

**DISCOVERING SOLIDARITY THROUGH EXPRESSIVE
SPEECH ACT IN THE SISTER DIARY PODCAST**

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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**DISCOVERING SOLIDARITY THROUGH EXPRESSIVE
SPEECH ACT IN THE SISTER DIARY PODCAST**

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)
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2022

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**Discovering Solidarity through Expressive Speech Act in the Sister Diary Podcast**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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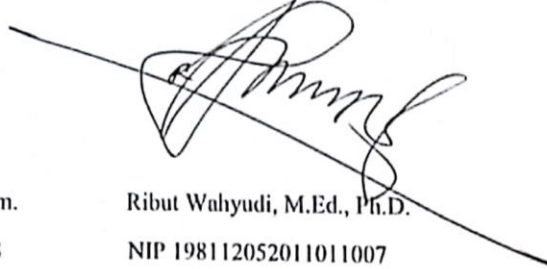
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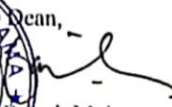
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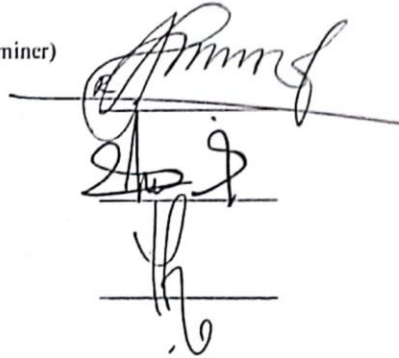
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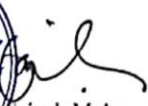
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MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

“Verily after hardship, there is ease.” (Al-Insyirah: 6)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis especially to my beloved parents, Muhammad Saidin Asuwari and Samsiyah, my beloved brother M. Sulhan Bashori and my beloved sister Nur Eka Mustika Romadhona. They are a support system for me by providing prayers and motivation to complete this thesis. I also want to thank myself for not giving up and trying my best for this thesis.

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All praises and thanks to Allah SWT, the highest power, the Most Gracious, and the Most Merciful, for pouring his blessings and graces upon me in order for me to fulfill this undergraduate thesis. Second, sholawat and salam may always be poured by Allah to our Great Prophet Muhammad SAW, who brings us warm wishes and leads us down the path of truth so that the author can complete the thesis entitled "Discovering Solidarity Through Expressive Speech Act in The Sister Diary Podcast" well and smoothly.

This thesis was written to complete part of the requirements for obtaining a bachelor's degree in education at the Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. I would like to thank Mr. Prof. Dr. M. Zainuddin, MA, as the rector of the Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University (UIN) Malang, Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag, as the dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed, Ph.D., as the head of English Letters Department.

As a researcher, I am very aware that without the guidance and direction given by Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed, Ph.D., as the main examiners, Zainur Rofiq, M.A. as the second examiners and Habiba Al Umami, M. Hum. as a thesis advisor, this thesis may be difficult to complete. Therefore, I would like to thank you for the time, direction, advice, suggestions, solutions, motivation, and guidance, which this thesis may be difficult to complete and to Mr. and Mrs. Lecturers of the Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, who have educated and shared knowledge with the researcher.

I also thank my beloved parents, and older brother, Muhammad Saidin Asuwari, Samsiyah, M. Sulhan Bashori and my friends Karunia Kholifah Dini Agustin and Nina Ariadini, who always supported me both materially and spiritually

without ever breaking up and always gave me motivation, advice, love, attention, and affection which I certainly cannot repay and to the entire big family of the author, thank you for all the attention, love, and motivation and prayers. Thank you very much for being part of a great motivator so that the author can complete this study. Last but not least, I would like to thank myself for not giving up and trying my best for this thesis.

Finally, I am very grateful to many people who helped me and I realize that my thesis is still far from perfect. Therefore, I hope to all readers and other researchers to provide suggestions and constructive criticism for the improvement of my thesis. Thank you

Malang, 7 October 2022

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ABSTRACT

Kholiza, Siti Nur (2022) Discovering Solidarity through Expressive Speech Act in the Sister Diary Podcast. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Habiba Al Umami, M. Hum.

Keywords: Solidarity, Expressive Speech Act, The Sister Diary Podcast

This study discusses expressive speech acts used in video podcasts on Youtube. This study investigates “Discovering Solidarity through Expressive Speech Acts in the Sister Diary Podcast.” The purpose of this study is to determine the types of expressive speech acts that reflect solidarity in the Youtube Podcast video.

This study uses a qualitative approach because this analysis is in descriptive form. The data source in this study comes from the Youtube Podcast video. The descriptive method was used to analyze the data using Searle (1975) theory to investigate the types of expressive speech acts. Then, describe the expressive speech act of speakers to reflect solidarity using by Laitinen and Pessi (2014) theory. The data was obtained from two videos on the Dear Media Studio podcast channel, entitled Johnny & Darian Orlando on the Toronto vs. LA Debate, New Music and Project & A day in the life of a Disney Channel Star - Ruby Rose and Nadia Turner.

The research findings show that there are six types of expressive speech acts, namely: expressive for thanking 4 data, expressive for apologizing 1 data, expressive for congratulating 5 data, expressive for greeting 2 data, expressive for wishing 3 data, and expressive for attitude 4 data. Speakers mostly use expressive speech acts of congratulation. Expressive speech acts that reflect solidarity consist of common belief, feelings of cohesion, willingness to help each other, and a system of values and norms. The use of solidarity of common belief 3 data, the solidarity of feeling cohesion 2 data and solidarity of willingness to help each other & systems of values and norms only once. The use of solidarity of common belief is the most dominant. It is recommended for further researchers with the same topic to apply several other expressive speech act theories, not only focusing on one theory but also on several other theories to complete the research.

ABSTRAK

Kholiza, Siti Nur (2022) Menemukan Solidaritas Melalui Tindak Tutur Expressive dalam Podcast Sister Diary. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Habiba Al Umami, M. Hum.

Kata Kunci: Solidaritas, Tindak Tutur Exspresif, Podcast Sister Diary

Penelitian ini membahas tindak tutur exspresif yang digunakan dalam video podcast di Youtube. Studi ini menyelidiki “Menemukan Solidaritas Melalui Tindak Tutur Exspresif dalam Podcast Sister Diary.” Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui jenis tindak tutur exspresif yang mencerminkan solidaritas dalam video Podcast Youtube.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif karena analisa ini dalam bentuk deskriptif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini berasal dari video Podcast Youtube. Metode deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisis data menggunakan teori Searle (1975) untuk menyelidiki jenis-jenis tindak tutur exspresif. Kemudian, mendeskripsikan tindak tutur exspresif penutur yang mencerminkan solidaritas menggunakan teori Laitinen and Pessi (2014). Data diperoleh dari dua video dalam channel podcast Dear Media Studio yang berjudul Johnny & Darian Orlando on the Toronto vs. LA Debate, New Music and Project & A day in the life of a Disney Channel Star Ruby Rose and Nadia Turner.

Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada enam jenis tindak tutur expressive, yaitu: expressive untuk terima kasih 4 data, expressive untuk meminta maaf 1 data, expressive untuk mengucapkan selamat 5 data, expressive untuk sapaan 2 data, expressive untuk keinginan 3 data, dan expressive untuk sikap 4 data. Tindak tutur ekspresif mengucapkan selamat sebagian besar lebih dominan digunakan oleh penutur. Penggunaan tindak tutur expressive yang mencerminkan solidaritas terdiri dari keyakinan yang sama, keterikatan perasaan, kesediaan untuk saling membantu, nilai dan norma yang sama. Penggunaan solidaritas dengan keyakinan yang sama 3 data, penggunaan solidaritas keterikatan perasaan 2 data dan penggunaan solidaritas kesediaan untuk saling membantu & nilai dan norma yang sama 1 data. Penggunaan solidaritas dengan keyakinan yang sama paling dominan sering digunakan. Direkomendasikan untuk peneliti selanjutnya dengan topik yang sama untuk menerapkan beberapa teori tindak tutur expressive lainnya, tidak hanya berfokus pada satu teori tetapi juga pada beberapa teori lain untuk menyempurnakan penelitian.

مستخلص البحث

خاليزا ستي نور. العثور على التضامن من خلال أفعال الكلام التعبيري في بودكاس Sister Diary. البحث الجامعي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: حبيبة الأممي الماجستر.

الكلمة الرئيسية: التضامن ، التعبيري ، بودكاس Sister Diary

تبحث هذه الدراسة عن أفعال الكلام التعبيرية المستخدمة في فيديو بودكاس على يوتيوب. تبحث هذه الدراسة في "العثور على التضامن من خلال أفعال الكلام التعبيري في بودكاس Sister Diary. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو لمعرفة عن أنواع أفعال الكلام التعبيرية والتعبيرات الذاتية للمتحدث التي تعكس التضامن في بودكاس على يوتيوب.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة المدخل النوعية لأن تحليل في شكل وصفي. مصدر البيانات في هذه الدراسة هي من فيديو بودكاس على يوتيوب. استخدام الباحثة الطريقة الوصفية لتحليل البيانات باستخدام نظرية (Searle ١٩٧٥) للتحقيق في أنواع أفعال الكلام التعبيرية. ثم صف أفعال الكلام التعبيرية للمتحدثين التي تعكس التضامن باستخدام نظرية (Laitinen & Pessi ٢٠١٤). للتحقيق أنواع و تعبيرات الذاتية للمتحدث الذي يعكس التضامن في فيديو بودكاس على يوتيوب. الحصول على البيانات من فيديو على قناة بودكاس Dear Media Studio بعنوان :

Johnny & Darian Orlando on the Toronto vs. LA Debate, New Music and Project & A day in the life of a Disney Channel Star Ruby Rose and Nadia Turner.

