

EXPRESSIVE ACTS FOUND IN RODRIGO'S SOUR ALBUM

(A PRAGMATIC APPROACH)

THESIS

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT, the god of universe.
2. Me, myself, and I that tried hard to complete this thesis.
3. My beloved parents (Mr. Nuryanto and Mrs. Darwati) who always to be the best parents in the world. Thank you for your love, your thoughts, and your efforts. No one can match or replace you in struggling for breath as the ideals of your beloved children.
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8. All of my friends CLOWN-SQUAD, who have been my support friends who accompany me for celebrating every moment, especially Rosa Febiyanti.

MOTTO

Take the risk or lose the chance

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Expressive Acts Found in Rodrigo's Sour Album (A Pragmatic Approach)* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

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ABSTRACT

Afika Hany Amalia. 2024. *Expressive Acts Found in Rodrigo's Sour Album (A Pragmatic Approach)*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

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Apart from to being evident in daily life, the expression is frequently found in literary works, including music. This study discussed the expressive acts and emotive function in Rodrigo's Sour album. It is fascinating to research the phenomenon of identifying various expressive acts and emotive functions since it can reveal more about a song's deeper expressive elements, making it simpler to comprehend the song's meaning.

Two theories are applied to answer each formulated research question. The first theory came from Searle & Vanderveken (1985), who stated thirteen types of expressive acts, namely apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet. The second theory came from Jacobson (1989), stated 17 types of emotive functions, namely pleasure, like, displeasure, dislike, surprise, hope, satisfaction, dissatisfaction, disappointment, dear, worry, preferences, gratitude, sympathy, intention, want, and desire.

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research were words, phrases and sentences of addressing terms, and the source of the data in this research was from Rodrigo's Sour album. The researcher used documentation as data collection technique. The researcher asked the validator to validate the data. To analyze the data, the researcher used the Spradley approach, namely domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and cultural theme analysis.

The result of this study showed that there are 92 data. The analysis of expressive speech acts from Rodrigo's Sour album had found seven types. They were 50 (54,3%) data of lament, 21 (22,8%) data of complain, 9 (9,8%) data of protest, 9 (9,8%) data of deplore, 1 (1,1%) data of boast, 1 (1,1%) data of compliment, 1 (1,1%) data of praise. An emotive function had been found in nine types. They were 30 (32,6%) data of dissatisfaction, 16 data of dislike, 13 data of disappointment, 11 data of displeasure, 10 data of hope, 7 data of worry, 2 data of pleasure, 2 data of want, and 1 data of sympathy. The data found in expressive acts of lament was the emotive function of dissatisfaction and disappointment. This is because lament is closely related to dissatisfaction and disappointment, which are feelings of failure or loss. Lament is a feeling associated with an undesirable experience, such as loss or failure. Nonetheless, dissatisfaction is a feeling associated with a lack of what is desired, while disappointment is experienced when the chosen option is worse than expected. All of these feelings are related to unacknowledged desires and failures that cause dissatisfaction and not being what one wants.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

Types of Expressive Acts

A: Apologize

T: Thank

C: Condole

Co: Congratulate

Com: Complain

L: Lament

P: Protest

D: Deplore

B: Boast

Comp: Compliment

Pr: Praise

W: Welcome

G: Greet

Emotive Function

Pl: Pleasure

Li: Like

DP: Displeasure

DL: Dislike

S: Surprise

H: Hope

Sa: Satisfaction

DS: Dissatisfaction

DA: Disappointment

De: Dear

Wo: Worry

Pre: Preferences

Gr: Gratitude

Sy: Sympathy

I: Intention

Wa: Want

De: Desire

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The expression is not only shown in everyday life but often seen in literary works, including music. There are several famous singers who often express their feelings through music; one is Olivia Rodrigo. Olivia Isabel Rodrigo is a famous American singer-songwriter and actor. One of the phenomenal albums of Olivia Rodrigo is *Sour*. It was released in 2021 and received critical and commercial acclaim, earning her numerous prizes, including three Grammy Awards. More over, four of the five songs entered the top 10 of the Billboard Hot 100 and took first place in turn. *Sour* is considered to represent the feelings and emotions of American teenagers (Puspahaty & Musta'innah, 2023).

Expression is a display of feelings or internal conditions within oneself. Expressions can be visual (symbols, images), facial (smiles, frowns, widened eyes.), gesture (body position, movement), and verbal (voice, clearing the throat). These expressions can identify the emotions that a person is experiencing. The expression that someone chooses can be influenced by their personal preferences, cultural background, and the message they want to convey. For example, someone may choose to express themselves through dance if they want to convey an emotion or tell a story through movement, or they may choose to write a poem if they want to express their thoughts in a more structured way. According to Liliweri (2002), there are two types of language expressions: nonverbal and verbal. Non-verbal expression is communication through body movements or activities and objects,

while verbal communication can be in words, phrases, or sentences. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), there are thirteen types of expressive acts: apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet.

People do not show their expressions without reason. The emotive or "expressive" function focuses on the addresser's aims as a direct expression of the speaker's attitude toward what he is speaking about. It aims to directly express the speaker's attitude towards what he is talking about (Jakobson, 1989). It tends to produce an impression of a specific emotion, whether accurate or feigned. The interjections present the purely emotive stratum in language. It is used when people want to express their emotional state in a specific context (Cook, 1989). According to Jakobson in Cook (1989) and other experts such as Pomorska and Rudy (1990), there are 17 functions of showing expressions, including pleasure, like, displeasure, dislike, surprise, hope, satisfaction, dissatisfaction, disappointment, fear, worry, preferences, gratitude, sympathy, intention, want, and desire. An example of an expression sentence that functions as pleasure is *Today is a beautiful day*.

The songs on the album *Sour* contain many expressions because this album is Olivia Rodrigo's diary about a love story that ended tragically, heartbreak, and the search for identity. For example, in the song entitled "*Enough For You*," Rodrigo continues this anger by clearly admitting that she changed for the sake of her ex (*I wore make-up when we dated 'cause I thought you would like me more/ If I looked like the other prom queens that I knew you loved before.*) Then, in the song entitled "*Good 4 U*", Rodrigo is still talking about her ex, who has moved on and is happy with his new lover: "*Good for you – I guess that you have been working on*

yourself." She continues her bitterness in verse, *"I guess that therapist I found for you, she helped/ Now you can be a better man for your brand new girl"* until she closes the song with the lyrics, *"Like a damn sociopath!"*

Furthermore, language expression relates to music, where the lyrics are essential to analyze. Here, the researcher provides examples of expressions and emotive functions in the Sour album of Olivia Rodrigo. The example of expressions and emotive functions found in Olivia Rodrigo's music video:

Showing sympathy

1/A/SY/Driver License

Lyric: *And all my friends are tired of hearing how much I miss you. I kinda feel sorry for them.*

The lyric happens because Olivia Rodrigo still misses the man she once loved and imagines they were on a trip together until her friends are tired of hearing stories about him. The result, it makes her feel sorry for her friends. By saying *"and all my friends are tired of hearing how much I miss you. I kinda feel sorry for them"* implies that Olivia Rodrigo is feeling guilty towards her friends because she always tells stories about her ex. Based on the types of expressive, the data is classified as an apology because Olivia Rodrigo expresses regret towards her friends who get tired of hearing stories about her ex. Furthermore, in terms of the emotive function, the data is classified as sympathy because the expression *"And all my friends are tired of hearing how much I miss you. I kinda feel sorry for them"* has the function of arousing Olivia Rodrigo's sympathy towards her friends.

In order to do the research, the researcher took three previous related studies that were used to complete this research. First, *Analysis of the Characters' Forms*

of Emotional Expression in The Novel Takhta Nirwana by Tasaro (Zulfika, 2020). The research aims to describe the emotional form of the characters in the novel Takhta Nirwana by Tasaro. The second is *Analysis of Language Use as An Expression of Emotion in The Film "My Stupid Boss 2"* (Cahyani et al., 2021). This research aims to identify, analyze, and describe the form of language function as an expression of the characters' emotions in a film. The third is *The Expression of Disappointment in the Japanese Film "Hot Road" (Pragmatic Study)* (Hidayati et al., 2021). This research aims to analyze direct and indirect speech acts that show expressions of disappointment in the romantic genre film "Hot Road" (2014).

The three previous studies all discussed emotive words, but none discussed the relation between expression and the emotive function; more importantly, in the present studies, the researcher aims to analyze types of expressive by using Searl theory (1985) and to examine the emotive function of types of expressive acts by utilizing Jacobson (1989). As a result, the author wishes to describe the character's expressions in various parts and to tell the reader because not all readers comprehend when the character employs expressions in the music video. According to this explanation, the author is interested in informing readers about the expressions used by the singer in the song so that music lovers can better grasp them. This is known as the expressive function.

B. Limitation of the Study

The researcher limits the study by focusing on expressive acts and emotive function in Olivia Rodrigo's Sour album. Based on the album, the researcher only analyzes the lyrics. In order to limit the data, the research is focused on the lyrics of the Sour album, which was published in 2021. The researcher conducted the

study to know the expressive acts and emotive function in Rodrigo's expressive acts in the lyrics of the Sour album. However, the researcher in this study analyzes the expression and emotive function based on context, as seen in Olivia Rodrigo's Sour album. In order to recognize expressive acts, the researcher uses theory by Searle & Vandervaken (1985). Researcher also applied Jacobson's theory (1989) to recognize emotive function. Even though researchers examine the same research question, but through different theoretical approaches, readers can see phenomena from different points of view and enrich the reader's analysis and interpretation.

C. Formulation of the Problems

The cases in this study are formulated as follows:

1. What are types of expressive acts found in Rodrigo's Sour album?
2. What are emotive functions found in Rodrigo's expressive acts in Sour album?

D. Objectives of the Study

This study is expected to achieve the following results:

1. To describe the types of expressive acts in Rodrigo's Sour album
2. To describe the emotive functions in Rodrigo's expressive acts in Sour album

E. Benefits of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefits

This study provides insight into the usage of pragmatics in a music album, especially a pop music album, specifically the contents of Rodrigo's Sour album.

2. *Practical Benefits*

- a. Hopefully, this research will be helpful for the researcher to provide more information related to emotive function.
- b. The researcher also hopes that the readers can understand more about emotive functions to understand each other daily. In addition, the researcher hopes that the listener not only listens to songs for entertainment but also encourages knowledge since the song is the best tool to learn the language, behavior, and culture.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

1. *Language Function*

Language is a basic human need to build communication to create a good understanding with other speakers or hearers. Furthermore, based on P.W.J. Nababan (1991), language function is a way to express the purpose or aim of speaking by adapting to the place and situation to make the hearer understand what the speaker is saying.

2. *Pragmatics*

Pragmatics is the study of how context affects meaning in linguistics and related disciplines. The phenomena of implicature, speech acts, relevance, and discourse are all included in pragmatics. Semantic and pragmatic theories are closely related as they both examine components of meaning that are lexically or grammatically encoded. Pragmatic competence is the capacity to discern the intended meaning of another speaker (Betti, 2021, p. 2).

3. *Speech Acts*

According to Yule (1996), speech acts are actions carried out through utterances. The speech act theory examines how an utterance affects both the speaker's and the listener's actions during interpersonal communication. In other words, when people communicate, they not only create sentences with words and grammar, but they also carry out actions within those sentences.

4. *Expressive Acts*

Expressive acts are illocutionary forces that serve to communicate the speaker's thoughts about the circumstance that is represented by the intended meaning, according to Searle and Vanderveken (1985). It indicates that the speaker's feelings about the circumstance are expressed by expressive acts, which reflect the desired meaning.

5. *Emotive Function*

The expressive or affective function is another name for this function. This emotive function draws attention to the term "greeting." When we want to express our feelings, even in the absence of someone speaking, this choice appears. An interjection can be anything from "Bah!" to "Oh!" to "Yuck!" to "Ouch!" to "Aie." They are sentence equivalents rather than components (Tribus, 2017).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. *Pragmatics*

Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker communicates and how a listener interprets the conversation concerning the context. Levinson (1983) stated that pragmatics is the study of features of language that require a reference to the language's users and headed to a natural further limit of the word in analytical philosophy. Then, according to Cruse (2006), *pragmatics* can be defined as the elements of interpretation that are context-dependent. From those two explanations, it can be said that the phenomena of pragmatics commonly happen in a specific context or contextual condition.

Levinson (1987) states that in a conversation, there needs to be a common understanding of the idea of the conversation between the speaker and the listener. The basis of understanding language is a discussion related to the relationship between language and context. The relationship between language and context is included in pragmatic studies, especially the role of context in the meaning expressed by the speaker. Leech (1983: 6) states pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the speech situation. Leech divides the speech act situation into five aspects, namely speaker (the one who speaks) and listener (the one who hears the speaker), context (the background knowledge possessed by both the speaker and the listener),

purpose (the purpose of the speaker's saying something), speech as an oral act product, and speech as an action called a speech act.

2. *Context on Pragmatics*

According to Chojimah (2015, p. 5), context is a determining factor that influences the interpretation of speech. Context is the background knowledge that the speaker and speech partner want to convey and influences what the speaker means. The context itself then influences the illocutionary function.

The role of pragmatics is to understand how context influences the meaning of certain utterances. This section shows that formal pragmatics cannot provide a complete explanation of the context that is relevant to the meaning of the utterance. Thus, pragmatics cannot do what it should do. Begins by looking at examples of indexicality and illocutionary force and the opinion that there are utterances whose meaning is influenced by their physical and non-social context. This presents a challenge to pragmatics that is only partially addressed by viewing propositions as informational distinctions (Collier and Kaminski, 2005, p. 5).

On the other hand, Levinson (1983, pp. 276-277) states that a perspective that treats speech acts as operating (in the sense of set theory) on context or as a function from context to context is an alternative to pragmatic speech act theory. Here, context should be understood as a set of suggestions that describes the opinions, knowledge, beliefs, and commitments of the people involved in the discourse. The basic instructions are very easy to understand. The set of background assumptions is changed

when a sentence is more than just a statement of its meaning. The power or ability of speech contributes to this change in context. The power or ability of speech contributes to this change in context.

According to Panenova and Hana (2011, p. 1), pragmatics is the study of how language is used and of the effect of context on language. Several types of context are:

a. Physical Context

It is the object surrounding the communication, place and time of the communication, what is going on around.

b. Linguistic Context

This connects to earlier remarks made during the discussion.

c. Social Context

It concerns the interpersonal dynamics between the communicators.

d. Epistemic Context

This concerns the mutual knowledge of the speaker and the hearer.

It is important to determine the relevant context for a given speech. Significant facts will either go unconsidered or, less drastically, time will be squandered on unimportant data if the necessary context is not found. The issue that pragmatics must address in determining the meaning of a given speech is what constitutes the pertinent context for that utterance and, consequently, what aspects of that context pragmatics should consider. However, formalism can only, at most, take the given propositions and apply them to determine their meaning. Hence, it is unable to respond to this question. The formalism's input is outside of its purview. Rather, as the

context of the beliefs conversation made clear, the choice depends both on our more general metaphysical sentences and on a practical comprehension of the circumstances (Collier and Kaminski, 2005).

3. *Speech Acts*

The most fascinating aspect of learning pragmatics is the speech act. Yule (1996:47) defines a *speech act* as an action carried out through vocalizations. After that, the statements are referred to as speech actions and are frequently given more precise labels in English, including apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request.

The speech act theory was based on the philosopher's view that a phrase lacks significance unless its veracity and falsity could be verified. Sentences with this quality are declarative or constative, meaning they describe a situation (Chojimah, 2015, p. 31).

Classification of Speech Act:

a. Locutionary Act

Huang (2007:102) defines a locutionary act as the creation of a significant linguistic statement. A locutionary act is defined as the act of speaking. A locutionary act is essentially comparable to saying a sentence with a given sense and reference, which is again roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. This definition is based on cumming as quoted in Austin.

This statement, which only generates a sentence when the addresser warns that caution is necessary, is an example of a locutionary act. If someone addressed the group on another occasion, it would just be information. Because the context of this remark is

unclear, it is therefore characterized as a locutionary act (Wardani, 2011).

b. Illocutionary Act

According to Huang (2007, p. 102), an illocutionary act is the activity a speaker intends to carry out when uttering a linguistic expression because of the conventional force that is implicitly or overtly associated with it.

Classification Of Illocutionary Act:

Declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive are the five categories of general functions carried out by illocutionary acts, according to Yule (1996, pp. 47-48).

(1) Declaratives

Through their words, these speech actions transform the world. Declaratives allow the speaker to modify the world through language.

(2) Representatives

These speech acts, which include assertions, conclusions, facts, and descriptions, express the speaker's beliefs, whether they are supported by evidence or not. Speakers who use representations shape their words to match the world (of belief).

(3) Expressive

Such speech acts express the speaker's feelings. They can be utterances of joy, grief, hate, pleasure, or pain, among other

psychological emotions. When a speaker uses an expressive, they fit the word to the world (of feeling).

(4) Directives

These speech acts are those that presenters employ to persuade listeners to do something. They convey the speaker's intentions. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. When a directive is used, the speaker (through the hearer) tries to fit the words into the world.

(5) Commissives

Speakers utilize these types of speech acts to make promises about future behavior. They convey the speaker's intended message. They consist of assurances, warnings, and denials. The speaker attempts to fit the words into the world while utilizing commission (via the speaker).

c. Perlocutionary Act

"This is the third dimension, perlocutionary act," according to Yule (1996, p. 48). Depending on the situation, one may speak with the expectation that the person hearing will understand the impact you meant to have, for instance, to explain a pleasant scent or persuade them to take a cup of coffee.

A speaking act is also referred to as *tindak tutur* in Indonesia. Actually, speech acts are something we do in daily life as well. In order to take action, we are stating something. The three categories of speech acts are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. As is common knowledge, a *locutionary* act is an act of speaking that results in a sentence.

An *illocutionary act* is an activity that is carried out. Therefore, a *perlocutionary act* is an act that affects listeners or addressees.

4. *Types of Expressive Acts*

While articulating a psychological state is not predicated on good or awful outcomes, expressive behaviors are only forced when such outcomes are at risk. Then, the idea that the state's aim is beneficial or harmful, such as pleasure and sorrow, already exists in many of the subsequent psychological states (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). However, the listener is the primary target of the majority of expressive speech act acts using particular verbs. The researcher employed Searle and Vanderveken's (1985) thirteen-type classification system to categorize the various forms of expressive acts in this study. The details are listed below.

a. Apologize

An apology is an act of compensation for an offense committed by the interlocutor against the speaker. The violation in question usually occurs in several situations, including when the interlocutor makes a mistake to the speaker, when the interlocutor refuses an offer from the speaker, when the interlocutor cannot fulfill the speaker's wishes, and so on (Bregman & Kasper, 1993, p 82). Example: *I am sorry to break apart this glorious occasion* (Sitio and Nugroho, 2023).

b. Thank

The purpose of thanking is to express appreciation. The prerequisites are that the object in question benefits or benefits to the speaker and that the hearer is accountable. As with apologies, one often

expresses gratitude for actions, although the propositional content does not have to represent an action if the hearer is responsible. It is vital to note that in each situation, one apologizes to the hearer and praises him for something about him and his relationship to the state of events indicated in the propositional content (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Example: *Okay, Thankyou* (Uspayanti, 2022).

c. Condole

The verb "condole" has been superseded by the noun "condolence." As a result, one "sends one's condolences." When one condoles, one displays sympathy, and the prerequisite is that the event in question is horrible for the listener--usually some major misfortune (Searl, 1985). Example: *I am very sorry to hear that* (Supri & Rahmatiany, 2021).

d. Congratulate

The antonym for "condole" is "congratulate." Congratulating expresses joy with the precondition that the thing in issue is reasonable or appropriate for the listener. Unlike thanking and condoling, celebrating does not require an act or something for which the receiver is responsible. It could be a piece of good fortune. The symmetry between condolence and congratulations is represented in the fact that condoling expresses sympathy for the tragedy of others, whereas congratulating expresses joy at the good fortune of others. Only the person or persons whose fortune or misery is involved are condoled or

congratulated on each occasion. There are numerous verbs for bewailing, expressing sorrow, unhappiness, disapproval, and generally grumbling, grouching, and bitching. Among these are complain, lament, protest, and deplore. We will consider these in order (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Example: *I have to say congratulations. You were nominated for two Grammys. And...* (Riana et al., 2018)

e. Complain

When one complains, one expresses dissatisfaction. The precondition is that the source of one's dissatisfaction is terrible. However, this does not have to be a presumption because one can protest that it is horrible. There is no precondition that the hearer is accountable for what is being complained about. One can express dissatisfaction with the weather, inflation, or Gödel's theorem. As a result, complaints might be assertive or expressive. One can express dissatisfaction or complain by declaring something wrong (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). For example, *"That was a terrible thing to do"* (assertive) or *"How awful!"* (expressive) can be used (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

f. Lament

Unlike complaining, lamenting does not require a speaking act. One might be sad for something, and so be said to be lamenting it. However, "to lament" can also refer to public solid or overt demonstrations of sorrow. Again, as with whining, no responsibility for the mourned thing should be assigned to the hearer. Lamenting is similar

to mourning over and grieving over, yet mourning and grieving are more closely associated with death and loss than lamenting. One could properly be considered to regret the departure of the glass milk bottle, but to weep for it or grieve over it would be ironic at best (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Example: *I have lost my courage. I have lost my hope.* (Caraveli-Chaves, 1980)

g. Protest

Protesting, like complaining and lamenting, is based on the assumption that the propositional context suggests something terrible. Protesting, on the other hand, has unique qualities. First, the psychological state depicted is disapproval rather than grief or discontent, and protesting is a formal expression of disapproval. Second, even if the hearer is not directly responsible for the dreadful state of affairs, he must be able to change it and take responsibility for it, if only because he has the ability and has yet to use it. For example, one may complain to superiors about their subordinates' behavior. Finally, protesting serves as a call to action (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). For example, if one complains to the authorities about a political or economic state, yet it makes no sense to protest about the weather, one would not know whom to protest to, even though one can complain about. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

h. Deplore

Deploring, like bemoaning, does not have to be an apparent speaking act. Someone can lament, bemoan, mourn, or be indignant over something and condemn it. However, "deplore" can also indicate an overt verbal act, a powerful display of sorrow or discontent, and, unlike lamenting, it seems to imply that someone is to blame for the thing deplored. When I lament someone's death, I express my sorrow over it. If I mourn his death, I am holding someone accountable for it, even if the person addressed in my mourning may not be the one I hold accountable. I may bemoan the deaths of detainees in South African prisons, but it would make no sense for me to deplore the weather or the pattern of the tides (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Example: "*I miss you*" (Wijayanti & Yulianti, 2020).

i. Boasts

Boasting indicates pride, believing that what is boasted of is acceptable for the speaker (hence worthy of admiration or envy by the listener). Boasting, like complaining, can be forceful or expressive. For example, one can boast about accomplishing something excellent or having something fantastic happen to them. As indicated, a brag has no performative use and cannot have one. This is because the word "boast" implies that the speaker is seeking to conceal the fact that he is boasting. Brag receives a similar therapy (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

j. Compliment

A compliment is an expression of approval for something from the hearer. Complimenting assumes that the thing for which the hearer is complimented is good, yet it does not have to be good for him. One could, for example, commend him on his courageous and self-sacrificing actions. Other verbs in the expressive verb class that indicate positive attitudes are "praise," "laud," and "extol." Unlike complimenting, praising, lauding, and extolling do not imply that the person hearing the praise, lauding, or extolling necessarily relates to the object being praised, lauded, or extolled (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

k. Praise

To praise is to express approbation. It, therefore, presupposes that the thing praised is good (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Example: *Looks better on you* (Supri & Rahmatiany, 2021).

l. Welcome

For acts of welcoming, the addressee may be identified with the agent role. The speaker is associated with the patient role, for he feels pleasure and perhaps pride at having the addressee as his guest. The social functions of welcoming are as restricted as its range of occurrence. By expressing pleasure at someone's arrival, we intend to make him feel comfortable or indicate that his visit is considered an honor. In this second case, there can be a note of pride, as when I welcome a distinguished guest. Acts of welcoming also indicate the

speaker's readiness to fulfill his guest's wishes. Thus, we also find the word welcome in acts of offering: *You are welcome to my car; You are welcome to call on me for help.* Hence, the use of You are welcome in response to acts of thanking to express one's willingness to be of service (Norrick, n.d.)

m. Greet

"Greet" is only marginally an illocutionary deed because of its non-propositional essence. Say or do something kind and courteous when you meet or greet someone. This is known as a greeting. For instance: "Hi, Miley." How are things going? Handayani (2015) said. The speaker then moves on to the addressee, who is in the cafeteria putting ketchup on his sandwich. The speaker says, "Hey, Miley," in a pleasant greeting. How are things going? The purpose of the speech is to greet the recipient. The addressee's response then revealed that, despite the addressee's nervousness upon speaking, the speaker still meant to extend a greeting. As a result, the statement above is categorized as an expressive illocution welcoming act.

5. *Emotive Function*

David Crystal(1992) defines that emotive function means of getting rid of our nervous energy when we are under stress e.g. swear words, obscenities, involuntary verbal reactions to beautiful art or scenery; conventional words/phrases, e.g. God, My, Damn it, What a sight, Wow, Ugh, Ow. Based on the definitions above, there is an example of emotive function. When a speaker says that, "*Friday afternoons are dreary,*" or yell

"Ouch!". In this situation, the speaker uses language expressively. Although such uses don't convey any information, she does serve an important function in everyday life since how we feel sometimes matters as much as or more than what we hold to be true. Here we have one of the commonest uses of language a means of getting rid of our nervous energy when we are under stress it is the clearest case of what is often called an 'emotive' or 'expressive' function of language.

Meanwhile, according to the linguists Jakobson in Cook (1989) and other experts such Pomorska and Rudy (1990), explained there are 17 kinds of emotive function commonly used by the speakers to describe their emotional expressions in different context as follows:

a. Pleasure

Pleasure is an enjoyable activity that brings joy, feeling, or emotion. This expression has the function of expressing the speaker's feeling of happiness and satisfaction. Example: "*Today is a beautiful day*" (Bahar, 2014).

b. Like

Like is the feeling that someone enjoys is used in good terms, especially when people are happy and other situations arouse someone's feelings. Example: "*That is great!*", "*Excellent!*" (Bahar, 2014).

c. Displeasure

Displeasure is dissatisfaction with someone or something. Its purpose is to figure out what the speaker is talking about to express feelings. Example: "*Huh, Ugh, nonsense!*" (Bahar, 2014).

d. Dislike

The speaker can become enraged when he or she does not like anything. Crystal (2013) defines an *expression* of dislike as an instinctive verbal reaction to a magnificent work of art or a gorgeous landscape. Example: "*Oh no! He sickens me!*" (Bahar, 2014).

e. Surprise

Surprise means to encounter, capture, or attack without warning. In other words, to surprise means to surprise someone with something unexpected or to do something unintentionally. Example: "*Oh my, this is amazing!*" (Bahar, 2014).

f. Hope

Wish for and expect positive things to happen. It expresses people's hopes and aspirations for positive outcomes. It is utilized to express people's feelings and desires, especially when we are worried or have a low level of nervous energy. Example: "*God, I wish I could do that*" (Bahar, 2014).

g. Satisfaction

Something that makes a person joyful. This is a case in which the speaker has done something complex/complicated, and sometimes, what we feel is far more significant than what we think is right. Example: "*Wonderful!*" (Bahar, 2014).

h. Dissatisfaction

Dissatisfaction is an unhappy state or thing that causes unhappiness. Sometimes, this expression appears in a complicated situation that requires patience. Example: "*It is hopeless!*" (Bahar, 2014).

i. Disappointment

Disappointment is a sense of disappointment in someone or something that disappoints someone. This statement is frequently used when someone accepts and obtains something unsuitable for them. However, swear words and profanities are the most commonly utilized signals in this context, particularly when furious or upset. Example. "*Damned!*" (Bahar, 2014).

j. Dear

Dear is used in the salutation of a letter as a show of affection or respect or as an informal greeting. It is a famous phrase used when someone wants to send something to someone else. Example: "*Sir, sir.*" (Bahar, 2014).

k. Worry

Worry is about certain situations, such as tests or several problems. This term is frequently used to express concern for someone in difficult situations. Example: "*Wait.*" condition and their desires. Especially when we are worried or have a low level of nervous energy. Example: "*God, I wish I could*" (Bahar, 2014).

l. Preferences

Preferences are the ability to make a decision. People utilize it to think about or choose something before making a decision. Examples of this include: "*Think about that for a moment!*", "*I would instead go shopping this afternoon*" (Bahar, 2014).

m. Gratitude

Gratitude is a feeling or attitude acknowledging a benefit one has received or will receive or the state of gratitude: thankfulness. This expression is used when people get something that is very unpredictable. Example: "*Thank you, praise God!*" (Bahar, 2014).

n. Sympathy

Sympathy is a relationship between two or more persons or things in which whatever affects one affects the other. This expression has the purpose of eliciting pity for someone. Example, "*What a pity!*" or "*I am sorry to hear that*" (Bahar, 2014).

o. Intention

Intention is an expected outcome that is intended or influences your planned actions. It is used when people wish to provide someone with advice or assistance. Example: "*Take it easy!*" (Bahar, 2014).

p. Want

Want is a wish or desire for something. It shares a quality, particularly when people require or have ambition to accomplish their aspirations. Example: "*Fighting!*" , "*Do your best!*" (Bahar, 2014).

q. Desire

Desire is a strong desire to possess or perform something. He appears to be expressionless. However, the speaker's violent struggle is heavily influenced by the urge to express. Example: "*Do not give up! Way out!*" (Bahar, 2014).

6. *Rodrigo's Album "Sour"*

Sour is Olivia's debut album. The album was very successful, and some songs dominated music charts in various countries. The *Sour* album was created based on Olivia's experiences and feelings. This *Sour* album tells the story of teenagers who experience the pain of a love life because of being replaced. The initial sweet story of romance, liking each other, turns sour at the end. This happens because of a change in attitude from one party who turns away. There are a total of 11 songs on this album consisting of *Brutal*, *Traitor*, *Driver License*, *1 Step Forward 3 Steps Back*, *Déjà vu*, *Good*

4 U, Enough For You, Happier, Jealousy, Jealousy, Favorite Crime, and Hope U R OK.

Because her songs are easy to listen to and relate to today's teenagers, Sour Album earned Olivia many prestigious awards. Her songs topped the charts and made Olivia known all over the world. In this album, Olivia wants to explore or show emotions that are difficult to express and talk about because many people cannot accept them, especially emotions that women have. The songs on the album Sour represent different perspectives on failed love storylines. The songwriting is characterized by self-aware themes of distrust, envy, and jealousy (Yulan Putri Ananti et al., 2023).

G. Previous Studies

This research consists of several previous researches. The previous researches are required for this research to determine the originality of the research. The following are some previous researches that were important enough to be utilized as references in creating this research topic. However, the updates in this study take priority.

The first research that contributed to developing this idea was by Sugianto and Abdullah (2018), entitled *Bombongan: The Expressive Speech Act in Ethnic Java of Panaragan in the Art of Reyog*. This previous research aims to identify the expressive speech act in Ethnic Java of *Panaragan* in the Art of *Reyog*. For the theory, the researcher used Searle's theory to identify the 24 types of expressive speech acts. Then, for the research method, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. As a result, the researcher found the

expressive speech acts in the Javanese society of Panaragan that are special and unique to the language utilized, as seen by the terms used *jegeg*, *cukat tandang*, *dlomok*, *dlondonge*, and others.

The second research that contributed to developing this idea was written by Selviyani and Pujiati (2019), entitled *The Expressive Speech Act in The Novel The Perfect Husband*. This previous research aims to identify the functions of the expressive speech act in the novel *The Perfect Husband*. For the theory, the researcher used Searle's theory to identify the functions of the expressive speech act. Then, for the research method, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. As a result, the researcher classified the functions of expressive speech act. Those are thanking, apologizing, flattering or praising, blaming, criticizing, insinuating, and complaining.

The third research that contributed to the development of this idea was written by Royanti (2019) entitled *Expressive Speech Act as Found on La La Land Movie*. This previous research aims to identify the types of expressive speech acts in *La La Land Movie*. For the theory, the researcher used Searle's theory to identify the types of expressive speech acts. Then, for the research method, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. As a result, the researcher classified the eight types of expressive speech acts in 35 utterances. Those are ten expressions of apologies, ten expressions of thanking, five expressions of welcoming, two expressions of lamenting, two expressions of deploring, two expressions of boasting, one expression of congratulating, and three expressions of forgiving.

The fourth research that contributed to developing this idea was written by Herawati (2019), entitled *The Expressive Speech Act in Netflix Series Unbelievable*. This previous research aims to identify the types of expressive speech acts in the Netflix Series Unbelievable. For the theory, the researcher used Searle's theory to identify the types of expressive speech acts. Then, for the research method, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. As a result, the researcher classified the types of expressive speech acts. Those are expressing thanking, expressing apology, and expressing blaming. On the other hand, the researcher also identified the friendly function of illocutionary from Marie Adler's utterances.

The fifth research that contributed to the development of this idea was written by Tamam et al. (2020), entitled *The Expressive Speech Act Used by Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan as The Reaction of The Attacks in Christchurch New Zealand*. This previous research aims to identify different levels of the expressive speech act in Reaction to the attacks in Christchurch, New Zealand. The researcher used Searle's theory to identify the differences. Then, for the research method, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. As a result, the researcher classified the different levels of the expressive speech act. The lamenting act category that reaches the lowest frequency, followed by deploring and the highest frequency, is the condoling expressive act.

From all of the previous researches above, most of the previous research used Searle's explanation for the theory. Then, in this research, the researcher used the same theory from Searle (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) to identify the

types of expressive illocutionary acts. However, there are differences between the previous researches with this research. First, the data sources from all previous researches are different, where this research uses Rodrigo's Sour album as the data source. The second objective of the second question in formulating the problem is to discuss the functions of emotive function, which are not discussed in the previous research above. Thus, as stated before, this research will take the Rodrigo's Sour album as the data source.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research design is the arrangement of conditions used to collect and analyze the data relevant to the research purpose (Claire Selltiz, 1962). It implies that this framework is used to help the researcher by providing detailed outlines and creating the problem formulation up to finding the conclusion. This research design is taken according to the aim of this research, as has been mentioned in this research, that is, to find out the expressive acts and their emotive function in Rodrigo's Sour album.

The research design of this research is descriptive qualitative because the researcher wants to explain and describe the expressive acts of Rodrigo's Sour album. Therefore, it does not require numerical data. Creswell & Creswell (2018) explained that qualitative research is a method for investigating and comprehending the meaning of individuals or groups that are assumed to be a social or human issue. Then, the qualitative research's aim or objective was to learn about the problem or issue from participants and to address the research to obtain that information (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Furthermore, the finding of this research was to guide the option of descriptive qualitative research. The theory from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) discussed the types of expressive acts, and the theory from Jacobson (1989) will be used as the leading theory to analyze the emotive function. Moreover, Rodrigo's Sour album will use the theories above to analyze the expressive acts.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data represents concepts or other identities in a form suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by human beings or automated systems (Creswell, 2009). In addition, the data is used to support the research in order to reveal the problems. In this research, the data are from the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing expressions and emotive functions from Sour Album by Olivia Rodrigo.

The data source is where the data is gained through specific methods such as humans, documents, and others (Sutopo, 2006). Meanwhile, in this study, the data sources are from the online music streaming service “Spotify” and the website contains numerous song’ lyrics “AZLyrics.com”. However, the lyrics can be taken interchangeably from the Spotify app itself (because the app provides song lyrics, too) and from the AZLyrics.com website.

C. Research Instrument

The research instrument is a tool for collecting the research data. The main instrument in this research is the researcher herself. Human senses will be the primary means of measuring and evaluating information from the field (Yin, 2011, pp. 122-123). The researcher can be the primary instrument since the researcher is the one who takes responsibility for the research. Furthermore, for the supporting instrument to obtain the data, the researcher used a laptop as the primary device to read and take the data in the lyrics.

D. Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique is when the researcher interacts with the researched object to gather needed data (Salim & Syahrums, 2012). In qualitative research, three techniques are commonly used in collecting the data. The first is by doing observations, the second by interviews, and the third is through documentation. In this study, the technique used is through the documentation. As stated by Sukmadinata (2016), documentation is a data collection technique done by collecting and analyzing documents, whether in written documents, images, or other electronic forms. The documents, notably, need to be sorted according to the research focus.

This study aims to find the types of expressive acts and the emotive function in Rodrigo's Sour album, and there are several steps to collect the data that contain such expressive acts. The steps are as follows:

1. Listening to all the song lyrics on Olivia Rodrigo's Sour album while looking at the lyrics on the Spotify app to collect the lyrics that may contain expressive acts.
2. Taking notes of the lyrics that may contain expressive acts and emotive functions on a laptop.
3. Classifying all of the data that has been gathered and sorting all of them based on types of expressive theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and types of emotive functions by Jacobson (1989).

E. Data Validation Technique

In this section, the validity of the data is required to demonstrate the level of trust in the study developed by the researcher. To reach validity,

trustworthiness, credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability, as mentioned by Lincoln and Guba (1985), validation by an expert is needed.

In this research, the researcher chose the lecturers fulfilled the criteria listed below:

1. Has experience checking any pragmatics product.
2. Has previously involved in validating data of expressive acts related research.
3. Expert the pragmatic field.

F. Data Analysis Technique

After the data have been obtained, then the data are processed. The accurate and systematic data analyzing is the main thing in research. The researcher is expected to be able to analyze and interpret the data. It is because, in qualitative study, the analyzing is done from the beginning of the research until the end, simultaneously and continuously; and then, the data is interpreted by referring to the theoretical reference that is related to the research problem (Iskandar, 2008).

In analyzing the data, according to Spradley (1979), there are four stages: (1) Domain Analysis, (2) Taxonomy Analysis, (3) Componential Analysis, and (4) Cultural Theme Analysis.

1. Domain Analysis

Domain Analysis is done to get a general and comprehensive overview of the research object (Iskandar, 2008). In this stage, the obtained data are sorted according to the “domains” or “areas” that have been

determined. In other words, Domain Analysis determines whether the collected data are valid based on the theory.

Table 3.1 Domain Table

No.	Textual Data	Expressive acts	
		Data	Non Data
1.	I kinda feel sorry for them	√	
2.	Every door is hard to close		√

Based on the example above, the lyric Olivia Rodrigo sang was taken from Olivia Rodrigo’s Sour album. The lyric “*I kinda feel sorry for them*” is classified as the data because “sorry” includes expressive acts that show remorse or regret for a circumstance the speaker is responsible for and is categorized as sympathy in emotive function. The lyric “*every door is hard to close*” is not classified as data because the sentence is not included in the type of expressive acts nor the emotive function.

2. Taxonomic analysis

The taxonomic analysis is the second step that arises cultural meaning by showing all connections among parts and other cultural domains. A taxonomy exposes subset and correlation as a whole. Taxonomic analysis classifies the data by structural or research questions and data coding.

Table 3.2 Taxonomy Table of Types of Expressive Acts

Data	Types of Expressives Acts												
	A	T	C	Co	Com	L	P	D	B	Comp	Pr	W	G
Her parents hated who she loved				√									

Table 3.2 shows the types of expressive acts, that is complain

Table 3.3 Taxonomy Table of Emotive Functions

Data	Emotive Functions													
	PI	Li	DP	DL	S	H	De	Sa	DS	DA	Wo	Pre	Gr	Sy
Her parents hated who she loved				√										

Table 3.3 shows the utterance of emotive function. It is classified in dislike because the expression shows dislike for someone.

3. *Componential Analysis*

Componential analysis is the third step of data analysis conceptualized by Spradley. Componential analysis is the systematic search for descriptions or components of meaning related to the cultural categories and includes the whole process of looking for contrast, selecting, collecting together, and entering all the information into a paradigm. This step can be combined with domain analysis and taxonomic analysis to build many different data into one table data. In this process, use super-ordinate and sub-ordinate terms. The following is an example or representation table of componential analysis.

4. Cultural Theme

The cultural theme is a method to study social activity and is generally used to describe the character of a culture. According to Morris Opler (1945), a cultural theme is a position and postulate to control and stimulate the behavior activity approved in society. However, this research uses this method to build the theme based on the dominant findings from the data obtained in this research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

As mentioned in the objectives of the research, this research is aimed at identifying and analyzing expressive acts and the emotive functions of expressive acts that exist in the song lyrics of Olivia Rodrigo's Sour album. This chapter provides the results of this research, which are divided into two parts: findings and discussions. The data finding shows the appearance of the data, which is divided into two parts: the categories of expressive acts and the emotive function in Rodrigo's Sour album. Data in this study are all utterances that Olivia Rodrigo uttered and sang in her song lyrics from her album Sour. The total songs of the album are 11 data; those songs are (1) Brutal, (2) Traitor, (3) Driver License, (4) 1 Step Forward, 3 Steps Back, (5) Deja Vu, (6) Good 4 U, (7) Enough for You, (8) Happier, (9) Jealousy, Jealousy, (10) Favorite Crime, and (11) Hope U R Ok.

A. Findings

The findings consist of the results of the types of expressive speech acts and the emotive function in Rodrigo's Sour album. The results are achieved according to Searle and Vandervaken's (1985) theory about the types of expressive speech acts and Jacobson's (1989) theory about emotive function. The findings of each variable are presented in the following section.

1. Types of Expressive Acts in Rodrigo's Sour Album

Expressive speech acts are speech acts used to describe behavior, feelings or mental states. According to the theory of Searle and

Vandervaken (1960), types of expressive acts are divided into 13, including apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet. The following is the table of types of expressive acts found in Rodrigo's Sour album.

Table 4.1 Types of Expressive Acts in Rodrigo's Sour Album

No.	Types of Expressive Acts	Total	Percentage
1.	Apologize	0	0%
2.	Thank	0	0%
3.	Condole	0	0%
4.	Congratulate	0	0%
5.	Complain	21	22,8%
6.	Lament	50	54,3%
7.	Protest	9	9,8%
8.	Deplore	9	9.8%
9.	Boast	1	1,1%
10.	Compliment	1	1,1%
11.	Praise	1	1,1%
12.	Welcome	0	0%
13.	Greet	0	0%
TOTAL		92	100%

Table 4.1 shows the types of expressive speech acts performed by the singer in Rodrigo's Sour album. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are thirteen types of expressive acts. In this research, the study

found 92 data consisting of 21 data of complain, 50 data of lament, 9 data of protest, 9 data of deplore, 1 data of boast, 1 data of compliment, 1 data of praise, and 0 data of apologize, thank, congratulate, condole, welcome, and greet.

Based on the findings, it can be clearly seen that the expressive acts of lament are the most dominant data with 50 (54,3%), and the second most dominant data is complain with 21 data (22,8%). The following discusses the findings of types of expressive acts in detail, with the examples.

a. Apologize

An apology is an act of compensation for an offense committed by the interlocutor against the speaker (Bregman & Kasper, 1993, p. 83).

In a fragment of the song lyrics on the Sour album.

b. Thank

Thanking is realized when the speaker expresses gratitude for the hearer's participation in a prior action that was beneficial to the speaker (Cheng, 2005).

c. Condole

Expressive condoling is used to express sympathy for the listener. The situation that appears in this type is bad for the listener, and it becomes a misfortune for the listener (Virginia, 2021).

d. Congratulate

Congratulating expresses joy with the precondition that the thing in issue is reasonable or appropriate for the listener (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

e. Complain

The main point of complaining is to express discontent. When someone complains about something, it usually causes dissatisfaction (Clyne, 1994). The results show that there are 21 data forms of expressive acts of complain. The following are three examples of the use of expressive acts of complain in the album Sour.

(1) *And I hate every song I write*

Data (1) was taken from the *Brutal* song. This song describes the fears, worries and feelings of frustration experienced by teenagers when entering adulthood. Based on the context, the lyrics *And I hate every song I write* show that Olivia is not confident in what she is doing. She felt that whatever she did was always bad. Therefore, data (1) is classified as expressive acts of complain.

(2) *You betrayed me*

Data (2) was taken from the *Traitor* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo's troubled heart when her boyfriend, Joshua Bassett, just left her. He has had a new girlfriend in just two weeks. Rodrigo suspected that Bassett and his new girlfriend were close to each other when Rodrigo was still with Bassett. Based on the context, the lyrics *You betrayed me* show that Rodrigo complained about Bassett's behavior because he had betrayed her. Therefore, data (2) is classified as expressive acts of complain.

(3) *Somehow, I still struck a nerve*

Data (3) was taken from the *1 Step Forward 3 Steps Back* song. This song describes Olivia Rodrigo's nervousness when approaching the man she loves. The title *1 Step Forward, 3 Steps Back* is used for the title of this song because every time Olivia takes a step forward to meet the man she loves, she immediately feels nervous and is pushed back from her goal. Based on the context, the lyrics *Somehow, I still struck a nerve* show a complaint about a situation that makes her nervous. Therefore, data (3) is classified as expressive acts of complain.

f. Lament

Lamenting is the act of sorrow or mourning, which is more closely associated with death or losing something (Rahmawati, 2021, p. 213). The findings demonstrate 50 data types of lament expressive acts. The following are three examples of the use of expressive acts of lament in the album *Sour*.

(1) *I hope you're happy but not like how you were with me*

Data (1) was taken from the *Happier* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, who hopes her ex-boyfriend will be happy with his new girlfriend. At the same time, Olivia is jealous and hopes her ex will not be as happy as he was with her. Based on the context, the lyrics *I hope you're happy but not like how you were with me* show that Olivia does not want her ex to be happier when he is with his new girlfriend. Therefore, data (1) is classified as expressive acts of lament.

(2) *I kinda want to throw my phone across the room cause all I see are girls too good to be true*

Data (2) was taken from the *Jealousy, Jealousy* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, who feels insecure about the unrealistic standards set by young people, especially women, on social media. She can not escape the trap of comparing herself and being jealous of the glory of other women out there. Based on the context, the lyrics *I want to throw my phone across the room cause all I see are girls too good to be true* show that Olivia is very jealous and emotional because she sees all the women who are so perfect. Therefore, data (2) is classified as expressive acts of lament.

(3) *Cause I was going down, but I was doing it with you*

Data (3) was taken from the *Favorite Crime* song. This song describes Olivia Rodrigo, who is so in love with a man that Olivia will do anything to have him, including committing crimes. Based on the context, the lyrics *Cause I was going down, but I was doing it with you* show that she laments her situation even though what she has done will disappoint her, at least she has done it with the man she loves. Therefore, data (3) is classified as expressive acts of lament.

g. Protest

Protesting is a formal expression of disapproval where the hearer may not be directly responsible for the bad state of affairs; he/she must be able to change it and be responsible for it, at least in the sense that

he/she could change it. The results showed that 9 data forms were categorized as expressive acts of protest (Rahmawati, 2021, pp. 213-214). The following are three examples of the use of expressive acts of protest in the album Sour.

(1) *All I did was try my best, This the kinda thanks I get?*

Data (1) was taken from the *Brutal* song. This song describes the fears, worries and feelings of frustration experienced by teenagers when entering adulthood. Based on the context, the lyrics *This the kinda thanks I get?* show that Olivia protested against what she got even though she did try her best. Therefore, data (1) is classified as expressive acts of protest.

(2) *Don't you dare forget about the way you betrayed me*

Data (2) was taken from *the Traitor* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo's troubled heart when her boyfriend, Joshua Basset, just left her. He has had a new girlfriend in just two weeks. Rodrigo suspected that Basset and his new girlfriend were close to each other when Rodrigo was still with Basset. Based on the context, the lyrics *Don't you dare forget about the way you betrayed me* show that Olivia protested against her boyfriend who betrayed her. She emphasized not to forget the way he betrayed her. Therefore, data (2) is classified as expressive acts of protest.

(3) *Maybe I'm too emotional, But your apathies like a wound in salt*

Data (3) was taken from *the Good 4 U* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo's teasing of her ex-boyfriend, Joshua

Basset, who cheated on her. Immediately after they broke up, Basset immediately started dating Sabrina Carpenter. Based on the context, the lyrics *Maybe I'm too emotional, But your apathies like a wound in salt* show that Olivia protests her ex-boyfriend's apathy, which makes her feel sick. Therefore, data (3) is classified as expressive acts of protest.

h. Deplore

The word "deplore" refers to a powerful display of sadness or unhappiness, such as crying or mourning. Lamenting and deploring are similar, but lamenting implies that the object of one's grief is the fault of the deplored (Rahmawati, 2021, p.214). The findings demonstrate nine data types of deplorable expressive activities. Here are three instances of the album Sour's utilization of expressive acts of deplore:

(1) *And I wish I'd done this before*

Data (1) was taken from the *Brutal* song. This song describes the fears, worries and feelings of frustration experienced by teenagers when entering adulthood. Based on the context, the lyrics *And I wish I'd done this before* show that Olivia deplored her situation at that time. Therefore, data (1) is classified as expressive acts of deplore.

(2) *I made the jokes you tell to her when she's with you*

Data (2) was taken from the *Deja Vu* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo's teasing of her ex-boyfriend, Joshua Basset. Olivia was annoyed because of all the things they had done

before. Joshua had also done and repeated with his new girlfriend, Sabrina Carpenter. The word *Deja Vu* itself is a condition when someone seems to experience a situation that is the same as their experience in the past. Based on the context, the lyrics *I made the joke you say to her when she's with you* show that Olivia deplored her ex-boyfriend, who repeated the things they did before, but now he does with his new girlfriend. Therefore, data (2) is classified as expressive acts of deplore.

(3) *I miss you and I hope that you're okay*

Data (3) was taken from the *Hope U R OK* song. This song tells how someone always prays for friends they have lost contact with for a long time. He wanted his friend always to be okay. Based on the context, the lyrics *I miss you, and I hope that you're okay* show that the singer misses his friend. Therefore, data (3) is classified as expressive acts of deplore.

i. Boast

Expressive of boast is used for expressing pride to the listener that the thing to be proud of is good for the speaker. Boast can be used by saying the other did something good or something good happened (Rahmawati, 2021, p. 215). The results show that 1 data were categorized as expressive acts of boast. The following is an example of the use of expressive acts of boasting in the album *Sour*.

