

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

This chapter presents the review of related literature of the study, it contains some sub chapters: Pragmatics, speech act, expressive speech act, classification of expressive speech act.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of linguistics branches. Study about the meaning of the language would be closely between two branches of language science like semantics and pragmatics. Whereas two branches deal with the meaning of the language and there are totally different. Yule (1996, p.4) states that semantics is the study of relationship between linguistic form and entities in the world, that is how the words literary connect to thing. Semantics focuses on linguistics expressions and includes micro linguistics that concern on science of literal meaning of the language, it is not influenced by the context. On the other hands pragmatics includes macro linguistics that focuses on the science of the meaning of the language based on the context. Levinson, as cited by Kunjana (2004, p.17) states that the pragmatics is a study of all aspect that is not covered by semantics. So, in his view pragmatics discusses all aspects of the meaning of speech that cannot be completely explained by direct reference to the truth of the spoken sentences.

The keyword of pragmatics is context, to differentiate between pragmatics and semantics. The determinants of meaning in pragmatics are the existence and identity of the context itself. Nonik (2018, p: 11) states that the study of language which does not only focus on the languages meaning but also deal with the context in an interaction between the speaker and the hearer. Grundy (2000, p: 13) states that context can help the readers and listeners to determine the meaning of what is said. Because of the context listeners or readers can interpret what the intended meaning language which is conveyed by speakers or writers. The listener must know what the speaker saying about who the addressee, what is the relationship between them, when and where the communication takes place.

Example:

The blackboard is dirty

Semantically, the meaning of utterance is to show a description that the blackboard is dirty, but pragmatically it has a different meaning, if stated by the teacher of the students who were playing in the classroom, based on the context the meaning is that the teacher wants students to clean the blackboard. So, the readers and listeners must know the context by the speakers when or where the utterance is stated. And if the utterance is said in different context, then the meaning will also be different. For some people, studying about pragmatics is more challenging than the other branch of linguistics, because pragmatics is a study about how to force someone to interpret the meaning of a sentence or utterance based on the context which has an impact on determining the meaning itself.

2.2 Speech Acts

As we know that language is inseparable part of human life. It is the particular tool of communication to convey thought, opinion, message, etc., in specific situation we need to understand about speech acts in language. Speech act is one of theories in pragmatics, which refers to speaker's utterances containing action. Searle (1983, p. 254) states that speech acts is a narrative activities carried out by someone by stating utterances, like an attention, command, or settlement, or congratulating, in which it is always accompanied by action or specific purpose. Speech act was originally by philosopher J. L. Austin and developed by John R. Searle. Austin (1995, p.12) states in his book, by saying or saying something, we are doing something. It indicates that in utterances that is stated there is an action that performed.

Other experts who concern at this study also give definition about speech act. Yule (1996, p.47) states that speech act is actions performed via utterance. Then, cutting (2002, p. 119-120) states that the key insight is that language can be seen as a form of action: that spoken or written utterances constitute the performance of speech act as promising or asking or asserting or warning; or, on a different plane, referring to people or things, presupposing the existence of people or things or the truth of prepositions, and implicating meaning which are not overtly expressed. Evi (2018, p: 10) states that in simple definition, Speech act is the actions performed via utterances. In the book of "Linguistik Umum" by Markom, (2019, p. 204), Austin divides speech acts into three basic components: first, the locutionary act, the form of speech that is structured, which has meaning. For example,

“would you close the window” means that the speaker wants to hearer to close the window. Second, the illocutionary act, is the meaning stored in the locutionary act, as: to give information, or obtain information, reign, protest, praise, promise, or convey thanks. For example, “would you close the window” has some meaning such as requesting to close the window and telling that it’s raining outside. The interpretation of illocutionary act is concerned with force. The last is perlocutionary act. This act produces some effect in mind, feeling, or actions of the hearer. For example, “would you close the window” causes the hearer to close the window.

In speech act theory, the illocutionary act is the core of speech act in producing utterance. Tarigan, as cited by Rahardi (2016, p. 80) states illocutionary act in Leech (1983), can be further divided into 5, namely: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.

