

Male Characters' Expressive Speech Act on Romantic Speech Events in New Moon

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ABSTRACT

This study is a sociopragmatics study. It aimed at describing types of expressive speech act uttered by male characters on romantic speech event on New Moon novel written by Stephanie Meyer. To collect the data, this research used descriptive qualitative method. The data are obtained from male characters' utterances on romantic speech events. The romantic speech event is described by context when the male characters do the speech acts. Before the data are analyzed, they are validated by 3 raters through FGD (Focused Group Discussion). The result of this study showed that there are 15 types of expressive speech act, they are: showing dislike, caring, regretting, surprising, apologizing, greeting, loving, mocking, showing relief, giving a compliment, confessing, encouraging, showing anger, and thanking

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is one of the important things in daily life. It is needed in every occasion every day. There are some examples the use of communications, they are: in a market, people need to communicate with the seller to buy something. Secondly, in a classroom, the teacher needs good communication to transfer the lesson to the students. The third, an employee cooperates with his colleagues also need good communication.

In communication, language has an important role. Without it, people cannot do efficient and effective communication. Hurley (2001:5) said that language is a communication system that enables the people to talk about anything, irrespective of time and space. Then, Francis (in Ramelan, 1984:15) also stated that language is an arbitrary system of articulated sounds made use of by a group of humans as a means of carrying on the affairs of their society. Thus, Language is an arbitrary system of articulated sounds which is used as a means of communication.

Nowadays, many people learn other languages. They think by learning many languages, they can understand the culture of another country. Then they can develop their business or cooperate with other people across their nation.

One of the ways of learning a foreign language is to understand literary works. One of them is reading a novel. The novel is a reflection of daily routine which people always did in their daily life. Thus, language and culture are clearly written in a novel.

There are some types of novel. They are romantic, comedy, thriller, science fiction, or etc. The romantic novel is chosen in this study. This is because it reflected the event which is always happened in human life. Everyone surely has a romantic event. But not all of them are successfully on it.

In a romantic situation, there are always interactions between man and woman. For example: a husband has pillow talk with his wife or a girl and a boy has a date. Then, every man has his own way to communicate with a woman. Wardhaugh (2006: 329) defined that the differences between male and female voice lie in volume, phonology levels, dialect, and intonation. Female is indicated as having a low volume, soft word choices, and tends to be indirect when uttering something. However, the male tends to make a loud voice and be more direct when conveying his mean to others.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Research

This study is categorized as a sociopragmatics study. Leech (1999:10) defines that sociopragmatics is the sociological interface of pragmatics. Then, this study is not only focused on the type of expressive speech acts but also observe the usage by a gender perspective. It observes the way male characters express expressive speech acts in romantic speech events. This study applies a speech act theory proposed by Yule (1996). There are some types of strategy in expressive speech acts, they are: like and dislike, complimenting, mocking, showing relief, caring or insulting.

There are some related studies that have been done. First, Galih Wicaksono (2011) entitled "Tindak Tutur Ekspresif pada Rubrik Gampang Suling di Majalah Jaya Raya". This study is focused on the speech act in a Magazine and it only observed the perlocutionary effect.

The next research is research about the expressive speech act. It is done by Fenda Dina (2013). It is a research about expressive speech act in a TV show entitled Galau Nite. It used the descriptive qualitative method. It aimed to identify speech acts used by the speaker to the hearer in the TV show. Then, they are categorized based on their function in that program.

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Irta Fitria (2014) also did a study about expressive speech act. The research is entitled "Analisis Teknik dan Kualitas Terjemahan Tindak tutur Ekspresif dalam Novel Stealing Home (Hati yang Terenggut) Karya Sheryl Woods". It focused on the expressive speech act in the novel. In that research, she combined a speech act with the technique and quality of the translation.

The last study is done by Sri Murti (2018). The study is entitled "Tindak Tutur Ekspresif dalam Film Kehormatan di Balik Kerudung sutradara Tya Subianto Satrio". It is focused on expressive speech act uttered by the characters in a movie entitled "Kehormatan di Balik Kerudung".

Based on some previous research, there are novelties found. First, a study which combined pragmatic and sociolinguistic is rarely done. Second, a study of expressive speech act that combined with gender has not been found yet. Third, a study about speech event in a novel is rarely found.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that concerns to meaning based on context. Levinson (1996) stated that pragmatics is a study of language use such as the relation between language and context. Yule (1996) also defined that pragmatics is a study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the user of these forms. Thus, pragmatics concern to people intended meaning, their purposes, their assumption, and their action when they are speaking,

2.3 Speech Act

Speech act is a branch of pragmatics that observes the meaning of the performed act by the speakers' utterance. Yule (1996:47) defined that speech act is used for specific labeling, such as complaint, promise, apologizing, worrying, caring, etc. Searle (1979) formulated the taxonomy of illocutionary acts. Those are (1) assertive, (2) directive, (3) commissive, (4) expressive, (5) declarative, and (6) representative.

The point purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle, 1979: 12). The illocutionary point of directives acts consists in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, and hence, more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something (Searle, 1979: 13). Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action (Yule, 1996: 54). Then, the illocutionary point of the expressive class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about the state of affairs specified in the propositional content (Searle, 1979: 15). Declaratives are acts which bring about a corresponding change in the world (Smith, 1991: 8). The last is representatives which are those kinds of speech act that state

what the speaker believes to be the case or not (Yule, 1996: 53).

2.4 Speech Event

The speech event is the basic unit for descriptive purposes and refers to "activities or aspects of activities that are directly governed by rules or norms for the use of speech" (Hymes 1974, p.56; The motive behind this grid was to facilitate the description of relevant factors of any particular speech event. Each component of the speech event begins with one of the letters of the word "SPEAKING." Hymes notes that the features in his SPEAKING grid represent subject features of competence.

"S" stands for Setting and Scene: Setting refers to the time and place of a speech act, which is the concrete physical circumstance in which the speech takes place. The setting includes the time and the place of utterance. The church might be a setting for a wedding ceremony. The Scene, on the other hand, is the "psychological setting" or "cultural definition" of a scene, including characteristics such as range of formality and sense of play or seriousness (Hymes 55-56). "P" stands for Participants: It involves the interaction between speaker-listener, addressor-addressee or sender- receiver. "E" stands for Ends: It refers to conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions "A" stands for Act sequence: It refers to the actual form and content of what is said, thus, the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand. "K" stands for Key: It refers to cues that establish the "tone, manner, or spirit of the speech act": light-hearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, etc. (Hymes, p. 57). Non-verbal linguistic features may also be used as key to mark certain behaviors, gestures, and postures. "I" stands for Instrumentalities: It refers to the choice of a channel such as: oral, written, or telegraphic. "N" stands for Norms of interaction: It refers to a prescriptive statement of behavior, of how people should act in accordance with the shared values (loudness, silence, gaze, etc.) in a particular speech community "G" for Genre: It refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance; such as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials. The selection of a genre is dependent on the occasion.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study employs descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (2003:102) defined that qualitative research emphasized the validity of the study; it is linked with the capability of the researchers to catch and analyze the data. The data of qualitative research are in the form of words, phrase or clause (Sutopo, 2002: 35). The source of data used in this study is male characters' utterances in a romantic speech event which contained expressive speech act in a novel entitled *New Moon*. The purpose of this study is to analyze the usage of the male characters' expressive speech acts on romantic speech events.

There are two collecting methods applied in this study. They are content analysis and Focusing Group Discussion (FGD). The first method in collecting the data was content analysis. Then, the next method is Focusing on Group Discussion. In this research, Focus Group Discussion is used to gather information and validate the data. The whole data collection was conducted during the period of January 2019.

To analyze the data, this study uses several steps. First, the data are categorized according to the types of expressive speech act. Then, the data are analyzed deeply to know the cause or the impact of the male characters' expression. Then, make a conclusion.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 8 romantic speech events found in *New Moon* novel. In analyzing the expressive speech acts uttered by male characters, this study applied the theory proposed by Yule (1996). There are 15 strategies applied in the novel, thanking, regretting, apologizing, showing relief, caring, greeting, complimenting, congratulating, and hoping.

Table 1. the results of every technique in each romantic speech event.

No.	Type of expressive speech act	Amount	Percentage
1.	Showing Dislike	11	25%
2.	Caring	6	14%
3.	Regretting	4	9%
4	Surprising	4	9%
5	Apologizing	3	7%
6	Greeting	3	7%
7	Loving	3	7%
8	Mocking	2	5%
9	Showing Relief	2	5%
10	Giving Compliment	1	2%
11	Confessing	1	2%
12	Congratulating	1	2%
13	Encouraging	1	2%
14	Showing anger	1	2%
15	Thanking	1	2%
Total		45	

Showing Dislike

Showing dislike is a speech act that thinking something or someone is unpleasant. This type is dominantly used in this novel. There are 11 data or 25% out of 45 data. For example:

Edward: "Your radio has horrible reception."

Context: In the Afternoon, Edward and Bella are in the car. Bella drives the car. Edward played with the radio in the car. He talks with shaking his head.

When Edward and Bella were in the car, He showed dislike to Bella's radio. He directly said his feeling to her and he shook his head. He said that after he played the radio. This indicated as feeling unpleasant about something.

Bella:

"This sucks"

Jacob: "Ew."

Context: Jacob has a conversation with Bella in Bella's house. He hugs Bella. Then He talks with sniffing Bella's hair. Bella is smelled like a vampire.

Jacob felt discomfort with Bella's fragrance. He smelt that Bella's fragrance is like a vampire. As a werewolf, he always hated a vampire. This made Jacob showed his unpleasant feeling. He showed

his feeling by saying "ew". He tended to express his feeling directly without considering Bella's response.

Caring

Caring is showing concern or kindness to others. It can be identified as a helpful or sympathetic character in this novel. There are 6 data or 14% out of 45 data. For example:

Edward: "What's wrong, Bella?"

Context: Edward comes to Bella's bedroom. Bella does not wake up for several days. When she wakes up she is surprised. She sees Edward in front of her.

In that example, Edward wondered Bella's condition. He is worried because he knew that Bella got an accident in Volterra and she does not wake for several days. He expressed what he felt by asking Bella. Thus, Edward's utterance is categorized as caring.

Regretting

Regretting is feeling sad or disappointed over something happened done in the past. It is mostly something or someone pleasant. There are 4 data or 9% out of 45 data. For example:

Bella: "And if I don't want to be in a good mood?" Edward: "Too bad."

Context: Bella is on her birthday. She feels annoyed with anyone who congratulates her. She is talking with Edward in a car in the afternoon.

The example showed that Edward said "Too bad". He tended to say a simple and direct expression to Bella. That word is categorized as regretting. Bella didn't want everyone to say "happy birthday" for her. Then, Edward regretted after saying those words.

Surprising

Surprising is a feeling excited towards the unusual or unexpected thing. There are 4 data or 9% out of 45 data. For example:

Edward: "Amazing,"

Context: Edward is in Volterra, Italy. He committed suicide. Then, Bella pushes and hugs him.

In that example, Edward is surprised. He expressed his feeling by saying "Amazing". He got an unexpected thing. He thought that Bella is dead. But, she came to him, and then she also hugged him in Volterra.

Apologizing

Apologizing is telling sorry for someone. It is mostly done after doing something that caused the problem. There are 3 data or 7% out of 45 data. For example:

Edward: "Sorry."

Context: Edward and Bella are in Bella's bedroom. Edward pushes Bella away with gentle, firm hands. Bella collapsed back onto my pillow, gasping, and her head spinning. Edward was breathless.

In that example, Edward's utterance is categorized as apologizing. He felt sorry. He tended to say simple expression. He expressed his feeling by saying "sorry". He thought that he had made Bella in trouble. He has made Bella got an accident in Volterra. Then, her arm is hurt.

Greeting

Greeting is saying something when meeting someone. There are 3 data or 7% out of 45 data. For example:

Jacob: "Bella... ?"

Context: Jacob is in Bella's house. He calls her when she is in the kitchen. He wants to apologize for his mistake.

In that example, Jacob greeted Bella. He said "Bella" to her. He did not add any expression. His utterance is included in greeting.

Loving

Loving is showing enjoyment or love for something or someone. There are 3 data or 7% out of 45 data. For example:

Edward: "I have always loved you, and I will always love you"

Context: Edward and Bella are in Bella's Bedroom. Bella looks so sad. Then, Edward says that he loves her. He hugged her.

That example showed that Edward's utterance is categorized as Loving. He showed his feeling to Bella. He said that he loved her. He repeated the word "love". He tried to ensure Bella about his feeling.

Mocking

Mocking is treating something or someone with contempt or ridicule. It involves laughing at someone or something in an unkind way. There are 2 data or 5% out of 45 data. For example:

Edward: "Well, first of all, he's in love with this Rosaline—don't you think it makes him seem a little fickle? And then, a few minutes after their wedding, he kills Juliet's cousin. That's not very brilliant. Mistake after

mistake. Could he have destroyed his own happiness any more thoroughly?"

Context: Edward and Bella are watching Romeo and Juliet movie. Edward dislikes Romeo. He talks about him a lot.

In that example, Edward mocked Romeo by his utterance. He thought Romeo is a ridiculous character in a movie. He expressed indirectly. He did not want to hurt Bella's feeling. Then, his utterance is categorized as mocking.

Showing Relief

Showing relief is a feeling of reassurance and relaxation following the release of anxiety or distress. There are 2 data or 5% out of 45 data. For example:

Bella: "Did all of that really happen, then?"

Edward: "That depends." Edward's smile was still hard. "If you're referring to us nearly being massacred in Italy, then, yes."

Context: Bella and Edward are in Bella's bedroom. Bella just wakes up after sleeping for several days. He wonders about Bella's feeling.

Edward felt relief by his utterance. He was debated with Bella. He worried about Bella's feeling. But after she explained, he felt relaxed. His distress is gone. So, it is categorized as showing relief.

Giving Compliment

Giving Compliment is giving some words for flattering someone. There are 1 data or 2% out of 45 data. For example:

Edward: "You will always be the most beautiful thing in my world. Of course,..."

Context: Edward and Bella are in Bella's bedroom. Bella is looked sad. Edward wipes her tears and talks to her.

In that example, Edward said that Bella is the most beautiful thing in his world. He tried to flatter Bella. He also added, "of course". It is showed that his statement is true. So, his utterance is categorized as giving a compliment.

Confessing

Confessing is stating or admitting that one has committed a fault. There are 1 data or 2% out of 45 data. For example:

Edward: "I knew that if I couldn't convince you that I didn't love you anymore"

Context: Edward and Bella are in Bella's Bedroom. Bella wants to clarify what Edward did in the forest. Then, He hugs

Bella and says it to her.

That example showed that Edward confessed his fault to Bella. He has left her. He said that he had done something wrong for her. He also added the reason why he had gone. So, the utterance is categorized as confessing.

Congratulating

Congratulating is giving someone good wishes. It is done when there is something special or pleasant. There are 1 data or 2% out of 45 data. For example:

Edward: "Happy birthday."

Context: Edward is in front of the school. He says it to Bella. Bella is on her birthday. That example showed that Edward said a good wish. He said it to Bella who is on her birthday. He tended to say simple words. He also did not his hope for Bella's future. The utterance is included to congratulating

Encouraging

Encouraging is giving someone support. It is used to make someone confident in doing something. There are 1 data or 2% out of 45 data. For example:

Edward: "You don't have to be afraid."

Context: Edward is talking with Bella in Bella's bedroom. Bella is afraid that Edward will die. She doesn't want to be alone. Then, Edward hugs her and says that.

In that example, Edward gave support for Bella. He told her that she didn't need to be afraid. He will accompany her. Thus, the utterance is categorized as encouraging.

Showing Anger

Showing anger is showing a strong feeling of annoyance or displeasure. There are 1 data or 2% out of 45 data. For example:

Bella: "Charlie banned you from the house?" Edward: "Did you expect anything else?"

Context: Edward is in Bella's bedroom. Charlie is Bella's father. He is going to enter the room. He prohibited Edward to see Bella after an accident in Volterra happened. Then, he feels that Charlie will come into Bella's bedroom.

That example showed that Edward felt annoyed. He said about the feeling indirectly. He did not want to hurt Bella anymore. He thought that his time with Bella was disturbed. It is because Bella's father was coming to the room. So, the utterance is

categorized as showing anger.

Thanking

Thanking is a type of expressive speech act. It is used when a speaker expressed his thankfulness for someone. There are 1 data or 2% out of 45 data found in this novel. For Example:

Bella: "Thanks again," Edward: "You're welcome."

Context: Edward lies down next to Bella. So she wouldn't get chilled—and put his arm over her. Bella is thanking him to accompanying her. Then, he replies.

Edward replied to Bella's utterance. He also thanked her. He thought she had helped him in his life. He is happy with her. So, the utterance is categorized as thanking.

Based on the results, the male characters mostly showed dislike to express an expressive speech act in the romantic speech event. This means that the male characters tend to express his unpleasant feeling when they are with the female characters. They use that strategy to look for sympathy from the female characters.

There are 6 strategies which are the least used in the novel, they are: giving a compliment, confessing, congratulating, encouraging, showing anger, and thanking. They are could be categorized as polite attitudes rather than impolite attitudes. This is because they are considered as giving sympathy to others than asking sympathy.

The male characters also tended to express their feeling directly. They did not say something useless when they talked. In the other hand, they also say something indirectly. They considered being indirect when they are mocking or feeling angry with someone they loved. They did not want to hurt her.

5. CONCLUSION

According to the analysis above, there are 15 types found in 8 romantic speech events. The dominant strategy is showing dislike. The least strategies are giving a compliment, confessing, congratulating, encouraging, showing anger, and thanking. In conclusion, male characters tend to be passive when expressing his feeling. They are not considered to give sympathy to the female characters in romantic speech events.

The male characters mostly tended to say something directly. They mostly said something

to the point, although they are had a conversation with someone they loved. They only say indirectly when he mocked or felt angry with someone they loved. They are not considered to hurt the female character.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Ihyak Mustofa is a student of Linguistics Department at Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia. He is interested in pragmatics and sociolinguistics researches. He does not have any international published papers. But he already has a domestic published paper. Mangatur R. Nababan and Djatmika are lecturers of Linguistics Program at Sebelas Maret University. Their advices and guidance are very helpful for finishing this study completely.

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Appendixes

Speech Event 1

No.	Utterance	Type of Expressive Speech act
1	He shut the passenger door and walked past me to open the driver's side. " Happy birthday. " "Shh," I shushed him halfheartedly. I climbed in the opened door, wishing he'd taken the other offer	Congratulating
2	Edward played with the radio while I drove, shaking his head in disapproval. " Your radio has horrible reception. " I frowned. I didn't like it when he picked on my truck. The truck was great—it had personality.	Showing Dislike

3	"You should be in a good mood, today of all days," he whispered. His sweet breath fanned across my face. "And if I don't want to be in a good mood?" I asked, my breathing uneven. His golden eyes smoldered. "Too bad."	Regretting
4	"You know, I've never had much patience with Romeo," he commented as the movie started. "What's wrong with Romeo?" I asked, a little offended. Romeo was one of my favorite fictional characters. Until I'd met Edward, I'd sort of had a thing for him.	Showing Dislike
5	"Well, first of all, he's in love with this Rosaline—don't you think it makes him seem a little fickle? And then, a few minutes after their wedding, he kills Juliet's cousin. That's not very brilliant. Mistake after mistake. Could he have destroyed his own happiness any more thoroughly?"	Mocking
6	"I'll admit, I do sort of envy him here," Edward said, drying the tears with a lock of my hair.	Showing Dislike

Speech Event 2

No.	Utterances	Type of Expressive Speech Act
1	He was sitting in the center of my bed, toying idly with one of the silver boxes. "Hi," he said. His voice was sad. He was wallowing.	Greeting
2	I went to the bed, pushed the presents out of his hands, and climbed into his lap. "Hi." I snuggled into his stone chest. "Can I open my presents now?" "Where did the enthusiasm come from?" he wondered. "You made me curious."	Caring
3	"How does your arm feel?" "Just fine." Actually, it was starting to blaze under the bandage. I wanted ice. I would have settled for his hand, but that would have given me away.	Caring
4	"Thanks again," I whispered. "You're welcome."	Thanking
5	"Well, I was thinking, since it's still my birthday, that I'd like you to kiss me again." "You're greedy tonight."	Mocking
6	," I added, piqued. He laughed, and then sighed. "Heaven forbid that I should do anything I don't want to do," he said in a strangely desperate tone as he put his hand under my chin and pulled my face up to his.	Showing Relief
7	"Sorry," he said, and he was breathless, too. "That was out of	Apologizing

	line." "I don't mind," I panted.	
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Speech Event 3

No.	Utterances	Type of Expressive Speech Act
1	"Bella... ?" Jacob asked in a troubled voice.	Greeting
2	"Broke my promise. Sorry."	Apologizing
3	Then he sniffed my hair and said, "Ew."	Showing Dislike
4	He smiled a little. "Yes, you do—you smell like them. Blech. Too sweet—sickly sweet. And... icy. It burns my nose."	Showing Dislike

5	He smiled a little. "Yes, you do—you smell like them. Blech. Too sweet—sickly sweet. And... icy. It burns my nose. "	Showing Dislike
6	" Huh. Maybe I don't smell so good to her, either. Huh."	Showing Dislike
7	"Huh. Maybe I don't smell so good to her, either. Huh. "	Showing Dislike
8	" Bella, " he whispered.	Greeting

Speech Event 4

No.	Utterances	Type of Expressive Speech Act
1	He looked down at me with quiet surprise. " Amazing, " he said, his exquisite voice full of wonder, slightly amused.	Surprising
2	" I can't believe how quick it was. I didn't feel a thing —they're very good,"	Surprising
3	"So maybe this is hell. I don't care. I'll take it."	Showing Dislike

Speech Event 5

No.	Utterances	Type of Expressive Speech Act
1	"Yes, it is. I wish you hadn't had to see that. "	Regretting

Speech Event 6

No.	Utterances	Type of Expressive Speech Act
1	" I've never been in better control of that side of my nature than right now. "	Surprising

Speech Event 7

No.	Utterances	Type of Expressive Speech Act
1	He sighed. " You're still just as stubborn. "	Showing Dislike

Speech Event 8

No.	Utterances	Type of Expressive Speech Act
1	" Did I frighten you? " His low voice was anxious.	Worrying
2	" What's wrong, Bella? "	Caring
3	" That depends. " Edward's smile was still hard.	Showing Relief
4	His eyes were sad. " Did you expect anything else? "	Showing Anger
5	" I— " He took a deep breath. " I owe you an apology "	Apologizing
6	"Please know that I had no idea of any of this. I feel sick, sick to my core, even now, when I can see and feel you safe in my arms. I am the most miserable excuse for—"	Caring
7	"Please know that I had no idea of any of this. I feel sick, sick to my core, even now, when I can see and feel you safe in my arms. I	Regretting

8	He closed his eyes, shaking his head back and forth with half a smile on his beautiful face. It wasn't a happy smile. "I thought I'd explained it clearly before. Bella, I can't live in a world where you don't exist. "	Caring
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9	he whispered. "I could see that. I didn't want to do it— it felt like it would kill me to do it—but I knew that if I couldn't convince you that I didn't love you anymore , it would just take you that much longer to get on with your life. I hoped that, if you thought I'd moved on, so would you."	Confusing
10	"Exactly. But I never imagined it would be so easy to do! I thought it would be next to impossible—that you would be so sure of the truth that I would have to lie through my teeth for hours to even plant the seed of doubt in your head. I lied, and I'm so sorry—sorry because I hurt you, sorry because it was a worthless effort. Sorry that I couldn't protect you from what I an. I lied to save you, and it didn't work. I'm sorry. "	Regretting
11	" Bella, " he sighed	Caring
12	" You're impossible, " he said, and he laughed once—a hard laugh,	Showing Dislike
13	"How can I put this so that you'll believe me? You're not asleep, and you're not dead. I'm here, and I love you. I have always loved you, and I will always love you. I was thinking of you, seeing your face in my mind, every second that I was away. When I told you that I didn't want you, it was the very blackest kind of blasphemy."	Loving
14	"How can I put this so that you'll believe me? You're not asleep, and you're not dead. I'm here, and I love you. I have always loved you, and I will always love you. I was thinking of you, seeing your face in my mind, every second that I was away. When I told you that I didn't want you, it was the very blackest kind of blasphemy."	Loving
15	"How can I put this so that you'll believe me? You're not asleep, and you're not dead. I'm here, and I love you. I have always loved you, and I will always love you. I was thinking of you, seeing your face in my mind, every second that I was away. When I told you that I didn't want you, it was the very blackest kind of blasphemy."	Loving
16	?" he whispered, his face paler than his usual pale—I could see that even in the dim light. " Why can you believe the lie, but not the truth? "	Surprising
17	" You don't have to be afraid, "	Couraging
18	" You will always be the most beautiful thing in my world. Of course... "	Complimenting