

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context that underlies the explanation of the meaning of language. Pragmatics explains the structure of language as a means of communication between the speaker and the interlocutor, and as a reference for language signs that appear in a conversation. Yule (1996) states that there are four definitions of pragmatics, the first is the field that examines the meaning of the speaker. Next, the field that examines meaning according to context. Then, the field that goes beyond the study of the meaning uttered, namely studying the meaning that is communicated or conveyed by the speaker. And the last is a field that examines forms of expression according to the social distance that limits the participants involved in certain conversations. It requires considering how speakers organize their utterance in respect to who they are speaking to, where they are speaking, when they are speaking, and under what conditions they are speaking.

The pragmatic approach is one that is concerned with the implied meaning. As a result, this research focuses on the inferred meaning of an utterance. The purpose of this research is to identify the different types and functions of expressive speech acts. Then, as the subject of this research, a pragmatic approach would be used.

2.1.1 Speech Act

Speech acts are one of pragmatic fields. "The speech act is the basic unit of communication." (Schiffrin, 1994), that is in communication there are various units and this speech act is the most basic part of communication. In addition, Yule (1996) writes that one action of speech contain one of the three related acts, which are Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the act of saying something which has meaning. Illocutionary act is the act of doing something, and includes acts such as betting, promising, and ordering. And perlocutionary act is the act of affecting someone upon thoughts, feelings, or actions of audiences.

2.1.2 The Illocutionary Act

In speech act theory, the illocutionary is the core of speech act in producing utterance. According to Searle (1976), There are five types of illocutionary acts: Assertive is an action that involves the speaker in the truth of the proposition expressed. It shows the speaker's belief about something, can be true or false as follows as boasting, complaining, or concluding. Directive is an action the speaker takes to get the listener to do something. To express what the speaker wants the listener to do. Directive speech act including commands, warnings, suggestions, or requests. Commissive is future action that the speaker wants to take. Commissive verbs are promise, vow, undertake. Expressive is an act in which the speaker expresses how they feel about a situation. Expressive speech acts consist of apologizing, congratulating,

complaining, complimenting, thanking, praise, etc. Declarative is a speech act that can change the current situation immediately, such as, confirming, cursing, declaring, etc.

2.1.3 Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech act is the words to indicate how the speaker feels. Expressive speech acts are actions that reveal the attitudes, feelings, expressions, or psychological states of the speaker (Levinson, 1983). The psychological state can be in the form of an expression pleasure/happiness, disappointment, pain, and sadness. Expressive speech acts have a function to express an expression that the speaker wants to convey to the listener based on the actual situation.

2.1.3.1 Types of Expressive Speech Acts

In the theory of Searle & Vanderveken (1985) there are twelve types of expressive speech acts that are put forward, There are Thank, Apologize, Congratulate, Complain, Condole, Lament, Protest, Deplore, Praise, Boast, Compliment, and Greet. The twelve types of expressive speech act would be explained one by one below.

a. Thanking

Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the recipient. For example:

Waitress: “Right, of course. On us.”

Actress: “**Oh no, Thank you. I insist**”

(Royanti, 2019)

From the example, the expression of thanking is addressed to the recipient for helping the listener. As a result, the above speech is included in the expressive speech act of thanking.

b. Apologizing

Apologizing is someone's way of expressing regret after having caused them unhappiness or problems by something that they did. For example:

Mia's friend 1: "What?"

Mia's friend 2: **"I'm sorry it didn't go well today"**

(Royanti, 2019)

The example expresses an apology to the recipient because something didn't go well. These expressions are included in the form of apologizing of expressive speech acts.

c. Congratulate

Congratulating, intended to show the praise attached to someone's accomplishments and expresses the pleasure of something or a condition. It also expresses feelings of pleasure towards good things happening to the listener. Example:

Addie: "Hi, boss. **Congrats on the win**"

Marla: "Thanks, Addie"

(Virginia & Mubarak, 2021)

From the example, the speaker congratulates the listener on the win achieved. Congratulations are classified as congratulating of expressive speech acts.

d. Complain

Complaining is an expression that expresses the speaker's complaint about something. In this case, the listener may or not be responsible for what the speaker complains about, depending on the situation and how the speaker feels. Example:

Freddie: "Sorry I'm late."

Brian : "**You'd know if you were on time**"

(Piscesco & Afriana, 2022)

The example shows the act of complaint by the speaker for what the listener has done. The act from the example that is shown is included in the type of expressive act of complaining.

e. Condolence

Can be said as the expressions of sympathy or empathy for someone, usually after someone has been hit by a disaster or lost something big. Example:

Sam: "**Alan died. This morning. Sorry**"

Marla: "No. Alan Levitt? Really? How?"

(Virginia & Mubarak, 2021)

Judging from the example, the speaker expresses sympathy to the listener because something bad happened to one of their friends. These expressions are categorized as expressions of condolences in expressive speech acts.

f. Lament

Lament is different from complaining, complaining does not require verbal action to be shown while lament means showing a strong and open expression of mourning. Example:

Astrid: “**Michael is having an affair. *With teary eyes***”

Rachel: “I'm really sorry, Astrid.”

(Rahmawati, 2021)

The example shows the speaker speaking according to the sadness he feels with teary eyes. The expression shown by the speaker belongs to the expressive speech act type of lamenting.

g. Protesting

Protesting presupposes that the propositional context indicates something undesirable, in this sense to criticizing and lamenting. The difference, protesting has its own unique characteristics. At its basic, protesting shows disagreement in a formal way. Furthermore, even if the listener is not responsible, he or she must be able to account for and change a dire situation in the sense that he hasn't gone too far. And the last, Protest is a way to express the need for change. Example:

Rachel : “Hey, Mom, this one's kinda cute. What do you think?”

Rachel’s mother: “**No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma**”

(Rahmawati, 2021)

The purpose of the utterance from the example is to give the speakers disagrees statement to the listener. In conclusion, disagreement is a form of expressive speech act of protest.

h. Deplore

Deploring is a situation where the speaker feels sorry and personally affected which make the person sad, cry, lament or angry. Deploring is an expression that appears when you feel disappointed, unlucky, or disagree with something. People commonly deplore over somethings what they regret or feel horrible. Example:

Mia: “Since when do you care about being liked, why do you care so much being liked?”

Seb: **“You’re an actress! What are you talking about?”**

(Royanti, 2019)

From the example, the speaker is deploring because of the listener's statement. The speaker disapproved of what the listener said to him. disapproved is part of deploring. In this case, deploring is a form of expressive speech act.

i. Praise

Praise is used to express admiration and or approval of the achievement, someone, or something. Example:

John : **“you look good captain!”**

Captain: /laughs/ “thanks john!”

(Widyowati, 2019)

The expression of the example is an expression of praise with the function of praising the addressee or the other people. The expression of the example belongs to the praising type of expressive speech act.

j. Boast

Boasting is an expression where the speaker expresses feelings of pride to the other person about the positive action the speaker took or had something beautiful happen to him. Boasting no and cannot have performative function. This is because "boast" implies that the speaker is making an effort to hide the fact that he is boasting.

Example:

Brian : “As in ‘Her Royal Highness’”

Freddie: “**And because it's outrageous, and I can't think of anyone more outrageous than me**”

(Piscesco and Afriana, 2022)

From the statement in the example, the speaker's goal is to share the speaker's sense of fulfillment towards the interlocutors. Thus, from the explanation, the utterance belongs to the type of expressive speech act of boasting.

k. Compliment

Expression of compliment occurs when the situation being complimented on match's reality. This type assumes that the thing being complimented is good, although

it is not always good for the speaker. This emphasizes that complimented is expressed to the listener or someone who has achieved something good. Example:

Marla : “And she is sitting on a pile of cash.”

Frances: **“She’s rich, independent, literate. That lady right there, she’s my fucking hero”**

(Virginia & Mubarak, 2019)

Through the utterance, the speaker complimented who the person was. This shows that the speaker applies the utterance of complimenting because the speaker expresses the feelings she feels for the person. The utterance is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

l. greet

In general, the phrases "Hello" or "Hi" are the widely used terms that people use in greeting. Greeting is something kind or courteous that people say when people meet with each other. Example:

Amarinta: **“Hi, Rachel! Oh, lovely to finally meet you”**

Rachel : “Hello! Nice to meet you, too”

(Rahmawati, 2021)

from the example, the purpose of this utterance is to state greetings to the listener because he is happy for the arrival of the listener. As a result, the statement is categorized as an expressive speech act of greeting.

2.1.3.2 The Functions of Expressive Acts

The speaker expresses feelings related to politeness through the chosen types of expressive acts, such as showing gratitude, showing regret, showing appreciation, showing praise, showing condolence, showing acceptance, and showing complaint by Norrick (1978) while the functions of expressive acts are varied caused by the situations surrounding the utterances.

a. Showing Gratitude

The first function is Showing Gratitude. This function of expression is the speaker's way of expressing their joy or gratitude for something, Example: "**grandma, thank you.**" the utterance of the speaker is the feeling of being happy to receive something from a loved one. It happened because the speaker was very happy with the good the listener did.

b. Showing Regret

The second function is showing regret. The speaker used this expression to convey remorse or apology for the harm they have caused. Example: "**I'm sorry, I didn't mean it like that.**" utterance of the speaker is a form of guilt. This happens because the speakers have done bad things to the hearers.

c. Showing Appreciation

The third function is showing appreciation. The speaker used this expression to show their satisfaction with something someone else did or something the listener obtained that was worthwhile. Example: "**Congratulations on your application.**" The

speech is uttered by the speaker because he feels happy about what the listener gets. The listener gets something valuable, a proposal from his beloved person.

d. Showing Praise

The fourth function is showing praise. This term conveys how impressed the speaker is with what they see the listener to have accomplished or how they perceive the listener. Example: "**You are amazing.**" The utterance is issued by the speaker because the speaker feels impressed by what the listener has done. The speaker is so impressed with the listener.

e. Showing Condolence

The five function is showing condolence. This form of expression conveys the speaker's empathy for the unpleasant emotions the hearer experienced. Rarely was this term used. Example: "**I'm sorry about that**" the speaker said because he felt empathy because the hearer got something bad. The speakers also feel sadness and empathy for what has happened.

f. Showing Acceptance

The six function is showing acceptance. This phrase refers to a courteous, happy-feeling greeting from the speaker to the hearer. Example: "**Oh great! Hello cute.**" here, the speaker feels happy because he accepts new friends. the utterance is expressed as a friendly response to welcome a new friend.

g. Showing Complaint

The seven function is showing complaint. When the speaker expresses dissatisfaction with the listener's demeanor or unsettling behaviors toward them, they

use this term. example: "**how dare you scold my friend**". the speaker scolded the hearer for scolding his theme. The speaker's utterance expresses his dislike of the listener's behavior.

2.2 Previous Study

This research had some relationship with the previous study related to expressive speech act such as:

Royanti (2019) investigated expressive speech act on La La Land Movie. The researcher used Searle (1976) and Norrick's (1978) theories to identify the types and functions of the expressive speech act. Then, the result of this research showed that there were 35 utterances consisting of expressive speech acts. They are 10 utterances of apologies, 10 utterances of thanking, 5 utterances of welcoming, 2 utterances of lamenting, 2 utterances of deploring then 2 utterances of boasting, 1 utterance of congratulating and 3 utterances of forgiving in the dialog La La Land movie and classified their social function.

Widyowati (2019) investigated expressive speech acts used by John and Savannah as The Main Characters in Dear John movie and used theory by Yule (1996) and Clark (1995). In the research, the researcher found there were 6 types of expressive speech acts that can be identified in the utterances of the main characters. They are thanking, apologizing, liking, disliking, the expression of praise, and the expression of pleasure. The main character's most dominant expressive speech act is the expression of thanking which is 28.5% of the data and occurred eight (8) times throughout the

entire movie. The least expressive speech act that was used is Pleasure with made up 3.5% of the overall percentage.

Rahmawati (2021) investigated expressive speech acts used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie. In the research, the researcher used the theory of Searle (1985) and Hymes (1974). As the result, there found 52 data of expressive speech act and only ten types of expressive speech found in Crazy Rich Asian movie, some of the expressive types appeared except expressive act of condole and boast. From the data analysis it shows that the types of expressive speech act that oftenly come up are apologize, thank, and compliment. It shows that the characters in the Crazy Rich Asian movie more showed politeness and friendly attitude to others.

Virginia and Mubarak (2021) investigated expressive speech acts realization in I Care a Lot movie. In the research, the researcher used the theory of expressive acts by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Then, the researchers found a total of 36 expressive acts were found in the characters' utterances. Those were 7 data of apologizing, 1 data of welcoming, 1 data of congratulating, 1 data of condoling, 1 data of greeting, 7 data of thanking, 5 data of complaining, 12 data of complimenting, and 1 data of deploring. In comparison to other types, complementing became dominant. Other characters were persuaded to express complimenting due to the rich elderly and their wealth.

Piscesco & Afriana (2022) investigated the types of expressive acts that are used in Bohemian Rhapsody movie. In the research, the researcher used theory by Martinez (2013). With the result, discovered 15 utterances that were made by the characters in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody. Based on the character's utterances, there

were five different types of expressive acts and from the fifteen utterances that had been discovered, the act of thanking became the most prominent among the other types of expressive acts.

Dewi and Utami (2022) investigated the expressive speech act in *Conjuring 2* movie. This research applied theory from Searle (1979) and Hassan (1985). Based on the data, there are 32 utterances found in the movie with 6 types there are (22%) of thanking, (16%) of apologizing, (22%) of attitude, (28%) of greeting, (9%) of wishing, (3%) of congratulating and field, tenor, and mode as the context of situation found in the movie the *conjuring 2*. Greeting is the most utterance used by the character in the movie. The characters used utterance greeting to welcome or to greet someone.

Selsibilla et al., (2022) investigated expressive speech act of the Main Character in *The Joker* movie. The researchers use the theory of Searle (1979) in this study. Then, the researcher found in the movie there are 27 utterances, they are 7 utterances of greeting, 6 utterances of agreeing, 5 utterances of thanking, 4 utterances of apologizing, 3 utterances of wishing, and 2 utterances of exclamation. The researcher found that Characters in the movie most frequently used the expressive speech act of greeting. It shows that the main character likes to express his greetings when he meets someone.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This section provides a framework that describes how the theory is applied to research. The research begins with a pragmatic approach. The researcher picked this strategy because the expressive speech acts was identified as the subject of this study. The research focused on the types of expressive speech acts proposed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). The types of expressive acts are apologized, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, and greet. This study analyzed the function of expressive speech acts using the theory of Norrick (1978) which consists of showing gratitude, showing regret, showing appreciation, showing praise, showing condolence, showing acceptance, and showing complaint. As a data source, the theories above applied to analyze the utterances of the characters in “Venom Let There Be Carnage” movie.

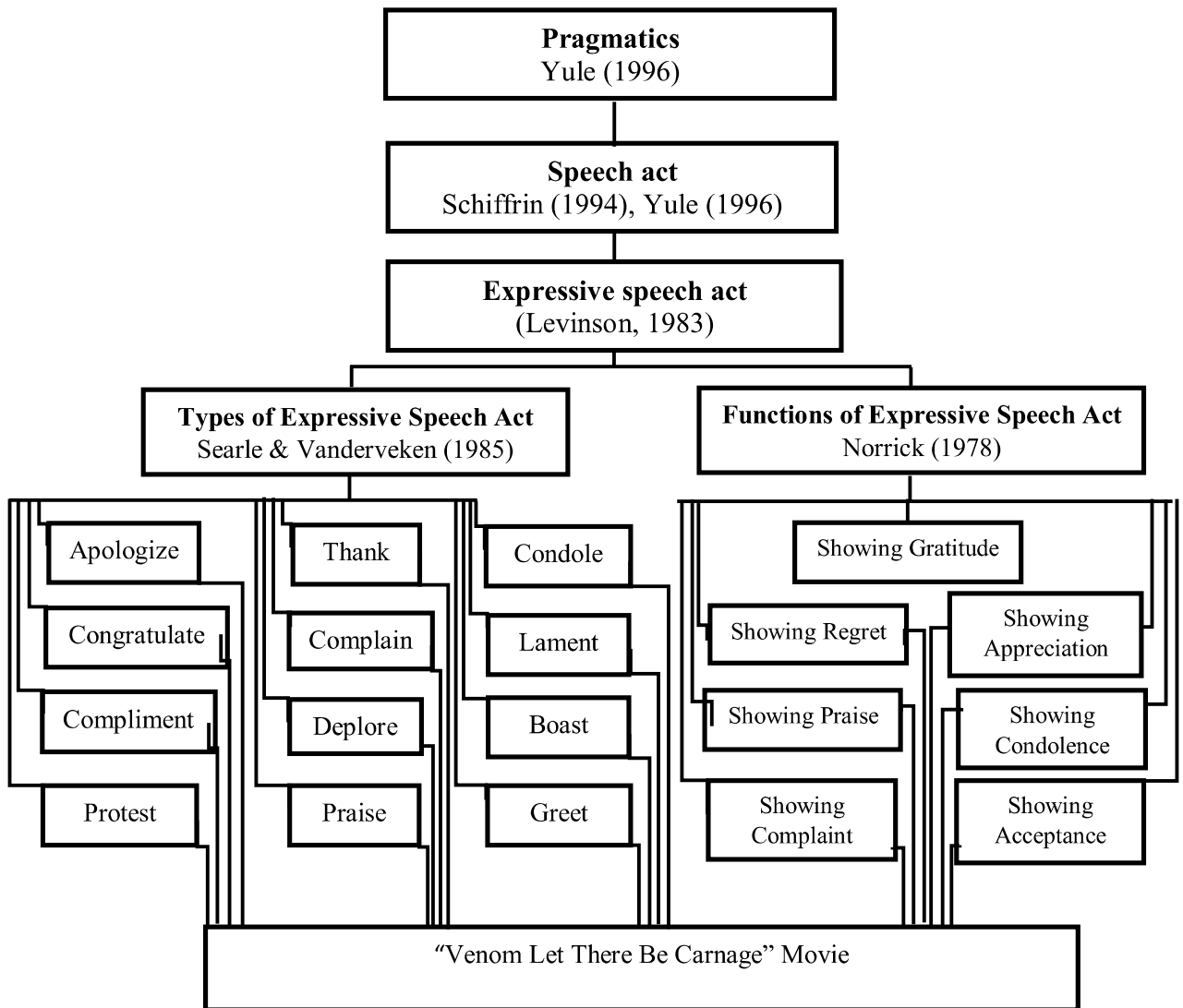


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework