example

Person: Little boy. Are you okay? Here. Let me help you.

*Miguel: Thanks. I..*²²

Based on the picture above when Miguel tried to steal the Delacruz's guitar in the church, accidently he had trouble and got panic. A lot of people came to the church and checked the condition there, they only see the guitar down and they did not see Miguel. Miguel was looked invisible and nobody did not see him. He run away from the church and came to his parents, unfortunately his parent did not see him. He got down into a grave. Someone helped him to get out from the grave. He said thanks to the person that helped him.

b. Expressive Apologize

Apologizing is an expression of regret. Some definitions of apologizing such as; acknowledge faults or shortcoming failing, defend, explain, clear away or make excuses for by reasoning, the writer used theory by Austin.²³

Example

*Miguel: I'm sorry*²⁴

²¹Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*. London: OUP, 1962, p. 26

²² Duration 00:22:33,080 --> 00:22:34,860

²³Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*. London: OUP, 1962, p. 26

²⁴ Duration 00:20:25,680 --> 00:20:27,190

Based on the picture above, in the night came, Miguel went to burial for attending the ceremony ancestors had gone. Miguel came to the church for taking Dela Cruz's guitar. He got confused to enter the church; finally he climbed the church and broke the window. He knew that he doing was wrong, but he was. The window was broken by him and he said I'm sorry for doing that. All the ways had to do by him, so that he had got Dela Cruz's guitar.

c. Expressive for Congratulation

Congratulating, applauding and condoling are the kinds of expressive for congratulations. Those show the speaker's sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer. From the explanation about there are two data about Expressive for congratulation used by characters in Coco's movie by Austin theory.²⁵

Example

*Hector: **Hey! You did good! I'm proud of you.***²⁶

Based on the picture above Hector and Miguel were joining the competition music. Hector looked Miguel got nervous to show off on the stage. Hector convinced everything was going to be okay, but Miguel still got nervous. The assistant called Miguel for going to the stage; Miguel went to stage and looked a lot of people. Miguel was screaming and then played the guitar. He tried the best for making people happy with his show. He sang several songs to the audiences, and people love with his show. He succeeded making people happy. The audiences cheering about his performance, Hector came to stage and give applause to him. He said you did good! I'm proud of you.

d. Expressive for Greeting

Greeting is an expression of welcoming. It is also the act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer; the writer used theory by Austin.²⁷

Example

*Miguel: **Hey, Mama Coco.***²⁸

Mama Coco: How are you, Julio?

Based on the picture above when in the morning Miguel was going to around his house, he looked so happy with your life and his family. He also told the history of his family and looked the photo that had gone, and then he looked Mama Coco sit down next

²⁵Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*. London: OUP, 1962, p. 26

²⁶Duration 00:53:03,680 --> 00:53:08,870

²⁷Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*. London: OUP, 1962, p. 26

²⁸Duration 00:03:10,800 --> 00:03:12,700

to photo. He came to Mama Coco said Hey, Mama Coco. Mama Coco said to him How are you, Julio. The conversation began between Miguel and Mama Coco.

e. Expressive for Wishes

Wishing is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality; the writer used theory by Austin²⁹

Example

*Hector: I never should have left Santa Cecilia. **I wish***

I could apologize.³⁰

Based on the picture above Hector hoped so that someday could see his daughter again, he felt sorry to his daughter when still alive. He knew what he had to do, he did not spend many time for coco. He so busy became a good musician. Until he knew, he had murdered by someone. Miguel felt so sad about the story from Hector. He also wanted help Hector for Coco could remember about Hector again.

f. Expressive for Attitudes

This kind of expressive is about criticizing, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer's attitude, the writer used theory by Austin.³¹

Example

*Miguel: Shame **on you.***³²

Based on the picture above Miguel meets a musician and doing small talk with him. Miguel ask several to him about how to be good musician like Dela Cruz, unfortunately he do not speak up a lot to Miguel. Miguel was disappointed with him; he said "shame on you" to him. Accidently Miguel's grandmother come, she really angry with the musician.

The Use of Expressive Speech Acts

a. Direct

Direct speech act is the one which expresses the word literally and communicates directly. The writer used theory by Yule to answer the use of expressive speech acts for indirect of getting knowledge.

Example

Miguel : Hey, musician to musician... I need a favor.

Security : Oh, the competition winners. Congratulations.

²⁹Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*. London: OUP, 1962, p. 26

³⁰Duration 01:10:45,130 --> 01:10:49,130

³¹Austin, *How to Do Things with Words*. London: OUP, 1962, p. 26

³²Duration 00:08:04,970 --> 00:08:06,770

Musicians: Owhh

*Miguel : Thanks, guys!*³³

Based on picture above Miguel wanted to go to party Dela Cruz, he as a guest wanted to join Dela Cruz's party, but unfortunately he has big problem with the security. The security did not let him to join the party, because Miguel had no invitation from Dela Cruz. The security immediately made Miguel out from the party. Miguel confused and did not know how to enter the party. Accidently he looked the music group, it was Loschachalacos groups. Miguel immediately came to them. He needed a favor from them. And they pleased to help him. They joined the party, but Miguel was hiding in the trumpet. He succeeded joined the party, and he directly said "Thanks, guys" after he was helping by them.

b. Indirect

Indirect speech act is the one expressed in a sentence mode. The meaning that is contrary to the purpose that it is expressing, even though the meaning of the words are arranged in accordance with what the speaker intended.³⁴ The writer used theory by Yule to answer the use of expressive speech acts for indirect of getting knowledge.

Example

*Hector: Chamaco I'm sorry! Come back!*³⁵

Based on the picture above after Hector and Miguel were singing songs on the stage, then Miguel his family was going to find him. The family wanted to send Miguel to living land. He really got panic with it, he grab Hector for running away. He told to Hector need blessing from his grandfather, but Hector did not let him for doing that. He wanted him back to his family, but Miguel ignored him. He got angry with Hector, because promised to bring him to his grandfather. Miguel told to Hector that his family really hated about music. If Hector did not want to help, so Miguel also did not want to him for bringing Hector's photo in the living land. Miguel had gone and takeaway from Hector. Hector felt regret with what he had to do to Miguel. He had made apologize to Miguel, but Miguel had gone from him.

The Effect of Expressive Speech Acts.

a. Getting Knowledge

³³ Duration 00:57:59,830 --> 00:58:01,280

³⁴Yule, *The Study of Language* (3rd Edition),p. 52

³⁵ Duration 00:54:20,370 --> 00:54:24,020

People can get knowledge when they do communication with the people around the world, because they can understand about a subject that they get by experience or study, either known by one person or by people generally.³⁶

Example

*Miguel: **I want to be just like him.***³⁷*I look at de la Cruz.*

Based on the picture above that Miguel lived in the city of music, most of people loved music. But Miguel's family really hated about music. Miguel kept convinced his family, but he always failed. Miguel was big fans Dela Cruz. Dela Cruz was the best musician in his city. Miguel was happy when he watched his performance. Miguel was great grandson from Dela Cruz. When he looked Dela Cruz statue in the city Centre, He made a wish, he want to be just like him.

b. Giving Command

People can receive suggestion to make their life better, it could be for one person or a group of people to do the right things in life, and it can be happened when they have communication each other.³⁸

Example

Musician: Come on, what did de la Cruz always say?

*Miguel: **Seize your moment?***³⁹

Musician: Show what you got muchaco. I will be you first audience

Based on the picture above Miguel almost give up about his dream want to be good musician like Ernesto Dela Cruz, because his family did not let him to play any music. The big problem was family really hated about the music itself. It was hard to Miguel for chasing his dream, for his family music was taboo words. He told to the musician in the city center while he was shining shoes, he told about all problems to be a good musician. The musician gave suggestion to him, did not let all problems could be stopping, chase the dream, you could be proven that they said were wrong. The musician also give some motivated to him, for becoming a good musician, he must be showing his talent too many people. It was not enough only hiding his skills, the musician successfully motivated Miguel. Miguel also remembered about the quote from Dela Cruz (seize your moment). The quote also motivated him to be better for chasing what he was dreaming to.

c. Asking for Information

³⁶Herbert Clark, *Psychology and Language An Introduction to Psycholinguistics* , p. 25

³⁷Duration 00:06:28,570 --> 00:06:30,770

³⁸Herbert Clark, *Psychology and Language An Introduction to Psycholinguistics* , p. 25

³⁹Duration: 00:07:34,100 --> 00:07:35,950

People could receive information from other people when they do communication, Information is any entity or form that provides the answer to a question of some kind or resolves uncertainty.⁴⁰

Example

*Miguel: I know who my great-great-grandfather was.*⁴¹

Miguel's Mother: Miguel, get down from there.

Miguel: Mama Coco's father was Ernesto de la Cruz!

Miguel's Father: What are you talking about?

Miguel: I'm gonna be a musician!

Based on the picture above Miguel had known about his grandfather from the family photo, he looked the half of photo about his grandfather hold the white guitar. And then he immediately looked the Dela Cruz photo had the same guitar. Miguel stated Dela Cruz was his grandfather, he was really happy to see that. He run and will find his family. After that he informs to his family that the greatest musician was his grandfather.

Conclusion

The writer concluded base on the findings and analysis .The analysis of the expressive speech act is focused on the utterances spoken by characters in *Coco's* movie. The expressive speech act is classified based on Austin (1962). The classification of expressive speech act such as thank, apologize, congratulation, greeting, wishes, and attitudes. The writer analyze the use of expressive speech act by using Yule's (2006) theory such as direct and indirect Then, the effect of expressive speech act were categorized by using Herbert Clack (1977), they are; Getting Knowledge, giving command, asking for information.

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⁴⁰Herbert Clark, *Psychology and Language An Introduction to Psycholinguistics* , p. 25

⁴¹ Duration: 00:16:56,490 --> 00:16:58,360

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