- a. Assertive is speech act that commits a speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition (e.g. suggesting, complaining, boasting)
- b. Directive is speech act in which the words are aimed at making the hearer to do something (e.g. requesting, commanding, inviting, suggesting and forbidding)
- c. Expressive is speech act in which the words state what the speaker feels (e.g. apologizing, sympathetic, congratulating, forgive, to say thanks)
- d. Commissive is speech act that the word commits the speaker to future action (e.g. promising, vowing, volunteering, offering, and refusing)
- e. Declarative is speech act in which the words and expression explain in detail (e.g. classify, name, describe, limit, define, identify, and connect)

Every utterance uttered by a human being is not just a purposeless sound. A speaker performs one or more acts by uttering the sentences, but the acts should not be confusing by with a sentence or other expression uttered. Austin, as cited by Markoem (2019, p. 208) differentiates speech acts into constative utterance, and performative utterance. A constative is simply saying something true or false while performative is doing something by speaking. In validity condition, performative speech act is called felicity conditions. A speech act is invalid if the condition does not comply with certain conditions. For example, if a person of carrying out a marriage but the party implementing it does not have the authority to legalize it, the statement or announcement about the marriage is not

“valid”. Jaszczolt (2002, p. 296) as cited by Markoem (2016, p. 209), therefore, performative speech acts must occur in accordance with the necessary requirements

Simply, expressive speech acts are an act which is performed by expressing the inner feeling. In performing the expression, the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the word nor the word match the world.

2.3 Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive speech act has been widely discussed by several English language experts in pragmatics. Searle (1976, p.12) states expressive speech act is used to express the psychological state in sincerity condition about a state of affair specifically in the propositional content. The expressive speech act includes welcoming, praising, blaming, etc. Norrick (1978, p. 277) states that expressive acts are used to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs, specified in the propositional content.

Yule (1996, p.53) states that expressive are those kinds of speech acts stating what the speaker feels. They express psychological state, and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. It means expressive speech act tells about speakers feeling. Some expressive speech acts have also been discussed by Taavitsainen and Jucker (2010, p.159), who define expressive as expressing the state of mind, the attitudes, and the feelings of speakers. In further research, Clark (1996, p.134–135) adds that Searle's categories are not unified, but consist of different sub groups. Yule (2006, p.89) states that kinds of expressing the expressive speech act can be direct and indirect.

a. Direct Speech Act

Direct speech acts are speech acts that have the same form as the literally. quoted in the book of “Pragmatik Fenomena Ketidaksantunan Berbahasa” by Rahardi, (2016, p. 80), states that direct speech acts include imperative, declarative, interrogative when we do not know something and we ask someone to provide the information, we usually produce a direct speech act such as "Can you ride a bicycle?"

b. Indirect Speech Act

Indirect speech act is the sentence form is said to be like a news sentence or a declarative sentence, but the meaning is an order or imperative, because it implies to

rule someone. For example, like "who knocks the door, Maria?". It means that the speaker wants the hearer to check and open the door.

Burton as cited Mazidah (2018, p.16) says that the speaker often states an utterance directly and indirectly. Direct speech acts are those expressed by the constructions specifically designed for these acts for example, an interrogative construction is meant to ask a question, a declarative construction is designed to make a statement, and an imperative construction is reserved for issuing orders. As cited in James J, and Pinker (2010, p.3) states that indirect speech act has been long studied by linguists and philosophers such as Grice. Grice has documented the relationship between the form of an utterance and the intended meaning of the speaker, and the processes by which speakers encode these meanings and hearers recover them. A widespread assumption is that people tacitly respect Grice's cooperative principle. The speaker and hearer cooperate to move a conversation forward. The hearer filling in whatever propositions is necessary to preserve the assumption that the speaker is trying to be informative, truthful, clear, and relevant.

