EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE CHARACTER OF NAKANO NINO IN ANIME GOTOUBUN NO HANAYOME SEASON 1

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on expressive speech acts in anime *Gotoubun no Hanayome season 1*. The aim of this research is to describe and understand the forms of expressive speech acts uttered by the character Nakano Nino in the anime *Gotoubun no Hanayome season 1*, episodes 1 to episode 12. This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research with a descriptive approach. Data selection was carried out using John Searle's theory (1979), and using Leech's theory to find the context of the speech to be studied. The pragmatic matching method uses basic techniques in the form of determining element selection techniques. Data were obtained using note-taking techniques and analyzed using pragmatic matching methods. The results of the research show that there are 21 expressive speech act data, with details of 2 speech data containing the meaning of sarcasm, 2 speech data containing the meaning of apologizing, 7 speech data containing the meaning of annoyance, 6 speech data containing the meaning of worry, 3 speech data meaning praising, 1 speech data meaning complaining. Based on the data found, it is known that the most frequently found data is data containing expressive speech acts in the form of annoyance. Then, based on the data found, the least data found was data containing expressive speech acts in the form of complaining

1. INTRODUCTION

As social creatures, humans use language as the main tool in communicating, both verbally and in writing. Humans communicate using language as a tool. It means that language have an important role in life [10]. Language is a tool used by people to interact and communicate with other [13]. In the communication process, understanding meaning does not only depend on the words spoken, but also on the context and situation behind them. This is the focus of studies in pragmatics, which is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning in relation to speech situations [14]. Effective communication requires a deep understanding of various aspects of linguistics, including language structure, meaning, and its use in different social contexts. The ability to understand and use language according to the situational context is the key to creating meaningful communication and achieving the desired communicative goals.

Pragmatics has a close relationship with speakers or users of language, where the social and cultural context greatly influences how language is used in everyday interactions. In oral communication, interaction occurs directly between the speaker and the listener, while in written communication, the message is conveyed through the medium of writing from the writer to the reader. Understanding the pragmatic aspect allows us to interpret the true meaning of an utterance based on the situation and conditions behind it. Communication in the delivery of language is not only through words but also accompanied by behavior or action [16]. It has relatively much to do with how speakers and hearers negotiate their intention and meaning when using a language [22].

One important aspect in the study of pragmatics is speech acts, which are communication tools that humans use to convey information, thoughts and concepts to other people [23]. Speech acts, as the smallest elements in linguistic communication, can take the form of statements, questions, commands, or other forms, which appear in certain situations [25]. Speech act is an ongoing human interaction that involves two main elements, namely speakers and speech partners. The speaker is someone who performs verbal acts, while the speech partner is someone who is the opposite of the speaker [21]. Speech acts have the power to influence speech partners to behave in a certain way or vice versa [26]. Speech act is one of the multifunctional activities of humans as language creatures, because it has a

multifunctional nature, every human being always strives to do it as well as possible, both through acquisition in the environment and learning [7]. Studying speech acts is a significant notion in pragmatics theory, which is crucial for understanding the implied meaning in addition to receiving the utterance's messages [29]. Theoretically, speech acts consist of three components: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary [6], with illocutionary speech acts being divided into five types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative [20]. Assertives represent a state of affairs expressing the speaker's belief, such as claiming, suggesting, etc. Directives help speakers express their desire to get the listeners to execute an action, as in ordering, requesting, etc. Commissives help speakers express their intentions or commit them to future actions, such as promising and offering. Expressives are a medium through which speakers represent their psychological state, emotions and attitudes, such as thanking, greeting, etc. Declaratives aid speakers in stating their affairs, such as sentencing and resigning. The role of context is evident in the taxonomy and interpretation of these speech acts, meaning that one utterance may have different functions in various contexts [1]]. The utterances performed by the speaker are an action or activities which may contain words expressed their feeling. In this case, it is called expressive speech act [12]. Expressive speech acts are expressions from speakers that reflect the feelings they experience [8] For example, previous research conducted by Almunawari in 2019 [3], identified the use of expressive speech acts in the form of sarcasm in conversational interactions. In one of the data studied, it was found that the character Takase used sarcasm when talking to a girl who called him to the back of the school, but did not directly state what he meant.

Data 1

00:02:19.86-> 00:02:27.06

高瀬：お前、話があって呼んだんじゃないの(a)

女子：だ...だからそう！好きな人がいるのか聞きたくて(b)

Takase:*omae, hanashi ga atte yondan janai no?* (a)

Joshi ： *da-dakara, sou! Sukina hito ga iru no ka kikitakute* (b)

Takase: Didn't you call me because you had something to talk about, right? (a)

Joshi : Th-that you, I want to ask whether you like someone or not (b)

In this conversation, Takase conveyed the sarcastic sentence "Didn't you call me because there was something you wanted to talk about, right?" in response to the girl's hesitation and nervous attitude. This sarcasm serves to pressure the interlocutor to convey his meaning immediately without beating around the bush. This shows that expressive speech acts not only convey the speaker's emotions, but can also be used as a communication strategy in social interactions.

Expressive speech acts, which are the focus of this research, are speaker expressions that reflect the feelings they experience [5]. Forms of expressive speech acts include praising, criticizing, saying thank you, complaining, blaming, apologizing and congratulating, which can be conveyed either directly or indirectly [25]. Meanwhile, direct or indirect meaning can be used to determine the language style depending on meaning [9]. In speech acts there are also literal and non-literal forms of speech [28].The purpose of expressive speech will not always be the same as what is spoken by the speaker, but sometimes it is different from what is actually intended to be conveyed [19].That is what is interesting about expressive speech acts and there is often a misunderstanding of the interpretation of the meaning of expressive speech. of expressive speech expressed by speakers to speech partners. So that in an expressive speech act the importance of involving the context of speech [5]. In the first variant of the taxonomy, expressive speech acts are considered an independent category. Despite being labeled differently, the category is still defined in much the same way, taking into account that speakers use expressive speech acts to express feelings and attitudes [11].

The anime "Gotoubun no Hanayome" was chosen as the research object because it presents the complexity of expressive speech acts through its characters who have diverse personalities and ways of communicating. In particular, the character Nakano Nino is interesting to study because of the intensity of her use of expressive speech acts in her interactions. At the beginning of the Gotoubun no Hanayome season 1 anime, Nakano Nino was introduced as a figure who was stubborn, firm, protective of her sisters and most opposed to Fuutarou's presence as her tutor. Her defensiveness actually stems from her desire to protect the bond between her and her sisters. Nino is worried that Fuutarou will change the dynamics of the relationship between the five of them. Nakano Nino sees him as an outsider interfering in the lives of the five brothers and tries various ways to get rid of him, including mixing sleeping pills in Fuutarou's drink so he can't teach. She also often acts rude and cold towards him, uses hurtful words, and manipulates situations so that her sisters stay away from Fuutarou. As time went by, especially after several incidents such as when Fuutarou continued to help them despite being treated badly, Nakano Nino began to soften a little. She realizes that Fuutarou is not as bad as he thought, although she still maintains her tough attitude. Apart from that, she also shows

her soft side to her sisters, proving that behind her attitude, she really cares about her family. At the end of the first season, the biggest change occurred after Nakano Nino discovered that the "mysterious man" she met at the inn was actually Fuutarou. This makes her start to look at Fuutarou in a different way. While retaining her tsundere nature, she becomes more open and begins to show signs of attraction towards Fuutarou, which develops further in the second season. Nino's character journey, from someone who hated Fuutarou the most to starting to accept him, is one of the best character developments in this anime. This research will analyze how the expressive dialogue spoken by Nakano Nino reflects her true feelings, with the aim of providing a deeper understanding of the dynamics of interpersonal communication in anime stories and the contribution of expressive speech acts in character and narrative development.

This research builds on previous research entitled "Expressive Speech Acts in the Anime Tsurezure Children Episode 1" [3]. In this research, Almunawary uses the context of the speaker's situation as a pragmatic study, with a qualitative data analysis methodology that includes data reduction techniques, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The research identified 19 data of expressive speech act forms, ranging from sarcasm to hateful statements. Based on previous research, this research will describe the forms of expressive speech acts uttered by Nakano Nino in "Gotoubun no Hanayome season 1", as well as analyze the gap between verbal dialogue and the feelings the character actually wants to convey.

Based on the background that has been explained, this research examines the gap between verbal statements and the feelings that Nakano Nino actually wants to convey in Gotoubun no Hanayome. In addition, the limited research that discusses the role of expressive speech acts in the development of anime characters and narratives is the reason for the importance of this study. The urgency of this research lies in the need for a deeper understanding of expressive speech acts in the context of Japanese popular culture, which can contribute to pragmatic studies and enrich academic literature on communication in entertainment media.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research with a research focus on analyzing the expressive speech acts of the character Nino Nakano in the anime Gotoubun no Hanayome season 1. The aim of this research is to analyze the form of expressive speech acts of the Nakano Nino's character in the anime Gotoubun no Hanayome season 1

2. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive approach . Qualitative research is a type of research that describes events experienced by research subjects in the form of language and words, using scientific methods to provide explanations [18]. This research uses two types of data sources, namely primary and secondary data. The main data comes from anime *"Gotoubun no Hanayome",* while secondary data is obtained from various references such as journals, books and previous research results that are relevant to the research topic. The method used is a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative approach method is a method where data is analyzed and presented in the form of words or sentences, not in the form of numbers [27]. The data collection technique that the author uses is the recording method. The listening method is a method used to collect data by observing language use [15]. The first data collection stage uses recording techniques, namely by downloading anime *Gotoubun no Hanayome* as a data source. The next stage is to watch the anime and note down the expressive speech acts found in it.

In data analysis techniques, the author uses a pragmatic matching method. In this method, the determining tool is the interlocutor or speech partner [17]. "The pragmatic matching method uses basic techniques in the form of determining element selection techniques."[2]. This technique involves sorting elements based on the mental sorting power possessed by the researcher himself. In this technique, the author separates speech components based on John Searle's speech act theory (1979) for dividing expressive speech acts, and uses Leech's theory to find the context of the speech to be studied. After that, the author compares the speech acts carried out by the speaker and the reaction of the interlocutor using an advanced technique, namely the liaison technique.

The comparative relationship technique is a data analysis technique that is carried out by comparing the linguistic units being analyzed, using a determining tool in the form of a comparative relationship between all relevant elements and the specified linguistic units [4]. The author's first step in analyzing data is to translate dialogues that contain expressive speech acts. After that, the author will describe the context in which the speech occurs using Searle's speech act theory (1979). At this stage, the author presents data that has been analyzed based on speech act classification theory from various experts. The data source used in this research is the speech of the character Nino Nakano in the anime *Gotoubun no Hanayome* in Season 1, episodes 1 to episode 12.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Collecting data obtained from 12 episodes of the anime Gotoubun no Hanayome season 1 produced 21 data with details of 2 data of sarcastic expressions, 2 data of apologetic expressions, 7 data of annoyed expressions, 6 data of expressions of concern, 3 data of expressions of praise, 1 data of expressions of complaint. The data will be classified based on speech acts using John Searle's theory (1979) and using Leech's theory to find the context of the speech to be studied.

3.1 Expressive speech acts that contain satirical meaning

Satirical expressive speech is speech that arises as a result of several factors, such as the speaker's dislike of the actions or words of the interlocutor, the speaker conveys unreasonable reasons to the interlocutor, or because the speaker asks questions to the interlocutor [24]

Uesugi Fuutaro   : *yo-shi yaruka-!!*

Nakano Nino   : *Mada ita no? Mata korette ni kateikyōshi suru n da. **Kono mae mitai ni tochū de necha wanakya ii kedo***

Uesugi Fuutaro   : *are wa temee ga kusuri wo….(Otto ikenai yasashiku yasashiku)…dou dai nino mo isshoni..?*

Nakano Nino   : *Shindemo okotowari*

Uesugi Fuutaro   : *Ima wa yonin de juubun ka*

Uesugi Fuutaro   : Yosh! Let's start!

Nakano Nino   : are you still here? Still haven't given up on being a tutor, right? ***I hope you don't fall asleep like before.***

Uesugi Fuutaro   : (That's because you poisoned me. Hah, I have to be nice).. How? Do you want to join Nino?

Nakano Nino   : I refuse

Uesugi Fuutaro   : (4 people is enough for now)

Episode 3

04:05 – 04:33

The context of the story between Uesugi Fuutaro and Nakano Nino takes place in the living room where the Nakano brothers live. Uesugi Fuutaro prepared himself with enthusiasm, ready to start a new study session with the five Nakano twins. When Nino came out of his room, Nino looked at Uesugi with a cynical look. He questions why Fuutaro still keeps coming, as if surprised that he hasn't given up on his job as a tutor. He reminded Fuutaro of a previous incident, when he fell asleep in the middle of a teaching assignment, leaving the impression that Fuutaro was careless and unreliable. Fuutaro tried to maintain his composure. He knew that the cause of the incident was actually Nino's own doing, but he refrained from getting involved in the argument. With difficulty he controlled his emotions, trying to remain friendly and polite. He even invited Nino to come study, even though he knew that the invitation would most likely be rejected. With difficulty he controlled his emotions, trying to remain friendly and polite. He even invited Nino to come study, even though he knew that the invitation would most likely be rejected. Sure enough, Nino firmly rejected his invitation, conveying his refusal very firmly, as if emphasizing that he would be better off doing anything other than taking Fuutaro's lessons. Even though the rejection made Fuutaro feel a little frustrated, he calmed himself down. Just teaching the four sisters is enough for now,

In speech (3.1), the speech spoken by the speaker (Nino) with the speech partner (Uesugi) has the meaning of a sarcastic speech act. In that sentence **"Kono mae mitai ni tochū de necha wanakya ii kedo"**. Pragmatically, this speech act can be categorized as satire because Nino indirectly criticizes Uesugi, but does so indirectly. Nino teases Fuutaro by reminding him of the incident where Fuutaro fell asleep while teaching, even though the incident happened because Nino himself secretly put sleeping pills in Fuutaro's drink. That sentence was the core of Nino's sarcasm. Expression *"**Kono mae mitai ni"** explicitly refers to an incident in the past when Fuutaro accidentally fell asleep. This allusion seems to be a good hope *" necha wanakya ii kedo"* , but it was actually meant to be satirical. In pragmatics, this is an example of verbal irony. The good wishes that Nino conveyed were not meant to be sincere, but instead intended to remind and embarrass Fuutaro about this embarrassing incident. Especially considering the context of Nino himself causing Fuutaro to fall asleep (by putting sleeping pills in his drink). Thus, it can be concluded that speech act 3.1 is an expressive speech act which has a satirical meaning.

3.2 Speech acts expressive of the meaning of apology

Expressive speech in the form of an apology is a speech act that arises as a result of several factors, such as the request of the interlocutor, the speaker's feelings of discomfort towards the interlocutor, interference with the interlocutor's time, or because the speaker has made a mistake [24].

Nakano Ichika:*Minna! Gomen. Watashi no Katte de konna koto ni nacchatte… Hontouni gomen ne*

Nakano Itsuki*: Sonna ni ayamaranakutemo.*

Uesugi Fuutaro:*maa hansei shiteru ndasi.*

Nakano Nino : *Konkai no genin no ittan wa anta ni aru wa. Ato mokutekichi o tsutae wasureteta* **watashi mo warui.**

Nakano Itsuki:*Watashi wa jibun no houkou onchi ni iyake ga sashimashita.*

Nakano Miku : *Watashi mo konkai wa shippai bakari*

Nakano Yotsuba:*Yoku wakarimasen ga, watashi mo warukatta hingga iu koto de! Yatai bakari mite shimatta no de.*

Nakano Ichika : Everyone...Sorry. Everything is like this because of me. I am really sorry.

Nakano Itsuki : You don't need to apologize.

Uesugi Fuutaro : Yes, she really apologized.

Nakano Nino : Really! Why didn't you contact us? You are the reason all this happened. But **I was wrong too** because I forgot to tell you the destination.

Nakano Itsuki : I'm was also at fault for getting lost.

Nakano Miku : I also made a lot of mistakes.

Nakano Yotsuba : I don't know what happened, but I'm also sorry. My attention is often diverted by food stands.

Episode 5

20:10 – 20:55

The context of this story occurs between Uesugi Fuutaro and the Fifth Nakano brothers in the park. Ichika, guiltily, lowered her head, realizing that because of him, her sister was in trouble. Itsuki tries to calm things down, even though he herself is annoyed because she got lost. Fuutaro, observing from the sidelines, understands their unique dynamics and realizes that everyone has a hand in this chaos. Even though Nino was annoyed, she knew that she was also at fault for forgetting to provide clear information. Miku regrets the various small mistakes she made. Yotsuba, smiling awkwardly, realizes that she is often distracted by snacks, which causes confusion. Even though they are filled with guilt, their time together actually strengthens their relationship, showing that the chaos is just a small lesson in family warmth.

In speech (3.2), the speech spoken by Nino has the meaning of the speech act of apologizing. In that sentence ***"watashi mo warui"*** According to John Searle's speech act theory (1979), expressive speech acts function to express the speaker's feelings, including guilt or regret. In this sentence, Nino admitted his mistake and showed regret for not providing important information, namely the location of his destination. This confirms that Nino feels responsible for the problems that occurred. Pragmatically, Nino uses this sentence to reduce the burden of guilt that Ichika feels and balance the criticism he made previously. The context of the conversation shows that Ichika feels very guilty and apologizes to everyone. Nino initially reprimands Ichika by saying that Ichika is the cause of part of his problems, but then she quickly admits that she is also at fault. By admitting her mistake, Nino indirectly alleviates Ichika's feelings of guilt and shows that they all have responsibility for the situation. Speech (3.2) is an expressive speech act that contains the meaning of apologizing.

3.3 Expressive speech acts that contain the meaning of annoyance

Expressive speech acts of annoyance are a type of speech that speakers use to express feelings of anger, annoyance, or annoyance towards something unpleasant or disappointing. The expressive speech act of feeling annoyed is a speech act that expresses the annoyance experienced by the speaker [30]. Annoyance can also be expressed through sarcasm, annoyed facial expressions, and a high pitched voice when speaking

Uesugi Fuutaro	: *Nihon de saisho ni hanabi wo mita no wa Tokugawa Ieyasu to iu setsu ga arunda. Kigen wa Chuugoku daga Yooroppa wo hete tanega shima ni teppou to koto ni tsutawari…*
Nakano Nino	: ***Zenzen tsuman'nai! Nani ga kanashikute anta to futari de hanabi minaito ikenai no yo***
Uesugi Fuutaro	: *omae ga warui ndaro!*
Nakano Nino	: *Sumaho mo zenzen tsunagaranaishi, ganbatte shukudai mo owarasetanoni.. Nande kō naru no.*
Uesugi Fuutaro	: There is a theory that Tokugawa Ieyasu was the first person to see the Japanese fire in Japan. Fireworks were discovered in China, then spread to Europe and reached Tanegashima along with firearms.
Nakano Nino	: **This is really boring. Why should I watch fireworks with you?**
Uesugi Fuutaro	: It's your own fault!
Nakano Nino	: I also can't contact their cell phones, even though I've done my homework. why is this happening?

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Episode 4

13:40 - 14:05

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The conversation between Uesugi Fuutaro and Nakano Nino took place on top of the building. Fuutaro tries to break the silence by discussing the history of fireworks in Japan, including the theory that Tokugawa Ieyasu was the first person to see them. However, this explanation did not interest Nino. He felt bored, annoyed, and considered sitting with Fuutaro watching the fireworks as a waste. Adding to her frustration was that his cell phone had no signal, leaving her frustrated that she couldn't contact her sister. Even though the task had been completed, the situation still made her feel trapped and uncomfortable.

In utterance (3.3), the utterance spoken by Nino has the meaning of a speech act expressive of annoyance. In that sentence *"Zenzen tsuman'nai! Nani ga kanashikute anta to futari de hanabi minaito ikenai no yo"* In pragmatics, expressive speech acts aim to express the speaker's feelings. This sentence shows Nino's negative feelings, namely feeling annoyed and dissatisfied with the situation where he has to watch fireworks with Fuutaro. Word choice *"zenzen tsuman'nai"* this is a direct expression of annoyance. Use of the word *""zenzen"* which mean *"at all"* emphasizes boredom and disappointment and is a sign that the speaker is not happy with the current situation. Rhetorical question structure *"Nani ga kanashikute anta to futari de hanabi minaito ikenai no yo"* emphasized her feelings of displeasure. Contextually, Nino feels trapped in a situation where she doesn't want to be alone with Fuutaro, who is not the person she expects to spend time with. Her frustration was made worse by Nino who had tried to finish her homework and felt that nothing was going as expected, especially since she couldn't contact his younger siblings. In fact, Nino had tried to finish his homework and felt that nothing was going as expected, especially since he couldn't contact her younger siblings. In the midst of feelings of stress and frustration, Nino expressed his frustration firmly and directly. In that sentence *"Nani ga kanashikute anta to futari de hanabi minaito ikenai no yo"*.it was a question that didn't really demand an answer, but it emphasized Nino's frustration. In this context, fireworks, which should be a pleasant experience, actually become unpleasant because they are accompanied by someone they don't want, namely Fuutaro. It's a way to highlight how unreasonable it is for her to be in this situation with Fuutaro. This rhetorical form serves to express strong emotions and criticize situations indirectly. Say *"no yo"* Pragmatically, it gives an emotional connotation and emphasizes the speaker's annoyance and dissatisfaction because he is in an undesirable situation. Speech (3.3) is an expressive speech act that contains the meaning of annoyance.

3.4 Speech acts expressive of the meaning of worry

Worried speech can occur because the speaker feels afraid of something that might happen in the future. The worry expressed by the speaker can mean genuine concern, but it can also be intended to convey fear of something that seems ridiculous [30]. It is hoped that this silliness will provide a laughing effect on the audience.

Nakano Yotsuba: *wa- Uesugi san no imouto chan desu ka?*

Uesugi Raiha *: Hai*

Nakano Yotsuba: *Kore kara isshoni hanabi taikai ni ikimashou!*

Uesugi Fuutaro: *Hanabi?*

Uesugi Fuutaro:*Chotto matte! Ore ni wa benkyou suru yotte ga aru shi, omaera mo shukudai ga…*

Uesugi Raiha: *onii-chan….dame?*

Uesugi Fuutaro*: Mochiron iisa. Tadashi, omaera wa shukudai wo owarasetekarada!!*

Nakano Nino : ***Mou hanabi taikai hajimacchau wa yo***

Nakano Yotsuba : *Are you Uesugi san's little sister?*

Uesugi Raiha: *Yes*

Nakano Yotsuba: *Let's see the fireworks together!*

Uesugi Raiha: *Firework?*

Uesugi Fuutaro: *Wait a moment. I have to study tonight, you guys also have homework*

Uesugi Raiha : *Brother….can I?*

Uesugi Fuutaro *: Of course, come on. But...after you all finish your homework!*

Nakano Nino : ***Damn! At this rate, we'll be late for the fireworks festival!***

Episode 4

04:53 – 05:30

The context of the conversation between Uesugi, Raiha, and the Nakano brothers occurred at a fireworks festival. Nakano Yotsuba greeted enthusiastically when she met Uesugi Fuutaro's sister, Raiha. Yotsuba immediately invites Raiha to go see the fireworks festival together. Raiha, who looked curious, asked about the fireworks. However, before they leave, Fuutaro stops them. He reminds her that she has to study that night, and they also still have unfinished homework. Raiha, with a hopeful look, asked her brother if they could still go. After thinking for a moment, Fuutaro finally agreed, but on the condition that they had to finish their homework first. Meanwhile, Nakano Nino, who was starting to worry, urged them to move immediately. He expresses concern that they could be late for the fireworks festival if they don't hurry.

In speech (3.4), Nakano Nino's speech has the meaning of a speech act that expresses worry. In that sentence ***"hajimacchau wa yo"***Pragmatically, this speech act expresses concern about the possibility of not having time to enjoy the fireworks event. Use of forms ***"hajimacchau"*** This means that if they don't act immediately, they will miss an opportunity that Nino considers important. In other words, Nino warned those around her about the urgency of the situation. In the Japanese social context, fireworks festivals are events that have strong emotional and cultural meaning, where gatherings with friends or family are highly valued. Missing this moment, especially if it was anticipated, can be a valid reason to worry. Therefore, Nino's worry can be seen as a reflection of the social and emotional values associated with the event. Nino's concerns were justified because fireworks festivals usually only last for a limited time, and if they were late they would miss an important part of the event. Nino not only thought about herself, but also reminded his younger sister of the risk. This shows that her emotional expression has a logical basis, considering the urgency of the situation. This speech act is classified as an expressive speech act because it reflects Nino's inner feelings. In this case, concern is expressed explicitly about the potential loss of something important. This sentence emphasizes uncertainty and discomfort regarding an undesirable outcome. By highlighting how the fireworks festival will start, Nino shows attention to time and how this affects their experience. Particle ***"wa yo"*** also strengthens the emotional tone of the speech. Speech (3.4) is an expressive speech act which has the meaning of worry.

3.5 Expressive speech acts that praise meaning

Expressive speech that flatters or praises is a speech act that occurs due to several factors, namely because the situation of the interlocutor is in accordance with the existing reality, because the speaker wants to relieve the heart of the interlocutor, because the speaker wants to seduce the interlocutor, because the speaker wants to please the interlocutor, or because of a commendable act carried out by the speaker [24].

Nakano Itsuki: *Chuukan shiken ooru 100 ten deshita.*

Nakano Ichika: *Watashitachi mo 100 ten tahun yo.*

Nakano Nino : ***mitomete ageru wa, anta wa rippa na katei kyōshi yo.***

Uesugi Fuutaro: *Nanjya korya… daiseikou da.. nanka kore… yume mitai da….*

Nakano Nino : I got all100 on the Midterm Exam

Nakano Ichika : We also got 100 in all!

Nakano Nino : **I have to admit**, **you are a great teacher**

Uesugi Fuutaro : What – what is this? This was a huge success. Seems like a dream!

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Episode 7

10:05 - 10:27

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      The context of the conversation between Uesugi and the Nakano sisters occurred in Uesugi Fuutaro's dream. In Uesugi Fuutaro's dream, the atmosphere felt so perfect. Nakano Itsuki proudly announces that she got perfect scores on all his midterm exams. Not wanting to be left behind, Nakano Ichika stated that they all also got a score of 100. In the midst of her admiration, Nakano Nino in his typical style admitted that Fuutaro was a great teacher. Hearing all that, Fuutaro felt confused and amazed. This success felt so big and extraordinary to him, as if he had really realized his dream.

      In speech (3.5), the speech uttered by Nakano Nino has the meaning of a speech act of praise. In that sentence **"mitomete ageru wa, anta wa rippa na katei kyōshi yo."** From a pragmatic point of view, this speech act falls into the expressive category because Nino explicitly expresses praise for Fuutaro. Expressive speech acts are linguistic actions used to express the speaker's feelings or attitudes towards a situation or person. In this case, Nino expressed her respect and recognition to Fuutaro for the success achieved. This situation occurred after Nakano Itsuki and Nakano Ichika said that they got perfect scores in the Midterm Exam. These outstanding academic achievements demonstrate Fuutaro's success as a tutor, and Nino, although somewhat reluctant, recognizes Fuutaro's abilities. This context strengthens the interpretation that Nino is giving a compliment. Nino, as a figure who often displays a firm and slightly arrogant attitude, usually acknowledges someone's greatness in a way that is not completely open or sincere. With that **"mitomete ageru wa"**, she emphasized that her compliments were not something she gave lightly, thus giving them more weight. This form of language shows that even though he doesn't want to appear weak, she still appreciates the achievements she has achieved. **"rippa"** emphasizes high quality, and its use shows that Fuutaro has exceeded expectations as a teacher. By adding **"yo"** At the end of the sentence, Nino strengthens her statement by giving a nuance of firmness and clarity in her praise. Use of expressions like **"mitomete ageru"** and **"rippa"** shows strong recognition of Fuutaro's achievements, although tinged with a bit of reluctance. This makes praise feel more authentic and memorable in the context of complex character interactions. So, speech (3.5) is an expressive speech act which has the meaning of praising.

3.6 An expressive speech act that contains the meaning of complaining

      Complaining expressive speech is a speech act that occurs because you want to express feelings of distress caused by suffering, pain, or disappointment [24]

Nakano Nino : *Nannano yo **sekkaku** no rinkan gakkou nanoni, konna tokoro de hitori de. Iyaa!! Mou saiaku…*

Kintarro (Uesugi Fuutaro) : *Daijoubu ka? Mitsuketazo, Nino.*

Nakano Nino : *Uso…..Kimi?!...*

Nakano Nino : Why is it like this? Camping **should** exciting, **But why** Am I alone? no!! This is really lame...

Kintaro (Uesugi Fuutaro): Are you okay? I finally found you, Nino.

Nakano Nino : Impossible…..You!?

<div align="right">

Episode 10

07:19 - 08:04

</div>

      The context of this conversation occurs between Uesugi, who is mistaken for Kintaro after wearing a blonde wig, and Nakano Nino after finding Nino lost in the forest. Nakano Nino felt very frustrated. Camping which should be fun instead turns into an annoying experience. She didn't understand why she had to be trapped alone in the middle of a strange place. This situation made her feel irritated and lonely, thus increasing her feelings of disappointment.

Suddenly Kintaro, who is actually Uesugi Fuutaro, wearing a wig, appears and finds Nino. He asks if Nino is okay, while expressing relief at finally finding him amidst the chaotic situation.

In utterance (3.6), Nakano Nino's utterance has the meaning of an expressive speech act of complaining. In that sentence *"sekkaku"* Nino felt disappointed and frustrated because in a situation that should have been fun, she was trapped alone. Camping is a social experience, and Nino feels disappointed that she can't enjoy it as well as she should. Complaining in this context serves to vent Nino's negative emotions. This is a way to express disappointment and communicate feelings of discomfort to others (even ifs he is alone at the time). Socially, speech acts like this can trigger sympathy from the listener, which in this conversation ultimately arises from Fuutaro coming to help. Say *"sekkaku"* has the literal meaning of "with great effort" or "having struggled" Said *"sekkaku"* contains the implication that the expected situation should be better, but the reality is disappointing. Nino's speech act of complaining not only reflects her personal feelings, but also creates hope for anyone who hears it to respond with help or sympathy. Fuutaro (posing as Kintaro) responds by immediately confronting Nino, indicating that the complaint was effective in stimulating the other's actions. So, speech (3.6) is an expressive speech act which has the meaning of Complaining.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of 21 expressive speech act data in the anime Gotoubun no Hanayome (episodes 1 to episode 12), the following conclusions were obtained. The results of data analysis based on the meaning of speech acts, found 21 speech data. Of the 21 speech data, there are 2 speech data that contain a sarcastic meaning, 2 speech data that have the meaning of apologizing, 7 speech data that have the meaning of annoyance, 6 speech data that have the meaning of worry, 3 speech data that have the meaning of praising, 1 speech data that have the meaning of complaining. It is known that the most frequently found data is data that contains the meaning of expressive speech acts of annoyance. because the character Nino is known to be stubborn, impatient and outspoken, especially for the main character Uesugi Fuutaro who Nino considers to be a nuisance to her family's life. The meaning of expressive speech acts of worry also often appears because even though Nino looks rude and stubborn, Nino really cares about her family, especially her sister. This shows that Nino's speech is quite diverse and dynamic, and reflects her emotional relationship with Fuutaro and her siblings.

Based on the conclusions above, it is hoped that further research can expand the analysis of expressive speech acts by involving more characters and context in the anime Gotoubun no Hanayome. Although this research focuses on expressive speech acts, it would be better if future researchers included a more in-depth analysis of Japanese communication culture. Actions such as sarcasm and apologizing have different nuances in Japanese culture compared to other cultures. Including literature on Japanese communication habits would add weight to the analysis

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