CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, talk about the related literature review, which contains a conceptual framework and theoretical basis that become the foothold when conducting research and a specific review of existing linguistics related to the topic of the thesis or accompanied. In this chapter, knowledge and findings from existing linguistic research related to the research topic are reviewed. Meanwhile, the theoretical framework is an overview of fundamental theories that serve as a guide to structuring the arguments used in this research. These theories are made by researchers to show phenomena, draw relationships, and make predictions. In the theoretical framework, the researcher justifies all the theories that support the research, revealing that the research is rooted in established ideas.

2.1 Pragmatics

Language has an important role, one of which is sending the speaker message to interlocutors. The message has the meaning of speaker desire to convey information to interlocutors. If the listener does not understand the intended message, misunderstanding will occur in the conversation. According to Yule (1996) pragmatics is a study invisible meaning that according to the context in a conversation between the speaker and the listener. Yule (1996) also stated that this method of research necessitates an interpretation of what people mean in each situation and how that situation affects what they say. This research requires an understanding of how students communicate what they want to say about who they are, where they are, how long they are there, and what they are doing.

The above statement implies that pragmatics can be positioned depending on how the meaning can be conveyed through a word or sentence, which may unintentionally change depending on the environment in which the word or sentence is used. The discussion of pragmatics is very interesting because it adds knowledge about how people express themselves beyond saying or expressing in a certain sense. Pragmatics is also concerned with how people manage different types of situations. The discussion of speech acts is important in pragmatics.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Searle (1979) that speech acts are acts carried out through expressions that say something means to be followed up. This means that when someone says something, that person will take action without saying it. According to Yule (1996) A speech act can be seen as an action carried out through an utterance, which conveys specific meanings or intentions like complaints, apologies, compliments, invitations, requests, and promises. For effective communication, the listener must clearly understand these forms of speech acts to grasp the speaker's intent. Naturally, a speaker aims for their message to be understood to avoid any miscommunication.

An action is not solely determined by physical movements; words or speech can also constitute an action. According to Yule (1996) speech acts in general can be considered as actions performed via utterances. When we speak, we are not only conveying information but also performing actions such as making requests, giving orders, making promises, and so on. Austin (1962) also outlines that there are three parts to the activity carried out when an expression

has been conveyed: First of all, there is the locutionary act, which means speech acts that have meaning; for example, "Open the door?" From here, we can say that the speaker wants his interlocutor to open the door for him. The second part is the illocutionary acts performed in speech, such as asking, refusing, and commanding. For example, "Can you open the door?" means that the speaker asks the interlocutor to open the door for him. The last is that a perlocutionary act is an effect or action on the listener, namely the listener's reaction. For example, "Can you open the door?" means that the listener will spontaneously turn on the light. Speech is a type of human communication conveyed through utterances such as ordering, requesting, asking, stating, congratulating, describing, and so on. The content of the utterance can be different from the illocutionary act itself or the intent of the speaker's speech.

2.1.2   Illocutionary Acts

One type of speech act is illocutionary. Searle (1979) it is stated that illocutionary acts demonstrate specific linguistic functions and are a crucial part of the speaker's intention when speaking or expressing an opinion. Therefore, when a speaker performs an illocutionary act, it indicates that they have a desire related to a specific action. Typically, a speaker's utterance involves the intentions present in their mind.

Illocutionary acts are a part of speech acts that is purpose of the speaker. According to Searle (1979) identified several categories of illocutionary acts,

which include: Illocutionary acts are classified into five types: representative, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive.

2.1.2.1. Representative

Representative utterances are those which illustrate a state of affairs. The speaker stated that this act linking real facts. Representative examples include facts, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions. Based on the information provided by the speaker, the statement can be classified as true or false. **"John Biden is the President of the United States of America,"** for example, meant that John Biden is the genuine President of the United States, who is still alive and working today.

2.1.2.2. Directive

Directive is utterances made by the speaker to compel the listener to do something. This course of action conveys the speaker's desires. This statement is the speaker's attempt to persuade the listener to do something for the speaker. Examples include requesting, commanding, and advising. **"Would you please help me cook dinner?"** it was an example of directly asking the listener to assist the speaker in cooking dinner. Cleansing your face before going to bed is an example of advice that is meant that the speaker desired or is required the listener to clean their face right away.

