AN ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS USED BY STEVE ROGERS AS THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *CIVIL WAR* MOVIE

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Abstract

The objective of the study are to describe (1) the kinds of expressive speech act used by Steve Rogers in *Civil War* movie, and (2) the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model used by Steve Rogers in the movie. This research reveals of expressive speech to express the main character's feeling, attitude, and emotion. The data were collected by watching the movie and reading the movie script to get information about the utterances that were used by Steve Rogers in *Civil War* movie. The findings show that there are ten kinds of expressive speech acts in forty five utterances found in the movie and Steve Rogers used S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model in cultural context; due to in his interaction, he showed care, sympathy and empathy to others.

Key words: *expressive speech act, S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G Mnemonic, Civil War movie*

Introduction

This study described about analyzing of utterances and sentences using speech acts. Searle's theories divided speech acts into five classified such as assertive/representative, declarative, expressive, commisive, and directives. An expressive is one of the classifications of speech acts that concerns with the act of asking for something such as feeling, apology, attitude, utterance of emotion, and spoken that have a meaning with purpose to do something that the listener expects the result from the speaker. Expressive speech acts are applied in this research because the main character getting confuse easily, ambitious, and emotion overload. It causes the researcher interested to analyze the expressive speech act of the civil war movie, and The reasons of researcher chose the *Civil War* Movie because that movie is one of the famous action movies in the world. Second, the movie shows the struggling and battling of super heroes and the movie showed the real animation, it made the audiences in the world interested in watching. Third, *Civil War* movie looks different than others movie, it showed fighting among the superheroes that was never shown by other movies. The last, the language that used by the characters of the movie is very feasible to be heard by all ages and with parental guidance.

Theoretical Review

The classification of Speech Acts

To understand more about what the classifications of speech acts are, the following explanatory drawn from several sources such as Cruse (2000: 329) describes that Searle's theory in; there are five classifications of speech acts: assertive/representative, directives , commissive, declarative, and expressive.

The Classifications of Expressive Speech Act

1. Expressive Speech Act of Wishing

    Wishing is a feeling or expresses a strong desire or hope for something that is not easily attainable; want something that cannot or probably not happen. Wishing is

to want something to happen or to be true eventhough it is unlikely or impossible and to want to do somethingto happen, (Lukman, 2016). In other words, wishing is an expression to do somethingof which its have to happen suitable for speakerwants.

2. Expressive Speech Act of Thanking

    Thank is an express gratitude to (someone), especially by saying "Thank you", and *return thanks before the meal* often used in an utterance containing no verb and serving as a courteous and somewhat informal expression of gratitude.According to Nickel (2008:2), Thanking is an expressionsomething in which have done in activities of all person.Thanking has function to express gratitude (sincerity condition).

3. Expressive Speech Act of Congratulation

    Congratulate is an express vicarious pleasure to (a person) on the occasion of success or good fortune and give (someone) one's good wishes when something special or pleasant has happened to them.According to Nickel (2008:2), Congratulation is an expressionsomething in which have done in activities of all person.

4. Expressive Speech Act of Apologize

    Apologize is an expression of regret for something that one has done wrong. Apology is words or statement saying sorry for something that has beendone wrong or that causes a problem and information thatpeoplecannot go to a meeting or must leave early. In the other words,attitude is the social functions of comprehension such asapologize, asking for request, plead guilty, statement to aim, saying sorry as information to deliver for hearer.

5. Expressive Speech Act of Condole

    Condole is an expression of sympathy for (someone); grieve with. According to Moghaddam (2012:5), Condolence is asuffering together; it means that knowledge a loss, showingsympathy, orempathizing with someone.

6. Expressive Speech Act of Greeting

    Greeting is a polite word or sign of welcome or recognition. Greeting is something thatyou say or do to greet somebody and amessage of good wishesfor somebody's health, happiness.

7. Expressive Speech Act of Lamentation

    Lamentation is the passionate expression of grief or sorrow; weeping. A lament or lamentation is a passionate expression of grief, often in music, poetry, or song form. The grief is most often born of regret, or mourning. Laments can also be expressed in a verbal manner, where the participant would lament about something they regret or someone they have lost, usually accompanied by wailing, moaning and or crying, (Austin, 1975). Lamentation is an expression ofgreat sadnessor disappointment.