2.4 Classification of Expressive Speech Act

Expressive are distinguished from other kinds of illocutionary acts by virtue of the types of psychological condition they express. Expressive do not express beliefs or intentions, but emotions. Searle, as cited by Norrick (1978, p.279) points out, expressive illocutionary acts do not backfire when the sincerity condition is not met; apologizing expresses regret whether it is felt or not. Clark, as cited by Patrician, (2015, p.29) stated that in describing expressive, Clark, too, refers to thanking, apologizing, congratulating and greeting.

There have been approaches during the history of pragmatic research which have been discussed by different groupings within the types of speech acts. An early differentiation of expressive speech acts has been carried out by Norrick. Norrick (1978, p.283) definition of expressive speech acts is that of, "A state of affairs X perceived as factual and judged to have positive or negative value for some person, the patient, brought about by a person, the agent (who may be identical with the patient), and, just in case

either the agent or patient role is not filled or both are filled by the same individual, an additional person, the observer”.

From this, Norrick (1978, p.284) creates the schema, where [items] are optional, and /value/ may be positive or negative:

(Agent) /value/ X (patient) (observer)

“Value” can stand for a positive or a negative. According to this formula, he compares nine different kinds of expressive illocutionary acts. These are:

2.4.1 Apologizing

Apologizing is a speech that expresses sorry and regret about a word or attitude which doing by the speaker to the listener. But the request for forgiveness does not mean someone is wrong and the other is right, but is a word to values your relationship more than your ego. the schema proposed above:

Agent = speaker, value=negative, patient=addressee

From the scheme above in acts of apologizing the agent role is filled by the speaker, the patient role by the addressee, and the value is judged to be negative, where an agent-speaker expresses negative feelings towards a patient-addressee to appease them. Norrick (1978, p.284) states that for example, "I am sorry" and "forgive my manner"

2.4.2 Thanking

Thanking is an expressive speech act which expresses gratitude for appreciation, generosity or positive attitude, goodwill, etc. which is expressed by the speaker for help from others. Thanking may also be intended as a compliment or flattery, perhaps in the hope of receiving future favors. We have thus the following pairings for thanking:

Agent = addressee, value = positive, patient = speaker

From the scheme above in acts of thanking the agent role is filled by the addressee, the patient role by the speaker, and the value is judged to be positive, where an agent-addressee expresses positive feeling towards a patient-addressee to

thanks them. Norrick (1978, p.284) states that the example of sentences of thanking are: “thank goodness” and “I appreciate your kindness”.

2.4.3 Congratulation

Congratulating is the greeting conveyed by the speaker to the recipient with the aim of congratulating him on the appreciation he has achieved or the success he has received. Norrick (1978, p.286) states that in this altruistic sense congratulating is a cordial gesture which strengthens ties between individuals and makes life more pleasant. Examples of congratulations such as, “congratulations on graduation”, or maybe “congratulations on the birth of their first daughter”

Schematically:

**(Agent = addressee), value = positive, patient =
Addressee, observer = speaker.**

From the scheme above, we can conclude that congratulations occur when the speaker has observed that the target person has benefited or received an award from or conducted an event that is positive. Norrick, (1978, p. 286–287) states that condoling, which resembles congratulating, except that the experienced event is negatively valued.

2.4.4 Deploring

Norrick (1978, p.287-288) states that deploring or censoring, in which the addressee is criticized for an event which had a negative impact on the speaker or a third person. So we need to make two alternative sets of identifications as follows:

Agent = addressee, value = negative, patient = speaker

Agent = addressee, value = negative, observer = speaker

The function of expressive acts is different from acts is an expression caused by other’s unfortunate, bad luck or tragic event and so on. The example of deploring is “I disagree; I think your....” Deploring can be defined as when the addressee is criticized for an event which had a negative impact on the speaker or a third person.

2.4.5 Lamenting

Lamenting is an expression that shows a sense of sadness, regret and condolences aimed at the misfortune of others. Lamenting expresses sadness in oneself. Norrick (1978, p. 288-289) states this for acts of lamenting the patient role is identified with the speaker. In addition, the speaker may be identified with the role of agent as well; in this case the expressed emotion is perhaps better labeled regret than simply sorrow. Therefore, no participant role is identified with an addressee. The value assigned to the state of affairs for lamenting is, of course, negative. This gives the following pairings:

(Agent = speaker), value = negative, patient = speaker)

Where () indicates that the identification of the speaker with the agent role is optional. For the sake of consistency, the speaker could be identified with the observer, at least in cases where the agent role is unfilled. This would yield a second set of identifications:

(Value = negative, patient = speaker, observer = speaker)

The social function of lamenting is usually for arousing pity, and in some cases provoking acts of condolence or apology. In such situations both lamenting and deploring can be employed for the same ends; the difference between the two fades under the influence of rhetoric.

