

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter, some of the theories and methods that were applied to the research are presented. That this chapter's first parts, provides a theoretical overview of certain theories related to the "Invent Anna" TV series, including theories regarding pragmatics, speech acts, illocutionary acts, and expressive illocutionary acts. The second parts, which describes the previous research performed by other researchers with the same topic and describes how it differentiates from the researcher's own work so that readers can learn. And the final parts is a theoretical framework that clarifies the idea in consistency with the issues of the research and analysis construct and illustrates the organization of the Analysis.

#### **2.1 Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker communicates and how a listener interprets that communication in relation to the situation. Yule (1996) stated that the study of the relationship between language forms and the people who use them is known as pragmatics. And Yule (1996) said this form of research entails the interpretation of what people mean in each situation and how the situation affects what they say. It entails thinking about how speakers organize what they wish to say in relation to who they are speaking to, where they are speaking, when they are speaking, and under what circumstances they are speaking.

In this research the speech acts were known to be a speech that contain an action. The action is implied in the utterance. Meanwhile, pragmatics approach is an approach that focuses on implied meaning. Therefore, a pragmatic approach will be performed in this research. This research goal is to find types and functions of speech acts. Whereas, it can be found by using a pragmatic approach.

### **2.1.1 Speech Acts**

Speech acts are a phenomenon that language users produce via utterance. According to Austin (1963), speech acts are actions carried out by utterances, where saying something is equivalent to doing something. Someone will perform an act in addition to speaking something. The actions performed while an utterance is produced are classified into three levels: the first is locutionary, which refers to the act of saying a meaningful phrase. The second is illocutionary conduct, which refers to actions such as requesting, denying, and ordering. The last perlocutionary act is the influence on the listener, the reaction of the listener. According to Searle (1969), speech is human communication expressed by utterances such as commanding, asking, demanding, asserting, congratulating, describing, and so on. The content of utterances may differ from the illocutionary act or the speaker's intended audience.

### **2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts**

Illocutionary acts are a part of speech acts that is purpose of the speaker. As stated by Austin (1963), illocutionary acts are utterances that have a certain conventional force. To put it another way, an illocutionary act is anything that occurs

when someone speaks. Representative, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive are five classifications of Illocutionary acts (Searle, 1969). The first representative expressions are those that explain a situation. The truth or falsity of an utterance is determined by the information provided by the speaker, which is understood. Example: “You will leave the room!” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The second, directive are statements made by a speaker to influence the hearer to perform something. This action expresses the speaker's desire.

Example: “Are you going to the movies?” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The third, commissive utterances are those in which the speaker expresses a desire to perform a future action. This action exemplifies the speaker's intent. Creating the responsibility is the name for this action.

Example: “I promise that I will come tomorrow” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The fourth is expressive acts reflect a genuine feeling of the speaker. This conduct expresses a psychological reaction to the current situation. This expression can be used to signify pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. Congratulating, apologizing, hoping, welcome, thanks, and attitudes. Example: “I apologize for what I have done” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

The last declaration acts are statements that cause the current situation. This act, such as resigning, declaring war, or being fired from a job, has the power to affect the world. The researcher here focuses on expressive acts in order to describe and analyze the data from the movie.

Example: “I hereby appoint you chairman” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

### **2.1.3 Expressive acts**

Searle (1968) expressiveness is the ability to articulate a psychological attitude or mental condition of affairs. This act demonstrates the speaker's state of mind or attitude through actions or circumstances. Furthermore, expressive speech acts communicate psychological conditions, not ideas or intentions that lead to specific outcomes. According to Yule (2012), expressive can be expressed through feelings of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. That expression reveals the speaker's personal feelings. Various psychological feelings, such as congratulating, apologizing, wishing, welcoming, and thanking, are expressed through attitudes.

#### **2.1.3.1 Types of expressive acts**

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) said in the theory, there are twelve types of expressive acts, as follows:

##### **A. Thank**

Thank is included in the expressive acts. Thanking is used to express the speaker's gratitude to the recipient. The expression of thanking is also a type of expressive acts by the speaker in a way of thanking, gratitude or pleasure for everything that has been received.

