

# Expressive Speech Acts in the Film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab

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**Abstract:** Language as a means of communication, language plays an important role in people's lives. Language is a very important means of communication, both oral and written. Language itself is a fundamental thing in our lives. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning in relation to speech situations. The author in this research analyzes the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab. In this research the author examines pragmatics, one of which is expressive speech acts. Expressive speech acts, namely speech acts of this type, reflect psychological statements. This research aims to determine the function of expressive speech acts in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab. The film Kukira Kau Rumah is a 2021 Indonesian psychological drama film directed by Umay Shahab and written by Umay Shahab with Monty Tiwa and Imam Salimy. This film has a duration of 90 minutes. This research focuses on the building blocks contained in the film itself. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method. The data collection technique used is listening and taking notes. Research data sources are primary data sources (primary data sources taken through watching films) and secondary data sources (journals, theses, books). The data analysis technique in this research uses the theory of Miles and Huberman, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. In the results of the research and discussion, the researcher analyzed expressive speech acts in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab, including saying thank you, apologizing, criticizing, praising, blaming, congratulating, and complaining.

**Keywords:** Language, Pragmatics, Expressive Speech Acts, Film, Kukira Kau Rumah

## 1. Introduction

Language has a close relationship with communication. Language is also a communication tool that humans use to interact with each other. Expressions that have the intention of conveying something to other people are language. Language is a human communication tool used to interact in everyday life. As a communication tool, language is also used to convey ideas, concepts and messages to someone. Language is an arbitrary symbol of sound used by members of a social group to collaborate, communicate and identify themselves. Ahsin (2022) states that language is a very important component in social life, namely as a means of communication. However, many people do not understand the importance of communication.

As a communication tool, language is also used to convey ideas, concepts and messages to someone. Through good and effective language, every human being can understand the meaning of the words spoken (Nugraheni & Ahsin, 2021). Everyone, including students, must have language skills. Communicating verbally with friends, attending lectures, discussions, seminars, presentations, MCs and debates require a person's speaking skills (Darmuki, 2019). Furthermore, Nugraheni (2021) stated that language acquisition is related to the language mastery that children do naturally when learning their mother tongue. The position of language in everyday life is as a means of communication. Language is a communication tool, apart from that, language is also used as a means or learning in stated that speaking skills, writing skills, listening skills and reading skills are part of language skills. Indonesian itself can be used as teaching material for Bipa. Language in human activities is a tool or medium for communicating with fellow humans.

Then Ardila (2022) added that the development of industrial technology has triggered an acceleration in borrowing vocabulary from foreign languages. But to know the meaning of the vocabulary, someone must have understanding. This understanding can be obtained from learning so that someone will not only use but also know the meaning of a word. This language is used by humans to communicate with each other. Then Nugraheni (2021) stated that language acquisition is related to the language mastery that children do naturally when learning their mother tongue. The position of language in everyday life is as a means of communication. Language is a communication tool, apart from that, language is also used as a means or learning in education. Speaking skills, writing skills, listening skills and reading skills are part of language skills.

Language can be a communication tool, a medium for thinking, for expressing literature, a social institution, political problems, and a catalyst for building a nation, Ayudia (in O'Grady 2021). Furthermore, Khoiri M. (2020) stated that language is a communication tool, language plays an important role in people's lives. Every member of society and a particular community is always involved in communication, either as a medium (speaker or writer) or as a medium (speaker, listener or reader). Communication events that occur become a place for ideas, thoughts, thoughts, intentions, realities, and so on to be expressed. So from several experts above it can be concluded that language is a very important means of communication, both oral and written. Language itself is a fundamental thing in our lives.

Several things that must be considered in language include language politeness. This politeness is always used when speaking with other members of society which must be accompanied by good manners and manners. This method of conveying through polite language is included in the study of pragmatics. Politeness in speaking is politeness and subtlety in using language when communicating, whether verbally or in writing. In pragmatics, language is used to develop the world of literature, for example in helping to find the meaning of an utterance from a speech partner (Farah, Haliza, and Ahsin: 2022).

Language can be viewed from a structural perspective and a pragmatic function, both of which are used in social interaction. Nunjung (in Gleason, 2021)) states that language has many reciprocal relationships with aspects of life that can be analyzed from different points of view. However, researchers in this study used pragmatic studies to analyze or study one of the existing studies in pragmatics, namely regarding deixis.

The relationship between language and the speaker's meaning can be studied in Pragmatics. Leech (2022: 6) suggests that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning in relation to speech situations. Furthermore, according to Levinson (2020), pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context of speech. Pragmatics is the study of how context influences meaning, such as how sentences are interpreted in certain situations. According to Yunus (2019: 2), pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by speakers and interpreted by listeners. Pragmatics as the study of deixis, implicature, presumptions, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure (Levinson, 2020: 9). Furthermore, according to Yule (2020), pragmatics is related to the study of meaning as communicated by speakers and interpreted by speakers. From the definitions above, the author concludes that pragmatics is a study that studies the meaning of language use in relation to the context of speech.

Searle (in Wijana, 2020: 20) states that speech acts are the result of a sentence under certain conditions and are the smallest unit of language communication. Speech acts are actions displayed through speech (Yule, 2020). A speech act contains three interrelated actions. First, locutionary speech acts are the basic acts of speech or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Second, illocutionary speech acts are displayed through the communicative emphasis of an utterance. Third, the perlocutionary act is speaking with the assumption that the listener will recognize the consequences. Tarigan (2020) states that speech acts are individual phenomena that are psychological in nature and their continuity is determined by the speaker's linguistic ability to deal with certain situations and in accordance with the meaning or significance of the actions he utters. Expressive speech acts are not only found in everyday life, but can also be found in meaningful literary works, such as films (Setyorini et al. 2023).

Furthermore, according to Effendi (in Austin, 2023) states that speech acts are divided into three types, namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. A locutionary speech act is the act of uttering a word or sentence that contains meaning and conforms to the rules of syntax. An illocutionary act is an action that not only conveys the true meaning of a speech, but also has a purpose. Illocutionary acts can also connect speech acts to carry out certain actions in saying something. Furthermore, perlocutionary acts are the impact or reaction caused by the speech partner to what the speaker says, so that the speech partner carries out the action based on what the speaker said. An action can be said to be a perlocutionary act if the speech partner performs an action in accordance with what the speaker previously said. Rizza (2022) states that by understanding illocutionary speech acts, a speaker and speech partner can communicate well without any errors in conveying or understanding meaning. Therefore, a speech that contains an illocutionary speech act is important for the wider community to understand. One means of education regarding speech acts is film.

Of the three types of speech acts, researchers chose illocutionary speech acts. According to Searle (in Rusminto, 2020) classifies illocutionary acts into five types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. According to Chaer (2019), illocutionary speech acts are divided into five categories, namely declarative, representative, expressive, directive and commissive. In this research, the researcher focused on researching expressive speech acts. According to Prayitno (2020), expressive speech acts have the function of expressing an expression that the speaker wants to convey to the speech partner. Expressive speech acts, namely speech acts of this type, reflect psychological statements.

The author in this study limits expressive speech acts according to Searle's theory, namely expressive speech acts of praising, thanking, apologizing, criticizing, congratulating, blaming, and complaining. In this research, the author researched expressive speech acts in the film 'Kukira Kau Rumah' by Umay Shahab.

From the several categories of speech acts above, the author focuses this research on expressive speech acts based on their function. According to Searle (2020), the function of expressive actions includes the expressive speech act of expressing an apology, expressive speech acts of expressing gratitude, expressive speech acts of expressing praise, expressive speech acts of criticizing, expressive speech acts of congratulations, expressive speech acts of complaining, expressive speech acts of blaming, and expressive speech acts of apologizing.

According to Laila (2022), film can be interpreted as a literary work in audio-visual form. Izar J. (2020) also added that film is a medium for conveying audio-visual information with various scenes and certain discussion topics to make film an effective medium in conveying messages to the audience. Apart from that, films can also be used as study material in research. Film is an audio-visual communication medium to convey messages to film lovers or film viewers (Effendy, 2023). Furthermore, Steward (2019) stated that films are works of art that have become world-famous containing literature and drama, stage settings, music, natural beauty and most importantly the use of light and color. Film as a means or medium of communication is not only for entertainment, but also to convey messages to the audience because it contains the reality of everyday life. Film is the embodiment of movement with light, film is also the creation of works of art to fulfill spiritual needs.

Films not only have a performance function or source of entertainment, but also as a means of disseminating information, both written and oral (Rizza & Noor Ahsin, 2022). Film is a means of presenting images in video form using audio-visual material (Apriliyana & Nugraheni, 2022). The message of a film consists of words, phrases, clauses and sentences that form the audience's own point of view (Farah, Haliza, and Ahsin, 2022).

According to Effendy (2023), film is a combination of various technologies such as photography, sound recording, fine arts, literary theater, architecture and music. In general, films contain various messages, education, entertainment and other information. The film will be useful if the audience understands the meaning of the words spoken in the film. Currently, film media has become one of the media that is in demand by the general public, because it has an audio-visual display, making films an interesting medium. Films not only function as a spectacle or source of entertainment, but also as a means of conveying information, both implicit and explicit. Films show many dialogues between characters which are closely related to speech acts (Rizza 2022).

There are lots of films in Indonesia that are interesting for research. However, the film chosen in this research is the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab. The film Kukira Kau Rumah is a 2021 Indonesian psychological drama film directed by Umay Shahab and written by Umay Shahab with Monty Tiwa and Imam Salimy. This film was produced by Prilly Latuconsina. This film was produced by Sinemaku Pictures and stars Prilly Latuconsina, Jourdy Pranata, Shenina Cinnamon, and Raim Laode. The film I Think You're Home is 90 minutes long. This film is a romantic and psychological drama genre, raising the issue of mental disorders or mental health which is widely discussed on social media and has become an important issue among young people.

Based on observations made by researchers, researchers found expressive speech from the characters in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab. In this case, the researcher examines expressive speech acts in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab. In studying expressive speech acts, researchers used Searle's theory in the form of expressive speech acts of praising, saying thank you, apologizing, happiness or pleasure, and complaining. Apart from that, by conducting this research, the author hopes that readers can gain understanding and knowledge regarding expressive speech acts.

## 2. Structure of References

Relevant research is research that avoids plagiarism or similarities with the results of research that has been carried out. In the research conducted by the researcher, there is relevant research, namely Talumingan's research (2021) entitled "Expressive Speech Acts in the Film The Kissing Booth by Vince Marcello (A Pragmatic Analysis)". The aim of this research is to analyze and describe the function of expressive speech acts in the film The Kissing Booth by Vince Marcello. The method used in this research is descriptive method. The data analysis technique in the form of expressive speech act functions is analyzed using Searle's theory. The difference in this research lies in the object. Meanwhile, the similarity of this research is that it examines expressive speech acts.

Murti S. Research (2019). Which is entitled "Expressive Speech Acts in the Film Honor Behind the Veil, Director Tya Subiakto Satrio". The aim of this research is to describe expressive speech acts in the film Honor di Balik Kerudung. The research method uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique used is documentation technique. Data analysis techniques include description, classification, analysis, data interpretation, evaluation and conclusion stages. The difference in this research lies in the object. Meanwhile, the similarity of this research is that it examines expressive speech acts.

Frandika's Research (2020) "Illocutionary Speech Acts in the Short Film Tilik" The aim of this research is to describe the types of illocutionary speech acts in the film Tilik. The research method uses a qualitative descriptive method. The difference in this research lies in the object. Meanwhile, the similarity of this research is that it examines speech acts.

### 3. Research Methodology

This research method uses a qualitative descriptive method. Sugiyono (2020) states that the qualitative descriptive method is a problem solving process that is investigated by describing or writing down the condition of the subject or research object. The data obtained is in accordance with pragmatic studies, namely expressive speech acts in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah*. The data collection method uses the listening and note-taking method. Researchers listened to the dialogue in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* and then noted things related to the expressive speech spoken by the characters. After the data was collected, the researcher classified the data based on categories of expressive speech acts, then the researcher analyzed it.

Data is a part that cannot be eliminated in conducting research because data is the main thing in the research. Siswanto (2021) states that data is a source of information that will be selected as material for analysis. Meanwhile, according to Afifudin and Saebani, (2021) data is a source of information that provides the main picture of whether or not the problem to be studied exists. The data in this research are the dialogues contained in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah*, in the form of utterances that contain expressive speech acts. In this research there are two sources of data, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data in the form of fragments of speech or utterances spoken by characters in film dialogue. Primary data sources were taken through watching films. Secondary data is data taken by the party collecting the data and then processed first to obtain complete data. Several sources of secondary data are previous research, journals, theses and books.

Data collection techniques are processes carried out by research to collect data to support the implementation of research, because one of the objectives of research is to obtain data. According to Sahir (2021: 28) data collection techniques are an important part of the research process. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that data collection techniques are an important part of the research process because they have the main goal of obtaining data.

The data collection technique used to obtain data from data sources is the listening and note-taking technique. In this listening technique, the ability to listen is used, namely the researcher pays close attention to the dialogue and events shown in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah*. Next, the note-taking technique was carried out by recording important data in the dialogue between characters in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah*, and continued by grouping the data (Sudaryanto, 2019).

The steps taken by researchers in the data collection process are as follows.

- a. Watching the film *I Thought You Were Home*
- b. Listen to the events and dialogue between characters in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah*
- c. Recording the events and dialogue of the film *I Guess You're Home*
- d. Grouping data

The data analysis technique used by researchers is the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2020). This technique is widely used in every study in the form of qualitative research. Miles and Huberman classify several stages in data analysis activities, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

### 4. Results and Discussion

Expressive speech acts are speech acts that function to state or show the speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation. According to Searle, an expressive speech act is a speech that functions to reveal, reveal, or enlighten the speaker's psychological attitude towards an illocutionary statement of circumstances. In this research, researchers used Searle's theory. Researchers found expressive speech acts contained in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab, namely thanking, apologizing, criticizing, praising, blaming, congratulating, and complaining . The following is a discussion of expressive speech acts in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab. The discussion in this research can be described as follows.

#### 4.1 Expressive Speech Act of Saying Thank You

The expressive speech act of saying thank you is a speech act to express the speaker's gratitude to the speech partner according to the circumstances experienced. The following is a speech act of expressing gratitude in the film *Kukira Kau Rumah* by Umay Shahab.

Wiki : Terima kasih atas waktunya Pak Gilang. Baik, kami telah menilai tema yang akan kita angkat hari ini sangat sesuai dengan keadaan masyarakat sekarang. Banyak anak akhirnya acuh terhadap orang tuanya, orang tua abai terhadap anaknya karena sibuk dengan gadgetnya mereka. Fungsi primer alat komunikasi tersebut justru terbalik menjadi sekunder, gadget lebih baik dipakai untuk mendengarkan musik, menonton movie ketimbang fungsi primernya sebagai alat komunikasi.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act uttered by Wiki, namely Thank you for your time, Mr. Gilang. The quote explains that there is a discussion between Wiki's group and Niskala, then the lecturer asks Wiki's group to start and give time for the discussion. In Wiki's speech in the quote above, there is the word thank you. The purpose of the thank you speech is as a form of gratitude from the speaker to the speech partner, namely for the time that the lecturer has given to Wiki to discuss.

Niskala : Terima kasih Pak. Memang yang Anda sebut barusan adalah fakta tapi ada fakta positif lainnya, bisa mengeratkan hubungan antarpersonal manusia. Contohnya sahabat yang jauh, keluarga yang jauh bisa mudah berkomunikasi bahkan.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act uttered by Niskala, namely Thank you, Sir. Indeed, what you just mentioned is a fact, but there are other positive facts, it can strengthen interpersonal relationships. In the quote, Niskala is responding to Wiki's answer. In responding, an expressive speech act was found that Niskala uttered, namely gratitude. The meaning of the speech act of gratitude is as a form of gratitude from the speaker to the speech partner, namely the lecturer who has given Niskala time to respond to the opinions of his group Wiki.

Niskala : Dimakan ya. Susah bikinnya. Jadi, enak atau ga enak, lo harus tetep makan.

Pram : Thanks ya.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act uttered by Pram, namely Thanks. In the speech that occurred on campus, it is told that Niskala made a cake for Pram, then Pram said Thanks. The word Thanks comes from English which means thank you. From the quote, there is an expressive speech act of saying thank you. The meaning of the word Thanks is as a form of gratitude between the speaker and the speech partner, in the context of Niskala's kindness in making a cake for Pram.

## 4.2 Expressive Speech Act of Apologizing

The expressive speech act of apologizing is an illustration of an attitude that does not match the speaker's expectations of the speaker. The following is an example of an expressive speech act of apology in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab.

Niskala : Ga mau Ma... Kenapa disuruh minum obat terus Ma?

Mella (Mama) : Maaf

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of saying sorry. This is indicated by Mella's utterance, namely sorry. Mama's intention in the quote is because she feels guilty towards Niskala who makes Niskala uncomfortable. In the quote, there is an expressive speech act of saying sorry, namely the speaker saying sorry. The word sorry here is an expression of the speaker feeling guilty towards the speech partner.

Oktavianus : Maafkan saya tante.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of saying sorry. This is indicated by Oktavianus' statement, namely, forgive me, Auntie. It is told that Oktavianus was forced to lie to his mother Niskala, then he apologized. In the quote, in Oktavianus' statement, there is an expressive speech act of saying sorry, forgive me, Auntie. The meaning of this statement is that the speaker feels guilty towards the speech partner. In context, because Oktavianus feels guilty for lying to Niskala's mother.

Niskala : Sorry sorry.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of apologizing, which is marked by Niskala's words sorry sorry. The word sorry comes from English which means please forgive me. The quote explains that Niskala was in a hurry to be invited by Pram to perform and finally Niskala left his group and apologized. In the quote, the speaker said sorry. The word sorry is an expressive speech act in the form of apologizing to the speech partner. In context, Niskala apologized to his two friends.

## 4.3 Expressive Speech Acts of Criticism

The expressive speech act of criticizing is a speech act that occurs because the speaker doesn't like or agrees with what the speech partner is doing or saying. The following is an expressive critical speech act contained in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab.

Wiki : Apa itu? Seolah menggampangkan hubungan antarpersonal. Ya saya setuju semakin majunya teknologi sahabat jauh keluarga yang jauh makin mudah berkomunikasi, tapi yang dekat!

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of criticizing, which is marked in Wiki's statement, namely As if making interpersonal relationships easier. It is said that there was a discussion between groups in the lecture

class. Then Wiki responded and criticized Niskala's answer. In Wiki's statement, there is an expressive speech act in the form of criticizing, namely As if making interpersonal relationships easier. In the quote, what is meant by Wiki's statement is that he criticized the answer from Niskala's group member. This is because he does not agree with his speech partner.

Niskala : Gimana masa ga bisa nyanyi, yaudah pinjem gitarnya.  
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of criticism, which is marked in Niskala's statement, namely How come you can't sing How come you can't sing, okay, borrow his guitar. In the quote, there is an utterance of criticism, namely in Niskala's statement, how can you not sing. What is meant by the utterance is that Niskala is criticizing the busker who can't sing, and in the end he borrows his guitar and then gives it to Pram to teach the child to sing.

#### 4.4 Expressive Speech Acts of Praise

The expressive speech act of praising is a picture of the speaker admiring or praising something about the speech partner. The following is an expressive speech act of praise contained in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab.

Miko : Itu suaranya bagus.  
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of praise, namely in Miko's statement, "That voice is good." The meaning of the word "good" is that the speaker is giving praise. In the context, it is explained that there is a band called Amigdala that is performing, then Miko praises it because the voice of the band that is performing is good..

Niskala : Oke musiknya bagus.  
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of praise, which is marked by Niskala's expression, namely "Okay, the music is good." The quote explains that Niskala gives appreciation in the form of praise for the song created by Pram. In the quote above, there is an utterance of praise, namely "good." This utterance is a form of praise for the song created by Pram..

Niskala : Enak.  
(Shahab 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of praise, which is marked by Niskala's expression, namely enak. The quote explains that Niskala is listening to the lyrics of a song written by Pram. In the expression, there is an expressive speech act of praise enak. What is meant by enak here is that Niskala gives praise to the lyrics of the song written by Pram.

Pram : Wow! Cantik!.  
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of praise, which is marked by Pram's expression wow! beautiful!. In the quote, there is an expressive speech act of praise, namely in the beautiful utterance. The beautiful utterance is Pram giving praise to Niskala for her beauty. In the context of the quote above, it is when Pam and Niskala are about to perform, then Pram says beautiful compliments to Niskala.

#### 4.5 Expressive Speech Acts of Blaming

The expressive speech act of blaming is speech that expresses feelings to express speech that is used to view or think wrongly towards a speech partner or someone. The following is an expressive speech act of blaming found in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab.

Niskala : Oh, survei seperti apa yang loe lakuin? Seperti apa, lagian dari tadi ya, seakan-akan loe mengabaikan dampak positif dari kemajuan teknologi. Contohnya kita bisa melakukan campaign positif di sosial media, kita bisa melakukan penggalangan dana, kita bisa menolong orang-orang di pelosok sekalipun. Kenapa loe abaikan fakta-fakta itu? Emang loe aja kali anak jaman sekarang yang gak pernah ngelakuin hal positif?.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of blaming, this is marked by Niskala's statement that you ignore the positive impacts of technological progress. In the quote, what is meant is that Niskala does not agree with Wiki's opinion because he has ignored the facts of the impact of technology. In the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of blaming, namely in the statement that you ignore the positive impacts of technological progress. What is meant here is that Niskala blames Wiki while discussing.

Mbak-mbak : Apa-apaan sih, gak jelas. Kita punya Amigdala Mas.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of blaming, this is marked by the statement of the cafe visitor, namely What's up, it's not clear We have Amigdala Mas. The quote explains that the visitor wanted to buy tickets for the Amigdala band, but Pram instead offered his song if the song was similar to the Amigdala band. In the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of blaming, namely What's up, it's not clear. The meaning of the statement is that the visitor blames or views Pram wrongly because he claims that his song is similar to Amigdala.

Pram : Oh, Hai. Ini teorinya banyak yang salah nih.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of blaming, this is marked by Pram's statement, namely Oh, Hi. This theory has many mistakes. The quote tells that Pram blames Niskala because in his paper the theory used is often wrong. In the quote above, there is an expressive speech act of blaming, namely in the statement This theory has many mistakes. The meaning of the statement is that Pram blames Niskala because his theory is often wrong.

#### 4.6 Expressive Speech Act of Congratulations

The expressive speech act of congratulations is a speech that expresses feelings to express speech that contains hopes for prosperity, luck, freedom from danger, expresses feelings of joy, and gives a special welcome to the speech partner. The following is an expressive speech act of congratulations contained in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab.

Pram : Welcome, ga usah di intip aja. Masuk aja.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a speech act of greeting, which is marked by Pram's statement, namely welcome, don't peek. Just come in. The quote explains that Pram welcomes Niskala's arrival at his house. In the quote, there is a speech act of welcoming, which is marked by Pram's statement, welcome. The word welcome comes from English, which means welcome. This welcome statement is a special greeting and welcome to the speech partner..

Niskala : Oh my God. Congrats.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a speech act of congratulations, namely marked by Niskala's utterance, namely Oh my God, congrats. The quote explains that Niskala was surprised that Pak Bos allowed him to perform at the Cafe, then Niskala said congrats. In the quote above, there is a speech act of congratulations, namely in Niskala's utterance, congrats. The word congrats comes from English which means congratulations. The meaning of the speech act is that Niskala congratulates Pram.

Niskala : Pagi Pah.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is a speech act of greeting, which is marked by Niskala's utterance, namely morning Pah. It is explained that Niskala is going to go to exercise and he greets his father. In the quote, there is a speech act of greeting, which is marked by Niskala's utterance, morning. The utterance that is meant is that Niskala gives good morning greetings to his parents.

#### 4.7 Expressive Speech Act of Complaining

The expressive speech act of complaining is an action or utterance to express sadness, distress, disappointment that occurs due to a discrepancy with expectations. The following are expressive speech acts contained in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab.

Niskala : Ya kenapa engga, lagian kan bisa di taruh disini jaketnya. Astaga, berantakan banget sih, ini tinggal diginiin doang loh udah rapi.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act, this is marked by Niskala's utterance, namely Oh my gosh, it's so messy, just leave it like this and it's already neat. The quote explains that when at Pram's house, specifically in his room, Niskala saw that his room was very messy. In the quote, there is an expressive speech act of complaining, namely in the utterance of Oh my gosh. The meaning of the utterance is that Niskala complained when she saw Pram's messy room.

Oktavianus : Saya yang gila? Saya capek menjadi tameng untuk orang tuamu setiap saat. Kau pilih saya atau dia si anjing ini. Kau bilang saya gila? Saya capek menjadi tameng untuk orang tuamu.

(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act, this is marked by Oktavianus's statement, namely I am tired of being a shield for your parents all the time. The quote explains that Oktavianus is tired or exhausted of protecting Niskala from her parents. In the quote, there is an expressive speech act of complaining, namely in Oktavianus's statement I am tired. The meaning of Oktavianus's statement is an expression of complaining expressing his heart because he is tired or exhausted of protecting Niskala from Niskala's parents, and is willing to lie to Niskala's parents for Niskala's good.

Niskala : Gue capek! Gue capek!.  
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act, this is marked by Niskala's utterance, namely Gue capek! Gue capek. The meaning of the utterance is that Niskala complains about his condition of having bipolar disorder and is easily emotional or has drastic mood swings. In the quote above, there is an expressive speech act, namely in Niskala's utterance Gue capek. This utterance is an expression of complaining about the situation faced by Niskala.

Niskala : Ga mau mah. Kenapa di suruh minum obat terus mah. Gak mau mah! Gak mau mah!.  
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act, this is marked by Niskala's utterance, namely I don't want to, mah! Why are you always told to take medicine, mah. I don't want to, mah! I don't want to, mah!. The quote explains that Niskala was told to take medicine by her mother continuously, but Niskala refused because it had no effect at all. In the above utterance, there is an expressive speech act of complaining, namely in Niskala's utterance I don't want to, mah! Why are you always told to take medicine, mah. This utterance is an expression of complaining because her mother kept telling her to take medicine.

Niskala : Capeek..  
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act, this is marked by Niskala's utterance, namely Capeek. The meaning of the utterance is that Niskala is tired and weary of his life. In Niskala's utterance, there is an expressive speech act of complaining, namely Capeek. This utterance is a form of expression of complaining because he is tired of the illness he has, namely bipolar disorder.

Niskala : Tapi gue gak suka ada disini. Gue gak suka ada disini, gue gak suka.  
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act, this is marked by Niskala's statement, namely But I don't like being here. I don't like being here, I don't like it. The meaning of the quote is that Niskala doesn't like being in the room all the time and locked up with her father, because her father is too overprotective. In Niskala's speech above, there is an expressive speech act of complaining, namely I don't like being here. This speech is a form of expression of complaining because Niskala's father is too overprotective.

Niskala : Din, Nus. Gue udah ga mau drama-drama yah, gue capek banget. Hari ini gue bakalan manggung sama Pram, kita akan jadi pembuka acara musik di cafenya dan ini berarti banget buat gue Din. Loe gak pernah kan liat gue ngelakuin apa yang gue mau, ga pernah kan liat gue ngelakuin apa yang gue suka jadi orang normal. Din gue mau dihari ini sahabat-sahabat gue ngesupport gue. Please!  
(Shahab, 2021)

Based on the quote above, there is an expressive speech act, this is marked by Niskala's statement, namely I don't want any more drama, I'm really tired. Today I'm going to perform with Pram, we will be the opening act for the music show at his cafe and this means a lot to me. The meaning of the quote is that Niskala doesn't want to be tired of arguing with Dinda and Oktavianus anymore, and informs that he will perform with Pram at the cafe to be the opening act. In this speech, there is an expressive speech act of complaining, namely in Niskala's statement I don't want any more drama, I'm really tired. This speech is a form of expression of complaining because Niskala is tired of arguing and arguing with his best friend.

## 5. Conclusion And Recommendations

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding expressive speech acts in the film Kukira Kau Rumah by Umay Shahab, it can be concluded that the expressive speech acts obtained are saying thank you, apologizing, criticizing, praising, blaming, congratulating, and complaining. The expressive speech act of saying thank you is a speech act to express the speaker's gratitude to the speech partner according to the circumstances experienced. The expressive speech act of apologizing is an illustration of an attitude that does not match the speaker's expectations of the speaker. The expressive speech act of criticizing is a speech act that occurs because the speaker doesn't like or agrees with what the speech partner is doing or saying. The expressive speech act of praising is a picture of the speaker admiring or praising



something about the speech partner. The expressive speech act of blaming is speech that expresses feelings to express speech that is used to view or think wrongly towards a speech partner or someone. The expressive speech act of congratulations is a speech that expresses feelings to express speech that contains hopes for prosperity, luck, freedom from danger, expresses feelings of joy, and gives a special welcome to the speech partner. The expressive speech act of complaining is an action or utterance to express sadness, distress, disappointment that occurs due to a discrepancy with expectations.

Based on the results of the research carried out by the researcher, the researcher provides suggestions for students, hopefully this research can be useful as a reference to increase insight and knowledge. For film lovers or viewers, through films we get messages or opinions conveyed by the writer or director through the film. It is hoped that other researchers will be able to carry out research on deixis in films, and can use other theoretical approaches so that they will also have more interesting and better results. It is hoped that the results of this research can become reference material for other researchers.

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## Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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