

**EXPRESSIVE ACTS USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN THE FREDRIK
BACKMAN'S "A MAN CALLED OVE"**

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya**



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2018**

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This thesis under the title Expressive Act Used by the Characters in Fredrick Backman's "A Man Called Ove". It contains the material which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. In addition to the best of my knowledge and belief, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts research except the quotations and theories itself.

Surabaya, July 4th 2018

The Writer,



Evi Indar Wati

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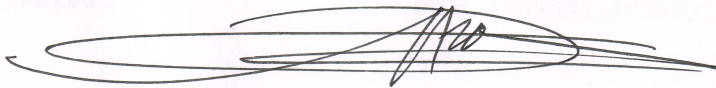


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THESIS EXAMINER'S APPROVAL SHEET

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INTISARI

Evi, Wati, 2018. *Expressive Act Used by Characters in Fredrik Backman's "A Man Called Ove"*. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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Kata Kunci : *TindakEkspresif, konteks, A Man Called Ove.*

Skripsi ini meneliti tentang tindak ekspresif yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam novel yang berjudul "A Man Called Ove". penelitian ini membahas tentang tipe dari tindak ekspresif dan konteks dari tindak ekspresif. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan tipe-tipe dari tindak ekspresif dalam ujaran dan menjelaskan konteks dari ujaran tersebut

Dalam metode deskriptif kualitatif. Peneliti mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe tindak ekspresif dan konteks dengan menyoroti dan member kode pada ujaran dari para karakter di dalam novel. Peneliti sebagai peran utama dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data. Analisis dari tindak ekspresif dibagi menjadi dua bagian analisis; analisa tipe-tipe tindak ekspresif dan analisa konteks.

Sebagai hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan lima puluh dua data ujaran yang menunjukkan ada delapan tipe dari tindak ekspresif, ekspresi menyalahkan memiliki frekuensi tertinggi yang sering digunakan oleh para karakter-karakter, kemudian diikuti oleh ungkapan menuduh, meminta maaf, menghargai, memaki, menyapa, memuji dan ungkapan terimakasih. Jadi. Bisa disimpulkan bahwa tipe tindak ekspresif yang paling dominan adalah ungkapan menyalahkan karena para karakter ingin menemukan kesalahan dari karakter lain.

study is the object. She used class activity as the object and focused not only in illocutionary act but also in communication strategy while the researcher used novel as the object.

The third is the research conducted by M.Haryadi Putra under the title *An Analysis Of Expressive Illocutionary Acts In The Oprah Winfrey Show* on 2015. He is from University of Sumatera Utara. He used Oprah Winfrey Talk show as the object of analysis. He used Searle's theory. He used a percentage to classify the types of expressive illocutionary acts. The differences between putra's study with the researcher study is the object of analysis. He used the talk show as the object while the researcher used novel as the object.

The fourth, Dennis lorenza from Islamic University SunanAmpel Surabaya on 2017 conducted the study about *Representative illocutionary acts performed by governor's candidate in governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017*. She used the theory of illocutionary acts which stated by Leech and Searle to analyzing the data. The researcher also used the theory from Searle but the researcher focused on expressive acts only while Dennis chose representative acts. The researcher analyzed the characters utterance on novel. Therefore, Dennis used utterances of candidate of governor in some videos.

The next is Fauzi Kiki Nur from State Islamic University SunanAmpel Surabaya has done the research about on 2017. She focused on the type of expressive act and the strategies on her research. Although it has same theory with this study, the

2. To explain the context of expressive illocutionary acts uttered by the characters in the novel “A Man Called Ove” written by Fredrik Backman.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study supposed to provide theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study could enlarge the knowledge of linguistic development. Especially on pragmatic field, it can give more references of illocutionary act particularly in expressive illocutionary acts and also the context. Furthermore this result of the study practically expected to enrich more information of the language studies for the next pragmatics' researcher of English department student.

1.5 Scope And Limitation

Based on the statement of the problem above this study is focused on dialogue between all characters both in main and supporting characters. The researchers concern only on Searle's theory of illocutionary acts especially on the types and context of expressive illocutionary acts in the novel “A Man Called Ove” written by Fredrik Backman.

also claims that by understanding pragmatics, we know how language used in communication.

2.1.2 Speech act

Speech act is the communicative function of language in use. The investigation of speech acts, therefore, must fall within the realm of pragmatics because it attempts to explore a particular phenomenon of language use in a particular setting. To gain thorough understanding of the operation of speech acts, some theories related to speech acts need to be discussed here to underlie the analysis of the focus of study.

In simple definition, it may said that Speech act is the actions performed via utterances. Austin (1962:94) states that speech act is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do thing or perform act.

Austin differ the kind of speech act in three kinds of speech act in three kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. locutionary act is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. Illocutinary act is the function or meaning which is found in the utterance.

Perlocutionact is the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the hearer. For example :

when the speaker said "the room is too dark"

the sentence that uttered by the speaker it can be called as locution and the hearer get the meaning that they have to do something is illocution while the perlocution is when the hearer turn on the lamp as the effect of the speaker utterance.

According to Mugableh (2013:03) Studies on speech acts in various languages and contexts could help bridge the gap among the speakers of different languages i.e. help to inform and alert speakers of the potential pragmatic failures that may arise in social, pedagogical and translation domains.

2.1.3 Illocutionary Acts

The communicative function which is conveyed by the utterance is the illocutionary act. Austin states that Illocutionary acts are acts performed in saying something. It includes some acts such as promising, congratulating, requesting, etc.

Then, John R.Searledevelop more Austin theory. He differs it into five kinds of speech act; representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative(John.R.Searle, 1979).

- a. Representatives or Assertives are utterances that describe some state of affair. It can be the statement of facts, assertions, conclusions and descriptions. Yule stated that representatives are those kinds of speech acts which is state that the speaker believes to be the case or not. It can be statements or fact, assertions, conclusion and description. For example : “I’m Hungry” this sentence is an example of statement when someone make the statement about their feeling of a condition.
- b. Directives are utterances which are produced by speaker to get the hearer to do something. For example by ordering, commanding, advising, etc. it means that directive is the speech act which is cause somebody to have an action. It express what speaker wants. for example when the teacher says to the students “sit down please” . it means that the teacher command to the students to do the action of sit on their chairs.
- c. Commisives are utterances which commit the speaker to some future action. It means that commissives is a speech act that commits speaker to do something in the future. It express what speakers intends. For example : “I will do that” this utterance means that the speaker commit himself to do it later.
- d. Expressive is utterances by which speaker expresses the psychological state of him/herself. It express what the speaker feels. It can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy,

situation or condition when the utterance produced. By understanding the situation the hearer can guess or catch what the speaker means by his/her utterance.

In some other times, the meaning becomes clear not because of the surrounding sentences, but because of the situational circumstances in which the utterance is produced.

Brian (2006) stated that understanding how language in context is central to an understanding of relationship between “what is said” and “what is understood” in spoken or written discourse. It means that what someone says will be the understanding and interpreting by someone else.

2.2 Review Of Related Study

The first is Hanni Sarah Rachmadiyah from State Islamic University Of Surabaya (UIN SunanAmpel Surabaya) on 2014 by the title *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by Vladimir and Estragon In Waiting For Godot*. In her thesis the writer found kinds of illocutionary act which are used by the two characters in the drama of waiting for godot. The differences between this study with the researcher study is the object of analysis and the usage of theory. She used the drama as the object while the researcher used novel as the object. She used all of the

types of illocutionary acts but the researcher focused only in the part of expressive acts.

The second is the study of *A Study Of Illocutionary Act and Communication Strategy In Learning English Of Three Years Old Children at Harvard Preschool Kindergarten and Playgroup Gresik* (2014) written by Noor alia sonia from state Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. She was not only talking about the illocutionary act but she is also talked about communication strategy. She used descriptive qualitative method to explain the illocutionary acts and communication strategy in her research. She was taken the data from the collection of survey by recording the class activities. The differences between this study with the researcher study is the object. She used class activity as the object and focused not only in illocutionary act but also in communication strategy while the researcher used novel as the object.

The third is the research conducted by M.Haryadi Putra Under The Title *An Analysis Of Expressive Illocutionary Acts In The Oprah Winfrey Show* on 2015 (Saputra, 2015). He is from University of Sumatera Utara. He used Oprah Winfrey Talk show as the object of analysis. He used Searle's theory. He used a percentage to classify the types of expressive illocutionary acts. The differences between this study with the researcher study is the object of analysis. He used talk show as the object while the researcher used novel as the object of study.

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The next is Kiki Nur Fauzi from State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya has done the research about expressive act on 2017 untitled *Expressive acts in the judges comment in "the voice USA 2017"* (Fauzi, 2017). She focused on the type of expressive act and the communicative strategies of speakers on her research. Although it has same theory with this study, the researcher focused on type expressive illocutionary act in the characters and the researcher related it to its context. The using of object is also different. The researcher chose novel as the data source but Fauzi used some utterances on videos as the data source.

					context between the characters
5.	253	Accusing	“didn’t your dad ever teach you how to fix a bike?”	To accuse	Social context between the characters
6.	16	Apologizing	“oh, come on. I’m sorry,”	Asking apologize	Social context between the characters
7.	17	Apologizing	“my fault, my fault!sorry about that, I didn’t see the mailbox in the rearview mirror, you know, it’s difficult, this trailer thing, just can’t figure out which way to turn the wheel... “	Asking apologize	Social context between the characters
8.	121	Apologizing	“sure, sure. So bloody sorry for asking,”	Asking apologize	Social context between the characters
9.	165	Apologizing	“don’t think it’s such a cool idea me taking care of the puss, sorry man,”	Asking apologize	Social context between the characters
10.	221	Apologizing	“pardon me?”	Asking apologize	Social context between the

					characters
11.	283	Apologizing	“yes.... I hope that’s okay. Sorry. I mean, is it?”	Asking apologize	Social context between the characters
12.	330	Apologizing	“they.... Sorry, ove, don’t worry about what they’ve written! You know how children are. My father died in Iran. They’ve never had a.... you know..”	Asking apologize	Social context between the characters
13.	59	Appreciation	“and then we wanted to thank you for backing up our trailer. That was very kind of you!”	To appreciate	Social context between the characters
14.	66	Appreciation	“that would be amazingly kind of you, ove,”	To appreciate	Social context between the characters
15.	164	Appreciation	“you know it was preety bad with your wife,ove. I always liked her. She made, like, the best chow in town.”	To appreciate	Social context between the characters
16.	212	Appreciation	“you’re the funniest thing she knows. That’s why she always draws you in color,”	To appreciate	Social context between the characters

17.	3	Blaming	“ you think I don’t know that”	To blame	Social context between the characters
18.	14	Blaming	“what hell are you doing?”	To blame	Social context between the characters
19.	15	Blaming	“you can’t drive a car here! Can’t you read?”	To blame	Social context between the characters
20.	15	Blaming	“I said RIGHT! But you went on backing up to the LEFT! You don’t listen! You NEVER listen	To blame	Social context between the characters
21.	18	Blaming	“what the bloody hell are you.... Why are you making that noise?”	To blame	Social context between the characters
22.	19	Blaming	“don’t you think I know that?”	To blame	Social context between the characters
23.	48	Blaming	“whoa! What the hell’re you doin’?!”	To blame	Social context between the characters
24.	99	Blaming	“can’t you read, you	To blame	Social

			bloody idiot!”		context between the characters
25.	119	Blaming	“don’t you understand it’ll take longer than ten minutes?”	To blame	Social context between the characters
26.	122	Blaming	“maybe you’re no good at reading stories,”	To blame	Social context between the characters
27.	126	Blaming	“but it feels a bit like it was my fault”	To blame	Social context between the characters
28.	229	Blaming	“Christ, you puppy! Don’t you know anything about cars?”	To blame	Social context between the characters
29.	233	Blaming	“I told you I want a driver’s license for an automatic! Why did you make me use your car?”	To blame	Social context between the characters
30.	271	Blaming	“this was very silly of you, ove. this was very, very silly	To blame	Social context between the characters
31.	279	Blaming	“it was adrian’s idea,”	To blame	Social context

46.	195	Praising	“he’s a hero!”	To praise	Social context between the characters
47.	228	Praising	“awesome !wait.... Ah, shit I can’t pick it up today! I have to go to my other job! But tomorrow, man, I can come tomorrow. Is it cool if I pick it up tomorrow, like, instead?”	To praise	Social context between the characters
48.	311	Praising	“it’s a fantastic interview!”	To praise	Social context between the characters
49.	329	Praising	“ove’s heart is too big ; I think I’m going to die.”	To praise	Social context between the characters
50.	19	Thanking	“thanks for the help”	Saying thank you	Social context between the characters
51.	250	Thanking	“you brought here? Thanks ove!	Saying thank you	Social context between the characters
52.	321	Thanking	“thanks,granddad,”	Saying	Social

Datum 2

Pages 17 chapter 3

The lanky one : “my fault, my fault! **Sorry about that**, didn’t see the mailbox in the rearview mirror, you know. It’s difficult this trailer thing, just can’t figure out which way to turn the wheel...”

Ove : “what” “get out of the car, I said!”

The participants in the conversation above are between the lanky man and Ove. the setting is in front of Ove’s house. The utterance “*sorry about that*” show an apologizing utterance. The lanky one tries to asking apologize to Ove.

The context is the conversation happens after the accident of the car’s wheel roll into Ove’s flowerbed, the lanky man explain it why does it happen. He tries to go away from Ove’s house. He pulls forward a few yards. Ove seen that the man didn’t straighten up the trailer properly. Then he start backing up again. Right into Ove’s mailbox. Buckling the green sheet metal. So he made the mailbox broken. Ove seems annoyed and wants too angry because of the man’s mistake. Then the man asking an apologize to him. He said that he didn’t see the mailbox.

Datum 3

Page 121 chapter 13

Ove : “right, and what about you?”

The seventh years old girl : “what do you mean, me?”

Ove : “do you need food or do you have to go for a wee or anything like that?”

Datum 6

Pages 19 chapter 3

The lanky man	: “it’s just the reverse radar making that noise,”
Ove	: “don’t you think I know that?”
The lanky man	: it’s a bit unusual, this car, I was thinking I could show you the controls if you like...”

The participants in the conversation above are between the lanky man and Ove. the setting is in front of Ove’s house. The utterance “*don’t you think I know that?*” is a kind of blaming expression. Ove blame the man since he tries to explain that the noise is come from the reverse radar.

The context is the lanky man’s car made a noisy sound. Ove feel uncomfortable with it. When the lanky man explain to him what makes the car noisy, Ove blame him. Because actually Ove doesn’t know about the radar but the man still explain it. Ove doesn’t want everyone explain something that he doesn’t know.

Datum 7

Pages 48 chapter 6

The young man	: “whoa! What the hell’re you doin’?!?”
Ove	: “putting a bike away in the bike shed.”
The young man	: “you can’t do that!”
Ove	: “yes I can.”

This conversation is done by Ove and the young man. It takes place around Ove’s house. The utterance “*What the hell’re you doin’*” shows as a blaming expression. The young man blame Ove because Ove has been moved his bike.

Parvaneh blame herself since she has to pay for the parking. Because she has been asked Ove to pick her up to hospital.

Datum 12

Page 229 chapter 26

Ove : “Christ, you puppy! **don’t you know anything about cars?**”

The youth shakes his head

Ove : “and how are you going to get the bicycle to the café if you don’t have a car?”

The youth : “I hadn’t thought about that,”

The participants in the conversation are between the youth and Ove. It takes place in around house. The utterances “*don’t you know anything about cars?*” is a kind of blaming expression. Ove blame the youth.

Ove is in his house with the cat. Suddenly there is a youth postman come to Ove’s house to deliver a letter. He brings a broken bike of his girlfriend. He promises to fix it. However, he can’t repair it. He told that he has an extra job in a café at the weekend. He said that he wants to buy a car. He wants to buy French car. It is so expensive car. So Ove blame him that he doesn’t know about cars but he still want to buy it.

Datum 13

Page 233 chapter 27

- Ove : “press the clutch pedal,”
 Parvaneh : “which one is the clutch?” she looks around the seat again, turn toward the seat belt fixture in the back rest, as if she may find the clutch there.
 Parvaneh : “I told you I want a driver’s license for an automatic!
Why did you make me use your car?”
 Ove : “because you are getting a proper license!”

The participants in the conversation are between Parvaneh and Ove. it takes place in around house. The utterance “*Why did you make me use your car?*” indicates a blaming expression. Parvaneh blame Ove.

Parvaneh had a driving lesson with Ove. he teaches her how to operate the car well. Then Parvaneh wants to have a driver license. He askOve how to get it automatically. However, Ove ask her to get proper license by doing a test. That’s why he teaches how to drive. On the other hand.Parvaneh don’t want it. So, he blameOve why she should use Ove’s car to learn driving for getting a driver license.

Datum 14

Page 271 chapter 31

- Ove : “there was nothing good on TV”
 The white shirt man : “**this was very silly of you, Ove.**this was very, very silly”

Datum 6

Page 155 chapter 16

Sonja's dad	: "nice"
Sonja	: "thanks, dad."
Sonja's dad	: "you cooked it, not me,"

The conversation above is done by Sonja and his dad. It takes place in Sonja house. The utterance "*nice*" shows a praising expression. he praises Sonja's food.

Ove tries to visit Sonja house. He meets her father. Ove talks a lot with him. Ove feels if he is at a job interview. A few minutes later sonja's father come back into the kitchen, leaning on his stick of cigarette and sank into his chair. Then at last he nodded at the saucepans. He praise at Sonja because Sonja has cooked very well. He stated that it is nice.

Datum 7

Page 168 chapter 18

Pastor	: "a good man,"
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The utterance above is uttered by the pastor. It indicates as a praising expression. he praise sonja's father who is the father in law of Ove. it happens in sonja's house.

Adrian : “you brought here? **Thanks,Ove!**”

The participants in the conversation are between Adrian and Ove. it takes place in the café where Adrian works . The utterance “*Thanks,Ove!*” indicates a thanking expression. Adrian express his gratitude to Ove.

Adrian is the owner of a bike which some days ago Ove has been repairing it. When Parvaneh is getting a driving lesson, Ove ask her to stop in a café. It is where Adrian works. When Ove meets Adrian, he tells that he had brought his bicycle. Ove hangs it at the back of his car. It surprised Adrian. Because he had promised Ove to take it at Ove’s house. But then Ove pick it up at the café. So Adrian thank to Ove because he had help and pick his bicycle up.

Datum 3

Page 321 chapter 38

Ove : “that’s how I always felt every time I bought a new car,”
 The seventh year old girl : “**thanks, granddad,**” she whispers and run into her room

The conversation above is between Ove and the seventh year old girl who is Parvaneh daughter. It happens at Parvaneh’s house. The utterance “*thanks, granddad,*” indicates as thanking expression. the girl is expressing her gratitude to Ove.

