

The Comparison between Emily's and Gabriel's Expressive Speech Acts in the "Emily in Paris" Movie Series

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to compare Emily as a native English speaker and Gabriel as a non-native English speaker to illustrate the types of expressive speech acts, expressive speech effects in the Emily In Paris movie series to see their similarities and differences expressive speech act. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data was a transcript of data from Emily in Paris movie, the data were taken from the script, then classified according to the Searle's concept and Hymes's concept of type expressive act. Data were analyzed using ten types of expressive act instruments according Searle (1976), namely: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishing, attitude, condoling, blaming, praising, forgiving and supported by (IFID). The data were analyzed by identifying the types of expressive acts, classifying, comparing, interpreting, and concluding. The results of the study show that there are 138 expressive utterances found in the film Emily in Paris, Emily (100) and Gabriel (35).

This study found four similarities; Both of them were dominant presented two types expressive acts such as praising and wishing. Both dominant presented expressive acts explicitly because they always said directly and clearly what they mean. For praing and wishing, they did not present implicitly. Three differences were; Emily presented more expressive acts

(100), while Gabriel only (35). In the praising type, the charcaters Emily and Gabriel were always showing compliment statements to their friends.

The most similarity lies in praising and apologizing which were the types most often used by them. Emily uses the act of praising (19) while Gabriel uses the act of praising (11), both tend to implicitly present expressive acts.

Keywords: Expressive Act, Pragmatics, Speech act, Movie series.

INTRODUCTION

Language is used by people to talk or connect with other people. People can share experiences or something through language. When someone says their feelings or thoughts, they are not only creating speech but also implementing actions through speech that is what is called speech acts. Speech act is identifying utterances and turns as actual actions. Speech act does not only consider the language used by the speaker but also studies about behaviour of the speaker as well as the listener at the time of communication. Austin (1962,p. 94), Speech act is an action performed by the language to change the state of the object on which the action is performed. Searle (reported by Patricia, 2015) stated that there

are five types of speech acts, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

In recent years, there has been increasing attention to the speech act teaching process in English as a Second Language (ESL). Some research focus on the best methods for teaching EFL (English as Foreign Language), and English as a Second Language (ESL). But for them, it is such a difficult thing to apply in teaching speech acts. They need to decide on the right course of action to take the educational material and the models used in education to make students interested in learning. Speech acts can be found in various places such as in daily activities, speeches, movies, YouTube channels, etc.

Regarding this situation, it is reasonable to conduct a study because the duration of the movie series is long and interested to watch so that the teachers can use to teach students about speech acts because there are many aspects of language such as pragmatics, semantics, sociolinguistics, including speech acts that can be learned. Serial movie is not only brought the real world into the learning but also provides context to the learners and its effectiveness of language teaching. So that, the teacher does not feel unprepared to make the appropriate choice regarding which acts to teach or how to develop appropriate lessons to make interesting learning.

In this research, the researchers practiced a comparison analysis between two characters are involved in various conversational scenarios and different uses of how to communicate and choose words which the student and teacher could use as material for discussions with students about the use of expressive speech acts with various methods. Therefore, researchers conducted a

study on this topic which involved two characters in Emily in Paris.

METHODS

Research Design

The researcher carried out this study using descriptive qualitative method. The researcher wants to explain in detail using descriptive writing in analysing expressive act in the movie series "Emily in Paris". Qualitative research involves data collection procedures that primarily in open ended, non-numerical data which is then analysed primarily by non-statistical methods (Dornyei, 2007, p. 24). It means that to analyse using qualitative method we don't need to use numerical element. The research data were taken from an English-written prospectus from Emily and Gabriel. This study adopted the theory of expressive acts proposed by Searle (1976) and supported by theory of Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs). IFID is a means of determining the linguistic intensity of an utterance.

Participants

This study population was from the dialog of Emily in Paris movie series by Emily and Gabriel. The writers took the data from reputable source such a sublikescript.com. The expressive speech act was divided into some types. The writers analysed the different types of speech acts in two characters in the movie according to the theory Searle (1976) and supported by the theory of Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs) that will be used.

Data Analysis Techniques

The researcher Analyzed the data by using an expressive speech act instrument adapted from the theory of Searle (1976) and supported by the theory of Illocutionary

Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs). IFIDs is a way of determining the illocutionary force of an utterance. In other words, IFIDs can be used to find out what is being conveyed or what the speech act really means (Yule, 1996).

In this part, the writers provides an explanation for the way to solution four questions of my research. Those are reading the text, identifying the expressive speech act as the data, classifying the expressive speech act, after that comparing the data, so interpreting the data and the last is reporting the data. The second theory is The dell Hymes's "S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G" (1972). it is used by to classify the types of expressive speech acts produced by two characters in the series Emily in Paris. The researchers uses checking data to gain validity in the correctness of the data from a study can be done by triangulation. Cohen et al. (2007) define triangulation as the use of two or more data collections to study some aspects of human behavior.

The research focused on major guiding questions for this purpose:

- (1) How is Emily's use of expressive speech acts in the 'Emily in Paris' movie series?
- (2) How is Gabriel's use of expressive speech acts in the 'Emily in Paris' movie series?
- (3) How are the similarities between Emily's and Gabriel's speech act?
- (4) How are the differences between Emily's and Gabriel's speech act?

RESULT

To answer the research objectives, the researchers found 135 data from expressive speech act. The researcher used Searle's theory and Hymes S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G Theory in identifying the utterances. Searle's category of expressive utterances includes

ten notions as follows: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishing, attitude, condoling, blaming, praising, and forgiving. The summary of the data is presented. Hymes (1972) S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G theory include Setting and Scene, Participant, Ends, Act of sequence, Key, Instrument, Norms and Genre.

From the data analysis, there are 135 expressive speech acts found. It is classified into 11 types of expressive speech act. Those are thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishing, attitude, condoling, blaming, praising, and promising Apologizing is the most frequent used in Emily speech and praising is the most frequent used in Gabriel speech. Total of finding used by Emily are 13 thanking, greeting 11, wishing 14, attitude 13, praising 25, blaming 2 forgiving 1, and promising 1. While, Gabriel is thanking 1, apologizing 2, greeting 2, wishing 9, attitude 2, condoling 2, praising 14, and blaming 2. These 11 types of expressive speech acts produce several functions such as giving thanking, apologizing, greeting, promising, blaming, praising, and forgiving, condoling, attitudes, wishing and congratulating.

Gabriel's Expressive Speech Act using Dell Hymes's "S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G" theory and IFIDS Analysis

Thanking

Sample 1

Oh, thank you. It's a small organic producer from Rioja

In sample 1, the utterance held in the house, at evening, the conversation be held by Gabriel and Emily. Gabriel want to Expressing thanks to Emily that can choose good wine for him at the moment. With happy feeling to Emily, Gabriel and Emily were talked about wine, he was giving some

praising fully for her. For the point from Gabriel's utterance is, some compliment to Emily about some wine with casually conversation.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered thanking . For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Apologizing

Sample 1

Okay. Sorry. I'm sorry. I wish there was something I could do.

In sample 1 of apologizing, the utterance used by Gabriel in the house at evening held by Gabriel and Emily. One of the purpose the utterance is Gabriel said sorry to Emily about his mistakes that he did previously, and the conversation is contained about Gabriel apologize to her about her mistakes. When Gabriel apologize to her, he hope Emily can understand about that, and Gabriel talk casually as a friend generally to Emily.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered appologizing. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Praising

Sample 1

Mine too.

In sample 1, the utterance that used by Gabriel happened in the evening, at the Emily's birthday party, Gabriel and Emily are praising each other, they thing Start

Night is extraordinary event. Anyway, conversation is happened between Gabriel and Emily contained praising each other. They have same good opinions about Start Night. They did enjoy talks when they are praising each other about some opinions.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered praising. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Wishing

Sample 1

You haven't touched it. You know, I'd be happy to burn it for you, but promise me you'll try it first.

Sample 1, the sentence that Gabriel used is happened in the house at afternoon. Emily and Mindy express their dissatisfied with the service provided from some restaurant, and ask to the waiters to change the food and there was a commotion. The conversation is happened in restaurant, Emily and Mindy didn't feel satisfied about restaurant's service, and do some complaint. After that they meet Gabriel, they don't think that Gabriel is a chef there. Gabriel cover that problem, and then Gabriel directly offers to replace a new one, but with the hope that Emily will try it first if it doesn't taste good then Gabriel will gladly burn it for them to solve the problem. The conversation's situation little bit tense.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered wishing. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Attitude

Sample 1

Listen, I...don't agree with your approach. You want everything to be everywhere, accessible to everyone

In sample 1, the utterance that Gabriel used is for Emily. Gabriel said to Emily that disagree with what approach that she did. What she did is not suitable for based on Gabriel's opinion. The conversation is happened Gabriel think that disagree with what Emily did, and then he rebuke her for not do that thing again, with some little tense conversation Gabriel to Emily.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered Attitude. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Condoling

Sample 1

That's a pretty miserable goal.

In sample 1, the utterance that Gabriel used happened in house at the afternoon. The conversation is happened between Gabriel and Emily contained condoling for Emily, because she think Paris can't be her "friend" although she gave full of an effort at all. Gabriel speaks with full of sad to Emily about what she is feeling.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered Condoling. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Blaming

Sample 1

Because you don't have feelings for him.

In sample 1, the utterance by Gabriel is happened in the house at the afternoon. Gabriel blamed Emily, he said that Emily's did is wrong, the conversation is happened between Gabriel and Emily that talked about mistakes from Emily did previously, he was blame Emily, because Emily did some fault or mistakes, and Gabriel know it. The conversation's situation is tense for both of them

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered Blaming. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

Hereby Test:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Greeting

Sample 1

Well, it was so good to see you all.

In sample 1, Gabriel used this utterance In the afternoon, at the Office. Gabriel greets all of Emily's work colleague with saying good to see you all. He met with Emily's work colleague in the office, because of they are seldom to meet previously, so Gabriel said Good to see You all to Emily's friends. Gabriel showed enthusiast fully in front of Emily's friends in office. The conversation's situation fully enthusiast for Gabriel and Emily's friends.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered Greeting. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Forgiving

Sample 1

Stop apologizing. He's fine.

In sample 1, Gabriel used this utterance in the evening to Emily, he make sure to Emily that his friend was good. Gabriel and Emily met in some event, Gabriel said to her for stop to apologize, because of his friend was good right now Gabriel and Emily met in some event, Gabriel said to her for stop to apologize, because of his friend was good right now, he very feel worry. The situation of the conversation casual communication as a friend.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered Forgiving. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Expressive Speech Act Used by Emily

Promising

Sample 1

So, the apartment there is already all set up, and there's a relocation bonus. And just to explore the idea, here's a spreadsheet. I made for the next year. Weeks when you might be able to come to Paris, times I can come back to Chicago, taking into consideration vacation and sick days

In sample 1, the utterance that used by Emily happened in apartment, at the afternoon. Emily shows some promising expressive to the client, they are talked about the technical things about the apartment. She talk to her client about their deal about the apartment there is already all set up, and explain there are any relocation bonus with seriously conversation. After

this conversation, Emily hope the deal with her client about apartment is can be normally and success.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered Promosing. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Greeting

Sample 1

Hi. Hello. Uh, bonjour. I'm Emily Cooper from the Gilbert Group in Chicago

In sample 1, Emily used this utterance in the afternoon to her client. Emily talk to her client and then she explain who she is and where she is come from clearly, because there are first meeting between both of them, Emily and her clients talked seriously when she introduce herself. She hope the client understood about her, and feel comfort with her, using professional communication.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered Greeting. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Thanking

Sample 1

Thanks God!

In sample 1, Emily used this utterance in the house at the afternoon. She shows some gratitude expression to God, she said it because she feels God give let her live in the most romantic city in the world. Emily feels so good when she live in the most romantic

city, and she shows her greet full feeling to the god, and then she will show who she is, and should be a big asset here, and then she thinks that Good is so good for her, because she feels happy right now. The situation of the communication is more enjoy conversation between as a friends

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered Thanking. For verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

Apologizing

Sample 1

Ow. I'm sorry. That's harsh.

In sample 1, Emily used this utterance in the afternoon. She say sorry to Mindy, because Emily is asked her about Mindy's father. Emily feel what she said is so harsh for Mindy. Emily speaks with feel guilty and bit panic to Mindy, and she hopes Mindy is not angry and understand about what is Emily said previously to Mindy.

IFIDs:

The performative verb in sample 1 is an explicitly offered Appologizing. For

verification, it can be tested using the Hereby Test as follow:

I (hereby) Vp you (that) U

Vp means for Performative Verb

U stands for utterance

From the findings of Emily and Gabriel, Gabriel's expressive speech acts above there are eight types of expressive speech acts that are similar in terms of gender differences. They are Thanking, greeting, appologizing, wishing, greeting, attitude praising and blaming. There are similarities in terms of gender, differences in the expressive speech acts used by Emily and Gabriel during the conversations in the movie series.

The Similarities of Expressive Acts Between Emily and Gabriel Expressive Speech Act in The Emily In paris

In this section, the researcher answer the third reserach question, how are the Similarities Between Emily and Gabriel Expressive Speech Act. The data from the findings of the similarities are attched in the table below:

English Speeches				Total
Gabriel		Emily		
Expressive speech act	Freq	Expressive Speech act	Freq	
Wishing	9	Wishing	14	23
Thanking	1	Thanking	13	14
Apologizing	2	Appologizing	20	22
Congratulating	0	Congratulating	0	0
Greeting	2	Greeting	11	13
Attitudes	2	Attitudes	13	15
Condoling	2	Condoling	0	2
Blaming	2	Blaming	2	4
Praising	14	Praising	25	39
Forgiving	1	Forgiving	1	2
Promise	0	Promise	1	1
Total f sentence	35	Total f sentence	100	135

Researcher found several similarities, that used by Emily and Gabriel's expressive speech act. The table above showed that,

most often expressive speech act that used by both of the characters are praising and wishing. Emily uses the act of praising 14

times while Gabriel uses the act of praising 25 times. The characters are often used praising because of in France the metropolitan city of New York is the most romantic city in the world which is able to feast the eye with the beauty of cities abroad and there are many extraordinary people who can be used as role models to pursue careers, live passionately with the work they have.

Second similarities of their expressive speech act is, some expressive speech act that seldom they used are forgiving and blaming. Emily and Gabriel use forgiving one time, and blaming two times in the movie series. One of the cause of this difference is part of Gabriel and Emily's dialogue that too different in this movie series.

Third similarities between Emily and Gabriel expressive speech act, both of the character are not showed congratulating expressive speech act in this movie series. That's why the table show that there are no congratulating that shown by Gabriel and Emily.

The most similarities lies in praising and appologizing which are the types most often used by them. The speech act of praising is a type of expressive speech act used to give positive statements that show approval, admiration of persons, objects or ideas to someone around them. Emily and Gabriel try to show the audience the awesome of the paris in every way. Emily uses the act of praising 19 times while Gabriel uses the act of praising 11 times. The characters are often used praising because in France the metropolitan city of New York is the most romantic city in the world which is able to feast the eye with the beauty of cities abroad and there are many extraordinary people who can be used as role models to pursue careers, live passionately with the work they

have. While the speech act of appologizing is the type of speech act used may be expressed by the speaker when feeling regret to something that happened during in paris because of differences in culture and language. Emily uses the speech act of appologizing 20 times while Gabriel uses the speech act of appologizing 3 times because Emily's character is the main role in the movie series so there are more speech acts than Gabriel. The following examples are:

"I think you have an amazing, sexy product that could practically induce pregnancy in older women. - I mean, it's part of the reason I'm here." And " Oh, and here is our brilliant and amazing chef, and my friend, Gabriel."

From the quote above, Emily gives praise to colleagues in Paris for perfume products that have been launched by a large-scale marketing company based in Chicago. Emily feels proud to be able to work with a well-known marketing company in Paris, because Emily has a cheerful character and is resilient in facing her life in Paris, besides that Emily is a career woman with a smart personality and full of ideas, because of that Emily should be proud to be able to join this marketing company. And also Gabriel, he is the best chef who lived in her apartment who begins to slowly win Emily's heart, who always gives a positive impression to Emily so she is able to give praise to Gabriel.

Meanwhile, the speech act of appologizing is a part of being responsible for what has been done. Most of the perlocutionary intent was to show Emily's first obstacle, namely language differences. Even though she is not fluent in Paris, while her co-workers don't really understand English, this is a barrier for Emily that makes Emily proud and struggles to live it. Examples below:

"Sorry, I don't speak French "And "No, I'm sorry for my French".

The quote above is an example of an appologizing speech act. In the quote above, Emily apologizes because Emily is not fluent in French by saying "I'm sorry for my French", differences in work culture are also a barrier for Emily.

She also has to experience rejection from his superiors and co-workers in Paris. Therefore, every time Emily meets new people either in her work environment or outside, she always says sorry if there are mispronunciations that Emily says because there are cultural differences too. Emily

never hesitates to convey her ideas and has strong faith in the ideas she conveys. But on the other hand, Emily is stubborn and overly enthusiastic and often forces her point of view.

Differences between Emily and Gabriel Expressive Speech Act In Emily In Paris

In this section, the researcher answer the fourth reserach question as described in chapter 1, how are the differences Between Emily and Gabriel Expressive Speech Act. The data from the findings of the differences can be seen in the table below:

English Speeches				Total
Gabriel		Emily		
Expressive speech ac	Freq	Expressive Speech ac	Freq	
Wishing	9	Wishing	14	23
Thanking	1	Thanking	13	14
Apologizing	2	Appologizing	20	22
Congratulating	0	Congratulating	0	0
Greeting	2	Greeting	11	13
Attitudes	2	Attitudes	13	15
Condoling	2	Condoling	0	2
Blaming	2	Blaming	2	4
Praising	14	Praising	25	39
Forgiving	1	Forgiving	1	2
Promise	0	Promise	1	1
Total f sentence	35	Total sentence	100	135

From the quotes above, the researcher found simple difference between forgiving expressive speech act that used by Emily and Gabriel. Emily used her forgiving expressive speech act, and then she continue to praise her interlocutors. Difference with, when Gabriel used his forgiving expressive speech act, and then she continue to make his interlocutor feel calm with what he said. Second difference, in this movie series, Gabriel less to say thank you than Emily. The comparison is far enough, this difference influenced by the dialogue part of Gabriel and Emily got. Another reason is, in this movie series, Emily got more things from her friend if we compare with Gabriel,

that's why Emily more often say thanks in her dialogue in this movie series.

Another differences that research found is the frequency of apologizing expressive speech act that use by Gabriel is totally different with Emily. Gabriel showed 2 and Emily showed 20 times, it means that in this movie series Gabriel less say apologize or sorry if we compare with Emily.

Finally, Gabriel and Emily have several differences, start from the frequency of expressive speech act that they used, and then from the explicit and implicit strategy that they used etc. All of the differences influenced by several factors, one of that is Gabriel and Emily have different part of dialogue in this movie series, Gabriel get

less dialogue than Emily, because of Emily is the main character in this movie series.

CONCLUSION

This chapter is intended to answer the four research questions of this research which are mentioned in chapter one. The first is about how is Emily's use of expressive speech acts in the 'Emily in Paris' movie series. It was found that there are 100 expressive actions in this movie series. There are 11 types of expressive actions, only nine types: thanking (13) which is presented with implicitly, greeting (11), wishing (14), apologizing (20), attitude (13), praising (25), blaming (2), forgiving (1), and promising (1) which are all presented with implicitly as well.

The second is about how Gabriel's use of expressive speech acts in the 'Emily in Paris' movie series. Researcher Found 35 expressive acts included in Emily in Paris. There are 9 types of expressive speech acts, such as wishing (9) which is presented entirely explicitly, thanking (1) which is presented explicitly, apologizing (2) which is presented explicitly and implicitly, greeting (2), attitudes (2), condoling (2), blaming (2), praising(14) which is presented entirely implicitly, and forgiving (1) that everything is presented entirely by implicitly. Meanwhile, the other three types of expressive actions, such as congratulating and promising, do not exist in expressive speech acts.

The third is about how the similarity between two speeches acts between Emily's and Gabriel's, researcher found some similarities between the two figures. First, there are eight types of expressive speech acts that are similar in terms of gender differences. They are Thanking, greeting, apologizing, wishing, greeting, attitude praising and blaming. The most similarity

lies in praising and apologizing which are the types most often used by them. Emily uses the act of praising (19) while Gabriel uses the act of praising (11). While the speech act of apologizing is the type of speech act used, it may be expressed by the speaker when he feels regret over something that happened in Paris because of differences in culture and language. Emily uses the speech act of apologizing (20) while Gabriel uses the speech act of apologizing (3) because Emily's character is the main role in the movie series so there are more speech acts than Gabriel.

The fourth is about how the differences between two speech acts between Emily's and Gabriel's in Emily in Paris movie series. There are also some differences in the expressive actions of the two characters. First, Emily uses expressive speech acts more often than Gabriel. Emily uses expressive speech acts totaling 100 utterances while Gabriel uses 35 utterances. Those are thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishing, attitude, condoling, blaming, praising, forgiving and promising. Meanwhile, the 100 expressive speech acts used by Emily are categorized into nine types. That is thanking, greeting, wishing, attitude, praising, blaming, forgiving, apologizing and promising. Meanwhile Gabriel uses thanking, apologizing, greeting, wishing, attitude, condoling, praising, forgiving, and blaming and some of his utterances are conveyed implicitly, whereas if Emily all her utterances are conveyed implicitly. Most often kinds of expressive speech act that Emily used was Praising. Praising was one of the simplest and most powerful tools to make a good relationship to other people or friends. In this movie series, Emily often to give some praise or compliment to her friends, about her friend's style or about

what they are said. It can be concluded that Emily love to praise somebody in this movie series.

Researcher found that all of the utterances that used by Emily and Gabriel is explicit, because of both of them always said directly and clearly about what they mean. They don't like not to the point talking when they talk to their friends. That's why researcher found all of explicit utterances that used by Emily and Gabriel in this movie series.

Another thing that the researcher can conclude is Emily always using explicit utterances. It can be proofed by the all of the utterances that used by Emily always stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for confusion or doubt with what she said in each utterance or dialogue with her friends.

So, during the conversation in the film, Emily does not use three types of expressive speech acts, namely apologizing, condoling and congratulating. Meanwhile, Gabriel did not use two types of expressive speech acts during the conversation that took place in the Emily in Paris Movie series. They are thanking, greeting, apologizing, wishing, praising, condoling, blaming and forgiving. This study concludes that expressive actions are also used in television media such as movies which are watched by many teenagers nowadays.

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