**B. Apologize**

Apologize is expressing regret, remorse, or sorrow for a condition for which the speaker accepts responsibility. As a result, the speaker must take responsibility for apologizing for the sadness that was spoken.

**C. Congratulate**

Congratulate is expressing delight with the constraint that the object in question is helpful or useful to the speaker. A congratulating utterance is one in which the speaker expresses sympathy for the hearer regarding what is happening, including stated happiness for the hearer's good fortune as well as compassion for the hearer's despair or fear.

**D. Condole**

Condolences, the word, have taken the role of the verb "condoles." One "sends one's sympathy" in any case. When one condones, one shows empathy, and the requirement is that the incident being spoken of is terrible for the listener typically a significant catastrophe.

**E. Complain**

"Complains" means "dissatisfied." The requirement is that the source of one's displeasure be horrible, albeit this need not be a rigid presumption since one could simply say that it is dreadful. It is not necessary for the person hearing the complaint to be held responsible in any way.

**F. Lament**

Lamenting, in contrast to complaining, does not require verbal action. Simply being sad about anything is enough to be labeled grieving. However, there is a sense in which the verb "to lament" denotes strong, overt displays of mourning in public. Again, as with whining, it's unnecessary to place responsibility for the complaint on the listener.

**G. Protest**

Like criticizing and lamenting, protesting presumes that the propositional context denotes something unwanted. Contrarily, protesting has unique qualities. First, protesting is a formal expression of displeasure. Grief or misery are not the mental states conveyed. Second, even if the hearer is not responsible for the terrible circumstance, he still needs to be able to change it and take responsibility for it—at least in the sense that he has not done so already. The final option, protesting, is an expression of a need for change.

**H. Deplore**

Deploring need not be a public act, unlike lamenting. Simply lamenting, moaning, crying, or being outraged over anything might make someone deplore it. But unlike mourning, "deplore" can also mean to express forcefully one's sadness or disgust. And unlike sorrow, it tends to imply that someone is to blame for the thing being lamented.

**I. Boast**

Boasting is a statement of pride that is predicated on the supposition that the subject of the boast is advantageous to the speaker (and therefore will be admired or envied by the hearer). Beating up on somebody can be assertive or expressive, just like whining. For instance, one could boast about doing something good or experiencing something amazing. As was already mentioned, bragging has no place in performance. Because the word "boast" implies that the speaker is seeking to conceal the fact that he is boasting, this is the case. Boast falls within the same category.

**J. Compliment**

An expression of approval for anything is called a compliment. A compliment does not necessarily have to be advantageous to the one giving it; it just presumes that the thing being appreciated is lovely. You may commend him for his brave and unselfish deeds, for instance.

**K. Praise**

Approval is expressed through praise. Because of this, it implies that the speaker thinks highly of and is amazed by the thing being praised.

**L. Greet**

The word "greet" is only marginally illocutionary because it has non-propositional essence. When meeting or welcoming someone, do or say something courteous or polite that is known as a 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 expressing gratitude, showing regret, appreciation, praising, condoling, showing acceptance, complaining, and criticizing by Searle cited Norrick (1978) while the functions of expressive acts are varied caused by the situations surrounding the utterances.

#### **A. Showing gratitude**

This function of expression is the speaker's way of expressing their joy or gratitude for something they have done on their own.

#### **B. Showing regret**

The speaker used this expression to convey remorse or apology for the harm they have caused.

#### **C. Appreciation**

The speaker used this expression to show their satisfaction with something someone else did or something the listener obtained that was worthwhile.

#### **D. Praising**

This term conveys how impressed the speaker is with what they see the listener to have accomplished or how they perceive the listener.

#### **E. Condoling**

This form of expression conveys the speaker's empathy for the unpleasant emotions the hearer experienced. Rarely was this term used.



**F. Showing acceptance**

This phrase refers to a courteous, happy-feeling greeting from the speaker to the hearer.

