

Expressive Illocutionary Acts in Eye Candy Comic

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the types and analyze the functions of illocutionary acts in a comic entitled Eye Candy. The source of the data is a comic written by an Indonesian teenager. The descriptive method is employed in this research with the following stages: reading the comic, identifying utterances containing expressive illocutionary acts, categorizing the utterances into types of expressive illocutionary acts, and analyzing the function of the expressive illocutionary based on its context. This research uses the theory of types of speech acts and their functions proposed by Leech (1983). The results of the research show that (1) there are five kinds of expressive illocutionary acts found in Eye Candy Comic: thanking (33%), the second apologizing (23,5%), the third praising (20%), the fourth is complaining (13%), and finally, the fifth is blaming (10%). (2) The four illocutionary functions convivial or pleasant use, competitive, collaborative, and conflictive are found in the utterances.

Keywords— speech acts, illocutionary acts, expressive illocutionary acts, illocutionary functions

I. INTRODUCTION

A speech act is an utterance under certain conditions which is the smallest unit of communication. In pragmatics, speech acts are classified into three types of speech acts, namely, locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts [1].

Speech acts are used in daily communication. One example is the expression of thanking. When a woman gets a compliment with the

words "You look younger than your age", psychologically, of course, the woman will feel happy and respond by saying "Thank you". This happens because the woman feels grateful for the praise that had been given to "You look younger than your age" is included in the speech act which has shown the existence of a compliment given by the speaker to the interlocutor. In addition, utterances such as,

"This is not the right size" Mine should be smaller."

What was said by the speaker to the shopkeeper is a complaint because the shopkeeper has given the wrong size of the blouse. Blaming is another expression in daily language use. Utterances like "I didn't expect you to do such an irresponsible action for our project" and the utterance "Sorry, I didn't know it would be like this." were spoken by the speaker to apologize to the interlocutor. Such expressions are often raised in the conversations of characters in works of fiction.

[2] states that pragmatics is a consideration of the contribution of the context to the sense. Similarly, [3] also reveals that pragmatists as the study of meaning in

relation to the situation of the word. ". [4] also asserts that pragmatics is the study of how utterances have meaning in a situation". Meanwhile, [5] defines the pragmatic as the study of all aspects of meaning that are not taken into account in any semantic theory. From the above theories, it can be concluded that pragmatics cannot be separated from language and context. The focus in pragmatics is the relationship between language and context. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines speakers to determine the suitability between speech and the context of speech so that communication can run smoothly and there are no errors in interpretation.

According to [6] speech act is to state something that means to do something or by saying something we do something. When delivering an utterance, the speaker does not only utter a series of words that contain grammatical functions but also performs an action through the utterance. [7] also asserts that an important part in the use of language is what a speaker actually does with the language when they speak. In the utterance 'I bet you one-dollar Janet will show up tomorrow' the speaker not only speaks but also takes action, namely betting.

Searle suggests that speech acts are categorized into three types locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

LOCUTIONARY ACT

Locutionary acts are the basic speech acts that entail a meaningful linguistic expression. The locutionary act is the connection of a topic with a statement in an expression, similar to the relationship of 'main' with 'predicate' or 'topic' and explanation in Searle's syntax. Speech in locutionary acts is done when to state something without any other purpose. In this locutionary act, the intent and function of the speaker's utterance are not questioned. Locutionary speech acts are easy to identify because they can be identified without context. The statement proposed by the locutionary act is what the meaning of the utterance is. The following are examples of locutionary speech acts:

- 1) "The weather is so hot today".
- 2) "I need to see the dentist tomorrow morning".

Speech (1) refers to the meaning that the speaker only tells that that the weather that day is so hot, there is no intention to ask the hearer to turn on the air conditioner. Similarly, to example (2) the speaker merely informs or telling the fact that he has to meet the dentist tomorrow morning.

ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS

[8] states that an illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something". Illocutionary acts are actions that the speaker performs when he says something. In addition to saying something, the speaker also has a specific purpose. Illocutionary acts include utterances that state statements, offers, promises, and apologies.

- (1) "Lombok is a beautiful place for a holiday".

The utterance (1) is spoken by the speaker telling and suggesting the interlocutor to go to Lombok in the next holiday.

There are verbs that expressing illocutionary acts, such as, urging, promising, congratulating, proposing, acknowledging, reporting, thanking, asking, announcing, suggesting. [9] classifies illocutionary act speech into five types:

1. Assertive

This speech act is carried out by speakers based on the truth of the propositions expressed, for example: stating, proposing, expressing opinions, swearing, and reporting.

2. Directives

This speech act causes the listener to take certain actions, for example ordering, asking, and advising.

3. Commissives

This speech act makes the speaker take action in the future, for example, offering, and promising.

4. Expressives

This speech acts express attitudes and emotions towards propositions, for example thanking, congratulating, apologizing, praising, welcoming, threatening, blaming, and condolences.

5. Declarative

These speech acts change reality according to the propositions of the declaration, for example: resign, name, fire, and excommunicate.

PERLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS

This type of speech acts emphasizes the effects of an utterance on the listener. This effect occurs either unintentionally or intentionally by the speaker. Generally, when the listener hears the spoken utterance, the listener will immediately respond or understand what is meant by the speaker and immediately do what the speaker intended.

[10] says that the utterances expressed by speakers are not just speech events that occur by themselves but are utterances that are uttered containing certain aims and objectives designed to produce effects, influences, or consequences on the environment of the speech partner or listener. [11] mentions several verbs that can mark the function of perlocutionary acts, such as to persuade, deceive, encourage, irritate, frighten, please, relieve, humiliate, attract attention, and so on. The following is an example of a perlocutionary speech act.

1) *"Sorry for being late. I was overslept."*

The above utterance is a speech spoken by a student to his friend. The utterance was meant to tell him that he had woken up late which caused him to arrive late. It has an immediate effect on the speech partner, such as not scolding him for being late. The speaker actually just wants to provide information and also expects a reaction from the listener.

EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS

[1] reveals that expressive illocutionary acts are forms of speech that express or show the psychological attitude of the speaker to a situation, for example thanking, apologizing, blaming, praising, and complaining. This psychological attitude arises when the speaker expresses his feelings or emotional condition to the hearer. Emotional conditions can be caused by something that comes within the speaker, for example, the condition is not feeling well or bad mood, or something that comes from outside, for example, the behavior or actions of other parties to the speaker that affect the emotional condition. These speech acts reflect psychological statements and can be expressions of joy, difficulty, joy, hatred, pleasure, or even misery.

[1] states that expressive speech acts are speeches that express one's feelings and attitudes. He also stated that expressive have the function of expressing, or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affair which illocution presupposes. From this statement, expressive speech acts can be concluded as speech that serves to express the psychological attitude of the speaker towards the conditions implied in the illocutionary. Following are the expressive illocutionary act forms:

1. Thanking

The form of expressive speech acts of thanking appears when the psychological condition of a speaker wants to express his gratitude to the hearer.

Example:

(1) Speaker: "I have a tight schedule tomorrow but you can see me during the break time"

(2) Hearer: "Thank you for your kindness, Ma'am.!"

2. Praising

Expressive speech acts of praise often appear when a speaker is in awe of the beauty of a speech partner so that the speaker expresses his praise to the speech partner.

Example:

(1) Speaker: "You look stunning in that black dress."

(2) Speech Partner: "Thanks for the compliment, I'm flattered."

3. Complaining

The expressive form of complaining arises because the speaker wants to complain about what he is feeling to the hearer.

Example:

(1) Speaker: "I'm really disappointed by this retailer"

(2) Speech Partner: "Can I help you, Sir?"

(3) Speaker: "I bought this mug yesterday but it chipped when I opened it."

4. Apologizing

The expressive form of apologizing appears when a speaker makes a mistake or feels guilty to the hearer, so the speaker needs to apologize for the actions he has done.

Example:

"Sorry, I didn't know that you felt upset with what happened."

5. Blaming

The expressive form of blame arises because a speaker feels annoyed with the actions of the speech partner and aims to blame the speech partner.

Example:

"My God. I can't stand this hot room I told you to call the air conditioner repairman at once, Barry!"

FUNCTIONS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS

According to [12], illocutionary functions are classified into four types in terms of the relationship between these functions and social goals in the form of courtesy. The functions of illocutionary acts are:

1. Competitive

Searle cited in [12] reveals that the competitive function is speech that is basically discourteous, for example asking in a coercive tone, so that here involves politeness. In this competitive illocutionary function, politeness has a negative nature and competes with social goals, such as commanding, requesting, demanding, and begging.

2. Fun (Convivial)

The convivial or pleasant function is polite speech. The illocutionary goal is in line with the social goal. In this function, politeness is more positive in form and aims to find opportunities for hospitality; for example, offering, inviting or inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating.

3. Cooperation (Collaborative)

The function of cooperation is not to involve manners because in this function politeness is irrelevant. The illocutionary goal does not involve a social goal; for example, stating, reporting, announcing, and teaching.

4. Conflict (Conflictive)

The conflicting function does not contain an element of politeness at all because this function is basically aimed at causing anger. The illocutionary goal is at odds with the social goal; such as threatening, accusing, cursing, and scolding.

II. METHODS

In quantitative studies, researchers use theory deductively and put the theory toward the beginning of the proposed study. The objective is to test or verify a theory instead of developing it. the researcher advances a theory, collects data to test it, and reflects on its confirmation or disconfirmation by the results. The steps used are as follows: Likewise, [6] proposes that a descriptive analysis method is used to compare and elaborate data. The descriptive analysis method serves to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are.

A. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This research investigates the following questions:

- 1) What types of expressive illocutionary acts are found in the Eye Candy comic?
- 2) What are the functions of the illocutionary acts?

B. LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

This research focuses on types of expressive illocutionary acts and the types of functions meaning as proposed by [13] found in the slogans of airlines advertisement in South East Asia countries.

C. RESEARCH OBJECT AND SOURCE OF DATA

1. The object of the research is expressive illocutionary acts and their functions.
2. The source of data used is an Indonesian language Eye Candy comic. The comic comprises five short comics which is written and illustrated by teenagers. The five comics are entitled: Magical Princess, Hari Pertama Latihan Balet, Kalung Ajaib, Lovely Chess, and Insomnia.

D. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. to identify types of expressive illocutionary acts in Eye Candy comic.
2. to analyze the functions of the expressive illocutionary acts in the Eye Candy comic.

E. DATA COLLECTION

A set of data collection is implemented:

1. Reading Eye Candy comic.
2. Identifying utterances containing expressive illocutionary acts.
3. Classifying the utterances based on their types and the functions of expressive illocutionary acts.
4. Analyzing the data.
5. Drawing conclusions.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Situation:

The Queen is celebrating her birthday by throwing a party for her people. The minister is sent to announce the happy news in the kingdom park. Many people are in the park to listen to the news from the palace. Viona couldn't hear clearly Because there are so many people standing in front of her.

Data 1

Viona: *Duh, suaranya enggak begitu jelas. Harus lebih di depan nih.*
(Magical Princess:9)

In Data 1, Viona uttered that the Minister's voice is not clear. She had to go to the front rows. Her position at the back of the crowd made her unable to hear his voice clearly; she could not hear the news from the palace. She was not really happy with the situation so she said , *Duh, suaranya enggak begitu jelas. Harus lebih di depan nih.* (Oh My, His voice was not clear. I had to move to the front rows of the crowd). Viona complained her position of standing is far from the source of the voice. Her uttering *Duh, suaranya enggak begitu jelas* is an expressive illocutionary act of complaining.

The function of the expressive illocutionary acts of complaining *Duh, suaranya enggak begitu jelas. Harus lebih di depan nih.* (Oh My, His voice was not clear) is collaborative. Viona was actually complaining to herself about her position in the crowd that made her difficult to listen clearly to the news delivered by the Ministry.

Situation:

The minister of the kingdom was at the Palace Park announcing the upcoming big event, the celebration of the Queen's birthday. Viona was standing quite far away from the Minister. Therefore, she couldn't hear clearly what was being announced. She decided to move forward to get close to the minister. She wanted to be in the first row of the crowd. When she walked amid the crowd, she accidentally bumped into others.

Data 2

Viona: *Maaf, permisi!* (Magical Princess:10)

The utterance in Data 2 is classified as expressive illocutionary acts of apologizing. Viona who, wanted to get near to the source of information, accidentally collided others in the crowd felt uncomfortable. Her facial expression showed that she apologized for what she had caused as she said, "*Maaf, permisi*", (Excuse, me. Pardon me". She expressed her apology to the people who might feel uncomfortable for her passing them.

The utterance in Data 2 above functions as convivial expressive illocutionary acts. The speaker expressed her apology in a polite manner. It is stated that convivial or pleasant function of expressions prioritize the social goals. Her apology of causing the people in the crowd uncomfortable is her social goal. She did not want to make others think negatively about her action.

Situation:

Viona dan Elle arrived at the palace. Viona saw there were plenty of food, snacks, cookies, cakes and many kinds of drinks served on the buffet table. The officer in the palace blew the trumpet

Data 3

Queen: "*Terima Kasih atas kehadiran dan doa dari kalian semua*".(Magical Princess:15)

The utterance of Data 3 above contains expressive illocutionary acts of thanking. *Terima Kasih atas kehadiran dan doa dari kalian semua.*" which means "thank you for your presence and prayers" was delivered by the Queen to all guests who were present at her birthday party. She felt grateful dan her people gather in the palace to celebrate her birthday and wish her good prayers.

The illocutionary function of the above utterance of thanking is convivial or the pleasant function. The goal of the Queen uttering "*Thank you for your presence and prayers*", is to extend her gratitude. Since she was the Queen of the kingdom, she employed polite manner to achieve hospitality.

Situation:

There was a sudden black out in the middle of the Queen's speech. Everything went black. All the guest got panicked because they could not see anything. Surprisingly, Viona could see in the dark. She thought that this happened due to the magic wand she was holding. The magic wand was given by a stranger in the party. Viona stopped the queen's kidnapper, who was the royal advisor, by her wand. She made him felt down and surrendered.

Data 4

Royal Advisor: "*Maafkan hamba Yang Mulia Ratu! Hukumlah hamba yang hina ini!*" (Magical Princess:21)

The utterance in Data 3 is identified as an expressive illocutionary act of apologizing. The royal advisor was caught in the act kidnapping the queen. He asked for an apology to the Queen and he was ready for the punishment to show he really meant his apology.

The illocutionary function of utterance Data 4 is convivial because the royal advisor made a terrible mistake of attempting to kidnap the queen. He made an apology using polite words. He humbly used the word *hamba* to show that the speaker is of lower social status than the Queen.

Situation:

The chaos in the party finally overcome by Viona with her magic wand. The Queen was contented.

Data 5

Queen: "*Terima kasih putri kecil yang pemberani. Berkatmu taka da seorang pun yang terluka*". (Magical Princess:22)

In Data 5, the utterance "*Terima kasih putri kecil yang pemberani.*" is classified as expressive illocutionary acts of thanking. The Queen felt so grateful that she was safe and nobody got hurt from the incident. Therefore, she personally thanked Viona for her heroine action.

The illocutionary function of the utterance is convivial or pleasant function or polite speech. The goal of the expressive illocutionary acts of thanking is the social goal. The Queen thanks Viona using politeness to achieve hospitality.

IV. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that all types of expressive illocutionary acts are found in the Eye Candy Comic. To summarized of all the data analyzed the dominant types of expressive illocutionary acts used is thanking (33%), the second apologizing (23,5%), the third praising (20%), the fourth is complaining (13%), and finally, the fifth is blaming (10%). The four functions of illocutionary acts are found. The convivial function is the most used and conflictive is the least one used.

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