

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents an in-depth review of relevant literature and theoretical perspectives that form the foundation for this research. It begins by exploring the concept of pragmatics, particularly focusing on speech acts and their various categories, with special emphasis on illocutionary and expressive acts. The discussion also covers the different types and functions of expressive acts, which are central to understanding the emotional and communicative functions of language. Furthermore, this chapter includes a summary of previous studies related to expressive acts in various media, providing context for the current research. Lastly, the theoretical framework underpinning this study is outlined, highlighting key theories and concepts that guided the analysis of expressive acts in the “Charlie’s Angels” movie.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning interpreted based on context. The interpretation needs hearer to find out context to know the speaker’s meaning. said that pragmatics is study of language applied in context. This means that pragmatics is about the use of language and it has connection with context. This study is study that concerns on language in use and meaning from context. Pragmatics is study of meaning said by a speaker and interpreted by addressee (Yule, 1996). For this

reason, every utterance requires its hearer to know the context before deciding the unstated meaning.

Pragmatics appears as one of important studies of linguistics. This study needs to be studied because it helps hearer to interpret meaning from context. As agreed by Huang (2007), pragmatics is study of utterance's meaning depends on the use of language. Also, everything said by the speaker cannot always be the same as speaker's purpose in mind. Things intended are not always the same as words delivered in the utterances (Cummins & Katsos, 2019). It is possible for speaker to choose words that have different meaning as it should be and hearer can know the meaning.

This study is applied by finding out context of the utterance. Every hearer that wants to reveal the implied meaning needs the hearer to understand the context. Different context of utterance obviously creates the different meaning. Context is found out by knowing the situation that includes in the conversation. Without knowing the context, hearer can have difficulty because every hearer can have different interpretation if context is not revealed. This concludes that pragmatics is study of contextual meaning of utterance and one of pragmatics topics is speech acts.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Speech act is about the action that a speaker shows by delivering utterance. Yule (1996) said that speech act is an action that is conveyed through speaker's utterance. This defines that speech acts is not about words that have no meaning as it has action. Birner (2013) stated that when a speaker is producing an utterance,

the speaker is doing something. There are three types of speech acts, as proposed Austin (1962). Locutionary acts is known as basic utterance, perlocutionary is about the reaction of hearer, and illocutionary acts are intended action communicated by a speaker.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

Huang (2007) declared that illocutionary acts is the speaker's intended action shown in utterance. It defines those illocutionary acts focuses on the speaker's intention that makes the utterance is said. This type refers to the meaning intended by speaker that is addressed to the hearer. As agreed by Leech (1983), performing the speaker's desire is illocutionary acts. The illocutionary acts classifications as mentioned by Searle (1979) are expressive acts, commissive acts, declarative acts, directive acts, and assertive acts.

2.1.3 Expressive Acts

Everything felt by a speaker is delivered in expressive acts utterance. A speaker uses expressive acts to express psychological state of speaker (Searle, 1979). Expressive acts are defined as speaker's psychological state. This shows that expressive acts enable speaker to state every kind of feelings to hearer that is in accord with speaker's intention. Therefore, whenever a speaker wants to show things relate to feelings, this classification is applied.

2.1.4 Types of Expressive Acts

The expressive acts types are thank, congratulate, lament, deplore, compliment, welcome, greet, condole, apologize, complain, protest, boast, and praise (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

A. Thank

The type of thank is found in utterance that a speaker says to express gratitude. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that thank is delivered by expressing speaker's gratitude that a hearer responsible for and good for the speaker. This type is said whenever a speaker gets the good action done by an addressee. Thank relates to acknowledgement about the hearer's beneficial action (Norrick, 1978). Speaker of this utterance usually uses the word "thank" to deliver gratitude.

One of the examples is "**Thank you.** So sweet." (Supri & Rahmatiany, 2021). The speaker showed the speaker's feelings by expressing through the utterance. The speaker mentioned gratitude to the hearer by delivering the word of "thank you." The utterance shows there is the utterance that refers to the speaker's feeling about gratitude to the hearer.

B. Congratulate

In this type, a speaker shows the speaker's pleasure to the hearer as the thing is advantageous. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) agreed that congratulate is produced by showing pleasure about thing as it benefits the addressee. This type can be used to encourage a hearer to keep continuing his works (Norrick, 1978).

