

# AN ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS USED IN *CRAZY RICH ASIAN MOVIE*

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## Abstract

*This research studies about expressive speech act in Crazy Rich Asian movie, the objectives of the research are to describe (1) to analyze the type of expressive speech act found in Crazy Rich Asian movie and (2) to describe the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model used in Crazy Rich Asian movie. This research used theory from Searle (1985) and Hymes (1974) in analyzing the data. There are twelve expressive speech act mentioned by Searle; apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, greet, and welcome. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The researcher collected expressive speech act utterances as the data to be analyzed; in analyzing the data the researcher used S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model. The results showed that there were 52 data of expressive speech act and only ten types of expressive speech found in Crazy Rich Asian movie, some of the expressive types appeared except expressive act of condole and boast. the researcher used SPEAKING model is to know how the meaning of the social context, the purpose of the interaction in detail and describe them into analysis text. From the data analysis it shows that the types of expressive speech act that oftenly come up are apologize, thank and compliment. It shows that the characters in the Crazy Rich Asian movie more showed politeness and friendly attitude to others.*

**Keywords:** *Crazy Rich Asian, expressive speech act, S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model*

## INTRODUCTION

Language has functions as a tool to convey messages, ideas or thoughts from the speaker to the speech partner or listener. Through language, everything that is intended by the speaker can be understood by the listener so that good communication can happen. Message or information conveyed can be said to be successful if the listener can understand what is conveyed by the speaker or has the same meaning about the message being communicated. The similarity of meaning between the speaker and the listener is very dependent on the context of the speech.

Pragmatics includes the study of

meaning in relation to word situations. Yule (1996: 3) explains the definition of pragmatics is study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the use of language forms. While Levinson (1993) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning in context, especially the meaning spoken by speakers. So, from two opinions above pragmatics related to how a person to do communicates or speech function called speech act.

Speech acts is one of pragmatic fields. It shows a human activity in a language and pragmatics studies the way people act through their speech. Yule in

Tutuarima (2018: 142) states that speech act is a concern with the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance, and it is defined by the purpose for which the speakers use the language, for example, to make a request, to apologize, and to report. According to Austin in Yule (1996: 48) speech acts are divided into three types. The first is locutionary act (the act of saying something) this is the act of expressing the literal meaning of the words or in other words that locutionary act is only textual meaning spoken by the speaker. Second is illocutionary act (the act of doing something) it can be described as purpose or contextual meaning of utterance. Third is perlocutionary (the act of affecting someone) it is the act of producing an effect in the hearer by means of the utterance.

Searle in Trosborg (1995: 14) proposed that there are five classifications of illocutionary act, they are; representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Each type has different context and meaning. In this research, the researcher limited the research only focus on expressive speech act according to Searle's theory in the form of speech act that have a function to state or express the speaker's psychological attitude about the situation such as apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, greet, and welcome. In other word, as explained by Latifah that Searle's theory objective means to describe the process of

speaking (Latifah,et.al., 2016).

In expressing expressive speech act the speaker has certain meaning that depends on the context of situation in the scene of a movie. There is a theory from Dell Hymes (1974) about S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model, the word S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G is an abbreviation for setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities and genre. Hymes as cited in Hidayat (2016: 7) in order to speak a language correctly, people do not only need to learn its vocabulary and grammar, but also the context in which words are used. In the speaking model aspects of the linguistic situation are considered and applied to various components of a discourse sample or a communicated message.

Speech act can be found in many things not only found in daily communication, one of which is a movie because a movie is the most effective mass communication tool at this time. In a movie there is a dialogue that is similar to the real situation when the actors are talking in the movie. Through this dialogue, we can find out the speech acts that produced between the characters. From statements above, that's why researcher wants to identify expressive speech act in the Crazy Rich Asian movie to know what expressive speech act that contained in the movie and what the purpose of expressive speech act that will analyze with using S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model by Dell Hymes which are found in Crazy Rich Asian Movie. The researcher writes it as a research entitled *An*

## **METHODS**

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. According to Endraswara (2011: 5) descriptive qualitative method is the method in research that is described in words form of picture, if necessary, not the numerals. The researcher used the qualitative method because the purpose of this study is to the described the types of speech act especially expressive speech act which are found in *Crazy Rich Asian* movie. The analysis uses two theories as tools of analysis. Searle's twelve types expressive speech act is used in determining the speech act within the data, while Hymes S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model is employed to describe the context of the speech act that occur in the data. The source of data in this research is the expressive speech acts which are found in *Crazy Rich Asian* movie which was released on September 2018. In analyzing the data, the researcher took some steps. 1). Downloading the movie script; 2). Watching the movie several times; 3). Watching the movie while reading the script and take some notes; and 4). Collecting expressive speech act utterances from the dialogue on the script.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Searle's speech act theories are

concerning making sense and not make sense in speaking, how people say something to their interlocutors and then the interlocutors can understand easily what the speaker try to say (Saragi, et.al.,2019). There are twelve types of expressive speech act based on Searle (1985) theory. The researcher found there are ten types of expressive speech act used in this movie. There is expressive speech act of apologize, thank, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, compliment, greet and welcome. The researcher did not find expressive speech act of condole and boast in this movie. The researcher found there are 52 utterances consist of expressive speech act. The description of the expressive speech acts then described by employing SPEAKING model. As stated by Widiastuti, et.all that by using this model the communication situation and speech act are able to be understood as an effective communication (Widiastuti; et.all, 2020). The discussion of the research findings is presented in as follows:

### **Apologize**

Apologize is a kind of expressive speech act where the speaker express sorry or regret about something he/she was made. Apologize usually used a word "sorry" in the utterance. In *Crazy Rich Asian* movies, the researcher found many expressive speech acts found in the utterances.

**Table 1. Data 1 (00:24:25,818 --> 00:24:29,691)**

Michael: <b>Sorry</b> , got stuck in a meeting.		
Astrid: It's okay, I get it.		
S-Setting and scene	Situation	In the evening, at the bedroom when Michael comes closer to Astrid the situation is romantic.
P-Participant	Speaker	Michael
	Addressee	Astrid
E-Ends	Purpose	To apologize and explain why he come home late.
A-Act	Content	The conversation starts when Michael approaches Astrid in the bedroom after shower and continues talk about Collin's wedding.
Sequence		
K-Key		He speaks relax while walking into the room
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Nom	Interaction	Michael apologizes to Astrid
G-Genre		Casual communication

From the data above the expressive speech act contained in the utterance is apologize. The setting happens in the evening and takes a place at the bedroom, the participants are Michael is the speaker and Astrid is the hearer. He said sorry while walking into the room and using a towel around his waist. The purpose of this expressive is to express apologize to his wife for coming home late and explains why he was late coming home because he was stuck in a meeting at his office by saying **Sorry** in the utterance.

**Thank**

Thank is a form of gratitude for something that has been done by someone to the speaker. Usually, people will say the words *thank you, thanks* etc. to express their gratitude. The speaker (Nick) expresses his thank to the hearer (Peik Lin) with the words **Thank you very much...**, The setting happens in the evening when Rachel and Peik Lin arrived at Nick Grandma's house, Nick come out of the house to greet Rachel and he said thank to Peik Lin from outside the car for driving Rachel. This purpose of the utterance is the speaker expresses his gratitude to the hearer for her kindness because Peik Lin has driving his girlfriend safely.

**Table 2. Data 5 (00:36:21,630 --> 00:36:24,050)**

Nick: <b>Thank you very much</b> for bringing Rachel.		
Peik Lin: Oh, no worries.		
S-Setting and scene	Situation	In the evening, in Peik Lin's car. The situation is happy.
P-Participant	Speaker	Nick
	Addressee	Peik Lin
E-Ends	Purpose	To show gratitude
A-Act party when they sequence	Content	When Rachel and Peik Lin arrived, Nick approached Rachel and said thank to Peik Lin outside her car.
K-Key		He speaks friendly
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Nom	Interaction	Nick expresses his thank
G-Genre		Casual communication

**Congratulate**

Congratulating is an act which the speaker feels happy for what has been achieved by the hearer and gives them good wishes when something special or pleasant has happened to the hearer.

In this movie there is only found one data of congratulate speech acts, spoken by participants which is Colin as the speaker and

Nick as the hearer. The setting happens in the morning, also in that scene they were talking while drinking on a small raft above the sea (Rawa Island). Nick showed a ring and told Collin about his plan that want to propose Rachel. The purpose of this expression is to congratulate Nick, show a great pleasure and show happiness because the speaker also feels the joy that happens to the hearer.

**Table 3. Data 7 (00:58:34,620 --> 00:58:40,910)**

Colin	: Is that real? *show a ring	
Nick	: Yes.	
Colin	: What? <b>Yes, man, congratulations!</b> That is frickin' amazing!	
S-Setting and scene	Situation	In the afternoon, at Rawa island. They were sitting on the small raft and the situation is so quite.
P-Participant	Speaker	Colin
	Addressee	Nick
E-Ends	Purpose	To congratulate Nick and feel happy on his good intentions to propose Rachel.
A-Act	Content	They were in conversation while drinking, suddenly Nick shows a

Sequence		ring to Colin and Colin feels happy and surprise about that.
K-Key		He speaks happily
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Nom	Interaction	Colin congratulates Nick
G-Genre		Casual communication

### Complain

Complain express the speaker's feelings of sadness, distress, disappointment caused by suffering, pain, or reality which is not based on their expectation. Expression of complain in data above spoken by participants which is Michael as the speaker and Astrid, her wife as the hearer. The setting

happens in the morning takes a place in their car towards Collin's wedding. The speaker said **I'm just tired. I'm tired of having nothing I do matter.** The purpose of this dialog is to express his complain about his disappointment of the hearer's behavior all this time. He speaks angry in low tone, they argue in the car and Astrid is crying.

**Table 4. Data 9 (01:21:51,060 --> 01:22:15,660)**

Michael: I know what you're thinking, Astrid. That's why you hide your shoes, the jewelry you buy. As if every minute of my life I'm not reminded of it. <b>I'm just tired. I'm tired of having nothing I do matter.</b>		
Astrid: God, how can you say that? Including having that affair. Of course, what you do matters.		
S-Setting and scene	Situation	In the morning, in the car. The situation is serious and there is conflict.
P-Participant	Speaker	Michael
	Addressee	Astrid
E-Ends	Purpose	To express his disappointment
A-Act Sequence	Content	The conversation between Husband and wife about their problem.
K-Key		He speaks angry

### Lament

Lamenting is something different with complaining, not need to be a speech act. According to the KBBI lamenting is crying accompanied by sad words, complaining (crying, screaming, etc.). In this dialog there is an expressive of lamenting, it

shows when the speaker said that her husband have an affair and she speaks with teary eyes. The setting happens in the evening, at the beach and still in the Amarinta's bachelorette party. Astrid found out that her husband is having an affair through a message that she read on her husband's phone, then they have a

fight in the car towards Collin's wedding. The hearer really feels sorry about that and gave her hug to calm her down. The

purpose of this conversation is to express her sadness and try to tell what she feels to the hearer.

**Table 5. Data 10 (01:03:50,688 --> 01:04:42,250)**

Rachel: You okay?		
Astrid: Yeah. Actually... No.		
Rachel: You could talk to me.		
Astrid: <b>Michael is having an affair. *with teary eyes*</b>		
Rachel: I'm really sorry, Astrid.		
S-Setting and scene	Situation	In the evening, at the beach. The situation is so crowded but they secede themselves from the crowd and just sat down facing the beach.
P-Participant	Speaker	Astrid
	Addressee	Rachel
E-Ends	Purpose	To tell Rachel about her sadness
A-Act sequence	Content	The conversation between Astrid and Rachel about an affair.
K-Key		She speaks in a low tone with teary eyes.
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Nom	Interaction	Astrid told Rachel a truth
G-Genre		Casual communication

**Protest**

This type of speech act is an expression or declaration of objection, disapproval, or dissent over something. The researcher also found only 1 data of this type in this research. There is an expressive of protest contain in the data above which spoken by the speaker (Rachel's Mother) and the hearer (Rachel). Rachel's Mother shows her disapproval of something with said **No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet**

**Nick's Ah Ma.** This scene happens in the morning and takes a place at a boutique shop. The purpose of this dialog is to give a statement that the speaker disagrees with the hearer's option. She speaks a little bit annoyed while holding her dress option and come closer toward Rachel. Her mother disagrees with a dress color that Rachel chooses, because she wants to Rachel wear a red one because it symbolizes good fortune and fertility in lucky color in China.

**Table 6. Data 11 (00:10:16,327 --> 00:10:28,370)**

Rachel: Hey, Mom, this one's kinda cute. What do you think?		
Rachel's Mother: <b>No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma.</b> Blue and white is for Chinese funerals. Now this, this symbolizes good fortune and fertility.		
S-Setting and scene	Situation	In the morning, at the boutique shop.
P-Participant	Speaker	Rachel's mother
	Addressee	Rachel
E-Ends	Purpose	To choose the best dress for Rachel
A-Act sequence	Content	Rachel asks her mom to help her pick out the dress to meet Nick's family.
K-Key		She speaks a little bit annoyed
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Nom	Interaction	Rachel's mom disagrees about Rachel's option in choosing a dress.
G-Genre		Casual communication

### Deplore

This expression is a kind of speech act that express feelings of dislike, anger or annoyance at something that is not accordance with what is expected by the speaker. Deplore expressive is found in this utterance who spoken by the participants Eddie, Nick's cousin as the speaker and Fiona her wife as the hearer. The setting happens in afternoon, in one of high building in Hong Kong which is made as photo shoot

studio. They are doing photo shoot with their three children. The speaker said *Your dress is a disaster. If you'd worn a Bottega gown like I told you to, we'd be in the American Vogue.* to the hearer. The purpose of this utterance is to express his dislike of gown that she is wearing because she hopes her wife wearing Bottega gown that he has choose so thus they can be in American Vogue not in Hongkong Vogue which is classier.

**Table 7. Data 12 (00:15:13,340 --> 00:15:21,330)**

Eddi: Hong Kong Vogue? I knew it. <b>Your dress is a disaster. If you'd worn a Bottega gown like I told you to, we'd be in the American Vogue.</b>		
Fiona: You can wear that gown to hell, Eddie.		
S-Setting and scene	Situation	In the afternoon, in the one of high building in Hong Kong. The situation is serious in pose and shoots pictures.
P-Participant	Speaker	Eddie
	Addressee	Fiona



E-Ends	Purpose	To expresses his dislike of gown that Fiona is wearing.
A-Act Sequence	Content	After photo-shoot there is conversation about Eddie and Fiona about the gown she is wearing.
K-Key		He speaks annoyed/cranky
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Nom	Interaction	Eddie hopes that Fiona will wear Bottega gown that he has told.
G-Genre		Casual communication

### Compliment

Compliment or praising expressive speech act is speech act that occur due to several factors, it can be cause of the condition of the hearer is in accordance with the reality, because the speaker wants to please the hearer, speaker wants to seduce the speaker or even because of the good deeds someone did to the speaker. From the analysis above, it is shown that Nick gives compliment to Rachel. The setting happens in

evening and takes a place at the coffee shop when they were talking about Collin's wedding while eating cake and drink coffee. The participants are Nick as the speaker and Rachel as the hearer, Nick speaks softly with pleading tone. The purpose of this dialog is to give compliment to the hearer because he proud of her clever girlfriend and wants to introduce her to his family at the Singapore. Beside that the speaker also praises the hearer to seduce her to come to Singapore.

**Table 8. Data 16 (00:06:28,670 --> 00:06:35,282)**

Nick: Come to Singapore. <b>I want the whole island to meet the brilliant Rachel Chu.</b>		
Rachel : Aww.		
S-Setting and scene	Situation	In the evening, at the coffee shop. The situation is happy and romantic.
P-Participant	Speaker Addressee	Nick Rachel
E-Ends	Purpose	Seducing Rachel to come to Singapore
A-Act Sequence	Content	The conversation between Nick and Rachel about attend Collin's wedding in Singapore
K-Key		He speaks softly
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Nom	Interaction	Nick praises Rachel
G-Genre		Casual communication

## Greet

Greeting is something friendly or polite word when we meet someone and we give them the greeting words, in general the word “Hello”, “Hi” are the commonly words that people used in greeting. In the data above it shows that the speaker (Amarinta) expresses her happiness to greet the hearer

(Rachel), the setting is in the morning and takes a place at the airport. Amarinta greet Rachel with the words **Hi, Rachel!** with happy expression while hugging her. The purpose of this utterance is to express greeting to the hearer because she is happy for arrival Rachel and Nick in Singapore.

**Table 9. Data 18 (00:19:06,710 --> 00:19:11,350)**

Amarinta: <b>Hi, Rachel!</b> Oh, lovely to finally meet you.		
Rachel: Hello! Nice to meet you, too.		
S-Setting and scene	Situation	In the afternoon at the airport, the situation is happy.
P-Participant	Speaker	Amarinta
	Addressee	Rachel
E-Ends	Purpose	To greet them
A-Act	Content	When Nick and Rachel just arrived at the airport in Singapore, Amarinta and Collin was waiting there to pick them up.
Sequence		
K-Key		She speaks happy
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Nom	Interaction	Amarinta greet Rachel
G-Genre		Service conversation

## Welcome

Welcoming is an act of the politeness, this is a positive or polite manner of the speaker in greeting the arrival of the hearer. In the data above we can identify this dialog as welcome expressive speech act, the participants Amarinta as the speaker said “**welcome to paradise**” to the guest as the hearer to welcome them in Samsara Island

which is this island as a place of her bachelorette party. Amarinta is a future bride who celebrates her bachelorette party in Samsara Island with her some girlfriends, one of the events is she paid all the stuff that the guests buy in the boutique. The purpose of this dialog is to welcoming people in a new place and hope all the guest feels joy and happiness in her party.

**Table 10. Data 16 (00:56:29,620 --> 00:56:55,390)**

Amarinta: <b>Welcome to paradise.</b> This is Samsara Island. This weekend is about sisterhood and connecting with the divine in all of us. So, I hope you'll all find your bliss... starting with... an all-paid shopping spree at the fashion boutique!		
Guest : *scream and run entering boutique*		
S-Setting and scene	Situation	In the morning, at the beach in Samsara Island. The situation is very quiet, there is only sound of waves.
P-Participant	Speaker Addressee	Amarinta and the guest
E-Ends	Purpose	To welcome her guest
A-Act Sequence	Content	Amarinta standing in front of guests to welcome them and gave them special treat to enjoy the bachelorette party.
K-Key		She speaks happily
I-Instrument		Oral
N-Nom	Interaction	Amarinta welcome all the guest to Samsara Island
G-Genre		Announcement communication

## CONCLUSION

From the analysis of expressive speech act in Crazy Rich Asian movie, the researcher found that there are 57 utterances of expressive speech acts used in this movie, they are 8 utterances of apologize, 16 utterances of thank, 1 utterance of congratulate, 2 utterances of complain, 1 utterance of lament, 1 utterance of protest, 3 utterances of deplore, 13 utterances of compliment, 4 utterances of greet, 3 utterances of welcome. In the movie, the SPEAKING model is used to know how the meaning of the social context, the purpose of the interaction in detail and describe the informations into analysis text. From the data analysis it shows that the types of expressive speech act that oftenly come up are apologize, thank and compliment. It shows

that the characters in the *Crazy Rich Asian* movie more showed politeness and friendly attitude to others.

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