

**PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF
EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES USED IN
JURIES COMMENT ON THE U.S.A
X-FACTOR SEASON 1**

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze the kinds of expressive utterance used in juries comment on the U.S.A X- Factor Season 1. This research is descriptive qualitative method. Then, the writers use theory from Searle (1979) to analyze Expressive Utterance. The source of data in this research is taken from U.S.A X-Factor Season 1 video which is a transcript. The writers use some techniques to analyze the data: downloading the video from website, watching the video, transcribing the video by using documentation technique

and applying *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SLBC) method to process the data, rewriting the transcript into sentence by using segmenting immediate constituent technique (*Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*), identifying the expressive utterance, describing the analysis, and drawing the conclusion. From the finding of analysis, the writers find out 150 expressive utterances which include 10 apologizing utterances, 8 thanking utterances, 7 congratulating utterances, 36 complaining utterances, 17 protesting utterances, 1 deploring utterance, 2 boasting utterance, 57 complimenting utterances, and 12 welcoming utterances. In addition, there are 2 kinds of expressive utterance that are not found by the writers in this analysis, which are condoling expression and lamenting expression.

Keywords: pragmatic analysis, expressive utterance, jury comment

A. Introduction

Communication is the most essential aspect in social life. People need to master languages to communicate with other people in some kinds of activity in daily life. Here, language has an important role because it shows what the speaker wants the hearer or the listener to do.

Leech (1995: 6) states that Pragmatics is the study of utterances which has meaning in such situation. In communication, usually the speaker uses many kinds of utterance, such as declarative utterances, representative utterances, expressive utterances, commissive utterances and directive utterances. One of them is expressive utterance; people often use it in communicating with others.

Expressive utterances according to Yule (1996: 35) are utterances which state what speaker

feels. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does. According to Searle (1979: 23) in Yule (1996: 53-55), expressive utterances are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker feels (express psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow). The speaker uses expression to make fit the world (of feeling), i.e. *apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complimenting, lamenting, protesting, deploring, boasting, complaining, and welcoming*. The speakers express their feelings in expressive utterances. They can be pleasure, joy, pain, sorrow, and many more.

X-Factor is a television music competition franchise created by British producer Simon Cowell and his company SYCO TV entertainment. It was originated in the United Kingdom, where it was devised as a replacement for *Pop Idol* (2001–2003), and has been adapted in various countries. The "X Factor" of the title refers to the indefinable "something" that makes for star quality. The prize is usually a recording contract, in addition to the publicity that appearance in the later stages of the show itself generates, not only for the winner but also for other highly ranked contestants (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_X_Factor Accessed on April 3, 2018).

B. Literature Review

An *expressive* is one of the classifications of *speech acts* that concerns with the *act* of asking for something such as feeling, apology, attitude, utterance of emotion, and spoken that have a meaning with purpose to do something that the listener expects the result from the speaker.

Searle (1979: 28) also classifies the expressive speech act into 11 cases: apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complaining, lamenting, protesting, deploring, boasting, complimenting, and greeting or welcoming.

1. Apologizing

The first classification of expressive speech act is apologizing. The point of apologizing is to express sorrow or regret for some state of affairs that the speaker is responsible for. The preparatory condition is thus that the speaker must be responsible for the thing about which the sorrow is expected. For this reason most of the things one apologizes for are one's actions, but they need to be actions provided that the speaker assumes responsibility for them. Then the second preparatory condition is that the proposition is true and the state of affairs represented by the propositional content is bad for the hearer. The example is "I am sorry".

2. Thanking

The second is thanking. The point of thanking is to express gratitude. The preparatory conditions are that the thing in question benefits or is good for the speaker and the hearer is responsible for it. As with apologies, one normally thanks for the actions, but the propositional content need not necessarily represent an action provided that the hearer is responsible. It is important to note that one apologizes to the hearer and one thanks the hearer in each case for something about him and his relation to the state of affairs specified in the propositional content. It is important to notice that one apologizes to the hearer and one thanks the hearer in each case for

something about him and his relation to the state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The example is “Thank you”.

3. Condoling

Condoling is also a part of expressive speech act. The verb “condole” is obsolete and has been replaced by the use of the noun “condolence”. Thus one sends one’s condolences. When one condoles, one expresses sympathy and the preparatory condition is that the thing in question is bad for the hearer usually some great misfortune. The example is “May (name) rest in peace”.

4. Congratulating

The next is congratulating. The opposite of “condoling” is “congratulating”. In congratulating one expresses pleasure with the preparatory condition that the thing in question is beneficial or good for the hearer. Unlike thanking, and like condoling, congratulating need not involve an act or anything the hearer is responsible for. It may be simply some item or good fortune. The symmetry between condoling and congratulating is reflected in the fact that condoling is expressing sympathy for the misfortune or others; congratulating is expressing pleasure at the good fortune of others. In each case one condoles or congratulates only the person or persons whose fortune or misfortune is involved. The example is “Congratulations on your success”.

5. Complaining

Complaining can be considered as expressive speech act. When one complains, one expresses discontent. The preparatory condition is that what one is expressing discontent about

is bad, though this need not strictly be a presupposition since one can complain simply by saying that it is bad. There is no preparatory condition that the hearer must be in any way responsible for what one is complaining about. One can complain about the weather, inflation, or etc. This is why complaining can be either an assertive or an expressive. One can complain by asserting that something is bad or one can simply express one's discontent. One can say, for examples, "That was a terrible thing to do" (assertive), or one can complain by saying "How awful" (expressive).

6. Lamenting

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. Lamenting is closely related to mourning for and grieving over, though mourning and grieving have closer connections with death and loss than does mere lamenting. One might reasonably be said to lament the passing of the glass milk bottle, but it would at best be ironic to say that one mourned for it or grieved over it. The example is "I feel lament for your loss".

7. Protesting

Protesting, like complaining and lamenting, presupposes that what is represented by the propositional context is bad. However, protesting has some specific features of its own.

First, the psychological state expressed is not mere sorrow or discontent, but rather disapproval and protesting is a formal expression of disapproval. Secondly, though the hearer may not be directly responsible for the bad state of affairs, he must be able to change it and be responsible for it at least in the sense that he could change it and has not so far done so. For example, one may protest to higher authorities about the behavior of their subordinates. Thirdly, protesting is a demand for change. Thus, for example, one protests to the authorities about some political or economic situation, but it would make no sense to protest about the weather; one would not know whom to protest to, though one can certainly complain about the weather. The example is “I disagree with you”.

8. *Deploring*

Deploring, like *lamenting*, need not be overt speech act. One can simply bewail, bemoan, weep for, or feel outraged about something and thereby *deplore* it. However, *deploring* also has a use where it marks an overt speech act, strong expression of sorrow, or discontent, and, unlike *lamenting*, it seems to carry with it the implication that someone is responsible for the thing *deplored*. If I *lament* someone’s death, I merely express feelings of sorrow about it. If I *deplore* his death, I am holding someone responsible for it, even though the person addressed in my *deploring* may not be the person I hold responsible. I might *deplore* the death of prisoners in South African jails, but it would make no sense for me to *deplore* the weather or the patter of the tides.

The example is “I feel sad because he’s broken hearted”.

9. Boasting

Boasting is one of the expressive speech acts as well. Boasting is expressing pride with the presupposition that the thing one boasts about is good for the speaker (and therefore will be admired or envied by the hearer). Boasting, like complaining, can be either assertive or expressive. One can for example boast by saying that one did something good or that something good happened to one. As remarked earlier boasting does not and could not have a performative use. This is because boasting carries with it the suggestion that the speaker is trying to conceal the fact that he is boasting. Similar remarks apply to brag. People very often compliment other in communication. To compliment is to express approval of the hearer for something. Complimenting presupposes that the thing hearer is complimented for is good, though it need not necessarily be good for him. One might boast, for example “Compliment me on my heroic behavior”.

10. Complimenting

Complimenting, like boasting, can be either assertive or expressive. This kind of expressive speech acts is likely to happen in daily life. Greeting is the only marginally an illocutionary act since it has not propositional content. When one greets someone, for example, by saying “Hello”, one indicates recognition in a courteous fashion, so we might define greeting as a courteous indication of recognition, with presupposition that the speaker has just

encountered the hearer. Another example is “That was one of the best auditions”.

11. Welcoming

The last is welcoming. To welcome somebody is to receive him hospitably, and thus welcoming might be defined as an expression of pleasure or good feeling about the presence or arrival of someone. Welcoming, like greeting, is essentially hearer-directed. The example is “Hello, welcome guys”.

C. Method of Investigation

The writers conduct qualitative-descriptive research to analyze expressive utterances from juries comment on U.S.A X-Factor Season 1. The writers collect and analyze the data qualitatively and present the findings of the analysis descriptively.

The data source of this study is videos of U.S.A X-Factor Season 1. The videos are taken from the website: <http://fmovies.yt/watch/qd75YBxK-the-x-factor- usa-season-1.html>.

To collect the required data, the writers download the videos from the website and write down every utterance using *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SLBC) technique, in which the research is done by the writers without being involved in the event. The writers act as observers.

To segment each element of the sentence the writers apply *Teknik Bagi Unsur Langsung*. The steps are: break the utterances down into some categories of utterances, rewrite the utterances that have been broken down, analyze the utterances which are included in the expressive utterances, explain the list of results from the data that have been analyzed, and draw the conclusion about the utterances which are included in expressive act.

D. Findings and Discussion

The findings show the identification and the description of expressive utterance in juries comment on the U.S.A X-Factor Season 1.

1. Apologizing

There are 10 apologizing utterances found, which are: “But it's no for the competition. I am sorry”, “But I didn't love the audition as much as your reason. No sorry”, “No thanks”, “I was under whelmed, I am sorry”, “I'm sorry, I wasn't moved the hair on my arm didn't raise”, “I'm sorry but this show is not about necessarily to what decisions she made now”, “I would have said yes, but it's good night, sorry”, “Hahaha we almost forgot sorry.”, “Sorry absolutely not for me my man”, and “No, I'm sorry”.

2. Thanking

There are 8 thanking utterances found, which are: “Thank you, well Cheryl”, “Best of luck guys. Thank you”, “Thank you”, “Thank God”, “Well, thank you for letting up”, “I'm just so happy I can share my 21st birthday with all of you today, thank you”, and “Thank you”, and “Thank you ladies”.

3. Condoling

There is no case of condoling utterance found in the U.S.A X-Factor Season 1.

4. Congratulating

There are 7 congratulating utterances found, which are: “Rachel, get ready for a new bathroom, it is 4 yeses. Done”, “You've got 4 yeses, congratulations”, “Congratulations”, “God bless you”, “Marcus yes for me congratulations”, “Happy birthday to you”, and

“Congratulations Chris, god is good, you got four yeses honey”.

5. Complaining

There are 36 complaining utterances found, which are: “I’m telling you now, if it carries on like this, I’m hating this, what is going on?”, “Oh my gosh”, “Is this kinda weird?”, “It is rare to have someone commit to taking a stage and giving that kind of energy, but it’s not original enough”, “Uh, I will have to say no based on originality”, “You are talented but you are deluded”, “He would be total utter nightmare”, “You know what is terrifying? I can imagine me and Paula being you in ten year time”, “She didn’t know what show she was on”, “It was like, you were singing and she swallowed poison”, “It’s killing my ears”, “You are a little tiger, aren’t you Jetta?”, “I am gonna have to pass”, “Not in a million years”, “Annoying”, “I don’t think you are a very good singer”, “I just don’t believe it”, “It’s a no”, “He’s not the greatest record man in the world”, “I thought it was a mess, I am gonna say no”, “You gotta dig deeper”, “It’s a no”, “Oh my God”, “I don’t know what you’re thinking, genuinely”, “Get him out of the building please”, “I am a little traumatized”, “So that’s the last we’re gonna see of you”, “I just witnessed a nightmare onstage. It really got me sick”, “I am disgusted, it made me sick to my stomach”, “You have a horrible voice”, “That’s gotta be a joke”, “She was really horrible”, “It can’t get any worse”, “It’s like I’m living in some sort of nightmare here”, “Bad, nightmare are never good Darren”, and

“It was a little bit the kind of music I have when I’m having a massage you know”.

6. Lamenting

There is no case of lamenting utterance found in the U.S.A X-Factor Season 1.

7. Protesting

There are 17 protesting utterances found, which are: “You have really bad attitude”, “I am gonna completely disagree”, “No, oh c’mon”, “Do you still stand by what you said?”, “I didn’t get excited”, “I’m gonna disagree with you”, “Please explain, what did you like about that?”, “I would have said yes Thomas”, “I don’t know Simon, I would have said yes”, “No, I’m gonna disagree with LA, I am gonna say yes”, “There are a lot of people your age sounding better. I am gonna say no”, “I hated it”, “What the bloody hell was that?”, “Okay, I mean NO”, “Okay so listen that was offensive, disgusting, distasteful, upsetting”, “You’re stopping the audition?”, and “I don’t think we need to hear anything else”.

8. Deploring

There is only 1 deploring utterance found, which is: “He’s broken hearted”.

9. Boasting

There are 2 boasting utterances found, which are: “Because it’s my birthday Simon” and “That was fun”.

10. Complimenting

There are 57 complimenting utterances found, which are: “You have a gift that is not to be wasted”, “You had me before you even sang, this feels good!”, “That was one of the best auditions I have ever heard in my life”, “You delivered with personality and then you opened

your mouth to sing and blew us away”, “Oh my God, we found ourselves a little star”, “You had everything that every artist I’ve ever seen has”, “I love it, I love it”, “You’ve got the package. I am gonna say yes”, “For 14 years old, I was really impressed. Yes”, “I like you very much”, “You have great energy”, “For what it’s worth, you’ve got four yeses”, “I absolutely love this and think it’s genius”, “Umm but there is something kind of fascinating about you”, “I’m whilling to see what you have”, “You have a feisty life”, “Umm I think the two of you doing this together is fantastic”, “I love what you said your reasoning were for coming on here”, “You are adorable, you just didn’t give up”, “Here comes the good one, this is the good one”, “21, You are beautiful”, “Fantastic”, “What I like about you is that you really are fearless”, “I think that you are ambitious which I love”, “I really really like you”, “I enjoyed it, I think you’ve got potential”, “You could be great”, “Yes, I think you’re terrific”, “you are fierce and I think being able to be smart witty”, “But he is the greatest talent magnet in the world”, “I believe you compete with them, yes”, “I absolutely love you”, “You are so gifted”, “Opportunities like this, they come along once in a lifetime for someone as angelic as you”, “I was completely and utterly blown away with every single word you sang and I could feel the whole room was willing you to win, and you just won”, “That was one of the best auditions I have ever heard in my life”, “I love you”, “You know what? It gives me great, great pleasure to absolutely say to you, yes sweetheart yes”, “Nice, good for

you”, “Marcus sweetheart, whoo!!”, “Wow, wow, wow”, “I know you’re unique, and you’ve got your own thing”, “Wish I could see the look on your mom’s face right now, oh my god I know she must be so proud”, “You are so adorable, and you just illuminate the room you are so fantastic”, “I really, really like you”, “I think that you are cool, you can sing, you can dance”, “I couldn’t be happier than to say yes my friend”, “Oh my gosh, It’s a beautiful birthday cake with your face on it, Simon”, “That’s Amazing”, “You are so beautiful”, “You prepared, you got the swagger, you got the excitement, you got us excited”, “Because you are three words fa, bu, lous, I’m gonna say yes, yes, yes”, “They are good”, “I can’t even describe your talent, it’s indescribable”, “You are a bright light, you lit us all up. You are so talented, words can’t articulate. That’s all I can say”, “You know what, I’ve worked with some of the greatest Hip-Hop artists from Jay-Z to Kanye West, and all of my boys they would be proud of me today to tell you that you are the truth”, and “And there is something about you and what I like about the fact is that maybe you need the show and maybe we need you”.

11. Welcoming

There are 12 welcoming utterances found, which are: “Hi what is your name my lovely one?”, “The stage is yours. Good luck for you”, “Hello, your name?”, “How are you?”, “Hi darling, what is your name?”, “Hi, What is your name sweetheart?”, “Hi welcome to the X factor”, “Hi, how do you do?”, “Hello dear, what is your name sir?”, “Okay, welcome guys

and who are you?”, “Hallo what is your name?”, and “Hallo”.

E. Conclusion

Expressive speech act appears in conversation in U.S.A X-Factor Season 1. The writers only choose utterances spoken by the juries of U.S.A X-Factor Season 1. The first dominant type is *complimenting* which includes 57 utterances. The second dominant type is *complaining* which includes 36 utterances. The third dominant type is *protesting* which includes 17 utterances. The fourth dominant type is *welcoming* which includes 12 utterances. The fifth dominant type is *apologizing* which includes 10 utterances. The sixth dominant type is *thanking* which includes 8 utterances. The seventh dominant type is *congratulating* which includes 7 utterances. The eighth dominant type is *boasting* which includes 2 utterances. The ninth dominant type is *deploring* which includes 1 utterance. Nevertheless, some types of expressive utterance are not found by the writers in this analysis. They are *condoling* expression and *lamenting* expression.

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