2.1.2.3. Commissive

Commissive utterances are those made by the speaker in order to perform an action in the future. This action refers to what the speaker wants to do. It is also known to be one of the examples of creating a task. The examples are encouraging. **"I will come to Ana's birthday with my girlfriend,"** for example,

indicates that the speaker made a promise to the hearer to attend the birthday party in the future.

2.1.2.4. Declaration

Declaration utterances are those made by the speaker in a declaration is a particular type of illocutionary act that is unique in that it brings about a change in the external world simply by being spoken by a person. When a declaration is uttered or made, the act of speaking itself changes the situation or creates a new situation. Declarations are often closely tied to a particular institutional authority or convention. Here is one of examples of sentences that implement that acts of declaration: **"I baptize you in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit."**. The statement "I baptize you in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit" is often considered a declaration because, in the context of a religious ceremony such as a baptism in Christian traditions, it is not merely describing an action but is actually performing the action itself. When a priest or minister says these words while baptizing an individual, they are not just conveying information or describing what is happening; they are effecting a change in the person's spiritual or religious status.

2.1.2.5. Expressive

Expressive act is an expressed action that pertains to a speaker's self-disposition. It is expressed to communicate a mental attitude or response to a situation. Expressions are also said to show feelings of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sadness. Examples are congratulating, apologizing, wishing, welcoming, thanking, and attitude. Here is one example of a sentence that

implements the act of apologizing: **"Sorry, I dropped your favorite glass."** This implies that the speaker feels guilty and immediately apologizes to his interlocutor who dropped his favorite glass and here we can also see that the speaker feels sad and feels guilty about the incident. Another model "Compliments on your achievement" implies that the speaker feels happy for the listener's achievement or degree and shows the articulation of praise and congratulations. Finally, announcements are expressions that reach a state of affairs. This act can influence the world through its expression, for example, leaving, proclaiming war, and terminating from business. Here, the scientist centers on expressive represents portraying and examining the information from the YouTube.

2.1.3   Expressive Illocutionary Acts

Searle, (1968) also stated expressive acts are the ability to express psychological attitudes or psychological states. We can see through certain acts or conditions, this treatment lead to the state or attitude of the speaker. For a deeper and broader discussion, expressive speech acts express a person's psychological state, not just an idea or intention that leads to a certain result. According to Yule (2012), expressive acts can also be expressed through feelings: happy, sick, like, dislike, joyful, or sad. It expresses a speaker's personal feelings and also various psychological feelings such as congratulating, apologizing, wishing, welcoming, and thanking, expressed through gestures.

2.1.4   Types of Expressive Illocutionary Act

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) said in his theoretically speaking, that there are twelve types of expressive acts, as follows:

2.1.4.1 Thank

Expressive thank is a form of appreciation or appreciation from the speaker to his interlocutor because maybe the speaker gets a help or a gift so that the speaker says thank you. Expressive thank is an expression or statement conveyed by the speaker in the form of appreciation or joy for something that has been completed by the listener. Example:

"Thank you Fahd for what you have done to me" Anggraeni et al., (2018)

Example of the data above talking about types of expressive acts namely thanking .It can be seen in an article that written by Anggraeni et al., 2018

2.1.4.2 Aplogize

Expressive of saying "sorry" is an articulation that showing lamenting inclination. Apologize by of saying "sorry" is sort of expression that communicated by speaker, while feeling misgiving to something that occurred. Example:

"Oh, sorry" I apologize for breaking the promise Syafitri, (2020)

That example demonstrated how regretful the speaker was for breaching the pledge. Something had transpired between the speaker and the listener that made the speaker feel horrible about what had happened to the listener.

2.1.4.3 Congratulate

While expressive congratulate, the speaker feels joy and sympathize for the listener. An expression of congratulate is an utterance made by the speaker when he or she feels feel about what has happened to the other person, including

expressing it by delight toward the hearer for good fortune and compassion toward the hearer for grief or dread. Example:

> **"We want to celebrate your presence as a new member at the upcoming meeting"** Supriyono et al.,(2020)

This was an example of a frequent term that was used to convey the speaker's delight to the listener. Typically, this statement was displayed in response to something pleasant.

2.1.4.4 Complain

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) described complain is a type of expressive speech act where the speaker conveys their dissatisfaction with a certain aspect of a situation or the world. The speaker can direct this form of expression towards an individual, a group, or an institution, sharing their negative feelings and attitudes about a specific state of affairs. The primary purpose of a complaint is to articulate the speaker's viewpoints and emotions regarding the issue at hand, rather than to enact any change. Example:

> Father (S): "This is your entire fault."
> Timothy (H): **"My fault? What?"**
> Father (S): "Son, you insist on bothering us with your childish needs. Go to the coal bin! Good day, sir." Aritonang, Roby Octo &Ambalegin,(2023)

2.1.4.5 Condole

Expression of condole is one that stems from the speaker's own desire. Condole in expressive acts may refer to attempts to convey sympathy or sorrow to someone who is grieving through expressive acts. This can include various ways of expressing feelings of empathy and support to a person who is experiencing loss or grief so that all of the speaker's aspirations were fulfilled. Example:

"My deepest condolences on the passing of your father." May your family be given the strength and fortitude to face this difficult time." Suhatati & Simatupang, (2020)

That example represented the speaker's determination to make it a reality. The speaker demonstrated the ability to articulate wants.

2.1.4.6 Lament

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), expressive speech act known as lament involves the speaker expressing sadness, regret, and grief about a particular situation or event. This type of speech aims to communicate the speaker's emotions and perspectives regarding a specific circumstance, which may include sorrow, personal loss, or perceived injustice. The primary goal of lamenting is to reflect the speaker's feelings and attitudes toward the situation rather than to attempt to change it. Additionally, it can be used to convey a sense of collective mourning or to acknowledge the impact of the situation on others. Example:

"There it was the moment I would never have" Tanjung, Irma (2021).

2.1.4.7 Protest

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) the expressive speech act of protest involves expressing disagreement or opposition to a particular situation, action, or policy. The objective of this form of expression is to persuade others to change their behavior or to highlight an issue that the speaker considers significant. Unlike other expressive acts, the goal of a protest is to effect change in the world through expressive discourse. Example:

Linda (S): "Your baby? I don't think so, sugar daddy. A nanny knows things, and this nanny knows these messed-up Willoughbys left a baby on your doorstep."

Melanoff (H) : **"Wait, are you the angels who brought her to me!!** Tri Utami & Yanti, (2022)

2.1.4.8 Deplore

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) deplore is an expressive statement where the speaker conveys strong disapproval or criticism of a specific situation, action, or behavior. The main objective of this speech act is to communicate the speaker's negative assessment of the circumstance. Deploring allows the speaker to voice their dissatisfaction and moral condemnation, emphasizing their deep discontent with the situation without necessarily seeking to alter it. Example:

Linda (S):**"Oh, pity party, huh? Guess I didn't get my invitation. Sure, you screwed up. I screwed up, too. I left you kids there alone. I ran away. But I came back, and I'm not leaving here without a Willoughby"**

Timothy (H): "I'm just a Will-not-be. All I wanted to be a great Willoughby with a great family" Herbert & Kappauf, (2021)

2.1.4.9 Praise

According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), the expressive speech act Praise is a psychological expression delivered by the speaker to convey admiration for something they perceive or experience. This act often involves the use of enthusiastic and exaggerated language to highlight the qualities or actions that have impressed the speaker. By doing so, the speaker emphasizes their approval and appreciation, making the recipient feel valued and acknowledged. Example:

" you will meet him someday" Dewi & Utami, (2022)

2.1.4.10 Boast

Searle &Vanderveken (1985) explained that "boasting" is a form of expressive speech act which the speaker uses their accomplishments, skills, or belongings to advance their own interests. 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 attitudes toward the speaker. Example:

> **"And because it's outrageous, and I can't think of anyone more outrageous than me"** Hambali et al., (2024)

2.1.4.11 Greet

To expressive greeting is to communicate welcoming. The phrase that will be said by the speaker to convey welcoming and the action of greeting by the speaker to the hearer are both expressions of greeting. Example:

> **"Welcome Amin as a new member in this group."**(Vita Handayani, 2015)

That was the speaker's utterances while greeting welcome Amin as a new member in their group.

2.1.4.12 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.

"Oh. Wait, I love your dress. I know! It's perfection".(Muliawati et al., 2020)

Talia saw Anna wearing a red dress and compliment Anna by saying "I love your dress" and Anna expressed her gratitude to Talia for complimenting her by saying "Thank you".

2.1.5 The Functions of Expressive Illocutionary Acts

The functions of expressive acts fluctuate as a consequence of the settings surrounding the utterances, while the speaker displays sentiments connected to politeness through the selected sorts of expressive acts, such as: showing gratitude, showing regret, appreciation, praising, condoling, showing acceptance, complaining, and criticizing by Searle cited Norrick (1978).

2.1.5.1 Showing Gratitude

This capability of articulation is the communicating of the speaker's joy or appreciation to somebody for anything that the person has done. Example:

"Oh. Thank you, sister." (Suhatati & Simatupang, 2022)

The remarks reflected the speaker's joy upon receiving something from a loved one. The speaker was overjoyed by the goodwill of the listener.

2.1.5.2 Showing Regret

That's statement is used by the speaker to deliver sorrow or apology to someone for the degeneration they caused. Example:

"I'm terribly sorry. I didn't mean to offend you. I'm sorry"(Piscesco & Afriana, 2022)

The utterances were made by the speaker because the speaker felt sorry for the harm done to the hearer. These remarks evolved into an expression of regret.

2.1.5.3 Appreciation

This articulation is communicated by the speaker in happiness to the great or fulfilled thing that somebody or the listener had done or got something was significant. Example:

"I appreciate your effort."(Kurniasih & Mulatsih, 2022)

It's said by the speaker through the hearer because the speaker is pleased with the work of the hearer. The listener did an excellent job on his assignment, which made the speaker appreciate it.

2.1.5.4 Praising

Praise means to praise someone for an action or word that makes the listener feel pleased or happy. Example:

"But from now on I'll never worry about what'll become of you, son, you'll always have an idea." (Panjaitan, 2022)

The speaker's statements serve as both inspiration and a complement. This is evident when he states that he always has ideas and will never be concerned about his originality.

2.1.5.5 Condoling

This expression is an action that expresses the speaker's sympathy with the listener's unpleasant feelings. This phrase was rarely used. Example:

"Fred, I'm so sorry. She died a few minutes ago"(Syafitri, 2020)

The speaker expressed compassion to the listener for the great loss that the listener had suffered. The speaker was sad by what occurred to the hearer because she was sad by the huge loss she suffered.

2.1.5.6 Showing Acceptance

This phrase is an action that expresses the speaker's sympathy with the listener's unpleasant feelings. This phrase was rarely used. Example:

> **"I'm so sorry to hear that .She's not suffering any more. She was sick for a long time."**(Kurniasih & Mulatsih, 2022)

A speaker express sympathy for their listeners or interlocutors about not suffering any more .Here, the hearer was so sad for has a long history of illness.

2.1.5.7 Complaining

This statement is used when the speaker expresses dissatisfaction with the listener's attitude or the listener's behavior. Example:

> **"You stop this nonsense right now, every one of you."**(Kurniasih & Mulatsih, 2022)

This expression was a statement when Jem defends himself, Atticus threatens him. This is because Jem was caught playing around by imitating the mocking style of others. Therefore, Atticus uttered the above sentence. This is also a lesson from Atticus to Jem.

2.2 Previous Studies

The first is the research that has been done by Kurniasih & Mulatsih (2022) identify the welcome speech act's forms and techniques. This study employed the qualitative technique and applied Searle's theory to data analysis. The information came from the theoretical reading. The consequence was inferred or explicit meaning, verbal or nonverbal, the spoken act of 'greeting' is a statement of gladness in meeting or seeing someone. Then, prepare the social function and pragmatic structure of the "greeting" speech act.