This type also does not the addressee to do anything because it does not relate to the addressee's responsibility.

For example, is in “**Congratulation** dear Jugyeong” (Muliawati et al., 2020). The speaker delivered what the speaker felt by saying utterance above. The utterance has the speaker's feeling that was showed by congratulating the hearer. The speaker congratulated because the hearer could meet Jugyeong.

C. Lament

Lament is shown by saying the sorrow and the expression concludes that the speaker laments it (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Lament expresses speaker's sadness that a speaker feels and it can be anything that can cause speaker to be sad. Norrick (1978) added that lament expresses both regret and sorrow of speaker. This type is found when the speaker's own misfortune.

The utterance of lament is “**Michael is having an affair**” (Rahmawati, 2021). It shows the speaker's emotion about affair of her husband. It was revealed through message read by the speaker. Type of expressive acts is revealed from the utterance above as the speaker expressed it by showing sorrow. The speaker also attempted to show what she felt to the hearer.

D. Deplore

This type is used by delivering strong expression of sorrow and discontent felt by the speaker (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). It states that when a speaker deplores a hearer, it implies that the speaker believes someone is responsible for it. The feelings are caused by the reality that does meet the speaker's expectation. The

speaker uses this type to let the hearer know that the speaker dislikes the thing that is included in the utterance.

The use of deplore is like in “**I don’t like you.**” (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021). Speaker of the utterance expressed the speaker’s feeling by delivering the utterance. It contains discontent feeling about thing that hearer did. The speaker was mad at her because she took advantages from the speaker’s mother. The speaker showed his feeling by deploring the hearer.

E. Compliment

‘Whenever speaker approves for something that is good for speaker, the speaker produces this type. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) said compliment is said by showing approval for a thing that is considered as good for the speaker and it does not need to be good for hearer. This means that compliment focuses on the action done by hearer and the speaker gives approval for the hearer. Compliment is used by speaker to please.

The utterance of compliment is “**Beautiful house, Mrs. Peterson.**” (Virginia & Mubarak, 2021). The speaker used the utterance to show the speaker’s feeling about the house of the hearer. The speaker showed it by complimenting the hearer’s house. This utterance shows that the speaker approved about the luxurious of the house.

F. Welcome

To welcome a hearer, a speaker says this type. speaker shows pleasure of a person’s arrival to make the hearer gets the comfort and to show his arrival is an honor (Norrick, 1978). This is produced when a speaker meets a person and feels

its arrival is appreciated. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) declared that welcome is expressed by receiving hearer hospitably and it has pleasure feeling in it. Thus, the speaker feels good about the hearer's arrival in that place.

An example is **“Welcome to the party”** (Norrick, 1978, p. 278). The utterance said by the speaker to address the arrival of hearer. The speaker's feelings in the utterance show that the speaker welcomed the hearer. It was expressed by welcoming the speakers to the party.

G. Greet

This type of expressive acts is used to express the speaker's greeting. It is a word that is delivered politely as way of greeting hearer. It commonly comes in “Hi.” or “hey” as words to greet someone. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) said that greet is delivered by greeting a hearer and speaker can say “hey”. This defines that a speaker expresses a greeting by using expressive acts of greet.

One of the examples is in **“Hi. Rachel! Oh, lovely to finally meet you.”** (Rahmawati, 2021). The utterance above was produced by a speaker to hearer at airport. The speaker was hugging the hearer as the hearer had just arrived. The speaker used utterance above to convey a greeting by greeting the hearer.

H. Condole

Expressing sympathy of speaker needs the speaker to use expressive acts of condole and the sympathy is delivered because bad thing happens Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). It defines a speaker sends condolences to hearer by saying condole type. Condole expresses misfortune experienced by other people (Norrick,

1978). It mentions the use of condole happens because unhappy thing happens to the hearer.

One of the examples is in “**Jakarta stands in solidarity with Christchurch.**” (Tamam et al., 2020). The utterance above relates to misfortune about a certain thing. The speaker specifically delivered his sympathy to the victims’ families. The speaker expressed the feeling by delivering condolences. This is said because of misfortune that happened to victims and their families.

I. Apologize

A speaker apologizes by showing speaker’s regret and sorrow about thing that speaker is still responsible for (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). It defines that apologize refers to utterance said by speaker who has just done bad or unbeneficial action. A speaker applies this type to the person is injured and generally uttered to be free from guilty feeling (Norrick, 1978). It mentions that apologize delivers the speaker’s attitude to be apologized.

The utterance of apologize is “**Sorry. Got held up.**” (Setiani & Utami, 2018). Speaker of the utterance said it to show attitude of speaker as the hearer was left. The speaker came by expressing what the speaker felt. The expression was delivered by apologizing the hearer. This makes the utterance has the use of apologize.

J. Complain

When a speaker expresses the sadness, the speaker uses this type. Complain is said by expressing speaker’s discontent about something because it is bad (Searle and Vanderveken (1985). This defines that a speaker delivers the speaker’s

complaint because the thing is not liked by the speaker. The discontent makes the speaker to use this type in utterance. It also means that the thing does not meet the speaker's expectation.

The utterance as in **"I'm just tired. I'm tired of having nothing..."** (Rahmawati, 2021). The speaker expressed his utterance through the utterance. The speaker delivered the feeling of being tired by complaining about the hearer's behavior. It uses the complain of expressive acts as the speaker felt discontent.

K. Protest

In this type, a speaker expresses the speaker's objection and thing that the speaker disapproves. Protest is addressed to the bad thing and it is formally disapproved by speaker Searle and Vanderveken (1985). This defines that protest contains the speaker's protest about thing that does meet the speaker's preference. It also means that the thing that is protested is not about the speaker's sorrow or even discontent, but it specifically disapproval.

An example is as seen in **"No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma."** (Rahmawati, 2021). The utterance has the type of protest. The speaker expressed attitude by protesting the hearer as the hearer wanted to wear dress chosen by the hearer. In the utterance, the speaker showed disagreement so that she would wear red dress to meet someone.

L. Boast

A speaker expresses pride by using this type and it is assumed to make the hearer adores or be envy Searle and Vanderveken (1985). It mentions that thing that a speaker conveys is considered will make the hearer adores or wishes to do. Boast

appears when a speaker attempts to impress about the speaker's accomplishment (Norrick, 1978). It is expressed by showing feelings about good things a speaker did. Utterance of this type is also found when the speaker intends to be confident.

For the example is as seen in “**And because it's outrageous, and I can't think of anyone more outrageous than me**” (Piscesco & Afriana, 2022). The utterance was said by the speaker to deliver feeling about the speaker's accomplishment. The speaker believed that no one could do better than the speaker. It shows the speaker shared his feeling by expressive pride that could make the hearer admired him.

M. Praise

This type is about approbation. As explained by Searle and Vanderveken, 1985), one uses praise by delivering approval of praise of the hearer. This type assumes the thing is good and deserves to be praise. A speaker of this type conveys utterance that includes the praise that speaker feels about the hearer's accomplishment. Therefore, whenever a speaker praises a hearer, this type is always performed.

An example as in “**Thatta boy!**” (Setiani & Utami, 2018). The speaker delivered his feeling by using this utterance. It consists of speaker's feeling about the hearer's accomplishment of doing thing asked by the speaker. This means the expressive acts of praise is in utterance above.

2.1.5 Functions of Expressive Acts

The functions of expressive acts are thanking, congratulating, apologizing, boasting, and condoling (Martinez, 2013).

A. Thanking

Thanking is said to express a speaker's gratitude as the speaker has received a help of positive actions (Martinez, 2013). It describes that a speaker uses thanking to produce feeling about the gratitude because of action done by the hearer. One of the utterances as in **"There it was the moment I would never have"** (Tanjung, 2021). This utterance was said to show the speaker's gratitude to the interlocutor. The speaker of the utterance has just received a flower from the hearer. It shows the speaker thanked for the action.

B. Congratulating

Martinez (2013) mentioned that congratulating is used to congratulate an interlocutor because something good happens. It describes a speaker of applies congratulating when a hearer has made a good thing take place. One of the examples as in **"What? Yes, man, congratulations..."** (Rahmawati, 2021). The speaker used the utterance to congratulate the hearer. It was said because the speaker showed a ring and shared his good plan about proposing his soul mate. Therefore, the speaker expressed good thing and pleasure about the action.

C. Condoling

This function presents to show a speaker's feeling about a hearer's misfortune. As argued by Martinez (2013), condoling is functions to express speaker's sympathy because the hearer experiences misfortune or grief. This defines that a speaker uses this type to support the hearer to get through the misfortune. One of the examples as in **"Fred, I'm so sorry"** (Piscesco & Afriana,

2022). The utterance said by the speaker has the function of condoling. It is because the speaker felt sad about the misfortune of the hearer.

D. Apologizing

This is used to show the speaker's sorrow and regret about thing that speaker did in the past. As mentioned by Martinez (2013), apologizing is functioned to convey the speaker's regret about past behavior or action. This means that the speaker had done something bad to the hearer and the speaker felt regret about the action. The example as in **"I..I'm so sorry!"** (Muliawati et al., 2020). By the utterance, the speaker expressed his feeling to show that she apologized for making the hearer's shirt became dirty.

E. Boasting

This function appears when a speaker delivers his pride. Martinez (2013) declared that utterance that is conveyed to show pride is the function of boasting. Speaker can use this to make hearer wants to do the same. It is also found in utterance that a speaker uses to boost someone's confidence. One of the utterances is as in **"They say I have a knack for world building. I got a lot of heat right now..."** (Royanti, 2019). The speaker used the utterance to express the speaker's pride. The speaker talked about thing he owned and he got lots of those things.

2.2 Previous Research

Artini and Ningsih (2023) examined expressive speech acts in the YouTube comments section of the Ministry of Education and Culture's video on "The Issue of Teacher Welfare in the Sisdiknas Bill." Using a content analysis approach, the researchers identified 70 instances of expressive speech acts, which were

categorized into gratitude (36), praise (16), happiness (12), complaints (5), and apologies (1). The study utilized qualitative methods and contributed to the understanding of how expressive speech acts function in virtual communication. It found that gratitude and praise were the most common forms of expression, with individuals voicing their support for the Sisdiknas Bill and the efforts of the Ministry. The study provides insights into digital communication practices and suggests that expressive speech acts can enhance digital literacy and communication skills

M et al. (2024) conducted a qualitative descriptive study to analyze the expressive speech acts in online discussions via WhatsApp groups in an Indonesian language class (Class VIII, SMP Negeri 35 Makassar). The study collected data from 246 students and focused on various expressive speech acts such as apologizing, motivating, hoping, praising, thanking, congratulating, and criticizing. The results showed that these acts were commonly used by both teachers and students during the online teaching process. The study utilized Searle's speech act theory and emphasized the role of expressive speech acts in enhancing student engagement and interaction in virtual learning environments.

Rahmawati (2021) discovered types of expressive acts in movie "Crazy Rich Asian". The theory that the researcher used was from Searle and Vanderveken, (1985). 10 types were found in the characters' utterance and there was welcome, greet, compliment, deplore, compliment, complain, protest, lament, congratulate, and thank. 52 data were said in 10 types of expressive acts. The type of boast and condole were not produced by movie characters

Saputri et al. (2021) proposed research about illocutionary acts in beauty product advertisement. The researchers used theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Some utterances of beauty products advertisement were taken as data. Their research found out the classification of directive, expressive, assertive, declarative, and commissive. Assertive was frequently conveyed in the advertisements and expressive was said in five utterances.

Tanjung (2021) examined the expressive acts types and the most frequently said type. The movie of “Lovely Bones” was chosen as data source of the research. Theory proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) was taken. The results found there were nine types in the movie. greet, doubt, blame, apologize, congratulate, praise, regret, thank, and wish were said by characters. Dominant type was praise because characters commonly adored others.

Nasution and Ambalegin (2022) aimed at analyzing expressive acts types in Euphoria special episode part 1 entitled “Trouble Don’t Last Always”. In the research, the expressive acts utterances produced by the characters were included as data. The theory proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) was applied to analyze the collected data. For the expressive acts’ findings, 26 data were found as expressive acts. All types were found in utterances and the most common one was lament.

The previous studies have explored various types of expressive speech acts using Searle and Vanderveken’s (1985) theory, with some incorporating Martinez’s (2013) functions of expressive acts. These studies differ in their data sources, including movies, advertisements, and online interactions such as WhatsApp

groups and social media comments. While all focus on identifying and categorizing expressive speech acts, they vary in the contexts and mediums examined. The novelty of this thesis lies in its unique data source, focusing specifically on the 2019 movie “Charlie’s Angels”, which adds a new dimension to the study of expressive speech acts in the context of cinematic expressions and character interactions.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research used pragmatics as approach and expressive acts as the topic. In expressive acts, the research took types and forms of expressive acts to be analyzed in this research. The theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) about expressive acts types was used. The research also used the theory of Martinez (2013) to analyze the functions. For the data source, this research used movie with the title “Charlie’s Angels.”

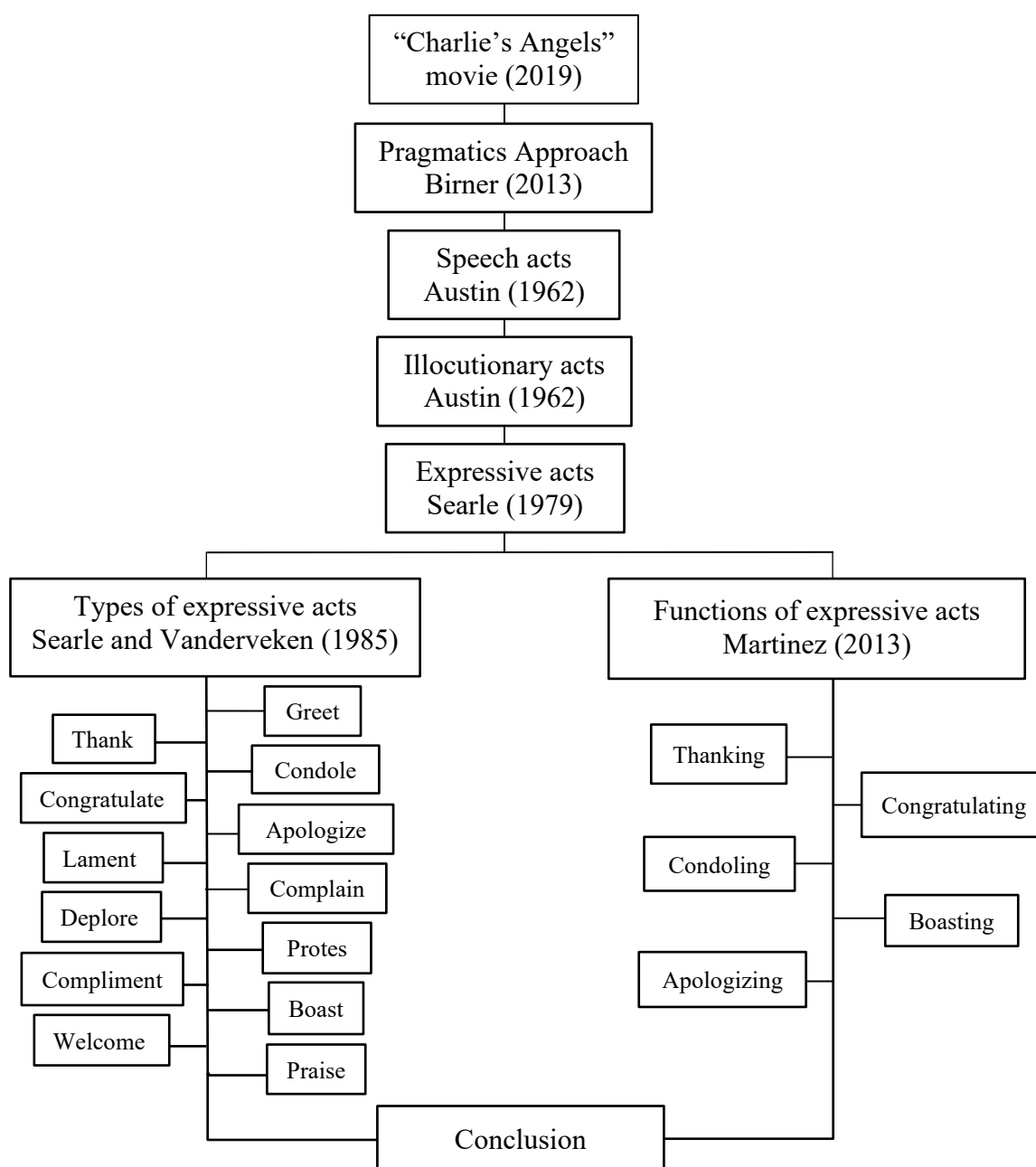


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework