



***DIRECTIVE AND EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS USED BY TRAVIS PARKER  
IN THE CHOICE MOVIE***

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**Info Artikel**

**Sejarah Artikel**

Diterima  
25 Agustus 2021  
Disetujui  
14 April 2022  
Dipublikasikan  
26 April 2022

**Keywords**

commissive, directive,  
expressive,  
speech act

**Kata Kunci**

komisif,  
direktif,  
ekspresif,  
tindak tutur

**Abstract**

This article aimed to explore the categories of speech acts used by Travis Parker as the main character of *The Choice* movie. Data were collected using a qualitative method and analyzed using a descriptive analysis technique. Results showed that the main character used directive and expressive speech acts. The directive ones included the acts of ordering, commanding, warning, suggestion, requesting, forbidding, and inviting. Specifically, the act of ordering something appeared once, commanding four times, giving a suggestion once, requesting twice, forbidding twice, and inviting someone once. Furthermore, the expressive function included the acts of apologizing, thanking, greeting, and complimenting. Specifically, the act of apologizing to someone appeared six times, giving thanks once, greetings three times, and giving a compliment three times. Exploring the roles and context of speech acts in *The Choice* movie from a sociolinguistic perspective will contribute to English learning-teaching.

**Abstrak**

Artikel ini bertujuan mengeksplorasi kategori tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh Travis Parker sebagai tokoh utama dalam film *The Choice*. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dan dianalisis menggunakan teknik analisis deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tokoh utama menggunakan tindak tutur direktif dan ekspresif. Direktif meliputi tindakan menyuruh, memerintah, memperingatkan, menyarankan, meminta, melarang, dan mengajak. Secara spesifik, tindakan memerintahkan sesuatu muncul satu kali, memerintah empat kali, memberi saran satu kali, meminta dua kali, melarang dua kali, dan mengundang seseorang satu kali. Selanjutnya, fungsi ekspresif meliputi tindakan meminta maaf, berterima kasih, menyapa, dan memuji. Secara spesifik, tindakan meminta maaf kepada seseorang muncul enam kali, mengucapkan syukur satu kali, memberi salam tiga kali, dan memberi pujian tiga kali. Menjelajahi peran dan konteks tindak tutur dalam film *The Choice* dari perspektif sosiolinguistik akan berkontribusi pada pembelajaran-pengajaran bahasa Inggris.



## INTRODUCTION

Language plays a crucial role, and people worldwide need it, especially in communication. It offers the speaker to speak about anything about their knowledge, and every day we always use it as a tool of our communication with the people around us. Communication aims to get a message from the speaker to the listener (Royanti, 2019). When people communicate, they make utterances to build an understanding between the speaker and listener. According to Austin Holmes and Wilson (2017), when people use the language, they perform some speech acts. She also added three levels of a speech act, namely a locutionary act, illocutionary and perlocutionary act. As we have already known, the speech act is a part of linguistics. It is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of language and communication. It is concerned with the study of specific languages and the quest for general properties that are shared by all languages or broad groups of languages.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how words are used to convey meaning. The key point of pragmatics is speech actions. The analysis of the sense and purpose of an utterance is known as a speech act. When a speaker makes an utterance, he or she is saying something and doing the so-called speech act simultaneously. The actions of the speech act can be shown by making a declaration, delivering an order, asking a question, making a commitment, and other similar actions. That is to say, and the speech act is the fundamental unit of language and essential for good communication since it allows people to do various tasks. A speech act is a theory

investigating the impact of utterances on speaker and listener behavior. According to Austin, as cited in Fadhillah (2021), there are three kinds of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Two kinds of speech acts are directive and expressive speech acts. Those two are usually used in a movie. One of the words used in human literature products is a movie. It can convey a person's thoughts, feelings, and context. In general, every movie has a script and a specific goal. A movie can show some aspects such as situations, facts, scientific inventions, and the world's predictions. We can feel pain, happiness, sadness, and other human feelings by watching the movie. We can see and hear the dialogues between the characters when watching the movie because sometimes it can be an exciting part of a movie. People can know what someone says and means and understand the meaning quickly from the dialogues.

Some researchers have conducted studies related to the analysis of speech acts. For example, Haucsa, Marzuki, Alek, and Hidayat (2020) investigated the illocutionary speech acts used in Tom Cruise's interview. They found four types of illocutionary speech acts used in that interview: representative, commissive, directive, and expressive. The representative speech act had the highest percentage since Tom Cruise explained his condition and characterized the things to the interviewer. Furthermore, Kumala (2018) also conducted the speech act types used in *The Croods* movie. She encountered that all types of speech acts existed in the movie. Directive and representative were primarily used in that movie. Moreover, Fitria (2019) carried



out the directive speech acts used in the *Koi Mil Gaya* movie. Three types of directive speech acts occurred in that movie: command, request, and suggestion.

As a result, the emphasis of this analysis is on the directive and expressive speech acts in “The choice” movie. There were several reasons why this research on the directive and expressive speech acts is still ongoing. First, speakers often use directive, and expressive speech acts in everyday discourse. The second explanation is that directive, and expressive speech acts convey a close bond between speaker and listener. The last is that directive and expressive speech acts are used to get or offer attention from the speaker in a conversation. Moreover, few previous studies emphasized directive and expressive speech act in detail. So, the research question is formulated in this study: What directive and expressive speech acts are used in *The Choice* movie?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

In the following, the researchers present some theories related to this study, namely language, sociolinguistics, pragmatics, and speech acts successively.

### A. Language

Language is a set of symbols that transforms a set of mental ideas into a phrase of spoken words (Yule, 1996). Language has a substantial role in our life, and it is also an important historically to give to linguistics. It involves the process of interaction and social change that gives more attention (Marian et al., 2017). Setiyadi (2020) added language is taught with inanimate components and presented with a problem-solving process involving

the material to be learned. Brown (2000) stated that language is an inconsistent system, a vocal symbol that lets people in a given culture or other people who have known, communicate or connect with the system of culture; therefore, language is a universal tool which has a function to share with the people around us in society for the formal and nonformal situation. Without language, people will be confused about what they should do in their lives and have trouble interacting with others. According to Yule (2020), as an introduction to linguistics, language study is well-organized in terms of content and almost easy to follow by many people. Marian et al. (2017) also stated that language comes from within a spoken subject and is manifested in the meaningful purpose of the individual speaker.

Language is the ability that humans have to speak with other humans in such a way that good communication is possible due to the existence of language (Darwis, 2018). On the other hand, Chaer and Agustina (2004) also state that language is an unstructured verbal symbol system that language group members use to communicate and interact with one another, depending on their shared culture. Language is also the most obvious distinguishing feature because it allows each social group to perceive itself as a distinct entity from others.

### B. Sociolinguistics

The existence of language is closely linked to the existence of society. This circumstance is studied in sociolinguistics. According to Yule (2020), sociolinguistics is the study of language concerning social and cultural phenomena in a given society. It usually



investigates the fields of language, community, and social sciences, particularly psychology, anthropology, and sociology. This idea is in line with the study of Trudgill (2000), who states that the study of sociolinguistics is linked to cultural phenomena, and it can influence how people speak or communicate since the social context influences it. In agreement with the two linguists above, Holmes and Wilson (2017) also define that the ones who study linguistics are likely to be concerned with describing people's various styles of speaking in various social contexts. Furthermore, He also states that sociolinguistics explores the use of language to deliver messages. Since language is used to deliver messages, there must be social interaction among community members. Social cooperation can reveal the relationship of the people. Sociolinguistics means so many things to the people around us, and it is related to social and linguistics. According to Meyerhoff (2018), sociolinguistics is all we know about language. It is a vast term and can be used to describe many different ways to study the language. Sociolinguistics pays attention to the differences in how individuals and people from other places say a few things.

Sociolinguistics clarifies how to use language in a current social situation. According to Purba et al., (2021), sociolinguistics is known as the study of social language. Language and society have a link in every community. It becomes a language that also serves as a form of social identification. According to Holmes and Meyerhoff (2008), sociolinguistics is related to the relationship between language and the meaning used in society. People use

language in various social situations that explain how language works or social connections in a group. Sociolinguistics doesn't discuss the language structure, but it focuses on how the language is used and can work well. People use language for various reasons; it can be used to carry on love or carry out hate and expose their identity, characteristics, and backgrounds without recognizing it.

On the other hand, since language is the primary form of communication, it will undoubtedly involve the speakers' different personalities, attitudes, beliefs, and emotions. Hence, there are two crucial objects to recognize in sociolinguistics. They are the language in use and the society in which it is utilized.

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field that combines sociology with linguistics, two fields of empirical science with solid connections. It is used to communicate with other people. Chaer and Agustina (2004) also state that sociolinguistics is a language study that tries to discover how standards about language relations for other areas of social conduct are implemented.

### **C. Pragmatics**

linguistics is described as the scientific study of language (Sinha, 2005) and pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meanings of utterances in contexts. Pragmatics analyzes certain context-dependent elements of importance that are systematically abstracted away from in the construction of material logical form (Horn & Ward, 2004). In a nutshell, pragmatics is the analysis of language that looks at the sense of languages, such as the speaker's purpose and the hearer's answer or reaction, for example, "this cake looks so



delicious,” in this case, the sentence indicated that the speaker needs the hearer to help him (Yule, 1996). The speaker wants the listener to give him the cake. Pragmatics focuses on understanding meaning in an utterance that allows the speaker and the listener to think in the same way.

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of a language or how people use it to express themselves as a communicative resource (Widdowson, 1996). On the other hand, Levinson in Sari and Atika (2014) also states that pragmatic is the study of language use, such as the relationship between language and context, is fundamental to an account of language comprehension, which entails inferring connections between what is said to, what is mutually assumed or what has been said before. Jacob Louis Mey in (Rukmanasari, 2012) adds that the right to use language in varied, unconventional ways is supported by pragmatics, as long as people understand what they are doing to achieve their goals.

Yule (1996) categorizes four areas of pragmatics. First, the study of pragmatics is concerned with the meaning as communicated and perceived by a speaker, writer, and listener or reader. It is more concerned with the speaker's essence than the listener's meaning. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning; the interpretation of an utterance's meaning must be contextualized to the specific context, which can also alter the speaker's statement. Here, the speaker needs to deal with the arrangement of their utterance concerning when, who, where, and why they are speaking. Third, pragmatics is the study of communication's intended meaning. It investigates the listener's

interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This concept focuses on exploring the inner or invisible meaning. Last, pragmatics is known as the study of relative distance expression. This aimed to solve the question of what influences a speaker's decision to use direct or indirect speech or intended meaning related to the speaker's country of origin. Speakers determine how much needs to be stated based on how close or far away the audience is.

#### **D. Speech act**

Linguists refer to the practice of constructing sentences as a speech act, which is an intrinsic and essential sub-discipline of pragmatics (Rizki and Golubović, 2020). Humans employ speech acts to communicate with others on a daily basis, such as with family, teachers, and friends. Humans are accustomed to talking with others, requesting information, making statements, and taking orders. Speech acts are the spoken activities that resolve something, such as apologies, offenses, praises admit, and greetings (Alpin, 2022). Speech acts are necessary for communication because they maintain close contact between the speaker and the listener. The act of speech act is based on universal pragmatic principles. To put it another way, the act's principles are not just taken or adapted from one specific language; instead, the speech act's functioning exists and applies across a wide range of cultures and languages around the world.

The concept of speech act is one of the essential concepts of pragmatics. The concept implies that utterances are not simple definitions but do things in a genuine sense that perform actions



(Levinson, 2017). Speech act implies something more than it conveys. The meaning of the speaker may differ from the understanding of the listener. Speech acts examine how the speaker's words affect the listener's comprehension (M. Fitria et al., 2018). When people can understand the messages from the other, it means that people can communicate using language. A speech act is the pronunciation of a sentence that the speaker expresses for specific answers and needs to do something (Matczak, 2019). A speech act is stating something to give information and opinions. According to Schenkeveld (1984), the kinds of speech act was performed during a discussion, namely the locutionary act, illocutionary and perlocutionary act, and those all were the same idea from Levinson (1989). However, in the journal of foreign studies, Searle (1985) also added commissives, declarations, directives, expressives, and representatives.

#### 1. Locutionary act

Locutionary act is the act of how an individual acts the utterances or a significant expression in linguistics. If the speaker uses the speech organ to generate utterance, it indicates a locution in the speech. According to Yule, as cited in Rais and Triyono (2019), the basic act of speech or making a meaningful language expression is known as the locutionary act. The term locutionary act relates to the speaker's connection to a specific meaning. Furthermore, this type of conduct comprises the information provided's proper or particular meaning, which is spoken or written. For instance, *I will eat*. This sentence expresses or informs clear information without saying any other meaning.

