

## EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS FOUND IN ERIC NAM AND JESSI'S UTTERANCE IN THE DIVE STUDIOS PODCAST

Jeannycaputri<sup>1</sup>, Ni Nyoman Deni Ariyaningsih<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> English Study Program of Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University,  
Denpasar, Bali-Indonesia

E-mail: <sup>1</sup>jeannycaputri2503@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup> deni@unmas.ac.id

**Abstract—** The title of this article is Expressive Speech Acts Found in Eric Nam and Jessi's Utterance in The Dive Studios Podcast. The article focuses on finding utterances that contain expressive speech acts. This study aims to determine the types of expressive speech acts and the meanings contained in the speech in the Dive Studio Podcast entitled Catching Up: Jessi. Expressive speech acts are things that humans often do because they are related to feelings, attitudes, and emotions. Therefore, in interpreting it, this study applies the theory from Yule (1996) and Searle (1969) related to the type of expressive speech act. In addition, the researcher uses the theory of Halliday and Hassan (1989) to interpret and determine what the speaker means in the context. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The results showed that there are utterances of expressive speech acts consisting of six types, namely praising, welcoming, expressing joy, congratulating, apologizing, and thanking. The podcast is one of the influential media and attracts the audience through interviews in which many utterances contain the actions of the speakers.

**Keywords—** Speech Act, Expressive, Podcast

### 1. Introduction

People can communicate with each other. We can express our emotions such as joy, anger, fear, surprise, or disapproval, but the system of communication is language (Krisnugraha, 2020). Language is a means of self-expression and a means of communication between humans and society. According to Herman (2017: 72), language is used to communicate through which you can talk to friends and express ideas and emotions. Everyone needs to interact with others. People use language to communicate with each other, convey thoughts, ideas, information, desires, and experiences of others and convey messages correctly (Tamam et al., 2020). Hughes (1984) states that a speech act is an act of communicating the relevant intent. When people communicate, they take action automatically through utterances. The meaning of an utterance is divided into two which are literal meaning refers to what the speaker said and speaker's meaning refers to what the speaker implicated (Royanti, 2019). They produce many utterances such as apologies, complaints, orders, demands, and promises. This is called a speech act.

Yule (1996) defined speech act as the study of how speakers and listeners use language. When communication takes place and the listener is focused on recognizing the goal. In a speech act, the speaker declares his or her intention to speak to the listener. This usually occurs in situations that help interpret the speaker's intent. Austin (1962:108), in his book *How To Do Things with Words*, states that there are three types of speech acts such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The illocutionary act can be defined as the act of saying something with literal meaning. Illocutionary acts are divided into five categories: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Each type of illocutionary act above has a different context and meaning. First representative, the speaker claims to believe that something is true. The second type of speech is a directive, in which the listener responds to a prompt from the speaker by doing. Thirdly, the commission urges speakers to take action going forward. The fourth is expressive, the speaker's feelings regarding the circumstance in an emotive manner. The last one is declarative and its created utterances have the power to change the world.

Conversations in movies, social media, short stories, novels, speeches, YouTube channels, etc have many forms of in-speech activity. In this study, the researcher is interested in analyzing speech acts in the podcast. The podcast is usually content that two or more people do a conversation in a studio. The term "digital recording" is made up of the following two words: Pod refers to the iPod, a well-known MP3 player, and broadcasting (Robinson: 2009). Therefore, the researcher chose a podcast entitled *Catching Up: Jessi in Dive Studio Podcast*. The podcast is with host Eric Nam and guest star Jessi who is known as a Korean-American rapper and songwriter based in South Korea. In this podcast, Eric Nam and Jessi communicate a lot by using speech acts, especially expressions. Jessi and Eric Nam shared stories about their experiences by expressing their feelings to achieve their dreams become an artist. This analysis focused on expressive speech acts with the intended meaning of the utterance. Expressive speech acts are frequently used in our daily social interactions. Everyone can feel anything; they can be happy or sad at any time. Everyone wants to express their emotions, especially spiritual ones, as ordinary creatures of God (Nuraini et al., 2020). It's even more interesting because it happens all the time in real life. Yule (1996) states that expressive speech acts are those that convey the speaker's psychological condition, such as happiness, sadness, likes, or dislikes. In addition, Searle created a category of speech acts primarily focused on expressing the speaker's feelings of being expressive, expressing the psychological (Levinson, 1983: 240). The actions were apologies, compliments, condolences, congratulations, regrets, praises, thanks, etc. In other words, expressive reflects how the speaker feels about the situation.

There are still not many podcast data sources that have been analyzed, so the author chose a podcast entitled *Catching Up: Jessi in Dive Studio Podcast* because nowadays podcasts become popular trends on social media which as YouTube channels. The author chose that podcast because Eric Nam and Jessi's communication contain speech act especially expressive. Based on this reason, this research interest is to take this podcast to be analyzed. *Catching Up: Jessi from Dive Studios Podcast* uses the study's objectives to determine the different sorts of expressive speech acts and the intended meaning of illocutionary acts. As a result, it is expected that this study will give a general overview of how speech acts convey people's feelings and what types of expressive speech acts correspond to the intended meaning of those utterances.

## 2. Literature Review

Some previous studies of speech acts that focused on expressive have been conducted by many researchers. The *Expressive Speech Act Used by Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan as the Reaction of the Attacks in Christchurch, New Zealand* by Tamam, Setiawan, and Anam (2020) is the first linked review in the article. This study compares the speech responses to the attacks in Christchurch, New Zealand, made by Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan. The data for this study were gathered from documents that were taken directly from the statements of two public individuals, and the data were then analyzed using qualitative methodologies. The discussion focuses on kinds and functions based on Norrick's Theory (1978), followed by a study by Ronan & Lausanne (2015). Another theory of speech act aspects, Searle (1976) is used for further research. The framework developed by Feist (2008) and Ryckman (2007) was employed by the researcher to analyze the speaker's personality based on their utterances. The findings demonstrated that the speaker employed three different expressive speech acts: condolences, deploring, and lamenting. Furthermore, Anies Rasyid Baswedan's Furthermore, Recep Tayyip Erdogan has a brave, powerful, and intelligent personality compared to Anies Rasyid Baswedan's sensitive, kind, and intelligent nature.

The second previous study by Muliawati, Sedeng, and Puspani was entitled *The Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in Webtoon True Beauty and Their Translation into Indonesian* (2020). This study seeks to identify expressive illocutionary acts in comics and examines the methods of translation employed by translators. The study was planned to utilize qualitative techniques, and the conclusions of the analysis are well presented. The theories that support this research are the ethnography of speaking proposed by Hymes (2009), the theory of translation technology given forth by Molinda and Albir, and the speech actions proposed by Leech (1993). The research showed that the comic had 47 expressive and the translation techniques used by the translators were: literal translation, particularization, modulation, and discursive creation.

The third previous study by Nuraini, Santoso, Rahmi, and Kaptania, entitled *Expressive Speech Acts in Lakon Politik Republik Episode of Mata Najwa Talkshow* (2020). The purpose of this study is to identify the types of expressive speech acts and their formats in episodes of the Mata Najwa Talk Show Lakon Politik Republik. Kreidler and Frank's idea of expressive speech act was applied in this study. The data for this study were gathered using qualitative methodologies and documentation techniques. Data is

identified and categorized into different sorts and forms of expressive speech acts by the researchers before being analyzed. The result is 13 different expressive speech acts and 2 forms of expressive speech act such as thanking, regretting, apologizing, praising, liking, disliking, approving, condoling, criticizing, boasting, lamenting, and blaming. The forms of expressive speech act discovered by researchers are declarative and interrogative. Although the current research and previous studies have almost the same topic, the difference in the data sources and the theory used.

### 3. Research Method

This study used a qualitative descriptive method for data analysis. Descriptive studies are used as designs in this study. It is used to analyze and discuss the current state of the phenomenon. Williams (2007) defines descriptive research as a research method that can determine the current state of the phenomenon. A qualitative method was also used to conduct this study. Hancock et. al (2009) defines qualitative research as research design related to the level of development and understanding of phenomena. A research subject is data that must be acquired and analyzed in the research. The data of this study is the dialogue between Eric Nam and Jessi taken from Dive Studio Podcast entitled Catching Up: Jessi. This podcast is 1 hour 5 minutes 39 seconds long and consists of a conversation between Eric Nam and Jessi about her career when survived in the KPOP industry and made her dreams come true. This podcast was released on September 9, 2020, by Dive Studios Podcast. Besides the data, the research object is the topic is an expressive speech act and the podcast as the subject as well as the data is the utterances. There are several steps to analyzing data. The first step in this process was to select data related to the expressive speech act found in podcasts. Then, expressive speech acts were identified and classified in the data sources using Yule and Searle's (1996) theory (1969). After identifying the type of expressive speech act in the podcast, the intended meaning of the utterance of speech acts was analyzed using Halliday's theory (1989) of the context of the situation which is tenor, field, and mode.

### 4. Result and Discussion

#### Result

The analysis showed significant the types of expressive speech acts employed by Eric Nam and Jessi, as well as the intended meaning of each type of expressive speech act. Based on the analysis, there were 60 utterances in Dive Studio Podcast containing expressive speech acts used by Eric Nam and Jessi. The researcher discovered six types of expressive speech acts in the podcast Catching Up: Jessi. There is the act of praising, welcoming, expressing joy, congratulating, apologizing, and thanking. The data summary is presented in table 1:

Table 1. The Occurrence Types of Expressive Speech Acts

| No | Types of Expressive Speech Acts | Frequency |
|----|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Praising                        | 22        |
| 2  | Welcoming                       | 2         |
| 3  | Expressing Joy                  | 14        |
| 4  | Congratulating                  | 4         |
| 5  | Apologizing                     | 2         |
| 6  | Thanking                        | 16        |

#### Discussion

In this section, the results of the outcomes of Eric Nam and Jessi's expressive speech act on the Dive Studio podcast "Catch Up: Jessi" are more thoroughly examined and supported by data in this section. Discussions are held to address the study's objective. Below are descriptions of these kinds of expressive speaking acts:

#### Praising

Praise is an expression of admiration for something or someone. Speakers do this when admiring people or things and conveying their impressions to listeners. Praise is a form of expressing admiration or appreciation for someone or something's accomplishments or characteristics (Austin 1911-1960). When someone compliments them, they feel happy because they got that person's attention. Praise can be done through actions or words. We can give someone a gift by action. On the other hand, if we want to give verbal praise, we can use expressions of praise through data that researchers find in podcasts.

Jessi: You're very well organized over here (1:51)

Eric: Ohh...stop it (1:52)

The conversation happens in Dive Studio Podcast which a host named Eric Nam and a guest named Jessi. At the opening of the podcast, Eric Nam greeted the audience, welcomed Jessi, and promoted his show in good order and fluent in speaking. This amazed Jessi so he said "You're very well organized over here" to Eric Nam in an informal language to seem friendly as a fellow artist. That utterance means she praises Eric Nam for being organized in opening the event. The function of this praising speech act is to appreciate someone for his or her qualities through words. The speaker delivers an expression of compliment to the hearer about his action can be categorized into expressive speech act especially praising.

#### Welcoming

A welcome speech is a type of expressive speech act in which the speaker expresses his or her joy at meeting someone. Be kind to someone arriving somewhere and make them feel happy and welcome (Collins English Dictionary). A warm and heartfelt welcome instils compassion, makes people feel valued and makes them feel that they made a good choice by choosing one company over another. Therefore, "Welcome" is a widely used expression in daily life. Below is the data of the utterance found in a podcast containing expressions of welcome.

Eric: Well, welcome to the show, we're excited to have you here (2:28)

Jessi: I'm excited too (2:31)

The utterance above delivered by Eric Nam in Dive Studio Podcast has a literal meaning to tell the viewers that they are watching and listening to the podcast. The speaker expresses joy and feelings about the presence of someone coming back to listen to the podcast, and also expresses joy because the guest star is Jessi. It means the speaker expresses his gratitude before he starts his podcast. The data above is categorized into expressive speech because the speaker expresses a good feeling about the arrival of someone. The participant in the conversation above between Eric Nam and Jessi was held in the Dive Studio Podcast. At that time, Jessi as a guest was welcomed by Eric as a host to open the program. The conversation above uses informal language because at the time not between someone with a law enforced but a fellow artist. The function of welcoming is the friendly reaction or appreciation of another's visit to a place or program with passionate joy. As a host Eric Nam must be friendly and make the atmosphere fun, so he said "Well, welcome to the show, we're excited to have you here" and also say that he is happy to meet Jessi as the guest in the podcast. The speaker wants to reassure or perhaps let him or her know that his or her visit is considered an honour.

#### Expressing Joy

Expressing joy is feeling immense happiness in a situation that pleases someone's heart. Subjective well-being, also known as "an appraisal of people's lives that encompasses both cognitive assessments of contentment and emotional assessments of moods and emotions," is what modern psychology refers to as happy (Kesebir & Diener, 2008, p. 118). Below is the data of the utterance found in a podcast containing expressing joy.

Eric: Every time I have a conversation with you it ends in laughter that's like massive laughter (00:26)

Jessi: That's good (00:31)

The utterance above happens between Eric Nam as a host and Jessi as a guest in Dive Studio Podcast. The speaker communicates a pleasant feeling when conversing with the hearer. It means the speaker expresses a feeling of joy after inviting the hearer. Eric Nam said that he always laughs whenever have a conversation with Jessi which can be categorized as an expressive speech act especially in expressing joy. The informal language used by Eric Nam and Jessi to make them close to each other was enjoyed during the interview because they are a fellow artist. Expressing joy has the function to make someone feel a positive feeling when meeting another person because that will affect each other emotions.

#### Congratulating

Congratulating is the act of the speaker expressing concern to the listener about his or her achievements and accomplishments. The utterance that expresses and shares happiness. People usually use this type of expression to express congratulations when they have achieved something. Below is the data of the utterance found in a podcast containing expressions of congratulations.

Eric: First of all, you're at the top of the world, congratulations. (3:08)

Jessi: I'm not on top (3:11)

The conversation above took place between Eric Nam as a host and Jessi as a guest in Dive Studio Podcast. Eric Nam congratulated Jessi on reaching the top. Jessi has just released a song and is already at the top also she is often invited to various entertainment shows. The utterance "Congratulations," said Eric, is an expressive speech act in the form of congratulations. By saying the sentence, Eric used informal language to make it friendly then Jessi's answer that she didn't feel like she was on top because she didn't want to feel that she was the best among the others. The function of congratulating is performed with great joy, as the speaker shares the hearer's joy in her accomplishment.

#### Apologizing

An apology is an expression of regret to let someone recognize that you are sorry An apology is an expression of regret that expresses your regret for causing someone discomfort or dissatisfaction. With an apology, the speaker expresses regret and tries to preserve the situation. According to Holmes (1990), an apology is a speech act performed by the speaker to cure a mistake that someone is responsible for, and thus restore the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. The meaning of apologizing is an expression used to indicate that something needs to be said, causing grief or disappointment, especially because something unpleasant has happened. Below is the data of the utterance found in a podcast containing expressions of apologies.

Jessi: You made this interview too long (51:40)

Eric: I'm sorry (51:42)

Eric Nam's utterance "I'm sorry" can be classified as an expressive speech act in the form of an apology. He apologized for the length of the interview with the guest. It showed when Eric Nam said sorry to Jessi which is expressing his regret to the hearer. The conversation above is taken place in Dive Studio Podcast between Eric Nam as a host and Jessi as a guest. Eric Nam and Jessi communicate with informal language to make the interview not to be serious. The word "sorry" has a function which makes someone realizes their mistake so the hearer will not angry. As the host, Eric Nam apologize with a laugh because he felt the interview is interesting so he didn't realize that make too long.

#### Thanking

Thanking expresses the speaker's feelings of gratitude and happiness for what someone has done to assist him or her. Eisenstein and Bodman (1986) state the speaker believed that he or she has benefited from the action and feels gratitude to the hearer (Dalilan, 2012). This utterance has a tremendous effect on listeners because it will feel meaningful and appreciated as a form of our appreciation. Below is the data of the utterance found in a podcast containing expressions of thank.

Eric : Thank you for coming on the show (59:47)

Jessi: No, thank you. I feel like we still didn't get to talk about a lot of things (59:50)

The conversation above was conducted in Dive Studio Podcast. At the end of the podcast, Eric as a host thanks Jessi willing to be his guest and come to the show. The utterance "Thank you for coming on the show" that was delivered by Eric Nam belongs to an expressive speech act in the form of thanking. Jessi said "No, thank you. I feel like we still didn't get to talk about a lot of things" at that time Jessi's answer means she felt is not have enough time because she wanted to talk again with Eric. The utterance above between Jessi and Eric used informal language to make the atmosphere fun and enjoyable during the interview. The word "thank you" has the meaning of gratitude. Thanking in that situation is for the help, kindness, and consideration with the guest.

## 5. Conclusion

This research focuses on analyzing the types of expressive speech acts based on Yule and Searle's theory, then interpreting them based on context using Halliday's theory. Based on the results of the study, it was found that there were six types of expressive speech acts, namely praising, welcoming, expressing happiness, congratulating, apologizing, and thanking. Speakers use it to communicate during interviews on podcasts. By analyzing the utterances and interpreting their meanings, praising is the most frequent utterance found in the podcast about 22 data, then expressing joy 14 data, welcoming 2 data, congratulating 4 data, apologizing for 2 data, and thanking 16 data.

Speech acts are utterances that contain the actions of another person. The most common is expressive speech acts that involve feelings and attitudes. When meeting new people, expressive speech acts functions to express a person's psychological state. Therefore, when speakers meet other people, they will express their feelings and attitudes by saying words. This research is also intended to understand the implied meaning of utterances according to the context, thus making each other avoid misunderstanding.

Based on the results of this research, people not only utter to express themselves to others, but they communicate something with their speech. The researchers hope that this study will be useful to those interested in doing the same research, especially on expressive speech acts. Through different problem representations and theories proposed by other experts. It will be more interesting to investigate further to analyze speech acts and discover other contributions in future speech act research.

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