The second previous study written by Piscesco & Afriana (2022) was entitled Hannah Montana Session 1. There are many types and styles of expressive speaking. The data consisted of remarks from Hannah Montana, Session I that had expressive speech behaviors. The qualitative approach and Searle theory were employed by the researcher to analyze the data. The topic of this study was the ten different types of expressive speaking acts included in the Hannah Montana session. The types of expressive speech acts that were discovered were expressing apology, gratitude, compassion, attitudes, welcome, desires, pleasure, sorrow, likes, and dislikes.

Then, further research has been carried out by Nurrohman, Et al (2022) to explain the significance of expressive illocutionary acts and functions shown in the Dewaruci narrative, in the execution of character education, and in contributing comprehension and enrichment to the pragmatics used in performing arts.

The next, written by Shelviana & Mulatsih (2022), featured the most prominent expressive speaking performance and was featured in the Ellen Show

episode "An Interview with Ed." The research data was obtained from the Ellen DeGeneres program on YouTube. The researcher used Searle theory and the qualitative approach to assess the data. Based on the data, the researcher discovered categories of expressive behaviors such as surprise, delight, grief, congratulation, and gratitude. The 20 most commonly used expressive speech acts were surprising when it came to the expressive acts that exist. This discovery concluded that Ellen learned new facts that she was previously unaware of.

.   Then, written by Pertiwi Et al (2022) the purpose of this study is to examine the types of expressive utterances used by juries in their comments on the United States X-Factor Season 1. The descriptive qualitative approach was used for this study. The authors next evaluate Expressive Utterance using Searle (1979) theory. The data for this study was derived from a transcript of the US X Factor Season 1 video. The authors examine the data using the following procedures: obtaining the video from a website, watching the video, and transcribing the video using documentation techniques. The writers discover 150 expressive utterances from the analysis findings, including 10 apologizing utterances, 8 thanking utterances, 7 congratulating utterances, 36 complaining utterances, 17 protesting utterances, 1 deploring utterance, 2 boasting utterances, 57 complimenting utterances, and 12 welcoming utterances. Furthermore, the writers could not find two types of expressive utterances in their analysis: condoling expression and mourning expression.

Next, written by Rohmatul Nissa (2022) based on the Inside Out Animated Movie Script, this study covers Expressive Illocutionary Act. The study's aims are

to discover the types and forms of Expressive Illocutionary Acts employed in the Inside Out Movie Script. Thanking, pleasure, apologizing, and accusing are examples of Expressive Illocutionary Acts. The descriptive qualitative approach was employed in this study. The information was obtained from the film's script. According to the findings of this research on the Expressive Illocutionary Act in the Inside Out Movie Script, there are a total of 44 dialogues that use various forms of Expressive Illocutionary Act. There are 8 acts of thanksgiving, 8 acts of apology, 15 acts of pleasure, and 13 acts of blaming. Pleasure and Blaming are the two prominent Expressive Illocutionary Acts employed in the Inside Out Movie Script where the Expressive Occurred.

Next, written by Suhatati & Simatupang (2022) entitled Expressive Acts in Wild Child Movie: Pragmatics Study the researcher employed descriptive qualitative methods. This study's data was gathered via the interview script. The data in this study came from the discussion between the questioner and the interviewee, and the information was dissected utilizing record examination. There were 16 expressions of expressive discourse acts, including 1 articulation of saying 'sorry'), (6.2%), 1 proclamation of saying thanks to (6.2%), 6 articulations of saluting (37.5%), 1 articulation of hello (6.2%), 1 articulation of wishing (6.2%), and 5 articulations of mentalities (31.2%). The outcomes showed that praising is the most overwhelming expressive discourse conduct.

The last one ,written by Daar (2023), this article aimed to analyze the speech acts of Go'et in the Ira phase. The study used a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Data were collected using in-depth interviews with

seven key informants, taken purposefully with the main criteria of having adequate knowledge of Manggarai culture,a good ability to use go'et, and experience as a Tongka.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The researcher applied the pragmatics method to analyze the problems in the following research. The researcher chose speech acts as the pragmatic scope that researchers have discussed in this study, but due to time constraints and a lack of knowledge about the three dimensions of speech acts, the researcher only focuses on one point, namely illocutionary acts, especially expressive acts. And the data from this researcher's has been analyzed and classified into the types of expressive acts Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and the functions of the expressive acts Norrick (1978).
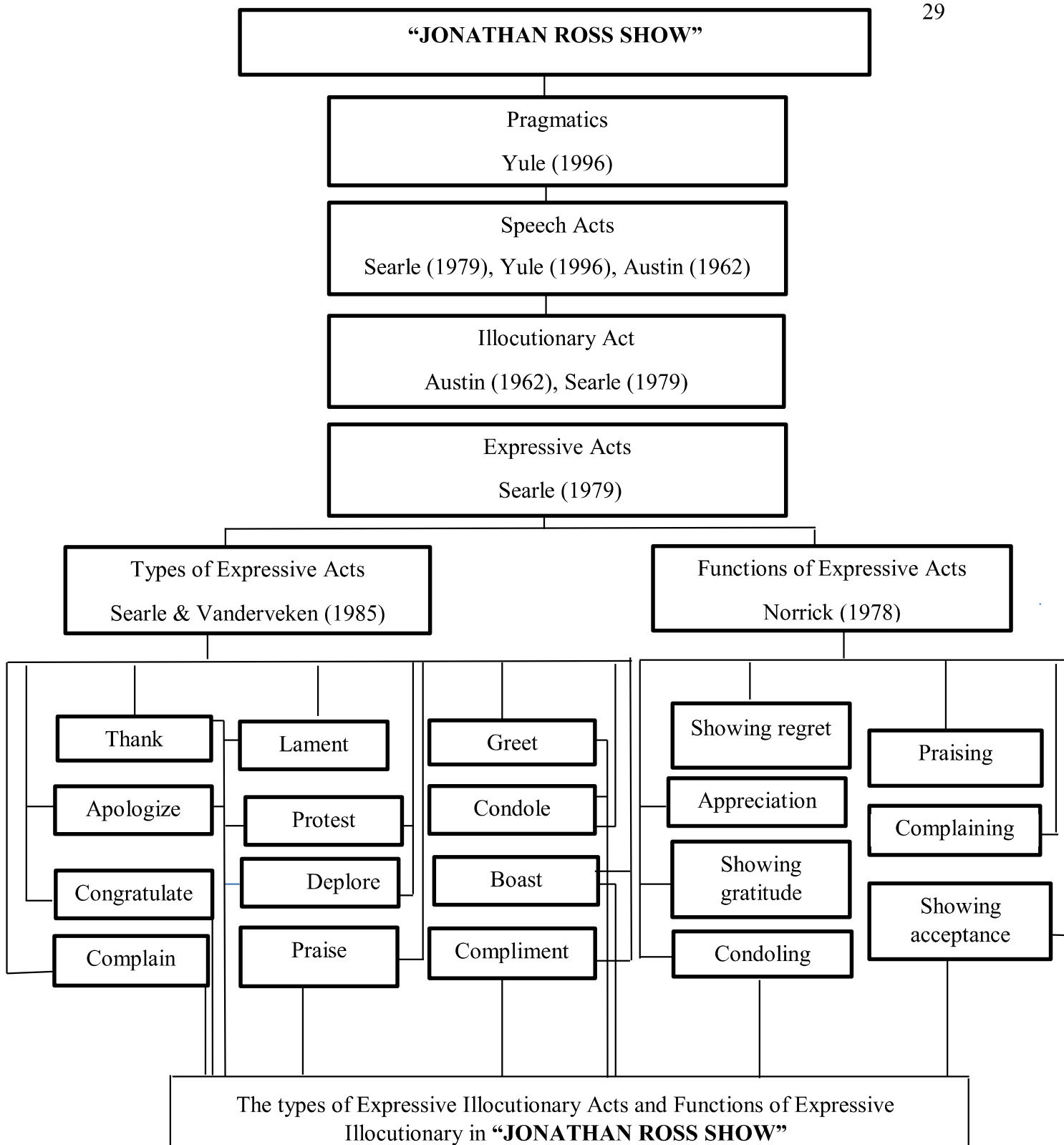
Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework