

Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts in FWB Novel Pia Davina's Work

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Abstract: This research tries to describe the forms of expressive speech acts found in Pia Davina's novel "Friends with Bittersweet Love" (FWB). This research use descriptive qualitative approach. The expressive speech acts found in the FWB novel "Friends with Bittersweet Love" by Pia Davina are the data source for this research. To collect data, documentation techniques, namely note-taking techniques, are used to discover and record various styles of expression found in new texts. It is hoped that this research can increase our understanding of how novel characters use language to express their feelings and emotions, as well as how expressive speech acts contribute to the development of story lines and characters.

Keywords: Novel, Expressive Speech Act, FWB

1. Introduction

People are social beings who live in groups and depend on each other. This makes them need to communicate with each other, and language is a means of communication that helps humans convey their thoughts and ideas. There are many types of languages, and we can use one of them to communicate according to the rules of the language. Since language is essential for communication, humans must pay attention to speech and speech contests when speaking. Context, which is shared by the speaker and the speaking partner, are things that are directly related and exist in the environment around the speech. One of the pragmatic fields of study is speech or speech action. The author will discuss the expressive speech act in Pia Davina's novel "Friends with Bittersweet Love" in this study. More specifically, the way the sentences conveyed by the characters in the novel fulfills the function or type of oral expression that exists in it. "How the form of expressive illocution speech in the form of congratulations, thanks, apologies, praise, complaining, criticizing, and blaming contained in the novel "Friends with Bittersweet Love" by Pia Davina" is the subject of research.

Expressive speech acts can be easily used both orally and in writing. Many of the conflicts that occur in the novel can be examined based on the language used by the characters in their dialogues. Furthermore, the speech can be checked based on how they are used. A novel is a work of art that contains a fictional story or an adaptation of a true story that is written in writing and has a clear storyline and an organized plot. Each novel begins with a problem and ends with a solution to the problem.

This research not only enriches linguistics and literature but also provides a broader insight into the human interactions depicted in this novel as the approach used to expressive speech acts will enhance our understanding of how language functions as a narrative medium and as a representation of the psychological and emotional complexity of characters. It is hoped that a thorough analysis of the language used in "Friends with Bittersweet Love" will provide a new insight into the dynamics of communication and emotional expression in modern literature.

A literary work is a description of the world around the writer. Creators in producing literary works, they use the experience they gather from the situation of people's lives that occur in the role of characters living in the real world and translate it into written form. In addition to functioning as a means of communication that is able to convey various information to the connoisseur or reader, language in literary works functions as a tool to create a special sense that contains aesthetic value.

Two aspects, language and beauty itself, can be used to examine aspects of the beauty of literary works. In the field of literature, the language aspect is the first to receive attention because language is the main medium in literary works. In addition, in the literary work itself there are various problems that need to be considered (Ratna 2007:142). Literary works are based on the imagination of the author. There is no denying that the author is always living in a certain place and time. He is always involved in the problems in it. The creative process of an author towards the social situation around him is called a literary work. A literary work is a fiction or life created by a writer. The author's point of view, education and beliefs, as well as other factors, shape the life depicted in literary works. Therefore, the facts or truths depicted in literary works cannot be equated with the facts or truths that are around us (Suhariato 1982:1)

Samsuddin (2019), the roots of the words *sa* and *-tra* come from the words "direct", "teach", "give", "instruction book", "instruction book", or "teaching book". Literature as the main tool to teach children This learning is related to morality, noble values, and one's cultural practices. It is usually conveyed orally by parents or other people who have a story.

Literary works become a tool to spread the truth. Literary works convey messages in an explicit or implicit way. Additionally, literary works can be used to describe the author's view of the world around them. Literary works are like "portraits" of life. However, the "portrait" here is different from the "mirror" because a literary work is a human creation that contains the author's perspective (from where and how they see life). Literary works are the author's expressions about the outside world, written with full appreciation and a touch of soul that are packed in the imagination, and contain many common principles of life. Writers of poetry, prose, and drama are in charge of conveying their ideas or ideas. The writer can focus on social, political, cultural, and defense criticism related to the problems that exist in his environment. According to Sitorus (2021:62), "Literary works that are included in the imagination are literary works that indeed in the process of creation emphasize things that become facts or elements of fact, which is indeed the main point of emphasis."

Ardiyono (2019:91) stated that novels are one way to convey social conditions in society because novels are a type of process that describes characters and contains moral, social, psychological, and cultural messages. Around the world, the most popular literary genre is the novel. A novel is a type of creative work of fictional prose that includes contemporary prose. "A novel is a work of fiction that tells an extraordinary event to the perpetrator so that there is social interaction in it" (Simarmata & Agustina, 2017). According to Hikmah (2015:3) a novel is a type of fictional story that depicts the reality of human life through a different story atmosphere and highlights the characters and characteristics of each perpetrator, which causes conflicts that change the course of their lives. This means that speech acts can be written or spoken with their context. Pragmatic studies can be used to investigate this type of speech.

Novels have a life storyline told in style, story, narration, or character dialogue. A novel has a context that is based on the circumstances in the novel. Thus, it is clear that in terms of speech acts a novel that contains a lot of dialogue can be analyzed. Every utterance influences the speaker and the speaker (Arief, 2015: 14). Actions (are, have, and will) that appear during communication show this influence. This means, what each person says will indirectly lead to action, which can occur at any time as a result of communication. Others argue that speech acts are the process by which someone uses language to communicate with their speech partners (Putrayasa, 2014: 86). In other words, speech acts are a communication process that aims to convey or provide information to one another.

Austin classifies speech acts into three parts: perlocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary (Gereda, 2016: 133). The basic meaning and referential meaning, or meaning referred to, of the language used in the utterance are included in the locutionary act. The illocutionary act is a term used to describe the purpose and power (strength) caused by the utterance used. The utterance can indicate the action that occurs during communication or the intention to do something based on the utterance delivered by the speaker to his/her interlocutor. The perlocutionary speech act is a term used to describe the effect of the utterance on the listener, either in the form of a language response or action. Searle (Arief, 2015: 20) divides speech acts, especially illocutionary, based on the action aimed at a regulation. These categories include representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. According to (Yule, 2017: 72) the term "expressive" refers to a way of speaking that shows the feelings of the speaker. It can be said that expressive is the words used by the speaker to express his feelings to his interlocutor. For example, if the speaker comes to the graduation happily, he will say congratulations.

Ekawati (2017) divides expressive speech into seven categories: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, praising, being annoyed, blaming, and being angry. Irma (2017) also divides speech such as thanking, apologizing, complaining, being surprised, criticizing, praising, and congratulating. In addition, speech acts can also be seen in various reading styles, such as comics, ceirpein, novels, or even visuals such as films.

Synopsis of the novel "Friends with Bittersweet Love" by Pia Davina "as follows: On the day Tata's father died, Tata was very depressed and remembered her father's message,

Tata was determined to focus on the national exam. Without playing around after school, without dating, just practicing questions. Therefore, on that day, Tata broke up with Malik (Tata's boyfriend), Malik understood Tata's condition why he broke up with Tata and accepted Tata's decision, even though they had broken up, Malik continued to try to approach Tata, hoping to get her back.

At that time, Rian came into Tata's life not long after breaking up with Malik, Rian approached Tata with all his cuteness, mischievousness and all the comfort, Tata who was initially very angry with Rian because she was often the victim of his mischief finally wavered. Tata slowly began to accept Rian. Hey, if you're just friends, it won't interfere with your studies, right? Day by day Tata got closer to Rian, Tata chose to hide Rian's relationship from the public and protect Malik's feelings who still hoped for Tata.

There was a day when Tata lied to Malik, the next day Malik was cold to Tata and indifferent, not long after Tata heard the news of Malik and Tata's closeness. Tata finally dared to publish her relationship with Rian to the public, Tata was not worried and did not feel the need to protect Malik's feelings anymore because she was also close to Fenny. Walking hand in hand in an open place, at that time Malik caught them both, Malik looked angry and annoyed not accepting it because he thought the reason Tata broke off her relationship with Malik was to be with Rian, Rian as Tata's guy could not accept seeing Tata being scolded by another man, the two of them fought fiercely, Tata tried to separate them both and admitted to Tata's mistake of keeping everything to herself and the lack of honesty to be open to everyone.

Malik and Rian were annoyed with Tata, the next day Tata came to Malik and apologized to Malik for all the actions and lies that Tata had done, Malik explained his closeness to Fenny was only because of band personnel matters, Tata apologized and this time wanted to remain friends with Malik and Malik agreed to it. D-1 where the exam arrived, Rian met Rian but this time they were cold to each other Tata could only look at him until he disappeared from her sight, not long after that a notification from Rian appeared encouraging Tata and inviting Tata to go to the cotton candy place tomorrow Tata was shocked to the point of not being able to hold back her tears remembering. The researcher will examine what forms of expressive illocutionary speech acts such as congratulating, thanking, apologizing, praising, complaining, criticizing, blaming, being annoyed, mocking, and angry are contained in the novel "Friends with Bittersweet Love" by Pia Davina? The purpose of the study is to identify and describe the forms of expressive illocutionary speech acts contained in the novel "Friends with Bittersweet Love" by Pia Davina. Analyze the use of expressive speech acts by the characters in the novel as a form of expressing their feelings and attitudes.

2. Research Method

Qualitative research methods focus on facts or phenomena that actually occur to the speaker, so the data recorded must really exist. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative research begins with a qualitative approach, which emphasizes quality in accordance with descriptive and natural understanding (Djajasudarma, 2010: 14). This qualitative research uses words collected from expressive speech in the book

"Friends with Bittersweet Love", and a descriptive approach is used to describe the speech. The data used in this study come from expressive speech acts found in Pia Davina's novel "Friends with Bittersweet Love", which was published in 2020 by PT Falcon in Jakarta. The novel contains 213 pages. The researcher himself functions as a research tool in this study. The researcher reads the novel "Friends with Bittersweet Love", observes, understands, and identifies speech. The data collected for this study were collected through documentation techniques, namely by using the note-taking technique. In the data collection method, there are three stages. First, the researcher must read and understand the content of tweets from Pia Davina's book "Friends with Bittersweet Love", then mark each tweet as an expressive tweet, and then inventory the expressive tweets in a data inventory format and conclude. In this study, triangulation (cross-check) techniques were used to hone the data. The data obtained from this study were then analyzed in three stages: identification, presentation, and drawing conclusions.

3. Results and Discussion

Expressive elocutionary speech acts are a form of expression of feelings and attitudes shown by characters in novels, such as saying thank you and praising as an expression of happiness for something. The findings in the novel are the basis for the author to conduct research, the results are in the form of types of expressive elocutionary speech acts, namely: such as saying thank you, apologizing, congratulating, praising, being annoyed, blaming, angry, complaining and criticizing. Which will be analyzed based on the types as shown below.

3.1. Ucapan selamat

One type of expressive illocution is congratulations, which shows a feeling of pleasure or happiness for the achievements of another person (the interlocutor).

- Data

"Congratulations, Ta!"(2020, p.33)

Context: her friend congratulates Tata on her achievement of second place in the try out at the Nusantara tutoring center last week.

Expressive speech of congratulations: "Congratulations, Ta!" (2020, p. 33)

In this speech act, the speaker congratulates the speech partner, which is part of the expressive illocutionary speech act "congratulations". The dialogue sentence was uttered by her friend who congratulated Tata on her achievement of second place in the national tutoring center test last week. The data contains the utterance "Congratulations, Ta!" to show her friend's happiness at Tata's achievement.

3.2. Terima kasih

Thank you speech is one type of expressive illocutionary speech used to express gratitude, satisfaction, or gratitude for what he gets or has. In addition, it can function as a way to show a subtle rejection to others when we do not want something.

- Data

"Thanks, yeah. Sorry for bothering you," said Tata after leaving the teacher's room again. Malik was still waiting for him apparently. (2020, p. 113)

Context: Tata thanked Malik for helping Tata bring the books to the teachers' room.

Expressive speech saying thank you: "Thanks, yeah. Sorry for bothering you," said Tata after coming out of the teacher's room again. Malik was still waiting for her apparently. (2020, p.113)

In this speech act, the speaker says the word "thanks" which in Indonesian means "thank you" to the speech partner, which is part of the expressive eloquence speech act "thank you". The dialogue sentence is said by Tata who expresses gratitude for Malik's help in bringing Tata's books to the teacher's money.

3.3. Apologize

Apology Speech One type of expressive illocutionary speech act, in which the speaker conveys guilt, regret, or discomfort because of something that hurts, disturbs, or disappoints another person. The speaker apologizes to his/her speech partner by apologizing for what has happened, whether it was a mistake or not.

- Data

"Sorry, I want us to break up, Malik. I want to fulfill my promise to Papa..." (2020, p.7)

Context: Tata apologizes to Malik because she feels guilty for her desire to choose to focus on her promise to her father.

Expressive speech apology: "Sorry, I want us to break up, Malik. I want to fulfill my promise to Papa..." (2020, p.7)

In this speech act, the speaker says the words "sorry, I want to break up, Malik. I want to fulfill my promise to Papa..." which is part of the expressive eloquence speech act "apologizing". The dialogue sentence was said by Tata because she felt guilty for her desire to choose to focus on her promise to her father.

3.4. Memuji

Praise is a type of expressive illocutionary speech act that shows the expression felt by the speaker. Praise can be defined as appreciation for the achievements of others, the beauty of a place, or other things that amaze others.

- Data

"Wow, you're skyrocketing! Maybe you can beat Rena in the next tryout!" (2020, p. 33)

Context: her friend praised Tata for her achievement in second place in the tryout at the Nusantara tutoring center last week.

Expressive speech of praise: "Sorry, I want us to break up, Malik. I want to fulfill my promise to Papa..." (2020, p. 7)

In this speech act, the speaker says "Sorry, I want us to break up, Malik. I want to fulfill my promise to Papa..." to the speech partner, which is part of the expressive illocutionary speech act of "praise". The dialogue sentence was uttered by her friend who

praised Tata for her achievement in second place in the national tutoring center exam last week.

3.5. *Sigh*

Complaint speech shows feelings of annoyance, anger, and dislike towards the current situation. In other words, expressing disagreement with something.

- Data

"How come I'm friends with you, Ta...". (2020, p.28)

Context: Indy complains to Tata, because Tata commented on Indy when there was a surprise test.

Expressive speech complaining: "How come I'm friends with you, Ta...". (2020, p.28)

In this speech act, the speaker utters the words "How come I'm friends with you, Ta..." to the speech partner, which is part of the expressive illocutionary speech act of "complaining". The dialogue sentence was uttered by Indy when complaining because Tata commented on Indy, during a surprise test.

3.6. *Criticize*

Criticism is one part of expressive illocutionary speech act, which shows a person's attitude towards something. For example, a person can give advice or opinion about a situation or anything that happens with the aim of improving and achieving better results.

- Data

"Lik, that's all you wanted to talk about? About jackets? Oh, come on. This morning when you looked for Tata in our class, you seemed so serious." (2020, p.30)

Context: Indy criticizes Malik because she sees Malik's attitude when he meets Tata which is not in accordance with what Indy saw before.

Expressive speech criticizing: "Lik, is that all you want to talk about? About the jacket? Oh, come on. This morning when you were looking for Tata in our class, you seemed serious."

In this speech act, the speaker utters the utterance "Oh, come on. This morning when you were looking for Tata in our class, you seemed serious." to the speech partner, which is part of the expressive illocutionary speech act "criticizing". The dialogue sentence is said by Indy when she sees Malik's attitude when he meets Tata which is not in accordance with what Indy saw before.

3.7. *Blame*

- Data

"You're the one who's talking nonsense. Who else is getting close to someone?! Malik heard your ramblings! (2020, p.59)

Context: Tata blames Indy when Indy makes her own assumption

Expressive speech act of blaming: "You're the one who's talking carelessly"

In this speech act, the speaker utters the statement "You're the one who's talking carelessly. Who else is getting close to someone?! Malik heard your ranting! . to the speech partner, which is part of the expressive illocutionary speech act of "blaming". The dialogue sentence was uttered when Tata blamed Indy when Indy made her own assumption.

3.8. *Annoyed*

The speech act of expressing annoyance is a type of speech act used to express feelings of annoyance or irritation to others. This speech act aims to show displeasure or dissatisfaction with a situation or behavior.-

- Data

"I hope you are ordered to go around the field," he continued, annoyed. "a hundred times because of your lies!! (2020, 74)

Context: Tata is annoyed with Malik who has lied to Tata.

Expressive speech act of annoyance: "Hopefully you are ordered to go around the field"

In this speech act, the speaker utters the words "Hopefully you are ordered to go around the field" he continued annoyed. "a hundred times because of your lies!! . to the speech partner, which is part of the expressive illocutionary speech act "annoyed". The dialogue sentence was said when Tata was annoyed with Malik who had lied to Tata.

3.9. *Mengejek*

Mocking speech is a type of speech act used to convey mockery or criticism to others. This mockery is usually intended to belittle, insult, or satirize someone. This speech act aims to show superiority or to make others feel embarrassed or uncomfortable.

- Data

"You are suitable to be a fairy godmother-eh fairy father!"(2020, 194)

Context: Tata mocks Argo, when Argo wants to entertain Tata

Expressive speech act of mocking: "You are suitable to be a mother per-eh father fairy!"

In this speech act, the speaker utters the statement "You are suitable to be a mother per-eh father fairy!" to the speech partner, which is part of the expressive illocutionary speech act of "mocking". The dialogue sentence is said when Tata mocks Argo, when Argo wants to entertain Tata.

3.10. *Marah*

Angry speech is a type of communication that aims to convey feelings of anger to others. This can be done directly or indirectly, using various forms of language, both verbal and nonverbal.

- Data

"Do you think I'm deaf?"

Context: Tata is angry and finally attracts the attention of several bimble children because of the high tone of Tata's speech to Rian.

Expressive speech of mockery: "Do you think I'm deaf?"

In this speech act, the speaker utters the words "Do you think I'm deaf?" to the speech partner, which is part of the expressive illocutionary speech act "angry". The dialogue sentence was uttered when Tata was angry and finally attracted the attention of several bimble children because of the high tone of Tata's speech to Rian.

4. Conclusion

This study finds and analyzes various language expressions found in Pia Davina's novel "Friends with Bittersweet Love", such as congratulating, thanking, apologizing, praising, complaining, criticizing, blaming, being annoyed, mocking, and angry. The focus of the analysis is the conversations conveyed by the characters in the novel, which contain expressive elements as a way to express their feelings and attitudes. To improve our understanding of how the novel's characters use language to express their feelings and emotions, this study aims to explain the types of expressive speech acts found in the novel. Data collected from the novel studied in the form of expressive speech were collected through a qualitative descriptive approach and documentation techniques (notes).

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