

# EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS IN THE SUMMER I TURNED PRETTY TV SERIES

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## ABSTRACT

This qualitative research aimed at finding out the speech acts and the functions of expressive illocutionary theorized by Searle & Vanderveken and Leech in conversations among characters in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series. The observational method and note-taking technique were employed to collect data. To analyze the data, the researchers used the pragmatic identity method. This research used a descriptive narrative method to present the results. Therefore, the results are presented in words and sentences. The findings of this research were of 13 different acts, and four different functions from 15 data. The researchers found there are 3 data of thank, 2 data of apologize, 1 data of greeting, 1 data of congratulate, 1 data of praise, 1 data of protest, 1 data of complaint, 1 data of lament, 1 data of deplore, 1 data of condole, 1 data of compliment, 1 data of boast, and 1 data of welcome. The most dominant act is the act of thank with 3 data. This is because the speakers and the hearers used to express gratitude. Based on the functions, there are 11 data of convivial, 2 data of conflictive, 1 data of collaborative, and 1 data of competitive found. The most dominant function of expressive act is convivial. This is because the speaker and the hearer show respect and politeness.

**Keywords:** expressive acts, pragmatics, qualitative

## 1. Introduction

A language is necessary for people to communicate with one another. Language is one of the most important things for humans to convey the communication, ideas, and knowledge that we have. Humans are members of a social group that has many ways when they communicate

with language. The language can express with there are many approaches. However basically, languages can be expressed in written and oral ways. Speaking is the spoken language that is important and used most in everyday life. In speaking, speakers convey, listen, and pay attention to each other's conversations. A good conversation

is a conversation that is carried out by the speaker and hearer when making a good impact on the conversation.

Communication is crucial for human being. It is crucial to comprehend what is being said when communicating. It needs pragmatics to comprehend the speaker's statements. Pragmatics refers to the study of how context influences the interpretation of meaning. It focuses on how language users navigate communication by considering factors like tone, context, and social cues to understand implied meanings beyond literal interpretations. Pragmatic analysis is crucial for unraveling the intricacies of language use in everyday interactions, highlighting the dynamic nature of communication (Birner, 2013).

When the speaker wishes to communicate with the hearer or what they want to convey, they engage in an expressive act. Furthermore, the researcher found a phenomenon in the "Sanne Vloet" YouTube Channel with entitled "My Home Tour". The utterance was uttered by the speaker occurred during the day in the minutes 00:00:03 – 00:00:07. This is a vlogging activity using a camera and the online audience is the hearer. Based on the video, it opens by showing the scene of the door being opened by the speaker, Sanne Vloet, i.e. Hey everyone, welcome to my home.

The speaker is seen smiling happily when he opens the door. The speaker aims at the camera which highlights it and gives a greeting. The speaker gives a smile and hand gestures to welcome the listener who wants to see his house. According to Searle & Vanderveken, this act conveys the speaker's feelings, attitudes, or emotions. In this context, the use of "welcome" expresses the speaker's positive and inviting

attitude towards the visitor. It conveys a sense of warmth and hospitality, aiming to make the guest feel appreciated and comfortable. By saying "Welcome to my home," the speaker not only expresses friendliness but also adheres to social norms of politeness. It reflects the speaker's awareness of the visitor's presence and the desire to make them feel valued, aligning with Leech's concept of politeness as a fundamental aspect of communicative competence. "Welcome to my home," the act of welcoming serves the convivial function by fostering an atmosphere of togetherness and friendliness.

The researchers also found an example of expressive acts from "The Summer I Turned Pretty" TV Series. This utterance was uttered in the minutes 00:02:20 – 00:02:33. There is a conversation that occurs between Belly and Shayla; Belly as the speaker and Shayla as the hearer.

Belly : Hey. I'm so sorry I was such a mess yesterday. I... I really hope I didn't screw things up that bad.

Shayla : It's okay. We're good.

The conversation above occurs when the speaker sees the listener at the debutante party. The night before the debutante party begins, the speaker and the hearer gather at the speaker's house to celebrate her birthday. The speaker drank too much so the speaker got drunk. As a result of this drunkenness, the speaker uttered many inappropriate words. The utterances were uttered by the speaker made the hearer and her boyfriend fight that night. Therefore, the speaker felt guilty and apologized to the hearer. The hearer answered happily and politely because the hearer and her boyfriend were fine that night.

The apology is to express sorrow for a mistake one has made. In the context of apologies, the term "convivial" plays a crucial role in fostering a positive and harmonious atmosphere. When the speaker uttered "I'm sorry," the speaker employs a politeness strategy that aligns with positive politeness. This function aims to affirm and enhance social bonds by expressing regret and acknowledging a potential breach of social norms (Leech, 1983).

Several other researchers have already researched these expressive illocutionary acts. First, the research was taken from previous research by the researchers Ricca & Ambalegin (2022). This research looked at the various expressive acts in the Love at First Swipe web series. As a result, there were 15 utterances of expressive speech acts found, including thanking, apologizing, congratulating, complimenting, and welcoming. Deploring and condoling were not found. Complimenting is the most commonly employed act.

Aritonang & Ambalegin (2023) ascertained the roles played by these acts in "The Willoughbys" movie. This research identified them and conducted a more thorough investigation of them. There are 67 expressive speech acts found in the movie divided into 11 acts. Several sorts of expressions were identified in the data analysis, including complaints, greet, apologies, compliments, protest, lament, thanks, boast, praise, condole, and deplore. The expressive speech acts of congratulate was not found in the movie. According to the findings, complaints, was the most produced action in the movie.

There must be similarities and differences based on the explanation provided by the two previous studies. These

studies used the same theory. However, the source of the data differs from others. The researcher used "The Summer I Turned Pretty" TV Series as the source of data. And the result is different from other previous studies.

## **2. Literature Review**

Expressive acts refer to actions or behaviors that convey thoughts, emotions, or intentions, often through non-verbal means such as body language, art, or gestures. These acts are a way for individuals to communicate and express themselves beyond traditional spoken or written language. In the theory of (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) there are 13 acts of expressive speech acts as shown below.

### **2.1 Expressive Acts**

#### **a. Thank**

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that one method to demonstrate gratitude is through thanking. The conditions are that the speaker benefits from or gains from the thing in question, and that the listener is responsible for it.

James : Thank you everyone for coming tonight.

(Nazrah & Rosida, 2024)

#### **b. Congratulate**

The use of expressive while congratulating someone demonstrates the speaker's empathy for what the recipient is going through. Examples include showing joy at the recipient's good fortune, pride in their talent, and sorrow for their grief.

Eric : First of all, you're at the top of the world, congratulations.

Jessi : I'm not on top

(Putri & Ariyaningsih, 2023)

#### **c. Apologize**

Acts of expressive speech act, apologizing involves using a remark that

indicates remorse expressing regret over anything. When someone slips up, offends someone's sensibilities, or is disrespectful, they should apologize to the offended party.

Dad : So listen, Chump!

Chump : What did you just call me?

Dad : Sorry. I thought your name was Chump

(Riki, 2024)

#### **d. Complaint**

A "complaint" is an expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses their discontent or dissatisfaction with a particular element of the circumstance or the outside world, according to Searle and Vanderveken (1985). Complaining is an expressive act that expresses dissatisfaction with a terrible deed. This type has the potential to reflect an angry scenario for the speaker.

Eddie : I will do it. I don't like you.

Venom : Let me eat him!

(Kusumawardani & Yulianti, 2023)

#### **e. Lament**

The expressive speech act of "lament" is defined by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) as one in which the speaker conveys grief, sorrow, and regret about a circumstance or incident. This speaking act aims to convey the speaker's feelings and viewpoints over a specific circumstance, which may involve sorrow, personal loss, or injustice.

Spider : Sometimes, it's not so great (S) to know who your father was

Kiri(H) : Spider, you are not him

(Aritonang & Ambalegin, 2020)

#### **f. Condole**

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) defined the expressive speech act "condole" as one in which the speaker offers compassion, consolation, and condolences to a person who has suffered a loss. The

purpose of this speech act is to express the speaker's grief and empathy for the individual who has lost something or is going through a trying moment.

Eagle : **I'm sympathetic** to Chip's troubles. But school is important. Alaska would have wanted, I'm sure, for Chip's studies to continue unimpeded.

(Elhamsyah & Ambalegin., 2023)

#### **g. Protest**

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), "protest" is an expressive speech act that entails expressing disagreement with or opposition to a certain circumstance, course of action, or policy. This expressive speaking act aims to draw attention to a subject that the speaker thinks is important or to persuade others to change their behavior. The goal of a demonstration is to influence the world through expressive discourse.

Tyler : Oh, shit! (groaning) Oh, goddamn it!

(Padmi et al., 2022)

#### **h. Deplore**

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), the "deplore" speech act is an expressive utterance used to convey fervent condemnation of a certain circumstance, action, or behavior. This speech's objective is to show the speaker's disapproval of the current circumstances. The purpose of the lament speech act is to express the speaker's feelings and attitude on the issue, not to alter the current circumstances.

Poseidon : You're accusing my son? I haven't seen him since he was a baby. He doesn't know me or even know who he is because of you.

(Mareta & Afriana, 2024)

### **i. Praise**

Praise is used to show appreciation or approval for the accomplishments or qualities of a person, item, or idea. Praise is a technique to show admiration or approbation for a person or thing's accomplishments or qualities. Praise can also be described as an expression of admiration for someone or something's positive traits or achievements.

Eddie : No hangovers. You mend them.  
(Kusumawardani & Yulianti, 2023)

### **j. Boast**

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 views about the speaker. A statement that is used to communicate or express oneself in a proud or self-admiring manner about oneself or something related to oneself is a boast.

Spider(S) : I'm definitely faster when  
I'm blue

Kiri(H) : Moron  
(Aritonang & Ambalegin, 2020)

### **k. Compliment**

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) define the expressive speech act "compliment" as one in which the speaker communicates acceptance, admiration, or praise for the traits, deeds, or possessions of another person. The purpose of a compliment is to spread happy feelings and improve the other person's reputation or self-image. The compliment may be made in a number of ways, such as a speech, an act, or a present, and it may be made to a specific person or group of people.

Hann : You look nice in person.

Jess : You too.

(Aritonang & Ambalegin, 2023)

### **l. Greet**

An act of greeting is one that is used to welcome or recognize someone. This gesture also conveys someone's regard for and appreciation of the friendship relationship.

Kendra : Hello! I'm the lead egghead,  
Kendra Wilson.

(Mahadewi & Ardiantari, 2024)

### **m. Welcome**

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) emphasized the social and linguistic dimensions of such expressions, highlighting how the meaning of "welcome" is intricately connected to the dynamics of communication and politeness. The concept of welcome becomes a tool for managing social relationships and expressing acknowledgment.

Lubert : Colonel Morgan. Welcome!

Lewis : Herr Lubert.

(Hendra & Ambalegin, 2023)

## **2.2 Functions of Expressive Acts**

According to Leech (1983) the researcher uses the form of sentence in expressive acts is to convey feelings related to politeness, such as competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The purposes of these acts are depend on the context in which they are used.

### **a. Competitive**

Speech that is impolite, or what is referred to as discourteous, is included in the competitive function. When a statement causes inconvenience, bother someness, or harm to the other person, it might be considered impolite. This function's objective is to outperform social objectives including commanding, ordering, begging, requesting, and demanding. For instance,

taking something that sounds aggressive and using it here is rude.

**b. Convivial**

A convivial individual is one who is polite. In this context, being convivial means looking for opportunities to show respect. This function's objective is consistent with societal objectives. Offering, welcoming, greeting, thanking, and celebrating are a few examples. Convivial function is opposed by competitive function. Speaking at a convivial gathering requires a more courteous tone to convey the speaker's mood to the other person.

**c. Collaborative**

The speaker's social purpose in expressing the utterance is to state, report, inform, and instruct the interlocutor; the illocutionary purpose in the collaborative function is neutral or mediocre towards this goal. Since civility is substandard and useless in the collaborative role, it is not used in this type of communication.

**d. Conflictive**

Because the objectives of conflictive functions run counter to societal objectives, they are designed to generate violations. For instance, menacing, accusing, swearing, and chastising. This function lacks civility and is meant to incite offense or transgression.

### **3. Research Method**

This research is conducted by using qualitative research method. It focuses on the data in the form of descriptions or words written (Sudaryanto, 2015). As stated by Creswell & Creswell, (2018) qualitative methods show an approach by relying on text and image data, which is unique in each case steps when analyzing data and drawing various designs as desired.

The object of this research is the acts of expressive and functions of expressive acts. In the process of collecting data, the researchers used the observational method (Sugiyono, 2013). In this observation, the researchers involved with observing or paying attention to conversations as a source of data. Therefore, to find out whether there are conversations in the TV series, the researchers used the sense of sight, the sense of hearing, and feel the situation in the conversation. The researchers used the sense of sight to see and observe moving images to determine the context of the utterances. The researchers also used the sense of hearing to find out what the speaker and hearer are saying. After seeing and hearing, the researchers then made a transcript of the conversation data spoken by the speaker and hearer. The researchers also feel each scene situation in the conversation to be able to understand and feel involved in the story.

When analyzing the data, the researchers used the theory from Pragmatic identity method (Sudaryanto, 2015). This method refers to the speakers and hearers found in the conversation in TV Series. The aim of this method is to equate theory and data contained in utterances. As a result, the researchers equated the data using the meaning act of expressive (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) and the function of expressive acts (Leech, 1983). The data was highlighted using 13 different colors at the start of the process of analysis. The researchers numbered the acts in order and wrote 13 acts before doing the analysis. The four functions were then written by the researchers and analyzed based on the acts applied in expressive acts. By using coloring, the researchers equated the data more

easily. The researchers then selected the utterances that included each expressive act, numbered the data of expressive acts, and colored the utterances according to each act of the expressive acts.

## **4. Result and Discussion**

### **4.1 Result**

This research revealed the expressive acts and the function from the "The Summer I Turned Pretty" TV Series. It was found out 3 data of thank, 2 data of apologize, 1 data of greeting, 1 data of congratulate, 1 data of praise, 1 data of protest, 1 data of complaint, 1 data of lament, 1 data of deplore, 1 data of condole, 1 data of compliment, 1 data of boast, and 1 data of welcome. Then, it was found out 11 data of convivial, 2 data of conflictive, 1 data of collaborative, and 1 data of competitive.

### **4.2 Discussion**

#### **a. Thank**

##### **Data 1**

This conversation takes place between Cam and Belly. Cam is the speaker and Belly is the hearer. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Cam : Last year, Elizabeth Warren ended up showing up.

Belly : Oh, my God. Wow! I know. That's awesome. I know.

Cam : Thank you. (00:33: 04 – 00:33: 22) eps 1

The utterance above shows a type of grateful action. Overall, the condition in this conversation with "thank you" acts as an expressive act to show gratitude and reciprocate the positive statement expressed by the speaker (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The function of this act is convivial because the speaker shows his

thank with politeness to the hearer. The convivial function shows politeness and gratitude towards someone's good deed (Leech, 1983). "Thank you" serves as a convivial expression, embodying a profound analysis of social interactions.

##### **Data 2**

The context of this conversation occurred between 2 people named Laurel as the speaker and Steven as the hearer. This conversation happened during the day in the car. The hearer is driving the car while the speaker is in the back seat of the hearer. This conversation occurred while on a summer trip to the speaker's friend's house. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Laurel : Uh, can you guys turn it down a little, please?

Steven : Yes, please.

Laurel : Thank you. I want you to be better about helping out this summer. (00:04:14 – 00:0:18) episode 1

When the speaker said "thank you," she is not merely conveying gratitude; she is performing a social act of expressing appreciation (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). In this context, the act of saying "thank you" goes beyond the words themselves; it is a performative utterance that acknowledges the giver and establishes a social bond. When the speaker said, "thank you" the convivial act of thanking aspect of expressing gratitude. In this expressive act, the speaker not only acknowledges receipt of a favor or kindness but also establishes a social bond (Leech, 1983). The utterance serves as a relational gesture, emphasizing the interconnectedness of individuals in a social context.

