

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a complex and dynamic communication system used by humans to interact and convey meaning. Language plays a critical role in fostering human connections and bonds (Mbakop, 2021). It serves as a vital link in interpersonal communication, connecting individuals within society. Occasionally, people use unstructured language expressions without realizing it, but this isn't an issue as long as mutual acceptance and clear understanding are achieved between speakers and listeners. As highlighted by Yule (1996:47), language not only involves constructing grammatically sound sentences but also encompasses the display of actions and self-expression through linguistic means. This underscores the multifaceted nature of language, which serves as a tool for conveying information and asserting one's identity in social interactions.

Language operates as a symbol, a code, or a method of communication embraced by particular communities. It serves as a medium through which individuals and groups transmit messages, articulate intentions, and convey the significance of events, whether individually or collectively. Language serves as a sign or symbol, enabling people to recognize and comprehend each other and various aspects of life. The use of language for communication is a potent force. Fromkin et al. (2018) argue that human languages, without exception, remain exceptionally expressive, comprehensive, and rational over time, much as they were centuries or even millennia ago. While language evolution may occur gradually over many years, the fundamental structure and design of languages continue to exhibit remarkable resilience. Within

the realm of language studies, one branch, known as pragmatics, delves into the intended meaning behind a speaker's words.

Pragmatics primarily emphasizes uncovering the significance that arises from the interaction between a speaker and a listener. As stated by Yule (1996:4), examining language from a pragmatic standpoint allows us to delve into individuals' intended meanings, their underlying assumptions, objectives, and the behaviors they exhibit in the course of communication. In the realm of pragmatics, comprehending a speaker's statement transcends the mere comprehension of its literal meaning; it necessitates an understanding of the context in which the statement is being interpreted. Pragmatics encompasses various sub-disciplines, such as deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech acts and events, and others. The specific field of this research is on the examination of expressive illocutionary acts within the scope of pragmatics.

The investigation of expressive illocutionary acts extends to communicative situations, including dialogues found in movies. This study helps us gain insight into how speakers communicate and how listeners interpret these interactions in the context of movie conversations. Analyzing these speech interactions offers an alternative approach to understanding the dynamics of communication. To delve into the execution and comprehension of these actions within movie dialogues, it's crucial to examine more extended exchanges. This can be accomplished by utilizing specific linguistic expressions commonly used to carry out different communicative functions. By employing these linguistic tools, we can effectively explore the typical forms of expressions and their associated actions.

In the context of movies, there is a rich tapestry of linguistic elements to explore. Within the context of movies, characters engage in various forms of speech acts, which can be observed and studied in-depth. Austin (1962: 109) introduces three distinct categories of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. These speech acts serve diverse purposes, including making declarations, asserting statements, expressing gratitude, making requests, and outlining plans, among others. In this analysis, the primary focus is on expressive illocutionary acts, a crucial subset of illocutionary acts. Expressive illocutionary acts hold great significance as they play a pivotal role in facilitating effective communication in our daily lives. Speakers employ expressive sentences to convey their emotions, which are integral to smooth and meaningful conversations. These illocutionary acts are deeply rooted in psychological states and involve the expression of feelings or emotions toward the listener. They encompass a wide array of expressions, including apologies, complaints, expressions of gratitude, and congratulations, among others. Such expressive illocutionary acts are commonly used in everyday speech and can also be observed in the dialogues of movies. For this study, the focus will be on the dialogue spoken by characters in the *"Night School"* movie with a specific emphasis on expressive illocutionary acts.

This research focuses specifically on investigating the use of expressive illocutionary acts by the characters in the *"Night School"* movie. Searle's theory about expressive illocutionary acts serves as the foundation for the study. *Night School* is a noteworthy example in the world of movies because it provides numerous instances where expressive illocutionary acts can be observed and studied. The dialogue spoken by the movie's main characters is exceptionally clear, ensuring that viewers can easily understand it. *Night School* is a comedy that breaks away from typical genre

conventions, offering a fresh and humorous perspective on its subject matter. As a result, the researcher thoroughly analyzes the expressive illocutionary acts that are present in the movie. This research aims to enhance our understanding and interpretation of *"Night School"* by applying the theory of expressive illocutionary acts. Grounded in pragmatics, the study seeks to explore how this theory can be used to analyze the movie. The study's findings are anticipated to serve as a valuable resource for future research projects with similar objectives, providing valuable insights into the realm of expressive illocutionary acts and their application in movie analysis.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

The following are the study's problems in relation to the background information provided above :

1. What types of expressive illocutionary acts are used by the characters in the *Night School* movie?
2. What is the intended meaning of expressive illocutionary act found in the *Night School* movie?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Finding solutions to the previously described problem is one of the study's goals, which can be enumerated as follows :

1. To analyzed the types of expressive illocutionary acts used by the characters in *"Night School"* movie.
2. To analyzed the context of situation that occur in the expressive illocutionary acts used by the characters in *"Night School"* movie.

#### **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

Upon recognizing the identified problem, the researcher has taken into consideration the limitations of the study to ensure a clear focus. The primary focus of this research is to analyze the types and the context of situation in the expressive illocutionary acts depicted in the *“Night School”* movie. By delving into these specific aspects, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how expressive illocutionary acts are utilized in the context of the *“Night School”* movie.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The findings of this research are expected to yield meaningful implications, both in terms of theory and practice. The theoretical contribution of this study lies in its potential to advance the field of literary studies by shedding light on the intricacies of expressive illocutionary acts. By delving into this specific aspect, the research aims to expand our existing knowledge and understanding of this linguistic phenomenon. Furthermore, this study holds practical significance as it can serve as a valuable resource for future researchers, providing them with a reference point and inspiring further exploration in the field. Furthermore, the findings of this study will be helpful to reader's knowledge and comprehension of expressive illocutionary acts by providing them with a deeper comprehension regarding the complexities of communication.

##### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

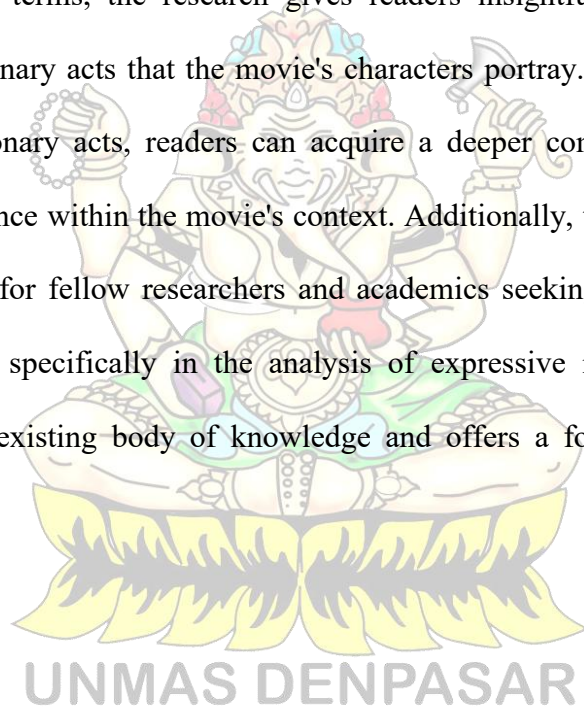
In theoretical terms, this study presents readers with valuable information regarding types and context of situation in the expressive illocutionary acts. The outcomes of this research endeavor to strengthen the foundations of literary theory and offer theoretical frameworks that can enhance our understanding of characters. It



is intended that readers will find this information to be a useful resource, expanding their knowledge and comprehension of linguistics, particularly in the realm of expressive illocutionary acts. Additionally, readers are encouraged to examine the effect of actors' facial expressions in the "*Night School*" movie, thereby gaining a deeper appreciation for the movie. It is hoped that this analysis will inspire individuals with an interest in literature to conduct further investigations and analyses.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

In practical terms, the research gives readers insightful knowledge of the expressive illocutionary acts that the movie's characters portray. By examining these expressive illocutionary acts, readers can acquire a deeper comprehension of their usage and significance within the movie's context. Additionally, this study serves as a valuable reference for fellow researchers and academics seeking to explore English language research, specifically in the analysis of expressive illocutionary acts. It contributes to the existing body of knowledge and offers a foundation for further investigations.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

In this chapter, the research presents a detailed examination of the related literature, concepts, and theories that are utilized in the study. The review of related literature offers a comparison of different sources and contributes to the overall development of the field. Furthermore, the incorporation of specific concepts and theories serves as a fundamental framework for the analysis conducted in the study.

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this research, several literature sources are examined as references. Specifically, two theses and three articles closely aligned with the analysis of expressive illocutionary acts.

The first thesis was entitled *“An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used by The Main Character of “To Kill a Mockingbird” Novel”* by Firmansyah (2022). In that research, the scholar adopts a pragmatic perspective, which involves exploring language to unveil the deeper meaning in communication. The primary objective of this study is to scrutinize the methods and application of expressive speech acts by the characters in the novel *“To Kill a Mockingbird.”* Through the use of expressive speech acts, the speakers seek to convey their emotional and psychological states to their audience. *“To Kill a Mockingbird”* is a novel authored by Harper Lee and published in 1960. It addresses significant societal issues, particularly those related to rape and racial discrimination. This research is specifically focused on the analysis of expressive speech acts carried out by the characters, with a particular emphasis on Atticus Finch. To analyze the data, the researcher applies theories proposed by Yule (1996) and Norrick (1978). This analysis delves into the purpose, techniques, and

significance of expressive speech acts. The researcher employs a descriptive qualitative approach. The results indicate that there are ten distinct strategies for expressive speech acts utilized by the main characters in "To Kill a Mockingbird." These include expressions of gratitude, salutations, apologies, commendations, condolences, accusations, expressions of sadness or sorrow, self-promotion, criticism, and interactions. This is followed by a total of 65 direct speech acts and 24 indirect speech acts. The most prevalent data observed within the realm of expressive speech acts is criticism.

The second thesis was entitled "*An Analysis Of Expressive Acts In 'The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon': Pragmatics Approach*" by Sidabutar (2020). The main objective of this research is to categorize and explain the various types and functions of expressive acts using speaker utterances from a transcript of a talk show. The research adopts a qualitative approach, wherein a descriptive analysis is performed on all the speaker's utterances. The data analysis is guided by Searle's (1968) theory, which outlines six types of expressive acts and eight functions of expressive acts. These types include acts of thanking, apologizing, congratulating, wishing, expressing attitudes, and greeting, while the functions encompass showing gratitude, expressing regret, praising, appreciating, condoling, accepting, complaining, and criticizing. Through the findings of this study, it is concluded that the dominant types of expressive acts observed in The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon were acts of expressing attitudes, with the most prevalent function is showing gratitude.

The third is article by Utami et al. (2021) entitled "*An Analysis of The Expressive Speech Act on The World Health Organization Instagram Comments About Covid-19*". Examining the expressive speech acts seen in the comments section of WHO's Instagram postings about COVID-19 is the primary goal of this study. The



most active WHO posts on the subject provided the data for this study, which involved examining the comments made by WHO's followers. The research methodology employed is qualitative in nature, as it involves analyzing textual content rather than numerical data. The findings of this study revealed five distinct types of expressive speech acts: thanking, praising, complaining, protesting, and hoping. Furthermore, the study identified the various functions associated with each expressive speech act type, as expressed within the context of the followers' comments, including expressions of gratitude, praise, criticism, dissent, and aspiration. Additionally, the research identified the most frequently used functions by WHO's Instagram users within the context of expressive speech acts.

The fourth is article by Tamam et al. (2020) entitled “*The Expressive Speech Act Used by Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan as the Reaction of the Attacks in Christchurch New Zealand*”. This study seeks to conduct a comparative analysis between Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan in terms of their speech acts and reactions to the Christchurch attacks in New Zealand. The research examines the types of expressive speech acts utilized, the intended meanings conveyed through these speech acts, and the differences in personality exhibited by the two individuals through their use of speech acts. The qualitative method is employed to gather and analyze data, which includes transcribed documents containing the utterances of both public figures. The findings indicate that the speakers employed three primary types of expressive speech acts: condoling, deploring, and lamenting. Condoling emerged as the most frequently used expressive speech act for communication. The intended meanings of the expressive speech acts employed by the speakers are determined through interpretation and contextual understanding. Furthermore, Anies Rasyid Baswedan is characterized as kind,

intelligent, and gentle, while Recep Tayyip Erdogan is seen as courageous, influential, and astute.

The last is article by Ricca et al. (2022) entitled “*Expressive Speech Acts Found in Love at First Swipe Web Series*”. The purpose of this study is to identify the expressive speech acts that the characters in the web-based series Love at First Swipe used. The data were taken from the related utterances found in the dialogues of the web series. The data were analyzed by using the expressive speech acts theorized by Searle (1979) & Ilie & Norrick (2018). This research aimed to investigate the expressive speech acts used by the characters in the web series "Love at First Swipe." The data were collected from the dialogues of the web series and analyzed using the expressive speech acts framework proposed by Searle (1979) and Ilie & Norrick (2018). The observational method and non-participatory technique were employed to gather the data, while the pragmatics equalizing method was utilized for data analysis. The findings revealed a total of 15 instances of the online series' expressive speech acts. However, two types of expressive acts, namely deploring and condoling, were not found in the analyzed utterances. On the other hand, expressions of thanking, apologizing, congratulating, complimenting, and welcoming were prevalent. Notably, the most frequently observed type of expressive speech act in the "Love at First Swipe" web series was complimenting.

In conclusion, these sources share similarities in their utilization of qualitative methodologies and the application of expressive speech act theory to examine various types of expressive speech acts within distinct contextual settings. However, there are distinctions observed in terms of the specific research subjects, the number of identified expressive speech act types, and the range of functions attributed to these speech acts in each study. Nevertheless, collectively, these studies significantly

contribute to the expansion of knowledge regarding the usage and functions of expressive speech acts in diverse communication scenarios. Moreover, they highlight the significance of understanding the nuanced dynamics of expressive speech acts in facilitating effective and meaningful interpersonal communication.

## **2.2 Concepts**

The objective of this section is to offer the reader a clear comprehension of the important terminology used in this study. The term "concept" refers to the fundamental notion or central idea that underlies the research or study. In the present investigation, various concepts are utilized, such as illocutionary acts, expressive illocutionary acts, movie, and specifically, the *Night School* movie. By defining and discussing these concepts, the reader will have a solid foundation for understanding the subsequent analysis and findings of the study.

### **2.2.1 Illocutionary Acts**

Illocutionary act is one of the aspects in speech act. The act which make of a statement when uttering a phrase by virtue of the conventional force connected with it is referred to as a speech act (Levinson, 1983). It can be said that an illocutionary act is the making of a statement in uttering a phrase by virtue of the conventional force connected with it is referred to as a speech act. In Searle & Vanderveken (1985) explanation, whenever a speaker says something in a particular context with a specific purpose can be defined as illocutionary. The classifications of Illocutionary act based on the theory of Searle. Searle (1968) stated that there are five types of Illocutionary act such as representative, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive. In this study, the researcher specifically analyzes the expressive illocutionary acts in the *Night School* movie.

### **2.2.2 Expressive Illocutionary Acts**

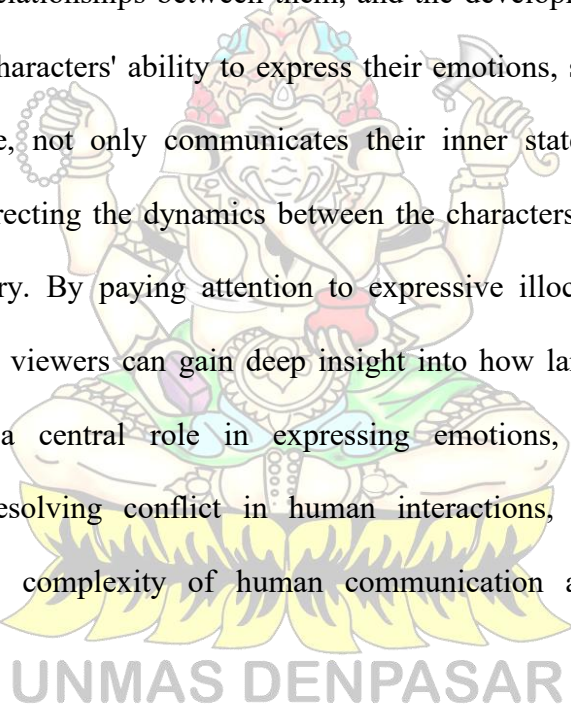
Searle classifies illocutionary acts into different categories, one of which is expressive illocutionary acts that primarily aim to convey the speaker's emotions and psychological state (Levinson, 1983:240). In the words of Yule (1996), expressive illocutionary acts are employed to convey and articulate the speaker's psychological attitudes, including feelings of happiness, sadness, and personal preferences. In essence, expressive illocutionary acts reflect the speaker's emotional response to a given situation. Norrik (1978:279) further elaborates that expressive illocutionary acts specifically express psychological conditions, rather than beliefs or intentions, in relation to specific states of affairs. Examples of expressions falling under this category include expressing gratitude, offering apologies, extending welcomes, and offering condolences.

### **2.2.3 Movie**

The movie becomes a widely embraced form of artistic expression, skillfully combining storytelling, visual elements, and sound to create captivating and engaging experiences. With the continuous advancements in technology, movies have emerged as a prominent medium for presenting thought-provoking narratives, shedding light on social issues, evoking deep emotions, and leaving a lasting impact on viewers. Through the medium of movie, audiences can establish a profound connection with characters, embark on imaginative journeys, and contemplate perspectives that may have previously eluded them. Serving as a powerful tool, movies have the ability to inspire, educate, and offer a glimpse into the richness of our diverse world.

#### 2.2.4 Night School

*"Night School"* movie is an interesting platform to explore the concept of expressive illocutionary acts, where the characters use various forms of communication, both through words and body expressions, to convey their emotions, feelings, and attitudes towards various situations. This concept of expressive illocutionary acts marks how language is not only used to replace information but also as a tool to carry out communicative acts that deepen the audience's understanding of the characters, the relationships between them, and the development of the narrative as a whole. These characters' ability to express their emotions, such as joy, sadness, anger, and gratitude, not only communicates their inner state but also plays an important role in directing the dynamics between the characters and influencing the direction of the story. By paying attention to expressive illocutionary acts in the context of this film, viewers can gain deep insight into how language, both spoken and implied, has a central role in expressing emotions, building emotional connections, and resolving conflict in human interactions, providing a deeper appreciation of the complexity of human communication and its role in the storytelling process.



### 2.3 Theories

The analysis backed by Searle and Vanderveken's (1985) theoretical frameworks to provide this study with a strong foundation. These frameworks encompassed the classification of expressive illocutionary acts into various types and elaborated on their respective context of situations. By incorporating Searle and Vanderveken's theories, this research aimed to enhance the understanding and interpretation of expressive illocutionary acts and their significance in human



communication. Additionally, it sought to contribute to the existing body of knowledge in pragmatics by applying Searle and Vanderveken's theoretical frameworks for the examination of expressive illocutionary acts within the particular setting of this study.

### **2.3.1 Types of Expressive Illocutionary Acts**

In Searle and Vanderveken's 1985 theory, it is stated that there are twelve types of expressive illocutionary acts. These types encompass various forms of communication and include:

#### **1. Thank**

Expressive of thanking refers to the act of expressing gratitude to someone. It involves the speaker conveying their appreciation or happiness for something the addressee has done. For instance, a speaker might express thanks by saying, "Thank you for attending my party." In this example, the speaker is expressing their thanking and appreciation for the addressee's presence at the party. The act of thanking is a way for the speaker to acknowledge and express their gratitude towards the addressee.

#### **2. Apologize**

Expressive of apologizing is an expressive illocutionary act that conveys a sense of regret or remorse for a certain event or action. It is a way for the speaker to express their acknowledgment and take responsibility for their actions. Example: "Apologies...express the speaker's feeling of regret for an unfortunate state of affairs that the speaker has some reason to believe he has brought about". Apologies are meant to convey a sincere apology and demonstrate the speaker's recognition of their role in the situation.

### 3. Congratulate

Expressive of congratulating involves expressing pleasure and sympathy towards the hearer for their accomplishments or good fortune. It is a form of utterance used by the speaker to convey admiration and recognition for the positive events or achievements experienced by the recipient. Example: "Congratulating is the act of expressing a feeling of pleasure at someone's good fortune or success". It serves as a way for the speaker to show their joy and appreciation for the hearer's achievements, and it is commonly used in response to positive situations or milestones. This type of expressive illocutionary act highlights the supportive and celebratory nature of human communication, where individuals express their happiness and well-wishes for others' success.

### 4. Condole

The expressive illocutionary type of "condole" is an expression of empathy or sympathy towards someone who is experiencing sadness or loss. It is used to provide support and comfort to individuals suffering from suffering or loss. Example: "My message to you is to express my deepest condolences for the passing of your mother. I am very sorry to hear this news." From the example, "condole" is used as an expressive illocutionary type to express sympathy and support for the passing away of one's mother. This message expresses empathy and deep feelings towards the recipient of the message who swears. Expressive illocutions like this help create emotional bonds and show attention to the feelings of individuals who are experiencing sadness.

## 5. Complain

The word "complain" is used to convey a sense of being dissatisfied. The fundamental requirement for something to be considered a complaint is that the speaker's dissatisfaction must have a negative object. Nevertheless, this requirement need not be too rigid, as one can still file a complaint by just declaring that something is wrong. Importantly, there's no obligation for the person receiving the complaint to be at fault in any way. For instance, in the statement "That was a terrible thing to do," the key condition is that the subject of the speaker's dissatisfaction is indeed negative. Therefore, this utterance falls into the category of expressive illocutionary acts specifically the act of complaining.

## 6. Lament

The expressive illocutionary type of "lament" is an expression of feelings of grief, sadness, or regret regarding an event or situation that is considered tragic or heartbreaking. Lamentation is used to express deep emotions and deep sadness over a loss or suffering. Example: "Truly, we have lost a great friend. His presence will be greatly missed, and I feel so sad about his passing." In this example, the expressive illocutionary type "lamentation" is used to express deep sorrow and sadness over the departure of an admired friend. This message reflects the deep and soulful emotional feelings felt by the speaker. This expressive illocution aims to express sympathy and concern for a tragic situation and to celebrate the memory of the person who has died.

## 7. Protest

Protest, similar to criticism and lamentation, is based on the assumption that the current context reflects something undesirable. However, protesting has its unique

features. First and foremost, it conveys a state of disapproval, not grief or unhappiness, and serves as a formal expression of disapproval. Second, even if the person being addressed is not directly responsible for the undesirable situation, they should have the ability to alter it or at least bear some accountability for not having done so already. Lastly, protesting is an expression of a desire for change. For example: "How do you expect to stay healthy when face masks are so expensive?" In this example, the speaker is engaging in an expressive act of protest. The speaker is upset about the high cost of face masks, believing that this cost impedes their ability to maintain good health, and thus, they are protesting the increased price of masks.

#### 8. Deplore

The expressive illocutionary type of "deplore" is an expression of regret, disappointment, or deep concern about an event or situation that is considered negative or bad. Deplore is used to express pity or disapproval of something that is considered inappropriate or inappropriate. Example: "I strongly condemn the violent actions at the protests. I feel very sad to see how things are getting worse." In this example, the expressive illocutionary type "deplore" is used to convey feelings of disappointment and pity for the violent actions in the protest. This message reflects deep feelings of concern regarding this negative incident. This expressive illocution aims to express disapproval and regret towards circumstances or actions that are considered detrimental or inappropriate.

#### 9. Boast

The expressive illocutionary type of "boast" is an expression of excessive pride or feelings of superiority towards oneself or achievements. Boast is used to celebrate oneself or show high confidence in one's abilities or achievements. Example:

"I really am the best on this team. I always outperform everyone else, and I'm not surprised that everyone is impressed with my abilities." From this example, the expressive illocutionary type "boast" is used to express feelings of superiority and excessive self-pride regarding individual achievements. This message reflects a very confident attitude and perhaps too much self-praise. These expressive illocutions aim to build a positive self-image, but can often be seen as arrogant or condescending to others.

#### 10. Compliment

The expressive illocutionary type of "praise" is a statement of appreciation, flattery, or praise to someone to show recognition for something that is appreciated. Compliments are used to express positive feelings such as admiration, appreciation, or appreciation for an individual's appearance, achievements, or traits. Example: "You really look amazing today! Your dress is so pretty, and you look so confident." From this example, the expressive illocutionary type of "compliment" is used to express appreciation and praise for someone's appearance. These messages reflect positive feelings, such as the speaker's experience of admiration and appreciation for the individual's appearance. The goal is to provide support, increase self-confidence, and build a positive relationship with the person receiving the compliment.

#### 11. Praise

The expressive illocutionary type of "praise" is an expression of appreciation, praise, or appreciation for someone or something. It is used to express positive feelings, such as joy, admiration, or gratitude toward a valued accomplishment or trait. Example: "Your hard work and dedication on this project is impressive. I would like to give you special recognition for this outstanding accomplishment." From this



example, "praise" is used as a type of expressive illocutionary to express appreciation and appreciation for the efforts and achievements that have been made. This message reflects the feelings of admiration and appreciation that the speaker feels towards the person receiving the compliment. This expressive illocution aims to increase positive feelings and provide recognition of achievements or actions that are appreciated.

## 12. Greet

The expressive illocutionary type of "greet" is an expression of greeting, congratulations, or welcoming which aims to express joy, cheerfulness, or happiness regarding someone's arrival or meeting someone. Greetings are used to show respect, courtesy and enthusiasm in interacting with other people. Example: "Warm greetings! It's great to see you again after so long. How are you?". In this example, the expressive illocutionary type "greet" is used to greet someone with warmth and cheerfulness after a long period of not seeing each other. This message reflects the joy and enthusiasm felt by the speaker about the meeting. This expressive illocution aims to create a positive atmosphere in social interactions and shows that the speaker is happy to meet these people.

### 2.3.2 Context of Situation

According to Halliday and Hasan (1985: 12), they formulated an analysis of context employing the concepts of Field, Tenor, and Mode. In this study, the theory of context of situation serves as a tool to scrutinize the second problem. These three elements contribute to a more precise examination and resolution of the problem.

## 1. Field

The "field" refers to what is happening, the subject matter, or the process being described. In the context of expressive illocutionary acts, the field might involve events or situations that evoke emotional responses. For example, a birthday celebration, a personal achievement, or a moment of sadness could be the field for expressive illocutionary acts.

## 2. Tenor

"Tenor" focuses on the participants, their roles, and the social relationships involved in communication. In the case of expressive illocutionary acts, the tenor could involve the relationship between speakers, their social roles, and the dynamics of their interaction. For instance, expressing joy to a friend may differ from expressing the same emotion to a supervisor.

## 3. Mode

The "mode" pertains to the channel or medium of communication. It includes aspects such as whether the communication is spoken or written, formal or informal. In the context of expressive illocutionary acts, the mode could influence how emotions are conveyed—whether through spoken words, written messages, or nonverbal cues.