8. Expressive Speech Act of Attitude

    Attitude is an acquired or predisposed mental state regarding an object with some degree of positivity or negativity which is perceived from a social or personal stimuli or a relational mental state connecting a person to a proposition. Attitude is a way that youthink and feel about something; that you behave toward tosomething and people to be confident, sometimes aggressivebehavior (refusal form) thatshows ones characters not care aboutother people's opinion andthat you want to do things inindividual way.

9. Expressive Speech Act of Agreement

    Agreement is an expression that used to express someone's desire. (1988, Andrew Radford, chapter 6, in *Transformational grammar: a first course*, Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, page 306) having clarified what we mean by

'Person' and 'Number', we can now return to our earlier observation that a finite I is inflected not only for Tense, but also for *Agreement*. More particularly, I inflect for Person and Number, and must 'agree' with its Subject, in the sense that the Person or Number features of I must match those of the Subject.

10. Expressive Speech Act of Exclamation

Exclamation is an emphatic interjection that also shows person's hailing. Based on (G. & C. Merriam,1913) Expression of sound or words indicative of emotion, as in surprise, pain, grief, joy, anger, hailing etc.

The Dell Hymes's " S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G" Mnemonic

Related to the subject, the following is an explanation of the translation models S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G in context.

1. Setting and Scene (s)

Setting refers to the time and place of a speech act and, in general, to the physical circumstance. The living room in the grandfather's home might be a setting for a family story. Scene is the "psychological setting" or "cultural definition" of a scene, including the characteristics such as range of formality and scene of play or seriousness. The family story may be told at reunion celebrating and grandfather's anniversary. At time, the family would be festive and playful; at other times serious and commemorative.

2. Participant

Participants are included the speaker and audience. Linguistics makes distinctions within these categories; for example, the audience can be distinguished as addressees and other hearers. At the family reunion, and an aunt might tell a story to the young female relatives, but males, although not addressed, might also hear the narrative.

3. Ends

End telling purposes, goals, and outcomes. The aunt may tell a story about the grandmother to entertain the audience, teach the young women, and honor the grandmother.

4. Act Sequence

Define form and order of the event. The aunt story might begin as response to toast to the grandmother. The story's plot and development would have a sequence structures by the aunt. Possibly, there would be a collaborative interruption during the telling. Finally, the group might applaud the tale and move onto another subject or creativity.

5. Key

Key refers to cue that establish the "tone, manner, or script" of speech act. The aunt might imitate the grandmother's voice and gestures in a playful way, or she might address the group in a serious voice and emphasis the sincerity and respect of the praise the story expresses.

6. Instrument

Instrument defines form and styles of speech. The aunt might speak in a casual register with many dialect features or might use a more formal register and careful grammatical "standard" forms.

7. Norms

Norms is social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reaction. In playful story by the aunt, the norms might allow many audience interruptions and collaboration, or possibly those interruption might be limited to

participant by older females. A serious, formal story by the aunt might call for attention to her and no interruption as norm.

8. Genre

Genre is the kind of speech act or event; for our course, the kinds of story. The aunt might tell a character anecdote about the grandmother for entertainment, but an exemplum as moral instruction. Different disciplines develop terms for kind of speech acts, and speech communities, sometimes have their own terms for types.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that social factors are influenced by S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G mnemonic which is used to analyze one unit of particular speech to learn more detailed information, meaning, and whole contexts of language use to be taken which can be analyzed utterances what characters said.

Findings and Discussions

In line with the questions of this study, types of expressive speech act are analyzed. Table 1 below presents the amount and percentage of the expressive speech acts performed by Steve Rogers in *Civil War* movie.

Table 1. The amount and percentage of the expressive speech acts

No	Kinds of Expressive Speech Act	Total	Total (%)
1	Expressive Speech Act of Wishing	1	2.17
2	Expressive Speech Act of Congratulation	1	2.17
3	Expressive Speech Act of Condolence	1	2.17
4	Expressive Speech Act of Thanking	4	8.88
5	Expressive Speech Act of Attitude	18	40
6	Expressive Speech Act of Apology	4	8.88
7	Expressive Speech Act of Greeting	2	4.44
8	Expressive Speech Act of Lamentation	3	6.66
9	Expressive Speech Act of Agreement	3	6.66
10	Expressive Speech Act of Exclamation	8	17.77
	Total	**45**	**100**

Table 1 presents the ten kinds of expressive speech acts found in *Civil War* movie. The ten types of the expressive speech act cover wishing, congratulation, condolence, thanking, attitude, apology, greeting, lamentation, agreement, and exclamation. Based on the table of analysis above, there are 1 utterance of expressive speech act of wishing (2.17%), 1 utterance belonged to expressive speech act of congratulation (2.17%), 1 utterance of expressive speech act to show condolence (2.17%), 4 utterances of expressive speech acts of thanking (8.88%), 18 utterances belonged to expressive speech act of attitude (40%), 4

utterances of expressive speech acts of apology (8.88%), 3 utterances of expressive speech acts of greeting (4.44%), 3 utterances of expressive speech acts categorized as lamentation (6.66%), 2 utterances of expressive speech acts of agreement (6.66%), 8 utterances of expressive speech showing exclamation (17.77%). There are 45 expressive speech acts in *Civil War* movie. Based on the analysis table above, expressive speech act of attitude was the most frequently used. The reasons Steve Rogers used this kind of expressive act are: (1) he expressed his emotion, arguments, feeling, and attitude depending on his thinking, and (2) he showed more sympathies to people.

The Meaning of the Utterance Interpreted using S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model in "Civil War" Movie

The next point of discus is the elaborate example of two types of the expressive speech act in relation to the SPEAKING mnemonic.

1. Expressive Speech Act of Wishing
   Datum 26

Steve Rogers (Captain America) : If I see a situation pointed south, I can't ignore it. ***Sometimes I wish I could.*** **Tony Stark (Ironman)** : No, you don't.		
S-setting and scene	Setting	In the afternoon, At the office when Steve Rogers refuses Tony's actions, the situation is so tense.
P-participant	Speaker Addressee	Steve Rogers Tony (Iron Man)
E-ends	Purpose	Hoping the conflict will not happen
A-Act Sequence	Content	The conversation is between Steve Rogers and Iron Man about doing Iron Man's ambition.
K-Key		He speaks with tense
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Norm	Interaction	Steve Rogers hopes he can refuse Iron Man's ambition
G-Genre		Casual Communication

From the analysis it is shown that Steve Rogers expresses his wish that he could make better situation when there is an accident or dangerous situation. The setting and scene happen in the afternoon, at an office when Steve Rogers is confused about what to be done. The participants are Steve Rogers as the speaker and Tony as the hearer. Steve Rogers speaks neutrally; it became the key of the conversation and he uses informal language, the instrument of that conversation.

2. Expressive Speech Act of Congratulation

   Datum 24

Steve Rogers (Captain America): *You know, I'm glad Howard got married.* I only knew him when he was young and single. **Tony Stark (Ironman):** Oh really? You two know each other? He never mentioned that. Maybe only a thousand times. God, I hated you.		
S-setting and scene	Setting	In the afternoon, At the office when Steve Rogers meets Tony, the situation is happy.
P-participant	Speaker Addressee	Steve Rogers Tony (Iron Man)
E-ends	Purpose	Congratulating Steve Rogers
A-Act Sequence	Content	The conversation between Steve Rogers and Iron Man about a friend's wedding
K-Key		He speaks happily
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Norm	Interaction	Steve Rogers congratulates someone
G-Genre		Casual Communication

The context taken from the above conversation is that Steve Rogers is talking to Tony in a room. They talk about Howard's wedding several times ago; Steve Rogers expressed his feeling if he was so glad for Howard's wedding. This is evidenced by the utterance *I'm glad Howard got married.* Here Steve Rogers is the speaker and Tony Stark is the hearer. The purpose of the interaction is to congratulate Steve Rogers' friend that has married.

Conclusions

The aims of this study are to describe the kinds of expressive speech act used by Steve Rogers in *Civil War* movie, and the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model used. From the total of 45 expressive speech acts found, there are ten kinds of them covering wishing, congratulation, condolence, thanking, attitude, apology, greeting, lamentation, agreement, and exclamation. In the movie, the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model is used to know how the meaning of the social context, and the purpose of the interaction in detail. In the movie, Steve Rogers used S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model in cultural context, due to in his interaction, he more showed caring, sympathy and empathy to others.

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