##### **Data 3**

The conversation happened in the evening at dinner. This utterance was uttered in the minutes 00:19:07 – 00:19:14. There are 2 people, namely Susannah as the speaker and Cam as the listener. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Susannah : I'm glad you're here, Cameron. I know your mom, Denise, from the club. I have heard a lot about you.

Cam : Thank you so much for having me, Susannah. My mom says hi. Mm. (00:19:07 – 00:19:14) episode 3

Upon the utterance was uttered by the speaker, the hearer felt appreciated and happy with the reception made by the speaker. Expressing gratitude to someone who has helped the speaker by performing a service for the hearer. Based on the utterance above, This statement is also included of expressing gratitude (Searle, 1985). Moreover, the act of thanking in this sentence not only acknowledges the speaker's hospitality but also contributes to the creation of a convivial atmosphere. The function "convivial" could be seen as encapsulating this positive politeness, emphasizing the friendly and warm atmosphere that the speaker acknowledges in their expression of thanks by Leech (1983).

#### **b. Apologize**

##### **Data 4**

The conversation happened in Sussanah's house, Susannah had gone to bed at night while Laurel was waiting for the arrival of their children. Laurel was talking to the officer. The arrival of the children accompanied by officers made Laurel angry and embarrassed. Where officers came to accompany their children who were caught

drinking alcohol on the beach. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Officer : Tell Mr. Fisher the chief wants to set up a tee time when he gets back in town.

Laurel : Absolutely. Sorry again for all the trouble. Have a good night, Officers. (00:25:07 – 00:25:19) episode 1

The hearer conveyed this to the speaker with an expression of disappointment at the behavior of her children. As stated by (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) apologizing can express someone's regret and as a sign of regret for what that someone did. Apologize is a classification of expressive illocutionary acts. Apologize is used when someone expresses his regret and as a form of responsibility for what someone has done. Apologizing is a part of convivial functions as it plays a crucial role in maintaining social harmony and fostering positive relationships (Leech, 1983). Apologizing demonstrates empathy and acknowledgment of one's actions, showcasing a genuine concern for the feelings of others. In social interactions, misunderstandings or unintentional offenses can occur, and an apology serves to bridge gaps and restore trust and understanding.

##### **Data 5**

The context of this utterance occurred during the day at the swimming pool. There are two people in the conversation, Belly is the speaker and Nicole is the hearer. This conversation occurred when the speaker played ball with his friends in the swimming pool. The hearer with her friends is sitting watching the speaker play. While playing football, one of the speaker's football partners accidentally



hit the ball towards the listener. With this incident the speaker and her partner stopped their ball game. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Belly : I'm so sorry. Are you okay?

Nicole : Yeah, no, I'm-I'm-I'm totally fine.  
Y-You guys keep playing  
(00:13:49 – 00:13:54) episode 3

The hearer gave a good response to the accident that occurred by saying that the hearer was fine. The main point of an apology as an expressive act lies in acknowledging responsibility for one's actions and expressing genuine remorse (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). By offering a sincere apology, an individual takes accountability for any harm caused and signals a commitment to understanding their behavior's impact on others. In the conversation above, the speaker shows her good faith in apologizing to the hearer even though she didn't do it. When the speaker said sorry within the context of conviviality, they are acknowledging a potential disruption to this positive social atmosphere.

### **c. Greeting**

#### **Data 6**

The context of this conversation is in the evening at the swimming pool. This context occurs in the summer. The speaker is Jeremiah, and the hearer is Gigi. The speaker works as a lifeguard in the swimming pool while the hearer does swim activities with her friends. From that context, the speaker and hearer looked happy because they met in the same place. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Gigi : Hey! Hey, Jeremiah

Jeremiah : Hey, Gigi. (00: 06:52 – 00:06:54) episode 2

The speaker and the hearer's statements are categorized as greetings since their utterances contain the expression "Hey". "Hey" is used as a greeting when somebody meets or sees others. Based on the data above shows the greeting act of expressive act. Greeting is an act to give a sign, words of welcome, or pleasure when meeting somebody or receiving a guest (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). In this conversation, greetings serve as a form of expressive illocutionary act, indicating a friendly exchange between individuals. Based on the theory (Leech, 1983) this data shows a convivial function because shows politeness and contains greeting expressions. In the greeting exchange between the speaker and the hearer, the repetitive use of "hey hey" by the speaker can be seen as an expressive act that aligns with positive politeness. This repetition serves to convey a convivial, emphasizing a friendly and informal tone in the interaction. Leech's theory emphasizes the importance of reciprocity in maintaining politeness.

### **d. Congratulate**

#### **Data 7**

The context of the conversation occurred in the family dining room. There are 2 people in the conversation, Laurel as the speaker and Belly as the listener. The speaker came from her bedroom, then the speaker met the speaker in the dining room. We can see the conversation as below.

Laurel : Happy birthday sweetheart.

Belly : Thanks Mom. (00:02:17 – 00:02-19 episode 3)

In this context, the utterance serves to express the speaker's positive emotions and well-wishing towards the hearer on her birthday. The illocutionary force of the speech act is to convey a congratulatory message, acknowledging the special

occasion in a positive light. The primary aim is to share in the joy of the celebratory event and to express good wishes. According to (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985), the felicity conditions for this expressive act involve the speaker having a sincere intention to convey birthday wishes, the recipient recognizing the intention behind the message, and the overall context being appropriate for such congratulatory expressions. When saying "happy birthday," the speaker engages in a convivial act by expressing positive emotions and conveying well-wishes to the recipient on their special day. (Leech, 1983), convivial function falls under the expressive dimension of politeness, where the speaker is primarily concerned with expressing feelings and establishing a positive rapport.

#### **e. Praise**

##### **Data 8**

The context in this conversation is in the Belly's bedroom. Belly is a speaker and Taylor is a hearer. In this conversation, the hearer is the speaker's best friend. The speaker and the family will go to her mother's friend's house to celebrate the summer together. The speaker wants to look hesitant because she wants to meet a man she has liked since childhood. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Belly : (A) That's disgusting. And B: It doesn't matter what I do. He doesn't see me that way.

Taylor : Oh, he'll see you. Whether he wants to or not. You look a lot different than last summer, Belly.

Belly : (smile faintly) (03: 24 – 03: 38) episode 1

The hearer's intention is to convey a positive assessment of the speaker's

performance this summer. This is in line with Searle and Vanderveken's emphasis on understanding communicative action in terms of the speaker's intentions. The speaker feels the positive evaluation given by the listener. This data above is expressed through praise. Praise is the word to express admiration and or approval of the achievement of someone or something (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The convivial function in the context of praise refers to the social and communal aspects of expressing admiration or approval (Leech, 1983). Praise often acts as a social glue, strengthening the bonds between individuals and enhancing the overall harmony within a community.

#### **f. Protest**

##### **Data 9**

The context of this conversation occurred in the dining room. This conversation took place between 2 people named Laurel as the speaker and Belly as the listener. The speaker is sitting relaxing while eating food with his friend. The hearer's arrival surprised the speaker and her friend. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Laurel : Jesus. You know better than to walk that far down the beach alone late at night.

Belly : Can you stop treating me like a kid?

Laurel : If you want to be treated like an adult, you need to act like one. (00:37:19 – 00:37:26) episode 1

The speaker said that the hearer went to the beach on foot alone at night. By looking at the statement made by the speaker, the speaker feels there is nothing to worry about because the hearer feels that she is not a child. The act of protesting within the framework of expressive act theory

emphasizes the power of language as more than a conveyance of information (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Through this act, the speaker endeavors to reshape the dynamics of their relationship by highlighting the need for mutual respect. This act of protest is conflictive because it challenges an existing dynamic or perception, suggesting a disagreement with how the speaker is being treated (Leech, 1983).

#### **g. Complaint**

##### **Data 10**

In this conversation takes place by the pool. The conversation took place between 3 boys named Conrad, Jeremiah, and Steven as the speaker and Belly as the hearer. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Boys : One... Two... Three! ( screams ) ( boys laughing )

Belly : Guys, I hurt my ankle. Come on. (00:15:10 – 00:15:15) episode 1

In the context of a complaint, the speaker is expressing dissatisfaction, displeasure, or some negative emotion about a particular situation or circumstance (Searle & Vanderveken (1985). The complaint, as an expressive act, serves to convey the speaker's subjective experience or judgment regarding something they find undesirable. It goes beyond stating a fact and includes an evaluative component, reflecting the speaker's personal perspective on the situation. Based on the conversation, the utterance was uttered by the hearer shows that the hearer does not agree with the speaker's request. Collaborative is an illocutionary goal that is indifferent to social goals, for example, confirm, report, announce, and instruct (Leech, 1983).

#### **h. Condole**

##### **Data 11**

The context in which the conversation occurs is within the Church. There are pastors and congregation in the church. The atmosphere in the Church looked very sad, because a Church congregation had died. The coffin is placed in front of the Church altar. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Pastor : There is a time for everything and a season for every activity under the heavens, and a time to die..

Church : (Listening to sermon, Crying) (00:36:06 – 00:36:12) episode 3 season 2

Based on Utterances was uttered by the Pastor, it shows his sadness regarding the death of a member of the congregation. The Pastor was seen giving his condolences to the bereaved families through a sermon at that time. Condolence, in this context, serves as an expression of sympathy or sorrow towards someone who has experienced loss or hardship. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) emphasize the importance of understanding the illocutionary force behind such acts, shedding light on the communicative intention and its impact on interpersonal relations. Convivial typically refers to a friendly, sociable, and festive atmosphere. In the context of the utterances, the use of "convivial" suggests a warm and supportive environment during an act of condolence. To condole means to express sympathy or sorrow, usually in response to someone's loss or grief. In (Leech, 1983), exploring the convivial aspect within the act of condoling could signify an emphasis on creating a

comforting and compassionate space for those experiencing sorrow.

#### **i. Compliment**

##### **Data 12**

This conversation happened at the dining table during dinner. This context happened between Belly as the speaker and Susannah as the hearer. The speaker first brought her friend named Cam to her home and she introduced her family to Cam. It turns out the speaker knows who Cam and his mother are. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Belly : Mom. Um, his name is Cam.

Susannah : Yeah, his mom works at the club. Really nice boy, very smart

Belly : Like, Harvard smart.  
(00:18:21 – 00:18:30) episode 3

The conversation above occurred due to the arrival of Cam as a friend of the speaker. The speaker introduces Cam to his family. It turns out the hearer know who Cam and his mother are. The hearer gave positive feedback about Cam in front of their families. Searle and Vanderveken's (1985) suggests that compliments fall under the category of expressive illocutions. In this context, a compliment is seen as an utterance that expresses the speaker's positive evaluation of the hearer's qualities, achievements, or possessions. It serves to convey the speaker's positive attitude or admiration. In the convivial function of expressive acts, a compliment serves as a positive and affirming expression, typically aimed at acknowledging or praising someone's qualities, actions, or achievements. Compliments contribute to creating a supportive and harmonious social environment by fostering a sense of

appreciation and mutual respect among individual (Leech, 1983).

#### **j. Welcome**

##### **Data 13**

The context in the conversation occurred at the door. There are 2 people in the conversation, namely Jeremiah as a speaker and Steven as the hearer. The conversation occurred because the hearer's father arrived in the yard with his car and bag. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Jeremiah : Guys, they're coming, they're coming. Ah! Go, go, go, go, go.

Steven : Hey. (00:04:57- 00:05:00) episode 1

The conversation took place between two people named Jeremiah as speaker and Steven as a listener. Suddenly, a voice cut through the quiet, exclaiming, "Guys, they're coming, they're coming!" The words acted like a spark, igniting a collective surge of excitement and energy among the assembled group. Instantly, faces lit up with eager smiles, and a palpable sense of camaraderie enveloped the room. The shared enthusiasm created an unspoken bond, transforming the atmosphere from one of suspense to a joyous celebration of impending connection. In that expressive moment, the act of welcome transcended words, embodying a shared anticipation and unity that only heightened the significance of the impending arrival (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). In the context of utterance "They're coming," the convivial function the speaker and the listener share a common awareness of the impending arrival, creating a sense of togetherness and shared expectation. In conclusion, the convivial function in the act of welcome, as interpreted through (Leech, 1983)

expressive framework in the sentence "They're coming," involves the subtle conveyance of positive anticipation, informality, and sense of welcoming.

#### **k. Deplore**

##### **Data 14**

The context of the conversation occurred at night. The conversation took place between 2 people named Conrad as speaker and Belly as the hearer. The speaker and the hearer have adjacent rooms. At night the speaker and the hearer have not slept. The speaker knocks on the wall of the hearer's room to tell stories before going to bed at night. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Conrad : Same old Belly. Hey, let's go pick up some of the good muffins before everybody else gets up.

Belly : I thought this summer was gonna be like all the other summers, but it's not. Um, I actually have somewhere that I need to be. Because I won't let it be. (00:41:30 – 00:41:56) episode 1

The conversation took place between Conrad as speaker and Belly as hearer. The hearer expressed his disappointment this summer. In the statement "I thought this summer was going to be like all the other summers, but it's not," the speaker expresses a sense of disappointment or regret, suggesting that their initial expectations for the summer were not met. The act of deplore, in this context, highlights the emotional impact of unmet expectations and the realization that this particular summer stands out in a less favorable way compared to past experiences (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

As the speaker expresses a sense of deplore, there is an underlying tone of disappointment or regret (Leech, 1983). The act of deplore, in this context, serves as a lens through which the speaker grapples with the disparity between expectation and reality, highlighting the emotional nuances associated with the unfolding narrative of their summer. Competitive behavior in the act of deploring often manifests in situations where individuals or entities vie for attention, sympathy, or support by expressing disapproval or condemnation of certain actions or events.

#### **l. Boasting**

##### **Data 15**

The context of the conversation occurred in Susannah's room. There are 2 people, namely, Susannah as speaker and Laurel as listener. The situation at that time was not good, due to the arrival of the speaker's husband. From this context, emerged the utterance that occurred below.

Susannah : We will be fine without him

Laurel : Okay, but clearly you aren't. (00:26:23 – 00:26:26 )episode

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The hearer invited the speaker's husband to his house. However, the hearer does not know that the speaker and her husband have problems. With the arrival of the speaker's husband, she felt that she didn't need him anymore. The words delivered by the speaker made the hearer shocked and disbelieving. So a feeling of uncertainty arises regarding the words conveyed by the speaker. Boasting can be understood through the framework of speech act theory. Boasting would likely be categorized as a type of expressive speech act, where the speaker expresses their own psychological state, such as pride or self-

satisfaction, to convey a certain attitude or emotion (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Based on the context of the conversation above, the speaker discusses the problems experienced by her husband. The speaker emphasizes that the speaker does not need her husband in their life anymore. The utterance appears because the hearer is not sure that the speaker is better off without her husband. Based on theory Leech (1983), the utterances uttered by the speaker are a function of collaboration, because the goal is to defend and emphasize the opinion regardless of the goals of the interlocutor.

## 5. Conclusion

This research revealed the expressive illocutionary acts uttered in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV series. It allowed for the drawing of several key conclusions. First, there are 13 different acts of expressive, including thank, apologize, greet, congratulate, praise, protest, complaint, lament, deplore, condole, compliment, boast, and welcome.

The researchers found out 3 data of thank, 2 data of apologize, 1 data of greeting, 1 data of congratulate, 1 data of praise, 1 data of protest, 1 data of complaint, 1 data of lament, 1 data of deplore, 1 data of condole, 1 data of compliment, 1 data of boast, and 1 data of welcome. The act of thank in “The Summer I Turned Pretty” TV Series are among the most dominant act of expressive deeds. The speakers and the hearers primarily used this style to show their thankfulness and expression of positive feelings to someone who has done the service.

The TV Series “The Summer I Turned Pretty” demonstrated 4 different functions of expressive act. The function includes conflictive, convivial, collaborative, and

competitive. The researchers found out 11 data of convivial, 2 data of conflictive, 1 data of collaborative, and 1 data of competitive. The most typical use for expressive act functions is the convivial function. This function is frequently utilized by the speaker to express regretting for the actions they have taken and to show politeness to others.

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