

## EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN ALITA: BATTLE ANGEL MOVIE

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### ABSTRACT

*This study aims to find out the types of expressive speech acts that are used in Alita: Battle Angel Movie by using a theory of (Searle, 1979). The utterances were taken from the movie where the form of research design was descriptive qualitative with the interactive model (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014) as a technique of analysis. the result of this study found that there are 128 utterances that contained expressive speech acts namely thank (16 utterances), congratulate (9 utterances), apologize (21 utterances), condole (4 utterances), deplore (68 utterances), and welcome (10 utterances).*

**Keywords:** *Speech Acts, Illocutionary, Expressive, Movie*

### INTRODUCTION

Language is essential for interacting with others regularly. Without language, it would be difficult for us to communicate with others. This illustrates the close relationship between language and human existence. Every person can share their ideas and information through language. A person can express their thoughts to others through language. A person can express themselves verbally or in writing. Humans instantly transfer information in every communication, including thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, and emotions. Language use and communication within a society can establish linguistic and communicative means that can influence how expressive actions are carried out (Delahunty & Garvey, 2010).

When someone communicates with others and demands that they do as the speaker directs, that is called a speech acts. Speech acts is an act of speech performed by a speaker. Therefore, when individuals communicate, they do more than just make words; they carry out the activity. A speech acts happens when the speaker and the interlocutor engage through utterances that include two or more people at a certain time, place, and context (Yule, 2010).

There are three types of actions in speech acts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts are the basic speech acts of saying something equivalent to saying a sentence in giving instructions and producing meaningful linguistic expressions. Illocutionary is the acts of saying something to inform, order, effort, and meaning that the speaker uses or imposes on the listener, such as promises, warnings, statements, etc. Perlocutionary acts are speech acts with a function that is considered as a result. Perlocutionary acts influence the listener by way of saying a sentence, and special effects for the state of speech (Austin, 1962).

Illocutionary is classified into five groups, namely assertive acts (representatives acts), directive acts, commissive acts, declarative acts, and expressive acts. Each type of group of illocutionary has a different context and meaning. This study only focuses on expressive speech acts. Expressive acts describe the speaker's emotional or mental condition like thanking, congratulating, apologizing, welcoming, etc (Searle, 1979).

The phenomena of speech acts, particularly expressive speech acts, happen throughout society

during talks. However, watching real society is not required for analysis because it is depicted in numerous media such as movies. Movies are a prominent kind of media in society, and they may be utilized to study expressive speech acts. This study looks at the phenomena of expressive speech acts in the *Alita: Battle Angel* Movie. In a previous study “The Expressive Speech Act in the *Lovely Bones* Movie” (Tanjung, 2021) this study analyse the different expressive speech acts and most dominant acts used by the characters. The qualitative method by Kothari is a method to analyse the data. The results of this study found nine kinds of expressive, namely apologizing, blaming, congratulating, doubting, greeting, praising, regretting, thanking, and wishing. Praising was the dominant act used by the characters. Based on that this study focuses on the expressive speech acts titled “Expressive Speech Acts in *Alita: Battle Angel* Movie.” The movie was chosen because the character who is linked to this study makes several expressive speech acts in the movie. The words that the characters in it use likewise mirror the words that we use in our daily lives.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Speech acts are one of the parts of the Pragmatics study. A speech acts is a term that combines the words speech and acts. People utilize it to communicate their actions through speech or other expressions. Speech acts is an act of speech performed by a speaker. Therefore, when individuals communicate, they do more than just make words; they carry out the activity. When people make remarks like excuses, gripes, praises, invites, pledges, or requests, speech acts are performed (Yule, 2010). Speech acts are classified into three different action levels such as saying something (locutionary acts), doing something (illocutionary acts), and effecting (perlocutionary acts) (Austin, 1962).

There are at least five classifications of illocutionary acts which are representatives acts, directive acts, commissive acts, expressive acts & declarations acts (Searle, 1979).

1. Representatives Acts or in other words assertive is a speech acts in which the speaker is concerned with the veracity of the arguments being made. In the form of a statement of fact, an affirmation, a conclusion, or a description, assertive statements also reflect the speaker's conviction. To proclaim, tell, suggest, gloat, moan, claim, and report anything is to be assertive.
2. Directives Acts are a speaker's attempt to persuade the listener to act. It is an illocutionary force that motivates the addressee to act. Ordering, requesting, challenging, pleading, instructing, requesting, commanding, etc. are examples of directives.
3. Commissive acts is an act that calls for the speaker's commitment to future action. For example, “promising,” “refusing,” “vowing,” “offering,” etc.
4. Declarations acts is an utterance that is used to make a statement that alters the course of events dependent on their successful execution. Declaration also has an instantaneous impact on institutional dynamics and frequently relies on complex extra-linguistic institutions. By uttering a proclamation, the speaker changes the exterior status or condition of an item or circumstance.
5. Expressive Acts describe the speaker's emotional or mental state. Expressions like "congratulations," "apologies," "welcoming," etc are examples of expressions that characterize what the speaker feels to the listener.

There are six types of expressive acts such as thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, “deplore” & welcome (Searle, 1979).

1. Thank is a type of remark for other individuals who have done something for the speaker. For example, “Thank you for coming” an utterance expresses by a speaker because the hearer was willing to attend the event.
2. Congratulate is an expression of joy or a happy feeling when the speaker hears or knows something. This demonstrates the speaker's empathy for the hearer's situation. For example, “Congratulation on your graduation” expresses the speaker’s joy to the speaker on his/her special day.

3. Expression of apologize is employed when the speaker expresses unfavourable feelings toward the listener and is freed from guilt, this implies a sense of responsibility that the listener has as a basis for regret. For example, "I beg your pardon" This utterance is expressed by the speaker when he/she has offended the listener and he/she feel guilty about it.
4. Condole is a phrase used to describe our grief over a loss, disappointment, a lack of contentment, or a failure to meet our expectations. For example, "I'm so sorry for your lost" This expression is the speech of the speaker when he feels sad over the loss of someone who has befallen the hearer.
5. Deplore describes situations in which the speaker reprimands the hearer for acting or saying something that has disturbed or enraged them. this expression often alerts the hearer for apologies as a response. For example, "I got so mad at you for saying that" This expression expresses anger at what the hearer said to the speaker.
6. Welcome is when the speaker welcomes the addressee's arrival with enthusiasm. Welcome is an action that should only be performed when someone has just arrived there. For example, "Welcome to mi casa, please come in!" this expression refers to speakers welcoming the hearer with great enthusiasm

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a descriptive qualitative method to conduct the data. Qualitative is a method for investigating and comprehending the meaning that people or groups attach to a social or human situation (Creswell, 2014). The data of this study were taken from the utterances containing expressive speech acts, where *Alita: Battle Angel* Movie became the source of the data.

In collecting the data of this study included some steps there are:

1. Downloaded the *Alita: Battle Angel* Movie.
2. Watched the *Alita: Battle Angel* Movie.
3. Downloaded the movie script of the *Alita: Battle Angel* Movie.
4. Checked the movie script to match the real conversation in the *Alita: Battle Angel* Movie to avoid any inappropriate utterances.
5. Collected the utterances that contain expressive speech acts.

This study applied the interactive model (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014) since it may be seen as a method for resolving issues and determining the solution to the problem that has been posed. Data analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

### 1. Data Condensation

In this study, data condensation was carried out when the writer obtained data from utterances delivered by characters in the *Alita: Battle Angel* movie. The writer simplified the data by taking data that supports or is relevant to the discussion of this study by eliminating it. So that the data obtained leads to a conclusion that can be accounted for.

### 2. Data Display

At this stage, the data was obtained and displayed in tabular form according to the types of expressive acts and types of contexts, this was done continuously to ensure that the data was correct and nothing was missed so that if an error occur, one can immediately act or even draw conclusions.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

In this stage, the data was collected and made conclusions as the final process, this stage was carried out repeatedly and equipped with relevant evidence.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis presents qualitatively and focuses on the utterances of the expressive speech acts in the *Alita: Battle Angel* Movie. The classification of expressive speech acts such as thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome (Searle, 1979). As the result of this study can be seen in the table below:

No.	Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Total
1	Thank	16
2	Congratulate	9
3	Apologize	21
4	Condole	4
5	Deplore	68
6	Welcome	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>128</b>

The result of the analysis of expressive speech acts shows that This study found 128 utterances that contained expressive speech acts such as thank (16 utterances), congratulate (9 utterances), apologize (21 utterances), condole (4 utterances), deplore (68 utterances), and welcome (10 utterances). As the representation, this study presented the data analysis as follows:

### 1. Thank

No.	Time	Utterances	Meaning
1.	05:26 - 05:27	I'm really grateful, Doc.	Dr. Dyson Ido is a Cyber Physician and cyber surgeon who used to come from a floating city called Zalem, the most prominent in Iron City. His skills in repairing robotic machines not be doubted by the people of Iron City, which is why the Iron City resident thanks Dr. Dyson Ido for fixing his right hand and trying his best to fix it.
2.	05:35 - 05:37	Thank you.	The expression of thank is shown by Dr. Dyson Ido with the utterance "Thank you." After Dr. Dyson Ido fixes his hand, the Iron City resident does not have the money to pay for Dr. Dyson Ido because he going to receive his money during overtime next week, and in exchange, he gives Dr. Dyson Ido as a substitute for paying money, and Dr. Dyson Ido thanks him for that.
3.	06:23 - 06:25	Thank you.	Dr. Dyson Ido thanks Nurse Gerhad for helping him by giving him a napkin to clean his hands from the orange marks from Alita.
4.	09:04 - 09:06	Thank you.	Alita is a cyborg who forgets about her past. After Dr. Dyson Ido Finds Alita in the Scrapyard, he takes her home with him and fixes it. After Alita wakes up, he takes Alita for a walk around the town and asks Dr. Dyson Ido to give her a name for her and he names her as Alita, just like his late daughter who had died. Alita like it and she is very happy and asks Dr. Dyson Ido for permission to use that name as she can't remember her real name.

5.	21:04 - 21:06	Thank you very much. Senora	In the marketplace of Iron City, there is a vendor and a shopper who are transacting goods in the form of food. The vendor expresses his expression of gratitude to the shopper because she has bought his food from various other merchandise.
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## 2. Congratulate

No.	Time	Utterances	Meaning
1.	07:28 - 07:33	Let's look at the bright side. Your tears are working.	Alita, who just wake up from her coma after getting repair, greet by Dr. Dyson Ido and Nurse Gerhad. Alita gets confuse by what is around her. She trying to ask Dr. Dyson Ido about who she is and it turns out that Dr. Ido do not know it either. knowing that Alita is sad and crying. Dr. Ido who sees the good side of everything that happened tried to calm Alita and congratulate her that her tears are functioning, which mean that Alita is in very good condition, even though she has forgotten about herself and her past.
2.	11:56 - 12:00	Wow. It's really nice work.	Hugo who has just met Alita realized that she is a cyborg. he sees and touches Alita's hand and admires the cyborg body made by Dr. Dyson Ido. he congratulates her because Alita's cyborg body is very good and he admires it.
3.	12:08 - 12:11	Well, he did a really great job.	In the dialogue, the expression of congratulate is shown by Hugo, he congratulates Dr. Dyson Ido for creating such a beautiful cyborg body for Alita, and he admires it.
4.	14:35 - 14:37	You were lucky.	The clinic has a patient who just lost his arms and legs due to being taken away by Jack cyborgs, hearing that Nurse Gerhard congratulates him because his life is saved and he could still live to this day because there was a woman who was killed at the same place and time as him when he was stripped by jack cyborgs.
5.	47:22 - 47:26	Nice work. Compliments to your crew.	Vector hires Hugo and his team to work as jack cyborgs, and Hugo is able to carry out what Vector orders them to do. Vector is also pleased with the results of their work.

## 3. Apologize

No.	Time	Utterances	Meaning
1.	05:24 - 05:26	Well, that's the best I can do for now.	Dr. Dyson Ido has a patient who has a problem with his hand, he tries his best to fix it but he apologizes out of compassion because that is all he can do to fix his hand.
2.	11:45 - 11:47	Sorry, I was just admiring your hand	Hugo, who is about to help Alita to stand up, accidentally says something rude to Alita by saying she is heavy. Hugo previously does not know that Alita is a cyborg. then Hugo immediately apologizes to Alita because he feels

			guilty for his harsh words towards her and he didn't mean to say it.
3.	14:49 - 14:51	Sorry, Doc.	Doctor Ido's patient accidentally says something bad that could hurt Alita's feelings. He tells them about what has happened to him on the exact same night as the murder of a woman where she is mutilated and then sells her body to the black market, hearing that Dr. Dyson Ido reprimand him and he apologizes for his words that can offend or hurt Alita's feelings.
4.	39:34 - 39:38	Nova. My apologies.	Vector opposes Chiren to fix Grewishka by saying street trash, where it turns out that Grewishka is influenced by Nova. Nova then admonishes Vector that if he still wants to work for him then he has to listen and follow Dr. Chiren. Hearing that Vector apologizes to Nova for regretting saying that, this is done so that he could continue working with Nova.
5.	01:10:15 - 01:10:20	I'm sorry. I'm so sorry.	Dr. Dyson Ido feels guilty for what happened to Alita. Grewishka destroys Alita's body and almost makes her unable to survive. Dr. Dyson Ido feels very guilty and apologizes to Alita because he can't help her.

#### 4. Condole

No.	Time	Utterances	Meaning
1.	16:00 - 16:03	I couldn't.	Dr. Dyson Ido and Chiren are a married couple who have lost their child. when Chiren meets Alita, he is surprised to see his daughter's cyborg body being used by her. Chiren asks Ido if he should destroy the body, but Dr. Dyson Ido could not do it because he is still grieving the loss of his daughter who is very dear to him.
2.	16:11 - 16:15	Our daughter is dead, Chiren. You need to let it go.	Dr. Dyson Ido is still mourning the death of his only daughter, he accuses Chiren of not being able to let go of her daughter, but in fact, it is he himself who has not been able to let go of his daughter. he is still saddened by the loss of their daughter.
3.	33:55 - 34:00	She never got to use them. She was murdered.	The cyborg body used by Alita belongs to the daughter of Dr. Dyson Ido who has died, Dr. Ido makes the body for her daughter who could not walk because of illness, her daughter who really wants to run by using the body but unfortunately, she has not had time to use it because she is killed by Dr. Ido's own patients. Dr. Ido is very sad about losing his daughter so he keeps the cyborg body until time brings him together with Alita.
4.	41:19 - 41:21	Him killing all of those women...	When Dr. Dyson Ido is about to find out what price they could get for Grewishka they realize that there is no price for him. knowing that Alita feels unfair to the women killed by Grewishka and expresses her sadness for the loss of the women.

### 5. Deplore

No.	Time	Utterances	Meaning
1.	20:07 - 20:09	Your freak girlfriend's got some serious malfunctions.	Tanji is upset and angry at the defeat he gets because of Alta, not only does he lose he also falls down just like he did to Alita.
2.	31:15 - 31:20	You'll pay, little flea Grewishka does not forget.	Alita, who has managed to defeat Grewishka by severing her hand, made Grewishka furious at what Alita has done to him and his friends. Grewishka vents his emotions and threatens Alita that he would return to fight with them, namely Alita and Dr. Dyson Ido, and would take revenge for his friends who has been killed by Alita.
3.	41:43 - 41:45	No, you don't.	Alita who wants to become a Hunter Warrior like Dr. Dyson Ido is not approved by Dr. Ido himself, he does not want Alita to be like him but Alita still insists on wanting to become a hunter warrior, which makes Dr. Ido very angry because Alita does not want to listen to him that she does not understand what a hunter warrior is.
4.	41:45 - 41:46	How is that your choice to make?	Alita, who wants to join as a hunter-warrior, is rejected by Dr. Dyson Ido, which makes Alita angry and upset because she does not get permission and though that Dr. Dyson Ido has no right to regulate her.
5.	01:17:00 - 01:17:02	You have failed me.	Vector, who is being controlled by Nova, expresses his disappointment that Grewishka has failed to kill Alita.

### 6. Welcome

No.	Time	Utterances	Meaning
1.	08:39 - 08:42	And down here, we have Iron City. With all its charm.	After introducing the city of Zalem, Dr. Dyson Ido also welcomes and introduces Alita to the city she lives in now, Iron City, Dr. Dyson Ido explains to Alita about Iron City while walking around the city and introduces her to various things that are there.
2.	23:31 - 23:33	This is my secret place.	Hugo takes Alita to a place in the city of Iron City, when he arrives there, he welcomes Alita by introducing his favorite place which is his secret in iron city.
3.	42:19 - 42:21	Welcome to Motorball.	The expression of welcome is shown by Hugo with the utterance: "Welcome to Motorball." Hugo takes Alita to the Motorball stadium, when he arrives at the place Hugo welcomes Alita who is the first time coming there where there would be a competition at that time.
4.	01:29:25 - 01:29:34	And here comes tonight's one new prospect Okay, then, folks give it up for Alita!	The expression of welcome is shown by the announcer with the utterance: "Give it up for Alita." The commentator gives a speech to Alita to enter the motorballs arena for the second

			league. and suggests that the audience welcome Alita who is one of the finalists in the competition.
5.	01:55:39 - 01:55:49	Let's hear it for the Battle Angel herself... number 99... Alita!	The expression of welcome is shown by the announcer with the utterance: "Let's hear it for the Battle Angel herself...number 99...Alita!". The announcer gives a speech for Alita to enter the motorballs arena for the champions league, where the winner in this final stage will go to Zalem.

## CONCLUSION

After analysing the types of expressive speech acts and the context of expressive speech acts that are used in the Alita: Battle Angel Movie, this study has conclusions that can be drawn. This study found 128 utterances that contained expressive speech acts namely thank (16 utterances), congratulate (9 utterances), apologize (21 utterances), condole (4 utterances), deplore (68 utterances), and welcome (10 utterances).

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