**G. Complaining**

When the speaker expresses dissatisfaction with the listener's demeanor or unsettling behaviors toward them, they use this term.

**2.2 Previous Research**

Selviyani and Pujiati (2019) that discovered the expressive speech act in the book *The Perfect Husband* was the first to contribute to the creation of this concept. Finding out how the expressive speech acts in the book “*The Perfect Husband*” function is the goal of the previous research. The functions of the expressive speech act were identified for the theory by Searle's theory. The researcher then employed descriptive qualitative research as a research approach. The researcher then categorized the purposes of expressive speech acts as a result. These include expressing *gratitude, remorse, flattery or praise, as well as accusations, criticism, insinuation, and complaints.*

Fitria et al., (2019) examined the expressive utterances in “Zach Sang show” on YouTube. The researchers used theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The functions of expressive utterances were established and employed in this study to analyze the data. In the end, the study discovered 87 expressive utterances in a YouTube video, which included ten categories and fourteen functions of expressive

utterances. The ten types were compliment, pride, non-directed complaints in exclamations, apologizing, thanking, greetings, agreement, volition, disagreement, and expressing sorrow, which the dominant types that appeared was expressive of agreement. The fourteen functions were *to complain, to please, to boast, to desire, to agree, to surprise, to disagree, to compliment, to lament, to thank, to greet, to apologize, to congratulate and to praise*, which the dominant functions appeared was expressive to please.

Sembiring and Ambalegin (2019) discussed the types and the function of expressive acts. "Aladdin" movie was taken as the data source and utterances of the expressive act became the data. The researchers used theory by (Searle, 1968). Directive, assertive, declarative, expressive, commissive was found in the "Aladdin" movie. The types of expressive act were apologizing, welcoming, thanking, congratulating, condoling, and deploring. The result of the research showed nine data of expressive acts.

Tamam et al., (2020) to find out the types of expressive acts from Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan utterance. Their utterances were taken as the data. The researchers using (Searle, 1968) theory. The findings revealed that the expressive acts were lamenting, condoling, and deploring. Furthermore, the research finds out that Anies Rasyid Baswedan was intelligent, nice, and smart.

Tanjung (2021) focused on the many types of illocutionary acts as well as the most common ones. The data was gathered from the film "The Lovely Bones." Using the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the researchers discovered the types in

the film. According to the study's findings, the film featured nine different kinds of expressive acts. *Blaming, apologizing, doubting, congratulating, praising, greeting, wishing, regretting, and thanking* were among the different varieties. Because the protagonists regularly praised other things and people in the film, the praising type was the most common.

Wijayanti and Widiastuti (2021) distinguished the direct and Indirect Expressive Illocutionary Acts in the movie “Onward”. As well as illuminating and analyzing how the hearers understand the meaning of the spoken words. The researcher used theory by (Searle, 1969). According to the analysis, the previous research identified six expressive forms of illocutionary behaviors in the movie.

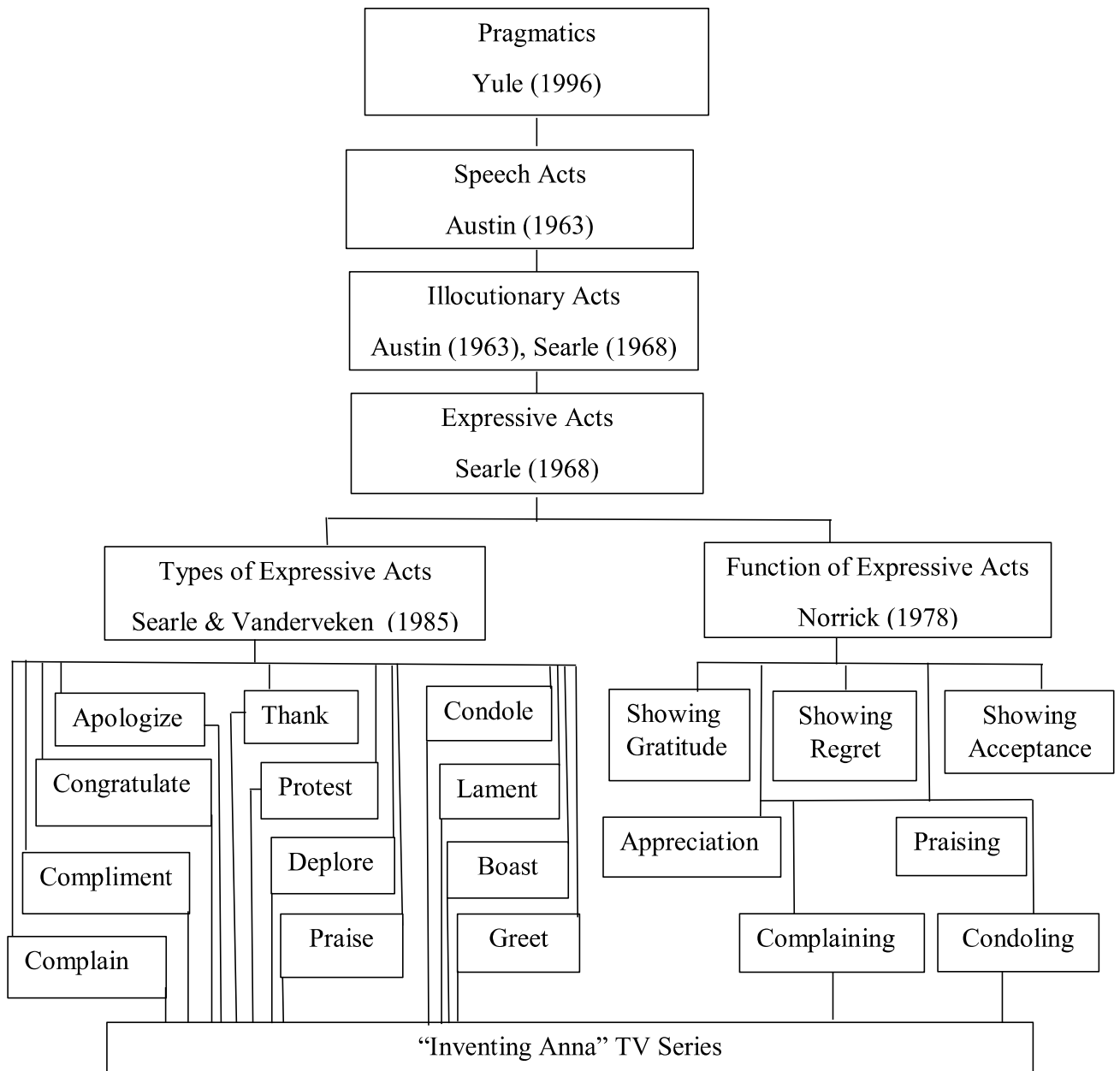
Ricca and Ambalegin (2022) discovered the expressive illocutionary acts in “Love at First Swipe” web series. Utterances in the dialogues of the web series were used as the data. The theory of the research was taken from (Searle, 1968). The findings of the research were apologizing, thanking, complimenting, congratulating, welcoming. Complimenting was found to be the most common of the types.

According to all previous studies above, this research has similarities and differences from previous study. The same topic was examined in both the present and previous studies. The focus of the pragmatics discussion is expressive illocutionary acts. Theory (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) is used to analyze the utterance. Different data sources are utilized in the research study. TV series entitled “Inventing Anna” is used to be the data source of this research. In addition, this study

aimed to clarify the types and function of expressive acts in the "Inventing Anna" TV series.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

This study used a pragmatic method to analyze the issues. Because of time constraints and limited knowledge of the three dimensions of speech acts, the researcher only focused on illocutionary acts, particularly expressive acts. The data from this research will also be analyzed and categorized into several types of expressive acts and the functions of expressive acts on (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The researchers selected speech act as the branch of pragmatic that will be discussed in this research.



**Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework**