

## Expressive Speech Act in Intellectually Disabled and Nondisabled Adults: A Case Study of *I Am Sam* Film

<sup>1</sup>Chania Ardhita Ningtyas, <sup>2</sup>Karenina Ajeng Pramesti Azzahra, <sup>3</sup>Nina Setyaningsih

Universitas Dian Nuswantoro

Semarang

(<sup>1</sup>[chaniardhita@gmail.com](mailto:chaniardhita@gmail.com), <sup>2</sup>[311201902069@mhs.dinus.ac.id](mailto:311201902069@mhs.dinus.ac.id),  
<sup>3</sup>[nina.setyaningsih@dsn.dinus.ac.id](mailto:nina.setyaningsih@dsn.dinus.ac.id))

**Abstract:** People express themselves through language. However, for intellectually disabled people, this may become a challenge. This relates to expressive speech act. This research focuses on the expressive speech acts used by the main characters, Sam and Rita, in *I Am Sam* movie. The research is aimed at finding out the types of expressive speech act used by Sam and Rita in the movie, and describing the difference in the use of expressive speech act by both characters. The method used to analyze the data was descriptive qualitative. The result reveals that the expressive speech acts are used to express the characters' feelings, attitudes, and emotions. There are five types of expressive speech act in the utterances spoken by Sam and Rita respectively. The most dominant type of expressive speech act used in Sam's utterances is praise, while the most dominant type used by Rita is dislike. This finding suggests that intellectually disabled person shows more positive expressions than the nondisabled person in the film.

**Keywords:** expressive speech act; film; i am sam; intellectually disabled; pragmatics

### RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Language refers to the ability to communicate. It contains an important rule for public communication. Language also seeks to convey what people want, expect, and feel. Language is typically used to express what people require and feel. Language is also required for effective communication. People can communicate effectively because they understand how to use language. Language is used not only by humans or normal people, but also by people with intellectually disabled. People with intellectually disabled may have difficulty using language or expressing themselves through language. However, this does not rule out the possibility that they are able to communicate with others who non-disabled by using language. Communication objectives can be met when both the speaker and listener are aware of the situation and context of the conversation. A person with intellectually disabled can understand contexts and situations while conversing, but they sometimes respond in language that others find difficult to understand.

At the moment, communication consists primarily of exchanging information. It's about understanding what people are saying and how others are reacting to it. Communication occurs when two or more people initiate a conversation in order to achieve a goal. Informant-like communication and interlocutor have several important components. Every communication

begins with context. Context is a very broad field with many different aspects. When people communicate, they may not know how to express their new ideas effectively. As a result, they are unable to express the emotions they use relatively well, whereas speech does not accept a clear understanding of the context. As a result, people commonly use speech actions to assist them in achieving the goal of dialogue and assisting the speaker in providing meaning using visible. According to Searle (1969), there are three types of actions that the speaker can use in his speech. They are the act of expressing something (lexical action) and the act of doing something (illocution).

Expressive speech act is an act in which a person expresses feelings or attitudes regarding something such as, apologizing, praising, liking or thanking someone. Expressive speech act is quite important to analyze because the expressive speech act is done by everyone every day. In addition, the expressive speech act used by someone who has intellectual disability is important to analyze, especially when they communicate with other people, so that people can understand how people with intellectual disability express their feelings which lead to a successful communication. Regarding this issue, this study will analyze the expressive speech act found in *I Am Sam* film. The film focuses on a father named Sam who is intellectually disabled and fights for his right to keep caring for his daughter. Sam is helped by Rita, a lawyer, to get his right back. The film was chosen by the researchers because it has a good message and impression as it depicts how affectionate a father is to his daughter even though he has limitations. The film stars Sean Penn who was able to get an Oscar for his acting in the film.

Analyzing this film will give insight on how to communicate with people who are intellectually disabled to understand them better. In addition, the purposes of the study are to find out the types of expressive speech act used by Sam and Rita and to look at the differences in the use of expressive speech act used by Sam and Rita.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

### A. Previous Studies

In a study, support is needed from the results of existing and previously conducted research. Several previous studies with topics related to this study are described in this section. The first study was conducted by Suherman (2015) entitled "Language Disorder of Main Character in The Movie *My Name is Khan*". This study examined the main character of the film *My Name is Khan* who has autism. The purpose of this study was to find out the types of language disorder experienced by the main character in the movie. The writer used a descriptive qualitative method and psycholinguistic approach in describing the types of language disorder faced by the main character in the Movie. In this research, the writer found that the movie *My Name is Khan* showed the types of language disorder experienced by the main character, they are expressive and receptive language disorders.

The second study was conducted by Nguyen Van Thao, Primbon Martua Purba, and Herman (2021) entitled "Pragmatics analysis on Commissive Speech act in a Movie". The goals of this study are to examine the many types of commissive in the film *Papillon* and to identify the most prevalent commissive categories. The researcher employs Searle's theory and the context of the scenario in order to respond to the study questions. This is a qualitative study that uses content or document analysis. From this research the researcher found all six of Searle's forms of commissive are present in the *Papillon* film. Promise consists of three data (12 percent), offer consists of four data (16 percent), threat consists of five data (20 percent), guarantee

consists of seven data (28 percent), volunteer consists of two data (8 percent), and refuse consists of four data (16 percent). As a percentage result, the guarantee is the most dominant among the other sorts. In the second position, there is a threat, and in the third place, there is a volunteer.

Different from the previous studies, this study focuses on expressive speech act in a different movie. In addition, this study analyzes a person with intellectual disability and compares it to a nondisabled person. Thus, it can be concluded that although the topic is the same, the focus and object of the study are different from the previous studies.

## **B. Language**

Language is one of the tools used by everyone in everyday life. In addition, language can also be used as a tool to express things that are desired, needed and felt. A person usually expresses himself through language. People communicate using language and so that the purpose of communication can be achieved when the situation and context of the conversation can be understood. Wardaugh (2006) also states that, "when two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the communication system that they use code. In most cases, that code will be something we might call language." This means that in communication, language really has an important role in human life.

Some people have certain special conditions. One of these conditions that is quite commonly found is intellectual disability. People who have this condition often show abnormal social interactions. Abnormal social interaction also refers to the disadvantage of being categorized as a language disorder. Speech and language disorders are groupings of disorders involving problems in communication (Tatman, 2005). In language disorders, speech and language do not develop normally. People with language disorders, such as autism or intellectual disability sometimes have problems expressing or understanding language.

## **C. Psycholinguistics**

There are several areas of knowledge in language studies, such as linguistics, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics. Psycholinguistics deals with language, mental symptoms, and the relationship between them. Language proceeds in the human spirit that is reflected in the soul of symptoms. Language is viewed from the psychological aspect, namely the language processes that occur in the brain (mind), both the speaker and the listener's brain. In line with this opinion Chaer (2003:05) argues that psycholinguistics tries to decipher the psychological processes that take place when someone says the words he had heard at the time of communication and how humans acquired language skills. In detail Chaer (2003:06) argues that psycholinguistics tries to explain the nature of the structure of language, and how that structure is obtained, used at the time recalled, and the time to understand the sentences in the substitutions. In essence, the process of communication activities to produce and understand utterances. Here are some definitions of psycholinguistic experts as understanding the material. "Psycholinguistics investigates the interrelation of language and mind in processing and producing utterances and in language acquisition". (Hartley: 1982:16).

## **D. Pragmatics**

One area of linguistics that studies how language affects human speech is pragmatics. In pragmatics we explore the meaning between the speaker and the listener. The listener's understanding of the meaning of the speaker making a speech can be influenced by the

background of the speaker, which is done by the speaker and listener. Deixis and distances, references and conclusions, presuppositions, decency and interaction, speech actions and events, and other pragmatic aspects have all been investigated.

### Speech Act

It is critical for us to learn the act of speaking. Yule (1996:47) claims in Herman (2015:43) that people will act when they speak the language. The act of speaking is an action performed with the use of speech. The act of speech or the act of making speech is composed of three related actions, namely the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the disarmament act. The locutionary act is the primary act of speaking. This level is concerned with speech production, including grammar, phonetics, and phonology. We can conclude that the speaker expresses himself through locutionary actions. The illocutionary act is one of the most complex types of speech actions, with the most divisions. Determining a speech's illocutionary action necessitates a thorough understanding of its illocutionary actions.

According to Hutajulu and Herman (2019:30), the illocutionary act is the act of complete speech, the act of doing something with the explicit purpose of the speaker's intentions in mind, such as promising, affirming, governing, denying, predicting, demanding, affirming, and so on. There are five types of illocutionary actions: representational, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive.

Expressive speech is a type of speech in which the speaker expresses his or her feelings and attitudes about something, such as asking for an apology, thanking someone, or congratulating someone. According to Searle (1997), expressiveness includes words that express how the speaker feels. This act of speech, according to Searle, consists of "a psychological state determined in a state of sincerity about the state of infidelity that is determined to be proportionate content."

Expressive speech actions cannot be separated from humans in everyday conversation. The film focuses on ordinary people in everyday situations. It also rails on daily life and serves as a mirror for actual word phenomena. This study focuses on analyzing the use of expressive speech actions in movie conversations because movies typically reflect and represent real conversations in society. There are numerous types of films that include expressive speech actions. Furthermore, Yule (1996) defines expressive speech as "the act of such speech that expresses what the speaker feels." They can express psychological states such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joys, or sadness. They may be caused by something said or done by the speaker or listener, but they are about the speaker's personal experience. This means that expressiveness is one of the categories of speech actions used to convey the speaker's emotions.

- a) Gratitude is used by someone to thank others for something they have done.
- b) Like is used by someone to say enjoy or approve of something or someone.
- c) Dislike is used to express dislike for someone or something.
- d) Apologize is an expression used by a person to express regret for something that have been done or said.
- e) Praise is an expression used by a person to give a compliment of one's performance or appearance.

## RESEARCH METHOD

### A. Research Design

In this study, the researchers used library research with qualitative method approaches. Subjective assessment of attitudes, views and behaviors is the focus of qualitative research. Such research methods produce results that are non-quantitative or have not been subjected to critical quantitative research. (Butarbutar et al, 2021). Data from this research are not calculated, but will be displayed in the form of a description. Qualitative technique was used by the researchers ranging from collecting data and analyzing data in word form.

### B. Data and Data Source

In using qualitative research, primary data were taken from the form of words and actions. In addition, there are other data such as documents and others (Moleong, 2009: 157; Hutabarat et al, 2020). The main data used in this study consist of conversations conducted by the main actors, Sam, who has intellectual disability and Rita, a lawyer, in the film *I am Sam*. The actions of the characters in *I am Sam*, which describes the context, were used as secondary data to assist the researchers in processing and analyzing the data. All the utterances spoken by the main characters serve as a source of data.

### C. Technique of Data Collection

In this study, there are several steps to collect data:

- a. Watching the movie *I am Sam*.
- b. Searching for the scripts on the internet. The script was downloaded from <https://imsdb.com/scripts/I-am-Sam.html> on 9th January 2022.
- c. Sorting the utterances spoken by the main characters (Sam and Rita).

### D. Technique of Data Analysis

The researchers used this procedure to analyze the data:

- a. Examining the utterances by Sam and Rita
- b. Classifying the data based on the types of expressive speech act
- c. Comparing the use of expressive speech acts between Sam and Rita.
- d. Drawing conclusions and providing recommendations based on the results of the analysis.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of the data, the researchers found that there are five forms of expressive speech act spoken by the main characters in the film *I am Sam*, including gratitude, like, dislike, apologize and praise. The details of the analysis are found in the table below:

Table 1 Types of Expressive Speech Act Spoken by Sam & Rita in *I am Sam* Film

| No. | Types | Sam's | Sam's | Rita's | Rita's |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
|-----|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|

|              | Frequency | Percentage  | Frequency | Percentage  |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Gratitude | 3         | 5,4%        | 5         | 14,3%       |
| 2. Like      | 11        | 20%         | 4         | 11,4%       |
| 3. Dislike   | 14        | 25,5%       | 23        | 65,7%       |
| 4. Apologize | 9         | 16,4%       | 1         | 2,9%        |
| 5. Praise    | 18        | 32,7%       | 2         | 5,7%        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>35</b> | <b>100%</b> |

After using Yule's theory to classify and analyze data in expressive categories, it can be observed from the percentage results in Table 1 that the expressive speech act type that is mostly used by Sam as the main character is praise (32,7%). In the second position, there are dislikes, followed by like, apologize, and gratitude. Based on the observation of the expressive speech act used by Rita, dislike has the highest percentage (65,7%). In the second position is gratitude, followed by like, praise, and apologize.

## 1. DISCUSSION

This section will describe and discuss the type of expressive speech act used by Sam and Rita in the film *I Am Sam*. Fifty-five expressive speech acts used by Sam and thirty-five expressive speech acts used by Rita have been discovered. Here are some samples of data that will be discussed:

### A. Types of Expressive Speech Act

#### 1. Gratitude

##### Spoken by Sam

Excerpt 1:

**ROBERT:** "Don't pull your wad out in front of people."

They all dig in their pockets and begin counting very slowly.

**SAM:** "Thank you, thank you. We are rich in friends. That's what our fortune cookie said. 1, 2, 3, 4, quarters that make one."

Sam and his friends go to the shoe store to buy Lucy a pair of shoes that she will use to go to school. When going to pay for the shoes that Sam has chosen to count the money and feel that the money is not enough, then his friends give Sam extra money. Sam was grateful to his friends and felt lucky to have his friends and said to the cashier "thank you, thank you. We are rich in friends". Sam used the expressive speech act that is gratitude to show his gratitude to his friends.

Excerpt 2:

**RITA:** "Mr. Dawson, I'm sorry, I have to be in court in eight minutes with the Kresges. You understand, good luck to you and don't give up."

**SAM (CONT'D):** "Thank you for telling me not to give up. I won't give up."

After getting information from his friends Sam goes to Rita's office to get Rita as his lawyer so he can get Lucy back. But when he got to Rita's office and after he explained about the problem Rita got some phone calls and the phone contained quite important things about Rita's



other clients. Then Rita feels a little guilty and tells Sam that she should leave soon, and tells Sam "Good luck to you and don't give up" to reply to Rita's remarks. Sam says "Thank you for telling me not to give up". Sam used the expressive speech act that is gratitude to express his gratitude to Rita for encouraging him.

### Spoken by Rita

Excerpt 3:

Rita sits in her Porsche with Annie and Sam. Annie is curled into a tight ball in the passenger seat. Sam is tucked into the shelf in the back. His legs kick Rita in the face with every gear shift.

**RITA:** "Thank you again, Annie. You were truly extraordinary."

Rita expressed her gratitude to Annie for giving testimony to help Sam in court. Rita expressed her feeling of gratitude by thanking Annie again.

Excerpt 4:

**SAM:** "When dealing with Starbucks' customers, be friendly but not familiar. I can be your friend."

**RITA:** (oddly touched) "Thank you, Sam."

When Rita and Sam eat together at a restaurant, they both talk about a few things about the trial and Rita's life. Sam praises Rita and offers that he can be a friend to Rita. Rita felt grateful and thanked for his offer and felt touched. Rita expressed that she is thankful with the expressive speech act of gratitude.

## 2. Like

### Spoken by Sam

Excerpt 5:

**RITA:** "No, no no. Pro-bono. Alright? Pro-bono."

The doors close. We hear from within, as Sam goes up again:

**SAM (O.S.):** "Yes! Alright! I liked Sonny Bono too!"

While Rita was attending an event with her friend, Sam approached her and asked about Rita's friend who would help her deal with her case. Rita's friends are suspicious and she says that Sam is her pro-bono client, as she talks to Sam. Sam misrepresents and says that he also likes Sonny Bono. Sam used an expressive speech act of like to express his fondness for Sonny Bono.

Excerpt 6:

**TURNER:** "The question is if you love your daughter as much as they say you do don't you think she deserves more?! Don't you? In your heart of hearts, secretly question yourself every day?

Don't you?!"

**SAM:** "Yes."

**TURNER:** "Was that a "yes?""

**RITA:** "Objection."

**SAM:** "Yes. She does. She deserves everything. In my heart of hearts."

While in court Turner asked Sam several questions, Sam answered several questions posed by Turner. Sam agreed with the words and questions Turner gave during the trial. Although Sam answered yes because he was forced and in a state of distress, Sam showed an answer that represented approvingly saying the word. In other words, he used the expressive speech act of like.

### Spoken by Rita

Excerpt 7:

**SAM:** (from the doorway) "You did say "over the trees" instead of "over the sea." It's hard to remember all the words to all the songs. There's so many. (Rita almost stops) you have a child Rita rubel Bly Harrison Williams. If they took him away, wouldn't you hire the fastest talking four-named lawyer you could?"

**RITA:** "Yes, I would. I went to college with a friend who does these kinds of cases. Leave your number. I'll see if she can help you."

While in Rita's office, Sam tries to convince Rita that he needs help. Sam then gave a statement about what if it happened to her as well, whether she would do the same. Rita replies that of course she will do the same, and Rita also agrees with Sam's words that she will contact him when someone she intends wants to help Sam. Rita showed her agreement with the questions and statements that Sam asked, therefore Rita showed an expressive speech act of like.

Excerpt 8:

**RITA (CONT'D):** "Sam, look at me. Look at me! (He does) I will guide you like last night. (Sam hugs her) Not that part of last night, the other part. Now you can do it. I know you can. Lucy needs you."

**SAM:** (a mile a minute) "Lucy needs me."

**RITA:** "Yes, slow down because Lucy needs you."

After the trial goes on and makes things even more complicated, Sam locks herself in his house and Rita tries to convince Sam that she will always help her. She also tries to convince that Lucy needs Sam. Rita says "Yes, slow down because Lucy needs you" this shows her approval of the remarks Sam has again made to Rita, and Rita likes that Sam has returned. Rita expressed her feeling of liking Sam word by using expressive speech act of like.

### 3. Dislike

#### Spoken by Sam

Excerpt 9:

**LUCY:** "I'm tired."

**SAM:** "I don't believe you."



**LUCY:** "Are you calling me a liar?"

**SAM:** "Yes. Now read the word."

**LUCY:** (crying) "No... I'm stupid."

**SAM:** "No you're not."

Lucy and Sam were at home, they were both reading books and it was a regular activity they did every night. While reading Sam doesn't know a word and Lucy helps him, when Sam tries to get Lucy to read it Lucy doesn't want to read, she said that she's tired and she's a stupid kid. Hearing this Sam said "No you're not.", Sam expressed his disapproval by using the expressive speech act of dislike.

### Spoken by Sam

Excerpt 10:

**WAITRESS:** "I'm sorry, sir. We don't have a fish special. There's fish and chips. It comes with a dinner salad."

**SAM:** "Chips, chips? You mean potato chips? I don't want potato chips. I want a side"

Lucy and Sam were eating at a restaurant they had never tried before. Sam ordered the menu he usually ordered, but the menu was not available here. The waitress then offered him fish and chips but Sam refused and said "I don't want potato chips. I want a side." Sam expressed his dislike for the menu using the expressive speech act dislike.

### Spoken by Rita

Excerpt 11:

**RITA:** (dial tone) " Dorothy? Dorothy? No no no I didn't stare at the eczema for five months for - "

She takes out her car beeper, clicks it towards the window and realizes that they're towing her car!

**RITA (CONT'D):** "Sonuvabitch!"

While Rita was at Starbucks to meet Sam and talked about the witnesses they had to prepare for the next trial, Rita arrived to get a call from another client. Then when Rita was focusing on the call Sam shouted that the towing truck had transported her car away. Then she expressed his dislike or anger by saying the swear word "sonuvabitch!".

Excerpt 12:

**RITA (CONT'D):** "Hey, Danny (no answer) Where's your father?"

**DANNY:** (staring at TV) "Guess."

**RITA:** "I don't want to guess. Where is he? (Sam watches Rita) I told you I don't want to guess."

Rita returned home after work and attended the trial in court with Sam. She saw her son sitting in front of the TV alone while he was supposed to be with his father. Rita asked her son where his father was, but his son did not answer and told Rita to guess. Because Rita was mad and

did not like the answers given by her son Rita said "I don't want to guess" and "I told you I don't want to guess". Rita used expressive speech act of dislike to show her distaste for her son's response.

#### 4. Apologize

##### Spoken by Sam

Excerpt 13:

**ANNIE:** "Babies need food every two hours, Sam."

**SAM:** "Oh. I'm sorry Lucy Diamond."

When Lucy was a baby, she always cried after arriving at Sam's house. Then Sam sought help from Annie, initially Annie refused but she felt sorry for the little baby. After that Annie told him why Lucy kept crying and didn't want to sleep because she was hungry. Sam doesn't give Lucy milk because he doesn't know what to do and feels guilty. Sam expressed his guilt to little Lucy by saying "I'm sorry Lucy Diamond" in other words he used an expressive speech act of apologizing.

Excerpt 14:

**SAM:** "What are you doing here now?! Her first sound sleep, not a sound, not a sound."

**BRAD:** "Eight years every Thursday Video Night and you forgot?!"

**SAM:** "Oh my god, Video Night. First Thursday of the month. Video night at Sam's house. I'm sorry, I forgot."

Shortly after Lucy fell asleep, all of his friends came to Sam's house because Sam did not come to their Thursday night routine of watching videos together. Sam forgets about it because he is too tired and busy looking after and caring for Lucy. He felt guilty to his friends for forgetting their regular events, expressing his guilt by using the expressive speech act of apologizing.

##### Spoken by Rita

Excerpt 15:

**SAM:** "I earn eight dollars an hour at Starbucks. I can pay your hourly rate, rate by the hour, hourly -"

Rita stands up, ushering him to the door.

**RITA:** "Mr. Dawson, I'm sorry, I have to be in court in eight minutes with the Kresges. You understand, good luck to you and don't give up."

While trying to convince Rita that Sam can afford her services as a lawyer with his salary working at Starbucks, Rita cuts him off. Because Rita was in a hurry, she said badly to Sam that she had to leave immediately. Rita apologizes because she has cut off Sam's explanation and because she is busy.

## 5. Praise

### Spoken by Sam

Excerpt 16:

**SAM (CONT'D):** "Oh my God, oh my God, oh my God. Let me see let me see let me see."

Sam attempts to clean and diaper her. He finally manages to pin the buttons so that it at least stays on.

**SAM (CONT'D):** "You look very beautiful this morning, very beautiful."

After Lucy was born and her mother left her alone, Sam is responsible for taking care of Lucy. When Lucy urinates, Sam changes her diaper. One morning after changing Lucy's diaper, Sam held and looked at Lucy and praised the baby "You look very beautiful this morning, very beautiful". Sam says that Lucy is very beautiful using expressive speech act of praise.

Excerpt 17:

**SAM:** "Double double decaf low-fat Cap."

**BRUCE:** "You got it, buddy."

**SAM:** "Good choice very good choice."

While Sam was working at Starbucks one morning, he greeted a customer who ordered a glass of Cappuccino. Sam memorized what the order was from the man, as he always greeted and noticed what they were ordering. Sam was amazed and felt that Bruce had a good choice. Sam made the remarks using expressive speech act of praise.

### Spoken by Rita

Excerpt 13:

Sam comes out of the bathroom in the new suit. Rita stares at him astonished. He looks incredibly handsome. Rita, attempting to stifle her reaction, turns away from Sam.

**SAM:** "Bad?"

**RITA:** "No. Very, very good. But your tie's crooked."

Sam and Rita are at Rita's house preparing for the upcoming trial. Rita wants to help Sam regain custody of Lucy by helping prepare for what Sam has to answer when answering questions from Mr. Turner. Rita even lent Sam a suit so he couldn't be underestimated by anyone. When he changed his clothes, Rita said that the suit was very good when it was worn by Sam. Rita expressed her surprise by praising Sam by using expressive speech act of praise.

Excerpt 13:

Rita's hair falls in her eyes again. Sam stands up, pulls HER BARRETTE from his pocket, the one she left at his house.

**SAM:** "Here."

Rita stares at the barrette as if it were the murder weapon.

**RITA:** "Oh, thank you. What a... a lovely barrette, Mr. Dawson. It will look great on Lucy. Who I'm sure you bought it for. Furthermore, so that...there will be more room for Lucy as she grows up."

Sam offers a barrette to Rita when she messes up and disturbs her view. Rita thought it belonged to Lucy. She tried to say that barrette was beautiful. Rita said that the barrette would be nice if used by Lucy, using the expressive speech act of praise.

### **E. Differences between Sam and Rita in Using Expressive Speech Act**

Regarding the differences of expressive speech act used by Sam and Rita, it can be said that Sam pronounces expressive praise more often than Rita. He praises others for what they have done. For example, "Good choice, very good choice". When someone else orders a drink Sam even gives praise for him. This is often done by Sam because he considers that the person has a good taste. On the other hand, Rita often uses expressive act of dislike to reject or disapprove of statements and questions asked in trials.

Sam is an adult man who has intellectual disability. Although he has a special condition, he is able to use expressive speech act well. In other words, Sam is able to express himself well, and can show that even though he has intellectual disability, Sam can control his emotions quite well. Meanwhile, it is clear that Rita is able to express herself well, but from the film it can be seen that sometimes she is unable to control her emotions and tends to use expressive speech act that shows her dislike of something with abusive language such as swear words.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis, some conclusions can be drawn. In terms of the types of expressive speech acts spoken by Sam and Rita, Sam mostly used praise while Rita mostly used dislike. It can be inferred that even though Sam is intellectually disabled, he can control his emotions quite well compared to Rita, the non-disabled person, as she mostly uses expressive speech act that shows her dislike of something with abusive language. Furthermore, it can also be concluded that the intellectually disabled person shows more positive expressions than the nondisabled person in *I am Sam* film.

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