Expressive Speech Acts Analysis of Percy Jackson's Movie (2010)

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ABSTRACT

Illocutionary activities include expressive acts among their types. This study aimed to find and identify types of expressive speech acts. This study used theories from Searle and Vanderveken (1985) by analyzing the film Percy Jackson (2010). Researchers used qualitative methods to collect the data. Researchers used observation methods and note-taking techniques. For analysis, this study used qualitative data analysis by Flick (2014). In the results of this study, researchers chose 15 data because the words or sentences often appear in the characters' conversations. These 15 data are also a means of taking action in conversations related to the delivery and context of a topic carried out by the characters. All types of expressive speech acts are found in this film. Apologize type 7 times, thank type 20 times, congratulate type 5 times, boast type 12 times, compliment type 33 times, welcome type 5 times, greet type 20 times, complain type 30 times, protest type 34 times, condole type 1 time, lament type 3 times, and deplore type 1 time. Based on the utterances of the characters, protest, and compliment are the most prevalent types in this film because the characters in this film express a lot of their protest about something they do not like and express compliments to each other to encourage them if they are doing well. This speech act is used to express feelings and is a way of giving understanding to the viewers of this film.

Keywords: expressive act, film, illocutionary act

1. INTRODUCTION

In a society, people must engage with one another. A speech spoken by someone who not only presents information but can also perform an action as a result of the speech expressed is called a speech act. According to (Yule, 2020), when a speaker makes an utterance, they are performing a speech act. A person who can direct others to perform according to their stated intentions is called a speaker, and the action used when making an utterance is called a speech act (Suryanti & Afriana, 2020). The illocutionary act is one type of speech act. Illocutionary itself in speech is the basic building block of human communication. Juliano et al. (2022) stated that Illocutionary actions are types of speech that are related to the purpose of the speaker, and each type of speech is determined by the intention of the speaker. A spoken speech affects the people around it, causing them to act, think, or respond in a certain way to the speech. Speaking ineffectively to others causes misconceptions between the speaker and the listener, making it difficult for the listener to comprehend the speaker's intended meaning (Silaen et al., 2022). Additionally, real-world encounters, requiring knowledge and proper use of language in certain matters, are included in speech acts.

The communicative power of an utterance is used to carry out illocutionary acts (Yule, 1996). Searle and Vanderveken (1985) state that expressions used to convey claims, questions, instructions, agreements, and regrets are known as illocutionary acts, such as "sorry", used to make apologies and remorse. Moreover, the expressive speech act is one kind of illocutionary act. These acts involve

phrases that convey the speaker's emotions. They might be comments of happiness, suffering, desires, excitement, or despair and convey psychological emotions. In addition, sentences that reflect the speaker's mood such as complaints or apologies are included in expressive speech acts to express feelings that are being experienced by the interlocutor (Wea & Bram, 2022).

As a human being who needs other living things, of course, there are always many speech act issues in the community, especially to vent emotions such as pleasure, gratitude, protest, complaints, pride, and others. According to Wahyuningtyas and Sirniawati (2023), speech acts emphasize the meaning in the communication process; for example, a person's speech is popular because it is considered the speaker's expertise in expressing the sentences or dialogue delivered. As in President Jokowi Dodo's speech about the G20 on his YouTube channel published on November 15, 2022. At 02:26–02:33, where President Joko Widodo expressed his gratitude because many of the world leaders were present at the G20 event held in Bali, he said, "Ladies and gentlemen, **thank you for your presence here at Garuda Vishnu Kanchana."** President Joko Widodo showed **gratitude** to reciprocate kindness and convey his appreciation. The words **"thank you"** were expressed to world leaders who came to the G20 event where Indonesia was appointed as the host and could honor Indonesia as the host despite the unrest that occurred between Russia and Ukraine. Therefore, as Mr. Jokowi did in the speech above, expressing thankfulness is an **expressive act** that shows one's sincere gratitude for others.

In addition to society, characters in movies also exhibit the phenomenon of using expressive speaking acts. Kurniasih and Mulatsih (2022) stated that speech acts can be found in films because films include mass communication that releases many words that express dialog in the film script. A film is a visual interpretation of a literary work that gives the written words on the page life and activity while also enhancing the viewer's perspective and comprehension. As in the Percy Jackson film published in 2010. For example, as in this quotation "**Good morning**. I'm Mrs. Dodds, your substitute English teacher," at 6:50–6:54 minutes. **The expressive act** contained in this quotation is **greet.** The speaker who uttered the above speech was Mrs. Dodds, a substitute English teacher who greeted the students she had just met in class. This is to express greetings and give a good impression on the first day Mrs. Dodds taught Percy's class. As mentioned in Searle and Vanderveken (1985), with the understanding that the speaker and listener have only recently met, greeting is a courteous method to convey recognition.

This speech act's purpose is to convey the speech the speaker made, such as expressions of surprise, anger, sadness, happiness, or dislike, or the act of wanting to congratulate, apologize, or express gratitude. The speaker intends for his or her expressive speech acts to be read as an evaluation of what has been expressed (Palupy et al., 2022). As mentioned by Ngasini et al. (2021), a person or character using expressive speech act will display their emotions on their faces, such as happiness or complaint, so the other person can understand them. In line with that, expressive statements are those that express a speaker's emotions; they represent the psychological states of people (Yule, 1996). It means that the person who speaks shapes their words to fit the world and the emotions they are experiencing through the use of expressive language. Additionally, expressive verbs designate illocutionary forces that serve to convey the speaker's opinions regarding the situation that are reflected in the propositional content (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Searle and Vanderveken book's (1985) describe various categories of expressive acts.

Boast

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) described the act of boasting involves expressing pride with the assumption that the thing being boasted about is advantageous to the speaker and will, therefore, inspire admiration or enmity in the listener, similar to self-promotion.

Freddie: "And because it's outrageous, and I can't think of anyone more

outrageous than me" (Piscesco & Afriana, 2022)

Welcome

As mentioned by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), a welcome can be defined as an expression of happiness or good feelings regarding an individual's existence or arrival.

"**Welcome to the team.**" (Ricca & Ambalegin, 2022)

Greet

This act expresses goodwill toward the individual or group being greeted and serves to create or strengthen social bonds. The greeting is a polite way of expressing recognition, with the assumption that the one who speaks has only recently met the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

"**Good morning,** Mrs. Peterson. A pleasure to meet you." (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021)

Thank You

This kind of action is typically used to express affection or gratitude to someone in return for a favor they have performed. As long as the hearer is accountable, the purpose of thanking is to show gratitude and not necessarily to represent something that they did (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

"President Joe Biden, **thank you** for the support of the United States for the G20 presidency of Indonesia." (Wasmarianti et al., 2023)

Lament

An act of lament aims to convey the speaker's feelings and viewpoints regarding a specific circumstance, which could involve a fatal accident, traumatic events, or discrimination. As mentioned by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), it designates strong, outward displays of sorrow without blaming the hearer for the grieved-for situation.

"**Michael is having an affair** (with teary eyes)." (Rahmawati, 2021)

Apologize

This act is used by speakers to admit their mistakes, ask for reconciliation, and accept responsibility for their actions. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that expressing sorrow or regret for a situation for which the speaker is accountable is the goal of an apology.

"**I'm truly sorry. I apologize**." (Sataruno et al., 2023)

Condole

An act of condolence is intended to show support for a person who is grieving due to a death or other extremely bad event. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), condolences are used to express sympathy, and the prerequisite is that the recipient of the condolences suffer a significant amount of harm as a result of the situation at hand.

"**Alan died.** This morning. **Sorry**" (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021)

Deplore

This act intends to express the speaker's dissatisfaction with the circumstances and to make clear the speaker's feelings and position. Deploring something is as simple as lamenting, moaning, crying over it, or feeling outraged at it (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

"**You do not deserve to live**" (Aritonang & Ambalegin, 2023)

Protest

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the context is inappropriate for protesting, which is a formal expression of disagreement. The hearer must be able to correct the problem and accept responsibility for it, even though he is not actually at fault for the unfavorable circumstance. "**Hey, hey, hey Am I doin' this, or are you doin' this?**" (Aritonang & Ambalegin, 2023)

Complain

It is employed to convey displeasure with a specific action. Whatever is being complained about must in some way be the hearer's fault (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

"It's... **It's been difficult.**" (Hendra & Ambalegin, 2023)

Compliment

The purpose of a compliment is to spread happy feelings and improve the other person's popularity. Accordingly, a compliment is a declaration of approval for the recipient of the praise (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

"You look beautiful." (Hendra & Ambalegin, 2023)

Congratulate

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) explain that when expressing congratulations, an individual does so with the precondition that the recipient will benefit or find the thing to be good.

David: "Magnificent show." (Piscesco & Afriana, 2022)

Speech act theory has been widely used by other researchers to examine the kinds of speech acts, many researchers have examined the act with different data sources and theories. The first research was written by Palupy et al. (2022), which intends to discover the types of expressive acts and recognize forms of speech acts on the YouTube channel IPSE 2017. This study uses descriptive research methodology and Searle's (1969) theory to investigate these two goals. According to the study's findings, there are 59 expressive utterances in seven shows on the IPSE YouTube website. There were 14 critiques, 38 apologies, and 7 gratitudes among them. Overall, the apologetic speech act predominated with 18 instances, whereas the appreciative speech act was controlled by the critiquing function with 7 instances.

Then, the second article from Piscesco and Afriana (2022). This study seeks to analyze the types of expressive speech acts in character speech. This research uses Martinez's theory (2013) by analyzing the movie "Bohemian Rhapsody" (2018). The method used is descriptive-qualitative. Researchers discovered fifteen words spoken by Bohemian Rhapsody characters. Five kinds of data are distinguished from fifteen that show expressive actions. Congratulations on the discovery of two data points. Second, five things show expressions of gratitude. The act of condolence is only represented by one data point, but four data points represent the act of apologizing. Three further facts suggest bragging, to sum up. According to the character's narrative, gratitude is the most prevalent form of expressive behavior.

The similarity of the two articles above is that their purpose is to analyze expressive speech acts that exist in speech expressed by people or characters. Using the same method of research, which is a descriptive-qualitative method. Furthermore, there are some differences between the two studies above in terms of theory and the data used. The first research used Searle's theory (1969) and the YouTube movie IPSE as the data sources. The second article used the theory of Martinez (2013) and the movie "Bohemian Rhapsody" as a data source. Meanwhile, this research uses the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to analyze the film Percy Jackson (2010). Finding and analyzing the different kinds of expressive speech acts in the data source is the goal of this paper. Do the characters employ this kind of expressive speech act when they converse? Moreover, this film is also widely discussed because of its interesting scenes and tense adventure story. This film was analyzed using the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to find utterances that expressed happiness, forgiveness, gratitude, and others. This was done to find out whether, in the Percy Jackson film, there were utterances that expressed feelings that they had seen, heard, or read to other people.

2. METHOD

In this study, the expressive act phenomena that appear in movies were described using descriptive qualitative methods. According to Marshall and Rossman (2016), for research that is exploratory or descriptive and emphasizes the significance of context, location, and individuals' frames of reference, the advantages of qualitative investigations should be presented. The focus of this study is to identify several expressive words in the movie Percy Jackson (2010) and the

Olympians. This study employed the Searle and Vanderveken (1985) theory as a constraint in locating and gathering data. This study uses a method of observation to gather data, and note-taking is the tool used. The steps for collecting data in this research are downloading, watching the film, and noting down the dialogue that has the speech act in the data source. Qualitative data analysis categorizes and evaluates linguistic or visual data to make statements about implicit and explicit aspects and procedures of creating meaning in the content and what is conveyed in it (Flick, 2014). The data that has been noted down and collected is separated according to each type according to the theory used, and then the data is analyzed with an understanding of Searle and Vanderveken's (1985) theory. The results of the data that were gathered and assessed utilizing the theory used by the researchers are easily described, explained, and characterized in this research using words or paragraphs.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
3.1 Result

The findings of this research found 171 data as raw data classified into types of expressive speech acts. The data source used in collecting and classifying this data is the first film by Percy Jackson (2010), using theories from Searle and Vanderveken. The types found along with the frequency of appearance are: apologize type 7 times, thank type 20 times, congratulate type 5 times, boast type 12 times, compliment type 33 times, welcome type 5 times, greet type 20 times, complain type 30 times, protest type 34 times, condole type 1 time, lament type 3 times, and deplore type 1 time. According to the explanation above, the type of protest and compliment is the most prevalent in this film. This type of speech act of protest is widely used in this film because the characters often protest or oppose wrong or prohibited actions. Especially young characters like Percy, Grover, Annabeth, etc. Because in this film, children who are half-god and half-human are unable to meet their godparents, they are protesting against this policy since it prevents them from receiving their own parents' complete affection. Because of the rules and directives, they are given, young individuals of this type frequently express their disapproval of their elders. For the compliment type, in this film, Percy, Grover, and Annabeth have a good relationship, so they often complement each other, whether it is complimenting their strength, physique, or personality. Apart from that, their parents also often complement the strength and courage of their children, who dare to return the lightning sword belonging to the god Zeus and dare to defy Zeus' policy, which forbids them from meeting one of their parents, especially Percy and Annabeth.

3.2 Discussion

Researchers used theories from Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to find the data mentioned in the results above. Due to the large amount of data collected and to provide a clear picture of the types of expressive speech acts, the researchers chose 15 data to analyze in the first Percy Jackson movie (2010). Researchers chose these 15 data to represent the 171 data collected to make it easier to analyze them. These 15 data were chosen because the words or sentences often appear in the characters' conversations and can represent the 171 data that have been collected. These 15 data are also a means of taking action in conversations related to the delivery and context of a topic carried out by the characters in the film. The data source is the movie Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief (2010). It is analyzed using the theories of Searle and Vanderveken (1985).

The first type is apologized, found seven times. Apologize is a speech act to express the act of apologizing, and this is found in the film when they are wrong in doing something like Chiron apologizing to Percy because he disguised himself as a teacher at the same school as Percy to observe

him. Likewise, Grover disguised himself as his disabled school friend, and he apologized to Percy because he was Percy's protector and had legs shaped like goat legs. The second type is thanked, found 20 times. This type is an act of expressing gratitude to people who have helped us, just like in this film, where Percy thanks Luke for wanting to help him. Poseidon thanked Percy for buying Zeus' lightning sword and saving the human world from destruction. The third type is congratulations found five times; this type is a speech act to express pride in someone's achievements, as in this film where Percy congratulates Grover because he was promoted to senior protector for helping Percy find and return the lightning sword. Percy's friends at camp, congratulated him after he returned from Olympus to buy Zeus' lightning sword.

The fourth type is boast found 12 times, this action is meant to make oneself proud of the achievements one has made during one's life and not everyone is smart about these achievements. As is the case with Annabeth, who is the daughter of Athena, the goddess of wisdom, who is skilled in everything, especially war strategy. The fifth type is a compliment, found 33 times. This speech act intends to praise and say good things about someone because of their achievements, appearance, personality, etc. Like Hades, who admired Percy because he looked like Poseidon. Likewise, Athena complemented Annabeth because she helped Percy reach Olympus and return Zeus' lightning sword so that they could save the human world and also the world of the gods. Additionally, in this film, Percy, Grover, and Annabeth have a good relationship, so they often complement each other, whether it is complimenting their strength, physique, or personality. The sixth type is welcome, found five times. This speech act intends to welcome someone who has come to a place for the first time. In this film, where Percy has just entered the god's children's camp and is given a "welcome" greeting by Chiron, Grover, Luke, and Annabeth.

The seventh type is greeted, found 20 times. This action is intended to greet someone, whether it is the first time they have met or have already met. It shows a polite gesture towards the person you are talking to. Like Percy, who always greets his mother when he comes home from school. The eighth type is a complaint found 30 times; this action is intended to complain about someone or something they are going to do. In this film, Percy complains about the weight of the clothes that will be used for war training. Grover complained about the activities they were doing because they could endanger them and the whole world, namely when they had to return Zeus' lightning sword to Olympus. The ninth type is protest, found 34 times. This type of speech act of protest is widely used in this film because the characters often protest or oppose wrong or prohibited actions. Especially young characters like Percy, Grover, Annabeth, etc. Because in this film, children who are half-god and half-human are unable to meet their godparents, they are protesting against this policy since it prevents them from receiving their own parents' complete affection. Percy protested to his mother about having to marry a man like Gaby, who lived only as a parasite on his mother. Gaby is not a good man; he is always drinking, gambling with his friends, and being rude to his mother. And this is what made Percy protest to his mother, who always stuck with this man and hoped that his mother would leave this man.

The tenth type is commonly found once; this speech act is carried out to express feelings of empathy towards the interlocutor regarding someone's loss. Just like Percy, who lost his mother when his mother took Percy and Grover to the god's children's camp. Their mother disappeared because of a monster who was chasing them. The eleventh type is a lamentation, found three times. This speech act is done to express regret for a mistake someone has committed against the person they are talking to. For example, Poseidon, who is Percy's father, apparently led to the policy that godparents should not meet their children in the human world. This is because Poseidon forgot his obligations as a god and instead focused on his family in the human world. Poseidon felt sorry for his actions because he couldn't meet his wife and give love to Percy. The twelfth type is deplored, found

once. This speech is used to express his feelings to the other person to understand the regrets he always carries. This happened when Zeus lost his lightning sword and accused Poseidon's son Percy of taking it. So Poseidon defended Percy because, since childhood, Percy didn't know who his real father was because they couldn't meet because of the policy made by Zeus himself, and to this day, Poseidon still carries this feeling of regret.

Data 1

The first invention of the expressive act was to apologize in this movie. Where the apologize, type is said to express the word sorry because of a sense of wrongdoing to others. As shown in the quotation below.

Percy: "Am I recovered? You, you're not in a wheelchair. You have... A real horse's ass."

Chiron**: "I apologize for hiding my true form**, but I needed to keep an eye on you. **I hope you'll forgive me**. Come." (00:25:24-00:25:37)

The quotation above occurred when Percy, as the speaker, did not think that the teacher at his school turned out to be a Centaurus (a man's body with a horse's foot). Percy felt betrayed when he learned of his teacher's true appearance. Therefore, Chiron, as a listener, immediately apologizes to Percy for hiding his true form. Chiron said the words **"I apologize"** and "**I hope you'll forgive me"** as an expression of **apology** to Percy, who felt that he had been lied to. Therefore, the expression "apologize" is included in the expressive speech act.

Data 2

The second expression is **thanks.** This was said by Percy to Luke. A thank you note means to express gratitude to others who have helped him. As in the speech below

Luke: ".... You guys might need some extra protection, so... My favourites shield. You might want to take a step back."

Percy: "Hey. **Thanks, Luke."** (00:46:14-00:46:38)

The utterance above took place in the camp for the children of God. Percy and his friends ask Luke for help to save Percy's mother. Later, they went to Luke's residence, where Luke helped them generously and gladly. Luke tells them how to get into hell, and so on. Therefore, Percy, as the person who asked for help, felt happy because Luke was willing to help him. The **"thanks"** was meant to express his joy and gratitude to Luke for helping him. In addition, this word is classified as an expressive act.

Data 3

The conversation below takes place after Percy manages to return the stolen lightning and the world is running normally. This conversation takes place at a camp for Demigod children.

Grover: "Zeus came through, and now I'm Senior Protector, First Class, baby."

Percy: "**Congratulations.** earned them." (01:49:10-01:49:16)

The conversation above is spoken **to express the pleasure and pride** of the speaker or hearer towards the interlocutor. Percy said **congratulations** to Grover for becoming a First-Class Senior Protector. Because in the beginning, Grover was just an ordinary protector. However, because of his achievements that contributed to restoring the stolen lightning, now he has a horn and becomes a First-Class Senior Protector. Percy, as a hearer who heard it, was very happy and **congratulated** Grover for expressing the word **"congratulations"** on Grover's achievement. This is included in the expressive speech act.

Data 4

The next type discovered was the **boast.** In the boast type, two data are displayed that express the speaker boasting himself in front of others. The speech below began when they were conducting battle training in the demigod camp. Percy, who has arrived at the opponent's flag, assumes that his team has won. Meanwhile, Annabeth, a speaker who is on the opposing team, immediately appears and reveals the words below to tell Percy that Annabeth will win.

> Annabeth: "Did you think it would be that easy? **My mother is the goddess of wisdom and battle strategy.** Do you know what that means? **I always win.**"
> (00:33:06-00:33:20)

Annabeth, as the speaker, uses the above remarks to brag about herself and to threaten Percy as a listener not to play with her. Speakers use the **boast** type of speech as a comparison of their achievements with those of others or listeners who are not comparable to themselves. The above speech expresses the actions of the speaker so that the opponent, feels intimidated by the power that the speaker has. As a result, this qualifies as an expressive act.

Data 5

The purpose of this type of **boast** is to show the speaker's achievements, abilities, or possessions to promote themselves. As the quotation below shows, Percy and his friends were in second place because of the existence of the pearl they were looking for. Here, Percy uses this type to boast about himself.

> Percy: "**How flipping awesome was that? I just killed that thing!**" (01:07:51-01:07:59)

The utterances above were said when Percy managed to kill the two-headed monster that appeared. So Percy, as a speaker, said the above speech to impress others with his abilities. The speaker says this is to praise himself and try to influence the attitude of the listener to praise him. The speaker **boasts** about himself to improve his image in the eyes of others.

Data 6

There are two data of **compliments** as an expression of praise for another person. This is done when the interlocutor manages to do something or score something proud of achievement. This type of expressive act can please both parties, namely the speaker and the listener. As seen in the first paragraph of the compliment, it takes place in the underworld, the residence of Hades and Persephone.

> Hades: "Nephew. Welcome. You have your father's looks. **Always the lucky side of the family.**" (01:27:00-01:27:06)

The speech above occurred because Hades, as a speaker, praised Percy, as a listener. The speaker gives a **compliment** because the listener looks like Poseidon (the listener's father). The speaker said that because the listener and his father were lucky people in their family, unlike Hades, who had to languish in hell. The speaker said this type of compliment is meant to express anger at the actions and behavior of the listener. This is done to express positive things to the listener.

Data 7

Next, the researchers found another data of **compliment.** This remark occurs when Percy and Annabeth get to Olympus to return the stolen lightning. This is where they met their parents. Both parents are proud of what their children do.

> Athena: **"Annabeth, I am so proud of you."** (01:44:15-01:44:18)

The above speech occurred because Athenna, as a speaker, had not met her daughter Annabeth for a long time as an interlocutor. The speaker was proud that the interlocutor managed to make the world peaceful by returning the lightning bolt along with her friend. The speaker expresses her actions through speech by making positive statements and expressing admiration for the courageous

actions taken by the hearer. In addition to the explanation above, the speaker performs an expressive speech act type, namely a **compliment.**

Data 8

The words below take place when Percy just entered the camp for the Demigod. Where he immediately conducted battle training and formed a team. So, Chiron asked whoever it was who could put Percy on their team. Then, Luke, as the captain of the camp, received Percy and did an expression act that was welcome by welcoming Percy's arrival.

> Luke: "....Anybody got an extra helmet? Please pass it up. Try it on. That'll
> protect you. So will all of us. **Welcome to the Blue Soldiers**, my friend."
> (00:30:45-00:30:58)

The utterances above were given by Luke as a speaker. He welcomes Percy, who is a newcomer to their camp. The speaker expressed pleasure at the presence of the interlocutor, who was also a half-descended human child of a god just like him. Furthermore, the speaker welcomed the interlocutor warmly and slightly seasoned with jokes so that listeners could immediately mingle with the old residents of the camp. Therefore, the speaker performs a type of speech act expressing welcome.

Data 9

The conversation below is located at Percy's house. Where Gabe is the speaker and Sally is the listener who responds to Gabe's words.

> Gabe: "**Woman!**"
> Sally: "**Hi, Gabe**." (00:08:26-00:08:28)

The above conversation can be classified as a type of **greeting** from an expressive speech act. Here, speakers and listeners both greet each other for their presence. Evidenced by listeners who use the word "hi" to greet the interlocutor. Speakers and non-speakers alike perform **greeting acts** to express their speech through actions.

Data 10

The next expressive speech act is **complaining**. Where someone makes a complaint about what he has or feels. As happens in the quote below, Percy will do battle training with others.

> Percy: "**God, how do you guys wear this stuff? It weighs more than me.**"
> Grover: "Look, trust me. Wear it or you'll get killed." (00:29:36-00:29:41)

The quotation above happened when Percy, as a speaker, used a helmet to practice his fight later. The speaker expresses his actions through the utterance. Where the speaker expressed his dissatisfaction with the helmet being used because the helmet was heavy, unlike what he expected. This **complaint** is expressed by the speaker in a speech so that other people or listeners can understand or just know what the speaker is feeling. Therefore, this quotation is the expressive act. Complaints made by the speaker do not intend to change anything but are only opinion from the speaker about something that is not in accordance with the comfort or satisfaction desired by the speaker.

Data 11

The following remarks concern the expression of the **protest** action carried out by the speaker because of something he did not like and hoped could be changed. See what happened below between Percy and his mother, who were in their house. Percy dislikes his stepfather, Gabe, because of Gabe's nature and actions.

> Percy: "**Why do you stay with that pig?** He smells like a sewer. He sleeps till
> noon every day and he can't even hold a job. **Why do you stay with him?**"
> (00:09:14-00:09:21)

The above remarks were expressed to voice the **protest** suppressed by the speaker after a long time of having to live with his lazy stepfather. The stepfather was out of work and could only afford to send the speaker's mother out and drink with her friend without thinking about the speaker's mother's feelings. Therefore, the speaker protested to his mother, who could not survive with the bad attitude of her stepfather. The speaker hopes that his mother can leave the house and live happily alone with him, away from his stepfather. Speakers do this to influence the interlocutor to say something that is not good.

Data 12

This speech occurred when Percy and his friends tried to kill a two-headed monster. They are in a museum to get pearls so they can go to hell to meet Percy's mother. Instead of succeeding in killing the monster, Percy made it worse and worse.

Percy: "How flipping awesome was that? I just killed that thing!"
Annabeth: "**Killed it? You only made it worse.**" (01:08:00-01:08:02)

The above speech was given by Annabeth a speaker who was furious about the interlocutor's stupid behavior. The speaker expresses his disapproval of the actions performed by the interlocutor. As said above, the speaker does not approve of the actions of the interlocutor who killed the monster because they will only make the monster continue to regenerate. In addition, the speaker hopes that the interlocutor will not do such stupid things again to prevent his monsters from continuing to regenerate. Therefore, the above speech is the type of expressive act, namely **protest.**

Data 13

This conversation took place in the camp health unit for the Demigods. Where Percy just woke up from his pain because he finished fighting with the monster that had eliminated his mother.

Percy: "No. No, no, no, no! All of it was real? **My mom's gone?**"
Grover: "**I'm sorry, Percy.** I try, man, I do. But, frankly, I'm
just a junior protector. I don't have my horns yet. **It was my
fault. It was my job to protect you.** Both of you.
(00:21:40-00:22:03)

The above conversation took place between Percy as the speaker and Grover as the listener. Listeners expressed regret, sympathy, and **condolences** for not being able to prevent the mother from vanishing at the hands of the monster. The listener has tried to protect the speaker and his mother, but fate says otherwise because the speaker has to lose his mother. Therefore, the listener conveys his empathy for the speaker who is going through a difficult time. Listeners use this type of **condolence** to provide emotional support and express concern for the speaker.

Data 14

This speech happened on Olympus between the father and son, who had not seen each other for a long time. After asking Zeus for permission to talk to his son. Finally, Poseidon (the father) spoke to his son (Percy) to express his regret for leaving Percy and his mother.

Poseidon: "I wanted to. When I was with you and your mother, **I
became less concerned with my responsibilities. I was
becoming human.**" (01:46:17-01:46:27)

The quotation above refers to the type of expressive act, namely **lament.** Poseidon, as a speaker, expressed his regret and sadness over the event where he had to leave little Percy with his mother. The speaker did not intend to leave the two of them, but because of his responsibilities, he had to leave them. The speaker expresses his **lament** to tell the listener that he feels sad and sorry for the actions taken by the speaker in the past. In addition, the speaker admits his mistake and tries to repair the relationship between the two of them because it is not good to bring up the past. This is an **expressive lament speech act.**

Data 15

This utterance was made by Poseidon when he was asked to meet Zeus. Zeus felt that his lost lightning had already been stolen by the son of Poseidon. Poseidon disagreed with Zeus' accusation of his son. However, Zeus still wanted Poseidon's son to return him before there was a war between the gods. "*Poseidon: "You're accusing my son? I haven't seen him since he was a baby. **He doesn't know me or even know who he is because of you.**"* (00:03:36-00:03:43)"

The above remarks were uttered to express the speaker's disapproval of the accusations made against his son. The speaker (Poseidon) never even met his son again because of the rules made by Zeus himself (the interlocutor). And casually, the interlocutor accused his son. Moreover, the speaker regretted that he had left his child and could not even see his growth and development. The speaker uses the speech act **"deplore"** to express his feelings to the other person to understand the regrets he always carries anywhere.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the purpose of this study is to categorize the various expressive speech acts. using Searle and Vanderveken's theory. This study used the first film from Percy Jackson (2010) as a data source and for data collection. A total of 171 pieces of data were found in the film from the utterances spoken by the characters. For the analysis, the researchers used 15 types of data to represent types of expressive speech acts, which found 171 raw data. All types of expressive acts are found in this film. apologize type 7 times, thank type 20 times, congratulate type 5 times, boast type 12 times, compliment type 33 times, welcome type 5 times, greet type 20 times, complain type 30 times, protest type 34 times, condole type 1 time, lament type 3 times, and deplore type 1 time. Based on the explanation above, the types of protest and compliment are the most prevalent because the characters in this film express much of their protest about something they do not like and compliment each other. Then a compliment to express the act of praising the speaker and listener. Then, people expressed complaints about something bad. After that, 20 data were found to express feelings of gratitude and a way to greet the other characters in this film. And for other types, researchers only found as much as 1–15 data. From the explanation above, researchers concluded that expressive speech is used to express feelings felt through speech and actions and is a way of giving understanding to the viewers of this film.

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