

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

A language is necessary for people to communicate with one another. Language is one of the most important things for humans to convey the communication, ideas, and knowledge that we have. Humans are members of a social group that has many ways when they communicate with language. The language can express with there are many approaches. However basically, languages can be expressed in written and oral ways. Speaking is the spoken language that is important and used most in everyday life. In speaking, speakers convey, listen, and pay attention to each other's conversations. A good conversation is a conversation that is carried out by the speaker and hearer when making a good impact on the conversation.

As a human being, communication is crucial in daily life. It is crucial to comprehend what is being said when communicating. It needs pragmatics to comprehend the speaker's statements. Pragmatics refers to the study of how context influences the interpretation of meaning. It focuses on how language users navigate communication by considering factors like tone, context, and social cues to understand implied meanings beyond literal interpretations. Pragmatic analysis is crucial for unraveling the intricacies of language use in everyday interactions, highlighting the dynamic nature of communication (Birner, 2013).

Pragmatically, speech acts are part of pragmatics phenomena. Speech acts are complex communicative phenomena involving three fundamental components: the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act (Searle, 1969). The locutionary act refers to the literal utterance or expression of words, encompassing the grammatical and lexical aspects of the spoken language. The illocutionary act adds depth to communication, revealing the speaker's underlying goals and influencing the way the message is perceived (Kadek et al., 2022). Furthermore, the perlocutionary act involves the impact or effect that the speech act has on the listener or recipient. It examines how the listener interprets and responds to the communicated message, shedding light on the communicative success or failure of the interaction. The perlocutionary act emphasizes the transformative power of language, illustrating that communication is not only about expression but also about eliciting specific reactions or outcomes from those who receive the message (Kurniawan, 2023) .

Together, these three components contribute to the comprehensive understanding of speech acts, encompassing both the spoken words and the intricate dynamics of human communication. To be identified three different kinds of locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act are speech-related acts. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) dividing them into five types to build the notion of act illocutionary.

When the speaker wishes to communicate with the hearer or what they want to convey, they engage in an expressive act. Furthermore, the researcher found a phenomenon in the "Sanne Vloet" Youtube Channel with entitled "My Home Tour".

The utterance was uttered by the speaker occurred during the day in the minutes 00:00:03 – 00:00:07. This is a vlogging activity using a camera and the online audience is the hearer. Based on the video, it opens by showing the scene of the door being opened by the speaker. The conversation can be seen below:

Sanne Vloet: Hey everyone, **welcome** to my home.

The speaker is seen smiling happily when he opens the door. The speaker aims at the camera which highlights it and gives a greeting. The speaker gives a smile and hand gestures to welcome the listener who wants to see his house. According to Searle & Vanderveken, this act conveys the speaker's feelings, attitudes, or emotions. In this context, the use of "welcome" expresses the speaker's positive and inviting attitude towards the visitor. It conveys a sense of warmth and hospitality, aiming to make the guest feel appreciated and comfortable.

By saying "Welcome to my home," the speaker not only expresses friendliness but also adheres to social norms of politeness. It reflects the speaker's awareness of the visitor's presence and the desire to make them feel valued, aligning with Leech's concept of politeness as a fundamental aspect of communicative competence. "Welcome to my home," the act of welcoming serves the convivial function by fostering an atmosphere of togetherness and friendliness. The use of "welcome" goes beyond a mere invitation and contributes to the creation of a convivial environment within the home, emphasizing the communal aspect of the interaction between the speaker and the visitor.

The researcher also found an example of expressive acts from “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series. This utterance was uttered in the minutes 00:02:20 – 00:02:33. There is a conversation that occurs between Belly and Shayla. Belly as the speaker and Shayla as the hearer. The conversation can be seen below:

Belly : Hey. **I'm so sorry I was such a mess yesterday.** I... I really hope I didn't screw things up that bad.
 Shayla : It's okay. We're good.

The conversation above occurs when the speaker sees the listener at the debutante party. The night before the debutante party begins, the speaker and the hearer gather at the speaker's house to celebrate her birthday. The speaker drank too much so the speaker got drunk. As a result of this drunkenness, the speaker uttered many inappropriate words. The utterances were uttered by the speaker made the hearer and her boyfriend fight that night. Therefore, the speaker feels guilty and apologizes to the hearer. The hearer answered happily and politely because the hearer and her boyfriend were fine that night. The apology is to express sorrow for a mistake one has made. An apology is a remark or words that express feeling sorry for an action that has been taken incorrectly or that has caused a problem, as well as a notification that attendees must leave a meeting. early.

In the context of apologies, the term "convivial" plays a crucial role in fostering a positive and harmonious atmosphere. When the speaker uttered "I'm sorry," the speaker employs a politeness strategy that aligns with positive politeness. This function aims to affirm and enhance social bonds by expressing regret and acknowledging a potential breach of social norms leech (1983).

Another example is also found in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series. This conversation took place in front of Susannah's house. Belly and her family had just arrived and were warmly welcomed by Susannah's family. Conrad is Susannah's oldest child. When Belly and Conrad met again, he said that Belly looked good with his glasses. However, Belly did not accept this and said that he was better off without wearing glasses. The conversation can be seen below:

Conrad : I liked you better with glasses.
 Belly : **Too bad. I like me better without them**
 (00:25:09 – 00:25:11) episode 1

The conversation above shows the conversation that took place between Conrad as the speaker and Belly as the hearer. It was their first meeting since last summer. The speaker comments on the hearer appearance without glasses. The speaker prefers the hearer without wearing glasses. The hearer also refused, saying that he was better off without glasses. Protest is a way of expressing one's dissatisfaction or opposition to something (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Based on speech act theory, emphasizes the illocutionary force of utterances, which refers to the speaker's intention in performing a speech act. In the case of a protest, the illocutionary force would involve the speaker's intention to convey a dissenting or opposing stance.

In the context of protests, individuals may use politeness strategies to express dissent or opposition while attempting to maintain a level of social decorum. (Leech, 1983) highlighted that these situations challenge the traditional understanding of politeness, as individuals may employ seemingly conflicting linguistic behaviors to assert their positions. The conflictive function theory suggests that politeness is not

always geared towards avoiding conflict; instead, it can be strategically used to navigate and express disagreement in socially acceptable ways during contentious situations. By incorporating the protest context into the Conflictive Function Theory, Leech expanded our understanding of politeness beyond its conventional role in fostering harmony. The theory recognizes the dynamic nature of communication and highlights how politeness strategies can serve conflicting functions, depending on the context and communicative goals, shedding light on the complex interplay between language and social conflict in protest settings.

Due to a variety of phenomena in the community and in certain media. The researcher is interested in conducting this research related to pragmatics particularly comes to illocutionary acts, namely expressive acts, The TV series shows were selected by the researcher to conduct this research. The intention behind it is to raise awareness that pragmatic phenomena may also be found in this movie. In order for readers to comprehend the many kinds of expressive illocutionary acts and their purposes, this research is undertaken.

There is some previous research that also the researcher used to support this research. The first is the research written by Salsabila & Setyaji (2021). They analyzed expressive illocutionary acts of Donald Trump's Remarks on COVID-19 Pandemic in Press Briefing April 23rd, 2020. This research used the theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The result of this research shows that there are 13 different types of expressive illocutionary acts. The acts are welcoming, thanking, complimenting.

Complaining, reproofing, boasting, bragging, approving, deploring, rejoicing, disapproving, blaming, and praising.

Hendra & Ambalegin (2023) analyzed the *Aftermath* 2019 movie as the data source and data were utterances that characters used to show their emotions to the hearers. The researchers used the theory of Sudaryanto (2015) to collect the data. This research used the theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). There were 59 data found in the utterances, (1) congratulate, (14) apologize, (1) welcome, (15) thank, (14) greet, (7) complain, and (7) compliment.

The last research was from Abbas et al. (2021). They found out the sixteen functions of the expressive speech acts, namely, thanking, greeting, apologizing, blaming, praising, regretting, complaining, criticizing, expressing hopes, agreeing, disagreeing, expressing optimism, expressing wants, insinuating, making jokes, and appreciating.

There was the similarity and dissimilarity between the previous and the present research. The similarity of the previous research and the present research was that the researcher used the same theory, Searle & Vanderveken (1985). The differences between the previous studies and the present research is about the data source. Also the differences between the previous studies and the present research used qualitative the methodology from difference expert. Based on the differences and similarities research the researcher analyzed the expressive speech acts in the movie. Thus, this research entitled “An Analysis of Expressive illocutionary speech act in “The Summer I turned pretty” TV Series: Pragmatics Approach” Therefore, this research is expected to have

the aim of every reader getting good skill to communicate and inspire others to research the same area in the future.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

- 1) The mis use expressive acts in conversation
- 2) The utterances of expressive speech act found on social media
- 3) The context of expressive speech act found on social media
- 4) The acts of expressive act in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series
- 5) The functions of expressive act in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Serie

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the researcher limited the problems as follows.

- 1) The acts of expressive act in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series
- 2) The functions of expressive act in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitations of the problem, the researcher formulated the problems into two research questions.

- 1) What are the acts of expressive act in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series?
- 2) What are the functions of expressive act in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series?

1.5 The objective of the Research

The objectives of the research are as follows.

- 1) To find out the acts of expressive act in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series
- 2) To find out the functions of expressive act in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series

1.6 Significance of the Research

The researcher made this research with the title “An Analysis of Expressive illocutionary speech act in “The Summer I turned pretty” TV Series: Pragmatics Approach”. Significance of the research including the purpose of this research. This purpose is divided into two parts. They have both theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance is expected to provide clearer explanation information about the An Analysis of Expressive illocutionary speech act in “The Summer I turned pretty” TV Series: Pragmatics Approach. This section is expected to increase knowledge in the community, good experience, and increased insight in applying methods about pragmatics in the use of expressive act. The final theoretical significance of this study is also expected to be used as a comparison for future research.

1.6.2 Practically Significance

First, this research can be applied to language learning linguistics. Second, this research aims to provide more practical information for research by describing the phenomenon of expressive act in conversation as reflected in the conversational life in “The Summer I turned pretty” TV Series: Pragmatics Approach. This research is also expected to be used and applied when carrying out conversations and expressive act sentences. Finally, this research provides a reference for every reader who has desire to learn the types and functions of expressive.

1.6.3 Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics : Pragmatics is one's way of understanding the meaning of what the speaker says, it is not enough to know the meaning of the words (Birner, 2013).

Speech Acts : Explores the ways in which language can be used not just to convey information, but also to perform actions. The theory categorizes utterances into different speech acts, such as assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations, based on the speaker's intentions and the effects on the listener. It emphasizes the performative aspect of language, where speaking itself is an action

with real-world consequences (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

Illocutionary Acts : Illocutionary acts are utterances that have a certain conventional meaning. In other terms, an illocutionary act is anything that one performs when speaking by Searle (1969).

Expressive Acts : One of the categories of speech acts is expressive. It is employed to ascertain the speaker's emotional state. One of the five fundamental speech act categories that has been identified by Searle and Vanderveken (1985).