

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This study examines Salama's psychological condition in *As Long as the Lemon Trees Grow* by Zoulfa Katouh through her lamentations as expressive speech acts, using Searle & Vanderveken's (1985) framework and Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) symptoms from APA (2013). Salama's utterances are categorized into three functions of lamentation from sorrow, grief, and dissatisfaction which reveal her psychological state toward tragic realities surrounding her life.

The results show that 20 data of lamentation reflect Salama's condition. Dissatisfaction appears as the most dominant function of lamentation, indicating that she mainly expresses her emotional struggles through hopelessness, helplessness, and frustration caused by war and trauma. Meanwhile, grief appears with a slightly lower frequency, showing that Salama also experiences mourning related to death and personal loss, while sorrow appears least frequently, reflecting her sadness toward traumatic experiences. In terms of MDD symptoms, depressed mood becomes the most dominant symptom, followed by worthlessness and fatigue. This dominance shows that Salama consistently experiences sadness, hopelessness, and negative perceptions toward herself and her situation.

Overall, Salama's use of expressions of sadness serves as a reflection of her psychological state under the stress of war. Ultimately, her expressions of sadness not only reflect her reaction to the situations around her, but also reveal symptoms of Major Depressive Disorder, particularly the constant depressed mood and sense of hopelessness she experiences.

Theoretically, this study contributes to pragmatics by showing that lamentation can be analyzed through the four aspects of expressive illocutionary force, namely illocutionary point, propositional content, sincerity condition, and degree of strength, which provides a way to identify how psychological attitudes are linguistically manifested. This study also contributes by showing that utterances from fictional characters can be analyzed using pragmatic theory, allowing literary work to be analyzed through the illocutionary force in the characters' utterances. In addition, this study contributes by showing that symptoms associated with MDD, such as those provided by APA (2013), can be applied descriptively to literary work, giving a linguistic perspective on how depressive symptoms are reflected through speech.

Despite these contributions, this study has several limitations. First, the analysis is limited to Salama Kassab and does not examine how other characters in the novel express their psychological states. Second, this study only focuses on three MDD symptoms, namely depressed mood, fatigue, and worthlessness, as these are the symptoms most consistently reflected in the data, while other MDD symptoms in APA (2013) are not addressed due to limited linguistic evidence in the novel. Future research may address these limitations by examining other characters in the same novel or applying the same framework to other literary works analyzing psychological attitude.