2.4.6 Welcoming

Welcoming is a very friendly expressive because it expresses an act of welcoming the presence of a respectful and polite presence at a place or event with great enthusiasm and joy. In schematic form:

Agent = addressee, value = positive, patient = speaker

The social functions of welcoming are as restricted to its range of occurrence. The examples of welcoming expression are "hi guys!" and "welcome to my party". Norrick (1987, p.289) states that in short, welcoming expression happens where the speaker expresses positive feelings towards the arrival of the addressee.

2.4.7 Forgiving

The act of forgiving receives exactly the same assignments for speaker, addressee and value as deploring, when the speaker fills the patient role. Explicit performative uses of forgive; excuse and pardon are rare, except as responses to apologies. Commonly acts of forgiving in response to apologies take the form of dismissing the matter by denying its importance with phrases such as: it is nothing, no harm done, or a kind of request to consider it finished: forget it, never mind. Thus the general social function of acts of forgiving is to show that an apology has been accepted or is not expected and end the matter. In those cases, where forgiving actually involves granting exoneration, the social function may include relieving the addressee of guilt feelings or simply the speaker's exerting his power over the addressee. And the last,

2.4.8 Boasting

Norrick (1987, p.290) states that Boasting is defective as an expressive illocutionary act in several respects. First, as noted above, it never occurs as an explicit performative. Second, boasting often consists in claims about future, intended actions and thereby expresses propositions which cannot be presupposed true. We must, therefore, limit our attention to acts of boasting which involve factual claims about past activities. Also, as in the case of acts of lamenting, the person at whom an act of boasting is directed need not have been involved as a participant in the past situation it cites. Thus, in acts of boasting the speaker fills not only the role of agent but that of observer as well role, if filled at all, may be occupied by the addressee, but no patient need be identified. To count as a genuine expressive illocutionary act, an act of boasting must involve a report of an actual past exploit and express the speaker's pride in it. We get the following pairings for standard instances of boasting as a genuine expressive:

Agent = speaker, value = positive, observer = speaker

The social function of boasting is sometimes simply to impress others with one's past accomplishments, but it may go beyond this, where the speaker expresses positive feelings about his or her own actions towards and addressee.

2.5 Literature Review

One of the relevant researches is found on thesis by Nonik Yukafi Mazidah (2018) entitled “Expressive Speech Act Found in EFL Classroom Interaction”. This study was aimed to show the various kinds and functions of expressive speech act that might be used in EFL Psycholinguistic class interaction relied on the context. The methods used in this research are interesting and understood easily by the reader.

Another one that I have found is thesis by Isnaniah (2015) entitled “An Analysis of Speech Acts by Woody Pride in The Movie Toys Story 3”. The title of the film used in this study is almost the same as my research, it uses the 3rd film, and I use the newest one, which is the 4th. But unfortunately, Isnaniah used Wikipedia as her research reference.

Evi Indar Wati (2018) in her thesis titled “Expressive Acts Used by The Characters in The Fredrik Blackman’s a Man Called Ove” discusses the type of expressive acts and the context of expressive acts. The aim of this study is to find the types of expressive act in the utterance and elaborate the context of the utterance. But unfortunately, Indar Wati used Wikipedia as her research reference, as we know, Wikipedia is less reliable and not used by the experts.

The similarity of those mentioned researches above with mine is the research topic which is about the types and function of expressive speech act. The advantage of this research is that I want to provide information about the types of expressive speech acts conveyed from all the characters in the story movie 4 toys. Next, I want to show how to use speech acts in my research by using several theories such as Searle and Norrick.