

## **CHAPTER II**

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

#### **1.7 Pragmatics**

Pragmatics concentration uses language in context and interprets language in a specific context. Pragmatism is a way of making sense understanding of what the speaker says, and it is not enough to know the meaning of the words (Birner, 2013). This delves into how language users go beyond the literal meaning of words to interpret and convey intended messages based on context, shared knowledge, and social norms. According to Birner (2013), pragmatic theory emphasizes the dynamic nature of communication, highlighting the role of context, speaker intentions, and the cooperative principle in shaping meaning. Yule (1996), emphasize the importance of understanding language beyond its formal structure and investigates how speakers use pragmatics to convey meaning effectively. Pragmatics explores various aspects, including deixis, speech acts, and conversational implicature, offering readers a thorough grounding in the pragmatic principles that shape communication. (Yule, 1996) stated pragmatic theory underscores the dynamic and interactive nature of language, highlighting the role of context and the social dimension in shaping meaning. Through practical examples and illustrations, this guides readers through the subtleties of communicative competence, demonstrating how speakers navigate linguistic choices to achieve successful communication. By delving into the intricacies of

pragmatics, Yule (1996) contributes to a deeper understanding of language as a tool for effective interaction, shedding light on the nuanced ways in which speakers convey meaning within diverse social contexts.

From this understanding, any utterance or sentence can be interpreted as it has an implied meaning of what is conveyed. From the above understanding of pragmatics in this research, that is by exploring other meanings of what is being said based on the context and situations. Pragmatics is used to express and discover there is nothing, and then the speaker interprets it into context for the hearer, who should understand what the speaker means. Therefore, this research used a pragmatic approach, on the other hand is centered on implied meaning. For this reason, the purpose of this study is to identify the acts and function of expressive speech acts. The speech acts referred to in this research are utterances that include actions. The utterance implies the actions carried out by the speaker and the hearer at the time of the conversation.

### **2.1.1 Speech Acts**

Here, speech acts clarify linguistic meaning by describing how words and sentences are used in spoken language. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) categorized the main three of speech acts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Speech acts called locutionary acts (the act of speaking anything) use words, phrases and sentences to convey ideas in accordance with their intended meaning. An illocutionary act is a speech act that is intended to accomplish a certain goal. Speech acts called perlocutionary acts (the act of affecting someone) are meant

to affect the listener. Understanding speech acts is crucial for effective communication, as it acknowledges that language is not only about conveying information but also about performing actions and shaping social interactions. It provides a framework for analyzing the deeper layers of meaning embedded in communication, highlighting the dynamic relationship between words and the social context in which they are used.

### **2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts**

According to Searle (1969) illocutionary acts are utterances that have a certain conventional meaning. In other terms, an illocutionary act is anything that one performs when speaking. Searle (1969) categorizes the illocutionary acts into five categories. There are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Assertive act, this language communicates a claim that is bound to be true, as in the words states, proposes, brags, complains, expresses opinions, reports, notifies, recommends, complains, demands, and reports.

Directive act, tries to have speakers' actions have an impact. These are attempts varied degrees, and thus more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which comprises attempts by the speaker to persuade the listener to do some action. For instance, illocutionary issues commands, orders, asks, demands, and advice.

Commissive act, are illocutionary acts aim to bind the speaker to a certain course of conduct in the future. This commissive act is connected to future action, such as vows, offers, and pledges.

Expressive act is the focus of this illocution is to convey the psychological state described by the sincerity condition regarding a situation described by the propositional meaning (Maulidiyah et al., 2021). The acts "thank," "congratulate," "apologize," "condole," "deplore," and "welcome" are examples of expressive acts.

Declarative act is the successful execution of one of its components that ensure the propositional content to conform with reality by causing a relationship between the propositional content and reality. Declarative for example, resigning, baptizing, firing, naming, punishing, isolating, raising (employees), and so on.

This research concerns identifying the expressive acts in the conversation. The acts of expressive are thank, apologize, greeting, congratulate, praise, protest, complaint, lament, deplore, condole, compliment, boast, and welcome. The acts of expressive are declared in the next section.

### **2.1.3 Acts of Expressive Acts**

Expressive acts refer to actions or behaviors that convey thoughts, emotions, or intentions, often through non-verbal means such as body language, art, or gestures. These acts are a way for individuals to communicate and express themselves beyond traditional spoken or written language. In the theory of (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) there are 13 acts of expressive speech acts as shown below.

#### **a. Thank**

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that one method to demonstrate gratitude is through thanking. The conditions are that the speaker benefits from or

gains from the thing in question, and that the listener is responsible for it. It is customary to express gratitude for deeds in the same manner as one expresses regret, however if the hearer is responsible, the propositional content need not be an act.

Diany Redriguez : I'd be happy to write you a letter of  
 : recommendation.  
 Tessa : **Thank you.** I just...My work's not ready for that  
 yet.

(Selfiana, 2022)

### b. Congratulate

The use of expressive while congratulating someone demonstrates the speaker's empathy for what the recipient is going through. Examples include showing joy at the recipient's good fortune, pride in their talent, and sorrow for their grief.

Eric : First of all, you're at the top of the world, **congratulations.**  
 Jessi : I'm not on top

(Putri & Ariyaningsih, 2023)

### c. Apologize

A acts of expressive speech act, apologizing involves using a remark that indicates remorse expressing regret over anything. When someone slips up, offends someone's sensibilities, or is disrespectful, they should apologize to the offended party.

Maui : **I'm sorry.** I'm trying to be sincere for once, and it feels like  
 you're  
 Moana : No, no. No way distracted.

(Krisnanugraha, 2020)

#### **d. Complaint**

A "complaint" is an expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses their discontent or dissatisfaction with a particular element of the circumstance or the outside world, according to Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Complaining is an expressive act that expresses dissatisfaction with a terrible deed. This type has the potential to reflect an angry scenario for the speaker.

Eddie : **'I will do it. I don't like you.'**

Venom : 'Let me eat him!'

(Kusumawardani & Yulianti, 2023)

#### **e. Lament**

The expressive speech act of "lament" is defined by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) as one in which the speaker conveys grief, sorrow, and regret about a circumstance or incident. This speaking act aims to convey the speaker's feelings and viewpoints over a specific circumstance, which may involve sorrow, personal loss, or injustice. The purpose of the lament is to reflect the speaker's feelings and attitudes about the situation rather than to attempt to alter it.

**"I have lost my best freind."** and **"She loves him back but as a friend only."** (Krisnanugraha, 2020)

#### **f. Condole**

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) defined the expressive speech act "condole" as one in which the speaker offers compassion, consolation, and condolences to a person who has suffered a loss. The purpose of this speech act is to express the

speaker's grief and empathy for the individual who has lost something or is going through a trying moment.

Stacey : "I know Mrs. Jamison hadn't been feeling herself,so **I thought I'd just stop by and check in on 'em.**

(Padmi et al., 2022)

### **g. Protest**

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), "protest" is an expressive speech act that entails expressing disagreement with or opposition to a certain circumstance, course of action, or policy. This expressive speaking act aims to draw attention to a subject that the speaker thinks is important or to persuade others to change their behavior. The goal of a demonstration is to influence the world through expressive discourse.

Tyler : **"Oh, shit!" (groaning) "Oh, goddamn it!"**

(Padmi et al., 2022)

### **h. Deplore**

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the "deplore" speech act is an expressive utterance used to convey fervent condemnation of a certain circumstance, action, or behavior. This speech's objective is to show the speaker's disapproval of the current circumstances. The purpose of the lament speech act is to express the speaker's feelings and attitude on the issue, not to alter the current circumstances.

- Eddi : “Hong Kong Vogue? I knew It. Your dress is a disaster. If you'd worn a Bottega gown like I told you to, we'd be in the American Vogue.”
- Fiona : **“You can wear that gown to hell, Eddie.”**

(Rahmawati, 2021)

#### **i. Praise**

Praise is used to show appreciation or approval for the accomplishments or qualities of a person, item, or idea. Praise is a technique to show admiration or approbation for a person or thing's accomplishments or qualities. Praise can also be described as an expression of admiration for someone or something's positive traits or achievements.

Eddie: **‘No hangovers. You mend them.’** (Kusumawardani & Yulianti, 2023)

#### **j. Boast**

The goal of boasting is to improve the speaker's reputation or sense of self, as well as to intimidate or impress others. Boasting can be directed at either individuals or organizations and can take many different forms, such as exaggeration, self-praise, or comparisons with others. The main goal of boasting is to change the audience's opinions or views about the speaker. A statement that is used to communicate or express oneself in a proud or self-admiring manner about oneself or something related to oneself is a boast.

**“I can do anything without your help.”** (Krisnanugraha, 2020)



### **k. Compliment**

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) define the expressive speech act "compliment" as one in which the speaker communicates acceptance, admiration, or praise for the traits, deeds, or possessions of another person. The purpose of a complement is to spread happy feelings and improve the other person's reputation or self-image. The compliment may be made in a number of ways, such as a speech, an act, or a present, and it may be made to a specific person or group of people.

Hann : **“You look nice in person.”**  
 Jess : “You too.”

(Aritonang & Ambalegin, 2023)

### **l. Greet**

An act of greeting is one that is used to welcome or recognize someone. This gesture also conveys someone's regard for and appreciation of the friendship relationship.

Abigail: **“how was your day?”** (Tanjung, 2021)

### **m. Welcome**

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) emphasized the social and linguistic dimensions of such expressions, highlighting how the meaning of "welcome" is intricately connected to the dynamics of communication and politeness. The concept of welcome becomes a tool for managing social relationships and expressing acknowledgment.

Lubert : **“Colonel Morgan. Welcome!”** Lewis (Hendra & Ambalegin, 2023)

### 2.1.4 Functions in Expressive Acts

According to (Leech, 1983) the researcher uses the form of sentence in expressive acts is to convey feelings related to politeness, such as competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The purposes of these acts are depend on the context in which they are used.

#### a. Competitive

Speech that is impolite, or what is referred to as discourteous, is included in the competitive function. When a statement causes inconvenience, bother someness, or harm to the other person, it might be considered impolite. This function's objective is to outperform social objectives including commanding, ordering, begging, requesting, and demanding. For instance, taking something that sounds aggressive and using it here is rude.

#### b. Convivial

A convivial individual is one who is polite. In this context, being convivial means looking for opportunities to show respect. This function's objective is consistent with societal objectives. Offering, welcoming, greeting, thanking, and celebrating are a few examples. Convivial function is opposed by competitive function. Speaking at a convivial gathering requires a more courteous tone to convey the speaker's mood to the other person.

Jo : “Hello!”  
Hannah : “**Thank God you’re home!**”

(Duniary et al., 2024)

### c. Collaborative

The speaker's social purpose in expressing the utterance is to state, report, inform, and instruct the interlocutor; the illocutionary purpose in the collaborative function is neutral or mediocre towards this goal. Since civility is substandard and useless in the collaborative role, it is not used in this type of communication.

### d. Conflictive

Because the objectives of conflictive functions run counter to societal objectives, they are designed to generate violations. For instance, menacing, accusing, swearing, and chastising. This function lacks civility and is meant to incite offense or transgression.

Simon Cowell : “ I don't think he likes your singing very much, it's true. Why are you doing? **Sorry I'm gonna say no**”

(Ayu et al., 2023)

## 1.8 Previous Studies

The following studies have some connections to the previous research on expressive acts:

Tanjung (2021) investigated the variety of expressive speech acts that characters utilize from The Lovely Bones movie. This research used theory of qualitative approaches. The researcher used the theory by Searle (1976). The results of this research are nine differences expressive acts including those used to apologize, blaming, congratulating, doubting, greeting, praising, regretting, thanking, and wishing.

Ariska & Yanti (2022) investigated the variety of expressive speech acts by Kamala Harri, the first black female vice president in American history in her victory speech. According to Searle (1976), the researchers discovered five different forms of expressive speech acts in this investigation. The researchers used the qualitative method by Moleong (1990). The acts are apologizing, thanking, deploring, and welcoming. The researchers discovered that twenty sentences are employed as expressive speech acts, including greetings, gratitude, sadness, praise, happiness, and attention.

Kurniasih & Mulatsih (2022) analyzed the different types of expressive speech acts in the movie “Encanto” in 2022 included a description of the utterances made by the lead character. According to Searle (1976), there are 6 different categories of expressive speech acts: expressing congratulating, expressing regret, expressing gratitude, expressing wishes, expressing attitudes, and expressing greetings. The main character in the movie “Encanto” produces 48 expressive speech acts in total.

Shelviana & Mulatsih (2022) analyzed of expressive and directive speech act in Peter- Parker’s conversation in the movie “Spider-Man 3”. The researchers included the theory of Searle (1976) which was used by the researchers to examine expressive and directive speech acts. The researchers found there are 6 different types of expressive speech acts, thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, regret, and welcome. The 27 utterances are as follows: 1 data of blaming, 1 data of congratulating, 2 data of apologizing, 13 data of greeting, 4 data of thanking, 2 data of introducing, and 4 data of praising.

Putri & Ariyaningsih, (2023). The aim of this research is to determine the types of expressive speech acts and the meanings contained in the speech Dive Studio Podcast entitled *Catching Up: Jessi*. The researcher used the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1989) to interpret and determine what the speaker means in the context. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The results showed that there are utterances of expressive speech acts namely praising, welcoming, expressing joy, congratulating, apologizing, and thanking.

Ayu et al. (2023) analyzed about acts performed by the judges in Britain's Got Talent audition 2022 in expressive illocutionary acts. In this research, the theories of Leech (1983) and Searle (1979) were used to determine the purpose of expressive illocutionary acts. The researchers found that there are 5 varieties of expressive Illocutionary acts including thanking, congratulating, blaming, and apologizing.

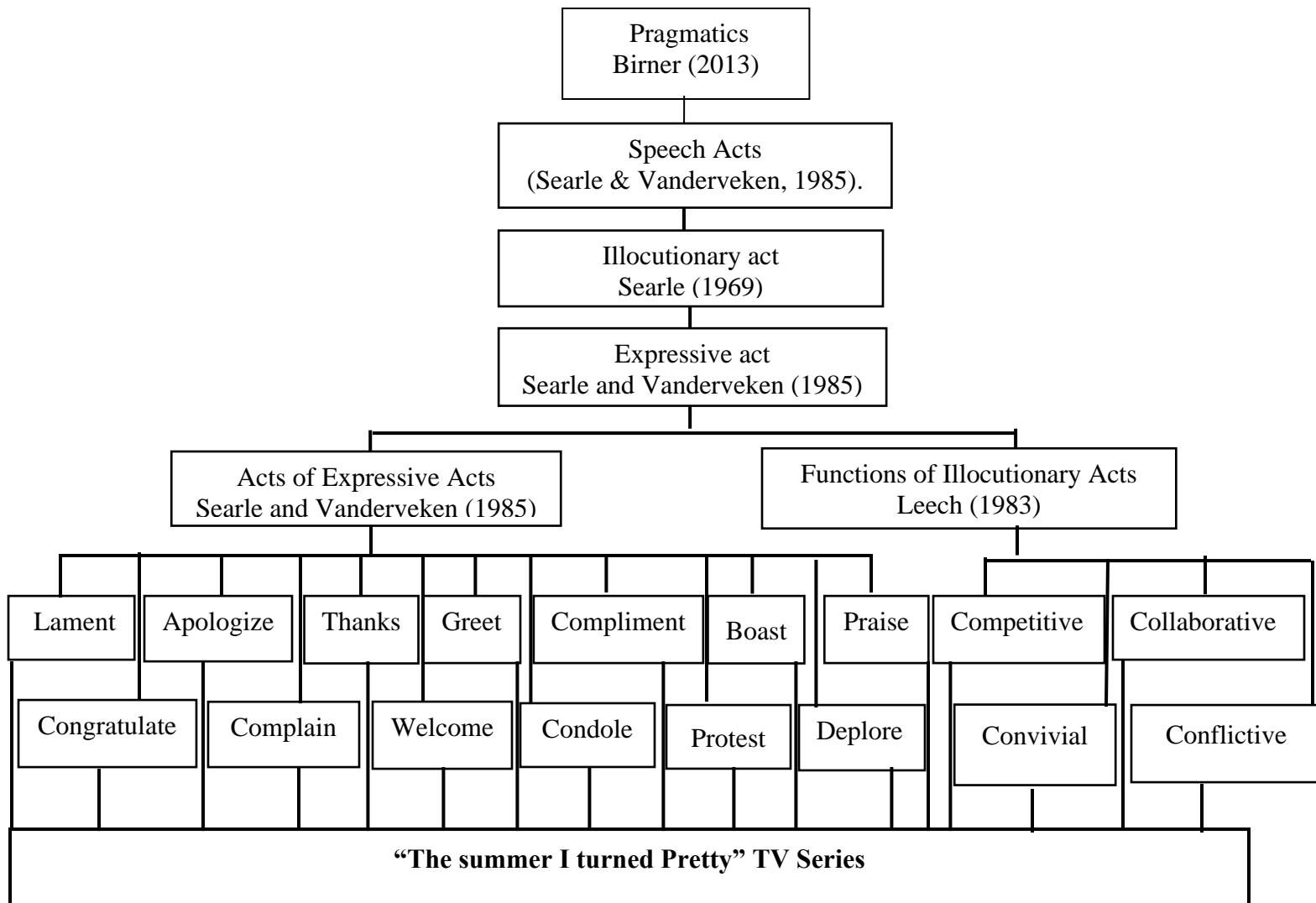
Aritonang & Ambalegin (2023) investigated the expressive speech acts in the movie "Avatar: The Way of the Water" Movie. The theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) was applied in this research. The conversation in the movie contains 10 separate acts from the total of 46 expressive speech acts. The expressive speech acts that occurred the most frequently were following (11) complaint, (8) greet, (7) apologize, (5) compliment, (5) protest, (3) lament, (3) thank, (2) boast, (1) praise, and (1) deplore.

The researcher concludes that there are several studies having similarities and differences between previous and present research. The similarities are that some of the previous studies used the theory of Searle & Vanderveken (1985) to identify the expressive acts, and some of the previous studies also used the theory of Leech (1983)

to analyze the function of expressive acts. The researcher found between the previous studies and the present research. The differences are in the data sources used between previous studies and present research. Additionally, the difference was found from the difference expert used to method of research.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

The from this study also be examined and divided into various categories of expressive acts and their purposes (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The branch of pragmatics that will be covered in this study is speech act, according to the researchers. This research provides a reference for readers who want to know the 13 acts of expressive acts according to Searle & Vanderveken (1985). The acts are thank, congratulate, apologize, complaint, lament, condole, protest, deplore, praise, boast, compliment, welcome, and greet. There are 4 functions of expressive acts such as convivial, competitive, collaborative, and conflictive theorized by Leech (1983).



**Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework**