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 SunanAmpel Surabaya



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Surabaya, July 4th 2018

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ABSTRACT

Evi, Wati, 2018. *Expressive Act Used by Characters in Fredrik Backman's "A Man Called Ove"*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of SunanAmpel Surabaya.

Thesis Advisor : Dr. A. Dzo'ulMilal,M.Pd

Key Words : *Expressive acts, context, A Man Called Ove.*

This thesis investigates about Expressive act used by the characters in the novel entitled A Man Called Ove. The researcher discussed the type of expressive acts and the context of expressive acts. The aim of this study is to find the types of expressive act in the utterance and elaborate the context of the utterance.

Under qualitative-descriptive method, the researcher identified the types of expressive acts and context by highlighting and coding the utterances of characters in the novel. The researcher was the main instrument to collect and analyze the data. Furthermore, the researcher uses a theory of Searle on analyzing the data. The analysis of expressive act is divided into two part of analysis; analysis the types of expressive acts and analysis of context

As the result of this study, the researcher found fifty two data of utterances which are showed that there are eight types of expressive acts. Blaming is the highest frequency used by the characters, then followed by accusing, apologizing, appreciation, cursing, greeting, praising, and thanking. So, it can be concluded that the most dominant types of expressive acts is blaming because the characters wants to find the others characters fault.

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-tpe 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 menunjukan 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.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the researcher presents the background of the study, research problems, objectives of study, significance of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of study

Linguistics is the study about language. Language itself is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used by human communication (Wardaugh1997 :3). From the definition, language as a system contains system of sound and system of meaning. People use language in many purposes depending on the context of situation and condition when they are speaking.

The purpose is conveyed through sentences or utterances. The same utterance in communication might be containing different meaning. Simply, there might be more than one meaning in one utterance. For example, there is an utterance "it's so hot". If the utterance is delivered by the teacher to the student in the classroom it can be understood that the student should open the window or turn on the fan. However when the utterance is delivered between the bakso seller and the boy, it can be understood that the bakso which the boy has bought has hot taste.

When we study about the speaker utterances we need to learn pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written (Yule 2006: 112). Simply, it is the study of the speaker utterances based on the context. Leech (1983:13) states that context is background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer interpretation of what speaker means by his/her utterance. It means that context is situation or condition when the utterance produced. The advantage studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kind of actions (for example, request) that they are performing when they speak. (Yule 1996:4)

The utterance can be used to perform the act. The actions performed via utterances are generally called speech act. The speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognize by the hearer. John Austin (1962), observed that in sayingsomething that has a certain sense and reference, one is normally also doingsomething other than just saying something - making a request, as in the case of the sentences or making a promise or offer, or an apology, etc. he also stated there are three things in speech act; locution, illocution, perlocution. Locutionary act is simply the act of saying something, or the act of producing an utterance. While illocutionary act is communicative function which is conveyed by the utterance. The effect that is felt by the hearer of that utterances is Perlocutionary act; representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

Representatives or Assertives are utterances that describe some state of affair. It can be the statement of facts, assertions, conclusions and descriptions. Directives are utterances which are produced by speaker to get the hearer to do something. For example by ordering, commanding, advising, etc.Commisives are utterances which commit the speaker to some future action. Expressive are utterances by which speaker expresses the psychological state of him/herself. they express psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, dislike, joy and sorrow. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (or feeling).Expressives remain under researched, though select categories of expressive speech acts, especially offering thanks and compliments, have received more extensive attention(ronan, 2015). Declaration are utterances which affect a change of some state of affairs.

The researcher chose the novel as the subject of research and the data will be taken the utterances of the characters in the novel. According to Oxford dictionary novel is a fictitious prose narrative of book length, typically representing character and action with some degree of realism (Oxford). Illocutionary act can be found in the daily life conversation. The conversation in the novel is a good example of conversation which can be taken as the object of the study.

The researcher choose this kind of novel because the researcher thinks that this is good novel. This novel uses everyday language that make the reader easy to learn an English language based on the novel.

One of the example of the novel is titled "A Man Called Ove" written by Fredrik Backman. It tells about man named Ove .Ove is a curmudgeon—the kind of man who points at people he dislikes as if they were burglars caught outside his bedroom window. He has staunch principles, strict routines, and a short fuse. People call him "the bitter neighbor from hell." However, behind the cranky exterior there is a story and a sadness. So when one November morning a chatty young couple with two chatty young daughters move in next door and accidentally flatten Ove's mailbox, it is the lead-in to a comical and heartwarming tale of unkempt cats, unexpected friendship, and the ancient art of backing up a U-Haul. All of which will change one cranky old man and a local residents' association to their very foundations. (Wikipedia)

There are some previous studies which has been done by some researchers. The first is the study from Hanni Sarah Rachmadiah from State Islamic University Of Surabaya (UINSunanAmpel 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. She used the drama as the object while the researcher used novel as the object.

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 SunanAmpel Surabaya. She was not only talked 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. 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'sstudy 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 expressiveacts 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 researcher did not focus on the strategies of expressive illocutionary act. However, the researcher related it to its context.

From those summaries, the researcher is very interested in analyzing the characters conversation in "A Man Called Ove" written by Fredrik Backman. In this case, the researcher wants to analyze the types expressive acts that performed by all the character's conversation.

1.2 Statement Of The Problems

The researcher conducted this study to answer the following problems:

- 1. What are expressive acts performed by the characters in the novel "A Man Called Ove" written by Fredrik Backman?
- 2. What is the context of expressive acts uttered by the characters in the novel "A Man Called Ove" written by Fredrik Backman?

1.3 **Objectives Of Study**

Based on the statement of the problem above this objective of this study are as follow:

 To describe the expressive illocutionary acts performed by the characters in the novel "A Man Called Ove"written by Fredrik Backman. 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 studycould 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.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms.

- 1. Expressive Illocutionary acts : utterances by which speaker expresses the psychological state of him/herself. (Leech 1991 :106)
- Context : is background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer interpretation of what speaker means by his/her utterance. (Leech 1983:13)
- 3. A man called ove : a novel written by fredrikBackman on 2012. (Backman, 2012)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, it contains the theoretical bases of the research that will be the standard of theory in this research. It also contains the review of previous study that has done by the previous researchers and also the differences with this study.

2.1 Theoretical bases

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). This type of the study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said (Yule 1996 : 3).

According to Merriam Webster dictionary, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is concerned with the relationship of sentences to environment in which they occur (<u>www.merriam-webster.com</u>). It means that pragmatics has the connection between sentences or utterances with the environment/context. However, Leech stated that pragmatics is the study of general conditions of communicative use of language and to exclude more specific local condition on language use (Leech, 1983). He

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, commisive, 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,

or sorrow. For example : "congratulations" means that it is an expression of joy.

e. Declarative are utterances which affect a change of some state of affairs. Means that declarative is a speech acts which changes the reality in accord with proposition of declaration. It is made by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework.

2.1.4 Expressive act

Expressive is utterances by which speaker expresses the psychological state of him/herself. The speakers express psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, dislike, joy and sorrow. In using an expressive, the speaker make word fits the world (or feeling).

According to Norrick(Norrick, 1978) expressive acts express psychological conditions, and thus not beliefs or intentions, which arise to give states of affairs. While Clark states that expressive act refers to thanking, apologizing, congratulating, and greeting. Four different events of speaker-hearer interaction lead to the use of expressive speech acts. The first, it is a hearer being offended by something, which calls for the expressive act of apologizing. The second, a hearer achieving something positive, that leads to the act of congratulating. And the third, a hearer is doing favor to the speaker, that leads to the act of thanking. The last, a hearer approaching the speaker, that leads to the expressive act of greeting (Clark, 1996).

Expressive remain under researched, though select categories of expressive speech acts, especially offering thanks and compliments, have received more extensive attention(Ronan, 2015). The relation to politeness, this can be intrinsically polite, such as greeting, thanking, congratulating, apologizing, appreciation, praise. But it can also be impolite such as cursing, blaming, accusing. These are the explanation and the example of expressive illocutionary acts:

1. Thanking

It is an expression that we do to someone that we are pleased about or are grateful for something that they have done. The example of Thanking:

a. Thank you mom

2. Greeting

Greeting is a kind of expression of salutation on meeting. The example of Greeting:

- a. Good morning Mrs. Gupta
- 3. Apologizing

Apologizing is an expression of telling somebody that we are sorry for the hurt we caused. The example of Apologizing:

a. Ups sorry I didn't see you

4. Congratulating

Congratulating is an expression of vicarious pleasure to a person on the occasion of his/her successful or good fortune. The example of Congratulating

- a. Congratulation on your team success
- 5. Appreciation

It is a recognition and enjoyment of the good qualities of someone or something. The example of Appreciation:

- a. I appreciate your dedicated commitment
- 6. Praising

Praising is an expression of admiration approval of the achievement. The example of Praising:

- a. You look so beautiful
- 7. Cursing

It is utter offensive words in anger or annoyance. The example of Cursing:

- a. Look, the perfect weird couple is sitting there
- 8. Accusing

It is an expression of charging someone with the fault or a crime. The example of Accusing:

a. You must be doing something wrong

9. Blaming

Blaming is an expression of finding someone's fault. The example of Blaming:

- a. It was your fault
- 2.1.5 Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)

According to Yule (1996)illocutionary acts indicating device is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. ItMeans that IFID can help the hearer to classify the illocutionary act being performed by the speaker. Searle and Venderveken (1985) stated that illocutionary force is the combination of the illocutionary point of the utterance and particular presupposition and attitudes that must accompany that point. So, IFID is the speakers intention in delivering the utterances or to the kind of illocutionary act the speakers are performing.

2.1.6 Context

In communication, context is important thing because context is needed to help the hearer to understand the speaker's intention. Leech states that context is background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer interpretation of what speaker means by his/her utterance(Leech, 1983). It means that context is 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 Rachmadiah 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 SunanAmpelSurabaya. 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 novelas the object of study. 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 Kiki NurFauzi from State Islamic University SunanAmpel Surabaya has done the research about expressive acton 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.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method consists of research design, data source, data collection, instruments, technic of data collection, data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher conducted this study using descriptive qualitative method. Because the researcher wants to explain in detail using descriptive writing in analyzing expressive illocutionary act in the novel "A Man Called Ove" written by Fredrik Backman. Qualitative research involve data collection procedures that primarily in open ended, non- numerical data which is then analyzed primarily by non – statistical method (dornyei 2007: 24). Means that to analyze using qualitative method we don't need to using numerical element.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

3.2.1 Data

The data was taken from the novel of "A Man Called Ove"written by Fredrik Backman. It is written on 2012. It contains 337 pages 39 chapters. 3.2.2 Data Source

The data source was taken from the utterances between the characters in the novel of "A Man Called Ove"written by Fredrik Backman. The researcherread and quoted all the characters utterances (word, phrase, clauses, sentences) which contains of expressive act.

3.3 Data Collection

The researcher used some instruments to help her processing on finding and analyzing the data.

3.3.1 Instrument

The instrument in this research is the researcher herself by reading and understanding the novel, analyzing and classifying the type of expressive illocutionary acts in the utterances which produced by all the characters in the novel of "A Man Called Ove"written by Fredrik Backman. To support the instrument, the researcher will use some tools; such as laptop, notebook, highlighter and pen.

3.3.2 Technic of Data Collection

After reading the novel, The researcher used some steps to collect the data as follows:

1. Reading and understanding the novel carefully.

By reading the researcher found some utterances which indicates expressive act.

2. Identifying and highlighting all the utterances which show the acts especially expressive acts.

After reading the novel, the researcher collected and highlighted the character's utterances which show expressive illocutionary parts.

3. Coding the types of expressive acts.

When the researcher has found the data of expressive illocutionary act in the novel, then the researcher was coding the types of expressive illocutionary acts. The researcher will use kind of these codes:

a.	Th	: thanking
b.	Gr	: greeting
c.	Ар	: apologizing
d.	Cr	: congratulating
e.	Apr	: Appreciation
f.	Pr	: prise
g.	Crs	: cursing
h.	Acs	: accusing
i.	Bl	: blaming

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. The steps of data analysis are:

1. Analyzing the data related to expressive acts.

In this part, the research analyzed the character's utterances through the expressive act. For the first, the researcher identified and highlighted the utterances which show expressive acts. Next, the researcher checked the codes of the expressive act and then the researcher analyzed it based on the code. After finding which codes is suitable for the utterance, the researcher counted the data by using the table. Then, the researcher elaborated the finding into paragraph. The following processes are as follows:

	Decas 16 shorter 2	
-	Pages 16 chapter 3	
	The lanky man	:"oh come on. I'm sorry," (Ap)
		"it was only a little accident,
		we'll sort it out!"
	Ove	: "sort it out? You're in my
		flowerbed!"
	The lanky man	: "that's hardly a flowerbed, is
	2	it?"

Example of Identifying the types of Expressive Acts

Code:

a. Apologizing is coded as Ap

no	Types of expressive acts performed	Frequency
1	Accusing	
2	Apologizing	
3	Appreciation	
4	Blaming	
5	Congratulating	
6	Cursing	
7	Greeting	
8	Praising	
9	Thanking	
	Total	

2. Analyzing the data based on the context.

The researcher analyzed the context which underlying character's utterances. To do the steps the researcher used the table to classify the character's expressive act and their context. The researcher chose table to make the process easier. The researcher used the "meaning" and "context" table to write in what context do the speaker utter the expressive act. Then the researcher explained it into a paragraph.

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No	Pages	Types of Expressive	Meaning	Context
		Acts		
1		Thanking, apologizing,		
		congratulating, greeting, cursing or blaming, accusing		
2				

3. Drawing conclusion.

After the researcher finished the analysis the researcher made a conclusion. The researcher concluded and elaborated the result of the data of the type of expressive illocutionary act and the context which has been found in the novel "A Man Called Ove" written by Fredrik Backman.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter the researcher serves the finding of the utterances which is showed expressive act used by the characters in Frederick Backman's a man called Ove. it is including the kinds of expressive acts and the researcher also elaborate in what context of expressive uttered by the characters. In this discussion the researcher was supported by the theory of Searle.

4.1 Findings of types Expressive acts and the context in the novel by Frederick Backman's a man called Ove.

There are eight features of expressive acts that have been found by the researcher. They are thanking, greeting, apologizing, appreciation, praising, cursing, accusing, blaming which is appear in the novel " a Man Called Ove" that contains 39 chapters tabulated follows :

Table 1. Expressive acts performed

no	Types of expressive acts performed	Frequency
1	Accusing	5
2	Apologizing	7
3	Appreciation	4

26

4	Blaming	15
5	Cursing	4
6	Greeting	2
7	Praising	12
8	Thanking	3
	Total	52

To find the context of the utterances, the researcher presented a data by this table. After that the researcher elaborate it as well.

Table 2. The context

No	Pages	Types	Data	Meaning	Context
1.	15	Accusing	"and who might you be?"	To accuse	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
2.	60	Accusing	"you are a bit unfriendly."	To accuse	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
3.	207	Accusing	"so you're going to start	To accuse	Social
			making a mess as well?"		context
					between the
					characters
4.	235	Accusing	"now you're shouting."	To accuse	Social

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

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

17.	3	Blaming	" you think I don't know	To blame	Social
			that"		context
					between the
					characters
18.	14	Blaming	"what hell are you	To blame	Social
			doing?"		context
					between the
					characters
19.	15	Blaming	"you can't drive a car	To blame	Social
			here! Can't you read?"		context
					between the
					characters
20.	15	Blaming	"I said RIGHT! But you	To blame	Social
			went on backing up to the		context
			LEFT! You don't listen!		between the
			You NEVER listen		characters
21.	18	Blaming	"what the bloody hell are	To blame	Social
			you Why are you		context
			making that noise?"		between the
					characters
22.	19	Blaming	"don't you think I know	To blame	Social
			that?"		context
					between the
					characters
23.	48	Blaming	"whoa! What the hell're	To blame	Social
			you doin'?!"		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	To blame	Social
			take longer than ten		context
			minutes?"		between the
					characters
26.	122	Blaming	"maybe you're no good at	To blame	Social
			reading stories,"		context
					between the
					characters
27.	126	Blaming	"but it feels a bit like it	To blame	Social
			<mark>wa</mark> s my fault"		context
					between the
					characters
28.	229	Blaming	"Christ, you puppy! Don't	To blame	Social
			you know anything about		context
			cars?"		between the
					characters
29.	233	Blaming	"I told you I want a	To blame	Social
			driver's license for an		context
			automatic! Why did you		between the
			make me use your car?"		characters
30.	271	Blaming	"this was very silly of	To blame	Social
			you, ove. this was very,		context
			very silly		between the
					characters
31.	279	Blaming	"it was adrian's idea,"	To blame	Social
					context

					between the
					characters
32.	53	Cursing	"you think you own this	To curse	Social
			street or what, you bloody		context
			lunatic?"		between the
					characters
33.	125	Cursing	"stupid magic,"	To curse	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
34.	147	Cursing	"idiot"	To curse	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
35.	216	Cursing	"it's a f-f-fucking street	To curse	Social
			cat and And it's going		context
			to die!it scratched prince!"		between the
					characters
36.	4	Greeting	"Hi, how can I help you"	To greet	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
37.	218	Greeting	"oh Hello , ove,"	To greet	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
38.	58	Praising	"you've really dressed	To praise	Social
			up,"		context
					between the

					characters
39.	126	Praising	"you're funny!"	To praise	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
40.	133	Praising	"they are absolutely	To praise	Social
			beautiful,"		context
					between the
					characters
41.	145	Praising	"you're a real hero!"	To praise	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
42.	151	Praising	"it's fantastic."	To praise	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
43.	155	Praising	"nice."	To praise	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
44.	168	Praising	" a good man,"	To praise	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
45.	178	Praising	"a nice song,"	To praise	Social
					context
					between the
					characters

46.	195	Praising	"he's a hero!"	To praise	Social
					context
					between the
					characters
47.	228	Praising	"awesome !wait Ah,	To praise	Social
		C	shit I can't pick it up	1	context
			today! I have to go to my		between the
			other job! But tomorrow,		characters
			man, I can come		
			tomorrow. Is it cool if I		
			pick it up tomorrow, like,		
			instead?"		
48.	311	Praising	"it's a fantastic	To praise	Social
			interview!"		context
					between the
					characters
49.	329	Praising	"ove's heart is too big ; I	To praise	Social
			think I'm going to die."		context
					between the
					characters
50.	19	Thanking	"thanks for the help"	Saying	Social
				thank you	context
					between the
					characters
51.	250	Thanking	"you brought here?	Saying	Social
			Thanks ove!	thank you	context
					between the
					characters
52.	321	Thanking	"thanks,granddad,"	Saying	Social

		thank you	context
			between the
			characters

The above data of finding described as follows :

4.1.1 Accusing

Accusing is one of expressive acts which has been found by the researcher in the novel "a Man Called Ove". it is an expression of charging someone with the fault or a crime. In the novel, the researcher has found five data of accusing expression. there are some data of accusing which can be concluded as follows :

Datum 1

Pages 15 chapter 3

The woman: "I'm not driving the car, am I ?"Ove stares silently at her for a few seconds.Ove: "and who might you be"Ove enquiresThe man: "I'm the driver"

This utterance occurs between Ove, the woman and the man. The setting of this conversation is in Ove's house. The utterance *"and who might you be?"* is a kind of accusing expression.it is accusing of driving car carelessly.Ove accuse the couple because they have made a trouble.

The conversation happens after the accident of the trailer's wheel rolling into Ove's bed. Ove has reminded them that car is prohibited. Ove tries to find who was made this accident happen. So, Ove accuse the couple. It is because of the driver who drives carelessly. however, the driver is the lanky man.

Datum 2

Page 60 chapter 7

The lanky one: "I'm Patrick"The woman: "are you always this unfriendly?"Ove looks insultedOve: "I;m not bloody unfriendly."The woman: "you're a bit unfriendly"Ove: "no I'm not!"

The participants in the conversation above are between the lanky man, his wife and Ove. the setting is in Ove's house. The utterance "you're a bit unfriendly" is a kind of accusing expression.it is accusing of being unfriendly person. The lanky man's wife accusesOve that he is not a friendly man.

The context is, when the couple visit Ove's house to introduce that they are Ove new neighbor. The woman ask him if he is an unfriendly man. Ove rejects it. Then the woman accuse him that he is an unfriendly man. Because every word which Ove says is a cuddle. She never sees when Ove talk friendly to others.

Datum 3

Page 207 chapter 24

Ove : "so you're going to start making a mess as well?" Jimmy : "pretty neat, isn't it?" The conversation is done by jimmy and Ove. it takes place in Ove'ssaab. it is Ove's car. The utterance *"so you're going to start making a mess as well?"* indicates an accusing expression.it is accusing of making a trouble.Ove accuse jimmy that he is going to make a mess.

Parvaneh ask Ove to pick her family to hospital. She wants to check her husband up to his doctor. Ove drives his saab to go there. suddenlyOve's car is full. One of Parvaneh's daughter is drops a color crayon to the car's mat which rolls forward under the front passenger seat where jimmy sitting. Jimmy tries to manage to bend forward and scoop up the crayon from the mat in front him. It makes Ove annoyed. So, Ove accuse jimmy that he had made a mess.

Datum 4

Page 235 chapter 27

Ove	: "press down the clutch and give it more gas,"
Parvaneh	: "that's what I'm doing!"
Ove	: "that's not what you're doing."
Parvaneh	: "yes I am!"
Ove	: "now you're shouting."

The participants in the conversation are between Parvaneh and Ove. it takes place in arround house. The utterance *"you're shouting*."Shows an accusing expression.it is an accusing of screaming. Ove accuse Parvaneh.

Parvaneh had a driving lesson with Ove. he teaches her how to operate the car well. Ove ask her to press the clutch. She does it. However Ove think that Parvaneh didn't do it. Parvaneh said that she has done it. When she said Ove thinks that she was shouting. It is a bad attitude if we are talking while we shout to the addressee of speaking. So,ove accusesParvaneh that she was shouting.

Datum 5

Page 253 chapter 29

The participants in the conversation are between Adrian, his boss and Ove. it

takes place in the café where Adrian works . The utterance "*didn't your dad ever teach you how to fix a bike?*" indicates accusing expression.it is accusing of telling lies. Ove accuses Adrian.

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 ask him to check whether the bike is in a good condition. However Adrian seems confuse. He didn't know if is it well or not. He just answer that it has been well. It means that Adrian has lied to ove. Then Ove accuse his father whether adrian's dad had never teach him how to repair a bike.

4.1.2 Apologizing

Apologizing is one of expressive acts which has been found by the researcher in the novel "a Man Called Ove". Apologizing is an expression of telling somebody that we are sorry for the hurt we caused. In the novel, the researcher has found fifty two data, seventh of them are Apologizing expression. There are some data of Apologizing which can be concluded as follow:

Datum 1

Pages 16 chapter 3

The lanky man Ove The lanky man : **"oh come on. I'm sorry,"** "it was only a little accident, we'll sort it out!" : "sort it out? You're in my flowerbed!" : "that's hardly a flowerbed, is it?"

The participants in the conversation above are between the lanky man and Ove. the setting is in Ove's house. The utterance "*oh, come on. I'm sorry,*" is indicated as apologizing expressive. The man asking an apologize to Ove because he had done a mistake.

Based on the context, Ove looks annoyed at the man. Ove thinks to himself, then the man tries to asking apologize to Ove because he has made a trouble caused by his car's wheel. The car's wheel was rolling to Ove's flowerbed.Ove doesn't want someone destroy his bed.

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?"

The seventh years old girl	: "I'm almost EIGHT! I can go to the bathroom MYSELF!"
Ove	: "sure, sure. So bloody sorry for asking."

The participants in the conversation above are between Parvaneh daughter and Ove. the setting is in the hospital. The utterance "So bloody sorry for asking" is indicated as an apologizing expression. Ove ask forgiveness to the seventh years old girl.

When Parvaneh wants to see his husband in the hospital. She asks Ove to pick her and the children up there. And then she askOve to sit and keep on eye on Parvaneh daughters. They are three and seventh years old. Ove tries to offer something to the seventh years girl. However, she refuse it. She says that she can do it by herself because she is almost eight. Ove asks for apologize to that girl that he shouldn't offer some help to her.

Datum 4

Page 165 chapter 17

Parvaneh

Ove Jimmy : "I'm afraid I can't,"
"the girls are... allergic," she adds
: "so you'll have to take care of it,"
: "don't think it's such a cool idea me taking care of the puss, sorry, man,"
"I'm a bit allergic as well...."

The participants in the conversation above are between Parvaneh, jimmy and Ove. It takes place in Ove's house. The utterance *"sorry man"* is a kind of apologizing expression. jimmy tries to asking forgiveness to Ove.

After the cat getting warmer, Ove decide to ask Parvaneh or jimmy to take care of the cat. Because Ove doesn't like the cat in his house. However Parvaneh rejects it because her daughters have an allergic. So Ove chooses jimmy to take away the cat from his house. In the other hand, jimmy has an allergic too. So he asking for apologize to Ove because he can't take care of the cat.

Datum5

Page 221 chapter 25

Anita : "sorry, Ove, I shouldn't stand here taking up your time with my nattering."
Ove : "pardon me"
"I said if you have any more problems with those bloody radiators, you can come and ring my doorbell. The cat and me are at home."

The participants in the conversation are between Anita and Ove. it takes place in rune's house. The utterances "*pardon me*"indicates an apologizing expression. anita tries to asking forgiveness to Ove while Ove tries to response it using apologizing expression too.

Ove is going to rune's house, where it takes several minutes from his house.

He wants to borrow a corrugated iron to Rune. When Ove wants to go home, anita is

stopping him. She tells that social services will take rune away from her. They say that anita is not capable of taking care rune at home. Then Ove gives the suggestion to her for asking help to her son. However Anita rejects it because her son is busy by himself. He doesn't care about their parent. After that Anita asking an apologize to Ove because she had disturb Ove with her story. Then Ove also asking forgiveness to anita because he can't help them.

Datum 6

Page 283 chapter 33

Ove Mirsad : "is that you who's been toasting bread?" : "yes..... I hope that's okay. Sorry. I mean, is it?"

The conversation above is between Ove and mirsad. He is adrian's friend. It happens in Ove's house. The utterance *"sorry"* means an apologizing expression. mirsad asking for a forgiveness to Ove.

Mirsad stays at Ove's house because he has escaped from his own house. In the morning when Ove still sleeping, he made a toast bread. Suddenly, Ove wakes up then he smells something from his kitchen. So he askmirsad if he had toasted bread. Therefore mirsad asking for apologizing about what has he made at the kitchen without Ove's permission.

Datum 7

Page 330 chapter 39

Parvaneh	: "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"
Ove	: "they can call me whatever they like. No need for you
	to sick your bloody nose in."

The conversation above is between Ove and Parvaneh. It happens at Ove's house. The utterance *"they... sorry Ove, don't worry about what they've written!"* indicates an apologizing expression. Parvaneh apologize to Ove.

Four days later, Ove has come back to his house. He is accompanied by Parvaneh. When he arrived, he sees some drawing spreads across the table in the kitchen. Parvaneh says that it was his daughters drawing. When she sees Ove's eyes reading the letters in the bottom corner of one of the drawings, she looks slightly embarrassed. So, she asking for forgiveness to Ove since her daughter has made Ove's house a mess.

4.1.3 Appreciation

Appreciation is one of expressive acts which has been found by the researcher in the novel "a Man Called Ove". It is a recognition and enjoyment of the good qualities of someone or something. In the novel, the researcher has found four data of Appreciation expression. There are some data of Appreciation which can be concluded as follow:

Datum 1

Page 59 chapter 7

The woman	: "we just wanted to introduce ourselves, now	
	that we're going to be neighbors"	
Ove nods tersely and concisely.		
Ove	: "okay. Bye,"	
He tries to close the door. she stops him with her arm.		
The woman	: "and then we wanted to thank you for backing	
	up our trailer. That was very kind of you!"	

This conversation is done by Ove and the woman. It takes place in Ove's house. The utterance *"we wanted to thank you for backing up our trailer"* is indicated as appreciation expression. The woman and her husband appreciate Ove because of Ove's help.

Based on the context, Ove has helped them to back up the trailer somedays ago. The couple visit Ove's house and give some cookies for Ove. it is a kind of appreciate thing. because he has helped them.

Datum 2

Pages 66 chapter 7

Parvaneh	: "I'm sure Ove can help you with the
	radiators."
Rune's wife	: "that would be amazingly kind of you,
	Ove."
Ove : "can't your man sort out that kind of	
	his own house?"

The participants in the conversation above are between Parvaneh, rune's wife and Ove. the setting is in Ove's house. The utterance *"that would be amazingly kind of you, Ove."* is a kind of appreciation expression. Rune's wife appreciateOve.

Based on the context, Ove is in his house. Parvaneh and her husband still in Ove's house after they introducing themselves as a new neighbor. Suddenly, there's a couple visit Ove's house. They are rune and his wife. They want to ask for help to Ove to fix the radiators at their house. Parvaneh tries to appeal rune's wife that Ove can help them to solve their problem. Rune's wife adore him. becauseOve is the kind one if he will help her.So, she appreciated ove's help.

Datum 3

Page 164 chapter 17

Ove	: "so how is he, then?"
Jimmy	: "seems better, no? jimmy grins as he wolfs down the
	sandwich in a single bite.
Ove gives him	m a skeptical look. Jimmy is perspiring like a bit of pork
left on a saun	a stOve. There's something mournful in his eyes when he
look back at	Ove.
Jimmy	: "you know it was pretty bad with your wife, Ove.
	I always like her. She made, like, the best chow in

The participants in the conversation above are between Parvaneh and Ove. It takes place in Ove's house. The utterance *"She made, like, the best chow in town."* Is kind of appreciation expression. jimmy appreciate what Ove's wife cook.

town."

Its winter when Parvaneh found a cat suffer from the snow. Parvaneh comes to Ove's house for asking help. She asks Ove to give her some blanket. Suddenly jimmy comes to Ove's living room. He curious with Parvaneh and the cat.After that Parvaneh want to heat some water to get warmer. She goes to Ove's kitchen. Jimmy askOve if there's a food for him. Ove gives him sausage sandwich. The sandwich taste different then Ove's wife was made. So jimmy appreciate Ove's wife cooking. Because he enjoyed ove'swife cooking.

Datum 4

Page 212 chapter 24

Ove	: "what's that?"
Parvaneh	: "it'sNasanin's drawing"
Ove	: "what am I supposed to do with that?"
Parvaneh	: "she's drawn you,"
	"that's jimmy, and that's the cat, and that's Patrick and
	me and that's you,"
Parvaneh	: "you're the funniest thing she knows. That's why
she always dr	aws you in color,"

The participants in the conversation are between Parvaneh and Ove. it takes place in parking area outside Ove's garage. The utterance "you're the funniest thing she knows. That's why she always draws you in color," shows an appreciation expression. Parvaneh appreciate what Ove has done by her daughter drawing.

Parvaneh ask Ove to pick her family to hospital. She wants to check her husband up to his doctor. Ove drives his saab to go there. When they have just arrived at the Ove's house, Ove sees a drawing on a paper. Apparently, it is a drawing of Parvaneh three years old daughter called nasanin. She has drawn Ove in colour. However the other ones are black and white. Nasanin thinks that Ove is the funniest person. So she appreciate Ove by drawn him on color. A drawing is a kind of appreciate thing that nasanin give to ove.

4.1.4 Blaming

Blaming is one of expressive acts which has been found by the researcher in the novel "a Man Called Ove". Blaming is an expression of finding someone's fault. In the novel, the researcher has found fifty two data, fifteenth of them are Blaming expression. There are some data of Blaming which can be concluded as follow:

Datum 1

Page 3 chapter 1

Shop assistant :" A laptop is a computer."Ove insulted, glares at him and stabs his forefinger at the counter. Ove :" you think I don't know that"

The participants in the conversation above are between the shop assistant and Ove. the setting is in the computer store when Ove wants to buy a computer. The utterance "*You think I don't know that*" is a kind of blaming. It is happen when Ove blame the shop assistant.

Based on the context, Ove wants a computer then the shop assistant offer a laptop. And the assistant explain that a laptop is the same as a computer. Ove feels uncomfortable when the assistant tells it. So it makes Ove angry to him. He blame him since Ove actually knows that laptop is like a computer but the assistant still explain to him.

Datum 2

Pages 14 chapter 3

Ove : " what the hell are you doing?" Ove roars at the woman. The woman : " yes, that's what I'm asking myself!" she roars back Ove is momentarily thrown off balance

This utterance occurs between Ove and the woman. The setting of this conversation is in Ove's house. The utterance *"what hell are you doing?"* is a kind of blaming expression. Ove blame the woman. He blame what is she doing in her house.

According to the context, When Ove is in his house whipping his green curtain. He sees a couple of a lanky man and the woman with their small Japanese car with trailer. Suddenly, Ove angry and blame the woman because the wheel of the woman's trailer roll into Ove's flowerbed.

Datum 3

Page 15 chapter 3

Ove : **"you can't drive a car here! Can't you read?** The woman : "I'm not driving the car, am I?"

This utterance occurs between Ove and the woman. The setting of this conversation is in Ove's house. The utterance *"you can't drive a car here! Can't you read?"* shows blaming expression. It is uttered by Ove .Ove blame the woman why she didn't read the sign. The woman is Ove's new neighbor.

the context is Ove angry to her. Because Ove thinks that no one can't drive a car around his house. There is a sign which told that car is prohibited. He blame her since she and her husband still driving a car around this area why they didn't read it and they ignore it.

Datum 4

Pages 15 chapter 3

The lanky man : "it's not easy as it loo---" the lanky one tries to say, but he's immediately cut short the woman : "I said RIGHT ! but you went on backing up to the LEFT! You don't listen! You NEVER listen!"

This utterance occurs between the woman and the man. The setting of this conversation is in Ove's house. from the utterance "I said RIGHT! But you went on backing up to the LEFT! You don't listen! You NEVER listen", it is indicated as a blaming expression. The woman blame his husband because he didn't pay attention

to her. The woman tries to give a suggestion to him not to turn left but her husband turn left and ignore him.

Based on the context, this utterance happen after the couple car's wheel rolling into Ove's flowerbed. The man was giving an explanation suddenly cut by his wife. His wife was giving a clarification which indicates that she blame his husband. His husband didn't listen what his wife explain.

Datum 5

Pages 18 chapter 3

Ove : " what the bloody hell are you ... why are you making that noise?" "stop it, I said!" The lanky man: "it's just the reverse radar making that noise,"

The participants in the conversation above are between the lanky man and Ove. the setting is in front of Ove's house. The utterance *"Why are you making that noise?"* shows a blaming expression. Ove blame the man why he made a noise.

The context is in the situation when the lanky man pulled forward and straightened up the trailer as civilized people do before backing up with a trailer, he puts on a reverse. Immediately it starts making a shrieking noise. The lanky man did it after he hits the mailbox.

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.

It is happen when Ove walks up the little footpath between the houses. He stops outside the bicycle shed. There's a woman bicycle leaning up against the wall. There is a sign that bicycle should not be left in this precise spot. Ove picks it up he unlocks the shed and places the bicycle tidily at the end of the row. Suddenly the young man come and blame him why he did something on his bicycle.

Datum 8

Page 99 chapter 11

Ove

: "**can't you read**, you bloody idiot!" "motor vehicles prohibited" Ove repeats

The conversation above is done by Ove himself. He talks to the man in skoda car. But the skoda's driver ignore it. The utterance *"can't you read"* is a kind of blaming expression. he blame the skoda's driver.

It is in the morning when Ove has done breakfasting and listened to the radio. The he goes around the house checking the radiators. Turn off the light. Locks the shed and front door, tugs three times at each door handle. Then he goes down to the little pathway between the houses. The white skoda comes from the left and takes him by such a surprise that he almost collapses in a snowdrift by the shed. Ove run down the pathway in pursuit. Ove looks angry and blame the driver which can't read the sign of motor vehicle is prohibited. The driver is ignore it and left Ove.

Datum9

Page 119 chapter 13

Parvaneh	: "forget it, just forget it when does the parking meter run out?"
Ove	: "ten minues"
Parvaneh	: "don't you understand it'll take longer than
	ten minutes?
Ove	: "in that case I'll go out and feed the meter in
	ten minutes,"

The participants in the conversation above are between Parvaneh and Ove. the setting is in the hospital. The utterance "*don't you understand*" is kind of blaming expression. Parvaneh blame Ove.

Parvaneh wants to see his husband in the hospital. She asks Ove to pick her and the children up there. When Ove parking his saab on the parking area. He only feed the meter in ten minutes. Parvaneh blame him why it is only ten minutes. It should be take longer than ten minutes in the hospital.

Datum 10

Pages 122 chapter 13

Ove	: "what voices?"
The seventh years old girl	: "fairy-tale voices,"
The three years old	: "you swored,"
Ove	: "did not"
The three years old	: "yes"
The seventh year old girl	: "maybe you're no good at reading stories,"

The participants in the conversation above are between Parvaneh daughters and Ove. the setting is in the hospital. The utterance "maybe you're no good at *reading stories,* " indicates as a blaming expression. the seventh years old girl blame Ove.

Thethree years old girl asks Ove to read a story. When Ove is reading a book, He read it very fast without any kinds of intonation. The seventh years old protest him. She said to Ove that he should read it as a fairy-tale voice. Ove thinks reading a story is like general book reading. Then the seventh years old blame him that he can't reading a story well. The children think Ove must tell what happen in that page.

Datum 11

Page 126 chapter 13

Parvaneh	: "please, Ove, are you sure you won't let me
	pay the parking fine?"
Ove	: "is it your car?"
Parvaneh	: "no"
Ove	: "well then,"
Parvaneh	: "but it feels like it was my fault,"

The participants in the conversation above are between Parvaneh and Ove. the setting is in the Ove's garage. The utterance *"it feels like it was my fault,"* is a kind of blaming. Parvaneh blame herself instead of she doesn't pay for the parking.

An hour later, they back at Ove's garage, Parvaneh husband had to stay at the hospital for several days. Parvaneh want to pay the parking. But Ovedoesn't want it. He thinks that the owner of the car has to pay for the parking fee. Because Ove is the owner of the car which is park at the hospital, so Ove must pay it. However, Parvanehblame herself sinceshe 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 arround 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 arround 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" The participants in the conversation are between the man in the white shirt and Ove. it takes place in rune's house. The utterance *"this was very silly of you, Ove."* is a kind of blaming expression. the man who is on the white shirt blame Ove.

When the man and woman in the white shirts come out of Anita and Rune's house almost an hour later, they find the council logo has been boxed into the little culde-sac by a large trailer. Someone who brought trailer is Ove. he wants to give a prank to them. It's because Ove doesn't really want they are around Ove's area. The white shirt knows it. So, they blame Ove that it was not a funny idea of broke the car.

Datum 15

Page 279 chapter 32

Mirsad	: "it was adrian's idea,"
Adrian	: "mirsad came out today, you know!"
Mirsad	: "what"
Adrian	: "he Came out, you know. Told everyone
	he was"

The conversation above is between Adrian and mirsad. He is adrian's friend. It happens in Ove's house. The utterance *"it was adrian's idea,"* is a kind of blaming expression. mirsad blame adrian's idea.

it is midnight, when Ove doesn't really have something to do. He decided to play with his rifle on his living room. Suddenly there are two men come to Ove's house. They are Adrian and his friend, mirsad. They wanto to ask for help to Ove.mirsad is escaping from his house. Actually he is a gay man. his parent hate a man who is gay. He said that his dad will kill himself if he found that his children is gay. So it makes mirsad afraid. He asking for help to Adrian but he can't. thereforeadrian's accompany him to go to Ove's house. He wants to stay there for a while. Ove doesn't really accept it. So mirsad blame Adrian that it was his idea to bring him to Ove's house.

4.1.5 Cursing

Cursing is one of expressive acts which has been found by the researcher in the novel "a Man Called Ove". It is utter offensive words in anger or annoyance. In the novel, the researcher has found four data of Cursing expression. There are some data and the context explanation of cursing which can be concluded as follow:

Datum 1

Page 53 chapter 6

Weed	: " you think you own this street or what, you
	bloody lunatic?"
Ove calmly points a	t mutt again.
Ove	: " the next time that thing pisses on my
	paving," he says coolly, "I'll electrify the stone"
Weed	: "prince hasn't bloody pissed on your
	disgusting paving,"

This conversation is done by Ove and the neighbors called weed. It takes place around Ove's house. The utterance *"bloody lunatic"* indicates cursing expression. Weed curse Ove because she is angry to him.

Ove is standing on the fifteen yards from his broken mailbox. He sees a blond weed. Weed has a dog. Her dog has been pissing on Ove's paving stones is running around weed's feet. Then she's throwing stones at the cat because he thinks that the cat is hissing at her dog. Ove is angry at her because of her attitude towards the cat. After that weed feels annoyed to Ove, she curse and says if Ove is a lunatic one.

Datum 2

Page 125 chapter 13

The three years old	: "the clauwnbeppo," the toddler
The seventh years old girl	explains, nodding wisely. : "he was going to do a magic," says her
	sister
Ove	: "stup <mark>id</mark> magic"
The participants in the conversation	n above are between Parvaneh daughters

and Ove. the setting is in the hospital. The utterance "*stupid magic*" is a kind of cursing expression. Ove curse at the clown magic. because he thinks that clown magic is not funny anymore.

There is a clown visit the hospital to entertain the kids. When Parvaneh come back down the corridor to the waiting room. She stops while looking for her daughters and Ove. then when she find them, her daughter tells her that there's a clown called beppo come to hospital. They tell that the clown was doing a magic. Then Ove curse that magic. He says that it was a stupid magic. Because the clown has taken Ove's coin five – kronor go away when beppo doing his magic. Ove thinks that it is not magic but it is a deception.

Datum 3

Page 147 chapter 15

Ove	: "idiot!" Ove yells after the skoda, but the man in the
	white shirt doesn't seem to react at all.
Malevolent	: "soon it'll be your turn, you old fart,"
Weed	: "they were from social services,"

The participants in the conversation above are between Ove, malevolent and the blond weed. The setting is in Ove's complex. The utterance "*idiot*!" indicates as a cursing expression. he curse at the skoda driver.

As he walking alongside the bicycle shed by the parking area, Ove sees the white skoda from anita and rune's house. Ove has to jump out of the way to avoid being run Over as the car races round the corner. The man in the skoda lifts a smoldering cigarette towards Ove through the windshield and offer a superior half of smile. As if it'sOve fault that he's in the way, but he's generous enough to let it go. Then Ove curse the white shirt man in the skoda. Ove thinks that the man is idiot because he makes Ove shocked when the car passes him.

Datum4

Page 216 chapter 25

Weed : "I'll have that thing shot!" she hisses and points at the cat.
Very slowly Ove shakes his head without taking his eyes off her. She swallows. Something about his expression, as if sculpted from a seam of rock, makes her murderous assurance falter.

The utterance above is stated by weed. She is Ove's neighbor. It happens around Ove's house. The statement *"it's a f-f-fucking street cat"* is a kind of cursing expression. weed curses Ove's cat. Because it has made a trouble.

It is in the morning, Ove is waiting for breakfast. He has let his cat out from the house. Suddenly Ove hears something outside the front door. the cat comes back quickly. There is a dog barking. Ove is looking out from his window. There is weed there. She curses Ove and his cat. it because of the cat had scratched her dog. Automatically she is angry. And come to Ove's house.

4.1.6 Greeting

Greeting is one of expressive acts which has been found by the researcher in the novel "a Man Called Ove". Greeting is a salutation on meeting. In the novel, the researcher has found two data of Greeting expression. There are some data and the context explanation of cursing which can be concluded as follow:

Datum 1

Page 4 chapter 1

The colleague looks very happy, as people do when they have not been working for a sufficient stretch of time as sales assistants. The colleague :**"Hi,how can I help you?"** Ove drills his police – flashlight finger into the counter Ove : "I want a computer" This conversation happens in the computer store which is conducted between Ove and the colleague of the first shop assistant. The utterance "*Hi, how can I help you*" show a kind of greeting expression. The colleague greets Ove as they meet at the first time.

The context is when the first shop assistant who serveOve doesn't want to talk with Ove anymore. He feels annoyed and tired. So he ask his colleague to serve what Ove wants. When the colleague meetOve, he greets him happily.

Datum 2

Page 100 chapter 11

Anita	: "hello, Ove," he hears anita say cautiously behind
	him.
Ove turns tow	ard her.
Ove	: "yeah, yeah. Hello,"
Anita	: "he was from the council"

The participants in the conversation above are between anita and Ove. Anita is rune's wife. the setting is in Ove's office. The utterance *"hello, Ove"* shows a greeting expression. she greet Ove.

When the skoda which disturb Ove's morning has disappeared, Ove turns around and walks back between the houses, so hurried that he almost stumble Over his own legs. Outside rune and anita's house where the white skoda has quite clearly been parked, are two cigarette butts on the ground. Ove meets anita. So anita greet Ove in front of his house.

4.1.7 Praising

Praising is one of expressive acts which has been found by the researcher in the novel "a Man Called Ove". Praising is an expression of telling somebody that we are sorry for the hurt we caused. In the novel, the researcher has found fifty two data, twelfth of them are Praising expression. There are some data and the context explanation of Praising which can be concluded as follow:

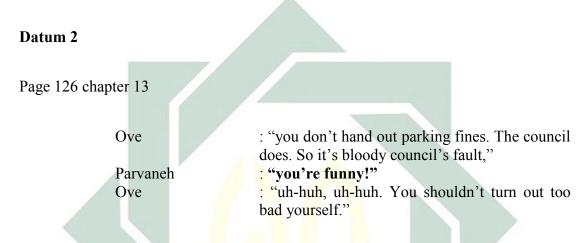
Datum 1

Page 58 chapter 7

The woman	: "this is for you," she says in a friendly sort of
	voice and then shOves a blue plastic box into
	Ove's arms
Ove looks skeptical	
The woman	: "cookies," she explain encouragingly
Ove nods slowly, as i	f to confirm this.
The woman	: "you've really dressed up," she says with a
	smile.
~ · ·	

Ove nods again

This conversation is done by Ove and the woman .in this case Ove doesn't say anything. He only give a gestures. It takes place in Ove's house. The utterance *"you've really dressed up,"* is a kind of praising expression. She praises Ove's appearance. Based on the context, The woman and his husband is visiting Ove's house. They want to give Ovessome cookies. The woman sees Ove with a suit. Ove looks well dressed when he wear a suit. He seems different. She never looks Ove like that. So she praises him.



The participants in the conversation above are between Parvaneh and Ove. the setting is in the Ove's garage. The utterance "you're funny!" indicates a praising expression. Parvaneh praise him that he is funny man.

Parvaneh want to pay for the parking fine. But Ove doesn't want it. It is not Parvaneh fault if she doesn't pay for the parking. Ove says that it is a council fault if Parvaneh pay it. So Parvaneh praise Ove because he is a funny man why the council have to pay for the parking.

Datum 3

Page 133 chapter 14

The woman in a station : **"they are absolutely beautiful."** She said smiling in that candid way that made Ove stare down at the ground and kick the gravel. This utterance is stated by the woman in the train station. The name doesn't mention in this chapter. The sentence *"they are absolutely beautiful,"* indicates as a praising expression.

When Ove is in the train station to take a train to go home for work, he met a woman. She changes Ove's life. Every 5 evening, he has been waiting this woman at the station for three months. The woman is a teacher. One day she invites Ove to have dinner. Ove accept it. He has prepared everything well. He buys some beautiful flowers for her. Then he give it to that special woman. She feels happy. So she praise for the beauty of the flowers.

Datum 4

Pages 145 chapter 15

The first hard hat man The other man The third man : "it could have gone quiet badly that,"
: "really badly"
: "could have dead actually,"
"you're a real hero!"
"saved their life!"

The participants in the conversation above are between three young men. The setting is in the train. The utterance "*you're a real hero!*" shows a praising expression. they praise at Ove.

Ove is in the platform. The platform is so quiet at the time. Ove meets some kind of people. On Ove's side there are three employees with their workmen trousers

and hard hat. Suddenly he hears a screaming. It is because the suit-wearing man in his black Overcoat is starting to sway back and forth, like a panda that's been given a valium Overdose. It makes everyone panic. Ove tries to help the suit man. whenOve get into the train. He met the employees again. They praise Ove because Ove has been saved the man life. The man said that he is a hero.

Datum 5	
Page 151 chapter 16	
Sonja	: "they say the best men are born out of their faults and
	that they often improve later on, more than if they'd
	never done anything wrong,"
Ove	: "who said that?"
Sonja	: "Shakespeare,"
Ove	: "is that any good?"
Sonja	: "it's fantastic." Sonja nodded and smiling
Ove	: "I've never read anything with him,"

The participants in the conversation above are between Ove and his wife named sonja. The setting is in a restaurant. The utterance *"it's fantastic."* is a kind of praising utterance. Sonja praise the one of the authors book.

Ove is in the first dinner with his wife. Ove tells the truth that he is no a military service. Sonja doesn't angry with him. She says in a wise word that the best men were born out from their fault. Ove has done the fault. Sonja thinks that Ove is the best men because he born out of his fault. Sonja got that sentences from Shakespeare book. Ove doubt the good thing at that book. However Sonja praises it. She stated that that book is fantastic book. There are some lesson can be learned.

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,"

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.

One cool jene night, sonja's father died. And Ove had never seen anyone cried like Sonja. The pastor from the village church came by and ran through the details of the burial. The pastor pointed at one of the photos of Sonja and her father on the living room wall. After that he stated that sonja's father is a good man. he praises sonja's father since the father has good attitude.

Datum 8

Page 178 chapter 20

Rune

Ove

Rune

: "the hormones are on the warpath," : "a.... nice song? : "a nice song"

The participants in the conversation above are between Rune and Ove. they are talking at the Ove's kitchen. The utterance "*a nice song*" is a kind of praising expression. rune praise the song on radio.

Rune is anita's husband. They are Ove's neighbor. They are also Ove's and his wife close friend. They always spend the time together. When anita and Sonja has been in pregnant, their hormones change to be more bad tempered. Ove and rune had to do something unusual. One day rune told Ove that anita was crying because of the radio. She listen a song. Rune think that the song is a beautiful song. So he praises the song. However why anita cried, maybe its because of the hormones in the pregnant women.

Datum 9

Page 195 chapter 22

Parvaneh: "why do you want to talk to Ove?"Someone in the garage: "he's a hero"Parvaneh: "a... what?"

The conversation is done by Parvaneh and someone in the garage. it takes place in Ove's house. The utterance *"he's a hero"* indicates praising expression. someone praise Ove.

Parvaneh visit Ove's house with her daughters. He sees Ove is standing outside his closed garage Door with his hands sullenly shoved into his pockets. Then Parvaneh hear some noisy sounds from inside the garage. She is curious at what happen inside it. So Parvaneh ask her why she wants to talk to Ove. someone said that he's a hero. That's why the one is looking for him. Actually someone in the garage is a reporter from local newspaper.

Datum 10

Page 228 chapter 26

Ove : "come Over after work, then, and I'll get the bike out for you" "but you have to bring your own tools." The youth brightens up The youth : "you serious, man?" "**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?" The participants in the conversation are between the youth and Ove. it takes place in arround house. The utterances *"awesome"* is a kind of praising expression. the youth praises Ove.

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. So Ove offer the help to him. He will fix this bike. So the youth praises Ove because he had help him to fix the bike.

Datum 11

Page 311 chapter 37

Lena <mark>: "i</mark> Ove :"d

"it's a fantastic interview!" "don't let me hold you up,"

The conversation above is between Ove and lena. Lena is a journalist from a local newspaper. It happens in Ove's house. The utterance *"it's a fantastic interview!"* indicates a praising expression. lena praises Ove.

Lena had come by Ove's house in the morning to drop off a copy of the newspaper. He was on the front page, looking like the archetypal grumpy old sod. He'd kept his word and let her interview him. After interviewing Ove, lena praises him that it was an awesome interview. She feels happy that finally she can interview Ove.

Datum 12

Page 329 chapter 39

Ove : "you see what I have to put up with?" Parvaneh : "Ove's heart is too big; I think I'm going to die." Ove : "it's me who's bloody dying!" The conversation above is between Ove and Parvaneh. It happens at the hospital. The utterance "Ove's heart is too big" indicates a praising expression. she praises Ove.

Ove is dying. He is at a hospital accompanied by Patrick, Parvaneh, jimmy, anders, Adrian and mirsad. The doctor stated that Ove has got a heart problem. Parvaneh feels guilty. She tries to accompany Ove to operating room but the hospital staff refused her. They said that Parvaneh should sit and wait into the waiting room since she is pregnant. Some hours later, Ove comes out from the room. Parvaneh meet him. Then Parvaneh proud of Ove.so she praises Ove that he has a big heart which means that Ove is a kind person.

4.1.9 Thanking

Thanking is one of expressive acts which has been found by the researcher in the novel "a Man Called Ove". It is an expression that we do to someone that we are pleased about or are grateful for something that they have done. In the novel, the

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researcher has found fifty twodata, three of them are thanking expression. There are some data and the context explanation of Praising which can be concluded as follow:

Datum 1

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Ove : "reverse radar and parking sensors and cameras and crap like that. A man who needs all that to back up with a trailer shouldn't be bloody doing it in the first place." The lanky one nods cheerfully at him The lanky man: **"thanks for the help,"** Ove : "you shouldn't even be allowed to rewind a cassette,"

The participants in the conversation above are between the lanky man and Ove. the setting is in front of Ove's house. The utterance *"thanks for the help,"* is a kind of thanking expression. The lanky man thanks to Ove since Ove has helped him to understand the car.

Based on the context, this kind of conversation happen when the lanky man doesn't master his car very well.Ove tries to understand the car system. He tries to understand why the car make a noise. After understanding the car, Ove explain to lanky man about the system of the car. The lanky man feels happy and he thanks to Ove. he has helped him to solve the problem.

Datum 2

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Ove : "the bicycle hanging off the back of the car?"

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

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Ove : "that's how I always felt every time I bought a new car," : **"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. Today is Parvaneh's daughter birthday. Ove has prepared something special for her. The day before, he had been at a computer store. He bought an Ipad. Then he give it to the seventh year old one. She is very happy. She has never had an ipad before. So she thank to Ove because he has given her something special.

4.2 Discussion

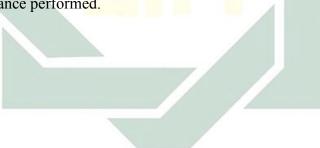
In this part, the researcher discusses the finding of this present study. Expressive is a kind of speech acts that states what speaker feels. Based on the finding, the Researcher found that the characters performed eight types of Expressive acts. In the novel titled "A Man Called Ove", the characters have uttered many Expressive acts. The researcher analyzes those by focusing on types and the context of expressive acts. From the eight types of expressive acts, the most frequently type of Expressive acts is blaming. The finding shows the total types of expressive acts that used by the characters are accusing 5 data, then apologizing 7 data, followed by appreciation 4 data, then blaming 15 data, cursing 4 data, greeting 2 data, praising 12 data and thanking 3 data . The total number of data are 52 data of expressive acts uttered by the characters.

The expressive acts used when someone want to express what they feel through the situation and condition on their environment. Some people can identify the expressive act very simple for utterance using situation and condition in daily conversation. It is

the most important thing to know in what contexts of expressive acts uttered by the characters. So that it can give positive influence for people in daily conversation.

The most frequent expressive act used by the characters in the novel is blaming. It shows thatmost of the characters want to find the others fault. Some of the characters in the novel look unfriendly. They make a negative statement about an individual or a group that their actions are socially irresponsible. They try to putting the other person down by emphasizing his or her flaws.

So, it can be concluded that this present study shows different result from the previous study. The previous researcher kikinurfauzi (2017) found only four types of expressive acts, then he tried to find the strategies of expressive acts. However, the present researcher found eight types of expressive acts and also related it to what context the utterance performed.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the researcher presents the conclusion from the findings and discussion of the study. The researcher also serves the suggestion for the further research.

5.1 Conclusion

The researcher has found the expressive acts used by the characters in the Fredrick backman's"a Man Called Ove". The researcher focused on two statement of the problems. The first is the study of types of expressive acts using Searle's theory. The second is the study about the context of the utterance using Leech theory.

According to the findings, the researcher found fifty two data. There are eight types of expressive acts has been found. They are thanking (3 data), greeting (2 data), apologizing (7 data), appreciation (4 data), praising (12 data), cursing (4 data), accusing (5 data), blaming (15 data) which is appear in the novel " a Man Called Ove".

Among eight types of expressive acts, blaming expression is the most dominant used by the characters in the Fredrick Backman's"a Man Called Ove". The researcher found fifteenth data of blaming expression. It means that most of the characters uttered the negative utterances. They blame others to find their fault. The

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lowest expression used is greeting and thanking expression. The researcher found only two data of greeting and three data of thanking.

Then, related to the finding of the second problem, the researcher found the context when the utterances are produced. The researcher used the theory of Leech.Its dealing with the situation and condition of the characters utterances which uttered of the eight types expressive acts that has been found by the researcher in the novel. Most of the situation in the novel is happen around ove's complex. The conversation happened almost between ove with his neighbor.

5.2 Suggestion

This research elaborates the types of expressive acts and the context used in the Fredrick backman's"a Man Called Ove". After giving a conclusion based on the finding of the study, the researcher would like to present a suggestion for the next researcher. The researcher of this study hopes that the next research can find other types of expressive acts which do not find the researcher. Moreover, the next researcher can use different genre of the objects or another title of novel. Thus, the researcher wishes for the further research to explore and develop the study of expressive acts.

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