

EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT IN THE FILM “THE SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION”: A PRAGMATIC STUDY

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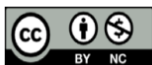
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Abstract

This research focuses on the analysis of expressive speech acts in the film The Shawshank Redemption as an object of pragmatic study. This research aims to identify the types of expressive speech acts used by characters in films and analyze the pragmatic function of these speech acts in building interpersonal relationships and narrative dynamics. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a pragmatic approach. The main data source is the dialogue of the main characters in the film The Shawshank Redemption, namely Andy Dufresne and Ellis Boyd "Red" Redding. Data was collected through direct observation of dialogue in films. This research uses the main theoretical basis of Searle's theory of expressive speech acts. The research results show that there are six types of expressive speech acts in this film, namely: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, expressing condolences, blaming, and accusing. A total of 30 expressive speech act data were analyzed. The main functions of these expressive speech acts include showing empathy, strengthening social relationships, building solidarity, and conveying conflict or tension between characters. In conclusion, expressive speech acts in the film The Shawshank Redemption play an important role in depicting interpersonal relationships and narrative development. This research contributes to pragmatic studies, especially in understanding language use in the context of cinematic communication.



Keywords: expressive speech acts; pragmatics; The Shawshank Redemption

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INTRODUCTION

Humans are naturally social creatures who greatly need interaction with others. This interaction cannot be separated from the use of language, which is a means to convey ideas, thoughts, goals, and feelings to the interlocutor” (Nastri et al., 2006). Speech events in communication are always closely related to their context, so that the communication process always produces speech acts. These speech acts can be manifested in both oral and written forms. Examples of oral speech can be found in the dialogues in films. Films as a work of art and mass communication media, created based on the principles of cinematography, can be shown with or without the use of

sound. Dialogues in films reflect real-life situations where speech acts between characters can be observed and understood (Widyati, 2011). Linguistics is the science that studies the ins and outs of language or the science of language. Linguistics is the science that studies language and its components, such as grammar, sentence structure, and language sounds. Special branches in linguistics include sociolinguistics, dialectology, psycholinguistics, computational linguistics, comparative linguistics, and structural linguistics (Matthews, 1991).

In analysing expressive speech, it is important to consider the study of pragmatics. Pragmatics is a field of language study that bases its analysis on context. This context includes the background knowledge shared by the speaker and listener involved in the conversation. Therefore, context is crucial in the process of interpreting expressive meaning in speech (Zulvikar et al., 2023). Pragmatics is a linguistic approach that studies the use of language in communicative contexts and social interactions. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how context affects the understanding and use of language, including deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and discourse structure (Stalnaker, 1970). Pragmatics is the study of how language interacts with its context to validate interpretations and provide information about how language users combine and adapt sentences to relevant situations (Faroh & Utomo, 2020). Language comprehension is the ability to interpret an utterance by paying attention to the context of its use, beyond the meaning of the words and grammatical structures used (Harahap & Wijaksana, 2021). Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between the functions of language used in conversation and narrative structures that include its phonetic aspects (Faroh & Utomo, 2020). Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how language is used in the context of communication, focusing on how parts of language are used externally in social interactions (Faroh & Utomo, 2020).

Based on this theory, it can be explained that Pragmatics helps in understanding how language is used in real communicative contexts, where the meaning of an utterance does not only depend on its grammatical structure, but is also influenced by complex situational and social factors.

Expressive speech has previously received little attention. Adelia and Suyudi (2022) discusses the expressive speech acts carried out by the main character in the film 'Enola Holmes' using speech act theory. Selsibilla et, al. (2022) work is based on the types and contexts of expressive speech acts carried out by the main character in the film 'The Joker'. Kurniasih and Mulatsih (2022) is qualitative descriptive study on the types and occurrence of expressive speech acts carried out by the main character in the film 'Encanto'

In this study, the analysis of expressive speech acts in the film "The Shawshank Redemption" is limited to several aspects to ensure the focus and depth of the study. First, this study will only analyse the main dialogues spoken by the central characters in the film, namely Andy Dufresne and Ellis Boyd 'Red' Redding. The dialogues were chosen because they are considered to represent the narrative core and character development in the film. In addition, only expressive speech acts that reveal the feelings, attitudes, and emotions of the characters will be analysed, such as expressions of happiness, sadness, anger, and gratitude. Second, the analysis will be limited to certain situational contexts that are significant in the development of the film's plot, such as moments of crisis, moments of reflection, and deep interactions between characters. This study will not include informative or descriptive dialogues that do not contain strong expressive elements. A pragmatic approach is used to understand how these expressive speech acts affect the dynamics of relationships between characters and how they function to build the overall narrative in the film. With this limitation, it is hoped that the study can provide a more focused and in-depth understanding of the use of expressive speech acts in "The Shawshank Redemption".

LITERATURE REVIEW

In everyday communication, we are often faced with situations where the meaning of words cannot be fully understood from their literal meaning alone. Have you ever been in a conversation and realized that the message conveyed does not fully match the words used? For example, when someone says, "Can you close that window?" in the middle of a cold room, you may immediately understand that they are asking you to close the window, even though it is literally just a question. This phenomenon shows that in communication, context and how the message is conveyed play an important role. Language is a human communication tool in socializing. (Perelman, 1996) When you know a language, you can speak and be understood by others who know that language. This means you have the capacity to produce sounds that signify certain meanings and to understand or interpret the sounds produced by others. But language is much more than speech. This is where pragmatics comes in. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how the context of communication affects the interpretation of meaning. It helps us understand how people use and interpret language in real-world situations, and how intended meanings can differ from the literal meanings of words. (Leech, 2014) that elucidating pragmatic meaning involves two kinds of problem solving. As expression of pragmatic meaning involves one kind of problem solving (how to achieve communicative goals, by conveying to H one's intended meaning), and H's interpretation of pragmatic meaning is another kind of problem solving (how to reconstruct the intended meaning of S). In this complex world, understanding pragmatics is not only important for everyday communication, but also for areas such as translation, language education, and cross-cultural interaction. Now, let us dive deeper into the basic theories in pragmatics and how they help us navigate this dynamic world of communication. Language is not merely a system of words and grammar; it is a dynamic tool used by individuals to convey meaning and achieve effective communication. Pragmatics, a branch of linguistics, focuses on how context influences the interpretation and use of language. Within the realm of pragmatics, deixis emerges as a crucial component, providing speakers with the means to refer to elements within a specific context. This chapter explores the relationship between pragmatics, deixis, and the role they play in speech to facilitate referential coherence. (Lestari & Simatupang, 2023)

One of the key aspects of pragmatics is the study of speech acts, which are actions performed through utterances. Speech acts go beyond the literal meaning of words and include the intentions, beliefs, and social norms that underlie communication (Mora, 2022). For example, saying "Can you pass me some salt?" is not simply a request for salt but also an act of making a request, which depends on the speaker's expectation that the hearer will respond accordingly. Pragmatics also includes the study of implicature, which involves inferred meaning that arises from the context of speech and not its literal interpretation. Understanding implicature is essential for interpreting indirect speech acts, sarcasm, and other forms of non-literal language use. Pragmatic analysis also includes the study of deixis, which refers to the use of words and phrases whose interpretation depends on the context of the utterance, such as pronouns (e.g., "I," "you") and spatial and temporal expressions (e.g., "here now"). Overall, pragmatics offers valuable insights into the dynamic and context-dependent nature of language use, highlighting how language functions as a tool for social interaction, meaning-making, and the conveyance of intent in diverse communicative contexts.

1. Speech Act

In everyday life, we often speak not only to convey information, but also to do something with our words. For example, when a friend says, "I promise I'll be on time," not only is information being conveyed, but a commitment is being made. Or when someone says, "Please pass the salt," a request is being made. This concept is known

as a speech act, a key element in pragmatics that studies how we use language to perform various actions. Speech acts include various forms of communication, such as making statements, giving orders, asking questions, or even making promises. "Speech acts in literature" can mean speech acts that are uttered within literary works, for example promises, lies, excuses, declarations, imprecations, requests for forgiveness, apologies, pardons, and the like said or written by the characters or by the narrator in a novel (Fish, 1976). Speech acts can be divided into several main categories. The first is the locutionary act, which refers to the direct act of uttering a word or sentence. This includes the physical aspects of producing sounds and the grammatical structure of what is said. Next is the illocutionary act, which is the action carried out by the speaker through his speech, such as ordering, requesting, or stating something with a specific intention. Finally, there is the perlocutionary act, which refers to the effect or impact that the speech act produces on the listener or recipient. For example, saying "I apologize" can elicit feelings of sympathy or forgiveness from the listener. In the context of film analysis, speech act theory is used to understand and identify the various types of speech acts carried out by characters in their dialogues. This helps researchers understand the purpose and effects of communication that occurs in the film's narrative (Putri et al., 2019).

In some cases, speech acts may be explicit and direct, while in other cases, speech acts may be more implicit or hidden behind non-verbal or situational language. By observing speech acts in films, we can better understand how characters interact, act, and react to the situations they encounter, and how this contributes to character development and thematic development in the narrative. Speech act theory thus provides a powerful framework for analysing the pragmatic dimensions of language in the context of film.

2. Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech acts are types of speech acts used to express the speaker's feelings or attitudes towards a particular situation. They include expressions such as apology, congratulations, thanks, condolences, and more. Through expressive speech acts, we not only communicate with others but also reveal parts of ourselves. In performing an expressive, the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world, rather the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed (Searle, 1979).

Expressive speech acts include a wide range of verbal expressions, including but not limited to expressions of gratitude, praise, apology, condolences, congratulations, and regret. These utterances are often characterized by their emotional content and the speaker's desire to communicate his or her affective state to others. For example, when someone says "Thank you very much for your help," he or she is expressing his or her gratitude to the recipient for the help, thereby affirming his or her positive feelings towards the act of kindness he or she received (Rokhman, 2013). In the context of film analysis, expressive speech acts play an important role in shaping character development, establishing interpersonal relationships, and conveying thematic elements. Characters in films often use expressive speech acts to reveal inner thoughts, motivations, and emotional responses to events occurring in the narrative. For example, in the film "Enola Holmes," the titular character might express her admiration for her detective skills or convey her frustration with societal expectations through her dialogue and interactions with other characters.

Expressive speech acts are used by speakers to express their psychological states related to something. Examples include expressing gratitude, condolences, congratulating, or even cursing (Dardjowidjojo, 2005). In addition, analysing expressive speech acts in films can provide valuable insights into the cultural and social contexts in which the narrative is situated. Different cultures and communities may have different norms and conventions regarding the expression of emotions, leading to

variations in the types and frequency of expressive speech acts depicted in films. By examining these linguistic nuances, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the cultural foundations of a film's narrative and characters.

- a. **Thanking:** This type of expressive speech act involves expressing gratitude or appreciation towards someone for their actions, help, or kindness. For example, saying "Thank you for your help" expresses appreciation towards the recipient for their support or assistance.
- b. **Apologizing:** Apologizing is an expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses regret or remorse for their actions or behaviour. By apologizing, the speaker acknowledges any wrongdoing or offense caused and attempts to correct it. For example, saying "I apologize for being late" expresses regret for the delay and acknowledges the impact it has had on the other person.
- c. **Congratulating:** Congratulating is an expressive speech act used to convey a feeling of pleasure or joy towards someone for their accomplishment or success. It involves acknowledging and celebrating the accomplishments of others. For example, saying "Congratulations on your promotion" expresses happiness and admiration for someone's career advancement.
- d. **Expressing condolences:** Expressing condolences is a type of expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses sympathy, comfort, or consolation toward someone who is experiencing grief, loss, or distress. It involves offering words of support and empathy to ease the suffering of another person. For example, saying "I am sorry for your loss" expresses sympathy toward someone who has experienced a loss.
- e. **Praising:** Praising involves expressing admiration, approval, or praise toward someone for their qualities, actions, or accomplishments. It involves recognizing and highlighting the individual's positive attributes or accomplishments. For example, saying "You did a great job on the presentation" expresses appreciation and admiration for the person's performance.
- f. **Blaming:** Blaming is an expressive speech act in which the speaker holds someone responsible or accountable for a negative outcome or mistake. It involves assigning blame or blame for a particular situation or action. For example, saying "It's your fault we missed the deadline" blames the individual for the failure to meet the deadline.
- g. **Accusing:** Accusing is similar to blaming but involves explicitly accusing someone of wrongdoing or wrongdoing. This involves making accusations or allegations against someone, often with the intention of holding them accountable for their actions. For example, saying "You stole my idea" accuses the 20 people of plagiarism or intellectual theft.

Expressive speech acts include various types of utterances that speakers use to convey their emotions, attitudes, or psychological states. These types of speech acts serve to express the speaker's subjective experiences and sentiments, thereby contributing to the richness and depth of overall communication. Some of the main types of expressive speech acts include (Selsibilla et al., 2022)

METHODS

For the analysis entitled "Expressive Speech Acts in the Film 'The Shawshank Redemption': A Pragmatic Study" a qualitative methodology will be used to examine the pragmatic aspects of expressive speech acts in the film's narrative (Moleong, 2017). This approach involves a detailed exploration of how language is used by characters to convey emotions, intentions, and interpersonal dynamics within the context of the film. This method will focus on identifying and interpreting the verbal and non-verbal elements that contribute to the expressive speech acts depicted in "The Shawshank Redemption." First, the analysis will involve a comprehensive examination of the dialogues and verbal exchanges between characters in the film. This includes careful observation of the language used by the characters, including speech patterns, word

choices, intonation, and conversational style. Considering the socio-cultural context depicted in the film, this study aims to uncover the underlying meanings and nuances embedded in the characters’ verbal interactions, highlighting their emotional states, relationships, and thematic significance.

Second, this study will explore the role of non-verbal elements such as facial expressions, body language, and visual cues in conveying expressive speech acts in film. This requires an analysis of how gestures, facial expressions, and other non-verbal signals complement or reinforce verbal communication between characters, contributing to the depiction of emotions, motivations, and interpersonal dynamics on screen. By examining the interaction between verbal and non-verbal elements, this study aims to uncover the multidimensional nature of expressive communication in film narratives (Sugiyono, 2018). Furthermore, this analysis will use pragmatic theories and frameworks to interpret and contextualize the expressive speech acts depicted in “The Shawshank Redemption.” Drawing on theories of pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and discourse analysis, this study will attempt to explain the underlying communicative intentions and socio-cultural dynamics reflected in the characters’ utterances and behaviours. By applying these theoretical insights to the analysis, this study aims to provide a deeper understanding of how expressive speech acts contribute to character development, exploration, and narrative cohesion in film.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the film The Shawshank Redemption there are expressive speech acts that function to convey Thank You as many as 6 data, apologize as many as 3 data, congratulate as many as 6 data, Convey Condolences as many as 5 data, blame as many as 6 data and accuse as many as 4 data. So that in total there are 30 Data analysed. To provide a more structured picture, all these expressive speech functions are arranged in the following table to make it easier for readers to understand the distribution of the data that has been analysed.

Table 2
Expressive Speech Functions in the Film the Shawshank Redemption

Function	Total Data
Thanking	6
Apologize	3
Congratulate	6
Expressing Condolences	5
Blame	6
Accusing	4
Total	30

Data 1: Thanking

This type of expressive speech act involves expressing gratitude or appreciation towards someone for their actions, help, or kindness. For example, saying "Thank you for your help" expresses appreciation towards the recipient for their support or help. The following is the expressive speech act of Thanking in the film *The Shawshank Redemption* that has been analysed.

Andy: Thanks for the advice, Ellis.

Ellis: Anytime, Dufresne.

Expressive speech acts are one type of speech in pragmatic studies that function to express the speaker's feelings or attitudes towards a situation. In communication, expressive speech acts are often used to build interpersonal relationships, convey appreciation, or show certain emotions such as gratitude, apology, or praise. The film *The Shawshank Redemption* provides many examples of expressive speech acts that reflect strong relationships between characters and emotional dynamics. One example is the dialogue between Andy and Ellis, where Andy expresses gratitude for Ellis' advice by uttering, "Thanks for the advice".

In *The Shawshank Redemption*, various types of expressive speech acts are used to express the feelings of the characters. One of them is the expressive speech act of gratitude as expressed by Andy to Ellis. In addition, there is the speech act of apology, such as when a character realizes a mistake and expresses regret. Other expressive speech acts include expressions of sympathy, such as when a character shows empathy for the suffering or struggles of others, and praise to give appreciation for certain actions or achievements. These types of expressive speech acts help to depict the deep emotions experienced by the characters in various situations, both inside and outside of prison.

The expressive speech acts in this film have several important functions. One function is to build emotional closeness between the characters, such as in the dialogue between Andy and Ellis. The expression of gratitude, for example, shows appreciation and builds an atmosphere of trust between them. Another function is to create an atmosphere of harmony in social interactions, for example through an apology that can repair relationships after a conflict. In addition, expressive speech acts serve to convey solidarity, empathy, or support, which are important in stressful prison situations. Overall, these functions enrich character development and provide emotional depth to the film's story.

Data 2: Apologize

Apologizing is an expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses regret or remorse for his/her actions or behaviour. By apologizing, the speaker acknowledges any mistakes or violations caused and attempts to correct them. For example, saying "I apologize for being late" expresses regret for the delay and acknowledges its impact on others. The following are expressive speech acts of Apologizing in the film *The Shawshank Redemption* that have been analysed.

Red: I'm sorry about Brooks.

Andy: He didn't deserve to go out like that.

Expressive speech acts, such as apologies and expressions of regret, play an important role in describing the emotional dynamics between characters in a story. In the film *The Shawshank Redemption*, the act of sharing emotions between characters often creates a stronger depth of relationship. One example that shows feelings of regret is the dialogue between Red and Andy, where Red expresses his grief over Brooks' death by saying "I'm sorry about Brooks". This dialogue illustrates Red's regret

for not being able to prevent the tragedy, which also reflects empathy for Andy's feelings.

In this film, the types of expressive speech acts used are very diverse. In addition to the apology expressed by Red in this dialogue, there are also expressions of gratitude, praise, sympathy, and other expressions of feelings. An apology like the one uttered by Red is a way to express regret for imperfection or failure to prevent an unwanted event. In addition, this film also displays expressive speech acts that show sympathy or empathy, which arise when characters understand each other or share suffering. The diversity of these expressive speech acts provides emotional depth to the interactions between characters, especially in situations full of tension and loss.

The expressive speech acts in this film have several important functions. The main function of Red's apology is to convey regret for Brooks' death, as well as to show empathy for Andy's feelings who also feel lost. Another function is to strengthen the relationship between characters, because an apology and expression of sympathy can create emotional closeness and repair relationships that may have been eroded by the incident. In addition, expressive speech acts also function to display human values, such as understanding and respect for the feelings of others, which are the core of the story of this film. Thus, the function of expressive speech acts enriches the storyline and adds depth to the relationships between the characters in the film.

Data 3: Congratulate

Congratulating is an expressive speech act used to convey a sense of joy or happiness towards someone for their achievement or success. It involves acknowledging and celebrating the achievements of others. For example, saying "Congratulations on your promotion" expresses happiness and admiration for someone for their career advancement. The following is the expressive speech act of Congratulating in the film *The Shawshank Redemption* that has been analysed.

Andy: Congrats on the baby, Hadley.

Hadley: Thanks, Dufresne.

Expressive speech acts function to convey certain feelings or emotions that arise in social interactions. In the film *The Shawshank Redemption*, characters often express their feelings through expressive speech acts in various situations. One example is when Andy says, "Congrats on the baby" to Hadley, who has just become a father. This utterance not only reflects Andy's joy at the good news, but also shows a form of appreciation and empathy for the happy moment in Hadley's life, even though they are in a harsh environment such as prison.

In this film, various types of expressive speech acts are used to describe emotions and relationships between characters. In addition to congratulations, such as those uttered by Andy to Hadley, the film also features other expressive speech acts, such as apologies, expressions of gratitude, sympathy, and regret. Congratulations are one form of expressive speech act used to express happiness and joy over an achievement or important event in someone's life. In addition, other expressive speech acts, such as apologies or regrets, are used to express sympathy and empathy for people who are experiencing difficulties. The diversity of these expressive speech acts provides depth to the social interactions between characters in the film.

The expressive speech acts in this film serve to convey feelings of joy, happiness, and appreciation between characters. In this dialogue, the words "Congratulations on the baby" uttered by Andy serve to convey joy over the birth of Hadley's child and show that even though he is in prison, happy moments can still be celebrated. Another function is to strengthen social relationships between characters, because the congratulations show that Andy cares about Hadley's personal life. In addition, these expressive speech acts serve to create an atmosphere of intimacy and strengthen the

emotional bond between them, even though they come from different backgrounds. These functions enrich the story and provide depth to the relationships between the characters in the film.

Data 4: Expressing Condolence

Expressing condolences is a type of expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses sympathy, comfort, or consolation toward someone who is experiencing sadness, loss, or hardship. It involves offering words of support and empathy to ease the suffering of another person. For example, saying "I'm sorry for your loss" expresses sympathy toward someone who has experienced a loss. The following is the expressive speech act of Expressing Condolences in the film *The Shawshank Redemption* that has been analysed.

Red: I'm sorry about what happened to Brooks.

Andy: He didn't deserve that."

Expressive speech acts are often used to express feelings related to events that contain deep emotions, such as regret, condolences, or sympathy. In *The Shawshank Redemption*, many dialogues reflect the characters' feelings about tragic events or hardships faced by others. One example is the dialogue between Red and Andy in the prison cafeteria, where Red expresses condolences for the death of Brooks, an inmate who decided to end his life after being released. Red's statement, "I'm sorry about what happened to Brooks" conveys feelings of deep regret and sorrow for the loss.

The film uses various types of expressive speech acts to depict the various feelings between characters. One type that often appears is condolence, as seen in this dialogue, where Red expresses "I'm sorry about what happened to Brooks." In addition, there are also other expressive speech acts such as gratitude, praise, happiness, and sympathy. Each of these expressive speech acts serves to strengthen the relationship between the characters and show the depth of their emotions. Condolence is used to show empathy for the loss or sadness experienced by someone. The main function of expressive speech acts in this film is to convey feelings of regret, sorrow, or sympathy for events that involve suffering or loss. In this dialogue, the utterance "I'm sorry about what happened to Brooks" serves to convey Red's condolences to Andy for Brooks' death, which shows that Red cares about his friends' feelings and appreciates their struggles in life. Another function is to strengthen the emotional connection between Red and Andy, as this condolence reflects deep empathy and support in the midst of a difficult situation. This expressive speech act also shows how the characters in the film share their grief and provide comfort during tragedy, which enriches the theme of friendship and solidarity in the face of suffering.

Data 5: Blame

Blaming is an expressive speech act in which the speaker holds someone responsible or liable for a negative outcome or mistake. It involves assigning blame or blame for a particular situation or action. For example, saying "It's your fault we missed the deadline" blames the individual for the failure to meet the deadline. The following is an expressive speech act of Blaming in the film *The Shawshank Redemption* that has been analysed.

Warden Norton: "You're wasting your time, Dufresne.

Andy: I'm not wasting my time, sir. I'm helping you."

Assertive speech acts are used to express opinions, disagreements, or clear statements about something. In *The Shawshank Redemption*, the dialogue between Warden Norton and Andy depicts a tense interaction, in which Warden Norton blames

Andy for his actions that are considered not in accordance with expectations. Warden Norton says, "You're wasting your time, Dufresne" which expresses disagreement and negative views towards Andy's efforts. However, Andy firmly replies, "I'm not wasting my time, sir. I'm helping you," which shows that Andy has a different belief and intends to explain that his actions are actually beneficial.

In addition to expressive speech acts related to emotions such as condolences, sympathy, and gratitude, the film also uses assertive speech acts that express disagreement, statements, or clarification. In this dialogue, Warden Norton's utterance "You're wasting your time" is an assertive speech act that blames Andy for actions that are considered inappropriate. In contrast, Andy's response "I'm not wasting my time" is an assertive speech act that shows Andy's defence and belief in what he did. This type of speech act is important in depicting the conflict and power dynamics between the characters in the film. The main function of assertive speech acts in this dialogue is to express disagreement or express personal views on a situation. Warden Norton uses the utterance "You're wasting your time" to express disagreement with Andy's actions, which are considered inappropriate. Meanwhile, Andy uses an assertive speech act in answering that he is not wasting time, but rather helping Warden. Another function is to depict differences of opinion between the two characters, which creates tension in their relationship. This speech act also reflects the theme of power and resistance in the film, where Andy shows steadfastness in believing in his actions even when faced with the Warden's authority.

Data 6: Accusing

Accusing is like blaming but involves an explicit accusation against someone of wrongdoing or wrongdoing. It involves making an accusation or charge against someone, often with the intention of holding them accountable for their actions. For example, saying "You stole my idea" accuses the person of plagiarism or intellectual theft. The following are expressive speech acts of Accusing in the film *The Shawshank Redemption* that have been analysed.

Warden Norton: What's your game, Dufresne?

Andy: I'm not playing a game, Warden. I'm doing my job."

In the film *The Shawshank Redemption*, speech acts that display disbelief and direct questions are often used to describe conflict between characters. This dialogue takes place in Warden Norton's Office, where Warden Norton asks Andy, "What's your game, Dufresne?" This accusation reflects the Warden's disbelief in Andy's intentions. The Warden thinks that there is a hidden agenda behind Andy's actions, which seems unusual to the Warden. However, Andy responds firmly, "I'm not playing a game, Warden. I'm doing my job" which shows that he is only trying to do his job, without any hidden intentions. This dialogue illustrates the tension that occurs between characters with very different backgrounds, especially in terms of beliefs and intentions.

The expressive speech acts in this film focus heavily on emotions and communication between characters. In this dialogue, although the question is interrogative, Warden Norton uses a more accusatory speech act by saying, "What's your game, Dufresne?" which reflects distrust and suspicion towards Andy. This type of speech act is used to question someone's intentions in a deeper and sceptical context. Meanwhile, Andy's response "I'm not playing a game, Warden. I'm doing my job" serves to explain his intentions and confirm that he has no hidden agenda. This speech act confirms Andy's sincerity in carrying out his duties without ulterior motives. The function of the expressive speech act in this dialogue is to express distrust and explain someone's intentions. Warden Norton uses the question "What's your game?" to show distrust of Andy's actions. The function of this speech act is to

trigger clarification and to question whether there are hidden intentions that the Warden is unaware of. Meanwhile, Andy's response, "I'm not playing a game, Warden. I'm doing my job" serves to convince the Warden that there is nothing suspicious about his actions. The function of this expressive speech act is to build tension, create conflict, and ultimately show the differences in understanding between the characters in the film.

CONCLUSION

From the analysis of the film *The Shawshank Redemption*, six types of expressive speech acts were found, namely thanking (6 data), which shows gratitude for help or advice, such as Andy's words to Ellis; apologizing (3 data), which is used to convey regret in emotional situations, for example Red to Andy regarding Brooks; congratulating (6 data), which reflects happiness for other people's achievements, such as Andy's words to Hadley on the birth of her child; expressing condolences (5 data), which shows sympathy, such as Andy's words to Red on Brooks' death; blaming (6 data), which expresses dissatisfaction or placement of responsibility for an incident; and accusing (4 data), in the form of a direct statement that places the blame on others.

The functions of expressive speech acts found in the film *The Shawshank Redemption* include showing empathy and emotional feelings, such as apologies and condolences that reflect sympathy between characters; building social relationships, through expressions of gratitude and congratulations that strengthen interpersonal relationships in difficult situations, such as the interaction between Andy and Red; strengthening solidarity, which is seen in expressions of appreciation for each other's contributions to support cooperation between characters; and conveying conflict or tension, through speech acts such as blaming and accusing that express dissatisfaction between characters. And it can be concluded that the results of the analysis of the film *The Shawshank Redemption*, found six types of expressive speech acts, namely thanking, apologizing, congratulating, expressing condolences, blaming, and accusing, with each type reflecting various emotional and social dynamics between characters. The functions of these speech acts include showing empathy and emotional feelings, building social relationships, strengthening solidarity, and conveying conflict or tension, which overall depicts the complex interactions between characters in facing difficult situations.

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