#### 2. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is the role of the utterances. For example, I promise to give you a little money. It's not just a statement, but it also straps the speaker to what she/he says. According to Austin in Rais and Triyono (2019), the illocutionary act is a statement made to inform, command, warn, or undertake. In line definition also expressed by Yule in Rais and Triyono (2019), an illocutionary act is conducted by the communicative force of an utterance. On the other hand, it happens when a word or statement's concealed meaning is revealed. Illocutionary act is the transmission of the interpersonal communication which the speaker performs to say something. Besides, it is performing an act of performance. According to Searle (1985), there were five kinds of illocutionary acts, such as:

##### a. Commissive

Commissive is about the talker committing to doing something like a promise or threat to the future. There are some subcategories of commissive:

- Promising: It is about a statement of writing or speaking in giving something or not. For example, I will come to your party.
- Refusing: It is about saying or showing that someone is unwilling to give, accept or do something. For example, sorry, I will go now.
- Offering: It is about expressing willingness to do or give something. For instance, we offer the job of tourist guide for the city of Como.
- Threatening: It is about making a threat against somebody. For instance, I will kill you if you talk again.



b. Declaration

It is a kind of speech act that changes the state of the world's affairs. For example, I declare the war to be over.

c. Directive

It is a kind of speech act supposed to get the audience to do something, like recommending, demanding, asking for data, or ordering. The response of this type is using imperative structure, and there are so many ways to express these types. They are imperative, interrogative, and declarative forms often used to perform a directive illocutionary act. Here are the typical examples of them:

- Ordering is about giving someone an order to do something, and it is more polite to request than instruct. For instance, you must do your exam well. It is a kind of ordering because the speaker orders the listener to do well in the examination.
- Commanding: Telling someone that he or she must do something, for example, close your eyes. It is a kind of commanding because the speaker commands the listener to close their eyes.
- Warning: It is about the statement that warns someone about something. For example, beware the dog. Here, the speaker warns the hearer to be careful because there is a vicious dog.
- Suggestion: It is about putting an idea in someone's mind. For example, you should prepare a good performance. Here is about the kind of suggesting because the speaker suggested the hearer prepare a good performance.
- Request: It is about an act of politely asking for something. For instance, open the door, please.

- Forbidding: Ordering someone not to do something, for example, don't feed the animals.

- Inviting: It is about asking someone to go somewhere or do something in a friendly way. For example, please come to my party tomorrow.

d. Expressive

An act of speech that reflects the feeling and mood of the speaker about something like an apology, a complaint, a thank you to someone, and congratulations to someone. It may be a declaration of enjoyment, suffering, affection, displeasure, and joy or sorrow. There were some expressions related to this kind of speech act:

- Apologizing: It is about saying sorry after having done something wrong. For example, sorry I come late. This sentence shows a kind of apologizing about the speaker saying sorry that she/he arrived late.
- Thanking: Expressing gratitude to someone, for instance, you can accompany me tonight, thank you. This utterance gives thanks because the speaker said to the listener that she/he can accompany him.
- Greeting: An expression or act in which someone is greeting each other or someone is greeted. For instance, good morning; this utterance is a kind of greeting because the speaker greeted someone.
- Compliment: It is about the expression of praise, admiration, approval, etc.; for example, you are a beautiful woman. This example is a kind of compliment because the speaker praised a woman.

e. Representative

Some subcategories of speech act that describe the situation or event in the



world, such as an assertion, claim, or post, are as follows:

- Stating: It is about expressing something in spoken or written words, such as carefully, thoroughly, and clearly. For example, this product is fragile. This example is a kind of stating because the speaker said a fragile product.
- Asserting: It is about stating something clearly and forcefully as the truth. For example, I demand my freedom.
- Informing: It is about giving someone facts or information about something. For instance, I am his father.
- Affirming: Starting formally or confidently that something is true. For example, Joko Widodo is my president.
- Predicting: It is about saying something will happen. For example, I think Mr. Brian will not come today.
- Retelling: Telling a story again differently, for example, my father told me that he would buy a new motorcycle for me.
- Calling: It is about calling somebody's name. For example, August Rush!
- Answering: Answering someone's question, for example, yes, I can.
- Concluding: It is about bringing something to an end. For example, the story has ended.

### 3. Perlocutionary act

Doing an act of manipulating another by saying something is called a perlocutionary act. Doing a perlocutionary act uses language as a means to influence others. Cruse (2011) said, "take the act of persuading others to do something or to get them to believe that something is going on. In

communication, the kinds of a perlocutionary acts can be frightening and cheering or tricking someone up.

According to Yule in Rais and Triyono (2019), a perlocutionary act is an expectation that the listener will recognize. The listener perceives that the speaker intends for the listener to act on the speaker's words. It is also known as the listener's reaction to the act. Furthermore, as cited in Rukmanasari (2012), Cutting defines that the influence of a speaker's utterances on the listener, or the listener's reaction to the speaker's utterances, is known as a perlocutionary act. For instance, when the listener notices that the speaker is hungry, he or she rapidly prepares food for the speaker.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed a qualitative approach, which means that qualitative data were obtained and interpreted qualitatively. A library quest provided the theoretical basis for this analysis. In Armistany and Zamzani (2019), Creswell described the qualitative study as a technique to examine and understand the meanings attributed to social or humanitarian problems by some or groups of people. On the other hand, Latief (2016) also states that qualitative research is a kind of investigation aiming at gaining a better understanding of human behavior by constructing comprehensive, holistic images of the social and cultural context in which it occurs. The information for this study came from a movie script that the researchers found on the internet. Speech act hypotheses will be used to interpret the results. The movie was used as the other source of information.





Discourse analysis qualitative research is also used in collecting the data of this research. Discourse analysis is used to get the information's view, understanding, and contents through communication. *The choice* movie has so many conversations which show the kinds of speech acts. As Paltrige has stated, a discourse analysis investigates the text's spoken and written. It will be trestle in analyzing the form of speech act on a film and the tool for getting the information in the movie. This research took with no participant observation and note-taking techniques. In the non-participant observation, the researchers were not directly involved in participating and determining prospective data except as observers (Richards & Rodgers, 2014).

Before analyzing this movie, the researchers tried to find out the movie related to this research title. After finding the movie, the researchers watched and transcribed the data from the audiovisual into the written data form. After that, the researchers analyzed the utterances spoken by the main character.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### A. Finding

This part provides the analysis result based on the theory of directive and expressive strategy. There was 25 data analysis, and the researchers tried to organize the data in the table below:

#### a. Directive

Speech Act	Frequency
Ordering	1
Commanding	4
Warning	1
Suggestion	1
Request	2

Forbidding	2
Inviting	1

#### b. Expressive

Speech Act	Frequency
Apologizing	6
Thanking	1
Greeting	3
Compliment	3

The researchers also analyzed the utterances used by Travis parker in “The Choice” movie by Nicholas Sparks, and the researchers analyzed directive and expressive speech acts used by Travis Parker. Here, the researchers elaborated on the data analysis:

#### a. Directive speech act

As explained in the previous part, the expressive speech act is supposed to get the audience to do something (Searle, 1985). The response of this type is using imperative structure. There are so many ways to express these types, namely ordering, commanding, warning, suggestion, requesting, forbidding, and inviting, in this movie. The main character uses 12 utterances of the directive speech act.

1. Travis Parker : “*Hey, turn on the music.*”  
 Monica : “*Okay, Travis.*”

According to Searle (1985), commanding is the act of telling someone that he or she must do something. Travis' utterance in the dialogue belongs to commanding because Travis asks his friend to turn off the music. Here, Travis wants his friend to do something for him.



2. Travis Parker : “Oh lady, I have no idea.”  
Gabby : “lady? Don’t call me lady!”  
Travis : “Then tell me your name!”

The utterance that showed by Travis still belongs to commanding because Travis asks Gabby to introduce her name. Here, Travis wants his friend Gaby to mention or introduce her name to know his friend's name. The intention of commanding is to instruct a person or group of individuals who have the authority to be obeyed to accomplish something that the speaker desires.

3. Katty : “So, seems like you and Monica are picking up right where you left off?”  
Travis : “Don’t make a thing out of it.”  
Katty : “I am not making a thing out of it.”  
Travis : “you are.”  
Katty : “yeah. I am just saying seems like maybe she’s sticking around this time.”

Travis’ utterance belongs to commanding. Here, Travis asks Katty not to tell something that makes him uncomfortable.

4. Travis: “whatever you do, don’t name them. Make it harder to put them up for adoption.”  
Gabby: “okay.”

Travis asks Gabby not to name the puppies in this dialogue because they can be challenging to adopt. So, Travis’ utterance is about commanding.

5. Travis : “And you should probably build them a pen. I’m happy to help you if you’d like. Unless Ryan wants to.”  
Gabby : “No. He’s out of this town for a few weeks. But, I am a handy gal, so that I can figure it out.”

Travis’ utterance belongs to suggestion. Searle (1985) states that suggestion is about putting an idea in someone’s mind. Here, Travis suggests that Gabby build a pen for her puppies because it makes the puppies comfortable.

6. Travis : “would you do me a favor?”  
Travis’ friend : “what?”  
Travis : “would you clean those steamy slimy fish guts out of that nasty bloody bucket? And maybe after that, you can drain the grease trap on the barbeque?”

In this dialogue, Travis orders something from his friend. So, his utterance belongs to ordering. According to Searle (1985), ordering is about giving someone an order to do something, and it is more polite to request than instruct others. Here, Travis asks his friend to do something for him with his politeness.

7. Travis : “I notice you don’t eat a lot out there today. What do you say we throw some red meat on the grill, tell a few lies?”  
Gabby : “has anyone ever said no to you before?”  
Travis : “No.”

Travis’ utterance belongs to forbidding because Travis forbids Gabby



to don't eat out there. Searle (1985) stated that forbidding is ordering someone not to do something. Here, Travis prohibits her girlfriend from eating a lot.

8. Travis : "Didn't want to wake you, had to get my exhausted but to work. *"Don't go far, Gabby!"* "This is just starting to get good."  
Gabby : "Hmm, okay."

The man's utterance in this dialogue belongs to forbidding. Here, Travis forbids not to go far from him because the moment they enjoy together is starting to get good.

9. Travis : *"I am inviting you, Gabby, to celebrate my dad's party."*  
Gabby : "Oh, okay. Thank you for inviting me."

According to Searle (1985), inviting is about asking someone to go somewhere or do something in a friendly way. Travis invites Gabby to join his dad's birthday party in this dialogue. So, that utterance belongs to inviting.

10. Travis : *"Gabby, listen to me, please! I love you."*  
Gabby : "Well, I don't love you."  
Gabby's mom : "Oh Gosh, knew it the second you walked inside and set your eyes on him, biting your lip the way you do."

According to Searle (1985), requesting is an act of politely asking for something. Travis's utterance in this

dialogue belongs to the request because Travis asks Gabby to listen to him.

11. Travis : *"Don't ever let go."*  
Gabby : "Yeah."

Travis' utterance in this dialogue belongs to a request. After Travis and Gabby get married, Travis asks his wife not to leave him. An act of request does not imply that the speaker has authority over the person being addressed. The intention of the request is to politely ask someone to perform something that the speaker desires.

12. Travis : *"Alright, Aurora. You are going to start feeling better really soon. You be careful in the rain."*  
Aurora : "Thank you."

Travis' utterance in this dialogue belongs to a warning. Searle (1985) stated that a warning is a statement that warns someone about something. Here, Travis asks Aurora to be careful in the rain because it can irritate her body.

#### b. Expressive.

According to Searle (1985), an expressive speech act is an act that reflects the feeling and mood of the speaker about something. It can be an apology, a complaint, a thank you to someone, and congratulations to someone. It also can be a declaration of enjoyment, suffering, affection, displeasure, and joy or sorrow. In expressive speech act, there are four forms, namely apologizing, thanking, greeting, and complimenting. In this movie, there are 13 utterances of Travis Parker as the main character showing an



expressive type. So, below are the data that showed expressive speech acts.

1. Travis' friend : "Bye, good night Travis."  
Travis : "Good night."

Travis' utterance in this dialogue belongs to greeting. According to Searle (1985), a greeting is an expression or act in which someone is greeting each other, or someone is greeted. After Travis and his friend celebrate the party at his house, Travis greets his friends by saying good night.

2. Gabby : "Excuse me."  
Travis : "Hi, hello. *Sorry music is a little loud. I didn't hear you.*"  
Gabby : "Yes, it is so loud."

According to Searle (1985), apologizing is about saying sorry after doing something wrong. Travis says sorry to Gabby in this dialogue because he sets his music a little loud. So, this utterance belongs to apologizing.

3. Gabby : "I am Gabby."  
Travis : "*Hello Gabby, welcome to the neighborhood. What do you so angry about?*"  
Gabby : "I am angry about Molly's nipples."

Travis' utterance in this dialogue belongs to greeting. In this dialogue, Travis greets Gabby by saying hello and welcome.

4. Gabby : "Don't patronize me. Oh, my God."  
Travis : "*I am sorry, I am sorry, I am sorry.*"

Travis' utterance in this dialogue belongs to apologizing. Here, Travis says sorry because He says the words that hurt Gabby.

5. Monica : "Hey, Travis."  
Travis : "*Hey, nice to meet you.*"

Travis' utterance in this dialogue is about greeting because Travis greets his ex-girlfriend when they meet at the event.

6. Gabby : "This is Travis." "He is my vet." "And Travis, this is Mc Charthy, my boyfriend."  
Travis : "*Nice to meet you, Ryan.*"

Travis's utterance in this dialogue belongs to compliment because Travis says how glad he is when he meets Ryan.

7. Gabby : "Yeah, but I love it here."  
Travis : "*Thanks for coming.*" "*I am really glad you came.*"

Searle (1985) states that thanking is expressing gratitude to someone. It can be shown by saying thank you. This dialogue is about thanking since Travis is glad when Gabby comes to his home to spend their free time with Travis' friends.

8. Travis : "*Beautiful.*"  
Gabby : "I am sorry."  
Travis : "*This view we get here is just beautiful.*"  
Gabby : "Yes, the view."

A compliment is the expression of praise, admiration, and approval (Searle, 1985). Here, Travis' utterance belongs to the compliment because he admires the scenery.



9. Gabby : “Do you believe in God?  
Please be honest.”  
 Travis : “Alright, I apologize.” “I  
believe in love.” “I know it  
sounds stupid. But it’s love.”

This dialogue is about apologizing.  
Here, he apologizes for what he says to  
Gabby, because he has a different idea  
from Gabby.

10. Gabby : “Wow, that’s amazing.”  
 Travis : “*There is a good-looking  
piece of cake.*”  
 Gabby : “yeah, I know there is.”

Travis’ utterance belongs to  
compliment because he admires that the  
cake made by his sister is good in this  
dialogue.

11. Ryan’s dad : “Travis, why don’t you  
pull up a chair and join  
us?” “Ryan just got back  
in town, and we decided  
we are going to slum out  
here.”  
 Travis : “*Thank you. But I’d like  
to get an early morning,  
and I just want to say  
hello.*” “Good night for  
you all.”

This dialogue is about apologizing.  
Here, Ryan’s dad asks Travis to join  
them, but Travis apologizes because he  
has to go out early morning.

12. Monica : “You seem like you are  
somewhere else tonight.”  
 Travis : “I know. I am sorry. I am  
just a little wiped out.”  
 Monica : “You’ll never look at me  
the way you look at her.”

- “It’s true.” “I know it. I’d  
hate her for it if I were one  
of those women, but I am  
not.”

This dialogue is about apologizing.  
Here, Travis says sorry to Monica about  
his fault.

13. Travis : “*Mr. and Mrs. Holland, I  
am sorry for the confusion  
and the intrusion.*” “I love  
this woman, and I would  
have a blessing from you,  
whether it’s a wink or a nod  
or anything that you could  
give me.”

- Gabby’s dad : “Do you have a ring,  
son?”

- Gabby : “What the hell is  
going on here? No, I  
am not marrying this  
man.”

The dialogue is about apologizing.  
Here, Travis says sorry to Gabby’s  
parents for being confused and for  
intrusion into their home.

### **B. Discussion**

Based on the study's objective, the  
researchers discussed two kinds of  
speech acts, namely, directive and  
expressive speech act. Hence, in this part,  
the researchers deeply analyzed the types  
of directive and expressive speech act  
found in *The Choice* movie.

The term directive is used to  
characterize speech acts in which the  
speaker strives to persuade the listener to  
take action (Kiuk and Ghazali, 2018).  
Directive speech acts implement asking  
or questioning, suggesting, ordering,  
commending, warning, forbidding,  
requesting, and inviting. The directive



speech act serves to express the speaker's desires. It indicates that both the speaker and listener must be aware of the directive speech act to communicate clearly and effectively (T. N. Fitria, 2019). It implies that the goal of the directive speech act is to persuade someone else to act like the speaker's statements.

Based on the findings, the researchers found that commanding, the type of directive speech act, was constantly used by Travis Parker in the movie. In this case, the main character always expects the listener to do what he wants. This result is in line with the previous study conducted by Fitria (2019). Her study showed that commanding was the most frequently used, and there were 165 utterances of commanding in the *koi Mil Gaya* movie. Commanding means giving direction or exerting power over someone or something. However, the main character in this movie, Travis Parker, still showed his action for requesting something and giving forbidding to his friends. The researchers also found two data that showed the expression of warning and requesting. Furthermore, Travis Parker used some expressions, such as ordering, commanding, warning, inviting, and giving suggestions, which were the least used.

This study also investigated the type of expressive speech act used in *The choice* movie. An expressive speech act is the utterances that explain the emotional condition, especially in the authenticity condition concerning the current situation. The researchers found 13 utterances that showed the expressive of speech act based on the findings. The

expression of apologizing primarily occurred in *The Choice* movie. This finding is in line with the previous study conducted by Royanti (2019), in which the expression of apologizing was the highest percentage found in *La la Land* movie. Apologizing is a type of expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses sorrow or apology for something.

In most cases, apologies include the word *sorry* in the statement. In *The choice* movie, the main character usually expresses his feelings by saying sorry when communicating with others. Furthermore, the expression of Travis Parker sometimes showed thanking, greeting, and compliments. The researchers found three data of compliments. This kind of expressive speech act showed the expression of admiring something.

On the other hand, there were also three data showing the expression of greeting. This expression is employed to express salutation when meeting someone. Expressing thanking was the least frequently used by Travis Parker in *The choice* movie. The expression thanking shows the main character's gratitude to someone who has helped him.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The following conclusions were drawn from the research and discussion. Many fascinating and memorable dialogues can be found in the film *The Choice*, which can be classified as directive and expressive speech acts. The way actors and actresses talk and act in the movie captivate the audience. It happens in "The choice" as well, where



the drama and live-action help audiences concentrate on what the characters are doing. Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that directive and expressive speech acts are important in social interactions, and they are also used in the movie. Since Directive and expressive speech acts are inextricably linked to everyday social experiences, Nicholas Sparks uses them to demonstrate that the movie reflects human social interaction. According to the data analysis, the directive and expressive speech acts are frequently performed in the movie. It can be seen from the previous section of this study, which elaborates on the use of directive and expressive acts. Travis Parker used five forms in the directive: commanding, suggestion, ordering, forbidding, inviting, and requesting. In expressive speech acts, Travis Parker uses four forms: apologizing, thanking, greeting, and compliment. In the directive, the most frequent form that Travis Parker used was commanding and expressive; the most frequently used speech acts were apologizing and greeting.

The audience can learn about vocabulary, actions, and utterances by watching this movie. By observing the dialogues and their meaning in every scene of the movie, the audience can learn about pragmatics, especially speech acts. The audience can see the role of the directive and expressive speech in maintaining the smooth flow of the movie's plot lines. What the spectator sees and hears will also teach grammar,

pronunciation, and vocabulary. They can simulate the actions of the characters in the movie.

The researchers expected the students or people to know and learn about the directive and expressive speech act to make it easier to understand the movie's meaning. It also can help people in communicating with others. The researchers also would recommend *The Choice* movie be used in teaching speaking skills and directive and expressive speech acts. The researchers hope that many people would profit from watching this movie for fun and educational purposes. Many schools and colleges, for example, now use movies to teach not only directive and expressive speech acts but also to help students develop their speaking abilities. It would be fascinating to do more detailed research on the psychological dimensions of this movie's illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. We can understand why and how people react to directive and expressive speech acts based on psychoanalysis.

This study also can be referable for further researchers in analyzing the movie, especially in analyzing kinds of the directive and expressive speech acts through the movie, or it can be used for different objects, for instance, novels, comics, and other videos. Finally, the researchers hope that this study will be helpful to English Education students who are interested in conducting similar research.

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