



AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT TYPES OF EXPRESSIVE IN DGS BY BROWN BAG FILMS

Fristi Arfiawati, Rossantiana Agus

fristiruswidiarto@gmail.com , rossantianagusr@gmail.com

Universitas Nasional Pasim
Bandung-Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The research which titled *An Analysis of Speech Act Types in DGS by Brown Bag Films* purposed to analyze the types of speech act based on Searle's theory. The research applied descriptive qualitative method and used digital storytelling videos by Brown Bag Films as the data. The data were taken from utterances spoken in digital storytelling videos, and analyzed by using the theory of speech acts types. The research focus on an expressive utterances in DGS video. Expressive can be in the forms of greetings, apologizing, condoling, praising, excusing, mocking, worrying, congratulating, thanking and many kind of expressions. The result showed that there were six types of expressive utterances in digital storytelling videos that comprise into praising acts, greeting acts, excusing acts, apologizing act, mocking acts, and expressing acts.utterances in the Digital Storytelling video by Brown Bag Film.

Key words: Speech Acts, Utterance, Expressive, Types

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is very significance for human life to communicate within society. Nowadays, having ability to speak in English is very useful to get information, connections, and opportunities. Furthermore, the usage of technologies in this era is a must and very important in learning as well as teaching English. Technology in learning has become a crucial part in the education due to the pandemic situation. The use of technologies and other online media has become the needs of the English learner. One of media to learn English is by using Digital storytelling. It differs from conventional storytelling because it is ensures interaction of individuals with the stories and enables them to shape their stories on the other. Besides, Linguistics that is the study of language is very important part to study language. Pragmatics (the study of context affects meaning) is a branch of linguistics which is a study about how context contributes to the meaning. This study involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they're talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Pragmatics explains how to use language in context, and the way in people produce and understanding the meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions.



A speech acts which belongs to pragmatics is the study of intended meaning of the utterances spoken and written. In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structure and words but also perform actions through those utterances. Moreover, the most significant things in speech acts are the message of the speaker intention, so the hearer understands a message from the speaker. One general classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts: representatives (assertions, statements, claims, descriptions, and etc), expressives (greetings, apologies, congratulations, condolences and etc), directives (commands, requests, challenges, invitations and etc), commissives (promises, pledges, threats, vows and etc), and declarations (blessings, hirings, firings, baptism, arrest and etc). The study of speech act is very important to make comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. We should be able to aware and understand of the speech acts in the utterance, therefore there won't be a misunderstanding between the speaker and hearer. A speech act can be classified a success if the audience can identifies by the speaker's intention and the attitude being expressive.

The study of speech act has been conducted by many researchers. Speech act research which is conducted by Rumaria (2014) discussed about An Analysis of Speech Acts to identify the illocutionary and perlocutionary in *The Dead Poet Society*. Next, Umar (2016) discussed about speech act of President Joko Widodo's Speech in APEC Forum and focused on the kinds of communication function types. Sholawat (2017) discussed about Types of Speech Act Used By English Teaching Learning Process at MTS Al-Wahhab Bago Kradenan. Sameer (2017) focused on Analysis of Speech Act Patterns in Two Egyptian Inaugural Speeches. Therefore, the writer intended to discussed speech act which is focused on the types of general function of speech act in a digital story telling. The writer used animation videos from I'm An Animal Series by Brown Bag Film as a primary data. The writer also made the transcript from the videos. In this case the writer interested in types of speech act particularly expressive act. Thus, the research titles *An Analysis of Speech Act Types of Expressive in DGS by Brown Bag Films*.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Levinson (1983:9) pragmatic is the study of relations between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure of a language. It means that pragmatic is the study of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammars. The meaning and purpose of the language can interpreted suitably if the use of language is relevant to the context. Furthermore, Pragmatic is the study about how context contributes to the meaning or investigating the meaning of language which links closely to the context and how is meaning in communication works, such as some utterance



delivered by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. The branches of Pragmatic include the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts and conversational structure.

According to (Austin, 1962:22), The terminology of such function of language is called speech act. In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech act. Types of speech act are apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request. These descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing the utterance. The speaker normally expects that their communicative intention will be recognize by the hearer. Both speaker and the hearer are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding the utterance. The utterances is used by people in conversation to deliver message or thoughts. People perform various actions through the use of words and when utterances are made, a particular act is performed. That is called speech act.

Speech act defined as the action performed via utterance and in English, are commonly given more specific labels such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request (Yule, 1996:47). Searle (1969:18) says the speech act performed the utterance of a sentence in general function of the meaning of the sentence. The reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is simply because all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts, therefore studying speech act is very important because every day we concern with linguistic communication.

According to Parker (1968:14) speech act as every utterance of speech constitutes some sort of act. Speech act is a part of social interactive behavior and must be interpreted as an aspect of social interaction. In face-to-face conversation, telephone calls, job application letters, notes scribbled to a roommate and other speech events, we perform verbal actions of different types. In fact, language is the principal means that we have to greet, compliment, and insult one another, to plead or flirt, to seek and supply information and to accomplish hundreds of other tasks. Actions that carried out through language are called speech act.

Thus, speech act is the study of intended meaning of the utterances spoken and written as well as an acts that refer to the action performed by produced utterances. It means that people can perform an action by saying something.

Searle classify five types of general functions performed by speech acts. Those types are representatives, expressives (kinds of speech acts that state what the speakers feels), directives (kinds of speech acts that the speakers use to get someone else to do something), commissives (kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action), and declaratives (kinds of speech acts that 'change the world' via their utterance such as betting, naming, baptizing, marrying).

These five general functions of speech acts, with their key features, are summarized in Table below:



Speech act type	Direction of fit	S = Speaker & X = Situation
Representatives (<i>No one makes a better cake than me</i>)	Make words fit the world	S believes X
Expressives (<i>I'm really sorry</i>)	Make words fit the world	S feels X
Directives (<i>Could you close the door?</i>)	Make the world fit words	S wants X
Commissives (<i>I'm going to Bali</i>)	Make the worlds fit words	S intends X
Declaratives (<i>You're fired</i>)	Words change the world	S causes X

The five general functions of speech acts (following Searle 1979)

Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speakers feels. It is the type of speech act that shows the expression of the speaker via utterance. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy or sorrow. These are also indicate the speaker's state of mind or attitude to some prior action or state of affairs. In short, expressive is the acts which reveal expression in the utterances. The examples are as follows:

- (1) **I'm really sorry!**
- (2) **Thank you very much.**
- (3) **It was really amazing.**

As illustrated in (1), (2), and (3), it shows how the speaker feels about the situation. In time, when the speaker spoils coffee over someone else shirt, he or she will say the utterance in (1). Another example is when the speaker is given a gift or something they like, she or he will say the utterance in (2). Expressive act can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. A wide range of psychological states can be expressed and the proposition ascribes an act to the speaker or the hearer. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world of feeling (Yule, 1996:54).

In addition, Leech (1983:53) states that expressive can be in the forms of greetings, apologizing, condoling, praising, excusing, mocking, worrying, congratulating, thanking and many kind of expressions.

1. Greetings is an expression of good wishes or a salutation at meeting, for example: "*Good morning everyone!*".
2. Apologizing is an act to express regret for something done or said, for example: "*I'm so sorry, I didn't mean to hurt you.*".



3. Condoling is to express sympathy with a person who is suffering sorrow, misfortune, or grief, for example: *“My mother was heartbroken by this sad news”*.
4. Praising is an act to express admiration or approval of the achievements or characteristics of a person or thing, for example: *“Your shirt is very pretty”*.
5. Excusing is to try to remove the blame from somebody or grant exemption, for example: *“My sister is just a little bit noisy, she didn’t mean it.”*
6. Mocking is to treat with contempt or ridicule, for example: *“Oh funny, I thought you’re good at Sport remember how fast you ran yesterday.”*
7. Worrying is an action done to creating reason for worry, for example: *“My younger sister doesn’t come home last night, I hope she’s okay.”*
8. Congratulating is to praise someone and say that you approve of or are pleased about a special or unusual achievement, for example: *“Congratulation on the birth of your lovely daughter”*.
9. Thanking is to express to someone that you are pleased about or grateful for something that they have done, for example: *“Thank you very much for your help today!”*.
10. Expressing is to give expression of emotions to someone or to make know the opinions or feelings of oneself. The feeling or emotion can be frightened, ashamed, embarrassed and etc. The example is: *“I can’t go to that house, it’s so scary!”*.

3. Methodology of the Study

The writer used descriptive qualitative research method in conducting the research. Descriptive method is applied to describe, explain, and analyze the phenomenon which occurred behind the data. Sutopo (2002:33) refers descriptive method to analyze the data naturally objective, and factual. A set of procedures used for problem solving based on the factual data. Furthermore, Creswell in Sugiyono (2014:347) states that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem. Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono (2014:21) stated that qualitative descriptive method is the method that used to collect the data in the form of words of pictures rather than number.

In collecting the data the writer wrote the transcript of the videos for the primary data, selected the data, classified data, analyze and interpreted the data.

The data are the transcript of the videos made by Brown Bag Film. It is one of the digital storytelling videos. It was produced by Brown Bag Films and has been distributed to over 160 countries worldwide. These videos are uploaded to You Tube from their very own



channel. The use of digital storytelling media as a data is interesting since nowadays the used of technology is important.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

According to Searle in Rahardi (2005:35), there are ten types of expressive utterances and the writer found six types of expressive utterances in digital storytelling videos that comprise into praising acts, greeting acts, excusing acts, apologizing act, mocking acts, and expressing acts.

The data analysis of praising act is as follows:

(1) You are flamingo! A great flamingo! You should care! (*I'm a Flamingo; Line 6*)

The utterance above happens in the video titled I'm a Flamingo on the sixth line. The utterance above belongs to an expressive utterance because it states what the speaker feels. Its type is **praising act** because it is used by the speaker to express admiration or approval of the achievements.

As for the context, it is when the older flamingo is asking to his younger brother about how flamingo is one of very own, but the younger brother doesn't seem care. The older flamingo then express himself to praise the flamingo and tell the younger brother that he should care because he is a flamingo.

The data analysis of greeting act is as follows:

(2) Well, hello there! (*I'm a Chicken; Line 1*)

The utterance above also happens in the video title I'm a Chicken but on the first line. The utterance above belongs to an expressive utterance because it states what the speaker feels. Its type is **greeting act** because it is used by the speaker to express an expression of good wishes and salutation at meeting. As for the context, it is when a chicken is talking about her life and the first thing she does is greeting her hearer, therefore, she utter the utterance above.

The data analysis of excusing act is as follows:

(3) Maybe sick wolves would. (*I'm a Wolf; Line 11*)

The utterance above also happens in the video titled I'm a Wolf but on the eleventh line. The utterance above belongs to an expressive utterance because it states what the speaker feels. Its type is **excusing act** because it is used by the speaker to try remove the blame from somebody.



As for the context, it is when a wolf is talking about his life and when people think that wolf attack human. The wolf said that's not true, however, he is excusing that maybe some sick wolves do attack human, hence, the utterance above is uttered.

The data of apologizing act is as follows:

(4) Maybe next time, Mom! (*I'm a Leopard; Line 18*)

The utterance above also happens in the video titled I'm a Leopard but on the eighteenth line. The utterance above belongs to an expressive utterance because it states what the speaker feels. Its type is **apologizing act** because it is used by the speaker to express regret for something done or said. As for the context, it is when a leopard is talking about his life and when he try to pounce of the rabbit but he failed, hence, the utterance above is uttered.

The data of mocking act is as follows:

(5) What's the story of you, owl? Don't you have a nose? (*I'm a Skunk; Line 19*)

The utterance above also happens in the video titled I'm a Skunk but on the nineteenth line. The utterance above belongs to an expressive utterance because it states what the speaker feels. Its type is **mocking act** because it is used by the speaker to treat with contempt or ridicule. As for the context, it is when a skunk is talking about his life and his known bad smell. He then proceed to comment about an owl who does not have a nose but a beak in a mocking tone.

The data analysis of expressing emotions is as follows:

(6) How dare you! It isn't obvious that I'm the female? (*I'm a Hyena; Line 19*)

The utterance above also happens in the video titled I'm a Hyena but on the nineteenth line. The utterance above belongs to an expressive utterance because it states what the speaker feels. Its type is **expressing emotion act** because it is used by the speaker to express what the speaker feel which in this case is annoyance. As for the context, it is when a hyena is talking about her life and when the hearer is asking about her gender, therefore, the utterance above is uttered.

5. Conclusion

This research refers to the pragmatic analysis of the usage of speech act types of expressive in digital storytelling by Brown Film. Speech act is the study of intended meaning of the utterances spoken and written. Speech act has five types of general functions. Those types are representatives, expressives (kinds of speech acts that state what the speakers feels), directives, commissives, and declaratives. This research focused on the types of speech act in expressive utterances. Expressive can be in the forms of greetings, apologizing, condoling, praising, excusing, mocking, worrying, congratulating, thanking and many kind of expressions. The writer found that there are six types of expressive utterances in digital



storytelling videos that comprise into praising acts, greeting acts, excusing acts, apologizing act, mocking acts, and expressing acts.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Austin, J.L. 1962. *How To Do Things With Word*. London: Oxford University Press
- Hymes, Dell. 1974. *Foundations of Sociolinguistics: An Ethnographic Approach*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania
- Leech, Geoffrey N. 1974. *Principle of Pragmatics*. New York: Longman
- Levinson, Stephen J. 1983. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Merriam-Webster. 1999. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary 10th Edition*. Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster Incorporated
- Nassim, Shahala. 2018. *Digital Storytelling: An Active Learning Tool for Improving Student's Language Skills*. PUPIL: International Journal of Teaching, Education and Learning, 2 (1), 14-29.
- Nunan, David. 1993. *Introducing Discourse Analysis*. London: Penguin English.
- Paltridge, Brian. 2006. *Discourse Analysis*. New York: British Library Cataloguing – Publication Data
- Rahardi, Kunjana R. 2010. *Pragmatik: Kesatuan Imperatif Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Erlangga
- Ramayanti, Dilla & Leni Marlina. 2018. *The Analysis of Types Illocutionary Acts in "Tangled" Movie*. E-Journal of English Language & Literature, 7(1), 27-34.
- Robin. Bernard. 2008. *Digital Storytelling: A Powerful Technology Tool for the 21st Century Classroom*. Ohio: The College of Education and Human Ecology, The Ohio State University. Theory Into Practice, 47:220-228.
- Rumaria, C. 2015. *An Analysis of Speech Act in the Dead Poets Society*. Yogyakarta: English Education Department, The Faculty of Language and Arts University of Yogyakarta.
- Sameer, Imad Hayif. 2017. *Analysis of Speech Act in Two Egypt Inaugural Speeches*. Studies in English Language and Education, 4(2), 134-147.
- Searle. J.R. 1969. *Speech Acts*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Sholawat, Lu'Lu' Fatikhatis. 2017. *An Analysis Types of Speech Act Used by English Teacher in English Teaching Learning Process at MTS Al-Wahhab Bago Kradenan*



in Academic Year 2016/2017. Surakarta: English Education Department, Islamic Education and Teacher Training Faculty of The State Islamic Institute of Surakarta.

Sugiyono. 2014. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: ALFABET.

Sutopo. H.B. 2002. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Dasar Teori dan Terapannya dalam Penelitian*. Surakarta: UNS Press.

Umar. T.F. 2016. *The Analysis of Preseident Joko Widodo at APEC Forum*. Makassar: English and Literature Department, Adab & Humanity Faculty Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar.

Yule. George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Brown Bag Films. 2015. *I'm An Animal Video Series*.

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8941D2B11E80DF27>. Retrieved on April 28th 2019