ونتائج البحث هو يكون ستة أنواع من أفعال الكلام التعبيرية وهي: تعبير عن شكر ٤ بيانات، تعبير عن الاعتذار ١ بيانات، تعبير عن التهنية ٥ بيانات ، تعبير عن تحية ٢ بيانات، تعبير عن الإرادة ٣ بيانات، تعبير عن بيانات الموقف ٤. تعبير تهنية في الغالب أكثر استخدامًا من قبل المتحدثين. يتكون استخدام أفعال الكلام التعبيرية التي تعكس التضامن من نفس الاعتقاد ، والتعلق بالمشاعر ، والاستعداد لمساعدة بعضنا البعض ، ونفس القيم والمعايير. استخدام بيانات التضامن مع نفس المعتقد ٣ ، واستخدام بيانات الشعور بالتضامن والتعلق ٢ واستخدام التضامن والاستعداد لمساعدة بعضنا البعض ونفس القيم والمعايير ١ البيانات. استخدام التضامن مع نفس الاعتقاد هو الأكثر انتشارًا. يوصى للباحث الإستمرار بنفس الموضوع بتطبيق العديد من نظريات التعبيرية الأخرى، ليس فقط التركيز على نظرية واحدة ولكن أيضًا على العديد من النظريات الأخرى لإكمال البحث.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents some essential points related to the area of research: the background of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

People are social creatures who need other people to interact. Social nature implies interaction with the environment with various backgrounds. People must interact in social life. According to Simmel (2022), society can be formed because of interaction, not a group of people who are just silent. Through reciprocal interactions, individuals are interconnected and influence each other. If individuals are interconnected and influence each other, society is formed. Relationships between these communities include family members, friends, neighbours, co-workers, and even strangers. Therefore, people cannot be separated from their relationships with other humans, so relationships between people are an objective need.

In carrying out social interactions, people need solidarity between individuals or groups. Solidarity between speakers in a friendship is essential because solidarity can create closeness and strong kinship in friendship. The

solidarity referred to in friendship adapts the concept of social solidarity (Laitinen & Pessi, 2014). They explain that how solidarity can be understood as a form of mutual recognition; or possibly, as a social phenomenon, which combines different forms of mutual recognition. The emphasis is on the connection between 'thin' universal mutual respect and the thicker relations between people, more sensitive to their particular needs, contributions and attachments, which social solidarity involves. People will become friends, respect each other, and take responsibility for their needs if they have mutual trust. So, solidarity means a situation in which individuals feel they have become part of a group based on moral feelings, destiny, and faith, plus emotional experiences to strengthen their relationship.

To create solidarity, people interact well with each other by using language. People use language to communicate or interact with other people in everyday life. Language is a medium for people to communicate their feelings and thoughts using words. Manser (1989) says the language is a system of sounds and words used by people to communicate thoughts and feelings. It means that language is the system of people's expression using words. It means that by using language for communication, one tries to share ideas, feelings and experiences with others. It can be said that language is a tool of communication for people to interact.

In this modern era, language is not only done textually or face to face but can also be done online. One of them is by communicating in online networking media. By displaying on social media, everyone can convey what they want and it can be used as a place to get news, share information, ask for communication, and many other things that can be done. One of the social media that has a significant impact on human life and is in great demand is Youtube. Youtube social media is one the audio-visual communication media which broadcasts in the form of sound and moving images so that a message can be easily captured or received by the audience. On Youtube, users can effortlessly search and watch videos for free. In general, videos on Youtube are music, movies, television shows, podcasts, etc. One of the most popular channels on Youtube is podcasts.

Podcasts have become one of the fastest-growing mediums in recent years. According to Phillips (2017), Podcasts are digital audio recordings produced, exchanged with others, and then uploaded to online venues. The term "podcast" describes the electronic sharing of audio files. These audio files can be accessed directly from a desktop or mobile device or sent to a portable media device such as an MP3 player for listening 'on the go.' Most podcasts include a variety of oral discourse in formal or informal formats, including interviews, casual chats, debates, anecdotes, etc., which convey a lot of information about attitudes, feelings, and personalities. In addition, the

existence of podcasts is also a choice of sources of information and digital-based learning supplements in the field of education. Donnelly & Berge (2006) explained podcasts' exciting advantages and benefits over other digital platforms. Podcasts can be listened to while engaging in other activities or allowing listeners to multitask, such as travelling, working, or writing. This is one of the most critical advantages of podcast technology, which can be used anytime, anywhere.

One of the linguistic theories applicable to analyzing language in podcasts is the expressive speech act. This study focuses on expressive speech acts as proposed by Searle (1975). Searle explained that expressive speech acts are speech acts that are carried out with the intention that the speech is interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the speech to reveal the psychological attitude of the speaker towards a situation. Expressive speech has several functions: congratulating, thanking, wishing, greeting, apologizing, and attitude.

The researcher analyzes expressive speech acts for several arguments. First, expressive speech acts are one of the language phenomena that express what the speaker feels. In this case, people are pouring whatever is on their minds via social media to stay in touch with each other. Second, people don't know how to express their feelings. They say whatever is on their mind. It brings the speaker's perception according to the situation they perceive. For

the above reasons, it is very crucial to study expressive speech acts to show readers how expressive speech acts become a language phenomenon by studying their types and functions and understanding what speakers say about their feelings before or when speaking on social media. Searle's (1975) theory and Laitinen and Pessi's (2014) theory provide a linguistic and social analysis.

This study will take data from video podcasts on the Dear Media Studio YouTube channel. In this channel, researchers took a playlist entitled The Sister Diary. In the playlist are two videos entitled Johnny & Darian Orlando on the Toronto vs. LA Debate, New Music and Project & A day in the life of a Disney Channel Star - Ruby Rose and Nadia Turner. There are two videos taken because the video discusses the perspective of lifestyle, social community, and career. Podcast was published on Youtube on July 29, 2020 & June 3, 2021. The podcast can be accessed at the link below: <https://youtu.be/M7W1ZsLAX9Y> & <https://youtu.be/uWi1vBtyIiw>.

Through expressive speech act strategies, this study examines the function of expressive speech acts in podcasts. In this theory, Searle (1975) explains in detail about speech acts, especially expressive speech acts. In addition, the researcher will also analyze how the expressive speech act of speakers reflects solidarity in the Podcast using Laitinen & Pessi (2014) theory. Unfortunately, most researchers only focus on looking for politeness's form, function and strategy. In this research, I offer new evidence by revealing

the evidence gap, which explains that expressive speech acts expressed using this word can be used to increase the spirit of solidarity. In addition, I offer an empirical gap in that no one has researched my findings. The last one is a population gap because the two videos I chose have never been analyzed using expressive speech acts.

There were some previous studies to advance the information related to this study. The first previous study was conducted by Kampf (2016). He identifies and analyzes a group of speech acts that are utilized by public actors as solidarity-enhancing devices. The study found 605 utterances constructed around the Hebrew speech act verb *le-varech* and its English equivalents (congratulate, welcome, praise, thank, greetings, bless, and wish). This research needs to explain in more detail the process of building solidarity between actors rather than explaining political behavior that indicates the solidarity or disaffiliation of political activists with other actors.

The second previous study was conducted by Ariska and Yanti (2022). They explore the types of expressive speech acts used by Kamala Harris in her victory speech as the first black female vice president in American history. This study uses qualitative methods to collect data and analyze data. This study produces 20 sentences that show expressive speech acts that reflect her cultural values as a Jamaican-Indian woman. This study shows that expressive speech acts can be conveyed through various vocabulary or word choices.

However, the choice of words is returned to the speaker so that they can be wiser to be able to adjust the choice of words to other situations and conditions and contexts that are influenced so that in the end, the purpose and objectives of the communication carried out can be adequately achieved.

The third previous study was conducted by Widyowati (2019). She identified the types of expressive speech acts used by the main character of the film *Dear John* and found the function of the expressive speech acts used. This study uses discourse analysis mixed with quantitative methods to explain the data further. In this study, there were 28 utterances found in the film analyzed as examples of expressive speech acts. There are 6 types of expressive speech acts that occur in the utterances of the main characters. This study needs to explain the function of expressive speech acts more clearly until the meaning of expressive words is formed.

The fourth previous study was conducted by Tamam, Setiawan & Anam (2020). They tried to compare Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan in terms of speech acts as their reaction to the attacks in Christchurch, New Zealand, in particular examining the types of expressive speech acts used; the intended meaning of expressive speech acts; and personality differences between them which can be seen from the use of speech acts. Qualitative methods were used to fulfill three research objectives. The intended meaning of the expressive speech acts used by the speaker is

determined by interpreting and determining what the speaker means in the context. In addition, Anies Rasyid Baswedan's personality character is kind, smart, and gentle, while Recep Tayyip Erdogan's personality is a brave, influential, and intelligent person.

The fifth previous study was conducted by Ogiermaan and Bela (2021). They provide some new insights about the dual function of expressive speech acts which are discussed in pragmatic theory as expressions of genuine emotion or conventional acts of courtesy. The study analyzed the signs displayed on the doors of closed businesses in Athens and London during the first lockdowns of the Covid-19 pandemic. Expressive speech acts performed on signs are evaluated against the norms set by the closing signs genre. This study focuses more on norms relating to emotional display and use of conventional formulas in the two countries studied, thereby revealing a culturally specific perspective on the dual function of expressive speech acts rather than discussing expressive types.

The sixth previous study was conducted by Supri and Rahmatiany (2021). They identified the types, strategies and functions of expressive illocutionary acts used in George Tillman's Longest Journey Film. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. This research produces 30 data categorized into 6 types of expressive speech acts. In this study, the types and strategies are described in detail, but the functions have

not been explained clearly and in detail. Therefore, other studies need to examine the function of expressive speech acts.

The seventh previous study was conducted by Nuraini, Santoso, Rahmi & Kaptania (2020). They studied the types of expressive speech acts and forms of expressive speech acts in the Mata Najwa Talkshow: The Republican Political Play Episode. This study uses qualitative research to analyze the data. The results of this study were found 13 types of expressive speech acts and 2 forms of expressive speech acts. Most of the expressive expressions found in this study are conveyed outside the literal meaning.

The eighth previous study was conducted by Rahmawati (2021). She discusses the types of expressive speech acts and describes the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model in the film Crazy Rich Asian. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The results showed that there were 52 data on expressive speech acts and only ten types of expressive speech found in the Crazy Rich Asian film. This study uses the SPEAKING model to find out the meaning of the social context and the purpose of the interaction in detail and describe it into an analytical text.

The ninth previous study was conducted by Rosyadi (2020). He examines the types of expressive speech acts and the effect of expressive speech acts in Darla K. Anderson's Coco film. The research used is

descriptive qualitative research method. The research findings show that there are six types of expressive speech acts. Because in the Coco movie, Miguel as the main character, wants to be a good musician like his grandfather, but his family hates the music itself. Miguel also struggles a lot to get his dreams and support from his family. This study implicitly explains about the types, effects and how the main characters use expressive speech acts in the film.

The last previous study was conducted by Mazidah (2018). She focuses on the types of expressive speech acts and functions of expressive speech acts used by EFL students in classroom interactions. The research used is descriptive qualitative research method. The results of the study indicate that two types of expressive speech acts are found in EFL class interactions, direct and indirect. Furthermore, six functions appear in the EFL class interaction. This study aims to show the expression of speech acts that can be used by Indonesian students in the Psycholinguistics class according to their circumstances.

B. Research Question

1. What are the types of expressive speech acts used by the speakers in the Sister Diary Podcasts?
2. How does the use of expressive speech acts used by the speakers in the Sister Diary podcast create to reflect solidarity?

C. Significance of the Study

The results of this study are likely to provide a valuable contribution to those interested in studying speech acts, particularly expressive speech acts. To, help in the production of expressions by speakers on YouTube podcasts. The results of this study are expected to be useful for readers, students, and researchers. The author hopes that this study will assist readers in identifying expressive speech acts in the Sister Diary podcast, as well as provide additional information and knowledge for writers and readers, particularly students and lecturers in the Department of English Literature who want to learn more about speech acts in everyday activities.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is included in the field of linguistic pragmatics because it relates to words, phrases, sentences, or sounds used in the news on YouTube podcasts. This study focuses on one speech acts category used to build relationships between speakers: expressive speech acts. The use of expressive speech acts will be investigated in informal conversation.

The limitation of this study is that it does not analyze any other types of speech act, so the results obtained are only limited to the expressive speech act analysis. This finding cannot be used to generalize that solidarity in speech acts should be like in this study because this study only focuses on expressive

speech acts. Other studies that may use more than one type of speech act will produce results that may be different/contrary to my findings.

E. Definition of Key Term

To clarify some of the terms used in this study, several definition are put forward:

1. **Expressive speech act:** A speech act in the form of feelings and attitudes. For example, apologizing, thanking, congratulating etc.
2. **Self-expression:** The process of the speaker's meaning.
3. **Solidarity:** A relationship in which group members trust one another.
4. **Podcast:** Digital audio recordings are produced, exchanged with others, and then uploaded to online venues. The term "podcast" describes the electronic sharing of audio files.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews and discusses the literature related to this research. They are the definition of pragmatics, speech act, expressive speech act, and solidarity.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of context with an aspect of meaning that systematically includes the relationship between the inner context in which an utterance is made and the propositions expressed by that utterance. Leech (1983) states that pragmatics can be usefully defined as studying how speech has meaning in communication situations. This shows that pragmatics is needed to understand about who, when, where, and what is the setting or condition of the conversation. According to the definition of pragmatics given above, language studies that deal with the context in the interaction between speakers and listeners and the meaning of language are referred to as pragmatics. Therefore, pragmatics demonstrates how a word or sentence's purpose depends on a component of the context in which sentences are employed.

Studying pragmatics is fascinating because it enables us to comprehend how people speak more than they intend to say or express. The study of speech acts is one of the key areas of pragmatics. It tries to study how people perform various acts through speech. Pragmatics is also concerned with management, which is how people manage different situations. The data for pragmatics comes from everyday speech, which language users utilize in various contexts.

B. Speech Act

The speech act theory explains how language is used in connection to the situation, the speaker's attitude, and the listener's responses. All these aspects are essential in understanding the whole meaning of speech. According to Yule (1996:47), he states that speech acts are actions that are carried out through speech. Searle (1976:8) claims that speech acts such as expressing assertions, asking questions, giving instructions, describing, explaining, apologizing, pondering, and congratulating are forms of human communication. All utterances in speech situations perform several actions such as commanding, requesting, requesting, stating or doing are called speech acts.

In addition to a word's literal meaning, the meaning of speech also depends on the speaker's intended use of the word and the institutional and

social context in which language is used. The utterances spoken by the speaker will have many interpretations depending on how the listener interprets the report. Again, by using the theory of speech acts, it becomes easier to know how speech is conveyed and how speakers intend to analyze the function of what they say. Therefore, speech acts are defined as taking actions such as making statements, giving orders, asking questions or making promises. Austin classifies speech acts into three categories. They are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary (Yule, 1996:48).

1. Locutionary Act

The Illocutionary act expresses the speaker's intentions. A locutionary act is when a speaker says something and utters words in the correct sequence that must contain a reference, sense, and meaning. According to Yule (1996:47), he states that locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances.

(Austin, 1962:108) He claims that the act of creating meaningful utterances is known as an illocutionary act. Laurence and Gregory (2004:54) locutionary acts which are acts involved in the construction of speech, such as using specific sounds or marks, using particular words and using them by the grammatical rules of any specific language, as well as

using them with distinct senses and references as determined by the laws of the language from which they are drawn.

For example: *"It is hot here."*

2. Illocutionary Act

The illocutionary act is the speaker's action in producing a given utterance. The illocutionary act is directly related to the speaker's objectives, which include many others such as announcing, questioning, promising, requesting, and delivering directives. (Yule, 1996:48) claims that the communicative force of a speech, such as one used in promising, apologizing, or offering, is used to carry out the illocutionary deed. Austin (1962:98) states that an Illocutionary act is an act that the speaker utters with intention or meaning by keeping motive in mind. It includes asking or answering a question, giving information, warning, or a purpose pronouncing a sentence, appointing, appealing, describing, etc.

The illocutionary utterance is an utterance with an intention while expressing it. This is the act that has both cultural and illocutionary influence. For example, if a speaker utters, "It's too hot here." It indicates that they consent to the hearer performing a specific action, such as bringing a drink of water or turning on the fan. The force behind the illocutionary act is a request.

Laurence and Gregory (2004:55) Illocutionary act, especially an activity that uses a performative sentence. Illocutionary act is concerned with how a statement affects readers or listeners. The function or illocutionary function, such as requests, orders, instructions, complaints, and promises, realizes the meaning (Richard and Schmidt, 2003:449). Additionally, imperative sentences are used when demanding or requesting something, while interrogative sentences are used when asking if something is the case. Furthermore, in the case of constative, the locutionary component of speaking is given the most attention. In contrast, illocution is given the most attention in the typical examples of performative sentences.

For example: *"I feel hot in here."*

Illocutionary is divided into five types as follows:

a. Declarative Speech Act

Declarative speech act means that a speech act uttered by a speaker changes the world or situation. It is usually used for declaring, baptizing, resigning, firing from employment, hiring, and arresting. Yule (1996: 53) stated, "declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterances."

b. Assertive Speech Act

Assertive speech act means submitting a speaker to the reality of the communicated suggestion. It is usually used to represent the world as the speakers believe it is (Yule, 1996). For example, classifying, insisting, emphasizing, affirming, describing, claiming, explaining and predicting.

c. Expressive Speech Act

An expressive speech act means expressing the speaker's states of mind and feelings towards the recommendation. It is usually used for expressing likes and dislikes, joy, sorrow, pain and others.

d. Directive Speech Act

Directive speech act means the speaker wants to get others to do something. "Directive speech act is an attempt by the speaker to get the hearer to do something" (Schiffrin. 2005: 82). It is usually used for ordering, requesting, commanding, begging, and inviting.

e. Commissive Speech Act

The Commissive speech act has something to do with presenting the speaker's intention in the future. It is usually used for

threatening, guaranteeing, agreeing, consenting, betting, and swearing.

3. Perlocutionary Act

(Austin, 1962:108) argues that the result of an utterance is a perlocutionary act. It refers to what people hope to accomplish by stating things like expecting to do something, showing pleasant and unpleasant feelings, and praising. It is an act that is performed when an utterance advises a particular effect on the behavior, beliefs, feeling, etc. According to Laurence and Gregory (2004:54), the perlocutionary act is a consequence or production of speaking, whether intended or not. Therefore, perlocutionary acts are performed by speaking. According to Austin, perlocutionary acts consist of the production of effects upon the speaker's thoughts, feelings, or actions, convincing the hearer of the truth of a statement and causing the hearer to feel a requirement to do something.

For example: *“I want you to open the window.”*

The three acts above can occur in an utterance. Laurence and Gregory (2004: 55) illustrate locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary in an utterance

“It is hot here.” → *Locutionary act*

She said to me, “It is hot here” meaning the act of “saying something.” Locutionary is concerned with what is said by the speaker aspects. Whether the statement is meaningful or not, the goal is for the listener to understand what the speaker is saying.

“I feel hot in here.” → Illocutionary act

Illocutionary refers to the speaker's objective or purpose in making this utterance. She urged (or requested, ordered, commanded, etc.), meaning by the act of “doing something.” Furthermore, the crucial here is the illocutionary functions, such as ordering or requesting.

“I want you to open the window.” → Perlocutionary act

Meaning that the effect of the utterance that the speaker performs to the hearer is the main point. The speaker's intent and the accurate result are two types of perlocutionary acts that can be distinguished from the instances as mentioned earlier. The main point is the effect of the utterance that the speaker performs to the hearer. When a speaker's goal is to have an impact, they engage in engagement and communication. Otherwise, it is only an interaction, not a communication.

C. Expressive Speech Act

An Expressive speech act occurs in conversation when a speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener. It expresses psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. It might in line with Searle and Vanderveken (1985) that speech acts whose illocutionary content is the expression of a psychological state about oneself or the world. It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but it is about the speaker experience. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit of the feeling.

According to Searle (1975) “the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world, rather the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed”. As above mentioned, Searle thinks that this type of utterance has no direction of fit. However, people could reckon it as a kind of declaration. For example, when someone made fun of me by saying “Do you mean it really?” after I said him on some event “Congratulations!”, then I might answer, “Yes, I mean it really”. The fact that this utterance “Congratulations!” seems to be able to be asked about the truth of it means that the expressive utterance has a character of fitting words to the world (mind). Further, typical cases are when the speaker thanks, apologizes, or welcomes the listener. Expressive speech acts are common in message boards because writers often greet readers at the beginning of a post (“Hi

everyone!”) or express gratitude for help from the readers (“I really appreciate the suggestions”).

Alternatively, as in an argumentation, people might want to say that a given speech act can be viewed or re-interpreted through the various modes. This would mean that a proposition expressed by a speech act would itself not be understood linguistically, but be re-interpreted as a message with manifold aspects. Nevertheless, although the propositional content of an utterance could be different, it should be closely related either with the speaker or with the hearer. Some expressive acts are thanking, apologizing, wishing, congratulating, greetings, and attitude.

Moreover, unlike the other illocutionary points, the expressive point has variable sincerity conditions. According to Searle (1975) that speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener. Another example of expression illocutionary acts which is showing a mental state of some psychological mode about the state of affairs:

1. Expressive Speech Act of Thanking

Expressing gratitude is considered to be one universal of interpersonal communication, in particular in the realization of the politeness principle. Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee.

For example: *“Thank you so much for coming.”*

2. Expressive Speech Act of Apologizing

Apologizing is an expression of regret. Some definitions of apologizing for such as; acknowledging faults or shortcomings, failing, defending, explaining, clearing away or making excuses by reasoning. There are also some related terms for apologizing: alibi out of, apologize for, ask forgiveness, beg to pardon, express regret, plead guilty, do penance and so on.

For example: *“I’m sorry to waste your time.”*

3. Expressive Speech Act of Congratulating

Congratulating, applauding and condoling are the kinds of expressive for congratulation. Those show the speaker’s sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer. Congratulating expresses the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer’s luck, applauding expresses the feeling of honoring the hearer’s ability, while condoling expresses the feeling of compassion toward the hearer’s sadness.

For example: *“I congratulate you on your graduation.”*

4. Expressive Speech Act of Greetings

The greeting is an expression of welcome. We usually use the salutation expression before starting the main point in communicating with others. It is also the act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer.

For example: *“Good morning, honey.”*

5. Expressive Speech Act of Wishing

Wishing is the expression of the speaker’s desire and wants in order to expect it becomes a reality. It is one subjunctive to state an expectation or supposition.

For example: *“I wish you were here.”*

6. Expressive Speech Act of Attitude

This kind of expressive is about criticizing, complaining, and deprecating that expresses the feeling of disagreement or dislike with the hearer’s attitude. Those expect the hearer to mull over the speaker’s utterance.

For example: *“That’s no good.”*

D. Solidarity

Solidarity is a sense of togetherness in a particular group concerning solidarity in achieving the same goals and desires. Solidarity may be used to describe and explain the normal order and normative social integration in societies or communities. In that solidarity requires a presumption of reciprocity and perhaps shared group membership and behavior according to the norms of a given group. In this respect, solidarity is related to the principles of friendship or national “brotherhood” or sisterhood (Laitinen & Pessi, 2014).

Laitinen & Pessi (2014) explain that solidarity is closely connected to communality. Solidarity’s characteristics may materialize most accurately in rather small communities whose members share, among other things, common history, common language, feeling of cohesion, willingness to help each other, common beliefs, and systems of values and norms. This attitude promotes and specifically creates feelings of cohesion and density in a group.

In good and bad, the most solid communities seem to be the ones which emphasize their difference to other communities. Such communities include, for example, many fanatical religious and political communities. The phenomenon has been explained through two varieties of the concept of social capital: bridging capital and bonding capital (Putnam 2001). With regard to a

broader community such as the society at large, a healthy community has several links and connections to other communities; in other words they have plenty of bridging capital. A community like this promotes not only its own communality, but also that of the broader community. Conversely, highly cohesive and introverted fanatical communities, bigger or smaller, have lots of bonding social capital and they may in fact damage the broader community very severely.

One central challenge is to reconcile communality with individual autonomy and freedom. Although it has been stated otherwise, late modern individualism and freedom of choice do not necessarily ruin solidarity. On the contrary, in the late modern era, the bonds between individuals have increased; we are all parts of multiple solidarities. It is precisely this that challenges institutions to be more flowing and flexible than before: the boundaries of institutions cannot be set in stone, nor can institutions exclude others when individuals move about and become members of several institutions (Ammermann 2007, Sewell 1992).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the methods and steps of the researcher collecting data. It consists of the research design, instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Surakhmad (1994) states that descriptive research uses techniques to find, collect, classify, and analyze data. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method because it is defined to understand a particular social or human problem, situation, event, role, or interaction based on a complex construct formed with words and reports a detailed view of information. It is called descriptive qualitative because the setting in the data is created naturally, and the writer is the main instrument. According to Moleong (2001:2), qualitative research does not use counting or numbering because the data are in the form of words, phrases, sentences or sounds, not numbers. Therefore, this study only analyzed the data described by the words.

In this study, researchers describe data from words and utterances spoken by speakers on podcasts. Therefore, the authors do not need to conduct

interviews or field observations. Furthermore, the writer uses a descriptive qualitative approach because this research has soft data in the form of speech, providing a detailed description and analysis of the data.

B. Research Instrument

Creswell (2010) explains that the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research. The researcher is the one who observes the data, and they do not rely on another research result. The researcher will collect data from the Sister Diary Podcast. The reason the researcher chose the Sister Diary Podcast is that the Podcast is about brothers and sisters who share each other's perspectives on which city feels more like home and also a best friend who will share about her personal life as a successful young actress. The researcher, as the key instrument, will collect and analyze the data.

C. Data and Data Source

The source of the data taken from this research is the YouTube podcast which is derived from the transcription of the speaker's conversation on the Sister Diary Podcast. In this data, researchers will select and mark sentences, words, and utterances that contain expressive speech acts on the Dear Media Studio podcast channel. In this channel, researchers took a playlist entitled The Sister Diary. In the playlist, there are two videos entitled Johnny & Darian Orlando on the Toronto vs. LA Debate, New Music and

Project & A day in the life of a Disney Channel Star - Ruby Rose and Nadia Turner. Podcast was published on Youtube on July 29, 2020 & June 3, 2021.

The podcast can be accessed at the link below:

<https://youtu.be/M7W1ZsLAX9Y> & <https://youtu.be/uW1vBtyIiw>.

D. Data Collection

The following steps were taken to collect data in this study. First, the researcher listened repeatedly to the speaker's conversation in the sister diary podcast on YouTube. Second, the researcher made a transcription automatically or manually based on the conversation. Then, the researcher highlights the meaning of the words, phrases and sentences from the speaker's, including expressive speech acts. After that, the researcher takes note of the selected data. After finding all the data completely, the data is processed on the data analysis.

E. Data Analysis

The researcher follows these procedures when examining the data. First, the researcher evaluates and clarifies the types and meanings of expressive speech acts based on Searle's (1975) theory and describes expressive speech act to reflect solidarity based on Laitinen & Pessi (2014) theory. Second, the researcher concludes from the findings.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter includes findings and discussion, which aim to fulfil research problems based on the theories selected in the previous chapter.

A. Findings

The researcher has found several expressive speech acts on Youtube podcasts published on July 29, 2020 & June 3, 2021. In this chapter, the researcher finds various types of expressive speech acts, such as expressive speech act for thanking, expressive speech act for apologizing, expressive speech act for congratulating, expressive speech act for greeting, expressive speech act for wishing, and expressive speech act for attitude. In addition, the researcher also shows the expressive speech act of speakers to reflect solidarity. Therefore, the findings and discussions are compiled based on the research results using Searle (1975) theory to investigate the types of expressive speech acts. Then, describe the expressive speech act of speakers to reflect solidarity using Laitinen and Pessi (2014) theory.

a. Types of Expressive speech act

Searle (1975) defines expressive speech acts that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards his proposition, such as: apologizing, thanking,

congratulation, greeting, wishes, and attitude. This action expresses the speaker's psychological attitude towards the speech partner. Laitinen and Pessi (2014) also explain that solidarity's characteristics may materialize of common history, common language, feeling of cohesion, willingness to help each other, common beliefs, and systems of values and norms.

a. Expressive Speech act of Thanking

Excerpt 1

Maddie: **Thank you** guys for coming

Ruby & Nadia: Of course

Based on the dialogue above, there is an expressive utterance of thanks. Maddie, the host, said this statement as expressive gratitude to the speakers, namely Ruby and Nadia, for coming to the podcast program The Sister Diary. Expressive thanks appear at the beginning of the podcast as an expressive expression of appreciation or respect for the speaker. When the host does not speak the expressive speech act, there will be an impolite context made by the host. So that there will be discomfort or prejudice. Therefore, it is appropriate for the host to say this expressive thank you. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive speech act of thanks because it is considered to be one universal of interpersonal communication. According to Laitinen & Pessi (2014) theory, this context

does not show solidarity because the expression is only a form of appreciation that the help of that person's presence is so valuable.

Excerpt 2

Maddie: I do feel like you have like the colourful style, you know, like you wear things that are unique and cool

Ruby: **Thank you**

Based on the dialogue above, there is an expressive speech act of thank you. It contains a statement of gratitude for being praised. The speaker spoke the utterance, namely Ruby to Maddie, because Maddie had praised Ruby and that Ruby had a unique and cool colourful style. Maddie's speech received a good response from Ruby and was grateful for giving positive compliments about her style. Searle (1974) explains that this speech act is an expressive speech act because it expresses positive feelings to the addressee. Laitinen & Pessi (2014) explain that this speech act does not contain any solidarity because the expression only shows an expression of pleasure to people who have helped.

Excerpt 3

Lauren: You guys have some really cute designs. I love that

Ruby: **Oh, thank you**

Based on the dialogue above, there is an expressive speech act of thank you. The dialogue expresses satisfaction because the speaker expresses

the psychological state determined by the condition of liked design owned by Ruby & Nadia. This is an expression of the feeling of happiness for having been complimented with a term of thanks. Ruby revealed the statement because she got praise from Lauren. Lauren said that she liked Ruby & Nadia's design because it was very cute. Ruby explained that her design was made as attractive as possible to attract everyone. As a result, the people who saw it were very satisfied with the results. By getting praise from Lauren, of course, Ruby expressed her thanks. Searle (1974) explains that this speech act is an expressive speech act because it is an act to express gratitude and appreciation from the speaker for the help of others. According to Laitinen & Pessi (2014) theory, this speech act does not contain solidarity because the speech is just an expression of gratitude that makes us more positive, increases feelings of happiness and strengthens relationships with someone.

Excerpt 4

Nadia: Can you judge my style?

Maddie: Um, **I will tell you about your style. I like your style. It's cool and chich.** Are you a big fan of fashion?

Nadia: Yes, I am. Why?

Maddie: Nothing, it's just your style fashionably everyday

Nadia: To me, fashion is very important. People will see the way you look first before seeing anything else in you

Maddie & Lauren: That's deep. I admire your style

Nadia: **Thank you**

Based on the dialogue above, there is an expressive speech act of thank you. The dialogue expresses satisfaction because the speaker reveals a psychological state that is determined by the condition of Nadia's style that Ruby likes. This is an expression of feeling happy because you have received a compliment. Ruby said she liked the style used by her sister Nadia because she thought she was very cool and chic. By getting a compliment from Ruby, of course, Nadia said thank you. According to Searle (1975), this is an expressive speech act because it is an utterance that will be expressed by someone to show the way people are grateful for something that someone has done. Meanwhile, according to Laitinen & Pessi (2014) theory, it is included in solidarity of willingness to help each other because it is a norm of social responsibility.

b. Expressive Speech Act of Apologizing

Excerpt 5

Maddie: Do you remember your first impression of us like our family or Lauren?

Ruby: Guys, you were very outgoing yeah, like you guys were very open. I remember you guys walked up you gave us um me my mom and my sister like all hugs. You let us pet the dog benny and icon um **I just remember you guys were really like open and really good at like making conversation. I thought it like broke the eyes really well**

Lauren: Okay, I am **sorry**, but I remember **sorry, sorry, sorry**, the actual day when you shot the music video, and I remember you guys showing up with suitcases of outfits

Based on the dialogue above, it is an expressive speech act of apologizing, which the speech spoken by Lauren marks. Lauren apologized to her guests, Ruby & Nadia, for having a bad attitude when she remembered that Ruby & Nadia were practicing for a music video recording. Lauren saw them show up with just a suitcase of clothes. However, Ruby explained that prejudice that every time she wanted to do a job, they had to prepare everything so that everything was professional and organized. Of course, it all started with her mother's upbringing always instilled a disciplined and independent attitude. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive act of apologize because it expresses the feeling of regret. Meanwhile, according to the theory of Laitinen & Pessi (2014), it is included in solidarity of feeling cohesion because it is an interpersonal skill.

c. Expressive Speech Act of Congratulating

Excerpt 6

Lauren: I will be nice, and I also really like to work hard, work like a mentality without days off

Maddie: **Congrats, that was pretty awesome. That's a very big candidate for the boss.** Anyway, why do you want to be a Youtuber?

Lauren: Well, being a Youtuber allowed me to share useful information, make Youtube a medium of expression, make money, become famous as a promotional medium and get to know many people

Maddie: Wow, it's a good thing

Based on the dialogue above, it starts when Maddie asks Lauren about her job. Suddenly, Lauren's answer was so enthusiastic that she liked her career as a Youtuber. According to her, working hard will help her achieve what she wants and become successful. She will be kind and competent in her work, and she is also a person who wants to work hard. Working hard every day is like a mentality without a day off. Hearing Lauren's words, Maddie immediately clapped her hands and congratulated her because Lauren had worked hard and given the best for herself and her family. Searle (1975) explains that this speech act is an expressive speech act for congratulation because it expresses the feeling of pleasure. Meanwhile, according to the theory of Laitinen & Pessi (2014), it is included in the solidarity of common beliefs because one wants to become a successful person.

Excerpt 7

Lauren: The first time we met was when we were both watching a Justin Bieber concert and you hugged me

Ruby: I think I remember that, but **it was fun. It was really awesome, and then we've just like been friends**

Lauren: For five years?

Ruby: Yeah, for five years

Based on the dialogue above expresses Ruby's congratulations to Lauren & Maddie. The sentence is an expressive type of congratulation because it expresses pleasure. Ruby states that she feels proud and happy to

have a friend like Maddie & Lauren. Their friendship has existed for five years. After watching a Justin Bieber cover concert, they met and got to know each other. From there, they made friends. Congratulation is an expression that states that people usually give a greeting when (they) succeed in giving someone special and pleasant favours and wishes. Searle (1975) explains that this speech act is an expressive speech act. This speech act expresses congratulations to others as an expression of pleasure. In this context, according to Laitinen & Pessi (2014), it does not show solidarity because the expression only shows the pleasure of having a new friend.

Excerpt 8

Maddie: Welcome back to my podcast. We have two very special guests today

Johnny: Wow, very special

Maddie: **Yes, very special**

Johnny: Nice

Based on the dialogue above, it is used to congratulate Johnny & Darian. The statement refers to congratulations to Johnny & Darian, who have become very special guests on the Maddie & Lauren podcast. Maddie's words that said they were special guests spontaneously responded happily to Johnny. Searle (1975) explains that this speech act is included in expressive speech acts of congratulation because it shows the speaker's sympathy for what has happened to the listener. However, Laitinen & Pessi (2014) explain that this

utterance is not included in the characteristics of solidarity because the expression only shows an expression of pleasure.

Excerpt 9

Johnny: **Your podcast is incredible. It's very good.** I have no idea, to be honest

Darian: It's awesome

Based on the dialogue above, there is an expressive speech act of congratulations. This contains statements about what Johnny said to Maddie & Lauren. As a guest on the podcast, Johnny revealed his action by commenting that his sister's podcast (Maddie & Lauren) is a great and very good. Darian also added a comment that the podcast was indeed amazing. He was getting positive comments. Of course, Maddie & Lauren are very happy. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive speech act for congratulation because it expresses vicarious pleasure to (a person) on the occasion of success or good wishes when something special or pleasant has happened to them. According to Laitinen & Pessi (2014) theory, this utterance does not contain solidarity because the utterance only shows joy at the achievement of the job.

Excerpt 10

Maddie: I think once you're in the Disney family, too like they can really help you out because it's so powerful for sure, and I know you've done cool things

Ruby: I did it. That was such a great memory. **That was probably like the best time ever. It was so much fun**

Based on the dialogue above, it is an expressive speech act of congratulations. This can be seen from Maddie's expression of appreciating Ruby that she did something cool while working at Disney. For Ruby, it became an amazing memory that was probably the best time ever. There she opened up great opportunities to be able to learn many things. She has educated her very well about his future and career. It was a very pleasant memory for her. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive speech act for congratulation because its an expression of joy or pleasure at another's a success or good fortune. Meanwhile, according to Laitinen & Pessi (2014), solidarity does not appear in this context because the expression shows sincerity and is very happy about her success in getting a new job.

d. Expressive Speech Act of Greeting

Excerpt 11

Maddie: **Hey guys, what's up?** I'm Maddie

Lauren: And I'm Lauren

Based on the dialogue above, Maddie and Lauren as hosts, greet their guests who want to be resource persons. Maddie introduced herself and her sister to the interviewees. Greetings Maddie "**Hey guys, what's up.** I'm Maddie" is a speech that explains that Maddie uses expressive speech acts in

the form of greeting the resource person by asking how are you. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive speech act of greeting because it is an expression of welcome. However, Laitinen & Pessie (2014) explain that this utterance does not show solidarity because this speech act is only a greeting expression used to admonish people to speak.

Excerpt 12

Ruby: Okay, so **hi everyone**, I'm Ruby Rose Turner. I am friend of Lauren Orlando, and I'm an actress. I'm currently on a Disney channel show called Coop, and Cami Ask the World

Maddie: Cool, yes

Based on the dialogue above, it is included in the expressive greeting speech act. Expressive greeting is marked by greeting Rubby “Okay so **hi everyone**, I'm Ruby Rose Turner. I am a friend of Lauren Orlando, and I'm an actress. I'm currently on a Disney channel show called Coop and Cami Ask the World.” In the dialogue, Ruby introduced herself as a guest on Maddie and Lauren's podcast. Ruby is Lauren's friend and an actress on a Disney channel show called Coop and Cami Ask the World. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive speech act of greeting because it expresses welcome or recognition. In the Litinen & Pessi (2014) solidarity category, this context does not show solidarity because this speech act is only a greeting expression used in the communication process.

e. **Expressive Speech Act of wishing**

Excerpt 13

Lauren: What is your plan for the future?

Ruby: **I want to be a singer and model, go International and make that as best it can be for the fans**

Lauren: How about you, Nadia

Nadia: I thought **I wanted to be like a model or something in the fashion industry**, but now I am on a show like I want to pursue acting. It opens me more to new knowledge, and I found new love, so I want to do it again in the future

Based on the dialogue above, it is included in the speech act of wishing and contains an expression of wishing to come true. This is used to express Nadia's wishes. The speech is marked by Nadia, who wants to be a model or the fashion industry. However, she is now in the world of acting because it opens up a lot of new knowledge, and she finds new love. In addition, she also hopes to carry out her first wish to become a fashion industry model again. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive speech act for wishes because it expresses desire and wants to expect it becomes a reality. Meanwhile, according to the theory of Laitinen & Pessi (2014), it is included in the solidarity of common beliefs because its determination was without limits which had higher levels of life satisfaction and a sense of optimism as an effect between the willpower relationship and the level of well-being.

Excerpt 14

Johnny: I like, I like cars

Maddie: John, you could be an engineer that works on cars

Johnny: **I like doing designing innovative um like increase efficiency called biomimicry, and it's like mimicking uh nature to uh make like mechanical things more efficient**

Based on the dialogue above, it is an expressive speech act of wishing.

This is indicated by the story of Johnny, who likes cars. He likes cars because he wants to design innovative things to develop new products and technologies. It's like increasing efficiency systems that exist in nature as a design reference called biomimicry, and it's like imitating nature to make mechanical things more efficient. Maddie suggested to Johnny to become an engineer working in the car sector. Johnny hopes his wish will come true. The speech above is included in the expressive sentence of hope because it expresses wishing to come true. Searle (1975) explains that this speech act is an expressive speech act for wishes because it expresses a strong desire or hope for something that is not easily attainable. Meanwhile, according to the theory of Laitinen & Pessi (2014), it is included in the solidarity of common beliefs because determination and courage can lead a person to achieve wisdom and glory.

Excerpt 15

Maddie: What would your job be if you weren't doing what you're doing now?

Lauren: Okay, well, it's actually a great question because **I hope to apply to university at the of the year, um probably like a psychologist or something**

Based on the dialogue above, it is an expressive speech act of wishing.

This is marked by Lauren's statement that she hopes to enrol in a university if she does not become a Youtuber. She hopes that when she enters university, she will enrol in a major she likes, which is to become a psychologist. According to her, becoming a psychologist is an established and challenging thing because she must have the ability to communicate, be patient and have broad insight. Because being a psychologist will always be required being a good listener. Therefore, Lauren wants to become a reliable and professional psychologist. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive speech act for wishes because expressing desire and wanting to expect it becomes a reality. The theory of Laitinen & Pessi (2014) does not show the meaning of solidarity in this context because this speech act only expresses his desire to be able to apply at the university.

f. Expressive Speech Act of Attitude

Excerpt 16

Lauren: They're like debates

Johnny: **Debates drive me nuts**

Maddie: Yeah, it isn't good, but we're working on it so we can respect each other's opinion

Based on the dialogue above, including expressive speech acts for attitude. The conversation expresses Johnny's complaints to his sisters Maddie and Lauren. What Johnny said was a statement that referred to him complaining to Maddie and Lauren. The four of them are running the project. The four of them have different opinions and personalities. From that weekly meeting, they need a mediator between the project debates. The utterance is an expression of an expressive speech act because it contains an opinion about the problem. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive speech act for attitude because it expresses complaining. Laitinen & Pessi (2014) explain that it is not included in the characteristics of solidarity because this context only shows the complaint.

Excerpt 17

Maddie: What is your activity now?

Ruby: My focus is I am very busy at Coop and Cami right now um I like to put my all into that show

Maddie: You are very busy. Do you find that you are missing a lot moments because you work a lot?

Ruby: Of course. **I find myself missing certain things that I used to do at certain things. For example, just hung out with my family. I used to like taking it for granted even though I complained. I want to be with my family again**

Lauren: My suggestion, when you are on break from your job should focus on family and other stuff to keep your communication going

Based on the dialogue above, it is an expressive speech act of attitude. The story is marked by Ruby complaining to Maddie that she lost a lot of moments because she was busy working. The utterance includes an attitude-expressive speech act because it contains a complaint about something that has happened. For example, she was gathering with family. Even though it was only for a short time, Ruby felt that she rarely got together with her family because she was busy with her work. Even if she complained about the situation, things wouldn't change. Therefore she lived it happily so that she was not stressed. She also revealed that she missed that togetherness. Searle (1975) explains this speech act is an expressive speech act for attitude because it expresses the feeling of disagreeing or dislike with the hearer's attitude. Meanwhile, according to the theory of Laitinen & Pessi (2014), it is included in solidarity of feeling cohesion because it is self-disclosure.

Excerpt 18

Maddie: How did you feel when you lived in L.A?

Darian: I think it still feels foreign

Lauren: Maybe it's because you're not used to it yet

Darian: Yes, **I hate every time I leave the house. I feel a bit stressed because there's like no one to talk**

Based on the dialogue above, Darian expressed her complaint to Maddie. Darian's statement is a statement that refers that she complained to Maddie. The utterance includes an attitude-expressive speech act because it

contains an opinion about something that has happened. The statement suggests that Darian hates being out of the house in LA, and she feels like she's a little stressed and this place is a little too messy for her. Different from when she was in Toronto, where she was born and raised. She feels more connected to her friends. She says she finds more vibes in Toronto and prefers to live there. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive speech act for attitude because its an expression of complaining that shows the speaker's dissatisfaction with what happens. According to Laitinen & Pessi (2014) theory, this utterance does not show solidarity at all because, in this context, it only expresses feelings of the depressed, sad and disappointed heart and mind.

Excerpt 19

Lauren: When your social media, what media do you use often?

Ruby & Nadia: Tik Tok and Instagram

Lauren: How do you guys deal with hate speech and judgment on social media platforms when your fans comment impolitely? Do you get a lot of hate speech?

Nadia: **Hate speech in cyberspace, if not addressed, will kill us all. Maybe it needs to be given social punishment because it's a big enemy of freedom of expression,** and so far, we haven't really gotten much hate speech

Based on the dialogue above, it is an expressive speech act of attitude.

This is marked by Nadia's statement, which criticizes hate speech and judgment on social media platforms. According to her, hate speech and

judgment in cyberspace, such as Facebook comment fields, online forums, tweets on Twitter, Instagram, Tik Tok and even the most limited social media, are not trivial things. Therefore, it may be necessary to give social punishment and increase self-introspection. If it's disturbing, report it to the authorities. According to Searle (1975), the speech act is an expressive speech act for attitude because it expresses criticism. Meanwhile, according to the theory of Laitinen & Pessi (2014), it is included in the solidarity of systems values and norms because it maintains and protects the community to create an orderly, safe, harmonious and peaceful life.

Based on the findings, the most dominant expressive speech act that often appears is the expressive speech act of congratulating. The results show that there are 19 expressive speech acts in the data. The use of expressive speech acts saying thanking 4 times, expressive speech act apologizing only once, expressive speech act congratulating 5 times, expressive speech act greeting 2 times, expressive speech act wishing 3 times and expressive speech act attitudes 4 times. To simplify the findings, the researcher provides the diagram below:

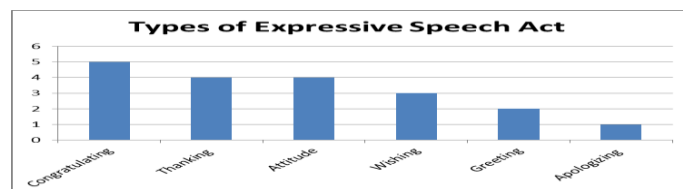


Figure 1: Types of expressive speech act in the Sister Diary Podcast.

2. Expressive speech act to reflect solidarity

Solidarity is a form of mutual recognition or possibly a social phenomenon. Which combines different forms of mutual recognition. The emphasis is on the relations between people, more sensitive to their particular needs, contributions and attachments, which social solidarity involves (Laitinen & Pessi, 2014). In this case, the researcher will show the portrayal of solidarity through the speakers in the podcast.

Excerpt 4

Nadia: Can you judge my style?

Maddie: Um, **I will tell you about your style. I like your style. It's really cool and chic.** Are you a big fan of fashion?

Nadia: Yes, I am. Why?

Maddie: Nothing, it's just you style fashionably everyday

Nadia: To me, fashion is very important. People will see the way you look first before seeing anything else in you

Maddie & Lauren: That's deep. I actually admire your style

Nadia: **Thank you**

Based on the dialogue above, it is a form of solidarity. This is marked by Maddie's speech sharing about Nadia's style. Nadia was about to ask Ruby for help to assess her style. Maddie thinks that Nadia's style is very cool and fashionable. According to Nadia, maintaining fashion is very important because People will see how you look first before seeing anything else in you.

This is regarding the theory of Laitinen and Pessi (2014). This context is included in solidarity of willingness to help each other because it is the norm of social responsibility. Meanwhile, according to Searle (1975), this speech act is an expressive speech act of thanking because it expresses positive feelings to the addressee.

Excerpt 5

Maddie: Do you remember your first impression of us like our family or Lauren?

Ruby: Guys, you were very outgoing yeah like you guys were very open. I remember you guys walked up you gave us um me my mom and my sister like all hugs. You let us pet the dog benny and icon um **I just remember you guys were really like open and really good at like making conversation. I thought it like broke the eyes really well**

Lauren: Okay, I am **sorry**, but I remember **sorry, sorry, sorry**, the actual day when you shot the music video, and I remember you guys showing up with suitcases of outfits

Based on the dialogue above, it is a form of solidarity. The dialogue implies the involvement of a caring attitude towards fellow friends. Caring for others can respond to positive things. This positive thing is needed by others and expresses it into action. Values that are part of caring such as kindness, generosity, caring, and helping each other. The form of solidarity in the dialogue above is shown when Ruby shares her first impression of meeting the Orlando family, who are very open and friendly. Ruby felt a warm embrace when she met the Orlando family. According to Laitinen & Pessi

(2014), it is included in solidarity of feeling cohesion because it is an interpersonal skill. Searle (1975) explains that this speech act is an expression of apologize because it expresses regret for something that one has done wrong.

Excerpt 6

Lauren: I will be nice, and I also really like to work hard, work like a mentality without days off

Maddie: **Congrats, that was pretty awesome. That's a very big candidate for the boss.** Anyway, why do you want to be a youtuber?

Lauren: well, Being a youtuber gave me the opportunity to share useful information, promotional medium and get to know many people.

Maddie: Wow, it's a good thing.

Based on the dialogue above, it is a form of solidarity. Based on the dialogue above, it is a form of solidarity with thinking wisely based on sincerity. This is indicated by Lauren saying that she likes her job and works very hard for it. She worked hard with full sincerity. She thinks wisely that she lives well and is competent in her work because every second of her life is part of a better life that she prepares for tomorrow for a better future. According to her, life requires hard work accompanied by responsibility. By working hard, she will achieve what she wants and become a successful person, and that's a truly extraordinary thought. This is regarding the theory of Laitinen & Pessi (2014); it is included in solidarity with common beliefs

because it determines courage to become successful. Searle (1975) also explains that this was included in the expressive speech act of congratulating because it expresses the feeling of being pleased or gratified.

Excerpt 13

Nadia: What is your plan for the future?

Ruby: **I want to be a singer and model, go international and make that as best it can be for the fans**

Lauren: How about you, Nadia?

Nadia: I thought **I wanted to be like a model or something in the fashion industry, but now I am on a show like I want to pursue acting.** It opens me more to new knowledge, and I found new love, so I want to do it again in the future

Based on the dialogue above, it is a form of solidarity. Determination and stance that is firm and loyal to what he believes in. This is marked by the speech of Nadia, who wants to be a model or the fashion industry. Even though Nadia is in the world of acting, she is still passionate and determined in what she is doing. In addition, she hopes to carry out her first wish to become a model or the fashion industry again. Sincere desire accompanied by effort and struggle will always be followed by success and satisfactory results. According to Laitinen & Pessi (2014), it is included in the solidarity of common beliefs because the determination was without limits which had higher levels of life satisfaction and a sense of optimism as an effect between the willpower relationship and the level of well-being. Searle (1975) explains

that the context in this speech is included in the expressive speech act of wishes because it is expressed when they want something to become a reality.

Excerpt 14

Johnny: I like, I like cars

Maddie: John, you could be an engineer that works on cars

Johnny: **I like doing designing innovative um like increase efficiency called biomimicry, and it's like mimicking uh nature to uh make like mechanical things more efficient**

Based on the dialogue above, it is a form of solidarity. Wisdom is a picture of the determination to stay true to what is a principle, commitment, or what must be done for the common good. The speech is marked by the story of Johnny, who likes cars. He likes cars because he wants to design innovative things to develop new products and technologies. Maddie suggested to Johnny to become an engineer working in the car sector. Johnny hopes his wish will come true. Therefore, the dialogue above it is a form of solidarity to determination in undergoing perseverance. Perseverance in achieving a wish that will later become a reality. According to Laitinen & Pessi (2014), it is included in the solidarity of common beliefs because determination and courage can lead a person to achieve wisdom and glory. Meanwhile, according to Searle (1975), it is included in the expressive speech act of wishes because it expresses a strong desire or hope for something that is not easily attainable and wants something that cannot or probably not happen.

Excerpt 17

Maddie: What is your activity now?

Ruby: My focus is I am very busy at Coop and Cami right now um I like to put my all into that show

Maddie: You are very busy. Do you find that you are missing a lot moments because you work a lot?

Ruby: Of course. **I find myself missing certain things that I used to do at certain things. For example, just hung out with my family. I used to like taking it for granted even though I complained. I want to be with my family again**

Lauren: My suggestion, when you are on break from your job should focus on family and other stuff to keep your communication going

Based on the dialogue above, it is a form of solidarity. This is shown by Ruby's speech which tells her openness that she feels she has lost many things because she is busy working, such as gathering with family. Ruby is ready to take all forms of risk and action because it is part of her responsibility. Responsibility is an attitude or behavior to do something serious and ready to take all risks and actions. Every action and decision is required to have responsibility. Therefore, the responsibility entrusted to one person or another is accepted as an obligation. Hearing Ruby's complaint, Lauren suggested that while taking a break from work, she take the time to gather with her family so that communication can continue to run harmoniously. Laitinen & Pessi (2014) explain that it is included in solidarity of feeling cohesion because it is self-disclosure. Searle (1975) explains that

this speech is included in the expressive speech act of attitude because it expresses dislike or disagreement, criticism, and complaints.

Excerpt 19

Lauren: When your social media, what media do you use often?

Ruby & Lauren: Tik Tok and instagram

Lauren: How do you guys deal with hate speech and judgment on social media platforms when your fans comment impolitely? Do you get a lot of hate speech?

Nadia: **Hate speech in cyberspace, if not addressed, will kill us all. Maybe it needs to be given social punishment because it's a big enemy of freedom of expression, and so far, we haven't really gotten much hate speech**

Based on the dialogue above, it is a form of solidarity. This is shown by Nadia's statement regarding hate speech in cyberspace. Nadia shares her opinion about social media platforms. When Lauren asked Nadia about hate speech, Nadia's answer was to give her social punishment and also increase self-introspection. Whatever we do must be based on ethics. When we receive hate speech, we should always be patient and restrain our emotions from avoiding rashly taking adverse actions. This is regarding the theory of Laitinen & Pessi (2014); it is included in the solidarity of systems values and norms because it maintains and protects the community to create an orderly, safe, harmonious and peaceful life. According to Searle's theory (1975), this context is included in the expressive speech act of attitude because its an

expression of complaining that shows the speaker's dissatisfaction with what happens.

Based on the findings, the researcher found seven expressive speech acts that reflect solidarity. The expressive speech act used by the speakers can be summed up in several forms of the spirit of solidarity. For example, 3 forms of solidarity of common beliefs. 2 forms of solidarity feeling of cohesion and there is only one form of solidarity willingness to help each other and systems of values and norms. Therefore, the solidarity of common beliefs occurs most often. The researcher did not find solidarity between common history and language in this study. To simplify the findings, the researcher provides the diagram below:

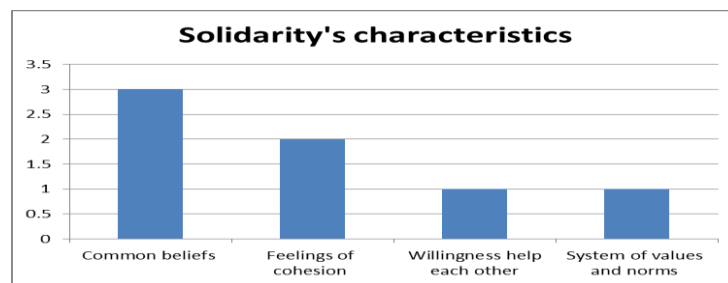


Figure 2: Expressive speech act to reflect solidarity in the Sister Diary Podcast

B. Discussion

The findings show that the most expressive speech acts used to show solidarity are solidarity of common beliefs. Solidarity of common beliefs is the energy accumulated by the opening of feelings; there is a desire, there is unwillingness, the memory feels stronger, the energy of belief increases and

turns into the energy of belief, and there is an urge to choose a specific taste or a certain way. Memories feel stronger (good or bad memories don't always have to be felt). Then the energy goes to the inner word, the spoken word, silence, motion, style, assertiveness, or doing something. In solidarity with common beliefs, 3 data are congratulating in excerpt 6 and wishing in excerpts 13 and 14.

The second expressive speech act that reflects solidarity is a solidarity of feeling cohesion. Solidarity of the feeling of cohesion is the extent to which people respond collectively to achieve their valued outcomes and to deal with the economic, social, political or environmental stress (positive or negative) that affects them. Feeling cohesion involves building shared values and communities of interpretation, reducing disparities in wealth and income, and generally enabling people to feel engaged in a common enterprise, facing shared challenges, and being members of the same community. Cohesion depends on social bonds - relationships that define the pattern of social interaction that continue and last. For example, the bonds of family, friends and religion have that effect, but other relationships do not define patterns of contact - identity, disability, 'race' and nationality. In solidarity of feeling cohesion, 2 data are included apologizing in excerpt 5, and attitude in excerpt 17.

The third expressive speech that reflects solidarity is a willingness to help each other. Solidarity of willingness to help each other is an action that is completely motivated by self-interest without expecting anything for itself. Pro-social actions are more demanding on the high sacrifice of the perpetrator and are voluntary or are more shown to benefit others than to get material or social rewards. In solidarity of willingness, only once the data are included thanking in excerpt 4.

The last expressive speech act that reflects solidarity is the solidarity of systems of values and norms. Solidarity of systems of values and norms is closely related because values usually justify norms. As beliefs about what is desirable and undesirable, values often are associated with normative beliefs that require or preclude certain behavior, establishing boundaries to indicate what is acceptable versus unacceptable. For example, the positive value attached to human safety and security is supported by norms that proscribe harming other persons and their property. In solidarity of systems of values and norms, only once the data are included attitude in excerpt 19.

The most dominant thing in the podcast is the solidarity of common beliefs because there is an open feeling of doing a desire or reluctance. And the least that appears is the solidarity of willingness to help each other and systems of values and norms because helping behavior does not always benefit others, sometimes it even poses a risk to the helper and also, in this

social life there are often divisions and conflicts that require regulations to regulate the environment. With the norms that apply in the environment, everyone will be aware of the limits of an action that can or should not be done.

In contrast, the findings in this study are different from previous studies. Mazidah (2018) focuses on the types and functions of expressive speech acts used by EFL students in classroom interactions, then Rahmawati (2021) discusses the types of expressive speech acts and describes the S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model in the Crazy Rich Asian film, and Tamam, Setiawan & Anam (2020) compare the Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan in terms of speech acts as their reaction to the attacks in Christchurch New Zealand. In particular, it examines the types of expressive speech acts used, the intended meaning of expressive speech acts, and personality differences between them which can be seen from the use of speech acts. Meanwhile, this study shows that the results of this study have similarities with previous studies. Therefore, it can be concluded that the previous research above used the same topic of expressive speech acts but with different objects and theories.

The researcher has found, watched and analyzed the data collected from the data sources in this study. Video podcast was chosen as the object of this research because this type of podcast is rarely discussed in previous

research-based academic research that was found and read by researchers. The types of expressive speech act that often appears is the expressive speech act of congratulating because it shows the expression of a speaker's feeling of pleasure. In contrast, the solidarity of common beliefs appears most because this solidarity increases a sense of social concern. This research has answered research problems regarding the types of expressive speech acts and how expressive speech acts reflect solidarity with the data analyzed based on the theory related to this research.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter discusses the conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion is drawn from the results of the analysis in chapter IV. Furthermore, the suggestions contain several recommendations made for further research.

A. Conclusions

In conclusion, the types of expressive speech acts found in the Sister Diary Podcast video podcast include the types of expressive speech acts proposed by Searle (1975). The expressive speech act that often appears is the speech act of congratulating, and the least that appears is the speech act of apologizing. In this study, the speakers express the types of expressive speech acts. Speakers using expressive speech acts congratulate 5 times, while expressive speech acts apologize only once. Therefore, the most frequently used type is the expressive speech act of congratulating.

Furthermore, how expressive speech reflects solidarity using Laitinen & Pessi (2017) theory. From 19 utterances, the most often solidarity used by the speakers in the Sister Diary Podcast was the solidarity of common beliefs. In contrast, the least solidarity used was solidarity with willingness help each

other and systems of values and norms. Those speakers used 3 forms of solidarity of common beliefs. 2 forms of solidarity of feeling of cohesion. There is only one form of solidarity willingness help each other and systems of values and norms. Therefore, the most dominant characteristic of solidarity in solidarity with common beliefs.

The implication that we can conclude after undergoing analysis through the theory of Searle (1975) and Laitinen & Pessi (2014) is that solidarity is not only shown by holding hands. However, people's choice of words expresses itself. So, when you express yourself, it turns out not only about us but also about how you perceive others to be solid with others.

B. Suggestions

The researcher has completed research for this study. The researcher has described, explained, and answered the research problem in this study. In this section, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for teachers and students, especially students majoring in English Literature and further research in the same field of study. In linguistics class, pragmatics has many branches of study. One of them is the study of expressive speech acts. The topic of this research explains how to understand the language skills of speakers in dealing with specific situations that arise in podcasts. Expressive speech acts can appear in films and comment fields on social media accounts

such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc. The researcher suggests that further research may focus on linguistic characteristics using illocutionary acts. The researcher hopes that further research can find something new, different and more interesting from this research.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

A. Types of Expressive Speech Act in the Sister Diary Podcast.

No	Utterance	Type
1	Maddie: Thank you guys for coming	Expressive of Thanking
2	Ruby: Thank you	Expressive of Thanking
3	Ruby: Oh, thank you	Expressive of Thanking
4	Nadia: Thank you	Expressive of Thanking
5	Lauren: Okay, I am sorry , but I remember sorry, sorry, sorry , the actual day when you shot the music video, and I remember you guys showing up with suitcases of outfits	Expressive of Apologizing
6	Maddie: Congrats, that was pretty awesome. That's a very big candidate	Expressive of Congratulating

	for the boss.	
7	Ruby: I think I remember that, but it was fun. It was really awesome and then we've just like been friends	Expressive of Congratulating
8	Johnny: Yes, very special	Expressive of Congratulating
9	Johnny: Your podcast is incredible. It's very good. I have no idea to be honest	Expressive of Congratulating
10	Ruby: I did it. That was such a great memory. That was probably like the best time ever. It was so much fun	Expressive of Congratulating
11	Maddie: Hey guys, what's up? I'm Maddie	Expressive of Greeting
12	Ruby: Okay, so hi everyone. I'm Ruby Rose Turner, I am friend of Lauren Orlando, and I'm an actress. I'm currently	Expressive of Greeting

	on a Disney channel show called Coop and Cami Ask the World	
13	<p>Ruby: I want to be a singer and model go International and make that as best it can be for the fans</p> <p>Nadia: I thought I wanted to be like a model or something in the fashion industry, but now I am on a show like I want to pursue acting. It opens me more to new knowledge, and I found new love. So I want to do it again in the future</p>	Expressive of Wishing
14	<p>Johnny: What I really like doing is designing things that um like increase efficiency there's like there's thing called biomimicry, and it's like mimicking uh nature to uh make like mechanical things more efficient</p>	Expressive of Wishing

15	<p>Lauren: Okay, well, it's actually a great question because I hope to apply to university at the of the year, um probably like a psychologist or something</p>	Expressive of Wishing
16	<p>Johnny: Debates drive me nuts</p>	Expressive of Attitudes
17	<p>Ruby: Of course. I find myself missing certain things that I used to do at certain things. For example, just hung out with my family. I used to like taking it for granted even though I complained. I want to be with my family again</p>	Expressive of Attitudes
18	<p>Darian: Yes, I hate every time I leave the house. I feel a bit stressed because there's like no one to talk</p>	Expressive of Attitudes
19	<p>Nadia: Hate speech in cyberspace, if not addressed, will kill us all. Maybe</p>	Expressive of Attitudes

	<p>it needs to be given social punishment because it's a big enemy of freedom of expression,</p> <p>and so far, we haven't really gotten much hate speech</p>	
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B. Expressive speech act to reflect solidarity

No	Utterances	Type
1	<p>Ruby: Guys, you were very outgoing yeah like you guys were very like open I remember you guys walked up you gave us um me my mom and my sister like all hugs you let us pet the dog benny and icon um I just remember you guys were really like open and like really good at like making conversation I thought it like broke the eyes really well</p>	<p>Solidarity of feeling cohesion</p>
2	<p>Ruby: Um, I will tell about your style. I like your style. It's really cool and chich</p>	<p>Solidarity of willingness help to each other</p>

3	<p>Ruby: Of course. I find myself missing certain things that I used to do at certain things.</p> <p>For example, just hung out with my family. I used to like taking it for granted even though I complained. I want to be with my family again</p>	<p>Solidarity of feeling cohesion</p>
4	<p>Nadia: Hate speech in cyberspace, if not addressed, will kill us all. Maybe it needs to be given social punishment because it's a big enemy of freedom of expression, and so far, we haven't really gotten much hate speech</p>	<p>Solidarity of systems of values and norms</p>
5	<p>Nadia: I thought I wanted to be like a model or something in the fashion industry, but now I am on a show like I want to pursue acting. It opens me more to new knowledge, and I found new love, so I want to do it again in the future</p>	<p>Solidarity of common beliefs</p>
6	<p>Johnny: I really like doing designing innovative um like increase efficiency called</p>	<p>Solidarity of common</p>

	biomimicry, and it's like mimicking uh nature to uh make like mechanical things more efficient	beliefs
7	Maddie: Congrats, that was pretty awesome. That's a very big candidate for the boss	Solidarity of common beliefs