

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This section contains explanations of the theoretical framework used to analyze the research problem. The researcher also uses Searle's theory on the types of speech acts.

2.1.1. Speech act

A speech act or in another occasion is called as language acts or linguistic acts is defined as a communicative action with a purpose. According to Searle (1969:16), speech act is the most fundamental or basic unit of language communication. Speech act is the production or distribution of an expression token in specific circumstances.

Austin (1962:102-103) classified speech act into three categories, which are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the act of stating something or uttering an expression that is meaningful and well-formed from a syntactic perspective, and it produced by the speaker to inform something without other intention. Perlocutionary act is the reaction or the effects those listeners have as the speaker conveys their intentions by producing utterances.

Perlocutionary act is the way listener reacts to the speech act. The acts the speaker conveys could be the act of persuading, convincing, inspiring, scaring, enlightening, or anything that affecting the listener. Illocutionary Act is the way of using language in which the speaker perform an act to inform his intention. Austin stated that illocutionary act is belonging to commanding, promising, asking, excusing, naming, etc. According to him, illocutionary acts are performed in the locutionary.

Further, theory of speech act is developed by Searle. He divided illocutionary act into five types include assertive, commissive, directive, declarative, and expressive. Assertive is the kind of speech acts where the speaker commits something as being the case or not. Assertive speech act reveals the speaker's believe on a cases; whether the case is true or false. The act of assertive can be seen when the speaker stating, believing, claiming, reminding, suggesting report, assuring, agreeing, predicting, complaining, concluding, convincing, and deducing. Commissive is the act to commit to a certain course of action. The speakers intends to commit themselves of doing some future actions. This action can be in form of promising, vowing, pledging, offering, contracting, guaranteeing, embracing, and swearing. Directive is kind of speech act where the speaker produces language in purpose to get the listener doing something. Directive speech act express what the speaker wants. The verbs that denoting this act are commanding, ordering, warning, pleading, inviting, questioning, daring, insisting, or suggesting, asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, and begging. Declaratives are the kinds of speech acts that, when spoken,

alter the course of events (Yule, 1996:53). Declarative sentences are always produced in presents tense, have the first-person subject, and use the performative verbs. The verbs which show the act of declaration are declaring, approving, confirming, disapproving, blessing, cursing, naming, and nominating. The last type of illocutionary act is the expressive speech acts. This type is explained more below, since this type is the focus study of the writer.

2.1.2. Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech act is the act of expressing a speaker's feelings about the situation presented to him. Expressive speech act has the illocutionary point to express the psychological state of the propositional content. Searle classified expressive speech act into thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome (Searle, 1979:15). Based on these classification, the writer expands the kinds of expressive speech act that the writer analyzed in this research. The kinds of expressive speech act found are expressive speech act of offense, anger, underestimation, protest, apology, dislike, disappointment, congratulation, annoyance, disagreement, and blame.

Expression of offense, underestimation, dislike, annoyance, and blame is the part of deploring. When someone is deploring, he is trying to express the negative feelings (Searle 1979). Offense is defined as the feeling of being offended or furious over any matters that has said or done. When someone is offended by what someone

else has said, they express their irritation, insult, or anger. Moreover, the expressive speech act of underestimation is uttered by a speaker due to the very low size, cost, or ability of the hearer. According to Widyowati, Novy (2019), dislike is defined as the expression of being distaste with other actions. Meanwhile, annoyance is defined as the feeling where someone is being a little angry about others action.

According Austin (1960), blaming is defined as the act of stating or believing that someone or something is at fault or accountable for a negative outcome. It often includes accusatory language and can convey a sense of anger and frustration. Expressive acts of blaming are meant to convey the speaker's psychological state, which includes both positive and negative emotions.

An expressive speech act of disagreement involves expressing a differing opinion or viewpoint from someone else. According to Syafitri, Widya (2020), in facing some situations, there must be pro and contra. Someone who has a different opinion due to the issues will produced a speech of disagreement. It can include providing reasons or arguments to support one's perspective.

Anger is a powerful emotional reaction that is usually brought on by injustices, imagined threats, or frustrations. Ekman (2003:110) defined anger as the face of violence and attack. Anger is recognizable when it is spoken, whether it is yelled or more subtly conveyed (Ekman 2003:114)

An expression of opposition, dissatisfaction, or disagreement against a certain concept, rule, course of action, or circumstance is called a protest. Protesting is a way to voice complaints, support a cause, or criticize accepted customs, laws, or

institutional structures. Protests are frequently organized to increase public awareness, rally support, or apply pressure on institutions or authorities to solve perceived injustices or pressing issues.

Apologizing is an act of expressing regret, acknowledging fault, or seeking forgiveness for an offense or mistake. It involves conveying sincerity, empathy, and a genuine desire to make amends. According to Searle (1968) when there is a situation happened between the speaker and his interlocutor, the speaker became to feel bad about things that had happened to his interlocutor.

Disappointed can be used as an expressive speech to convey a sense of dissatisfaction or sadness resulting from unmet expectations or actions perceived as inadequate or hurtful.

Congratulation is a kind of expressive act that function to express the positive feeling (Searle, 1969). Congratulating shows the empathy of the speaker to the interlocutor where the speaker has previously observed that his interlocutor has benefitted (Searle 1968).

2.1.3. Direct and Indirect Expressive Speech Act

The simplest situations of meaning are when a speaker conveys a speech and intends for his words to be understood literally by the hearer but, sometimes the situation becomes more complex. There are some cases found when the speaker conveys a sentence, intends what he says, but also means something more. For example, a sentence of stating can be defined as requesting.

Additionally, there are cases where a speaker may say something and intend it, yet simultaneously mean something else entirely with a different propositional content. For example, when someone says ‘*can you reach the salt?*’ (Searle 1979, p.30), he is trying to request the hearer to pass her the salt in the form of questioning. This situation is a problem of recognizing the meaning of indirect speech acts.

In the case of expressive speech, speakers may convey their intention in direct or indirect form. Direct expressive speech is used in a function to explicitly convey the speaker's feelings, emotions, or attitudes. It seeks to clearly communicate the speaker's inner condition or subjective experience. Moreover, indirect expressive speech act is defined as a speech act when the speaker uses implications, tone, or context to implicitly portray feelings, emotions, attitudes, or mental states as opposed to declaring them out loud. Indirect expressive speech acts rely on the listener to deduce the speaker's emotional state or attitude from implicit clues, as opposed to direct expressive speech acts, which express emotions or feelings directly. Mostly, indirect expressive speech act is used for a variety of purposes, such as deference to societal standards, subtlety, politeness, or avoiding direct conflict.

2.1.4. Context

Context is the set of factors (circumstances, conditions, or situation) that are required to completely comprehend and evaluate an event, statement, or idea. According to Mey (1993), knowing an interlocutor's intentions when producing language is needed

in understanding others' linguistic behavior. We must determine the meaning of a language not only based on the text (linguistically) but also based on the totality of circumstances surrounding language production. For example, “*Yes I am! Dad, it’s mine. It’s not perfect but it’s my own car, and I bought it with my own money*” (Handayani, N 2015, p. 8) is uttered by Jackson based on the context where his father asked him whether Jackson was happy or not to have his car.

The fact is, people communicate because they want to socialize with others. Then, the interlocutor is needed to determine the languages produced: what the interlocutor really says, and understand the context of the conversation.

2.1.5. IFIDs

According to Searle *et al* (1980:1), Illocutionary force-indicating devices (IFIDs) are defined as elements that explicitly give meaning to the verb uttered by the speaker and indicate a performative verb. Besides the performative verb, Searle (1969:30) also proposed other IFIDs that can be identified such as word order, stress, intonation, mood of the verb, and punctuation. Word order in English may change for quite a wide range of reasons and some of these changes could affect the illocutionary force.

2.1.6. Felicity Conditions

Besides the IFIDs, Felicity Condition also can be used to determine the categories of speech acts. Felicity condition is the appropriate circumstance where the utterance is performed and recognized as well as intended. Searle (1969:63) divides felicity

condition into four classifications: propositional content, preparatory precondition, sincerity condition, and essential condition.

1. Propositional content indicates that the speech must be in line with the action being performed.
2. Preparatory precondition, this relates to circumstances that existed before the incident. This implies that the act's performer must have the right to do so.
3. Sincerity condition, something is related to the speaker's mindset. It means that the individual executing the act needs to be sincere about his intention to follow through.
4. Essential condition, this indicates that the individual carrying out the act is committing to do so.

But, of all those types of felicity conditions, sincerity condition of the act is the main type to determine the psychological state expressed in the performances of the illocutionary act (Searle 1979).

2.1.7. Social Distance and Relative Power

According to Brown and Levinson (1987) social distance and relative power is two factors that influence the production of speech in conversation. How close the speaker with the hearer (social distance) affects the use of words he uses in conveying

his utterance. The social distance also measured by the frequency of interaction happening between the speaker and the hearer.

Moreover, a speaker with dominant capability (power) also will influence the tendency of speech he uttered with his interlocutor. The relative power is measured through the economic level, physical power, and of the actions of others.

2.2 Research Method

This data is analyzed using descriptive approach and qualitative method. The writer will describe all kinds of expressive speech acts produced by Otto using a descriptive method. A qualitative method is used since the source of the data is in the form of utterance. Using qualitative research helps the writer in generating new insights and ideas.

2.2.1. Data and Data Source

The primary data for this research are taken from the utterances of Otto, the main character in *A Man Called Otto* movie. *A Man Called Otto* movie released in 2022. This movie is directed by Marc Forster from a screenplay by David Magee and accessed via the internet in <https://tv.idlixofficial.net/movie/a-man-called-otto-2022/>. To extract the utterances, the writer watched the movie three times using the subtitles then classified the utterances.

2.2.2. Population and Sample

The writer uses purposive sampling techniques to get the sample of research. This technique is used because the writer will only take the population related to the concern of the research. The population of this research is all utterances that Otto produced to all the characters that indicated expressive speech acts in *A Man Called Otto* movie.

2.2.3. Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer does an observation with a note-taking technique. Some steps the researcher applied are:

1. The writer watched the full movie.
2. The writer used other alternative ways by watching the movie using subtitles.
3. The writer made some notes to collect the kinds of expressive acts found.
4. The expressive acts obtained were grouped based on who the main character communicated with.

2.2.4. Method of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data using a pragmatic approach. Pragmatics approach is applied to convey meaning and concern to the way people use language in achieving their communication goals by paying attention to the

context, speaker intention, and the interpretation of speech act (the social, cultural, and situational aspects). Pragmatic approach helps the writer to determine and to draw a conclusion on the finding.