

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion. In this chapter, the presentation of finding is in line with the formulated research questions, they are: the functional type, the patterns of functional type, the frequency of functional type, and the frequency of the patterns of expressive act found in *Spirited Away* movie. The discussion section is globally explained after presenting the data based on Searle (1969) theoretical framework.

A. Findings

This section presents the findings derived from research problems. in which the first question concerns with the functional types of expressive found in *Spirited Away* movie based on Searle (1969) theory of expressive act. The second research concerned with kind pattern of expressive act delivered by the character in *Spirited Away* movie. Then, the frequency of particular types of expressive act in *Spirited Away* movie. The last is emphasized on the frequency of particular formal patterns of each types expressive act found in *Spirited Away* movie.

1. The Types of Expressive Act Found in *Spirited Away* Movie

Based on the result of documentation analysis in this study there are six types of expressive act found in *Spirited Away* movie script they are Expressive act for thank,

expressive act for apologize, expressive act for congratulation, expressive act greeting, expressive act for wishes and expressive act for attitudes.

1. The Types of Expressive Act Found in *Spirited Away* Movie

After analyzing the discourses, the researcher finds six types of expressive act in the 25 pages of *spirited away* movie script which are selected randomly. The following discussion shows the types of expressive acts:

a. Expressive for thank

Parker in Risana (2005:27) expressing gratitude is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee. The researcher found 20 expressive acts for thank. The utterance “thank you” is one of the examples of expressive thanking. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those were the data that consist of expressive for thank.

[1] Dad : "Don't worry! You've got Daddy here.
He's got credit card and some cash."
Mom : "Chihiro, you have try this.
It's so tender."
Dad : "Mustard?"
Mom : "Thank you..." (1)

Description of the context:

Setting and scene	: Dialogue happened in the empty restaurant stall. This is consist in informal (F-)
Participants	: <u>Speaker</u> : Mom (speaker has lower power than the listener (P-). They are god solidarity (S+)) <u>Listener</u> : Dad
Communicative Purpose	: Mom say thank for dad when he give mustard for mom.
Authority	: S<H

Utterance (1) occurs in such context constellations as [P-, S+, F-] that mom has lower power (P-) because dad older than mom. So, in dialogue above (S<H) mean listener has more power than speaker. Then they have solidarity because they marry couple (S+). Mom and dad find have lunch in the empty restaurant stall in context constellations place is informal (F-). Then they put some delicious food when no one in the restaurant. Dad order mom mustard so, mom say thank you for dad.

Utterance (1) contains a demand action because the speaker grateful for what has been given by dad. The type of expressive act use by the speaker lower in an atmosphere where the speaker directly mention a verb follow by the description "thank" as a way to thank the speakers to the listener.

[2] Rin : *thank the boiler man, you idiot.*
 You know it's really sticking his neck out for you.
 Chihiro : *Ow! Thank you, Mr. Boiler man. (2)*
 Kamanji : *Good luck.*

Description of the context:

Setting and Scene	: Dialogue above occurs in Kamanji boiler room in informal place (F-) where Chihiro said thank for Kamanji before she went to yubaba's room got job.
Participant	: <u>Speaker</u> : Chihiro (speaker has lower power than listener (P-), they have no solidarity(S-)) <u>Listener</u> : Kamanji
Communicative Purpose	: Chihiro time went out Kamanji boiler room where Chihiro said thank the Kamanji. Because kamanji which gave instructions on where the jobs needed by Chihiro.
Authority	: S<H

This conversation occurs in such context constellations [P-, S-, and F-]. The speaker is Chihiro, who she has lower power because Kamanji as listener older than speaker (P-). So, in dialogue (S<H) which mean, that the listener have more

power than speaker. They have no solidarity (S-) because Chihiro and Kamanji are first meeting. The dialogue above happens in the informal place (F-) where in the boiler room where Rin will lead Chihiro to Yubaba's room to get a job. Chihiro time went out Kamanji boiler room where Chihiro told thank the Kamanji. Kamanji gives instructions where, the jobs need by Chihiro.

Utterance (2) implementing measures grateful for speaker grateful for the actions of what, speaker has been done by the listener. Demand begins directly with the imperative verb and subject implicit.

[3] *Haku* : *Here you go. It this.*
 You must be hungry
 Chihiro : *no*
 Haku : *I put a spell on it so it'll give you*
 back your strength. Just eat it.
 Have some more
 You'll be all right.
 Haku : *just stay out of trouble.*
 Chihiro : *Thank you, Haku. (3)*
 You're a good friend

Description of the context

Setting and scene	: The dialogue above happened in the park near the pigsty. (It is contains informal place (f-)). When, Haku offer food to Chihiro.
Participants	: <u>Speaker</u> : Chihiro (speaker has lower power (P-). They have good solidarity (S+). <u>Listener</u> : Haku
Communicative Purpose	: Chihiro say thank because she accept the food.
Authority	: S<H

This conversation occurs in context constellations [F-, S+, P-]. In hear speaker has lower power (p-) because Chihiro younger than Haku. So, the listener has power than speaker (S<H). This dialogue above takes place in the park near the pigsty where the place informal place (F-). Haku offered food to Chihiro. She refuses the food and cry. She sad because see her parents turns into pig. Chihiro

and Haku advises and finally she accepts the food. Haku and Chihiro have good solidarity (S-).

Utterance (3) Expressive gratitude universally regard as one of the top speakers interpersonal communication grateful for what measures have been carry out by the listener. Utterance (3) presents the simplest and easiest to convey the expressive for thank. Demand begins directly with the imperative verb "thank". In syntax point of view "thank you, mister Haku" is head act-proper name.

[4] Chihiro: *granny, I can't remember anything at all.
Haku could be dead already, and I'm just sitting around here.
My mom dad could've been eaten for dinner.*
Zeniba : *Wait just a little bit longer. There we go.
Use it to tie back your hair.*
Chihhiro : *It's beautiful*
Zeniba : *It'll protect you.
It's made from the threads your friends wove together.*
Chihiro : *Thank you (4)*

Description of the context

Setting and scene	: The dialogue happens in Zeniba's house when Chihiro after got a cup of tea. (It contains in informal place (F-)).
Participant	: <u>Speaker</u> : Chihiro (speaker has lower power with the listener (P-). They have good solidarity (S+)). <u>Listener</u> : Zeniba.
Communicative purpose	: Zeniba gives hair ornament to Chihiro then Chihiro says thank you for Zeniba.
Authority	: S<H

This conversation occurs in such context constellations as [P-, S+, F-]. It takes place in Zeniba's house the place contains informal (f-). Then the speaker has lower power than listener because Chihiro younger than Zeniba (P-). So, it can be symbol (S<H) because listener has more power than speaker. They have good solidarity because both are good friend. When, Zeniba make hair ornament

and gives it to Chihiro. Then, pink hair ornament give to Chihiro. Chihiro very please and likes the hair ornament. Immediately, she wears hair ornament. Then she said "thank you" to Zeniba.

Utterance (4) is an expression of gratitude to the listener. The speaker very grateful, that the listener gives hair ornament. Other than say "thank you" she immediately wears the ornament as proof of gratitude. In utterance (4) use expressive act for thank is "thank you". In syntax point of view "Thank you" is head act.

[5] Chihiro : *Huh? There must be a mistake.
None these pigs are my mom or dad.*
Yubaba : *None of them? Is that really your answer?*
Chihiro : *Hu'uh..*
Yubaba : *Hahhh....*
pig : *Oh, you got it*
Kamaji : *Sen! Yes!*
Chihiro : *Thank you, everyone. (5)*
Yubaba : *All right, you win. Get out of my sight.*
Chihiro : *Thanks for everything, Granny. (6)*
Goodbye!
Anyone : *Goodbye!*
Chihiro : *Thank you! (7)*

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue happened in front of Public Bathhouse yard. Where, Chihiro managed guess the questions gave by Yubaba. (It is contains in informal place (F-)).
Participant	: Speaker: Chihiro (speaker has lower power (P-). They have not solidarity (S-)). Listener : Yubaba
Communicative purpose	: the answer was correct and Chihiro employment contract with Yubaba had gone.
Authority	: S<H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P-, S-, F-]. This dialogue happens between Chihiro and Yubaba that Chihiro (speaker) has lower power than Yubaba (listener) because, Yubaba older and leader in the Public

Bathhouse (P-). Then, the dialogue above takes place in front of Public Bathhouse yard (F-). They have no solidarity (S-) because Yubaba as ill leader. Where, Chihiro manage to guess the question given by Yubaba. Chihiro answers that his parents do not there. Chihiro answers correct and Chihiro exempt from yubaba's contract. In here speaker has lower authority than listener (S<H).

