

EXPRESSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS USED IN QUEEN CHARLOTTE: A BRIDGERTON STORY SERIES.

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Abstract:

This research discusses expressive speech acts identified in the Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story series. The objective of this research are to find out the types of expressive speech acts and the most dominant types of expressive speech acts used in the Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story series. The method used in this research was descriptive-qualitative. This research used theory from Searle and Vanderken (1985) to analyze the data. The data in this study were obtained from the utterances used by the character in Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story. The results of this research showed that there are 109 data points found, namely 12 data of apology, 14 data of thanks, three data of condole, two data of condolences, 10 data of complaint, 12 data of lament, 15 data of protest, five data of deplore, six data of boast, 13 data of compliment, six data of praise, and 11 data of welcome (greet). With these data, the expressive speech act of protest is the most types of expressive speech act used in the Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story series.

Keywords:

Expressive Speech Acts; Pragmatics; The Series



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INTRODUCTION

For socializing, language is the most efficient means of exchanging ideas, information, and messages with other people. To effectively communicate, one needs learn many facets of the language (Ghimire, 2019). A positive attitude toward language is one such element. You must communicate effectively and grammatically correctly in accordance with any prevailing standards. This seeks too prevent disputes and misunderstandings. Linguistics can be used to study several facets of language (Dirven & Verspoor, 2004). Pragmatics is one of the many scientific topics that linguistics investigates.

As defined of Yule (1996), pragmatics is interesting because it focuses on how people interpret one another's language, but it may also be challenging because it demands us to interpret individuals and their intentions. Searle (1980) stated, in terms of pragmatics, there are two main types of issues that need to be resolved: first, identifying interesting speech acts and speech products; and second, describing the characteristics of the speech context that assist in determining which proposition is expressed by a given sentence.

Speech acts, outlined in Yule (1996) as the utterances of phrases to indicate that the speaker's intent is understood by the listener, are a component of the study of pragmatics. This speech act is a type of social connection that people have when speaking to one another. The foundation of speech-act theory is the idea that an action, rather than a sentence or other utterance, constitutes the smallest unit of human communication. There are nine different types of activities, including illocutionary, perlocutionary, and locutionary deeds (Sbisà, 2013).

Speech act that transmits a speech with a definite purpose, whether implicitly or explicitly, is referred to as an illocutionary speech act (Kissine, 2013). By expressing his goal or desire through the utterance, such as by promising, stating, commanding, requesting, etc., the speaker also performs an action when he or she speaks. Also considered illocutionary behaviors are expressions of gratitude, offers, and commands. Illocutionary activities can be classified into five categories and one of them is expressive.

Expressive speech is a form of speech that expresses what the speaker feels. The speaker expresses or shows a psychological attitude towards a situation. Based on Searle and Vanderken (1985) there is 12 kinds of expressive speech act.

Expressive of Apologize

Expressing sadness or remorse for a situation that the speaker is accountable for is the goal of an apology. Thus, the prerequisite need is that the speaker must be accountable for the circumstance that gives rise to the expression of sorrow. Because of this, most things for which one apologizes are one's own deeds, though they need not be if the speaker accepts responsibility for them, Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211).

Expressive of Thank

The purpose of saying thank you is to show appreciation. The preconditions are that the speaker benefits from or is good at the thing in issue, and that the hearer is accountable for it. Like with apologies, one typically expresses gratitude for deeds, albeit the propositional substance need not always be about deeds as long as the hearer is accountable as stated in Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211).

Expressive of Condole

The term "condolence" has taken the place of the archaic verb "condole". One "sends one's condolences" in this way. When one condoles, they are expressing sympathy, and the prerequisite is that the situation being discussed is bad for the receiver—typically a serious catastrophe, Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211).

Expressive of Congratulate

According to Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211) "Congratulate" is the reverse of "condole". By congratulating someone, one conveys their happiness with the caveat that the recipient will benefit or find the news to be positive. Congratulating doesn't have to involve an action or something the hearer is accountable for, unlike thanking and condoling. It can simply be a stroke of luck. Since congratulating is an expression of joy at someone else's success, while condoling is an expression of sorrow for another person's tragedy, there is symmetry between the two. Only the person or persons whose good

fortune or bad fortune is involved receive condolences or congratulations in each occasion.

Expressive of Complain

Complaining is a way to show unhappiness. The need is that the thing being complained about is terrible. However, Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211) stated this need not strictly be a presupposition because one might complain by simply stating that it is awful. There is no prerequisite that the complainant must hold the hearer accountable in any manner for the issue at hand.

Expressive of Lament

As defined Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211) Lamenting, unlike complaining, need not be a speech act. One can simply feel sorrow for something and therefore be said to be lamenting it. There is, however, a use of the verb "to lament" in which it denotes strong public or overt expressions of sorrow. Again, as with complaining, one need not be assigning any responsibility to the hearer for the thing lamented.

Expressive of Protest

Similar to whining and bemoaning as explained in Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211) protesting assumes that the propositional context's meaning is negative. Protesting, however, has certain unique characteristics of its own. First off, protesting is a formal declaration of disapproval, which is the psychological state being expressed, rather than merely grief or displeasure. Second, the hearer must be able to modify the unpleasant situation and be accountable for it—even if not directly—in the sense that he could have changed it but hasn't done so thus far.

Expressive of Deplore

Lamenting need not be an overt speaking act, just like deploring. Simply lamenting, moaning, weeping, or feeling enraged over something will suffice to make one dislike it. However, the word "deplore" can also be used to signify an overt verbal act, a powerful display of sorrow or discontent, and, unlike grieving, it seems to imply that someone is to blame for the object of the deploration, Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211)

Expressive of Boast

With the assumption that the thing being boasted about is advantageous for the speaker (and would, therefore, inspire admiration or envy in the hearer), Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211) defined boasting is an expression of pride. Complaining and boasting both have expressive and forceful components. For instance, one can brag by claiming they done something wonderful or that good things have happened to them. As previously stated, boast cannot and does not have a performative use. This is so because the word "boast" implies that the speaker is attempting to hide the fact that he is bragging.

Expressive of Compliment

A complement is a declaration of approval for the recipient of the praise. Although it might not necessarily be good for him, complimenting assumes that the thing the hearer is complimented for is good. Like boast, a compliment can be emotive or assertive. Praise, laud, and extol are additional verbs in the group of expressive verbs that signify 17 positive expressions of attitude. Unlike compliments, which imply a connection between

the hearer and the object being complimented, lauded, or extolled, praise, lauding, and extolling convey no such implication, Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211)

Expressive of Praise

Based on Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211) Praise is a way to show approval. Therefore, it assumes that the object being praised is admirable.

Expressive of Welcome (Greet)

Since "greet" has no propositional content, it is just slightly illocutionary. Saying "Hello" to someone, for instance, shows that you are acknowledging them and want to be polite as stated by Searle and Vanderken (1985, p. 211). Assuming that the speaker had just corrected the hearer, we could define greeting as a polite indication of recognition. A welcome can be defined as an expression of happiness or good feelings over someone's presence or arrival. To welcome someone is to receive him with hospitality. Similar to greeting, welcoming is mostly hearer-directed.

This study uses the theory of Searle and Vanderken (1985) to analyze the data and focuses on the types of expressive speech acts and the most dominant types of expressive speech acts used in the Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story series.

METHOD

Research Design

The descriptive qualitative method was used in this research. Data collection, analysis, and interpretation are used in qualitative research to obtain descriptive information. Because the aim of this research is to observe and analyze expressive speech acts through the utterances and phrases of Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story Series characters, the researcher employ a qualitative descriptive method.

Sources of Data and Data

The data of this research were in the form of words, dialogues, and character speeches from Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story Series. The data represented expressions of thank, condole, apologize, deplore, congratulation, lament, protest, complaint, boast, greet, compliment, and welcome.

Data Collection Priocedure

A data collection technique is a way that the researcher used to get the data for this research. The procedures in collecting data were watching the Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story Series several times to get a speficic data for this research, collecting and marking the dialogues of the series which are related to expressive speech acts, making a table containing the categories needed for research, writing down the data into the table which includes expressive speech act category.

Data Analysis Procedure

Classifying and categorizing the data related to Searle and Vanderken's theory Expressive Speech Acts, Analyzing the dialogue in the series related to Searle and Vanderken's Expressive Speech Acts of the characters, Drawing a conclusion based on the data which are found in Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story Series.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The results of this research show that there are 109 data found, As indicated in the accompanying table, there are 12 different categories of expressive speech acts: apologize, thank you, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, and welcome.

Table 1 Types of Expressive Speech Acts

NO	NAME	SCORE
1	Apologize	12
2	Thank	14
3	Condolence	3
4	Congratulate	2
5	Complain	10
6	Lament	12
7	Protest	15
8	Deplore	5
9	Boast	6
10	Compliment	13
11	Praise	6
12	Welcome (greet)	11

Discussion

1. Expressive Speech Act of Apologize

Expressing sadness or remorse for a situation that the speaker is accountable for is the goal of an apology.

00.10.46 - 00.10.48 in episode 1

Doctor: I am sorry to disturb you at this hour with such news.

Queen Charlotte: Shut up, Doctor, and talk. Is he dead?

Doctor: He?

Queen Charlotte: The King

In this scene, Queen Charlotte is hurriedly seeking information from a doctor who visited her home. The doctor apologized for interrupting the queen's time of rest, but his visit was crucial since he brought the child she was carrying together with the terrible news of the death of the crown prince's late wife.

2. Expressive Speech Act of Thank

The purpose of saying thank you is to show appreciation

00.37.40 – 00.37.53 in episode 3

King George: Lord and Lady Danburry. Thank you for having me.

Lord Danburry: Your Majesty.

The scene shows King George thanking Lord and Lady Danbury for inviting him to the season's first ball, which they hosted at their new home as a gift from the kingdom.

3. Expressive Speech Act of Condole

The term "condolence" has taken the place of the archaic verb "condole". One "sends one's condolences" in this way. When one condoles, they are expressing sympathy,

and the prerequisite is that the situation being discussed is bad for the receiver—typically a serious catastrophe.

00.23.23 – 00.23.24 in episode 5

Lady Danbury: Because I feel insane

Lord Ledger: I'm sorry for your loss.

Lady Danbury: I cannot lie abed any longer. So here I am.

In the middle of Lady Danbury's sorrow and mourning over the passing of her husband, Lord Danbury. He traveled to a location where he met Lord Ledger. They spoke for a time until Lady Danbury voiced her despair, at which point Lord Ledger responded with words of profound regret.

4. **Expressive Speech Act of Congratulate**

By congratulating someone, one conveys their happiness with the caveat that the recipient will benefit or find the news to be positive.

00.10.45 – 00.10.47 in episode 5

Lord Bute: Thank god, can we announce?

Princess Augusta: Not until the quickening. When will that be?

Doctor: Before the month is done, I would expect.

Lord Bute: Congratulations, Your Highness.

After the royal family had waited long enough for the arrival of a child from Queen Charlotte's womb, that day finally came. Congratulations were given by Lord Bute, a member of the royal parliament, to Princess Augusta, the mother of King George and Mother-in-law of Queen Charlotte.

5. **Expressive of Complain**

Complaining is a way to show unhappiness.

00.15.20 – 00.15.34 in episode 2

Queen Charlotte: You have been in this room.

King George: Observator. The only one of its kind in all of England.

Queen Charlotte: You have been in this one –of a -kind observatory room sleeping and eating and staring up at the sky and feeling excites by the constellations since the night of our wedding. 31 While I have been stuck in that stufy house being changed like a doll three times a day with nowhere to go.

Charlotte issued a complaint about what she experienced while she was the wife of George and the queen of England. She said that if George did something that really made her feel lonely, she would have no one there and only George would know her, but when that happened, George himself preferred to be in the observatory room all by himself rather than being with Charlotte.

6. **Expressive of Lament**

Lamenting, unlike complaining, need not be a speech act. One can simply feel sorrow for something and therefore be said to be lamenting it.

00.15.06 – 00.15.13 in episode 2

King George: Do not become unreasonable.

Queen Charlotte: I'm saying that it might be better if you were visiting a brothel. I would understand it more, but no. you prefer stars to my company.

George, who preferred to be in his observatory room rather than being with Charlotte, made him very sad; he felt it would be better if George visited a brothel compared to what he is currently doing because, according to Charlotte, it would make more sense, but George instead chose stars over Charlotte's company

7. Expressive Speech Act of Protest

Protesting assumes that the propositional context's meaning is negative. Protesting, however, has certain unique characteristics of its own.

00.04.52 - 00.04.54 in episode 1

Prince Adolphus: You give the appearance of a statue.

Queen Charlotte: Statue are works of art. Art is beautiful.

Prince Adolphus: Art can be beautiful to gaze upon. You are ridiculous to the eye.

After knowing the decisions and agreements between Adolphus and the British empire since the trip from Germany to England, Charlotte was silent until Adolphus himself protested because he looked like a statue who just kept quiet and didn't even say anything

8. Expressive Speech Act of Deplore

The word "deplore" can also be used to signify an overt verbal act, a powerful display of sorrow or discontent, and, unlike grieving, it seems to imply that someone is to blame for the object of the deploration

00.20.30 – 00.20.34 in episode 2

Carol: I'll keep the hot water for your bath on the fire for whenever you need it. You only have to call for me.

Lady Danbury: I believe I shall also need a salve for my inner thighs. Oh, dear. What if he puts another one of his gigantic babies inside me?

Requests for intercourse from her husband, which could come at any time, suddenly made Lady Danbury blame her husband and feel sorry for having complied with him. She was afraid that what her husband was doing at this time was solely to get her to conceive a child again.

9. Expressive Speech Act of Compliment

A complement is a declaration of approval for the recipient of the praise.

00.15.28 – 00.15.33 in episode 1

Princess Augusta: You have good hips, you will make lots of babies. That is good. That is your job. As many babies as possible for my son.

Queen Charlotte: Yes, Your Highness.

Princess Augusta praised Charlotte's good hip shape, and that could help her to make many children for King George because that was indeed the task that Charlotte would carry out when she became a queen and wife of the king of England.

10. Expressive Speech Act of Praise

Praise is a way to show approval. Therefore, it assumes that the object being praised is admirable

00.16.50 – 00.17.03 in episode 1

Prince Adolphus: Well done. And I shall see you at the ceremony.

Queen Charlotte: No—

Prince Adolphus gave a compliment to his younger brother because he had obeyed and agreed with Princess Augusta's decision about the wedding dress she would wear at her wedding. Adolphus was happy because his sister had been kind and had not embarrassed him.

11. Expressive Speech Act of Welcome (greet)

Since "greet" has no propositional content, it is just slightly illocutionary. Saying "Hello" to someone, for instance, shows that you are acknowledging them and want to be polite.

00.13.59 – 00.14.02 in episode 2

Queen Charlotte: What is this place?

King George: Charlotte. Hello, here you are.

With the idea of visiting him and speaking with him, Queen Charlotte traveled to King George's private house at Kew. She entered the observatory and inquired about its purpose. King George responded by extending a warm welcome to him at the moment.

12. Expressive Speech Act of Boast

Boasting is an expression of pride.

00.02.34 – 00.02.40 in episode 2

Earl Harcourt: They're well suited.

Princess Augusta: Of course they are. He is the King, he is well suited to anyone. She is lucky.

Princess Augusta, as the mother of King George, is unequivocally proud of her son, who is indeed king and ruler of England at this time. To respond to Earl Harcourt's words, he also thinks that Charlotte is the lucky one because she can marry her child.

Discussion

From the results described above, there are two things that are used as material for discussion in research, namely, the type of expressive speech act and the most dominant expressive speech act used in the Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story series.

The researcher compared it with the first previous research, namely Novi Wulandari (2021), *An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Acts Used by the Characters in The Help Movie*. The objectives of this study were to find the type of expressive speech act uttered by the characters in the film *The Help* and how the expressive speech act itself is conveyed in the dialogue in the film *The Help*. The results of this study were the discovery of 53 data points, consisting of 6 types of expressive speech acts: 14 data points for expressive thanking, 8 data points for expressive congratulating, 14 data points for greeting, 3 data points for wishing, 12 data points for expressive attitudes, and 12 data points for expressive apologizing

The second previous research is Rani Violeta (2019, *Speech Acts Analysis Of The Main Character In Maleficent Movie Script By Jane McTee*), which discusses expressive speech acts in the film *Maleficent* with the aim of knowing the type of illocutionary speech act that is more dominantly used by Malficent in the film *Maleficent*. The results of this study show that maleficent uses five types of illocutionary speech acts, which consist of representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

The third previous research is Risa Dewi Rachmawati (2021), *An Analysis Of Expressive Speech Acts Used In Crazy Asian Movie*, whose research discusses expressive speech acts in the film *Crazy Rich Asian*, with the objectives being to find out what types of expressive speech acts there are and to describe the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model used in the film *Crazy Rich Asians*. The result of this study is the discovery of 52 expressive speech acts and only 10 expressive speech acts found in the *Crazy Rich Asians* film. Using the theory of Searle and Vanderken (1985), expressive speech acts that do not appear in this film are concole and boasts.

An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used By Steve Rogers as the Main Character In The Civil War Movie by Yuyun Yulia (2017) is also the previous research used by researchers to compare. In this study, the objectives of the research are to explain the kinds of expressive speech acts used by Steve Rogers in the *Civil War Movie* and the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model used by Steve Roger in the movie. This study found ten kinds of expressive speech acts in 45 films, and Steve Rogers used the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G mode in a cultural context such as interaction and caring, which includes sympathy and empathy.

Based on previous research, there are some similarities and differences between the previous research and this research. The similarity between this study and previous research is in terms of objectives, namely finding the type of expressive speech act on the object used, while the difference is that the film object is used as data for research.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this research, the researcher analyzed the expressive speech acts used in the *Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story* series and focused on the existing types and the most commonly used types in the series. With these results, it can be concluded that there are 109 data points included in the expressive speech act in *Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story* series, including 12 data points of apology, 14 data points of Thank, 3 data points of condole, 2 data points of condolences, 10 data points of complaint, 12 data points of lament, 15 data points of protest, 5 data points of deplore, 6 data points of boast,

13 data points of compliment, 6 data points of praise, and 11 data points of welcome (greet). In this research, the researcher found 15 types of protest, which made this type the most used in the Queen Charlotte: A Bridgerton Story series.

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