CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion. Here, the research findings are going to be presented systematically based on the research questions. The findings include types of expressive acts, formal patterns, and frequency of types of expressive act found in *a thousand words* movie script.

A. Findings

This sub-heading presents the findingsderived from research problems in which the first question concernedonthe types of expressive acts found in*a thousand words* movie. The next problem focused on the formal pattern of expressive acts delivered by the characters in *a thousand words* movie. The third research question concerned on the frequency of particular types and formal pattern of expressive acts founded in *a thousand words* movie.

1. Types of Expressive ActsFound in A Thousand Words movie script.

Expressive act isone of kinds of speech acts that tries to state what the speaker feels.The point of illocutionary act is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. This study found six types of expressive acts.They were expressive act of thanking, apologizing, congratulating, welcoming, like, and dislike. The finding would be discussed in the following section:

a. **Expression of Thanking**

This type functions as to express feeling grateful for someone who has donesomething beneficial. The researcher found 22 expressions of thanking in this case. The utterance "thank you" was one of examples of thanking.The quoted conversation below proves the existence of thanking.

Excerpt 1

Jack Mc.Call   : Excuse me, you think may be I could cut in front..

Custommers   : I will run you over dead in the parking lot. Dead. Dead. Dead.

Jack Mc.Call   :Hello?
What? She's in Labor?
Well, tell her to stop pushing!
Look, I can't miss the birth of my first child!
I only went out to get some coffee!

Custommers   :Go ahead expectant father coming throught!

Jack Mc.Call   :Expectant father coming through!

I got baby on the way! **Thank you. Thank you! (1)**

Description of the context:

The conversation happened in the cafe when Jack Mc.Callbought coffee, but hestayed in long line and could not wait in the line. Therefore,he ran in the first. Unfortunately, the first custommers got threatened Jack Mc.Call, that it has made him find an

ideaon how toget in the first line. Jack Mc.Call pretendedto get a telephone from someone who gave a reportabout his wife in labor, until he got respect from all custommers. Then he got a chance to order coffee first. Finally, Jack Mc.Callsaid much thanks to custommers.

Utterance (1) consists of expressive act type of thanking. The speaker said thanks because the hearer gave a chance to the speaker to order coffee first. After the speaker said the utterance, (1), to the hearer, he looked so happy.

Excerpt 2

Doctor   : Jack! If I may..

Jack McCall   : Hey , Doc, I think we're about out of time

But I feel so much better. **Thank you so much.(2)**

You know, you're genius.

Description of the context:

The conversation happened in the doctor's office when Jack Mc.Callconsulted tothe doctor. However,before the doctor asked something tohim, he did not stop speakingthat it made their time out. Then JackMcCall went to the other place.

Utterance (2)consisted of expressive acts type of thanking. The speaker expressed thanking because he has consultedto the hearer, although the hearer did not askanything to the speaker.

Excerpt 3

Aaron : **<u>Mr. McCall, Thank God you're here.(3)</u>**

I have a lot of messages.

Description of the context:

The conversation happened in the office when Aaron was waitingJackMcCall for his comingto the office. The case occurred because Aaron feltconfusedabout many custommers calling him in the office. Then Jack McCall came in to the office.He met with Aaron, and therefore, Aaron said"thank to God" because Jack McCall have come.

The Utterance 3consisted of expressive acts type of thanking. The speaker expressed thanking to God because the hearer finally came in to the office.

b. Expression of Apologizing

This type functions as to express feeling sorry or regret because of having done something error that caused problem. This is proven by the following quoted conversation:

Excerpt 4

Dr.Sinja : That makes you a very special person, Mr.Jack.
McCall : Jack Mc.Call. Thank you so much.

Dr.Sinja : Jack Mc.Call.Thank you so much.

McCall : **<u>Sorry I don't know what happened.</u> (4)**

I just got overcome with emotion.

I'm sorry. (5)

Description of the context:

The conversation above happened when Dr. Sinja and Jack Mc.Call were in the temple. In that time, Jack Mc.Call followed meditation in the temple. Then he pretendedto act like a man possessed forseeking attention.When he took spatial by the officers of the temple,he metwith Dr.Sinja.Then they both acquainted each other. Jack McCallgave apology to Dr.Sinja because he didnot know what happened with himself.

The utterance(4) and(5)consisted of expressive acts type of apologizing. In the utterance (4) and (5) the speaker apologized to the hearer because the speaker thoughthe didnot know what happened with the hearer himself. That is why; the speaker gave the hearer apology.

Excerpt 5

Jack mother	: **Raymond, Jack never forgave you for leaving. (6)**
Jack McCall	: Ma!
Jack mother	: And Jack missed my birthday again.

Description of the context:

This conversation happenedin the birthday party of Jack's mother. In that party Jack came and gave congratulation to his mother, but she supposedthat Jack washer husband,whohas been dead.However, Jack tried to give understand to his mother that hewas her son, Jack, not her husband. Unluckily,Jack's mother still did not believe in hisexplanation.

The utterance (6) consisted of expressive act type of apologizing. Unusually, the type of this expressive act, apologizing, was different because the conversation contained negative statement namely;*jack never forgave you for leaving*.

Excerpt 6

Children   : Chase me. Come on!

 Jack McCall   : **I forgive you.(7)**

Description of the context:

This conversation happened when Jack Mc.Call was in his dream. He met with a boy.The boy ran close to Jack McCall and said "Chase me.Come on". Then Jack ran close to the boy and said "I forgive you". Because the boy supposed that,he was his father, whereas the boy was Jack himself.

The utterance (7) consisted of expressive act of apologizing. This text happened in the grave, when Jack cried on his father's grave.

Based on the text, Jack forgaved to his father that all his father's fault could be forgiven.

c. **Expression of Congratulating**

The act of congratulating, or expressionfor a person's gratification or good wishes abouthis success or happiness, or account of an event deemed auspicious, the words used in congratulating are such *congratulation on yur....*Expression of congratulation can also bea sign of pleasure. When someone got a good news or succeed, they said "congratulation" to showhappiness expression for someone by such felicitation.This following quoted conversation is the proof:

Excerpt 7

Jack McCall	: I got baby on the way! Thank you. Thank you!
Starbuck's Customer's	: **Congratulations, man! You are the man. (8)**

Description of the context:

The context of the conversation happened in the Starbuck Coffee when Jack Mc.Call was pretending receiving a call from someone, who was his wife in labor. Then the customers gave congratulation to Jack Mc.Call.

The utterance (8) consistedof expressive act type of congratulation. The speaker gave congratulation to Jack because of his wife in labor.

Excerpt 8

Jack McCall   : Ma!

Jack's Mother   : And Jack missed my birthday again.

Jack McCall   : Mom, I'm Jack. I'm your son. I'm here!

Jack's Mother   : What ?

Jack McCall   :**Happy birthday, Mom (9)**. And carroline says hello.

Description of the context:

The context of the conversation hapened when Jack Mc.Call wascomingin hismom's birthday. But his mom supposed that Jack Mc.Call was her husband. He explained that he was her son, but his mom did not believe in him at all. His mom still supposed that Jack was her husband, and then Jack looked annoyed and finallysaid congratulation for his mom'sbirthday.

The utterance (9) consisted of expressive act typeof congratulating. That was becuase in the context of the conversation, Jack McCall said "happy birthday, Mom" and kissedher forehead. As soon then Jack conveyedthat Carroline said"hello" to his mom.

d. Expression of Welcoming

Expression of welcome wasthe expression of experiencing glad or friendly to people whose their arrival indicated comfortable feeling. Welcoming expressionwas usually used in the place to receive the visitors like in the restaurant, bank, and hotels. Sometimes people used word "welcome" with their friendly face and charming smile. This is then proven by the following conversation:

Excerpt 9

Parker : **Good morning, Mr. McCall(10)**.

I don't mean to be pushy and I know you get hit up all the time. I was just wondering if you had a chance to read my manuscript.

Jack McCall : your manuscript?

Description of the context:

The conversation happened in front of office. When Jack Mc.Call arrived athis office and got out from his car, he met with someone, who wasParker. ThenParker said "Good morning, Mr. Mc.Call" as he expressed a welcoming expression to Jack Mc.Call.

The utterance (10) consisted of expressive act type of welcoming. The speakergreeted the hearer because he arrived at the office by friendlyutteranceas in (10) to him.

Excerpt 10

Aaron : Friends. Namaste.

Welcome to my office(11), the outer manifestation of my inner being. You're both inside me. What a beautiful book. What a gift to hold, to read, to sell.

Description of the context

The conversation happened in the Aaron's office. When Jack McCall submitted his book creation to Aaron, Aaron did not arrive yet. Then, when Aaron arrived at his office, he expressedfelicitation by "welcome to my office" to Jack McCall and Dr. Sinja.

The utterance (11) consisted of expressive act type ofwelcoming. The speaker arrivedat the office and said welcome to the hearer.

e. **Expression of Like**

These types function as to interpret a speaker feelingwhen they are enjoying with the utterance to the hearer.Expression of like is a word which is used to express their feeling amazed for something or someone. In another words, people use the expression of like in order that the others know their feeling. The word used to express like is usually based on certain moment and the context of the speaker. This is an exampleof the exprssion from the quoted conversation:

Excerpt 11

Carroline   : This is it. **It's a beautiful house, Jack(12)**. The neigborhood is so sweet. There are kids everywhere.

Description of the context:

       The conversation happened when Carroline was disscussing with her husband,Jack McCall. Carroline wanted to buy a new beautiful house that had a true nature. She loved such house very much.

       The utterance (12), based on that conversation,consisted of expressive act type of like. The speaker said to the hearer that speaker loved the new house very much, which it had a true nature and near to neighborhood.

Excerpt 12

Jack McCall   : See?

Dr. Sinja   : So this is where the tree went.

Jack McCall   : what?

Dr. Sinja   : **Interesting. (13)**

Description of the context:

The conversation happened in the Jack's garden. In the garden, there was a beautiful tree that suddenly grew. Then Dr. Sinja saw that tree.He liked the tree and said that it was interesting.

The utterance (13) consisted of expressive act type of like. The speaker feltinterestedin the treebecause the tree was so beautiful and amazing.

Excerpt 13

Jack McCall   : Briliant

Parker   : Briliant? Really? Wow.

Jack McCall   : Sold

Parker   :Sold? Sold? That's $10,000!

That's $10,000! **<u>I love you, man.(14)</u>**

Description of the context:

The conversation happened in front of office whereParker met with Jack McCall at that place. Parker asked to Jack McCall about his book. Interestingly, the book could be sold with high price and Parker felt like and happy.

The utterance (14) consisted of expressive act type of like. The speaker feltlike to the book because it could be sold with high price. Therefore,he felt so happy.

f. **Dislike**

These types function as to interpret what speaker feels about something or someone that he or she dislikes of the utterance. This is proven from the following quoted conversation:

Excerpt 14

Jack McCall   : **Shit! Hey, how are you doing this? (15)**

Dr.Sinja   : Me? I'm doing nothing. You and this tree are now connected.

Jack McCall   : Connected?

Description of the context:

The context of the conversation happened in the Jack's gardenwhen Jack McCall was getting angry with Dr.Sinja about the tree that suddenly grew in his garden. He supposed that the tree was sent by Dr.Sinja. Then Dr. Sinja said that he didn't doanything. However, Jack McCall feltdislike about that tree because it was connected to himself.

The utterance (15) consisted of expressive act type of dislike. The speaker feltdislike to the tree that suddenly grew in his garden, and supposed that the tree was sent by Dr.Sinja. The expression of dislike was in the utterance (15).

Excerpt 15

Call Center   : Welcome to the international directory. Are you looking for a country code?

                  Are you still there?

Jack McCall   : Yes!

Call Center   : What country, would you like the code for?

Jack McCall   : Bolivia

Call Center   : Namibia. Is that correct?

Jack McCall   : **No stupid! (16)**

Description of the context:

The conversation happened in the garden house under the tree when Jack McCall was being called by telephoneto Call Center.He looked for code of Bolivia because he wanted to talkedto Dr. Sinja. But the Call Center did not hear Jack McCall's voice. Until Jack McCall felt annoyed with that Call Center. Then Jack McCall said "No stupid".

The utterance (16) consisted of expressive act type of dislike. The speaker felt dislike to the hearer because the hearer did not hear his voice when he was being called by telephone. So, the speaker said stupid to hearer. The expression of dislike was in the utterance (16).

Excerpt 16

Jack McCall   : Hold still, let me get this open for you.

Carroline   : **Jack I don't like surprices. (17)**

The conversation happens in the in front of the new house. Jack gave suprices to Carroline, Jack closed Caroline eyes. Then Carroline said that she did not like with suprices.

The utterance (17) consisted of expressive act type of dislike. The speaker said to hearer that she don'tlike surprice. The expression of dislikewas in utterance (17).

2. Formal Pattern of Utterance Containing Expressive Act Found in Selected Spoken in Movie*A Thousand Words*.

The six types of expressive acts also have different pattern.This sub heading presents the finding about kinds of formal patterns, which the formula is derived from the sentence, of each type of expressive acts that it will be analyzed over the context.

a. The Formal Pattern ofThanking

The researcher found 22 utterancesthat all those were classified into expressive acts. The first type is the expressive act of thanking used by main character in the movie *a thousand words* by Steve Koren. The data consist of formal pattern in expressive act type of thanking.

Utterance (1)

Jack Mc.Call   :**Thank you. Thank you! (1)**
Pattern   : V+O

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (1) consists of expressive act "Thank you". The speaker say thanking with imperative verb "thank", and followed by an object "you". This utterance isclassified into positive verbal sentence indicating the speaker saying "Thank" to the hearer.

Utterance (2)

Jack McCall   : **Thank you so much (2)**

Pattern   : V+O+ Adv

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (2) consists of expressive act of thanking. In the utterance (2),the expressive act of thanking is begunby an imperative verb "Thank", and followed by an object "you" then followed by adverb "so much" to the hearer. This verb is positive verbal due to the imperative verb "Thank".

Utterance (3)

Aaron   : **Mr. McCall, Thank God you're here. (3)**

Pattern   : S + V+ O+ S+ to be +Adv.

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (3) consists of expressive act of thanking. The utterance is begun by a declarative sentence.The contains subject namely "Mr. McCall" as the addressee and followed by verb "Thank",

then also followed by an object "God". In this case, the speaker expresses thanks to God. So far, as reinforcement to the existence of the addressee, the speaker re-state the addressee by personal pronoun "you" that is followed by be "are", and ends with adverb "here". This sentence uses positive verbal.

b. The formal pattern of apologizing

The researcher found 18 utteranceswhich those were classified into expressive act types of apologizing used by the main characters in the movie "A Thousand Words" by Steve Koren. The data consists of formal pattern in expressive act type of alologizing.

Utterance (4)

Dr.Sinja   :**Sorry I don't know what happened. (4)**

Pattern   : S + Aux + V+ C (S + V)

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (4) is classified into expression act of apologizing. That can be identified by the word preceding namely "sorry" as the statement of apologizing. Then it is followed by subject, first personal pronoun, "I" which is then followed by auxiliary "do + not" indicating negation about something or experience. So far, the sentence is followed by verb "know" indicating that speaker does not know what

actually happened. The clause *what happened* is as complement which "what" is as subject supplementary and "happened" is as its verb.

Utterance (5)

Dr. Sinja   :**I'm sorry. (5)**

Pattern   : S+ V

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (5) is begun by subject "I" which "am or 'm" is as be, and verb "sorry" is the complement that the construction indicates apologizing to the hearer.

Utterance (6)

Jack mother   : **Raymond, Jack never forgave you for leaving. (6)**

Pattern   :N, + S+ Adv. + VII + O+ Prep. +V

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (6) consists of expressive act type of apologizing. The utteranceis begun by noun "Raymond" as the addressee, which indicates that the speaker mentioned the hearer, Raymond. Then the speaker called "Jack" as it is the subject in the sentence formula. The word "never" is an adverb that is followed by verb "forgave", the second verb form. The word "you" is second personal pronoun that it directly refers to Raymond. "for" is a preposition that functions the verb as gerund, which is "leaving".

Utterance (7)

Jack McCall   : **I forgive you.(7)**

Pattern   : S+ V+ O

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (7) consists of expressive act typeof apologizing. The word "I" begins the utterance as a subject, which is then followed by "forgive" as its verb. The word "you" is an object. The sentence indicates that the speaker expresses apologizing to hearer.

c. The formal pattern of congratulation

The researcher found 3 utteranceswhich those were classified into expressive act types of congratulation used by the main characters in the movie "A Thousand Words" by Steve Koren. The datum consists of formal pattern in expressive act type of congratulation.

Utterance (8)

Custommer's Starbuck   : **Congratulations, man! You are the man. (8)**

Pattern   : Exc. +N + S + to be + art. + O

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (8) consists of expressive act of congratulation. The utterance uses exclamation "congratulation", and then followed by

noun "man". That indicatesthat this utterance is purposed to hearer. It can be identified by the sentence *you are the man,* which "you" is as subject that refers to the man, "are" is be, and "the man" is the complement or object at which "the" is an article and "man" is a noun.

Utterance (9)

Jack McCall   :**Happy birthday, Mom (9)**.

Pattern   : Adj. + N+ N

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (9) consistsof expressive act type of congratulation. The words "happy" begins the expression that indicates the speaker expressing felicitation on his mom's birthday.

d. The formal pattern of welcoming

The researcher found 11 utterances which those were classified into expressive act types of welcoming used by the main characters in the movie "A Thousand Words" by Steve Koren. The data consist of formal pattern in expressive act type of welcoming.

Utterance (10)

Parker   : **Good morning, Mr. McCall(10)**.

Pattern   : N + adv. + O

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (10) consistsexpressive act type of welcoming. The word "good" which is followed by the word "morning", which it is adverb, begins the expression act of welcoming that indicates feeing pleasure to welcome. "Mr. McCall" is a personal name that is the addressee or the hearer.

Utterance (11)

Aaron   : **Welcome to my office(11)**

Pattern   : V + art. + N

Description of the pattern:

The utterance (11) consists of expressive act type ofwelcoming. The utterance consists of verb "welcome" that is followed by the article "to" and the noun "my office". The speaker expresses welcome to the hearer because the hearer come in to his office.

e. **The formal pattern of like**

The researcher found 24 utterances that all those were classified into expressive act of like. Those expressive act types of like were used by main characters in the movie "A Thousand Words" by Steve Koren. The data consist of formal pattern in expressive act types of like.

Utterance (12)

Carroline   : **It's a beautiful house, Jack(12)**.

Pattern   : S + to be + art + Adj. + N, + N

Description of the formal pattern:

The utterance (12) consists of expressive act type of like. The sentence useadjective "beautiful" indicating that the speaker feels happy seeing house which is beautiful. The speaker likes the picture. Therefore, she wants to buy that new beautiful house.

The word "it" is the subject referring to the house which is beautiful. "is or 's" is be that it is fit or proper to the word "it" as subject pronoun. "a" is an article, then "beautiful" is an adjective functioning as modifier, to which "house" is the head. While "Jack" is a noun, who is the addressee.

Utterance (13)

Dr. Sinja   : **Interesting. (13)**

Pattern   : Adj.

Description of the formal pattern:

The utterance (12) consists of expressive act type of like. The utterance use adjective "interesting" that indicates the speaker who feels interestedin something.

Utterance (14)

Parker :**I love you, man (14)**

Pattern   : S + V+ O, + N

Description of the formal pattern:

The utterance (14) consists of expressive act type of like. The word "I" beginsthe utterance with verb following, "love", thatindicatesthe speaker who feels like with something making him or her happy. The word "you" is the object that, in another side, is as the addressee. This sentence uses declarative sentence.

f. The formal pattern of dislike

The researcher found 15 utterances that those were classified into expressive act types of dislike. Those expressive act types of dislike were used by main characters in the movie "A Thousand Words" by Steve Koren. The data consist of formal pattern in expressive act type of dislike.

Utterance (15)

Jack McCall   : **Shit! Hey, how are you doing this? (15)**

Pattern   : Exc. + N + how + to be +S + Ving + O

Description of the formal pattern:

The utterance (15) consists of expressive act type of dislike. The utterance begins with exclamation word, "shit!" thatindicates the speaker feels dislike. Then the utterance also consists of WH Question 'how", that shows the condition of the speaker asking how the hearer does something.

Utterance (16)

Jack McCall   : **No stupid! (16)**

Pattern   : Adv. + Adj.

Description of the formal pattern:

The utterance (16) consists of expressive act type of dislike. The utterance begins with adverb "no" to give negation, then the utteranceuses adjective "stupid" to show that the speaker feels angry with hearer. That indicates the speaker feels dislike, so that he or she says "no stupid!"

Utterance (17)

Carroline   : **Jack,I don't like surprices. (17)**

Pattern   : N, + S + Aux. + V + O

Description of the formal pattern :

The utterance (17) consists of expressive act type of dislike. The utterance beginswith noun, "Jack", because the speaker calls Jack

for advance. Then the utterance uses negativeauxiliary, "don't", to express that the speaker feels dislike with any surprises.

3. The Percentage of the Expressive Acts Found in *A Thousand Words* movie.

In this phase, the researcher presents the frequency of expressive acts in movie script of "A Thousand Words". The result of counting is transformed into percentage. In this phase, the researcher uses the formula as follow:

Table 4.1Frequency of Expressive Acts in Movie Sript of A Thousand Words Movie.

No	Types of Expressive Acts	F	N
1.	Thanking	22	23,7%
2.	Apologizing	18	19,3%
3.	Congratulating	3	3,2%
4.	Welcome	11	11,8%
5.	Like	24	25,8%
6.	Dislike	15	16,2%
	N	93	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 24 utterances containing the type of like in delivering expressive acts. This type is the most frequantly used by characters in "A Thousand Words" movie script. The next type of expressive acts that mostly used by speaker of A

Thousand Words movie is thanking type. The researcher found 22 utterances used by speaker in the movie to state expressive acts.

Furthermore, the researcher found 18 utterances containing apologizing type of expressive acts in film "A Thousand Words" movie script. The researcher also found 15 utterances consisting of dislike types in expressing the expressive acts. Next on, the researcher found 11 utterances that were containing welcoming type of expressive acts. The last, the researcher found 3 utterances of congratulating type that were expressed in expressive acts.

4. **The Percentage of Formal Pattern in the Expressive Acts Found in A Thousand Words Movie**

In this phase, the researcher presents the frequency of the formal pattern in expressive acts found in A Thousand Word movie. The researcher divides the utterances in each table in accordance with each type of expressive acts. The result of counting has been transformed into percentage. In this phase, the researcher uses the pattern as follows:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} X\ 100\%$$

Note:

a. P is the symbol of percentage

b. F is the frequency of each patterns in expressive acts

c. N is total number of all formal patterns.

Table 4.2: Frequency of Formal Patterns in Thanking

No	Formal Pattern	F	%
1	Declarative	12	54,54 %
2	Imperative	6	27,27%
3	Interrogative	1	4,54%
4	Exclamation	3	13,7%
	N	22	100 %

Description of the table:

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 12 utterances that wereappliedin declarative sentence, 6 utterances were in imperative sentence, 1 utterance was in interrogative sentence, and the last utterance the researcher found 3 exclamations. The utterances above include in expressive act types of thanking.

4.3. Frequency of Formal Patterns in Apologizing

No	Formal Pattern	F	%
1	Declarative	16	88,9 %
2	Exclamation	2	11,1 %
	N	18	100 %

Description of the table:

From table 4.3 of apologizing, the researcher found 16 formal patterns applied in declarative sentence. Another research result is in exclamation sentence. The exclamation sentence is predicted by the context and exclamation mark.

4.4 Frequency of Formal Patterns in Congratulation

No.	Formal Pattern	F	%
1	Declarative	1	33,3 %
2	Exclamation	2	66, 7%
	N	3	100 %

Description of the table:

Based on the table, the researcher found 3 formal patterns in congratulations. The first patterm that the researcher found was 1 pattern used in declarative sentence. Next, another pattern is exclamation.The researcher found 2 patterns, which that were the mostly pattern that appearedin exclamation sentence.

4.5 Frequency of Formal Patterns in Welcome

No	Formal Pattern	F	%
1	Declarative	1	9,1%
2	Imperative	1	9,1%
3	Interrogative	1	9,1%
4	Exclamation	8	72,7%
	N	11	100 %

Description of the table:

For expression of welcome, the researcher found 1 formal pattern appliedin declarative pattern, 1 other utterance with imperative pattern applied in formal pattern, 1 utterance with interrogative sentence using yes/no answer, and 8 utterances with exclamation pattern. The utterances above included in expressive act type of welcome.

Table 4.6 Frequency of Formal Patterns in Like

No	Formal Pattern	F	%
1	Declarative	16	66,7%
2	Imperative	2	8,3%
3	Interrogative	3	12,5%
4	Exclamation	3	12,5%
	N	24	100%

Description of the table:

In the expressive act type of like, the researcher found four kinds of formal patterns. The first pattern mostly used in type of like is declarative sentence, which are 16 pattern of sentences. The second pattern in type of like is imperative that employs 2 utterances. The third pattern is interrogative pattern with 3 utterances. The last pattern is exclamation pattern with 3 utterances.

Table 4.7 Frequency of Formal Patterns in Dislike

No	Formal Pattern	F	%
1	Declarative	7	46,7%
2	Imperative	2	13,3%
3	Interrogative	2	13,3%
4	Exclamation	4	26,7%
	N	15	100%

Description of the table:

The researcher found four kinds of formal pattern of expressive act in predicted type. The first pattern, which is mostly used in declarative, is for 7 utterances. The second pattern used in imperative, as the researcher found, is 2 utterances. The third pattern contain 2 interrogative utterances

using Tag-Question and WH-Question. The last pattern consists of 4 utterances in exclamation that is used based oncontext and with exclamation mark.

B. Discussion

After analyzing the data, the researcher needs to discuss the findings in order to clarify the answers of research problems.

The first problem in this study is what the types of expressive act performed in movie "A Thousand Words" are. In this study, the researcher focuses on utterances in term of expressive acts.Here, the researcher found 22 utterances including into expression of thanking. There are 18 utterances containing expression of apologizing, 3 utterances containing expression of congratulation, 11 utterances containing expression of welcoming, 24 utterances consist of expressive act types of like, and 15 utterances that consist of expressive act types of dislike.

The second problem in this study is how the formal pattern of theexpressive act realization performed in movie "A Thousand Words" is. The formal patterns applied in the expression of thanking using declarative are 12 utterances, 6 utterances applied in imperative, 1 utterance applied in interrogativeand 3 utterances applied in exclamation. In apologizing type, 16 utterances applied in declarative pattern, and 2 utterances applied in exclamation pattern. The formal patterns in congratulation types are two; 1 utterance consists of declarative pattern, 2 utterances consist of exclamation pattern. In the formal patterns of welcome consist of 1 declarative pattern, 1 utterance applied in imperative sentence, 1 utterance applied in interrogative sentenceusing yes/no answer, and8 utterances applied in exclamation pattern.In expressive act type of like, the formal patterns use 16 utterances in declarative pattern, 2 utterances applied in imperative pattern, 3 utterances applied in interrogative pattern that all use Tag-Question, then 3 utterances use exclamation pattern. The last type of expressive act is the expressive act of dislike.The formal pattern consistsof 7 utterances in declarative pattern, 2 utterances consist of imperative pattern, 2 utterances applied in interrogative pattern that all use yes/no answer, and 4 utterances applied in exclamation pattern.

The third problem in this study is what the frequency of type and formal pattern of expressive act performed in movie "A Thousand Words"are. The frequency of each type is 23,7% in expressive act of thanking, 19,3% used expressive act type of apologizing, 3,2% used in expressive act type of

congratulation, 11,8% used in expressive act type of welcome, 25,8% used in expressive act type of like, and 16,2% used in expressive act type of dislike.

Nikmah (2015), in her research entitled An Analysis on Representative Acts in Film "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" By J.K Rowling found that the research included in illocutionary act that was representative act. In this research, she focused on classifyingthe types of representative acts. They were informing acts, asserting acts, claiming acts, assuring acts, arguing acts, complaining acts, concluding acts, describing acts, and predicting acts. Relating to this research,the researcher would like to compare the research result conducted by Nikmah with the research result conducted by Rahmawati which entitled Expressive Acts Used by the Main Characters in the Movie "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of the Dawn Treader" By C.S Lewisby considering the analysis of expressive acts. In another way, the theory used by Rahmawati is different from the theory used by the researcher,which is Searle (1976) theory. That is why, both researcheshave many differences. In another side, the researcher also uses Yule (1996) theory to classify the types of expressive acts, however, the researcher only takes two types of expressive acts namely the type of like and dislike. On the other hand, the researcher mostly found expressive act typesof like and thanking.

In referring to those elaboration, the researcherinfers the reason why the expressions in A Thousand Words movie use, mostly, like and thanking expressions. The only reason is that the speakers in the movie tend to use expression *like* because the speakers mostly feel *like* to do or say something.

The speakers also tend to use *thanking* in order to express their feelinggrateful

to the hearerson what they are doing to the speakers.