

AN ANALYSIS OF THE EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN “AVATAR: WAY OF THE WATER” MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research focused on investigating the expressive speech acts found in “Avatar: The Way of The Water” Movie. The research implied the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985). In collecting the data, the method is observation, and the technique is note-taking. In analyzing the data, the data were examined using the pragmatic identity method and pragmatic competence-in-equalizing technique. The data was taken from the utterances in the Avatar movie. There are 46 expressive speech acts found in the movie which are divided into 10 acts. The expressive speech acts with most occurrences were complaint with 11 occurrences, followed by 8 data of greet, 7 data of apologize, 5 data of compliment, 5 data of protest, 3 data of lament, 3 data of thank, 2 data of boast, 1 data of praise, and 1 data of deplore. The expressive speech acts condole and congratulate were not found in the movie, because the death mostly was found in the war and the victory achieved was an obligation that they had to do.

Keywords: Expressive acts, Observation, Pragmatic

1. INTRODUCTION

Expressive speech acts are a fundamental element of human communication. These acts allow individuals to express their emotions, attitudes, and feelings towards something or someone. The ability to convey one's emotions through language allows for greater understanding and connection

between individuals. From congratulating a friend on their achievements to expressing sorrow for a loved one's loss, expressive speech acts play a crucial role in our daily interactions. This research was focused on identifying the expressive speech acts. The speech acts were determined using the theory of expressive acts

proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are 12 expressive speech acts.

The phenomenon of expressive speech act can be seen from the YouTube video from The Dooo with a title "Guitarist Blows Minds on Omegle with a Double Guitar" that was uploaded on Feb 27th, 2023. The video is about The Doo who is a guitarist who showed up in Omegle and played guitar to amuse people. The expressive speech act is as follows:

- The Dooo : "Was that to your liking?"
- The Woman : **"The woman was too stun to speak"**
- The Dooo : "I'll take that" (06:28 – 06:33)

The conversation above contains of expressive speech act. The speaker was asking whether the woman liked his guitar performance. The woman then replied by saying **"The woman was too stun to speak"**. The woman did not mean that she stunned but instead it was to praise him. She meant that the performance was so great that she could not say anything about it. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) who stated that praise is expressive speech act that is used to express approval or commendation towards someone.

Furthermore, the researchers applied the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) into the "Avatar: Way of The Water" movie to find out the occurrence of expressive speech act. The researchers then found an expressive speech act in the conversation between Neteyam and Lo'ak, the children of Jake Sully. The

conversation emerges between 14:00 – 14:05, when Jake was along with his son and his troops were raiding a supply train belonging to the sky people. Jake told his son to stay in the air, but Lo'ak told Neteyam to get down as well. Neteyam disagreed with him, but Lo'ak ignored it.

- Lo'ak : "Bro, we have to get down there."
- Neteyam : "No way! Dad will skin us!"
- Lo'ak : **"Come on. Don't be a wuss!"** (14:00 – 14:05)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The speaker disagreed with the hearer. The speaker degraded the hearer mental state by saying **"Come on. Don't be a wuss!"**. The speaker did not agree with the hearer and thought that the hearer was a coward for rejecting his idea. His answer did not only disagree towards the hearer's answer but also implied a complaint towards the hearer's bravery. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) who stated that complain is expressive speech act that is used to express disapproval toward the hearer while expecting the hearer to be more than what the hearer stated or done before hand and meet the speaker expectation.

Some previous researchers had been chosen as the reference for this study. The first one was the research of expressive speech act performed by Ricca and Ambalegin, (2022). The research was performed to identify the expressive speech acts that can be found in the web series "Love at first Swipe". The theory by Searle (1979)

used to identify expressive speech acts. The result showed that there are thanking, apologizing, congratulating, complimenting, and welcoming found in the web series.

Second, the researchers took the research of Hendra and Ambalegin, (2023) that has relevant topic with the present research. This research was conducted to identify the expressive speech acts in the "Aftermath" movie. The research was based on the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to identify the expressive speech acts. The result showed that the expressive speech acts that can be found in the "Aftermath" movie were congratulate, apologize, welcome, thank, greet, complain, and compliment.

There was similarity and dissimilarity between previous and present research. Both the previous and present research used Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and Searle (1979) in determining the of expressive speech acts. The aim of the research for both previous and present research was to identify the expressive speech acts. The similarity between present and previous research was the theory was expressive speech acts. The previous research and the present research did not find the condole act. The difference was the quantity of acts, the present research implied 12 expressive speech acts, while the previous research only 7 expressive speech acts. The previous research did not find deplore act, meanwhile the present research did not find congratulate act. The previous and present research used different data sources. In the present research, the data source was taken from the

newest movie that is "Avatar: The way of water".

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech act is kind of speech act used when the speaker wants to express their feelings. Expressive speech acts involve language used to express the inner thoughts, emotions or attitudes of the person speaking. These can manifest as a variety of different psychological states, such as joy, disappointment or sadness. When someone uses expressive speech acts, they are typically doing so to convey a specific message or sentiment to the hearer that is relevant to the current situation.

Thank

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) proposed that when someone says "thank," they are engaging in an illocutionary act that is expressive in nature. This act serves to convey gratitude or appreciation to someone or something. The speaker's aim is to express a positive feeling through the spoken word "thank." Usually, people use this expressive speech acts to recognize a good deed or favor done for them by someone else.

Nick : **Thank you very much**
for bringing Rachel

Peik Lin : Oh, no worries.
(Rahmawati, 2021)

Apologize

Speech Act Theory suggests that the term "apologize" serves as an expressive speech act that allows speakers to communicate their regret, remorse or sadness for a mistake, wrongdoing or harm done to the

person addressed Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Speakers utilize this term to acknowledge their wrongdoings and seek forgiveness, while also taking responsibility for their actions. The purpose of an apology is to convey a message that hopes to address the harm caused, repair relationships, and strengthen the social ties between the speaker and the listener. Effective Apology speech acts rely on three essential conditions: sincerity, accountability and a genuine acknowledgement of the listener's hurt.

Ellen : **I know. I am so sorry.**

Billie : It's okay. (Ngasini et al., 2021)

Congratulate

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) classified the speech act "congratulate" as an expressive act that conveys the speaker's positive emotions and attitudes towards the recipient's accomplishment, good fortune, or success. Unlike other expressive speech acts, it doesn't attempt to alter any aspect of the situation or reality but is solely intended to express the speaker's emotions towards the receiver.

Eric : First of all, you're at the top of the world, **congratulations!**

Jessi : I'm not on top (Putri and Ariyaningsih, 2023)

Complaint

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) described "complaint" as an expressive speech act whereby the speaker voices their unhappiness or dissatisfaction with a specific aspect of the situation or world. This expressive speech act is

aimed at conveying the speaker's negative emotions and attitudes regarding a particular state of affairs and may be directed at an individual, a group, or an institution. The goal of a complaint is not to modify the situation but to express the speaker's discontent and opinions about it.

Eddie : **"I will do it. I don't like you"**

Venom : "Let me eat him!"
(Kusumawardani et al., 2023)

Condole

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act "condole" is a expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses sympathy, comfort, and condolences to someone who has experienced a loss or suffering. This speech act is aimed at conveying the speaker's emotions of sorrow and empathy towards the person who has suffered a loss or is going through a difficult time. The goal of the condolence is not to alter the situation but to provide emotional support and express the speaker's concern for the recipient's well-being. **"On behalf of the people of Jakarta, we are extending our deepest condolences to the families of those whose lives have been taken away."** (Tamam et al., 2020)

Lament

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act "lament" is a expressive speech act where the speaker expresses grief, sorrow, and regret over a situation or event. This speech act is intended to communicate the speaker's emotions and attitudes towards a particular situation, which

may involve personal loss, tragedy, or injustice. The aim of the lament is not to change the situation but to express the speaker's feelings and attitudes towards it. It may also be used to convey a sense of communal mourning or to acknowledge the impact of the situation on others. **We pray to Allah all victims will be granted syuhada, will be granted jannah.** (Tamam et al., 2020)

Protest

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) classified "protest" as an expressive speech act that involves communicating dissent, disapproval, or opposition towards a specific situation, action, or policy. The purpose of this expressive speech act is to influence others to modify their behavior or to highlight a matter that the speaker considers significant. The protest is expressive speech act that endeavors to effect change in the world.

Rachel : "Hey, mom, this one's kinda cute. What do you think?"

Rachel's mom : **"No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet to meet Nick's Ah Ma"** (Rahmawati, 2021)

Deplore

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) characterized the "deplore" speech act as an expressive utterance wherein the speaker expresses intense disapproval, condemnation, regarding a particular situation, action, or conduct. The purpose of this speech is to convey the speaker's negative assessment of the situation. The deplore speech act is not intended to change the situation, but

to articulate the speaker's sentiments and position on the matter.

Eddi : "Hong Kong Vogue? I knew It. **Your dress is a disaster. If you'd worn a Bottega gown like I told you to, we'd be in the American Vogue.**"

Fiona : "You can wear that gown to hell, Eddie." (Rahmawati, 2021)

Praise

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act "praise" is a expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses positive evaluation, admiration, or approval towards a particular action, behavior, or situation. This speech act is intended to communicate the speaker's positive feelings and attitudes towards the recipient of the praise, and it may be directed towards individuals, groups, or institutions. The aim of the praise speech act is not to change the situation, but to express the speaker's emotions and attitudes towards it. Praise can take various forms, such as verbal or written statements, and it may serve different functions, such as encouragement or recognition of achievement.

Jessi : **"You're very well organized over here"**

Eric : "Ohh...stop it" (Putri and Ariyaningsih, 2023)

Boast

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) explained that "boasting" is an expressive speech act where the speaker showcases their achievements, abilities, or possessions to promote

themselves. The purpose of boasting is to enhance the speaker's self-image or reputation, and to impress or intimidate others. Boasting can take different forms, including exaggeration, self-praise, or comparisons with others, and it can be directed at individuals or groups. The primary objective of boasting is to influence the beliefs or attitudes of the audience towards the speaker.

Sherlock Holmes : **"Well, I've done a fine job."**
(Prajadewi and Tustiawati, 2022)

Compliment

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act "compliment" is expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses their approval, admiration, or praise towards another person's qualities, actions, or possessions. The aim of the compliment is to convey positive emotions and to enhance the other person's self-image or reputation. The compliment can take various forms, such as a statement, a gesture, or a gift, and it may be directed towards individuals or groups. The compliment is an expressive speech act that is intended to influence the beliefs or attitudes of the audience towards the person being complimented.

Hann : **"You look nice in person."**
Jess : "You too." (Ricca and Ambalegin, 2022)

Greet

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) defined the expressive speech act "greet" as a way of acknowledging the presence of another person or people,

typically at the start of a conversation or meeting. Its purpose is to establish or reinforce social connections and to express positive intentions towards the person or people being greeted. The greet can be conveyed through verbal greetings (such as "hello," "hi," or "good morning"), non-verbal gestures like waving or nodding, or a combination of both. The greet is an integral part of social behavior, and its form may be influenced by cultural practices and expectations.

Morgan : **"Wilkins."**

Wilkins : "Sir" (Hendra and Ambalegin, 2023)

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The researchers utilized a descriptive qualitative methodology for this study. As per Miles et al., (2014), this approach involves portraying how individuals interact, act, and handle situations in specific settings. Furthermore, according to Creswell and Creswell (2018), qualitative research examines social and individual issues and predominantly employs data in the form of words. Marshall and Rossman (2016) also stated that qualitative research can be conducted by identifying, isolating, and generalizing phenomena

In collecting the data, the method is observation, and the technique is note-taking. There were some steps for collecting the data. First, the researchers watched the movie. Second, the researchers took notes to get the script. Third, the researchers highlighted the data.

In analyzing the data, the data were examined using the pragmatic identity method and pragmatic

competence-in-equalizing technique. There were some steps for analyzing the data. First, the researchers identified the highlighted data. Second, the researcher equalized the data and theory of expressive acts pragmatically. Third, the data identified were grouped into different expressive acts respectively.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Avatar: The Way of Water was examined by the researchers. Their analysis found that there were 46 expressive speech acts used in the movie. The most commonly used expressive speech act was complaint, with 11 instances. Greet was used 8 times, apologize 7 times, compliment 5 times, protest 5 times, thank 3 times, lament 3 times, boast 2 times, deplore 1 time, and praise 1 time. Congratulate and condole were not found in the movie at all.

Types	Frequency
Thank	3
Apologize	7
Congratulate	0
Complaint	11
Condole	0
Lament	3
Protest	5
Deplore	1
Praise	1
Boast	2
Compliment	5
Greet	8
Total	46

Discussion

The researchers took 18 data out of 46 and utilized a data reduction method from Sugiyono (2012) in order to prevent repetition in analyzing the

data and to avoid some the same character and expression of the data. The data consisted of expressions of thank, apologize, complaint, lament, and protest, deplore, praise, boast, compliment, and greet. Due to the scope of the research, not all data were analyzed. Specifically, **Thank** was analyzed using data 15 and 16, **Apologize** with data 3 and 7, **Complaint** with data 2 and 8, **Lament** with data 11 and 18, **Protest** with data 1 and 6, **Deplore** with data 10, **Praise** with data 14, **Boast** with data 4 and 17, **Compliment** with data 12 and 13, and **Greet** with data 9 and 5.

Data 1

Colonel Miles Clone watched a video that showed the real Colonel Miles explained (to whom) his well-prepared mission if he dies. Then Parker, the army, told him at the time.

Parker (S) : "We're gonna **imprint** you with it, and then."

Miles Clone (H) : "**Hey, hey, hey Am I doin' this, or are you doin' this?**"

Parker (S) : "Okay, hurry it up... hurry it up" (11:31 – 11:33)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The hearer (Miles Clone) disapproved of the speaker (Parker). The utterance "**Hey, hey, hey Am I doin' this, or are you doin' this?**" showed that the hearer expressed his disagreement. The hearer thought that he was the one who had to explain it since it was about him not the speaker. His answer did not only disapprove towards the speaker's answer but also expressed

protest towards the speaker's action. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) who stated that protest is expressive speech acts that is used to express disapproval toward the hearer while expecting the hearer to do something with the current condition.

Data 2

Neteyam and Lo'ak planned to secure the perimeter when their father and his troops were raiding the supply train belonging to the sky people. Lo'ak tried to join the raid instead and ignored his father's command. However, Lo'ak's idea was rejected by Neteyam. Thus, the conversation happened.

Neteyam (S) : "No way! Dad will skin us!"

Lo'ak (H) : "**Come on. Don't be a wuss!**" (14:00 – 14:05)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The hearer disagreed with the speaker. The hearer degraded the speaker mental state by saying "**Come on. Don't be a wuss!**" The hearer did not agree with the speaker and thought that the speaker was a coward for rejecting his idea. His answer did not only disagree with the speaker's answer but also implied a **complaint** towards the hearer's bravery. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that complaint is expressive speech acts that is used to express disapproval toward the speaker while expecting the speaker to be more than what the hearer stated and meet the hearer expectation.

Data 3

Jake was angry when he knew Neteyam ignored his command. Then, Neteyam was in the center of the raid while he was supposed to watch the perimeter from the sky.

Jake (S) : "What are you doin' here boy? What the hell were you thinking'?"

Neteyam (H) : "I'm sorry... I'm sorry Sir." (15:33 – 15:39)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The hearer felt bad towards the speaker. The hearer **apologized** to the speaker by saying "**I'm sorry... I'm sorry Sir.**" The hearer felt sorry and realized that his action was wrong. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that **apologize** is a expressive speech act that is used to express regrets for their mistake.

Data 4

Spider was trying to assure Kiri that he was left behind by the raiding troops because he was not in his blue suit where he would be definitely faster.

Spider (S): "**I'm definitely faster when I'm blue**"

Kiri (H) : "Moron" (16:48 – 16:50)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The speaker was telling that he was not in his best condition by saying "**I'm definitely faster when I'm blue**" The speaker did not accept his current state and wanted to protect his image by saying that he could be more than then. It is stated as a **Boast**. Not only that, but he

also gave a particular situation where he could achieve more. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that boasting purpose is to enhance the speaker's self-image or reputation, and to impress or intimidate others.

Data 5

Tuk greeted excitedly her mom when she arrived along with the raiding troops. Her mom answers the Tuk's Greeting happily too.

Tuk (S) : **"Mom!"**

Neytiri (H) : "Tuk!...Tuk...Tuk"
(17:34 – 17:37)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The speaker was excited to see the hearer and showed it by saying **"Mom!"**. The speaker's utterance was noting the meeting between the speaker and the hearer. The way the speaker greeted, showed what the speaker's feeling about their meeting. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that **greet** is a way of acknowledging the presence of another person or people, typically at the start of a conversation or meeting.

Data 6

Jake told Kiri to help her grandmother take care of the injured troops while he was scolding Lo'ak from ignoring his commands. Kiri refused and insisted that she was needed there because his brother Lo'ak was injured too.

Jake (S) : "Kiri, can you go help your grandmother with the wounded? Please?"

Kiri (H) : **"My brother is wounded"**
(17:56 – 17:58)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The hearer disagreed with the speaker. The hearer protested with the speaker's action by saying **"My brother is wounded"**. The hearer thought that her brother was wounded and needed treatment instead of scolding. Her answer did not only disagree towards the speaker's action but also expressed protest towards the speaker's decision. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that **protest** is expressive speech act that is used to express disapproval toward the speaker while expecting the hearer to do something with the current condition.

Data 7

Neteyam tried to take responsibility of Lo'ak's mistake for ignoring his father's command. He believed that he should be blamed but not Lo'ak since he was the oldest one.

Neteyam (S) : **"Sir, I take full responsibility"**

Jake (H) : "Yeah, you do!
Cause you're the older brother you gotta act like it!"
(18:02 – 18:08)

The conversation above contains an expressive speech act. The speaker felt bad towards the hearer. The speaker **apologized** to the hearer by saying **"Sir, I take full responsibility"**. The speaker felt responsible and sorry that his action was wrong. This is in line with the statement of (Searle and

Vanderveken (1985), who stated that **apologize** is expressive speech act that is used to express regrets for their mistake.

Data 8

Kiri disagreed towards her grandmother's choice of medicine because his brother looked so much in pain. Her grandmother however ignored her complaint since she was the Tsahik or the Shaman of the group.

Kiri (S) : "**I would use yalna bark.**"

Grandmother (H) : "Oh you would? And, who is Tsahik?" (18:51 – 18:54)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker disagreed with the hearer. The speaker degraded the choice by saying "**I would use yalna bark**" The speaker did not agree with the hearer choice and thought that her choice was better. The statement did not only disagree towards the hearer but also expressed a complaint towards the hearer's choice. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) who stated that complaint is expressive speech act that is used to express disapproval toward the hearer while expecting the hearer to be more than what the hearer stated or done before hand, and meet the speaker expectation.

Data 9

Kiri, Spider, and Neteyam were visiting the Na'Vi laboratorium where they could meet Max, the scientist that was in Na'Vi side.

Kiri (S) : "**Hi Max!**"

Max (H) : "Hi kids!"
(20:42 – 20:44)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker was happy to see the hearer and showed it by saying "**Hi Max**". The speaker's utterance was noting the meeting between the speaker and the hearer. The way the speaker greeted, showed what the speaker's feeling about their meeting. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that greet is a way of acknowledging the presence of another person or people, typically at the start of a conversation or meeting.

Data 10

Neteyam and Spider discussed who made Jane pregnant when she was alive. Jane was Kiri's mother, and Kiri did not think that it was appropriate and felt ashamed of what they both did.

Neteyam (S) : "So, who do you think knocked her up?"

Spider(S) : "Pretty sure it was Norm"

Kiri (H) : "**You do not deserve to live**" (21:40 – 21:46)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The hearer disagreed with the speaker's attitude which is talking bad about Jane who was already dead. The hearer **deplored** them by saying "**You do not deserve to live**" The hearer strongly disagreed with the speaker's attitude. The statement did not only disagree towards the speaker but also expressed condemnation towards the speaker's morale and attitude. This is

in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that deplore is expressive speech act that expresses intense disapproval, condemnation, regarding a particular situation, action, or conduct. The purpose of this speech act is to convey the speaker's negative assessment of the situation.

Data 11

Spider, Kiri, and Neteyam talked about Kiri's mother and father. Spider felt that it was better not to know who the Kiri's father. Kiri was the son of the enemy and he felt shamed.

- Spider (S) : **"Sometimes, it's not so great to know who your father was"**
Kiri (H) : "Spider, you are not him!" (22:10 – 22:26)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker whose father was their enemy was expressing his regret of having a father. The speaker **lamented** by saying **"Sometimes, it's not so great to know who your father was"** The speaker strongly regretted that he had to be the son of their enemy. However, it was not like he could do anything to change that so he felt sorry for that. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that lament is expressive speech act where the speaker expresses grief, sorrow, and regret over a situation or event.

Data 12

Colonel Miles clone and his soldiers watched the dash cam of Colonel Miles robot that recorded Colonel Miles die in the hand of Sully's

wife. The soldier was in awe with the strength of Sully's wife.

- Miles clone (S) : "That's sully's women"
Soldier (H) : **"She's an animal"**
(35:04 – 35:06)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The hearer was expressing his admiration towards the person that they talked about. The hearer gave compliment by saying **"She's an animal"**. The hearer admired the power and strength of the women that he saw in the video. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that **compliment** is expressive speech act where the speaker expresses their approval, admiration, or praise towards another person's qualities, actions, or possessions. The aim of the compliment is to convey positive emotions and to enhance the other person's self-image or reputation.

Data 13

Colonel Miles tried to dig information from Spider. He tried softly because he respected Spider's loyalty towards Jake while resisting torture from the scientist.

- Col Miles (S) : **"Kid, you got heart. Those science pukes leaned on you pretty hard. But you gave them nothin. I respect that"**
Spider (H) : "Haahh..."
(46:40 – 46:56)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker expressed his admiration towards the hearer's loyalty to his

family. The speaker gave **compliment** by saying “**Kid, you got heart. Those science pukes leaned on you pretty hard. But you gave them nothin. I respect that**”. The speaker admired the loyalty that the hearer showed by not giving any clue of his family whereabouts even when he was tortured by the scientist. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that compliment is expressive speech act where the speaker expresses their approval, admiration, or praise towards another person's qualities, actions, or possessions. The aim of the compliment is to convey positive emotions and to enhance the other person's self-image or reputation.

Data 14

Jake asked for a shelter for him and his family to the reef people led by Tonowari. Tonowari respected him, however he was afraid that Jake might bring the danger for his people.

Tonowari (S) : “**Toruk makto is a Great War leader.** All Na’Vi people know his story. But we Metkayina are not at war. We cannot let you bring your war here.”

Jake (H) : “I’m done with war.”
(54:40 – 54:55)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker expressed his admiration towards the achievements of the hearer. The speaker gave **praise** by saying “**Toruk makto is a Great War leader**”. The speaker admired the hearer’s achievement and wanted to express his admiration towards it. This

is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that praise expresses positive evaluation, admiration, or approval towards a particular action, behavior, or situation.

Data 15

Tonowari decided to give Jake and his family a shelter. Jake felt thankful for Tonowari’s kindness.

Jake (S) : “Okay, what do we say?”
Tuk (H) : “**Thank you**”
(55:50 – 55:53)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The hearer expressed his gratitude towards the kindness that he had received. The hearer expressed his gratitude by saying “**Thank you**”. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that **thank** serves to convey gratitude or appreciation to someone or something. Usually, people use this speech act to recognize a good deed or favor done for them by someone else.

Data 16

Spider deceived Colonel Miles to tame the giant bird without telling him what he exactly had to do. Spider hoped that Miles would fail on that.

Spider(S) : “Did I mention you’re supposed to tie the mouth shut first?”

Col Miles (H) : “**Thanks a lot kid!**”
(01:08:14 – 01:08:20)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The hearer expressed his gratitude towards the kindness that he had received. The

hearer expressed his gratitude by saying **"Thanks a lot kid!"**. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that **thank** serves to convey gratitude or appreciation to someone or something. Usually, people use this speech act to recognize a good deed or favor done for them by someone else.

Data 17

Spider mocked Colonel Miles when he was going to use a gun towards the giant bird. He boasted that he and the Na'Vi kids could do it with bare hands.

Spider (S): **"Na'Vi kids younger than me could do this with their bare hands."**

Col Miles (H) : "Jake sully did the hard way?"

(01:07:30 – 01:07:36)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The speaker intimidated the hearer by saying **"Na'Vi kids younger than me could do this with their bare hands"**. The speaker wanted to belittle the hearer and intimidated the hearer by showing the speaker's achievement which was better than the hearer. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that **boasting** purpose is to enhance the speaker's self-image or reputation, and to impress or intimidate others.

Data 18

Kiri was sad when people told her that she was a freak because she said that she could hear the Eywa's voice while no one could. She felt that it was rather a curse than a gift.

Neytiri (S) : "What is wrong?"

Kiri (H) : **"Nothing. I'm fine. Why should I not be fine? Why can't I just be like everyone else?"**

(01:14:52 – 01:15:09)

The conversation above contains of an expressive speech act. The hearer expressed his regret of having born different. The hearer lamented by saying **"Nothing. I'm fine. Why should I not be fine? Why can't I just be like everyone else?"** The hearer strongly regretted that she was different than any other child. This is in line with the statement of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), who stated that **lament** is expressive speech act where the speaker expresses grief, sorrow, and regret over a situation or event.

5. CONCLUSION

The expressive speech act is used when the speaker wants to express their feelings. The expressive speech act may come in a positive or negative way. It depends on the feelings of the speaker. Based on the research, the researchers concludes that expressive speech act used when the speaker agrees or disagrees towards something, also when the speaker feels regret or sad. It mainly involves the image reflection between the speaker and the hearer. It conveys the image that the speaker wants to show, or the speaker reflects the hearer's image in the speaker's mind.

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