

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Yule (1996) stated that pragmatics is the study of association through the meaning of an utterance that has been uttered by a speaker and then the utterance is defined by the hearer while communicating. The meaning found through a context has something to do with pragmatics. While the context used in speaking is related to contextual studies. Thus, this pragmatic study is related to the meaning of utterances expressed by the speaker and conveyed by the hearer when communicating. In his book, Yule (2014) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning or is related to how someone who uses language can understand the meaning uttered by the speaker without being explained directly by the speaker. Thus, pragmatics can also reveal implied meanings or meanings that are not expressed directly by the speaker.

The context used by someone in speaking is very important to determine the meaning of the utterance, thus pragmatics is very concerned with that context. Pragmatics is considered an important study to learn because it is closely related to how to understand meaning based on the context given by the speaker. According to Birner (2013) usually, a speaker can have more than one meaning in the utterance that is conveyed to the hearer and depends on the hearer's interpretation. This means that what the speaker wants to convey is not only based on the utterance that

is conveyed but also on other meanings implied in the speaker's utterance. And of course, this can be understood by the hearer based on the hearer's interpretation, or in other words, the implied meaning of the speaker can be conveyed clearly to the hearer if the hearer can understand further from the utterance that has been conveyed.

Yule (1996) stated that research in pragmatics requires an in-depth investigation of how the hearer can define the hidden or implied meaning that has been uttered by the speaker. Based on this statement, it means that pragmatics needs to be considered more deeply because it can help the speaker and the hearer understand the implied meaning. The essence of communication activities completely depends on the expression and lies not only in the meaning of the words spoken but also with what the speaker wants to say through the speech (Yule, 2014). Context plays a big role in knowing what is meant. Based on the explanations regarding pragmatics above, it means that this study of pragmatics is closely related to utterance, context, and also its meaning. Thus, this research applied the application of pragmatics by interpreting what is heard by the hearer and referring to the context of each utterance conveyed.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Searle (1979) stated that speech act is a very influential thing when communicating. It can be said that in every ongoing communication, it must contain a speech act. With this speech act, the hearer can understand the meaning or expression conveyed by the speaker, either directly or indirectly. According to Yule (1996) speech act in general can be considered as an action that can be done through

an utterance which in the utterance has certain meanings or terms such as complaints, apologies, compliments, invitations, requests, and promises. The hearer can understand the meaning of the speaker's utterance if the hearer can clearly understand the forms of speech act. And of course, a speaker wants the other person to understand and understand what the speaker is saying so that there are no misunderstandings in communication.

An action not only be concluded by looking at physical movements because speech or words can also be involved in the action. According to Yule (1996) speech is not only about a word but also in action. The language that will be applied in communication does not only describe reality, but the language can also be considered as an action, (Martinez, 2013). Thus, it means that a speaker who is conveying an utterance is included in giving action through the speech delivered by the speaker. Austin (1962) classifies speech acts into 3. The first is locutionary acts which are considered as well-formed utterances through whatever language the speaker chooses to say. The second is the illocutionary act which means that whatever the speaker wants to say to the other person. An illocutionary act can be described as an action related to the speaker's intention. The third is perlocutionary act which means that the action refers to a certain desire.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

One type of speech act is illocutionary. Searle (1979) stated that illocutionary acts are acts that show certain linguistic functions. And stated that the illocutionary act is the same as an important component of intention when speaking or expressing an opinion. Thus, it can be said that when a speaker performs an

illocutionary act, it means that the speaker has a desire that is related to a certain action. A speaker who is uttering an utterance usually involves the intentions contained in the speaker's mind.

Searle (1979) shows that there are five kinds of illocutionary acts. The first is assertiveness, which in its action refers to the relationship that the speaker believes to be the case or problem. The second is declarative, which in its actions is considered to be able to change a situation. The third is commissive which aims to commit the speaker which has something to do with some future action. The fourth is directive, this directive act refers to the fact of what has been conveyed by the speaker and aims to influence the interlocutor to do something from what has been conveyed by the speaker. And the last is expressive, this expressive illocutionary act serves to express the feelings and emotions of the speaker to the hearer.

2.1.3 Expressive Illocutionary Acts

Expressive illocutionary acts are to express the feelings and emotions of the speaker to the hearer (Searle, 1979). Thus, the expressive illocutionary act cannot be ruled out when a speaker is expressing the utterance. Every action and sentence that comes out of a speaker can describe the contents of the speaker's thoughts and feelings. For this reason, the hearer must listen to the utterances and pay close attention to find out the meaning of the utterances conveyed by the speakers. This expressive illocutionary act is related to feelings, attitudes, and emotions. According to Searle (1979), expressive illocutionary acts aim to express the emotional state of the speaker when he is expressing his opinion. Thus, the

definition of expressive illocutionary acts is to express emotions when the speaker wants to talk and express something.

2.1.4 Acts of Expressive Illocutionary Acts

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that expressive illocutionary acts are divided into 13 acts.

2.1.4.1 Apologize

Apologize is an act that aims to express an unpleasant feeling that a speaker has done to his interlocutor. Apologizing by showing guilt, sadness and regret about a certain point is the responsibility of the speaker. Of course, this is done if the speaker does something wrong to the other person. But sometimes the apology is still made even though the mistake made by the speaker is something that the speaker did not intentionally do. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“Sir, I take full responsibility.” (Aritonang & Ambalegin, 2023, p. 55).

2.1.4.2 Welcome

Welcome is an act to greet used by the speaker to the hearer which usually occurs to welcome arrivals in a friendly and polite manner. Thus, the welcome means that the speaker receives guests or the hearer well. Or in other words, the speaker feels happy with the arrival of the person who is greeted by the speaker. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“Welcome to paradise.” (Rahmawati, 2021, p. 92).

2.1.4.3 Congratulate

An act of congratulate used to express pleasure by the speaker to the interlocutor for the goodness and success that has been achieved by the interlocutor.

And this utterance is one of the expressions to express the best hope when something good has happened to the speaker's interlocutor. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“How poor you are.” (Wahyuningtyas & Sirniawati, 2023, p. 639).

2.1.4.4 Compliment

An act of compliment is an utterance when a speaker wants to please something related to the person he is talking to. Praising here means that the praise made by the speaker is a compliment for good things that have happened to the hearer or even not always good things. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“Beautiful house, Mrs. Peterson.” (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021, p. 84).

2.1.4.5 Thank

Thank is an act that is used to greeting intended to express the gratitude of a speaker as an acknowledgment of the benefits received by the speaker from the other person. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“Thanks for holding our seats,” (Elhamsyah & Ambalegin, 2023, p. 260).

2.1.4.6 Complain

An act of complain is an utterance expressed by the speaker to show the discomfort, sadness, and disappointment felt by the speaker to the other person. The expression occurs because something such as suffering, pain, or something can happen but is not in accordance with what the speaker expects. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“It's been difficult.” (Hendra & Ambalegin, 2023, p. 6).

2.1.4.7 Deplore

An act of deplore is an utterance delivered by a speaker because of hatred, anger, and dissatisfaction with something that is not in line with the speaker's expectations. The deepest feelings of sadness are usually expressed through feelings of regret when the speaker agrees that the hearer needs to be held responsible for the actions that have occurred. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“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.”
(Rahmawati, 2021, p. 90).

2.1.4.8 Condole

An act of condole is an expression of sympathy for the interlocutor who is experiencing grief due to death or tragedy. The sympathy referred to here, occurs when a speaker conveys condolences to the interlocutor. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“I'm very sorry to hear that.” (Supri & Rahmatiany, 2021, p. 4).

2.1.4.9 Greet

Greet is an act used by the speaker to greet their hearers. Speakers usually greet each other by saying hi or hello. And the behavior carried out by the speaker is behavior that is considered polite. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“Hello, good morning.” (Wahyuningtyas & Sirniawati, 2023, p. 639).

2.1.4.10 Boast

Boast is an act that in its expression contains praise for the achievements that have been achieved by the speaker which is conveyed and proud of by the

speaker as well. Boast not only expresses a sense of self-satisfaction but also an expression of the speaker's superiority. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“Ultimately, no difference at all, but I’m in charge, and I’m shooting the woman. I want to make sure she’s dead. I’m the one who has to answer to Cerino.” (Coca in Martinez, 2013, p. 292).

2.1.4.11 Protest

Protest is an act of speech that expresses disapproval and objection to something. The protest's purpose is to provide a statement that the speaker does not agree with the choice of the hearer or the interlocutor. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“No, no, no, no! You can’t Nick’s Ah Ma.” (Rahmawati, 2021, p. 8).

2.1.4.12 Lament

Lament is an act that can be seen directly from the facial expressions of the interlocutor, usually if the speaker feels sadness, then the speaker's eyes look like tears, even to the point of crying. The purpose of this lament is to express sadness and try to tell what the speaker feels to the hearer. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“Michael is having an affair. *with teary eyes*” (Rahmawati, 2021, p. 7).

2.1.4.13 Praise

Praise is an act that is related to the psychological statement uttered by the speaker to express admiration for what the speaker feels or sees. And usually, this praise is done by exaggerating words. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“Oh, you already have a lot of experience, the volunteers are really good because you’ve explored a lot” (Budiarta et al., 2021, p. 217).

2.1.5 Functions of Expressive Illocutionary Acts

Leech (1983) shows that expressive illocutionary acts are divided into several functions.

2.1.5.1 Competitive

Speech that is impolite, or uncourteous, is included in the competitive function. When a statement causes inconvenience, bothersome Ness, or harm to the other person, it might be considered rude. This role is meant to rival societal objectives like begging, ordering, requesting, and so on.

2.1.5.2 Convivial

A convivial individual is courteous. In this context, being courteous is 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. The competitive function is opposed to the convivial function. Speaking at a convivial gathering requires a more courteous tone to convey the speaker's mood to the other person.

2.1.5.3 Collaborative

The speaker's social purpose in expressing the utterance is to state, report, inform, and teach the interlocutor. The illocutionary purpose in the collaborative function is neutral or mediocre towards this goal. Since politeness is subpar and useless in the collaborative function, politeness is not required in speech.

2.1.5.4 Conflictive

Because the objectives of conflictive functions run counter to societal objectives, they are designed to generate violations. As an illustration, use of

threats, accusations, curses, and reprimands. This role includes courtesy as well as the potential to cause offense or transgression.

2.2 Previous Studies

Previous Research on this expressive illocutionary act has previously been studied by several previous researchers. The researcher taken the study from previous researchers, for the first is from Sembiring and Ambalegin (2019), the researchers analyzed about illocutionary acts by using theory from Austin (1962), Searle (1969), and Searle (1979). There are 30 utterances in this research, 10 utterances of directive acts, 5 utterances of assertive acts, 2 utterances of declaration acts, 4 utterances of commissive acts, and 9 utterances of expressive acts. And the researchers determine the type and function of illocutionary acts.

Then the researcher taken from (Tamam et al., 2020). The researchers analyzed the types and function of expressive acts using the theory from Norrick, 1978 and (Ronan & Lausanne, 2015). There are 3 types in this research, such as condoling, deploring, and lamenting. And the function is to invite the hearer to do something, to commit the speaker's feeling, and to express speaker's future action.

For the next research is taken form (Anggraeni et al., 2020). In this study concern about the types which in the comments of Ridwan Kamil and using theory from (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016). And the researchers found 16 types of wishing, 9 types of complaining, and 4 types of protesting. So, for the most types in this study are wishing.

Another research is taken from Supri and Rahmatiany (2021). This study is research about the types and strategies by using theory from Searle in Leech (1983).

In the research, they found several types of expressive acts such as, thanking, congratulating, apologizing, blaming, praising, and condoling. The most data in this research are thanking with 12 data.

Then the researcher taken from Virginia and Mubarak (2021) that research about the types of expressive acts in the “I Care a Lot” movie. In the same way, the researchers used theory for Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to find the types of expressive acts. The researchers found 36 data in the utterances of the character in the movie. 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. The type of complimenting became the dominant type among other types.

For another research, the researcher is taken from Dewi and Jannah (2022), this study is to research about types of illocutionary acts. For this research there are finds about types of illocutionary acts using theory from (Searle, 1979). There are 32 times of representative, 5 times of expressive, 16 times of directive, 4 times of commissive, and for the least is declarative which appear 1 time. And the most dominant for this research is representative with 32 times.

Then, the researchers taken from (Ricca & Ambalegin, 2022). This research analyzed the types of expressive acts in web series by using theory from Searle (1979) and Norrick (2018). And the result of the research found 15 data about expressive acts. There are 2 data of deploring and condoling, then 3 data of thanking, 2 data of apologizing, 1 data of congratulating, 8 data of complimenting,

and 1 data of welcoming. And the most common types of expressive acts are complimenting with 8 data.

And for the last the researchers taken from (Rahayu & Eripuddin, 2023). This research analyzed about types of illocutionary act in the student's public speaking in English Department. And the result of the research showed there were 32 illocutionary acts, thus there are 8 assertive, 8 directive, 3 declarative, 3 commissive, and 10 expressive. Therefore, the most common types found on expressive acts.

Based on the explanation above, there are similarities and differences between this research and previous researchers. The similarity in this research lies in the use of the same theory. Meanwhile, the difference lies in the data sources used in this research. This research was taken from "Captain America the First Avenger" movie. The reason for choosing the movie is because the previous researchers had never used a data source from the movie that was used as a data source in this research.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research refers to a pragmatic approach. The researcher focused this research on expressive illocutionary acts which is one of the illocutionary acts. This research focuses on the acts and functions of expressive illocutionary acts. To find out the acts of expressive illocutionary acts, the researcher used the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), while to find out its function, the researcher used the theory of (Leech, 1983). These two theories are used to analyze the "Captain America the First Avenger" movie.

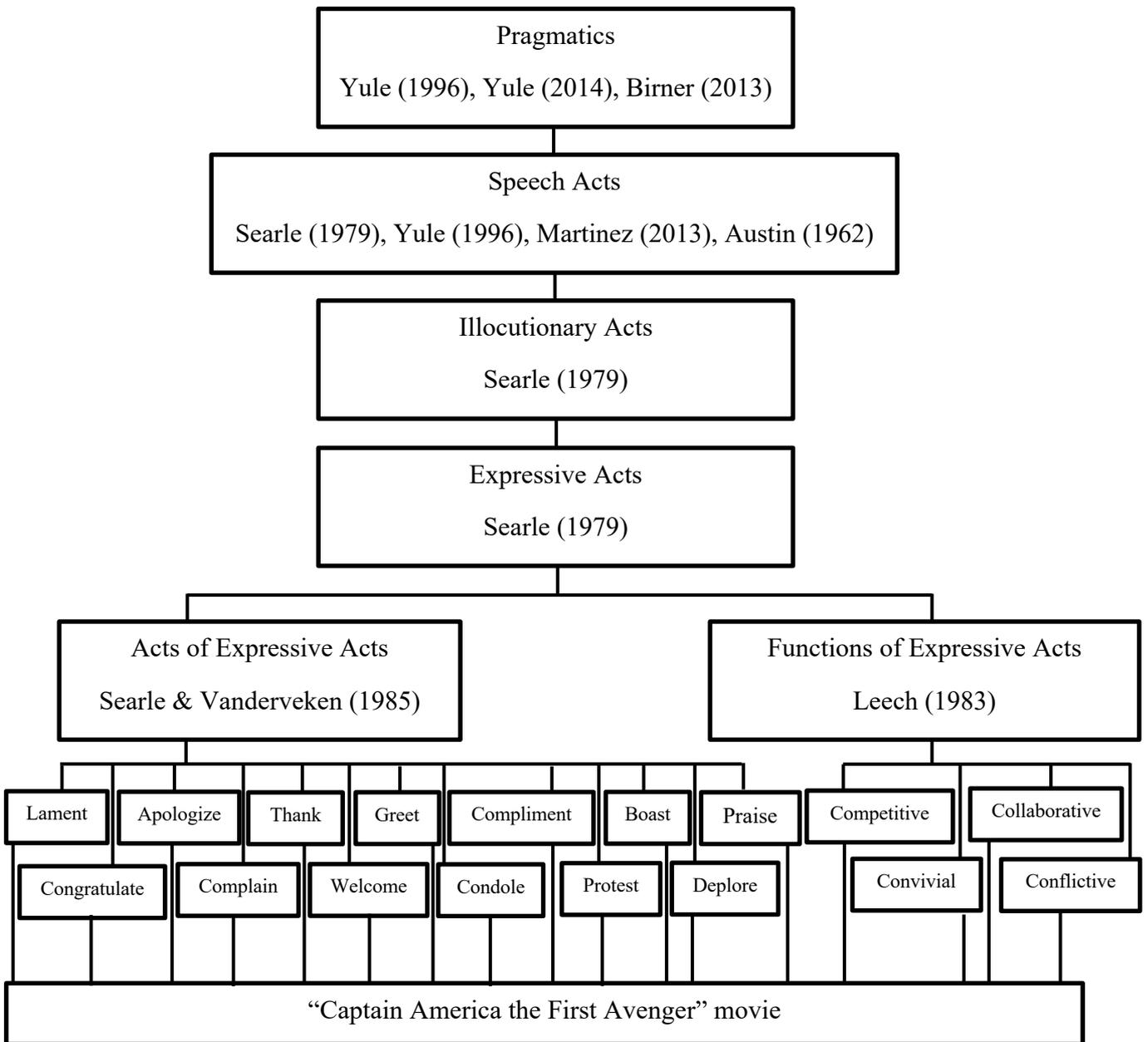


Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework