CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker communicates and how a listener interprets the conversation in relation to the context. Levinson (1983) stated that pragmatics is the study of features of language that required a reference to the language's users and headed to a natural further limit of the word in analytical philosophy. Then, according to Cruse (2006), pragmatics can be defined as the elements of interpretation that are context-dependent. From those two explanations, it can be said that the phenomena of pragmatics commonly happens in a certain context or contextual condition.

Based on the explanation above, it tells that the element of interpretation is depending on the context. It can be said that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that concerned with the analysis of literal language as it is separated from its context. Then, for the analysis, pragmatics examines the of relational interpretation of how a language is used in a given situation and also opposed with semantics (Birner, 2012). Thus, context influences the language attitudes and helps in the discovery of clarification value in utterances, whether spoken or written. On the other hand, Holmes (2013) claimed that the study of pragmatics is the study of meaning which extended above the grammatical and word meaning to the participants' interactions and the information that they brought   to a context. Furthermore, in pragmatics, there is a language which often used 'to do something'

to execute actions, in addition to informing and describing things that can defined as speech acts (Searle, 1970). From those explanations, all linguistic exchanges and contact are built on the foundation of pragmatics. Therefore, there would be less understanding of purpose and meaning without the function of Pragmatics.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Speech act is one of the elements in pragmatics which still related with a contextual meaning. Levinson (1983), stated that speech act can be illuminating textual nuance or comprehending the essence of literary genres. Then, the theory from Yule (1996) and Cruse (2000) explained the similar explanation about speech acts. Yule (1996) stated that speech acts performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request while Cruse (2000) assumed, that the certain actions such as expressing, promising, warning, and so on are called speech acts.

The other experts, Martínez (2013) assumed that speech acts can be explained as the act of uttering anything, whether vocally or in writing, even the act of doing something. From the explanation, speech act is described as the activities that carried out by utterances in which is equal in doing something. Then, according to Hernández (2020), in English, speech act is described as the acts that carried out primarily through the use of words are employed in a variety of complicated ways. It can be said that a speech act is a set of actions carried out largely via the use of words in a number of complex ways. Moreover, the view from the last expert that stated an acting on the listener's rationality, social conscience, or both in order to

convince him to take the proposed action can be defined as speech act (Hernández, 2020). In addition, speech acts are divided into three aspects. Those are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

The speaker's physical utterances can be known as locutionary. According to Birner (2012) explanation, the locutionary acts is the basic language act of transmitting some meaning. However, the locutionary acts happened when uttering of particular sounds, the uttering of certain phrases in a certain order, and the uttering with a specific meaning and context Cruse (2000). Then, the speaker's intentional meaning is defined as illocutionary. According to Cruse (2006), illocutionary act is a speaker's act of saying something (with the right meaning and in the right context) rather than producing a specific impact by speaking anything. Furthermore, Perlocutionary acts are actions that are carried out with the use of words (Cruse, 2000). It can be said that perlocutionary occurs as a result of the locution. In addition, this research only focused on analyzing the illocutionary acts.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

An illocutionary is one of the aspects in speech act. The act which make of a statement when uttering a phrase by virtue of the conventional force connected with it is referred to as a speech act (Levinson, 1983). It can be said that an illocutionary act is the making of a statement in uttering a phrase by virtue of the conventional force connected with it is referred to as a speech act. In Searle & Vanderveken (1985) explanation, whenever a speaker says something in a particular context with a specific purpose can be defined as illocutionary. Then, Alston (2000) also explained that the pragmatics can be defined as the act of uttering

a phrase (or a sentence substitute) with a specific content, as described by "indirect discourse." is called as illocutionary.

Further explanation about illocutionary, there are some experts that explain about illocutionary act. The first, Cruse (2006) that stated illocutionary act is a speaker's act of saying something (with the right meaning and in the right context) rather than producing a specific impact by speaking anything. In conclusion, illocutionary definition forces different degrees of regulation on its creation and comprehension, which has long been a source of debate in pragmatics (Martínez, 2013).

From the explanations above, in illocutionary act, the speaker should say anything with intended significance to the listener based on the context and actual state when performing an illocutionary act. By Understanding illocutionary act, it might help us gain a better comprehension of the speaker's speech in a certain setting, such as a movie. Furthermore, there are several types in illocutionary act. Those are commissive illocutionary act, directive illocutionary act, expressive illocutionary act, representative illocutionary act, and declarative illocutionary act.

2.1.3. Expressive Illocutionary Acts

Expressive act is one of the types in illocutionary act. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), Expressive acts refer to illocutionary forces whose purpose is to convey the speaker's feelings regarding the situation represented by the intended meaning. It means that expressive acts express the speaker's sentiments about the situation that reflects the intended meaning. Then, in expressive illocution, the speaker's psychological condition can be expressed through the

expressive expression such as congratulating, thanking, relief, expressing contempt, delight, and enthusiasm (Alston, 2000).

From the explanation above, expressive act also related with psychological condition. The explanation according Searle (1979), stated the expressive illocutionary represented the psychological condition by the sincerity condition in relation to an example given by the intended meaning. From the explanation, it can be said that in connection to an illustration given by the intended meaning, illocutionary indicated the psychological situation by sincerity condition. On the other hand, expressive illocutionary acts reflect a feeling, a judgment, or an attitude in a non-propositional manner and made no contribution to the utterance's propositional meaning and hence has no bearing on its truth value (Cruse, 2006). Then, Martínez (2013) mentioned that expressive illocutionary were defined as a way of conveying the speaker's emotional state in relation to the events provided in a message. It can be concluded that a method of expressing the speaker's emotional state in connection to events in a conversation called as expressive illocutionary.

2.1.3.1 Types of Expressive Illocutionary Act

The expressive illocutionary only forces if there is something good or terrible at stake. Even though the fact that the idea of describing a psychological state is no of such assumptions. Then, many psychological states that follow already have the idea that the state's object is good or harmful like pleasure and sorrow (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). However, the majority of the expressive speech actions that have selected verbs naming them are primarily directed toward the listener. In this research, the researcher used Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to classified the types

of expressive Illocutionary Act which had divided the types of expressive illocutionary acts into 12 types.

a. Apologize

The act of apologizing expresses a regretment, grief or sorrow for a situation in which the speaker is responsible. As a result, the speaker must be accountable for the item about which the sadness is communicated as a precondition. For this reason, the majority of the things for which one apologizes are actions, but they do not have to be acts as long as the speaker accepts responsibility for them. Example: "*I am ashamed that I have kept you from your rest, after so troublous a day.*" (Martínez, 2013). From the example, the speaker's creation of a situation in the making of apologies, it is common to express regret for the badness of the situation that has been created to the addressee. Thus, the utterance above is classified as the apologizing act of expressive illocution.

b. Thank

Thanking is a way of expressing thanks. The prerequisites are that the object in issue benefits or is beneficial to the speaker, and that the listener is accountable for it. Thanking for acts is customarily done in the same way as apologizing is done, although the propositional content does not have to reflect an action if the hearer is accountable. Example: "*I want to thank every American who participated in this election..*" (Kristina & Ambalegin, 2019). From the example, the addressee requires analytic work helped by contextual factors and background knowledge because the

instantiation of this component is incapable of providing a thanking reading. Thus, the utterance above is classified as the thanking act of expressive illocution.

c. Condole

The word "condoles" is no longer in use, and the word "condolence" has taken its place. As a result, one "sends condolences." When one condoles, one shows pity, and the condition is that the incident in issue is awful for the listener – generally a major tragedy. Example: "*Alan died. This morning. Sorry*" (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021). From the explanation, the speaker is concerned about anything unpleasant that occurred to one of the speaker's friend. The speaker offers sympathy to the addressee. Thus, the utterance above is classified as the act of condole in expressive acts.

d. Congratulate

"Congratulate" is the antonym of "condole." When someone congratulates someone, one expresses delight with the understanding that the item being congratulated is useful or helpful for the recipient. Unlike thanking and condoling, congratulating does not require any action or responsibility on the part of the receiver. It might just be a stroke of good luck. Example: "*I commend you on your excellent magazine.*" (Martínez, 2013). From the example, the speaker is making a good assessment of the addressee's work. The speaker's positive opinion indicates something favorable about the addressee, therefore the congratulation is implied. Thus, the utterance above is classified as the act of congratulate in expressive illocution.

e. **Complain**

The word "complains" means "dissatisfied." The precondition is that the object of one's dissatisfaction is terrible, yet this does not have to be a strict assumption because one might just complain by stating that it is awful. There is no requirement that the person hearing the complaint be accountable in any manner. Example: "*That was a terrible thing to do*" (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016). From the example, the necessary condition is that the item or thing of the speaker's dissatisfaction is terrible, yet this need not be a strict assumption because one might complain simply by stating that it is awful. Thus, the utterance above is classified as the act of complain in expressive acts.

f. **Lament**

Unlike complaining, lamenting does not need a verbal act. A person might just be sad about something and so be considered to be mourning it. However, there is a sense in which the word "to mourn" indicates intense public or overt demonstrations of sadness. Again, as with complaining, there is no need to assign blame to the listener for the complaint. Example: "*We pray to Allah all victims will be granted syuhada, will be granted jannah*" (Tamam et al., 2020). From the example, the speaker is expressing the lamenting the tragedy. The speaker symbolizes the Indonesian people; particularly the city of Jakarta people to encourage and pray for, May Allah bless all those who have been victimized with *syuhada* and *jannah*. Furthermore, the speaker expresses his sorrow for the shooting tragedy in New Zealand, noting that the people of New Zealand are recognized for their calm, openness, and warmth toward all people.

g. Protest

Protesting, like criticizing and lamenting, assumes that the propositional context represents something that is undesirable. Protesting, on the other hand, has its own characteristics. The first, to begin with, the mental state indicated is disapproval, not grief or unhappiness, and protesting is a formal display of disapproval. Second, even if the hearer is not answerable for the awful situation, he must be able to alter it and be accountable for it, at least in the sense that he has not done so thus far. The last, Protesting is an expression of a desire for change. Example: *"Gimana mau pada sehat kalau beli masker saja sekarang mahal,"*(Anggraeni et al., 2020), which in English it translated into *"How do you want to be healthy if you just buy a mask now it's expensive,"*. From the example, the speaker was expressing the expressive act of protest. It is because the speaker couldn't get a mask cheaply and believes that the speaker can't be healthy. Therefore the speaker complained about the mask price that had been increased.

h. Deplore

Like lamenting, deploring does not have to be a public act. Everyone can deplore something just by bewailing, bemoaning, weeping, or feeling enraged over it. However, unlike lamenting, "deplore" may also be used to indicate an overt verbal act, a forceful display of sadness, or displeasure, and, unlike sorrow, it seems to imply that someone is to blame for the item deplored. Example: *"Jakarta was shocked, more than 40 people have been killed in an unthinkable act of terror, in a shooting during juma'ah prayer"* (Tamam et al., 2020). From the example, the speaker deplores the New Zealand's tragedy, which has claimed the lives of almost

40 individuals. The assaults have also stunned the people of Jakarta. The speaker also asks on the New Zealand government to take significant action, and that justice is done.

i. Boast

Boasting is an expression of pride based on the assumption that the thing being boasted about is beneficial to the speaker (and therefore will be admired or envied by the hearer). Like complaining, boasting may be assertive or expressive. For example, one can brag about doing something nice or having something wonderful happen to them. As previously stated brag has no and cannot have a performative purpose. This is because the word "boast" implies that the speaker is attempting to hide the fact that he is boasting. The same may be said for boast. Example: "*I am good at cricket!*" he yelled. (Martínez, 2013). From the example, the speaker is excited. That might be a condition of circumstances brought about by the speaker or by someone else, or it might simply refer to something that has a favorable impact on the speaker. Thus, the utterance above is classified as the boasting act of expressive illocution.

j. Compliment

A complement is a way of expressing the listener's approval for something. Complimenting assumes that the item being commended is nice, yet it does not have to be beneficial for the person receiving the complement. One may, for example, congratulate him on his selfless and courageous actions. Example: "*How nice you look today!*" (Solodka & Perea, 2018). From the example, the speaker

expresed an utterance as a way of showing the feeling that the speaker's like or liking, for something that allows people to become more united.

k. Praise

Praise is a way of expressing approval. As a result, it assumes that the object being praised is excellent and amazed by the speaker. Example: "No, you hold on to it. Looks better on you. " (Supri & Rahmatiany, 2021). From the example, the speaker is surprised by the addressee's appearance. From the utterance, "*No, you hold on to it. Looks better on you.*" the addressee was being appreciated by the speaker's admiration. Thus, the utterance above is classified as the praising act of expressive illocution.

l. Greet

Because it has non-propositional substance, "greet" is only minimally an illocutionary act. When meeting or greeting someone, then say or do something kind or nice called a Greeting. Example: "*Hey, Miley. How's it going?*" (Handayani, 2015). From the example, the speaker goes to the addressee, who is putting ketchup on his sandwich in the cafeteria. The speaker greets the addressee friendly by saying "Hey, Miley How's it going?" the utterance is used to welcome the addressee. Then, the addressee's answer also reflected that the speaker intended to do greeting even though the addressee is nervous in speaking. Thus, the utterance above is classified as the greeting act of expressive illocution.

2.1.3.2 The Functions of Expressive Illocutionary Act

The functions of expressive acts vary depending on the types of expressive acts chosen. This was created by the surrounding situation from the speaker's utterances while expressing a feeling that related to politeness. Martinez (2013) expressed those functions of expressive acts into congratulating, thanking, apologizing, condoling, and boasting. The explanation of the functions of expressive acts is defined section below.

a. Congratulating

One of the functions of the expressive act is as congratulating. According to Martínez (2013), congratulating is divided into several functions. First, it is used to convey the speaker's pleased feeling about other people's benefit. Second, it is used to convey the speaker's pleased feeling about other people's achievement. Third, it is used to congratulate something nice happens to someone. The last, it is used to share the addressee's delight to the extent that the speaker feels compelled to congratulate the addressee. Example, *"Editor, I would like to compliment you on your February Editorial."* (Martinez, 2013). From the example, the speaker wishes to demonstrate about the speaker's willingness to compliment the addressee.

b. Thanking

The other of the functions of the expressive act is as thanking. According to Martínez (2013), thanking is divided into several functions. First, it is used to convey the speaker's appreciation for the benefits that have been given by the interlocutor. Second, it is used to convey the speaker's thankfulness towards the listener. Third, it is used to make the interlocutor realized about the speaker's

gratefulness. The last, it is used to thank others without having any good feelings for them but at least we must pretend that we do. Example, "*Thanks for making me part of the family here today.*" (Martinez, 2013). From the example, the speaker expresses gratitude to the addressee for the benefit he or she has received.

c. Apologizing

The other of the functions of the expressive act is as apologizing. According to Martínez (2013), apologizing is divided into several functions. First, it is used to convey regret for an action or conduct that occurred in the past. Second, it is used to make the interlocutor realized about the speaker's apology. Third, it is used to convey an apology for doing something that was not advantageous to someone else. The last, it is used to persuade the interlocutor to forgive the speaker. Example, "*I'm sorry about the message. That was a stupid thing to say*" (Martinez, 2013). From the example, the speaker's regret is for acting without thinking.

d. Condoling

The other of the functions of the expressive act is as condoling. According to Martínez (2013), condoling is divided into several functions. First, it is used to show sympathy to someone who has experienced grief arising from death or misfortune. Second, it is used to offer a support to enable that person to overcome his difficulties. The last, it is used to assume that the interlocutor is immersed in a state of affairs that is negative for him. Example, "*Alicia. I am sorry about what happened to your friend's car.*" (Martinez, 2013). From the example, the speaker is

concerned about something awful that happened to one of the speaker's friends' car, the speaker offers sympathy to the addressee.

e. Boasting

The last of the functions of the expressive act is as boasting. According to Martínez (2013), boasting is divided into several functions. First, it is used to convey the feelings of satisfaction after overcoming a challenge. Second, it is used to praise the speaker for an achievement. Third, it is used to communicate the feeling of satisfaction for bringing about a state of affairs to someone's benefited. The last, it is used to convey the speaker's superiority. Example, *"You have to admire me for this, I achieved my goal."* (Martinez, 2013). The example informs the addressee that the addressee is expected to be satisfied for the speaker because of anything that the speaker has done.

2.2   Previous Research

This research consists of several previous researches. The previous researches are required for this research to determine the originality of the research. The following are some previous researches that were important enough to be utilized as references in creating this research topic. However the updates in this study take priority.

First research that contributed to the development of this idea was written by Sugianto and Abdullah (2018), that discovered the expressive speech act in *Ethnic Java of Panaragan* in the Art of Reyog. The purpose from this previous research is to identify the expressive speech act in Ethnic Java of Panaragan in the Art of Reyog. For the theory, the researcher used the Searle's theory to identify the

types of the expressive speech act. Then, for the research method, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research. As the result, the researcher found the expressive speech acts in Javanese society of Panaragan that are special and uniqueness of the language utilized as seen by the terms used of jegeg, cukat tandang, dlomok, dlondonge, and others.

Second research that contributed to the development of this idea was written by Selviyani and Pujiati (2019) that discovered the expressive speech act in the novel *The Perfect Husband*. The purpose from this previous research is to identify the functions of the expressive speech act in in the novel The Perfect Husband. For the theory, the researcher used the Searle's theory to identify the functions of the expressive speech act. Then, for the research method, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research. As the result, the researcher classified the functions of expressive speech act. Those are thanking, apologizing, flattering or praising, blaming, criticzing, insinuating, and complaining.

Third research that contributed to the development of this idea was written by Royanti (2019) that discovered the expressive speech act in *La La Land* Movie. The purpose from this previous research is to identify the types of the expressive speech act in in La La Land Movie. For the theory, the researcher used the Searle's theory to identify the types of the expressive speech act. Then, for the research method, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research. As the result, the researcher classified the eight types of expressive speech act in 35 utterances. Those are 10 expression of apologies, 10 expression of thanking, 5 expression of

welcoming, 2 expression of lamenting, 2 expression of deploring, 2 expression of boasting, 1 expression of congratulating, and 3 expression of forgiving.

Fourth research that contributed to the development of this idea was written by Herawati (2019), that discovered the expressive speech act in Netflix Series *Unbelievable*. The purpose from this previous research is to identify the types of the expressive speech act in Netflix Series Unbelievable. For the theory, the researcher used the Searle's theory to identify the types of the expressive speech act. Then, for the research method, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research. As the result, the researcher classified the types of expressive speech act. Those are expressing thanking, expressing apology, and expressing blaming. On the other hand, the researcher also identified the friendly function from illocutionary from Marie Adler's utterances.

Fifth research that contributed to the development of this idea was written by Tamam et al. (2020), that discovered the expressive speech act in Reaction of the attacks in Christchurch New Zealand. The purpose from this previous research is to identify different levels of the expressive speech act in Reaction of the attacks in Christchurch New Zealand. The researcher used the Searle's theory to identify the differences. Then, for the research method, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research. As the result, the researcher classified the different levels of the expressive speech act. Those are the lamenting act category that reaches the lowest frequency; then followed by deploring; and the highest frequency is the condoling expressive act.

Sixth research that contributed to the development of this idea was written by Supri and Rahmatiany (2021), that discovered the expressive speech act in The *Longest Ride* Movie. The purpose from this previous research is to identify the types of the expressive speech act in The Longest Ride Movie. For the theory, the researcher used the Searle's theory to identify the types of the expressive speech act. Then, for the research method, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research. As the result, the researcher classified the six types of expressive speech act. Those are thanking act 12 data (40%), congratulating act 1 data (3%), apologizing act 3 data (10%), blaming act 1 data (3%), praising act 10 data (34%), and condoling act 3 data (10%).

The last research that contributed to the development of this idea was written by Piscesco and Afriana (2022), that discovered the expressive speech act in *Bohemian Rhapsody* Movie. The purpose from this previous research is to identify the types of the expressive speech act in *Bohemian Rhapsody* Movie. For the theory, the researcher used the Martinez's theory to identify the types of the expressive speech act. Then, for the research method, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research. As the result, the researcher classified the five types of expressive speech act. Those are 2 of congratulating acts, 5 of thanking acts, 4 of apologizing acts, 1 of condoling acts, and 3 of boasting acts.

From all of the previous researches above, most of the previous research used the Searle's explanation for the theory. Then, in this research, the researcher used the same theory from Searle (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) to identify the types of expressive illocutionary acts. However, there are the differences between

the previous researches with this research. The first, the data source from all of the previous researches are different, where this research uses the *Midsommar* Movie (2019) as the data source. The second, the objective from the second question in formulation of the problem is discussed about the functions of expressive acts which is not been discussed in the previous researches above. Thus, as stated before, this research will take the *Midsommar* Movie (2019) as the data source.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study started with an overview of pragmatics as a research approach. The topic of this research was expressive acts and focus on the types of expressive acts proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The types of expressive acts are apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, and greet. This research analyzed the functions of expressive acts proposed by Martínez (2013). Those are congratulating, thanking, apologizing, condoling, and boasting. As the data source, both of the theories above will be applied to analyze the utterances in *Midsommar* Movie (2019).

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│              Pragmatics                  │
│  Levinson (1983), Cruse (2006), (Birner, │
│                 2012)                    │
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┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│              Speech Acts                 │
│   Levinson (1983), (Yule, 1996), Cruse   │
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┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│            Illocutionary Acts            │
│    Levinson (1983), Searle & Vanderveken │
└─────────────────────────────────────────┘
                    │
┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│             Expressive Acts              │
│    Levinson (1983), (Alston, 2000), Searle│
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Types of Expressive Acts
Searle & Vanderveken (1985),

- Apologize
- Congratulate
- Compliment
- Protest
- Thank
- Complain
- Deplore
- Praise
- Condole
- Lament
- Boast
- Greet

Functions of Expressive Acts
Martinez (2013)

- Congratulating
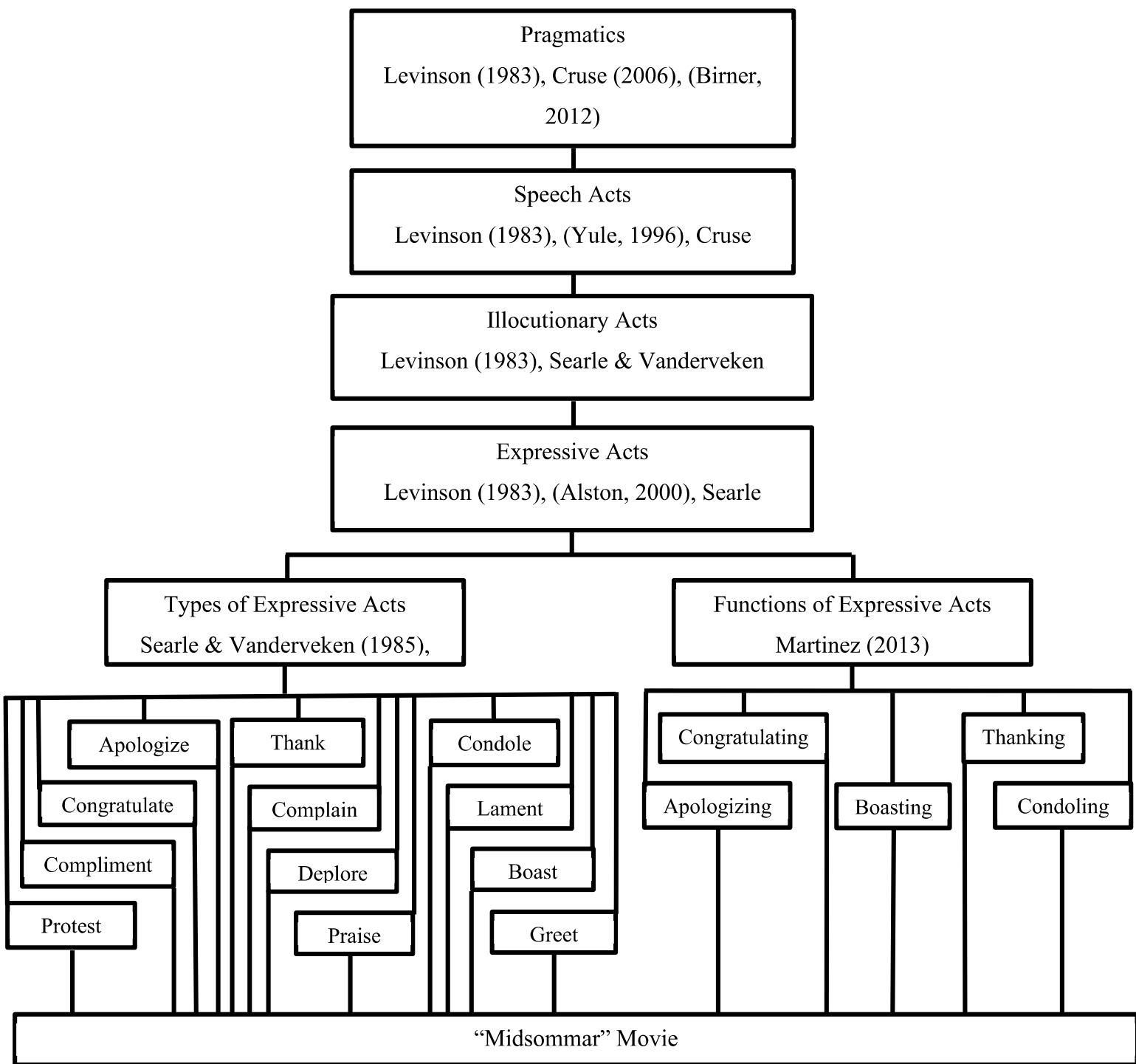- Apologizing
- Boasting
- Thanking
- Condoling

"Midsommar" Movie

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework of Expressive Acts