Utterance (5) contains expressive act for thanking. Expressive for thanking use Chihiro is "Thank you, everyone". In syntactic point of view utterance (6) "thank you" head act and then "everyone" is proper name.

The second, the utterance includes expressive act for thanking in (6). The Speaker uses "thank" for Yubaba abolish contract. Yubaba congratulates that she answers right and she releases from the employment contract. Type of expressive for thanking uses Chihiro is "Thank you, granny". In syntax point of view utterance (6) "thank you" head act and then "Granny" is proper name.

The third, utterance (7) contain expressive act for thanking. Chihiro uses "thank you!" to listener. In syntax point of view "thank you" is head act. Utterance (7) the function of type uses when the speaker goes home.

b. Expressive act for apologizing

Parker in Risana (2005 : 27) Apologizing is an expression of regret. Some definitions of apologizing such as; acknowledge faults or shortcoming failing, defend, explain, clear away or make excuses for by reasoning. There also some related terms of apologizing: alibi out of, apologize for, ask forgiveness, beg pardon, express regret, plead guilty, do penance and so on. The researcher found 18 expressive acts for apologizing. However, the researcher presents only case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of expressive for apologize.

[6] Dad : Wait? Did I take a wrong turn?
 This can't be right....
 Mom : Look, there's our house.
 Dad : Huh?
 Mom : It's that blue one on the end.
 Dad : Oh, you're right.
 I must have missed the turn-off.
 This road should get us there (8)
 Mom : Honey, don't take a short cut

 You always get us lost.
 Dad : Trust me. It's gonna work. (9)

Descriptive of the context

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue occurs between father and mother in the middle of the road. When dad has realized that he wrongs way. That place occur informal place. (F-)
Participant	: Speaker: Dad (speaker has power (p+). They have solidarity (s+)). Listener : Mom
Communicative purpose	: Dad took out his alibi to cover up that he has issue alibi for evidence apologize to mom.
Authority	: S>P

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P+, S+, F-]. This dialogue happens between dad (speaker) and mom (listener). Dad has more power than mom because dad her husband (P+). So, speaker has authority than listener (S>P). Then, they have good solidarity (S+) because they marry couple. This conversation takes place between father and mother in the middle of the road. This conversation happens in the car (F-). When, dad has realize that he wrong way. Dad stops the car and then he keeps in mind the right path. Where dad does not decide to select the shortcut and it reject by mom. Dad takes out his alibi to cover up that he has issued alibi for evidence apologize to mom and Chihiro.

Utterance (8) contained expressive for apologize. Speakers redeem his mistake by issuing alibi to choose the path shortcut to shorten the time. Function

type use convey alibi out the speaker to the listener. Expressive for greeting use is like "I must have missed the turn-off. This road should get us there" that it an alibi as apologize. And it insist that the listener believed his alibi.

Utterance (9) contains measures to strengthen the alibi speaker asks the listener to believe it. So, the speaker believes "Trust me. It's gonna work." The speaker wants to prove that he responsible for his mistakes as well as a form of apology to the listener.

[7] Chihiro : *I'm sorry. I took a breath. (10)*
 Haku : *No, Chihiro. You did very well (11)*
Listen carefully to what I tell you to do.
You can't stay here. They'll find you...
And you'll never get to rescue your parents.
I'll create a diversion while you escape.

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	:The dialogue occurs when Chihiro and Haku on the garden beside Public Bathhouse. (F-)
Participant	: Speaker : Chihiro (speaker has power (P-). They have not solidarity (S-)). Listener : Haku
Communicative purpose	: Chihiro apologize with Haku because, she take a breath forward little frog.
Authority	: S<H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P+, S-, F-]. This conversation happen when Chihiro and Haku on the garden beside Public Bathhouse (F-). The participants in dialogue above are Chihiro as speaker and Haku as listener. In here speaker has lower power (P-) than listener. Because, speaker just acquaint with listener so they have no solidarity (S-). So, in here listener has more authority than speaker (S<P).

Utterance (10) is type of expressive act for apologizing. The speaker apologize uses "I'm sorry. I took a breath." In syntax point of view, "I'm" is

proper name, “sorry” is head act than “I took a breath” is complement. Here speaker uses it apologize for listener because, the speaker violate advice listener.

Secondly, utterance (11) use expressive act that type of forgive. In here, speaker forgive with utterance “No, Chihiro, you did very well”. “No,” is head act, “ Chihiro” is proper name, “ you did very well” is complement.

[8] Rin : *Here were you, san?*
 I was really worried.
 Chihiro : *I'm sorry.*(12)

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue happened Chihiro and Rin was in the bedroom where they were making a bed. (F-)
Participant	: Speaker: Chihiro (speaker has lower power (P-). They have solidarity (S+)). Listener : Rin
Communicative purpose	: When, Rin not meet Chihiro wake up sleeping beside him. Chihiro then apologized to Rin.
Authority	: S<H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P-, S+, F-]. This dialogue happens between Chihiro and Rin. Chihiro as speaker has lower power (P-) than Rin as listener. Because, Rin older than Chihiro so, listener has more authority than speaker (S<H). They has good solidarity (S+) because, Rin is her partner. Chihiro and Rin are in the bedroom where they made a bed (F-). Rin extremely concerned with Chihiro where she wake up first. When, Rin did not meet Chihiro wake up sleeping beside him. Chihiro then apologized to Rin.

Utterance (12) type of expressive act used expressive for apologize. So, that the listener uses the words "*I'm sorry.*" At syntax point of view, “I’m” is proper name then “Sorry” is Head act. Because, she feel that she was wrong and uses the verb "sorry" listener can forgive speaker

[9] Baby : Eeeee mmm mmm (cry)
 Yubaba : Hi, sweetie.
 Hiding under the cushions again?
 Baby : Eeeem aaaa(cry)
 Yubaba : Oh, I woke you, and you were sound asleep.
 I'm sorry. (12)
 Let me give you a kiss.
 Go back to sleep, now.

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation happened in Baby Pie's bed room. Yubaba look Baby Pie where the Baby Pie was hiding. (F-)
Participant	: Speaker: Yubaba (speaker has power (P+). They have solidarity (S+)). Listener : Baby
Communicative purpose	: When, Yubaba later apologized to Baby Pie because it cannot give more attention to the Baby Pie.
Authority	: S>H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P+, S+, F-]. The dialogue above happens between Yubaba (speaker) and Baby (listener). Yubaba as speaker has more power than listener because the speaker is his parents (P+). So, speaker has more authority than listener (S>H). They have good solidarity (S+) because they relationship between adult and mother. It happens in Baby Pie's bed room that the place occur informal place (F-). Yubaba looks Baby Pie. But, Baby Pie hides behind huge piles of pillows. Yubaba listens sound Baby Pie. Yubaba apologize Baby Pie. Because Yubaba very busy.

Utterance (12) consist expressive act for the speaker ask listen to apologize speaker. The expressive use by the speaker is expressive act for apologize. The speaker said if she wakes Baby Pie. Utterance (12) use “I’m sorry” that are I’m is proper name and “sorry” is head act.

- [10] Chihiro : *I'm here to apologize for Haku. (13)*
 I'm very sorry. (14)
 Zeniba : *He sliced me in two, you know, and I'm still angry.*
 Chihiro : *What?*
 Zeniba : *What? The protective spell is gone.*
 Chihiro : *I'm sorry (15)*
 You mean that black slug that was on your seal?
 I think I squashed it with my foot.
 Zeniba : *Squashed it?*
 That wasn't my slug.
 My sister put that slug into Haku so she could control him.
 You squashed it.
 What happened to my spell?
 Only love can break it.

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation happened in the Zeniba 's kitchen when Chihiro helped Zeniba make tea (F-)
Participant	: <u>Speaker 1</u> : Chihiro (speaker has lower power (P-). They have solidarity (S+)). <u>Speaker 2</u> : Zeniba (speaker has power (P+)) <u>Listener 1</u> : Zeniba <u>Listener 2</u> : Chihiro
Communicative purpose	: When, Yubaba later apologized to Baby Pie because it can't give more attention to the Baby Pie.
Authority	: 1. S<H 2. S>H

This conversation happened in informal place (F-) where the Zeniba's kitchen when Chihiro helped Zeniba. Then, Chihiro convey apologize Haku. Because, he takes gold seal yesterday and Chihiro squashes black slug with her foot.

There are three utterances, firstly utterance (13) and (14) occurs in such context constellation as [P-, S+, F-]. This conversation happens between Chihiro (speaker) and Zeniba (listener). In here, speaker has lower power (P-) than listener because speaker younger than listener so, listener more has authority (S<H). They have good solidarity because they are good partner (S+). Utterance

the expressive act which it employ expressive act for apologize. The utterance uses “I’m here to apologize for Haku”. The Speaker apologizes listener. Utterance: “I’m here to” is Pre-apologize “apologize” is head act “for Haku” is proper name.

Secondly utterance (14) contains expressive act which employ expressive act for apologize. The speaker ask the listener sorry to enforce expressive apologize.

Third, utterance (15) have same context constellation [P+,S+, F-]. Zeniba as a speaker and Chihiro as a listener. Speaker has more power (P+) than listener because speaker older than listener. So, can concludes speaker has more authority than listener (S>H). Utterance (15) contains expressive act. The speaker wants the listener condone. The part of expressive act use in this expressive act is expressive for apologize. This partial reference for this expressive, like in the utterance; “I’m sorry”. The speaker uses utterance (15) because, speaker has squash listener’s black slug.

c. Expressive act for congratulation

Parker in Risana (2005: 27) Congratulating, applauding and condoling are the kinds of expressive for congratulation. Those show the speaker’s sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer. Congratulating expresses the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer’s luck, applauding expresses the feeling of honor toward hearer’s ability, while condoling expresses the feeling of compassion toward the hearer’s sadness. The researcher found 73 utterances contain of expressive acts for

congratulation. The utterance “*Good luck!*” is one of the examples of expressive act for congratulation. However, the researcher presents only case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of expressive act for congratulation.

[11] Haku : *I have to go.*
 And Don't forget, Chihiro... I'm your friend.(16)
 Chihiro : *How did you know my name's Chihiro?*
 Haku : *I've known you since you were very small.*
 Good luck.(17)
 And whatever you do, don't make a sound.

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation in the garden when Haku will leave Chihiro. (F-)
Participant	: Speaker : Haku (speaker has power (P+). They have solidarity (S+)). Listener : Chihiro
Communicative purpose	: 1. When, Haku gives expression sympathy to listener so that did not sad. 2. When, Haku used expression congratulation to Chihiro.
Authority	: S>H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P+, S+, F-]. In here found speaker is Haku and Chihiro is listener. Haku has more authority than listener (S>H) because Haku senior in Public Bathhouse so, he has more power (P+) than Chihiro as a listener. They have good solidarity (S+) because they best friend. This conversation happens in the garden (F-) when Haku leaves Chihiro. Chihiro frightens if alone.

Utterance (16) use expressive act to congratulation. The utterance used “*Don't forget, Chihiro... I'm your friend.*” In this utterance speaker give expression sympathy to listener so that does not sad.

The second (17) contains expressive act since the speaker leaves listener. Then speaker uses utterance “good luck” for listener. This utterance speaker uses congratulation to listener.

Utterance : “Good luck”
Head Act

[12] Rin : Chow time. (18)
What’s going on?
Are you guys fighting again?
Where’s your other bowl From yesterday?
I keep telling you to leave it out, kamanji.
Kamanji: Meal time! (19)
Take a break. (20)
Rin :It’s a human! You’re in trouble,
You’re the one everyone’s looking for.
Kamanji :It’s my granddaughter?

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue occurs when Rin in the boiler room. At the moment Rin brought food and put bowl yesterday while Kamanji made concoction. (F-)
Participant	: <u>Speaker 1</u> : Rin (speaker has lower power (P-)). They have solidarity (S+)). <u>speaker 2</u> : Kamanji (speaker has power (P+)) <u>Listener1</u> : Kamanji <u>Listener 2</u> : Rin
Communicative purpose	: 1. Rin gives express to listener to eaten. 2. Kamanji used express congratulation at meal time.
Authority	: 1. S<H 2. S>H

This utterance happened Rin and Kamanji. When Rin in the boiler room. Rin brings food and puts bowl while Kamanji makes concoction. Immediately, Kamanji says for little black shut ball to take a break.

This utterance (18) occurs in such context constellation as [P-, S+, F+]. The dialogue above happen Rin as speaker and Kamanji as listener. In here, listener has lower power (P-) because, she younger than Kamanji. So, it will be concluded listener has more authority than listener because he senior and also older than

speaker (S<H). The utterance happens When, Rin in the boiler room (F+). Then they have good solidarity (S+) because they work partner in Public Bathhouse. Utterance (18) the type of expressive act speaker uses expressive act for congratulation. So, speaker uses utterance “Chow time.” Is mean that the listener as time to eaten. Cow time is head act.

Secondly those two utterances (19) and (20) are different from utterance have those two utterances context constellation [P+, S+, F+]. Both have the same context constellation with utterance (18) but they are different in power and authority. In utterance (19) and (20) Kamanji as a speaker has more power (P+) than Rin as listener because he older and also senior in the Public Bathhouse. So, it can concludes Kamanji as speaker has more authority because he has more power than Rin (S>H). It occurs expressive act for congratulation that speaker uses express congratulation at meal time. Both are, have same meaning in utterance (18) but in here “chow” is mean food or something to eat in old fashioned.

Finally, utterance (20) consists of expressive act which it employs expressive act for congratulation. The speaker asks listener “take break” is mean, that the speaker give time take a rest. Utterance “Take a break!” mean express congratulation for listener. In syntax point of view take a break is head act.

[13] Rin : *Thank the boiler man, you idiot.*
 : *You know 's really sticking his neck out for you.*
 Chihiro : *Ow! Thank you, Mr. Boiler man.*
 Kamanji : ***Good luck.*** (21)

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation when Rin and Chihiro went to Yubaba's room. Chihiro followed Rin in the door. Rin remembered Chihiro thanked for Kamanji. (F-)
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Participant	: Speaker: Kamanji (speaker has power (P+). They have solidarity (S+)). Listener : Chihiro
Communicative purpose	: When, Kamanji heard Chihiro thanked for Kamanji. Kamanji express congratulation for Chihiro with smile.
Authority	: S>H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P+, S+, F-]. This conversation happens when Kamanji and Chihiro go to Yubaba's room. The participants are Kamanji as speaker, he is a boiler man and also he is senior in the Public Bathhouse then Chihiro as listener. In the conversation Kamanji has more power (P+) than Chihiro because he senior in the Public Bathhouse, who Kamanji has more authority (S>H). Kamanji and Chihiro have no good solidarity (S-) Chihiro follows Rin in the door (F-). When Kamanji hears Chihiro thanked, Kamanji express congratulation for Chihiro with smile.

Utterance (21) use expressive act to congratulate for listener. The speaker uses this expressive to give spirit to the listener. In congratulating the listener, the speaker used utterance good luck that is consist of head act.

Utterance : "Good luck"
Head Act

[14] Rin : *sen! Sen, where are you?*
Monster River : *well done* (22)
Chihiro : *huh?*

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation when in big tub when, Chihiro sink in big tub. (F+)
Participant	: Speaker : Monster river (speaker has power (P+). They have solidarity (S-)). Listener : Chihiro
Communicative purpose	: When, Monster River congratulation for Chihiro because, she can help Monster River cleaned of him body from gook in his body.
Authority	: S>H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P+, S-, F+]. Here, in the conversation happens in big tub when, Chihiro sink in big tub (F+). It occurs between Chihiro (listener) and Monster River (Speaker). In here Monster river (speaker) as customer in the public house he has more power than listener because Chihiro as a withers and younger than speaker (P+). So, speaker most has authority than listener (S>H). They have not solidarity because the relationship between Monster River and Chihiro only customer and withers (S-). At the moment very tighten the situation that Rin worry Chihiro. And finally Monster River saves Chihiro. Then Monster River congratulation for Chihiro because, she helps Monster River cleanes of him body from gook in his body.

The utterance (22) contains an expressive act since the speaker congratulates the listener. The utterance uses “*Well done*”. In here the speaker congratulates expresses the feeling of pleasure toward the listener’s luck. Besides, the expression of congratulation is also use to expresses honor toward listener’s ability.

Utterance : “*Well done*”
Head Act

[15] Chihiro : *Huh? There must be a mistake.*
 None these pigs are my mom or dad.
Yubaba : *None of them? Is that really your answer?*
Chihiro : *Hu’uh..*
Yubaba : *Hahhh....*
pig : *Oh, you got it!*
Kamaji : *Sen! Yes! (23)*
Chihiro : *Thank you, everyone.*
Yubaba : *All right, you win. (24)*
 Get out of my sight.
Chihiro : *Thanks for everything, Granny. Goodbye!*
Anyone : *Goodbye!*
Chihiro : *Thank you!*

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation when in front of Public Bathhouse gateway. When, Chihiro confronts with an enigma from Yubaba. Yubaba orders Chihiro to guess enigma. (F-)
Participant	: <u>Speaker 1</u> : Kamanji (speaker has power (P+). They have solidarity (S+)). <u>Speaker 2</u> : Yubaba (Kamanji (speaker has power (P+). They have solidarity (S+)).) Listener : Chihiro
Communicative purpose	: 1. When, the speaker shows express sympathy toward ability the listener to do. 2. When, Yubaba applauding expresses the feel of honor toward Chihiro's ability.
Authority	: 1. S>H 2. S>H

From the conversation, there are two utterances (23 and 24) in which they have the same context constellation as [P+, S+, F-]. This conversation happens in front of Public Bathhouse gateway (informal place (F-)). In conversation have three participants that Kamanji (Speaker) a boiler man in Public Bathhouse, Yubaba (Speaker) a boss in the public bath house and Chihiro (listener) as withers in the Public Bathhouse. In here both Speaker have same power are they have more power (P+) than Chihiro as a listener. The speaker has more Authority (S>H). When, Chihiro confront with an enigma from Yubaba. Yubaba order Chihiro to guess enigma. Chihiro tells to look for where the father and mother in disguise into pigs. Chihiro answers that his parents does not there. Yubaba applauding expresses the feeling of honor toward Chihiro's ability.

Utterance (23) contains an expressive act since listener's luck. The strategy used by the speaker is expressive act for congratulation because the speaker shows express sympathy toward ability the listener to do. The speaker mention is "Sen Yes!" in here if see word point of view is not clearly because the utterance can clearly if look context point of view.

Utterance : "Sen Yes!"

He worked at eighty years ago. And Chihiro is teenager that she will to works in public bath house. It can look if Chihiro as a speaker has lower power (P-) than Kamanji as a listener. Because she speaks with senior in Public Bathhouse so, the listener has more authority than speaker (S<H). Kamanji boiler room, when Chihiro firstly comes in the Kamanji's boiler room (F-). Kamanji works very busy made concoction. In the boiler room is very scary because of it space fills with soot and surrounded lockers materials will be make potions. They have not solidarity because both are first in meeting.

Utterance (25) contains of expressive act for greeting. To strengthen her expression of greeting, she uses the expression “ *hello* ” twice. It is included to ask for intention.

Utterance: *uh hello? Excuse me*
 Pre greeting head act Head act

[17] Yubaba : *aren't you even going to knock!*
You're the most pathetic little girl I've ever seen.
Well now, come in!(26)
I said come in
Quiet down,
You're making racket
 Chihiro : *excuse me!(27)*
If you could give me a job?
Umm,
 Yubaba : *I don't want to hear such a stupid request.*
You just a stinking, useless weakling.
and this is certainly no place for humans.

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation at that Chihiro was at the door to be knocks Yubaba's room which very luxurious. (F+)
Participant	: <u>Speaker 1</u> : Yubaba (speaker has power (P+). They have no solidarity (S-)). <u>Speaker 2</u> : Chihiro (speaker has not power (P-). They have no solidarity (S-)) Listener : Chihiro

Communicative purpose	: 1. When, Yubaba greet the listener to allow entry in Yubaba's room. 2. Where, Chihiro convey greet anyone who is there and stay there.
Authority	: 1. S>H 2. S<H

The conversation above describes Chihiro as a teenager who proposes herself to work in Public Bathhouse, and Yubaba as the boss in that Public Bathhouse. Utterance (26) Yubaba as speaker and Chihiro as listener. Yubaba has power (P+) and has more authority than Chihiro as listener (S>H). Utterance (27) Chihiro as speaker has lower power (P-) and have no authority than Yubaba because Chihiro purposes work in Public Bathhouse. Then, Yubaba as a boss in the public bath house (S<H). The utterance (26) and (27) happens in same place is in the formal (F+) because the place is in office. In utterance (26) and (27) they have not solidarity because it first met between Yubaba and Chihiro (S-). So, utterance (26) occurs in such context constellation [P+, S-, F-]. Utterance (27) occurs in such context constellation [P-, S-, F-].

Utterance (26) contains expressive act for greeting because the speaker says greeting to the listener to entry the speaker's room. Expressive act for greeting uses "*Well now, come in!*", the statement stated that the listener to immediately enter into the room.

Utterance	: " <i>well now, come in!</i> "
Pre act	head act

Utterance (27) consists of expressive act where the speaker conveys greeting to anyone who stays there. In addition she also say permission. Because, she enters in yubaba's room. So, utterance (27) uses expressive act for greeting.

[18] Baby : Mommy aaaaaaa....
Yubaba : Quiet down. You're scaRing the baby... ooh!
hi, sweetie. (28)

*Don't be angry.
that's a good boy.*

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation when Yubaba went to the room Baby Pie (F-)
Participant	: Speaker : Yubaba (speaker has power (P+). They have solidarity (S+)). Listener : Baby Pie
Communicative purpose	: When, Tired Yubaba find Baby Pie. Just Yubba greeted with warm Baby Pie.
Authority	: S>H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P+, S+, F-]. It is happens between Yubaba (speaker) and Baby Pie (listener). Yubaba has more power (P+) than Baby Pie because Yubaba him mother. So, Yubaba in conversation has authority (S>H). They have good solidarity because they have relationship mother and children (S+). Yubaba got to the room Baby Pie (F-).

Utterance (28) contains expressive act. In this utterance speaker search whereabouts listener. After, meet the listener speaker warm welcome the listener. The expressive act used by the speaker is expressive act greeting.

Utterance : "Hi, Sweetie"
Pre act head act

[19]Frog : *I can't waste a token on you
Relax.
Good morning. (29)
enjoy.
Have a nice bath.*
Woman : *for the radish spirit.*
Frog : *one sulfur soak*
Woman : *thank you!*

Description of the Context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation happened in lobby Public Bathhouse when a frog and a woman meet (F-)
Participant	: Speaker : Frog (speaker has power (P+). They have solidarity (S+)). Listener : Woman

Communicative purpose	: When, frog welcome woman because woman costumer in public bath house
Authority	: S>H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P+, S+, F-]. This conversation consist two participants that are Frog (Speaker) a manager and woman (Listener) withers in Public Bathhouse. In here the speaker has more power (P+) and authority (S>H) because the speaker as a manager than listener is waiters. They have good solidarity because they are partner work in Public Bathhouse. It happens in lobby Public Bathhouse when frog and woman meet (F-). Because the situation still morning frog say good morning for woman. The situation happens in lobby public bath house is very annoy. More people give each other said good morning.

Utterance (29) consists of expressive act. In utterance (29) frog welcome woman because woman is costumer in public bath house. The function type by frog as a speaker is expression act for congratulation. That is the speaker use greeting by the speaker to the listener.

Utterance : "good morning"
Head act

[20] Zeniba : *come in. (30)*
Chihiro : *hello? (31)*
Zeniba : *hurry up.*
I don't have all day.
so, you all made it.
Chihiro : *hmm?*
Zeniba : *sit down.*
I'll make some tea,

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation happens in Zeniba's house when, Chihiro will being knocks door. (F-)
Participant	: <u>Speaker 1</u> : Zeniba (speaker has power (P+). They have solidarity (S+)).

	<u>Speaker 2: Chihiro</u> (speaker has not power (P-). They have solidarity (S+))
	<u>Listener 1: Chihiro</u>
	<u>Listener 2: Zeniba</u>
Communicative purpose	: 1. When, Zeniba come warm welcome speaker before Chihiro knocked the door. 2. When, the speaker entry in the room.
Authority	: 1. S>H 2. S<H

The conversation show that there are two participants, they are Zeniba as a granny who has room and Chihiro as a teenager who wants to enter into Zeniba's home. In utterance (30) Zeniba as speaker has power (P+) and authority than Chihiro as listener (S>H) because speaker older than Chihiro. But utterance (31) Chihiro as speaker has lower power (P-) and have no authority (S<H) because Chihiro younger. Then, they have good solidarity (S+). It is happens in Zeniba's house (F-). When, Chihiro knocks door. . So, utterance (30) occurs in such context constellation [P+, S+, F-]. And in utterance (31) is context constellation [P-, S+, F-].

There are three utterance used in it conversation. Firstly utterance (30) the speaker welcomed before listener knocked the door. Utterance (30) contain expressive act the type used expressive act by the speaker expressive act for greeting.

Utterance : “ come in ”
Head act

Secondly, utterance (31) is expressive act. The type of expressive act used by Chihiro as speaker is expressive act for greeting. When, the speaker entry in the room cannot see the occupants of the house.

Utterance : “hello?”
Head Act.

e. Expressive act for wishes

Parker in Risana (2005:28) wishing is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. The researcher found 13 utterances contain of expressive acts for wishes. The utterance "hope" is one of the examples of expressive act for wishes. However, the researcher presents only case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of expressive act for wishes.

[21] Chihiro : *I hope this is the right stop. (32)*
 let's go.
 you can ride on my shoulder if you're tired.
 No-face : *yup sent*

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This conversation happens when Chihiro and her friends arrived in railway-station (F-).
Participant	: Speaker : Chihiro (speaker has power (P+). They have solidarity (S+)). Listener : No-face
Communicative purpose	: When, frog welcome woman because woman is costumer in public bath house
Authority	: S>H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P+, S+, F-]. That is two participants Chihiro (speaker) and No-face (listener). The speaker has more power (P+) and authority than listener (S>H) because speaker is leader. This conversation happens when Chihiro and her friends arrive in railway-station (F-). They arrive at night then in railway-station very quiet. Chihiro feel confuses with this condition. So, she hopes if it right stop with No-Face. Here, Chihiro as speaker and No-face as listener.

In utterance (32) consist of expressive act. In utterance (32) make her hope that she rive in the right stop. The type function used in the utterance (32) is expressive act for wishes because the utterance (32) the speaker to express what feel her psychology so she express wishes.

Utterance	:	<u>"I</u>	<u>hope</u>	<u>this is the right stop</u> "
		Proper	head act	complement

[22] Chiro	:	Water
		What?
		<i>I'm dreaming! I'm dreaming! (33)</i>
		<i>Come on. Wake up! Wake up! Wake up...</i>
		<i>Wake up (34)</i>
		<i>It's just a dream. It's just a dream.</i>
		<i>Go away, Away. Disappear. (35)</i>
		<i>I'm see-through!</i>
		<i>It's just a bad dream. (36)</i>
Haku	:	<i>Don't be afraid.</i>

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	:	This conversation happens when she to standstill in middle way because see steppe already she past before stink under water. (F-).
Participant	:	Speaker : Chihiro (speaker has power (P-). They have not solidarity (S-)). Listener : Haku
Communicative purpose	:	When, frog welcome woman because woman is costumer in public bath house
Authority	:	S<H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P-, S-, F-]. That is happens two participants Chihiro (Speaker) and Haku (listener). Speaker has lower power (P-) and she has no more authority than listener (S<H) because speaker just visitor in the magic village. Chihiro run back in the restaurant where her parents ate and they changes became pig. She tries back in her car. She stops in middle way because she see steppe already before stink under water (F-). Chihiro more confuses when she became see-trough. Here, Chihiro as speaker and Haku as listener.

There are four utterances containing expressive act used by the speaker to what express she fell to the listener. In the utterance at first (33) the speaker hoped that happened just dream. The speaker express what feel her psychology

because she very sock. The type of function expressive act uses expressive act for wishes.

Utterance	:” <u>I’m</u>	<u>dreaming!</u>
	Proper name	head act

Second utterance (34) is classified into expressive act because the speaker express about what happened states psychology. In the utterance (34) the speaker expresses that just dream and she want wake up from her dream. She hopes all experience it just bad dream. The type function in utterance (34) used expressive act for wishes.

Utterance: “Come on. Wake up! Wake up! Wake up...”

Head act Head act Head act Head act

At thirdly utterance (35) the speaker fell uneasy because she looks ghost and monster went down from ship. In utterance (35) the speaker expresses psychological happens to listener. The utterance (35) uses type of function is expressive act for wishes.

Utterance: “Go away, Away. Disappear.”

Head act

Next, the utterance (36) contains expressive act. Chihiro (speaker) has some wishes. The type function of expressive act uses by the speaker in utterance (36) is expressive act for wishes since the utterance uses it because she unbelief if it life. She wants wake up for her dream. So in here she uses utterance (36) “ it just bad dream”.

Utterance: “It’s just a bad dream.”

Head act

f. Expressive for attitudes

Parker in Risana (2005:27) this kind of expressive is about criticizing, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of disagree or dislike with the hearer's attitude. Those expect the hearer to mull over the speaker's utterance. The researcher found 158 utterances contain of expressive acts for attitudes. The utterance "*you just a stinking, useless weakling* " is one of the examples of expressive act for attitudes. However, the researcher presents only case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of expressive act for attitudes.

[23] Dad : *Chihiro... Chihiro, we're almost there.*
 Mom : *This really is in the middle of nowhere.*
 I'm gonna have to go to the next town to shop.
 Dad : *We'll just have learn to like it.*
 look Chihiro, there's your new school.
 Looks great, doesn't it?
 Mom : *It doesn't look so bad*
 Chihiro : *It's gonna stink (37)*
 I liked my old school.

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue above occurs in the car, when Chihro and her family in the road direction at their new home. (F-).
Participant	: Speaker : Chihiro (speaker has power (P-). They have solidarity (S+)). Listener : Mom
Communicative purpose	: When, to exceed her new school, her father knowing that is new school.
Authority	: S<H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P-, S+, F-]. The dialogue above happens between Chihiro (speaker) and Mom (Listener). Chihiro as a speaker has lower power (P-) than Mom because Mom is her mother that mom (listener) more have authority than Speaker (S<H). They have good

solidarity because mom and Chihiro is family (S+). It occurs in the car (F-), when Chihiro and her family courses at their new home. When, she exceeds her new school, her father knows that is new school. Then, Chihiro looks at it in the window. She dislike with new school. At once, she sighs and offends the new school.

Utterance (37) consists of expressive act because the speaker gives criticizing what the listener knows. In utterance (37) Dad knows Chihiro about new school but she dislike about it. The utterance (37) type of expressive act used expressive for attitude because the speaker dislike with opinion listener.

Utterance : "it's gonna stink!"

Head act

[24] Dad : *Wait? Did I take a wrong turn?*
 This can't be right....
 Mom : *Look, there's our house.*
 Dad : *Huh?*
 Mom : *It's that blue one on the end.*
 Dad : *Oh, you're right.*
 I must have missed the turn-off.
 This road should get us there
 Mom : *Honey, don't take a short cut,*
 You always get us lost. (38)
 Dad : *Trust me. It's gonna work.*

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: The dialogue occur Chihiro and family in the car (F-).
Participant	: Speaker : Mom (speaker has lower power (P-)). They have solidarity (S+)). Listener : Dad
Communicative purpose	: When, Mother says criticizes father that does not take a short cut because she gets lost
Authority	: S<H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P-, S+, F-]. The dialogue happened between Mom (speaker) and Dad (listener). Mom as speaker has not power (P-) and has not authority than Dad (S<P) because Dad head family. Then, they have good solidarity (S+). The conversation happens between Chihiro and family in the car (F-). They got lost in the middle forest. Then, Chihiro's father interrupts pass short cut. Mother disagrees with his decision. Mother says criticized father that does not take a short cut because can get lost.

Utterance (38) contains expressive act. In utterance (38) mom critics father because the speaker disagrees with listener's decision. The speaker prevents listener's decision that listener put shot cut. So, in utterance (38) used type function of the expressive act expressive act for attitudes.

Utterance : "You always get us lost."

Proper name Head Act

[25] Haku	:You see? Now, come with me.
Chihiro	:Where are my mom and dad? They didn't really turn into pigs, did they?
Haku	:You can't see them now, but you will. Don't move. That bird's looking for you. You've gotta get out of here.
Chihiro	:Ah! My legs! (39) I can't stand up (40). Help! What do I do? .
Haku	:Calm down. Take a deep breath. In the name of the wind and water within thee, unbind her. Get up.

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: The conversation above occurs in steppe back house near. Where Chihiro after eat from Haku. (F-).
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Participant	: Speaker : Chihiro (speaker has lower power (P-). They have no solidarity (S-)). Listener : Haku
Communicative purpose	: When, Chihiro cannot stand up because her leg sick and stiff cannot movement.
Authority	: S<H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P-, S+, F-]. The conversation above happens in steppe back house near (F-). There are two participants Chihiro (speaker) and Haku (listener). Chihiro as speaker in listener has lower power (P-) and has no authority (S<P) than Haku (listener) because older than Chihiro. Chihiro and Haku are first in meet so, she has no solidarity (S-). She eat food from spirit world in order to, she disappear. Haku protects Chihiro from Yubaba when he orders Chihiro goes to in the someplace. Chihiro does not stand up because her leg sick and stiff cannot movement.

There are two utterances (39) and (40) that contains of expressive act. In utterance (39) Chihiro as a speaker express about what happens in herself. The type function uses in utterance is (39) expressive act for attitude because the utterance complains for speaker.

Utterance	: " <u>Ah!</u> <u>My legs!</u> "
	<i>Pre Act</i> <i>Head act</i>

Secondly, utterance (40) contains expressive act. In utterance (40) Chihiro says Haku if her leg cannot stand up. The expressive act uses by Chihiro is expressive act for attitude because she express happens herself. And also she complains for Haku.

Utterance	: " <u>I</u> <u>can't stand up</u> "
Proper name	head act

- [26] *Rin* : *Chow time.*
What's going on?
Are you guys fighting again?
Where's your other bowl From yesterday?
I keep telling you to leave it out, kamanji.
- Kamanji*: *Meal time!*
Take a break.
- Rin* : *It's a human! You're in trouble,*
You're the one everyone's looking for. (41)
- Kamanji* : *It's my granddaughter.*

Description of the context

Setting and Scene	: This dialogue above happens in the boiler room, where Rin to throw down breakfast for Kamanji. (F-).
Participant	: Speaker : Rin (speaker has lower power (P-). They have no solidarity (S+)). Listener : Kamanji
Communicative purpose	: When, Rin as a speaker deprecate Kamanji because he with human in the boiler room.
Authority	: S<H

This conversation occurs in such context constellation as [P-, S+, F-]. This dialogue find two participants are Rin (speaker) withers in the Public Bathhouse and Kamanji (listener) is a boiler man that he makes concoction to Public Bathhouse. In here speaker has lower power (P-) and has not authority than Kamanji (S<H) because Kamanji more senior and also he has profession higher than Rin, They have good solidarity (S+) because Kamanji and Rin is good friend. It happens in the boiler room (F-) where, Rin throws down breakfast for Kamanji. Rin give candy for black shot ball that she looks Chihiro stand up in beside Kamanji. Rin deprecates Kamanji because Chihiro is human. Rin dislike Chihiro state in boiler room.

Then, utterance (41) consists of expressive act. In utterance (41) Rin (speaker) deprecate Kamanji because he with human in the boiler room. The type

of function of used is expressive act for attitude because shows expressive dislike so, the speaker deprecates the listener.

Utterance	: <u><i>It's a human!</i></u>	<u><i>You're</i></u>	<u><i>in trouble,</i></u>
	Head act	proper name	Head Act
	<u><i>You're the one everyone's</i></u>	<u><i>looking for</i></u>	
	Proper name	Complement	

[27] Rin : *Thank the boiler man, you idiot. (42)*
You know 's really sticking his neck out for you.
 Chihiro : *Ow! Thank you, Mr. Boiler man.*
 Kamanji : *Good luck.*

Description of the context

Setting and scene	: The dialogue above in the boiler room when Chihiro goes to Yubaba's room for to seek a job. (Informal place (F-)).
Participants	: <u>Speaker</u> : Rin (speaker has power (P+). They have no solidarity (S-). <u>Listener</u> : Chihiro
Communicative Purpose	: When before, goes to Yubaba's room Rin ask Chihiro to thank for Kamanji. But in utterance Rin offended Chihiro with utterance "idiot".
Authority	: S>H

This conversation occurs in context constellations [F-, S-, P+]. The dialogue happen two participants that are Rin as a speaker and Chihiro as a listener. Rin as speaker has more power because Rin more senior in the public bath house (P+) than Chihiro as listener. So, speaker more has authority than listener (S>H). This dialogue above occurs in the boiler room (informal place (F-)) when, Chihiro goes to Yubaba's room for sought a job. Before, she goes to yubaba's room Rin ask Chihiro "thank" for boiler man. Rin and Chihiro in dialogue above have no good solidarity (S-). Utterance (42), Rin offends Chihiro with utterance "idiot".

So, speaker has more authority than Speaker ($S > H$). The dialogue above happens in the Yubaba's room where Chihiro seeks a job (F+). Chihiro come on yubaba's room for seeks a job but, Yubaba rejects Chihiro. Yubaba answers her request with say lowness. It will be concludes, they do not have solidarity (S-). Yubaba say if Chihiro stupid, stinking, useless, weakling. She said with face horrible.

Next, utterance (43) consists of expressive act. In utterance (43) Chihiro asks Yubaba about her requests job. But, Yubaba rejects Chihiro because Yubaba dislikes with human. Yubaba doubts her with said lowness. The utterance (43) type of expressive act used is expressive act for attitudes. :” I” : proper name “ don’t want to hear such a stupid request.” : head act “ you” : proper name “ just a stinking, useless weakling”. : head act “ and this is certainly no place for humans” : head act.

The tables contain expressions from the samples that are indicated as types of expressive acts. The left column indicates the types of expressive acts. The right column indicates expressions from the selected samples that contain types of expressive acts.

Table 4.1: Types of Expressive Acts Found in the Script

Types of Expressive acts	Expressions or Sentence
Expressive act for Thanking	Thank you..
	Ow! Thank you, Mr. Boiler man.
	thank you, Haku
	thank foreman
	thank you very much
	thanks, but I don’t need any more, I only need one
	thank you for helping me earlier
	I don’t want any, but thanks.
	granny! Thank you so much. I’ll miss you.
	thank you, everyone.
	thanks for everything, Granny.
Expressive act for Apologizing	I’m sorry. I took a breath.
	No, chihiro, you did very well
	Oh.sorry.

	sorry, sir. This elevator doesn't go any higher.
	I'm sorry.
	I'm sorry, but I'm in a really big hurry
	I am sorry.
	Sen, I'm sorry I called you a dope before.
	Excuse me, ma'am.
	I'm here to apologize for haku.
	I'm very sorry.
	I'm sorry she turned your parents into pigs.
Expressive act for Greeting	Come on. Let's go in.
	Come on, honey. It'll be fun
	Come on.
	Hello in there!
	Welcome! Welcome!
	Welcome back, Master Haku.
	Uh, hello?
	Give me that! Come on, little girl
	Well now, come in!
	hi, sweetie.
	Good morning.

Continued

Continuation

Types of Expressive acts	Expressions or Sentence
Expressive act for Greeting	Good morning.
	Welcome to our baths.
	hello?
	come, now.
	oh, you got it!
	thanks for everything, Granny.
	Goodbye!
Expressive act for Congratulating	I'll miss you, chihiro. Your best friend, Rumi
	Don't be afraid. I just want to help you.
	Don't worry
	Have a nice day.
	Oh, what a beautiful place
	Something smells delicious.
	It looks delicious, Hey, that looks great.

	Oh, Delicious!
	Don't worry
	It's so tender.
	Calm down.
	It's good to see you
	And Don't forget, Chihiro... I'm your friend.
	Take a break.
	Good luck.
	Oh, dear
	Don't be angry
Expressive act for wishing	I hope this is the right stop
	It is costing us fortune.
	I sure hope Dad hasn't gotten too fat
	I sure hope they're doing all right over there
	Again with Haku..
	I'm dreaming! I'm dreaming!
	It's just a dream. It's just a dream.
	It's just a bad dream

Continued

Continuation

Types of Expressive act	Expressions or Sentence
Expressive act for attitude	It's gonna stink
	Honey, don't take a short cut, you always get us lost.
	You're gonna kill us
	I'm not going
	Chihiro, don't cling to me like that
	I don't want any.
	Let's just get out of here.
	Get out of here
	No! No! No!
	I can't stand up
	I don't wanna be alone.
	Little ones, it's time for work!
	I don't need any help.
	There no work for you her, got it?
	You're the one everyone's looking for.
	No way! I'm not gonna risk my life!
	what a dope. Hurry up..
	You want to lose your nose?

	I don't want to hear such a stupid request. You just a stinking, useless weakling. and this is certainly no place for humans.
	You could be a piglet.
	Do not start that again!
	So there is no job for you.
	I'm not leaving until give me a job!
	Don't talk to me and address me as Master Haku
	Hey, that's frog work.
	Disgusting
	hmm. Something's fishy
	he's a greedy little thief.
	Don't be stupid

From the tables above it can be seen that in the left column which contains the types of expressive act in the sample, expressive act for thanking, apologizing, greeting, congratulating, wishing and attitude. Therefore, there are six types of expressive act are found in the selected script of *Spirited Away* movie. However, all of the devices used in the sample are not presented in the table, since there are some devices, *thank*, *sorry*, *welcome*, *good luck* and so on, are repeatedly used. Thus, the researcher only takes one or two expressions that represent the others. After identifying the types of expressive act in the selected script, the next point is counting the percentage of its occurrence.

2. The Percentage of the expressive act Found in *Spirited Away* Movie

In this stage, the researcher presents the frequency of the expressive act found in *Spirited Away* movie. The result of the counting was transformed into percentage.

In this stage the researcher uses the pattern as follow:

$$\% = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

% = symbol of percentage

F = frequency of the occurrences of each expressive act

N = Total number of expressive act

Table 4.2 Frequency of Expressive Act Found in Spirited Away Movie

No.	Types of Function Expressive Act	F	%
1.	Expressive act for Attitudes	158	50.32%
2.	Expressive act for congratulation	73	23.25%
3.	Expressive act for greeting	32	10.19%
4.	Expressive act for Thank	20	6.37%
5.	Expressive act for apologizing	18	5.73%
6.	Expressive act for wishes	13	4.14%
	N	314	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 158 utterances that use expressive act for attitudes. The researcher found 73 utterances containing the way of the characters mention their expressive act for congratulation. The researcher found 32 utterances used expressive for greeting as the type of expressive act in *Spirited Away* movie. Next, the researcher also found 20 utterances used by the characters for showing their expressive that expressive for thank. For expressive act for apologizing, the researcher found 18 utterances. The last, the researcher found 13 utterances used expressive act for wishes.

3. Formal Pattern of Utterances Realizing expressive act Found in “Spirited Away” Movie Script

The six types of expressive act have different characteristics in formal pattern. In analyzing the formal patterns of the types expressive act, the researcher does not relate them with the context. It is done because the analysis is focused on formal patterns rather the pragmatic itself.

2. Formal Pattern of Utterances Realizing Expressive Act Found in *Spirited Away* Movie Script

a. The Pattern of Utterances Realizing Expressive act for Thank

The researcher found 20 utterances classified into expressive for apologizing in “Spirited Away” movie. However, the researcher presents the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in expressive for thank.

[1] Chihiro : “Thank you!” (1)

Pattern : Exclamation

Description:

Utterance (1) consists of an exclamation “thank you”. This exclamation has a function that is used to tell someone the speaker who wants to say thank to the listener.

[2] Chihiro : Thanks, but I don’t need any more, I only need one (2)

Pattern : Exclamation. + Conj. + S + Aux. + V + Adv. + S + Adv. + V + Number

Description:

In utterance (2), there is an exclamation “thanks” followed conjunction “but” to carry on another meaning after exclamation. Then followed negative auxiliary verb “don’t” is indicating to carry on another meaning that are the utterance has meaning reject some giving with more polite.

[3] Frog : Oh, Sen, thank goodness. (3)

Pattern : Exclamation. + S + V + Excl.

Description:

In utterance (3), there is an exclamation used express surprised because ability someone like “oh”. For further information, there is an explanation begins with a subject “Sen”. Then in utterance (3) also used verb “thank” followed Exclamation “goodness” that is signify that the expressive for thank.

b. The Pattern of Utterances Realizing Expressive act for Apologize

The researcher found 18 utterances classified into expressive for thank in “Spirited Away” movie. However, the researcher presents the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in expressive for apologize.

[4]Chihiro : I'm sorry. (4)
Pattern : S + to be + Adj.

Description:

Utterance (4) describes that the speaker wants to show that he have something made the listener feel disappointment. The expressive act marked firstly with the subject “I” indicating the listener oriented. This utterance makes just reference to apologize with adjective “sorry”.

[5]Chihiro : Excuse me, ma'am. (5)
Pattern : V + Pronoun + S

Description:

Utterance (5) consists of apologize is verb “excuse” and then follow by pronoun “me”. That is a polite way of attracting the attention, especially of someone you do not know. In here utterance “excuse” can used not only for apologize but also can use another expression.

[6]Chihiro : I'm sorry she turned your parents into pigs. (6)
Pattern : S + to be + V + S + V2 + Determiner + N + Pre
+ N

Description:

In utterance (6), contains of formal patterns for apologize begins subject “I” then followed to be “am” and also used verb “sorry” for carry on apologize. In

here speaker carry on apologize someone with use subject “she” to listener. So in here used Verb 2 as symbol from apologizing.

c. The Pattern of Utterances Realizing Expressive act for Congratulation

The researcher found 73 utterances classified into expressive for congratulation “Spirited Away” movie. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in expressive for congratulation.

[7]Yubaba : What a pretty name! (7)

Patterns : Determiner (opinion) + N + Adj. +N

Description:

In utterance (7) with beginning determiner “what” and also followed noun “a” are used to introduce about opinion what that you will explain. Then, followed noun “pretty” is such praise.

[8] Kamanji : Good luck! (8)

Patterns : Adj.

Description:

In utterance (8) contains exclamation with begins adjective “good luck” that is compound word (good+ luck).

[9]Monster River: well done! (9)

Pattern : Adj.

Description:

In utterance (9) that is arranged one functional pattern such adjective “well done” used to as a way of praising someone and saying that you are pleased about and approve of something they have done.

d. The Pattern of Utterance Realizing Expressive act for Greeting

The researcher found 32 utterances classified into expressive act for greeting found in “Spirited Away” movie. However, the researcher presents the data only one case among the variants that occurs. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in greeting.

[10]Frog : Relax, Good morning. (10)
 Pattern : Exclamation. + Exclamation.

Description:

In here that are two exclamation in utterance (10). First, exclamation is “relax” that used when meet someone in public house. Because, it consist for greeting but in another context this pattern “relax” such verb. So, word “relax” must base on context if will use this word such verb or exclamation. Next, in the second is exclamation “good morning” that pattern have function something you say to greet someone when you meet them in the morning.

[11]Woman : Welcome, rich man. (11)
 Pattern : Exclamation. + S

Description:

In utterance (11), begins exclamation “welcome” that pattern used to say as a greeting to someone arriving at a place. Then, followed subject rich man after exclamation “welcome”.

[12]Yubaba : Hi, sweetie. (12)
 Pattern : Exclamation. + Adj.

Description:

In utterance (12), contains informal exclamation “hi” that have function pattern used as usually to people who someone know. Then adjective sweetie, have function who will call.

e. The Pattern of Utterances Realizing Expressive act for Wishes

The researcher found 13 utterances classified into expressive act for wishes in “Spirited Away” movie. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in wishes.

[13]Chihiro : I hope this is the right stop. (13)
 Pattern : S + V + determiner + to be + Det. + Adj. + N

Description:

In utterance (13) formal pattern with use subject “I” followed verb “hope” it used to want something to happen or to be true, and usually have a good reason to think that it might. Then, after verb “hope” followed some wish that come true.

[14]Chihiro : I sure hope they’re doing all right over there. (14)
 Pattern : S + Adv + V + S + to be + V-ing+ Adv. + Adj. + Adj. + Adv.

Description:

Utterance (14) contains function formal pattern for wishes. After subject “I” and adverb “sure” then followed verb “hope”. In here, pattern use verb “hope” in here such symbol from formal pattern wishes.

[15]Chihiro : I’m dreaming! (15)
 Pattern : S + to be + V-ing

Description:

In utterances (15) belongs to formal pattern of wishes but it uses because the utterance not used terms of hope, show as hope and wishes.

f. The Pattern of Functional Type of Expressive act for Attitude.

The researcher found 158 utterances classified into expressive act for attitude in “Spirited Away” movie. Those are the data that consist of formal pattern in expressive act for attitude.

[16] Chihiro : Move it, you stupid soot balls! (16)
 Pattern : Excl + S + V + N

Description:

The utterance (16) contains informal exclamation used pattern exclamation “move it”. Exclamation “move it” in here have function used to tell someone to hurry. After exclamation followed subject “ you” then verb “ stupid” that are have function to strong exclamation before it. And finally, function patterns is noun “soot ball” such object.

[17]Haku : Don’t say that. (17)
 Pattern : Auxiliary verb ‘Adv. + V + Det.

Description:

Utterance (17) is functional type an expressive act for attitude. This utterance (17) contains negative sentence because used negative auxiliary verb “don’t” that pattern used to forbid something. Then followed verb “say” and determiner “that”. That used to strengthen this opinion.

[18]Frog : What? a human? (18)
 Pattern : Excl. +? + Determiner + N +?

Description:

Utterance (18) begins informal exclamation “what” used to ask someone to say something again. Then, tag question with pattern of functional determiner “a” and also followed, noun “human”.

The tables contain expressions from the samples that are indicated as types of expressive acts. The left column indicates the types of expressive acts. Beside types of expressive act column is indicates expressions from the selected samples that contain types of expressive acts. Then, the middle column presents the expression formal, and the right column presents the expression informal. The symbol (+) is mean positive sentence and the symbol (-) is mean negative sentence.

Table 4.3: Formal Pattern of Utterances Realizing expressive act Found in “Spirited Away” Movie Script

Types of Expressive acts	Sentence	Formal		Informal	
		(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Expressive act for Thanking	Thank you..	↗			
	Ow! Thank you, Mr. Boiler man.	↗			
	thank you, Haku			↗	
	thank foreman	↗			
	thank you very much	↗			
	thanks, but I don't need any more, I only need one		↗		
	thank you for helping me earlier	↗			
	I don't want any, but thanks.		↗		
	granny! Thank you so much. I'll miss you.			↗	
	thank you, everyone.	↗			
	thanks for everything, Granny.	↗			
Expressive act for Apologizing	I'm sorry. I took a breath.			↗	
	No, chihiro, you did very well				↗
	Oh.sorry.			↗	
	sorry, sir. This elevator doesn't go any higher.		↗		
	I am sorry.	↗			
	I'm sorry, but I'm in a really big hurry			↗	
	I am sorry.	↗			
	Sen, I'm sorry I called you a dope before.			↗	
	Excuse me, ma'am.	↗			
	I am here to apologize for haku.	↗			
	I am very sorry.	↗			
Expressive act for Gr/eeeting	I'm sorry she turned your parents into pigs.	↗			
	Come on. Let's go in.			↗	
	Come on, honey. It'll be fun			↗	
	Come on.			↗	
	Hello in there!			↗	
	Welcome! Welcome!	↗			
	Welcome back, Master Haku.	↗			
	Uh, hello..	↗			
	Give me that! Come on, little girl			↗	
	Well now, come in!			↗	

	hi, sweetie.			↗	
	Good morning.	↗			

*Continued**Continuation*

Types of Expressive acts	Expressions or Sentence	Formal		Informal	
		(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Expressive act for Greeting	Good morning.	↗			
	Welcome to our baths.	↗			
	hello?	↗			
	come, now.			↗	
	oh, you got it!			↗	
	thanks for everything, Granny. Goodbye!			↗	
Expressive act for Congratulating	I'll miss you, chihiro. Your best friend, Rumi			↗	
	Don't be afraid. I just want to help you.				↗
	Don't worry				↗
	Have a nice day.	↗			
	Oh, what a beautiful place			↗	
	Something smells delicious.			↗	
	It looks delicious,			↗	
	Hey, that looks great.			↗	
	Oh, Delicious!			↗	
	Don't worry				↗
	It's so tender.			↗	
	Calm down.			↗	
	It is good to see you	↗			
	And Don't forget, Chihiro... I'm your friend.				↗
	Take a break.	↗			
	Good luck.	↗			
	Oh, dear			↗	
	Don't be angry				↗
Expressive act for wishing	I hope this is the right stop			↗	
	It is costing us fortune.	↗			
	I sure hope Dad hasn't gotten to fat		↗		
	I sure hope they're doing all right over there		↗		
	Again with Haku..			↗	
	I'm dreaming! I'm dreaming!				↗
	It's just a dream.It's just a dream.			↗	
	It's just a bad dream			↗	

Continued

Continuation

Types of Expressive act	Expressions or Sentence	Formal		Informal	
		(+)	(-)	(+)	(-)
Expressive act for attitude	It's gonna stink			↗	
	Honey, don't take a short cut, you always get us lost.				↗
	You're gonna kill us			↗	
	I'm not going				↗
	Chihiro, don't cling to me like that				↗
	I don't want any.				↗
	Let's just get out of here.	↗			
	Get out of here	↗			
	No! No! No!				↗
	I can't stand up				↗
	I don't wanna be alone.				↗
	Little ones, it's time for work!	↗			
	I don't need any help.		↗		
	There no work for you her, got it?	↗			
	You're the one everyone's looking for.	↗			
	No way! I'm not gonna risk my life!		↗		
	what a dope. Hurry up..			↗	
	You want to lose your nose?			↗	
	I don't want to hear such a stupid request. You just a stinking, useless weakling. and this is certainly no place for humans.	↗			
	You could be a piglet.	↗			
	Do not start that again!		↗		
	So there is no job for you.	↗			
	I'm not leaving until give me a job!		↗		
	Don't talk to me and address me as Master Haku		↗		
	Hey, that's frog work.	↗			
	Disgusting			↗	
	hmm. Something's fishy			↗	
	he's a greedy little thief.	↗			
	Don't be stupid				↗

4. The Percentage of the Formal Pattern in Realizing Expressive act Found In “Spirited Away” Movie Script

In this stage, the researcher presents the frequency of the formal pattern in functional type for expressive act found in “Spirited Away” movie. The result of the counting was transformed into percentage. In this stage the researcher uses the patterns as follow:

$$\% = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

- % is the symbol of percentage
- F is the frequency of the occurrences of each pattern in functional type of Expressive act
- N is the number of all formal patterns

Table 4.4 Frequency of The Pattern of Types of expressive act for Thank

No.	Formal Patterns	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Positive sentence	18	90%
2.	Negative sentence	2	10%
	N	20	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 18 utterances that applying positive sentence pattern. Another found pattern is negative sentence pattern that consisted of 2 utterances.

Table 4.5 Frequency of The Pattern of Functional Type of Expressive act for Apologize

No.	Formal Patterns	<i>f</i>	%
1.	Positive sentence	16	88.89%
2.	Negative sentence	2	1.1%
	N	18	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 16 utterances applying positive sentence. Another pattern is negative sentence that consisted of 2 utterances.

Table 4.6 Frequency of The Pattern of Functional Type of Expressive act for Congratulation

No.	Formal Patterns	<i>f</i>	%
1.	Positive sentence	32	43.83%
2.	Positive Nominal	26	35.62%
3.	W-H Question	2	2.74%
4.	Negative sentence	13	17.81%
	N	73	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 32 utterances that applying positive sentence pattern. Then, the researcher found 26 utterances it use pattern is positive nominal. Another pattern is negative sentence pattern that consisted of 13 utterances. And finally the researcher found 2 utterances use W-H question.

Table 4.7 Frequency of The Pattern of Functional Type of Expressive act for Greeting

No.	Formal Patterns	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Positive sentence	17	94.44%
2.	Negative sentence	1	5.56%
	N	18	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 15 utterances applying positive sentence pattern. Another, found pattern is negative sentence pattern that consisted of 1 utterance.

Table 4.8 Frequency of Utterance Realizing Types of expressive act for Wishes

No.	Formal Patterns	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Positive sentence	18	100%
	N	18	100%

Based on the finding, the researcher found only one kinds of formal pattern. There are 14 utterances applying positive sentence pattern..

Table 4.9 Frequency of The Pattern of Functional Type of Expressive act for Attitudes

No.	Formal Patterns	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Positive sentence	84	53.17%
2.	Negative sentence	65	41.14%
3.	W-H Question	4	2.53%
4.	Question Tag	5	3.16%
	N	158	100%

The researcher found 4 kinds of formal pattern of the type in Expressive act for attitude. The first pattern mostly used positive sentence with 84 utterances. Negative sentence pattern was the next type and that it was used in 65 utterances. Fourth is W-H Question pattern that was used in 4 utterances. The last pattern used was question tag pattern that was used in 5 utterances.

B. Discussion

After obtaining the data, the researcher needs to discuss the finding in order to clarify the answer of research problem. They are the functional types of expressive found in “Spirited Away” movie, the frequency of functional types of expressive found in “Spirited Away” movie, what are the formal patterns of expressive analyze function in “Spirited Away” movie, how are frequencies of the formal patterns of expressive analyze function in “Spirited Away” movie.

Leech (1983) also explains the expressive speech acts in the act theory he said. Leech defines expressive speech acts as a kind of speech acts function to show the psychological attitude of the speaker to the circumstances being experienced by the listener. The Expressive for attitudes has several types there are out of, criticizing, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of disagree or dislike with the

hearer's attitude. For example, the expression that often used like *It's gonna stink* is included as deprecating. Another that, express disagree, and also criticizing used in the scrip and even complaining also used express dislike. In addition the expressive act for attitudes has the higher percentage that is 50.32% which over to the half of whole percentage. It caused that the speaker has the power with speaker. The speaker also tends to use expressive act for attitude to expressing her psychology states to make listener understand.

Next, According to Yule (1963: 53) expressive speech act is the type of speech act that states something that is perceived by the speakers. Expressive for thanking is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee. The researcher found 20 expressive acts for thanking. The percentage expressive for thanking that is 6.73%.

Expressive for apologizing is an expression of regret. Some definitions of apologizing such as; acknowledge faults or shortcoming failing, defend, explain, clear away or make excuses for by reasoning. There also some related terms of apologizing: alibi out of, apologize for, ask forgiveness, beg pardon, express regret, plead guilty, do penance and so on. The researcher found 18 expressive acts for apologizing. The percentage expressive for apologizing that is 5.73%.

Next, expressive act for congratulating, applauding and condoling are the kinds of expressive for congratulation. Those show the speaker's sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer. Congratulating expresses the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer's luck, applauding expresses the feeling of honor toward hearer's ability, while condoling expresses the feeling of compassion toward the hearer's sadness. The researcher found 73

utterances contain of expressive acts for congratulation. The percentage expressive for congratulating that is 23.25%.

Then, expressive for greeting is an expression of welcoming. It is also the act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer. The researcher found 32 utterances contain of expressive acts for greeting.

The last, expressive for wishing is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. The researcher found 13 utterances contain of expressive acts for wishes. The percentage has the lower percentage that is expressive for wishing that is 4.14%.

In this research, the researcher found the reason why the characters in "Spirited Away" movie tend expressive act for attitude as to express about what happened speaker's psychology states. It caused that the speaker has the power with speaker. The speaker also tends to use expressive act for attitude to expressing her psychology states to make listener understand.