An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act Found in *Night School* Movie

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Abstract
Language is an important aspect of communication that is used to interact, speak, and express feelings. Expressive speech acts are typically the facets of speech acts commonly employed in communication. This study examines the significance of expressive illocutionary acts in human communication, focusing specifically on the Night School movie. This study applies a qualitative descriptive approach. In this study, the concept of expressive illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979) is used as a theoretical framework that guides the investigations carried out. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the various expressive illocutionary acts performed by the characters in the Night School movie. The findings reveal six types of expressive illocutionary acts: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, wishing, attitude, and greeting. Through the application of pragmatics, the study offers insights into the interpretation and understanding of the communicative events within the film, highlighting the importance of expressive illocutionary acts in conveying emotions and shaping interpersonal dynamics. This research contributes to the broader field of pragmatics and provides a framework for analyzing expressive illocutionary acts in film.

Keywords*: pragmatics, expressive illocutionary act, night school movie*

Abstrak
Bahasa merupakan aspek penting dalam komunikasi yang digunakan untuk berinteraksi, berbicara, dan mengungkapkan perasaan. Tindak tutur ekspresif biasanya merupakan aspek tindak tutur yang biasa digunakan dalam komunikasi. Studi ini mengkaji signifikansi tindak ilokusi ekspresif dalam komunikasi manusia, dengan fokus khusus pada film Night School. Penelitian ini menerapkan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini, teori tindak ilokusi ekspresif yang diajukan oleh Searle (1979) digunakan sebagai kerangka teoritis yang mengarahkan penyelidikan yang dilakukan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengenali dan menganalisis ragam tindak ilokusi ekspresif yang dilakukan oleh karakter-karakter dalam film Night School. Temuan mengungkapkan enam jenis tindak ilokusi ekspresif: berterima kasih, meminta maaf, mengucapkan selamat, berharap, sikap, dan salam. Melalui penerapan pragmatik, penelitian ini menawarkan wawasan tentang interpretasi dan pemahaman peristiwa komunikatif dalam film, menyoroti pentingnya tindakan ilokusi ekspresif dalam menyampaikan emosi dan membentuk dinamika antarpribadi. Penelitian ini berkontribusi pada bidang pragmatik yang lebih luas dan memberikan kerangka untuk menganalisis tindak ilokusi ekspresif dalam film.

Kata kunci*: pragmatik, tindak ilokusi ekspresif, film night school*

Introduction

Language is a crucial element in fostering human bonds and connections (Mbakop, 2021). Language plays a vital role in interpersonal communication, serving as a bridge that connects individuals within society. People sometimes employ unstructured utterances unknowingly in their language usage, yet this does not pose a problem as long as mutual acceptance and clear understanding are achieved between speakers and listeners. As highlighted by Yule (1996:47), language not only involves constructing grammatically sound sentences but also encompasses the display of actions and self-expression through linguistic means. This recognition emphasizes the multifaceted nature of language as a tool for both conveying information and asserting one's identity within social interactions.

Language functions as a symbol, a code, or a mode of communication adopted by specific communities. It serves as a medium through which individuals and groups convey messages, express objectives, and communicate the importance of events, both individually and collectively. Language acts as a sign or emblem, enabling people to recognize and understand one another, as well as various facets of life. The use of language as a tool for communication is a potent force. Fromkin et al. (2018) assert that human languages, without exception, remain remarkably expressive, complete, and logical over time, just as they were hundreds or even thousands of years ago. While language evolution may occur gradually over many years, the overall structure and design of languages continue to exhibit remarkable robustness. There are multiple branches of language study, and one of them is pragmatics, which delves into the speaker's intended meaning.

Pragmatics primarily focuses on unraveling the meaning that emerges from the context between the speaker and the listener. According to Yule (1996:4), studying language through the lens of pragmatics enables us to explore people's intended meanings, their assumptions, goals, and the actions they engage in during communication. In pragmatics, the comprehension of an utterance by the listener goes beyond mere understanding of its literal meaning; it involves understanding the context in which the utterance is interpreted. Pragmatics encompasses various subfields, including deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech acts and events, among others. In the present research, the focus is specifically on the study of expressive illocutionary acts within the realm of pragmatics.

The examination of expressive illocutionary acts extends to communicative events, such as dialogues in movies. Through this study, we can develop an understanding of the speech events occurring in the utterances of the speakers and the interpretations made by the hearers within the context of movie dialogues. Analyzing speech events serves as an alternative method for comprehending communication dynamics. To explore the execution and interpretation of these activities within the utterances of movie dialogues, it is essential to examine extended interactions. This can be achieved by utilizing specific linguistic expressions that are commonly employed to perform distinct communicative actions. By employing these linguistic

tools, we can effectively investigate the customary forms of utterances and their corresponding actions.

In the context of movies, there exists a wealth of linguistic elements to explore. This facet of language can be observed and studied within the realm of movies, where characters engage in various types of speech acts. Austin (1962: 109) introduces three distinct categories of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Speech acts also serve different purposes, such as making declarations, asserting statements, expressing gratitude, making requests, and outlining plans, among others. By examining expressive illocutionary acts in particular, this analysis aims to shed light on a crucial subchapter of illocutionary acts. Expressive illocutionary acts hold significant importance as they play a crucial role in facilitating effective communication in everyday life. Speakers utilize expressive sentences to convey their emotions, which are essential for smooth and meaningful conversations. These illocutionary acts are rooted in psychological states and involve the expression of feelings or emotions toward the listener. They encompass a range of expressions, including apologies, complaints, expressions of gratitude, and congratulations, among others. Such expressive illocutionary acts are commonly employed in daily speech and can also be observed in movie dialogues. This study collects information spoken by the characters in the Night School movie, therefore this research also needs references, especially articles that use movies as their data so that they can be a guide and provide insights for this research.

There are 5 related literature used in this study with the same categories which is an analysis of illocutionary acts. The first related literature is purposed by Candra's article (2023) entitled "Expressive Illocutionary Act Found In The Visit Movie"uses theory proposed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). The results of the data are in the form of protest, condole, apologize, thank, compliment, deplore, and boast. The most frequently found data is the type of protest in the study with a representative amounting to 22%. Meanwhile, the article from Rahmawati (2021) entitled "Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used In Crazy Rich Asian Movie" which uses theory from Searle. The research revealed an increased number of categorized apologies, thanks, and compliments. However, it identified a comparatively smaller occurrence of expressive forms such as bragging and expressions of condolences. Meanwhile, Meanwhile, as per the publication authored by Virginia (2021) entitled "Realization of Expressive Acts in the Film 'I Care a Lot'" by Virginia (2021), the data includes several types of expressive illocutionary acts but the dominant type is the act of praise because the character is generally praised. Meanwhile, Dewi's article (2016) entitled "Commissive and Expressive Illocutionary and Its Meaning in Pondok Baja" uses Searle's theory to find expressive illocutionary acts. The results of the data are in the form of thanks, congratulations, apologies, hopes, greetings, and attitudes that show the speaker's feelings and experiences. Meanwhile, the article entitled "An Analysis

of Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows" expressly designed by Prajadewi & Tustiawati (2022) uses the theory declared by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). There were a lot of Expressive Illocutionary Acts that were found in Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows movie, such as; Compliment, Thank, Greet and Welcome, Complaint, Apologize, Boast, and Congratulate. An expressive illocutionary act of Compliment became the most found data in the movie as it holds 22 data while Congratulate considered as the least found data as it only contains 1 data. Those articles are references for this article and focus on expressive illocutionary acts.

This study specifically centers on the examination of expressive illocutionary acts employed by the characters in the Night School movie. Searle's theory of expressive illocutionary acts serves as the foundation for this analysis. "Night School" stands out as a noteworthy example within the realm of movies, as it offers a plethora of instances where expressive illocutionary acts can be observed and explored. The dialogue spoken by the primary characters in this film demonstrates a notable degree of lucidity, guaranteeing straightforward understanding for the viewers. "Night School" is a comedy film that diverges from typical genre conventions to provide a fresh and humorous take on the subject matter. As such, the researcher delves into a comprehensive examination of the expressive illocutionary acts present within the movie. This research endeavors to contribute to our comprehension and interpretation of the movie "Night School" by utilizing the theory of expressive illocutionary acts. The study is grounded in pragmatics and aims to explore how the theory of expressive illocutionary acts can be applied to analyze the film. The results of this research are anticipated to offer a valuable source of information for forthcoming research endeavors that share comparable aims, furnishing valuable perspectives into the realm of expressive illocutionary acts and its utilization in the analysis of film.

Method

This research utilized a qualitative descriptive method, aiming to acquire data-rich cases that fulfill the information requirements, as described by Lambert (2012: 255). The analysis encompasses categorizing the collected data and scrutinizing the various types of expressive illocutionary acts carried out by the characters in the Night School Movie. In this study, analysis of expressive illocutionary acts in the film "Night School" is grounded in Searle's theory (1979). The data were gathered by using observation and documentation techniques. The observation method was done in multiple steps, which were; (1) searching the movie on Netflix, (2) downloading the movie on Netflix, (3) watching the movie repeatedly, (4) taking notes of the subtitles or dialogues that contain expressive acts, (5) identify and match expressive illocutionary acts, and (6) collected each scene that potentially contains an expressive illocutionary act and understands the context.

Result and Discussion

After analyzing the data and determining the types of expressive illocutionary acts uttered by the characters in the Night School Movie, the results are presented as follows.

Table 1. The Types of Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in *Night School* Movie

No	Types of Expressive Illocutionary Acts	Frequency	Percentage
1	Thanking	24	25,53%
2	Apologizing	11	11,70%
3	Congratulating	6	6,38%
4	Greeting	13	13,83%
5	Wishing	5	5,32%
6	Attitude	35	37,23%
Total		94	100%

Based on the table above, the writer found 94 utterances containing the types of illocutionary acts, such as: thanking, apologizing, wishing, greeting, congratulating, and attitude. In the Night School movie, the primary character frequently employs the term "attitude." This expression functions as a means for the speaker to communicate their disapproval or discontentment with the actions of the listener. The frequency of thanking with the occurrences of 24 utterances (25.53%), apologizing with the occurrences of 11 utterances (11.70%), congratulating with the occurrences of 6 utterances (6.38%), greeting with the occurrences of 13 utterances (13.83%), wishing with the occurrences of 5 utterances (5.32%), and attitude with the occurrences of 35 utterances (37.23%). The prevalence of attitude is clearly evident in the Night School movie. Attitude is the type of expressive illocutionary act where the speakers used an act in their utterance to bring about the changes in the state of affairs.

Thanking

According to Searle (1979), expressive of thanking refers to the act of expressing gratitude to someone. It involves the speaker conveying their appreciation or happiness for something the addressee has done. For instance, a speaker might express thanks by saying, "Thank you for attending my party." In this example, the speaker is expressing their thanking and appreciation for the addressee's presence at the party. The act of thanking is a way for the speaker to acknowledge and express their gratitude towards the addressee.

Data 1
Teddy : Come here.
Lisa   : ***Thank you, baby.***
Teddy : No problem.

The conversation above is about Teddy opening the car door for Lisa by reaching from the inside and unlocking it. This act demonstrates Teddy's kindness and consideration towards Lisa, as he assists her in getting out of the car. After Teddy opens the door, Lisa gets out of the car and expresses her gratitude by saying, "Thank you, baby," using a term of endearment. Teddy responds casually and amiably, saying, "No problem," indicating that he willingly opened the door for Lisa and didn't find it troublesome at all. Overall, the conversation illustrates a warm and caring relationship between Teddy and Lisa, with Teddy's gesture of opening the car door showing his thoughtfulness toward Lisa's comfort.

Data 2
Joe   : So I've decided, when I retire I'm turning BBQ City over to you.
Teddy : Excuse me? What? Don't shit me.
Joe   : I'm serious!
Teddy : Oh, my God, Joe! I just got goose bumps!
Joe   : Yes
Teddy : *I got goose bumps all over! I don't know what to say, man!* ***Thank you!***
Joe   : No. Thank you, son.

In this dialogue, Joe reveals his decision to Teddy, stating that when he retires, he plans to hand over BBQ City business to him. Teddy is taken aback by the unexpected news, expressing his surprise and disbelief with the phrase, "Excuse me? What? Don't shit me." Joe reassures Teddy that he is serious about the offer. Overwhelmed with emotions, Teddy exclaims, "Oh, my God, Joe! I just got goosebumps!" Teddy is genuinely touched and grateful for Joe's gesture, as he expresses his appreciation by saying, "I got goosebumps all over! I don't know what to say, man! Thank you!" Joe reciprocates gratitude, acknowledging Teddy as his successor with the response, "No, thank you, son." The conversation signifies a significant moment in their relationship, with Joe expressing his trust and faith in Teddy's capabilities to take over the business. Teddy's emotional reaction shows the depth of his feelings and appreciation for the opportunity. It appears to be a heartfelt and touching exchange between the two characters.

Data 3
Teddy : I didn't know if you had time for dinner or not. So I took it upon myself to go and get you one of my personal favorites. It's the best Mexican.
Carrie : *Oh.* ***Thank you***. *That is thoughtful of you, Teddy.*

In this dialogue, Teddy expresses his consideration for Carrie's time and thoughtfully brings her dinner, particularly a taco that he claims is his personal favorite and the best Mexican food. Carrie responds with gratitude, thanking Teddy for his kindness. She acknowledges his thoughtfulness in getting her dinner, and her response suggests that she is genuinely appreciative of the gesture. It showed Teddy's caring, as he went out of his way to make sure Carrie had a meal. Carrie's response further reinforces their positive interaction, with her recognizing and valuing Teddy's

thoughtful actions. It highlights a moment of warmth and kindness between the two characters.

Apologizing

The act of expressing an apology involves conveying a feeling of regret or sorrow for a particular event or action, through an expressive illocutionary act. It is a way for the speaker to express their acknowledgment and take responsibility for their actions. As Searle (1979) explains, "Apologies...express the speaker's feeling of regret for an unfortunate state of affairs that the speaker has some reason to believe he has brought about". Apologies are meant to convey a sincere apology and demonstrate the speaker's recognition of their role in the situation.

Data 4
Chef Clemont : *Please, everyone calm down. I am mortified by this. **I am so sorry, everyone**. The meal is on me.*
Luis (Waiter) : No. This is what he wants.
Chef Clemont : Luis, I need to speak to you in the kitchen.

In this scene, Chef Clemont takes charge of a situation where something has gone wrong, and he addresses Teddy and his friends with an apology. Despite his remorse, one of the waiters, Luis, appears to have a different perspective. Chef Clemont then requests to have a private conversation with Luis in the kitchen, presumably to discuss the matter further. From this brief exchange, it's evident that Chef Clemont is the head of the restaurant or responsible for the meal being served. He takes ownership of the problem and offers to cover the cost of the meal as a gesture of apology.

Data 5
Teddy : Oh, God!
Mac : Oh, Teddy! Oh, why'd I listen to you? You were so convincing.
Teddy : ***I'm sorry, buddy.***

In this dialogue, Teddy exclaims, "Oh, God!" possibly indicating a sense of frustration or regret about something that happened. Mac, another person in the conversation, responds to Teddy, expressing his disappointment with himself for listening to Teddy, who was apparently very convincing about something. Teddy acknowledges his responsibility for the situation and apologizes, saying, "I'm sorry, buddy." His apology suggests that he might have unintentionally led Mac astray or gave him misleading advice. The conversation portrays a moment of realization and possibly a mistake made by Teddy, resulting in Mac feeling regretful for following his advice. Teddy's apology indicates that he recognizes the impact of his actions on Mac and takes responsibility for it. The dialogue captures a human interaction where Teddy admits his error, and Mac expresses his frustration with the outcome.

Data 6

Jaylen : *Hey! Big Mac, man,* ***I'm sorry about that***. *That hot chicken, it just kind of got a rewind, man!*

Mac : Oh, God. I'm having the worst night.

Based on the dialogue, it appears that Jayden is apologizing to Mac for vomiting. Mac responds with frustration, exclaiming, "Oh, my God. I had the worst night." This suggests that the vomiting incident was just one of the many unfortunate events that occurred during Mac's night, adding to his overall dissatisfaction with how the night unfolded. The dialogue portrays a moment of interaction between Jayden and Mac, with Jayden acknowledging his mistake and apologizing for the vomiting incident. Mac's reaction indicates that the night has been challenging for him, and the vomiting incident has contributed to his overall negative experience.

Congratulating

Expressive of congratulating involves expressing pleasure and sympathy towards the hearer for their accomplishments or good fortune. It is a form of utterance used by the speaker to convey admiration and recognition for the positive events or achievements experienced by the recipient. As Searle (1979) aptly stated, "Congratulating is the act of expressing a feeling of pleasure at someone's good fortune or success". It serves as a way for the speaker to show their joy and appreciation for the hearer's achievements, and it is commonly used in response to positive situations or milestones. This type of expressive illocutionary act highlights the supportive and celebratory nature of human communication, where individuals express their happiness and well-wishes for others' success.

Data 7

Teddy : Well, I will tell you what's going on. So listen to this. Joe told me today that when he retires, he's leaving all of this to me.

Lisa : Baby, that's amazing.

Teddy : I mean it's life-changing.

Lisa : Yeah.

Teddy : And maybe you could put your touch on this place change the design? Help take it to the next level?

Lisa : ***I am so proud of you.*** *Yeah.*

In this dialogue, Teddy excitedly shares some significant news with Lisa. He reveals that Joe, his boss informed him today that when he retires, he plans to leave the BBQ City business to Teddy. Lisa responds to the news with enthusiasm and calls it amazing. Teddy emphasizes the life-changing impact of Joe's decision, indicating that this opportunity will have a profound effect on his life. Teddy then suggests that with this new responsibility, Lisa could contribute her skills and ideas by changing the design and helping take the place to the next level. Lisa expresses her pride in Teddy, indicating her support and admiration for him. The dialogue portrays a positive and encouraging conversation between Teddy and Lisa, with Teddy feeling excited about

the prospects of his future and Lisa standing by his side, ready to support him in this new venture.

Greeting

The expressive speech act of greeting serves as a means to express a welcoming gesture towards the hearer. It is an utterance used by the speaker to convey a sense of hospitality and acknowledge the presence of the hearer. As Searle (1979) emphasizes, "In the act of greeting, the speaker is attempting to induce in the hearer a recognition or acknowledgment of his welcoming state of mind".
For instance, consider the following example: "Ladies and gentlemen, let's come together and warmly applaud our distinguished guest from Canada, TBT!" This illustrates the speaker's expression of welcome and the act of greeting the guest during a talk show event. The speaker aims to create a friendly and inviting atmosphere for the audience and demonstrate their appreciation for the guest's presence.

Data 8
Teddy : ***Hey, Maya!***
Maya   : Hey, Teddy.

In this conversation, Teddy greets Maya by saying, "Hey, Maya!". This greeting is Teddy's way of greeting or greeting Maya in a relaxed and friendly way. This is a common way to use it in informal conversations between friends or people who know each other well. Maya responded by saying, "Hey, Teddy," which was an intimate and friendly response to Teddy's greeting. This conversation shows a close and friendly relationship between Teddy and Maya, indicating that they know each other and have a positive relationship. The expression "Hey" is a common way in informal conversation to greet a friend or close acquaintance.

Data 9
Carrie : ***I am here to teach you if you're here to learn.*** *Otherwise, you can get outta my class right now.*
Jaylen : That's what's up.
Carrie : Welcome to night school.

In this dialogue, Carrie, the teacher, sets the tone for her class and lays down expectations. She emphasizes that she is there to teach, but she expects her students to be committed to learning. If someone is not willing to learn, she makes it clear that they can leave her class immediately. Jaylen responds with an expression of agreement, saying, "That's what's up," which implies he understands and respects Carrie's approach. Carrie then officially welcomes her students to night school, signaling the beginning of the learning journey in her class. The dialogue showcases Carrie's assertiveness as a teacher and her determination to maintain a focused and productive learning environment. Jaylen's response suggests that he acknowledges her stance and is ready to engage in the learning process.

Wishing

Expressions of wishing are the personal wishes and aspirations of the speaker for a certain result to be realized. It involves conveying expectations for the fulfillment of a particular wish. As Searle (1979) stated, "Expressives represent the psychological states of the speaker such as his attitudes, emotions, and sensory perceptions". For instance, consider the following example: "I earnestly wish for world peace to be achieved." In this case, the speaker is expressing their deep desire and longing for global harmony and tranquility. The utterance reflects the speaker's personal aspiration for a positive change in the world.

Data 10
Teddy : ***I'mma be a winner. I'mma succeed in the school of life doing real stuff. I'mma get me a real fly car, and I'm gonna have a nice girl***. *Y'all ain't gonna make it.*
Denise : Ted, get out!

In this dialogue, Teddy expresses his determination and confidence, stating that he will become a winner and succeed in life by engaging in meaningful activities. He mentions his aspirations, including getting a luxurious car and finding a nice girl to be with. It seems like Teddy is trying to assert his ambitions and prove himself to others. However, Denise's response is blunt and forceful. She tells Teddy to leave or get out, implying that she is not interested in his boasting attitude. It's possible that Teddy's bragging or overconfidence has annoyed Denise, leading her to react by asking him to leave the class at their school. The dialogue showcases contrasting attitudes between Teddy's self-assurance and Denise's annoyance, adding tension and dynamics to the interaction. It suggests that Teddy's behavior perceived negatively by others around him.

Data 11
Lisa : Oh. I'm so nervous about tonight. Thank God you're coming.
Teddy : *Why are you nervous? Lis, you did an amazing job.* ***You're gonna kill this. It'll be the hottest spot in Atlanta.***
Lisa : Huh okay.

In this dialogue, Lisa expresses her nervousness about an event to Teddy. She seems anxious about the event and appreciates Teddy's presence, mentioning how thankful she is that he will be there. Teddy responds with reassurance, asking why she's nervous because he believes she did an incredible job with the preparations. He boosts her confidence by saying she will do exceptionally well and that the event will be a huge success, becoming the hottest spot in Atlanta. Lisa responds with a simple, "Huh okay," which suggests that she might be unsure or still feeling a bit uncertain, despite Teddy's encouraging words. It's possible that Teddy's support helps to ease her nervousness to some extent, but she may still have some reservations about the event. The dialogue captures the supportive nature of Teddy and Lisa's relationship, with Teddy offering encouragement to Lisa when she feels anxious or uncertain. It also

highlights the typical feelings of nervousness and anticipation that people experience before an important event.

Attitude

The expressive speech act of attitude is expressing disagreement towards the attitude of the hearer. It serves as a way for the speaker to convey their criticism or dissatisfaction with the hearer's behavior. As Searle (1979) states, "The speaker in performing the act is not merely expressing a state of mind but is trying to get the hearer to recognize or take into account his or her state of mind". In other words, the speaker aims to influence the hearer's perception of their attitude through their expressive speech act.

For instance, consider the following example: "I strongly disagree with your decision to cancel the event without consulting others." This utterance illustrates the speaker's expression of attitude by clearly expressing their disapproval of the hearer's decision. The speaker intends to convey their criticism and convey their disagreement with the hearer's actions.

Data 12
Teddy : *I love the weave.*
Maya : Teddy!
Teddy : Or the wig. Whichever
Maya : It's my hair.

In this dialogue, Teddy comments on Maya's hair, expressing his admiration for it by saying, "I love the weave." However, Maya appears surprised or taken aback by Teddy's statement and calls out his mistake by saying, "Teddy!" to correct him. Teddy quickly corrects himself, realizing his error, and adds, "Or the wig. Whichever." He acknowledges that he misspoke and tries to cover his comment by suggesting that he was referring to a wig instead of a weave. Maya clarifies the situation by stating firmly, "It's my hair," indicating that her hair is natural and not a weave or wig. This response highlights the importance of being sensitive and respectful when discussing someone's appearance or personal attributes. The dialogue showcases a moment of lightheartedness and a minor misunderstanding between Teddy and Maya, possibly highlighting their friendly rapport and ability to joke around with each other. Nonetheless, it also touches upon the significance of acknowledging and appreciating individuality and natural features.

Conclusion

This research examined the varieties of expressive illocutionary acts identified within the Night School movie. Based totally on the result and discussion above, it can be concluded that there were 94 data of expressive illocutionary acts found within the movie "Night School". The findings reveal the existence of six types of expressive illocutionary acts employed by the characters in the Night School movie: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, wishing, attitude, and greeting. The study aims to

contribute to a deeper understanding and interpretation of the film "Night School" by employing the theory of expressive illocutionary acts. This analysis can assist in the interpretation and understanding of the messages conveyed through the characters' dialogues in the movie, enriching our overall understanding of the film's communication dynamics.

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