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

Lalu Banu Sirwan; Yuyun Yulia
Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University; Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa University
lalubanu.s@gmail.com; yuyun.yulia@ustjogja.ac.id

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, commissive, 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 even though it is unlikely or impossible and to want to do something to happen, (Lukman, 2016). In other words, wishing is an expression to do something of which its have to happen suitable for speaker wants.

2. Expressive Speech Act of Thanking

Thank is an expression of 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 expression something 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 expression 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 expression something 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 been done wrong or that causes a problem and information that people cannot go to a meeting or must leave early. In the other words, attitude is the social functions of comprehension such as apologize, 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 a suffering together; it means that knowledge a loss, showing sympathy, or empathizing with someone.

6. Expressive Speech Act of Greeting

Greeting is a polite word or sign of welcome or recognition. Greeting is something that you say or do to greet somebody and a message of good wishes for 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 or crying. (Austin, 1975). Lamentation is an expression of great sadness or 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 you think and feel about something; that you behave toward something and people to be confident, sometimes aggressive behavior (refusal form) that shows ones characters not care about other people’s opinion and that you want to do things in individual 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Kinds of Expressive Speech Act</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expressive Speech Act of Wishing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Expressive Speech Act of Congratulation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expressive Speech Act of Condolence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Expressive Speech Act of Thanking</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Expressive Speech Act of Attitude</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Expressive Speech Act of Apology</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Expressive Speech Act of Greeting</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Expressive Speech Act of Lamentation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Expressive Speech Act of Agreement</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Expressive Speech Act of Exclamation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>45</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S-setting and scene</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>In the afternoon, At the office when Steve Rogers refuses Tony’s actions, the situation is so tense.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-participant</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Steve Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Addressee</td>
<td>Tony (Iron Man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-ends</td>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Hoping the conflict will not happen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-Act Sequence</td>
<td>Content</td>
<td>The conversation is between Steve Rogers and Iron Man about doing Iron Man’s ambition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-Key</td>
<td></td>
<td>He speaks with tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-Instrument</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Norm</td>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>Steve Rogers hopes he can refuse Iron Man’s ambition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-Genre</td>
<td></td>
<td>Casual Communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>In the afternoon, At the office when Steve Rogers meets Tony, the situation is happy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speaker</td>
<td>Steve Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressee</td>
<td>Tony (Iron Man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Congratulating Steve Rogers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content</td>
<td>The conversation between Steve Rogers and Iron Man about a friend’s wedding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He speaks happily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Rogers congratulates someone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casual Communication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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 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 model in cultural context, due to in his interaction, he more showed caring, sympathy and empathy to others.

References
