



SNAP TO READ

## MAIN CHARACTER'S EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS FOUND IN TOM HOOPER'S "THE KING'S SPEECH"

**Dwi wahyuningtyas**

*UPN "Veteran" Jawa Timur*

*dwi.wahyuningtyas.ih@upnjatim.ac.id*

**Sirniawati, S.Pd., M.A.**

*Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah  
Cirebon*

*sirniawati@gmail.com*

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### **Abstract:**

*An expressive speech act is among parts of speech acts, which is often met in many aspects, including in movies. The main character in "The King's Speech", King George VI, uttered many expressive speech acts that are worth-studied. This study employed descriptive qualitative methodology by focusing on a specific phenomenon without manipulation. That was, the researchers were objective in watching the film and identifying the exposed speech act without involving influences from the directors' and writers' backgrounds. The approach used in this study was objective approach. The results show that several types of expressive speech acts were found in this study, with the following details; 1) The main character uttered 20 expressive speech acts, for example: "Thank you", "Only my family uses that", "I'm not here to discuss personal matters", and "Thank you, Doctor"; 2) Five types of expressive acts were found, including expressive for attitude, expressive for thanking, expressive for apologizing, expressive for wishing, and expressive for congratulating; and 3) expressive for attitude was the most dominant type of expressive speech act with ten sentences uttered by the main character.*

**Keywords:** *Expressive speech act, film, the King's speech*

## INTRODUCTION

One of English-speaking skill aspects is speech act. Speech act is defined as “A kind of action being performed by people when they use language” (Austin, 1962 in Fasold & Linton, 2006:162). One of five main categories of speech acts according to Searle's basic taxonomy (in Nasri, Pena, and Hancock, 2006) is expressive speech act. Furthermore, it is stated that expressive speech acts are types of act according to psychological states and relating to the feelings or emotions expression to the receiver (e.g., “It's been a sad day”). In this research, the researcher will emphasize on the use of expressive speech act by the main character in a film. There are some previous studies related to this research, one of which was conducted by Al Mustaqim (2012) with the title “Main Characters' Speech Acts Found in Jerry Maguire Movie: Analysis on Expressive and Assertive Types”. From his research, he found that there are twenty one expressive speech acts and twenty nine assertive speech acts.

Speech act can also be seen in many aspects of human life, one of them is in film. Because film interprets human life, speech act is definitely found inside it. Thus, there are some previous researchers of speech act who analyze film as their objects. Besides, it is found the fact that some researchers pay attention more on illocutionary speech act (in the first previous research, the researcher analyzes about expressive and assertive which belong to illocutionary speech act, while in the second previous study it is researched about illocutionary speech act). It implies that illocutionary speech act still has many other aspects to be analyzed.

Based on these reasons, the researcher decides to analyze a film in its expressive speech act. Thus, it is chosen a film titled *The King's Speech* which is directed by Tom Hooper and was released in 2010 to

be analyzed. There are some reasons concerning to the film choice. First, this film consists of the dialogues, in which expressive speech act can be analyzed clearly and deeply. Second, this film is very famous, with the setting of Britain Kingdom, this film became one of the best films in 2010 and received many awards in some events, one of them is 83rd Academy Awards in 2011 for Best Picture, Best Director, Best Actor, and Best Original Screenplay.

In this film, the researcher chooses King George as the main character to be analyzed, because this story focuses on him. Besides, as the king in this film, the figure of King George VI was described as someone who was often stressful, frustrated, and depressed, because he was stammer and forced to be the king to change his brother who abdicated. Therefore, he often uttered expressive speech act, in which expressive speech act itself deals with psychological state or condition of someone. Based on the above reasons, the researcher conducts the research entitled “Main Character’s Expressive Speech Acts Found in Tom Hooper’s “The King’s Speech””.

This research is intended to discuss some research problems, as follows:

1. What were the main character’s expressive speech acts in Tom Hooper’s The King’s Speech?
2. What were the types of the main character’s expressive speech acts in Tom Hooper’s The King’s Speech?
3. What was the most dominant type of the main character’s expressive speech acts in Tom Hooper’s The King’s Speech?

## **Literature Review**

### ***Film***

There are some definitions concerning to film. According to Anaxagoreio, film is a sequence of motionless or moving images which is produced by recording photographic images with cameras,

or by creating images by using animation techniques or visual effects. Besides, Imanjaya (2006) states that based on the experts' theories, film is the national archive that captures the soul of era (*zeitgeist*) of the people at that time. Furthermore, it is also stated that to know the film representation in certain countries or areas, someone needs to know the society condition in those areas or countries. Moreover, it is stated by EICAR (The International Film and Television School Paris), that films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and in turn, affect them.

According to Kolker (1999 in Miller and Stam, 2000), film is not only entertainment, but also as a kind of industrial and political culture. Besides, he also states that film is a type of mediated communication. In most countries in the world, film develops with its specific criteria based on the country or region. However, it cannot be denied that the biggest environment of film is in America with Hollywood as the industry. In America, the development of film lasted from one era to another. Film itself has relation with drama. In which simultaneously with the growth of drama, film appears as its actualization in a more real and sophisticated way which improves day by day. In short, from the explanation above, it can be concluded that film is the series of moving image or picture which can reflect the life of people in certain communities or areas in which its function is not only as entertainment, but also as a type of communication.

### **Speech Act**

It is stated by Kearns (1994:50), "An intentional, meaningful act performed with an expression or expressions is called speech act". It is also stated briefly by Searle (1979 in Aslinda and Syafyaha, 2010), that speech act is the product or result of a sentence in certain conditions and as the smallest unity from lingual interaction. Also, it is defined that speech act is the theory which emphasizes more on examining the meaning and intention of a sentence, not the theory which tries to

examine sentence structure. In addition, based on Chaer and Agustina (2010) it is defined that speech act can be identified when the utterance also states an action. Thus, speech act can occur when the speaker says an utterance in which the utterance performs something.

Actually, there is something similar with speech act that is speech event. Speech event is the existence of linguistic interaction in one or more types of utterance which involves two parties; they are speaker and interlocutor, with one main discourse, in certain times, places, and situations (Chaer and Agustina, 2010). However, there are several differences between speech event and speech act.

One of the differences is speech event emphasizes more on the event goal, while speech act emphasizes more on the meaning or significance of act in a speech, but all of them, absolutely, exist in communication process. In addition, it is also emphasized that if speech event is a social sign, speech act is an individual, having the character of psychology, and its existence is determined by the language ability of the speaker in facing certain situations. Further, based on Searle (1979 in Aslinda and Syafyaha, 2010) in all lingual interactions, there are speech acts. The forms of speech act themselves can be also in statement, question, and command (Suwito, 1983 in Aslina and Syafyaha, 2010).

The kinds of speech act which will be used by someone can be decided in accordance with the factors as follows. First, what language she/he must speak. Second, to whom he/she must convey his/her speech. Third, in what situation the speech is conveyed. Fourth, which structure probabilities that exist on the language she/he uses. Therefore, it can be inferred that speech act can happen in certain cases and occurrences.

In speech act theory itself, there is a difference of speech act perspective between two experts, Austin and Searle, which later it influences the categories of speech act they make. Austin's speech

act perspective is from the speaker, while Searle's is from the listener. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010), one of the differences is caused by the fact that according to Searle, the purpose of the speaker is difficult to examine, while the interpretation of the interlocutor or listener is easy to examine, if it is looked from the reactions which are given towards the speaker's utterances.

Gars and Neu (2006:22) describe that "Speakers and hearers are successful speech act users when they have control over the speech act sets for a given speech act in the language in which they converse". Also, it is elaborated that the control itself needs socioculturally and sociolinguistically appropriate behavior, in which sociocultural ability is the respondents' skill at choosing speech act strategies suitable given consisting of (1) the culture involved, (2) the age and sex of the speakers, (3) their social class and occupations, and (4) their roles and status in the interaction. Meanwhile, sociolinguistic ability is the respondents' skill at choosing suitable linguistic types to express certain strategies used to realize the speech act, such as expression of regret in an apology, registration of gripe in a complaint, etc.

### **Kinds of Speech Act**

Trask and Stockwell (1998:189), define "Austin originally distinguished three aspects of a speech act: the locutionary act (saying something), the illocutionary act (what you're trying to do by speaking), and the perlocutionary act (the effect of what you say)".

#### ***Locutionary Act***

One of locutionary act definitions is given by Sadock (1974), who states that acts which are uttered in order to communicate are locutionary acts. It means that in saying locutionary act, someone just intends to say something. For example there is an utterance "I am thirsty" it means that the speaker wants to say that she is thirsty and doesn't intend to ask other people to take a glass of water for her.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010), locutionary act is the speech act which is presented in the form of sentence which has meaning, and understandable. Thus, Searle (1979 in Chaer and Agustina, 2010) mentions locutionary act as propositional act, because it just relates to meaning.

#### ***Perlocutionary Act***

According to Chaer and Agustina (2010), perlocutionary act is the speech act which reflects the reaction or utterance toward the listener. Moreover, Björgvinsson (2011:13) states “Perlocutionary utterances are utterances that are supposed to have an effect on the hearer”. Thus it can be given an example like this, because the doctor said “Maybe, you suffer diabetes mellitus”, so the patient would be sad and panic, that what is called perlocutionary act. Vanderveken and Kubo (2001), describe that convince, please, influence, amuse or embarrass the hearer, belong to perlocutionary act.

#### ***Illocutionary Act***

Trask and Stockwell (1998) define that illocutionary act is the speech act which tries to do something by speaking. Moreover, according to Björgvinsson (2011), illocutionary act is the speech act which is done by communicating the intent to accomplish something. Further, Chaer and Agustina (2010) describe that this speech act is usually concerned with behavior and permission giving, saying thank you, ordering, offering, and promising. For example, “Thank you for believing in me”. Also, if illocutionary act just relates to meaning, so the meaning of illocutionary act relates to value, which is brought by its preposition.

#### ***The Categories of Illocutionary Acts***

Searle (1979), divides five general categories of illocutionary act, they are, assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

Assertive act is used to tell people how things are, after in his publication before he used term “representative”. Assertive act is used to describe fact as Searle (1979:12) defines “The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition”. This kind of illocutionary act is also used to express the indirect request and also order, but not in the form of these both utterances. Searle (1979) also defines that assertive can mean indirect directive. For example, “Excuse me, Miss, you sit on my chair”. It doesn't only mean that the speaker wants to indicate that the “miss” sits on the speaker's chair, but also it can indicate that the speaker intends to request and even order the “miss” to leave his chair. According to Leech (1983) the utterances such as affirm, allege, assert, forecast, predict, announce, and insist belong to this kind of illocutionary act.

Further, directives is the speech act used by the speaker to get the listener to do something. It is also stated that this kind of illocutionary act includes the utterances such as ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise. Searle (1999 in Björgvinsson, 2011) defines that directives have a world to word fit because directives are connected with the want that the listener should do what is proposed. Further, it is also stated that orders and requests which belong to directives cannot be true or false, but they can be obeyed, disobeyed, complied with, granted, denied, and so on.

Then, Commissives speech act occurs when the speaker commits to a future course of action, Qadir and Riloff (2011:3). Björgvinsson (2011) describes that it comprises the utterances like promises, vows, pledges, verbal contracts, etc. There is a similarity with one kind of illocutionary act, directives, in which commissive is not subject to truth conditions; because a commitment is neither true nor false, rather it is kept, broken, or accomplished. According to Searle's perspective, Austin's definition of commissives looks to be unexceptionable, and

the verbs which are listed by Austin as commissive verbs do not belong to that class at all, such as “shall”, “intend”, “favor”, and the others.

Based on Searle (1979), the existence of this kind of illocutionary act is intended to change the world through utterances. Besides, according to Björgvinsson (2011), it is also stated that, in certain conditions, a declaration can create a situation in the world that did not exist before, like in the wedding declaration. Further, Searle (1979) also infers that declaration also causes several changes in the status or condition of something. That makes declaration different from the other categories. Because of it, declaration becomes the strongest type of illocutionary act.

Another speech act is expressives which is defined by Qadir and Riloff (2011:3) as an expressive speech act occurs in conversation when a speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener”. Searle (1979) also defines that it states the feelings and attitudes of the speaker. Yule (1996) also explains that expressive act is an act that states something felt by the speaker and functions to show psychological attitude of the speaker toward the condition being experienced. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker’s experience (Yule, 1996). Expressive act also reflects statements of happiness, difficulty, pleasure, hate, or misery.

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the kinds of expressive verb are “thank” (to express gratitude), “congratulate” (to express pleasure), “apologize” (to express sorrow or regret for some state of affairs that the speaker is responsible for), “condole” (to express sympathy), “praise” (to express approbation), “complain” (to express discontent), “lament” (to express sadness or sorrow), “protest” (to express disapproval), “boast” (to express pride that what is boasted about is good for the speaker), “compliment” (to express approval of the hearer for something), “deplore” (to express strong sorrow),

“welcome” (to welcome somebody), and “greet” (to show recognition in a courteous manner), etc. Besides those kinds of expressive verb, it is added “deprecate” or insult as uttered by Jucker and Taavitsainen (2008) and “wish” as uttered by Silalahi (2005) in Wahyuni (2008).

According to Silalahi (2005) supported by the theories uttered by Searle (1996) and Yule (1996), that is strengthened by Yuniati, there are six types of expressive speech act, they are:

### ***Expressives for Thanking***

Searle (1996) defines thank as a kind of utterance that will be expressed by someone to show that he or she is grateful for something that someone has been done. Furthermore, expressives for thanking can also be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee. Besides, according to Silalahi (2005) expressing gratitude is regarded as to be one universal of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. In addition, Vanderveken (1990) also defines that to thank is to express gratitude (sincerity condition). Also, there is a preparatory condition to the effect that the hearer is responsible for a state of affairs that is good for the speaker. For example of thanking is: “Thank you so much for helping me”.

### ***Expressives for Apologizing***

Apologizing is an expression of regret. Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, “apologize” means “say that you are sorry”. It also can mean acknowledge faults or shortcoming failing and defend, explain, clear away or make excuses for by reasoning (Silalahi 2005). It is also explained that it has several related terms such as alibi out of, apologize for, ask forgiveness, beg pardon, express regret, plead guilty, do penance, etc. An example of apologizing is “I’m sorry, I can’t go with you”.

### ***Expressives for Congratulating***

Searle (1996) explains that expressives for congratulating shows the speaker's sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer including the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer's luck, the feeling of honor toward the hearer's ability, and the feeling of compassion toward the hearer's sadness. Moreover, Silalahi (2005) elaborates expressives for congratulation into congratulating, applauding, and condoling, in which all of them show the speaker's sympathy toward what has been happening to the listener. It is also explained that Congratulating expresses the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer's luck, applauding expresses the feeling of honor toward hearer's ability, while condoling expresses the feeling of compassion toward the hearer's sadness. The examples of congratulation are: "Congratulations for your success" or "How poor you are".

### ***Expressives for Greeting***

According to Searle (1996), greeting is a welcoming expression and an act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer or for welcoming the visitors. For example of greeting is: "Hello, good morning".

### ***Expressives for Wishing***

It is explained more by Searle (1996) that wishing is an expression of the speaker's desire or wants in order to expect it becomes reality. The speaker wants to express what he hopes to come true as what he is expected. The example of wishes is: "I wish you all the best".

### ***Expressives for Attitude***

Silalahi (2005) explains that this kind of expressives is about criticizing, protesting, complaining, and deprecating. They express the feeling of disagree or dislike with the hearer's attitude (Yule, 1996). Those expect the hearer to mull over the speaker's utterance. The examples of expressives for attitude such as: "You are so weird", "It's so bad", "I'm not here to do that", etc.

According to Tsohatzidis (1994), it is stated that expressive is the weakest illocutionary acts. It is strengthened by Vanderveken and Kubo (2001) that it is caused by the null direction of fit which is owned by this kind of illocutionary act. It means that the purpose of expressive speech act is just to express (or make clear) the speaker's mental state about a represented fact.

In addition, as stated by Vanderveken and Kubo (2001: 19), "Discourses with the empty direction of fit have the expressive point: they serve to express common attitudes of their speakers. Such are the exchange of greetings, eulogies, verbal protestations, and public lamentations". Thus, in expressive utterances, speakers do not try to represent how things are and they do not want to change things. They just want to manifest what they feel about them. Thus, "There is no question here of success or failure of fit. This is why these acts do not really have conditions of satisfaction" Vanderveken and Kubo (2001: 114). It is also said that they are either appropriate or not, in which they are inappropriate when the fact spoken of by the speaker does not exist in the world, or when the mode of the mental state expressed is not at all appropriate for this fact.

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

This research uses descriptive as its design and qualitative as its research type. For its design, it is described that "Descriptive research is intended to gather information about a specific phenomenon or issue without influencing the subject or issue in any way" (Adler and Clark, 2003 in Miller and Deutsch, 2009:24). For its type of research, as stated by Ary et. al. (2006), qualitative research is used by the researcher to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. Since expressive speech act, as the object of this study, is investigated by emphasizing on the

total picture and small scope, in which in turn it generates the depth of understanding of expressive speech act, the type of this research is qualitative research.

### **Approach**

Abrams (1999) defined four kinds of literary approach: mimetic, pragmatic, expressive, and objective approach. Mimetic Approach is the approach which sees the literary work as an imitation, or reflection, or representation of the world and human life. While, pragmatic Approach is the approach which sees the work as something which is constructed in order to achieve certain effects on the audience (effects such as aesthetic pleasure, instruction, or kinds of emotion), and it tends to judge the value of the work according to its success in achieving that aim. Then, expressive Approach is the approach which treats a literary work primarily in relation to its author. Also, it defines a literary work as an expression, or overflow, or utterance of feelings, or as the product of the author's imagination operating on his or her perceptions, thoughts, and feelings. Further, objective Approach is the approach which deals with a work of literature as something which stands free from what is often called "extrinsic" relations to the author, or to the audience, or to the envioning world.

Looking into the explanations above, it is decided that the approach used by the researcher in this study is objective approach. It is based on a consideration; the researcher focused just on analyzing expressive speech act used by King George VI in this film without being influenced by the author/writer's life and background.

### **The Object of the Study**

The object of this study is expressive speech act of King George VI, as the main character, found in film *The King's Speech* directed by Tom Hooper and written by David Seidler.

### **Data Collection**

In this research, the researcher uses documents as its data collection method. As stated by Ary et.al. (2006:482) "The term documents here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts". Because the object of this study is film, as mentioned above, this research uses documents data collection method.

The data of this research are collected by using these following steps. First, choosing the media which is suitable to be used to collect the data. In this research, notebook and sound speaker are used because the object is the expressive speech acts found in the film. Second, watching the film and understanding well its whole story. Third, listening and recognizing the expressive speech acts of King George VI in the beginning, middle, and at the end of the film. Next, matching the utterances containing expressive speech act from the film with the film script. Finally, listing the expressive speech acts found in the film.

### **Data Analysis**

Data analysis will influence the validity of the study result. Therefore, it must be conducted accurately and specifically. The steps to analyze the data are as follows: First, identifying the types of expressive speech act found in the film. Second, elaborating the data by grouping them into a table. Next, classifying the expressive speech acts found in the film based on the problems of the study. Then, calculating the percentage of the total of expressive speech acts found in the film and finally concluding research finding.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Main Character's Expressive Speech Acts in Tom Hooper's *The King's Speech*

Table 4.1. Main Character's Expressive Speech Acts

No.	Expressive Speech Act	Utterance	Minutes
1.	Thank you.	No. No, thank you.	00:21:13,856 - 00:21:18,077
2.	Only my family uses that.	Only my family uses that.	00:22:10,329 - 00:22:13,503
3.	I'm not...here to discuss personal matters.	I'm not...here to discuss personal matters.	00:23:07,803 - 00:23:14,025
4.	Thank you, Doctor.	Thank you, Doctor. I don't... feel this is for me.	00:28:20,616 - 00:28:24,086
5.	Thank's for your time.	Thank's for your time.	00:28:30,375 - 00:28:32,218
6.	I don't wish to intrude.	I don't wish to intrude.	00:47:37,480 - 00:47:41,451
7.	I'm not going to sit here warbling.	I'm not going to sit here warbling.	00:50:07,129 - 00:50:11,179
8.	Because you're peculiar.	Because you're peculiar.	00:50:11,258 - 00:50:14,683
9.	Thank you.	Thank you.	00:55:52,724 - 00:55:56,149
10.	I am not an alternative to my brother.	I am not an alternative to my brother.	01:03:36,104 - 01:03:40,234
11.	You're the disappointing son of a brewer.	You're the disappointing son of a brewer.	01:04:11,389 - 01:04:14,643
12.	A jumped-up jackeroo from the outback.	A jumped-up jackeroo from the outback.	01:04:14,726 - 01:04:18,026

13.	You're a nobody.	You're a nobody. These sessions are over.	01:04:18,730 - 01:04:22,234
14.	Waiting for a King to apologize, one can wait rather a long wait.	Waiting for a King to apologize, one can wait rather a long wait.	01:16:57,363 - 01:17:02,460
15.	Logue, we can't stay here all day.	Logue, We can't stay here all day.	01:20:37,916 - 01:20:40,044
16.	I'm not here to rehearse, Dr. Logue.	I'm not here to rehearse, Dr. Logue.	01:24:15,300 - 01:24:19,396
17.	I don't know how to thank you... for what you've done.	Logue. However this turns out...I don't know how to thank you... for what you've done.	01:41:55,359 - 01:41:58,659
18.	I expect I shall have to...do a great deal more.	I expect I shall have to...do a great deal more.	01:48:54,611 - 01:48:59,708
19.	Thank you, Logue.	Thank you, Logue.	01:49:03,037 - 01:49:04,789
20.	Well done. My friend.	Well done. My friend.	01:49:14,173 - 01:49:18,640

### Types of Main Character's Expressive Speech Acts in Tom Hooper's Film, *The King's Speech*

Table 4.2. Types of main Character's Expressive Speech Acts

Types of Expressive Speech Act	Expressive Speech Act	Minutes

Expressives for Attitude	1. Only my family uses that.	00:22:10,329 - 00:22:13,503
	2. I'm not...here to discuss personal matters.	00:23:07,803 - 00:23:14,025
	3. I'm not going to sit here warbling.	00:50:07,129 - 00:50:11,179
	4. Because you're peculiar.	00:50:11,258 - 00:50:14,683
	5. I am not an alternative to my brother.	01:03:36,104 - 01:03:40,234
	6. You're the disappointing son of a brewer.	01:04:11,389 - 01:04:14,643
	7. A jumped-up jackeroo from the outback.	01:04:14,726 - 01:04:18,026
	8. You're a nobody.	01:04:18,730 - 01:04:22,234
	9. Logue, we can't stay here all day.	01:20:37,916 - 01:20:40,044
	10. I'm not here to rehearse, Dr. Logue.	01:24:15,300 - 01:24:19,396
Expressives for Thanking	1. Thank you.	00:21:13,856 - 00:21:18,077
	2. Thank you, Doctor.	00:28:20,616 - 00:28:24,086
	3. Thank's for your time.	00:28:30,375 - 00:28:32,218
	4. Thank you.	00:55:52,724 - 00:55:56,149
	5. I don't know how to thank you...for what you've done.	01:41:55,359 - 01:41:58,659
	6. Thank you, Logue.	01:49:03,037 - 01:49:04,789
Expressives for Apologizing	1. I don't wish to intrude.	00:47:37,480 - 00:47:41,451
	2. Waiting for a King to apologize, one can wait rather a long wait.	01:16:57,363 - 01:17:02,460
Expressives for Wishing	1. I expect I shall have to... do a great deal more.	01:48:54,611 □ 01:48:59,708
Expressives for Congratulating	1. Well done. My friend.	01:49:14,173 □ 01:49:18,640
Total		20

### **The Most Dominant Type of main Character's Expressive Speech Acts in Tom Hooper's Film, The King's Speech**

Table 4.3. The Most Dominant Type of Main Character's Expressive Speech Acts

Types of Expressive Speech Act	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Expressives for Attitude	10	50
Expressives for Thanking	6	30
Expressives for Apologizing	2	10
Expressives for Wishing	1	5
Expressives for Congratulating	1	5
Total	20	100

### **Discussion**

From the data acquired above, it can be obtained that there were twenty and five types (expressives for attitude, expressives for thanking, expressives for apologizing, expressives for wishing, and expressives for congratulating) of Main Character's expressive speech acts found in Tom Hooper's film, *The King's Speech*. Based on the data gathered there were five types of expressive speech act, it can be inferred that there were many emotional scenes. Moreover, from those types of expressive speech act, there were several kinds of expressive verb, as explained by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), which were found, they were thank, apologize, protest, insult, wish, and compliment.

In this research, expressives for attitude was the most dominant type of Main character's expressive speech acts in Tom Hooper's Film, *The King's Speech*, and "protest" was the most dominant kind of expressive verb with six utterances. Because this film tells about a king who tried to cure his stammer, in which King George VI, the main character, also often felt frustrated, stress, and unpleasant with his condition and situation around him, he often protested and was

unsatisfied with what happened.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it could be found that: 1) expressive speech acts used by King George VI in Tom Hooper's Film, *The King's Speech* were: 1) "Thank you", 2) "Only my family uses that", 3) "I'm not...here to discuss personal matters", 4) "Thank you, Doctor", 5) "Thank's for your time", 6) "I don't wish to intrude", 7) "I'm not going to sit here warbling", 8) "Because you're peculiar", 9) "Thank you", 10) "I am not an alternative to my brother", 11) "You're the disappointing son of a brewer", 12) "A jumped-up jackeroo from the outback", 13) "You're a nobody", 14) "Waiting for a King to apologize, one can wait rather a long wait", 15) "Logue, we can't stay here all day", 16) "I'm not here to rehearse, Dr. Logue", 17) "I don't know how to thank you...for what you've done", 18) "I expect I shall have to...do a great deal more", 19) "Thank you, Logue", 20) "Well done. My friend", with total twenty expressive speech acts. 2) The types of expressive speech act were; 1) Expressives for attitude (ten expressive speech acts), 2) Expressives for thanking (six expressive speech acts), 3) Expressives for apologizing (two expressive speech acts), 4) Expressives for wishing (one expressive speech act), and 5) Expressives for congratulating (one expressive speech act), with total five types of expressive speech act. 3) The most dominant type of expressive speech act was expressives for attitude with ten expressive speech acts.

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