(1) *Now I don't want your sympathy*

Data (1) was taken from the *Hope U R OK* song. This song tells about Olivia Rodrigo's heartache because her boyfriend easily left her and quickly got Olivia a replacement even though she had tried her best to make her boyfriend love her. Based on the context, the lyrics *Now I don't want your sympathy* show that Olivia doesn't want her ex-boyfriend's sympathy anymore. Therefore, data (1) is classified as expressive acts of boast.

j. Compliment

Although it may not always be beneficial for the listener, a compliment is meant to convey the listener's approval of something. (Virginia, 2021). The findings showed that one data were categorized as compliment expressive acts. Here is an illustration of how the album *Sour* uses expressive actions of compliments:

(1) *Cause you were so excited for me to finally drive up to your house*

Data (1) was taken from the *Driver License* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, whose lover cheated on her. Even though before breaking up, her lover told her to get a driver's license so that Olivia could drive to her lover's house. However, this hope was dashed because her boyfriend cheated on her. This made Olivia very sad and she often confided in her friends about her ex-boyfriend. Based on the context, the lyrics *Cause you were so excited for me to finally drive up to your house* show that Olivia doesn't want her ex-boyfriend sympathy anymore. Therefore, data (1) is classified as expressive acts of compliment.

k. Praise

Praising is used to express approval, and the thing that is praised should be a good thing. Actually, praising and complimenting are almost the same, but what makes the difference is a complementing contains the behavior of something heroic and self-sacrificing (Rahmawati, 2021, p. 215). The results show that one data were categorized as expressive acts of praise. The following is an example of the use of expressive acts of praise in the album Sour.

(1) *I got my driver's license last week*

Data (1) was taken from the *Driver License* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, whose lover cheated on her. Even though before breaking up, her lover told her to get a driver's license so that Olivia could drive to her lover's house. However, this hope was dashed because her boyfriend cheated on her. Based on the context, the lyrics *I got my driver's license last week* show that Olivia was praised for getting her driver's license. Therefore, data (1) is classified as expressive acts of praise.

l. Welcome

Because they are both hearer-directed, welcoming and greeting expressions are nearly identical. This kind is meant to greet someone politely and can also be understood as a lighthearted welcome due to their presence (Virginia, 2021, pp. 215-216). There is no evidence of welcoming acts expressed in the results.

m. Greet

The expressive greeting is used when one person says hello to another, for example. According to Virginia (2021), a greeting is a recognition (p. 215-216). There are no statistics on the types of expressive greeting gestures in the results.

2. *Emotive Functions Found in Rodrigo's Sour Album*

The emotive function (directed toward the addresser) is the least essentially "linguistic" of all the language functions. In other words, the emotive function is about language only insofar as it plays a structural role; the referential function, on the other hand, is about language's ability to communicate; the poetic function, on the other hand, is about language in its formal dimensions; the conative function, on the other hand, is about language as an effective cause of material events; and the phatic function, on the other hand, is about language's maintenance of itself as a working system (Jakobson, 1989). According to linguists Jakobson in Cook (1989) and other experts such Pomorska and Rudy (1990), types of expressive acts are divided into 17, including pleasure, like, displeasure, dislike, surprise, hope, satisfaction, dissatisfaction, disappointment, dear, worry, preferences, gratitude, sympathy, intention, want, and desire. The following is the table of emotive function found in Rodrigo's Sour album.

Table 4.2 Types of Emotive Function in Rodrigo's Sour Album

No.	Emotive Function	Total	Percentage
1.	Pleasure	2	2,2%
2.	Like	0	0%

3.	Displeasure	11	12%
4.	Dislike	16	17,3%
5.	Surprise	0	0%
6.	Hope	10	10,9%
7.	Satisfaction	0	0%
8.	Dissatisfaction	30	32,6%
9.	Disappointment	13	14,1%
10.	Dear	0	0%
11.	Worry	7	7,6%
12.	Preferences	0	0%
13.	Gratitude	0	0%
14.	Sympathy	1	1,1%
15.	Intention	0	0%
16.	Want	2	2,2%
17.	Desire	0	0%
TOTAL		92	100%

Table 4.1 shows the emotive functions performed by the singer in Rodrigo's Sour album. According to Jacobson (1989), there are seventeen emotive functions. In this research, the study found 92 data consisting of 2 data of pleasure, 11 data of displeasure, 16 data of dislike, 10 data of hope, 30 data of dissatisfaction, 13 data of disappointment, 7 data of worry, 1 data of sympathy, 2 data of want, and 0 data of like, surprise, satisfaction, dear, preferences, gratitude, intention, and desire.

Based on the findings, it can be clearly seen that the function of dissatisfaction is the most dominant data with 30 data (32,6%), and the second most dominant data is disliked with 16 data (17,3%). The following discusses the findings of emotive function in detail with the example .

a. Pleasure

A pleasurable activity makes happy, sentimental, or emotional. This term conveys the speaker's contentment and happiness (Bahar, 2014). In a fragment of the song lyrics on the Sour album, the results show 2 data of the emotive function of pleasure. The following are two examples of the use of the emotive function of pleasure in the album Sour.

(1) *I got my driver's license last week*

Data (1) was taken from the *Driver License* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, whose lover cheated on her. Even though before breaking up, her lover told her to get a driver's license so that Olivia could drive to her lover's house. However, this hope was dashed because her boyfriend cheated on her. Based on the context, the lyrics *I got my driver's license last week* show that she was happy about what she got. Therefore, data (1) is classified as an emotive function of pleasure.

(2) *Cause you were so excited for me to finally drive up to your house*

Data (2) was taken from the *Driver License* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, whose lover cheated on her. Even though before breaking up, her lover told her to get a driver's license so that Olivia could drive to her lover's house. However, this hope

was dashed because her boyfriend cheated on her. Based on the context, the lyrics *I got my driver's license last week show* that her ex-boyfriend was finally happy for her to drive up to his house. Therefore, data (2) is classified as an emotive function of pleasure.

b. Like

When someone uses the word "like," they express a positive emotion, mainly when joyful and other circumstances make them feel something (Bahar, 2014).

c. Displeasure

Displeasure means being dissatisfied with someone or something. Its goal is to ascertain the speaker's topic of discussion in order to convey emotions (Bahar, 2014). The results show 11 data points on the emotive function of displeasure. It has the function of determining what the speakers' speaker intends to vent feelings about. The following are three examples of the use of the emotive function of displeasure in the album *Sour*.

(1) *I'm so insecure, I think*

Data (1) was taken from the *Brutal* song. This song describes the fears, worries, and feelings of frustration experienced by teenagers when entering adulthood. Based on the context, the lyrics *I'm so insecure, I think* show that Olivia feels not good enough; thus, she is insecure. Therefore, data (1) is classified as an emotive function of displeasure.

(2) *You got me fucked up in the head, boy*

Data (2) was taken from *1 Step Forward 3 Steps Back* song. This song describes Olivia Rodrigo's nervousness when approaching the man she loves. The title *1 Step Forward, 3 Steps Back* is used for the title of this song because every time Olivia takes a step forward to meet the man she loves, she immediately feels nervous and is pushed back from her goal. Based on the context, the lyrics *You got me fucked up in the head, boy* show that Olivia is dissatisfied with the man she loves because he got her fucked up in the head. Therefore, data (2) is classified as an emotive function of displeasure.

(3) *And I see everyone getting' all the things I want*

Data (3) was also taken from *Jealousy, Jealousy* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, who feels insecure about the unrealistic standards set by young people, especially women, on social media. She can not escape the trap of comparing herself and being jealous of the glory of other women out there. Based on the context, the lyrics *And I see everyone getting' all the things I want* show that Olivia was jealous of what other people get. Therefore, data (3) is classified as an emotive function of displeasure.

d. Dislike

According to Crystal (2013:17), an expression of dislike is the automatic verbal response to a stunning piece of art or scenery. The results show that there are 12 data points regarding the emotive function

of dislike. The following are three examples of the use of the emotive function of dislike in the album *Sour*.

(1) *I'm a nervous wreck*

Data (1) was taken from the *Brutal* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, who feels insecure about the unrealistic standards set by young people, especially women, on social media. She can not escape the trap of comparing herself and being jealous of the glory of other women out there. Based on the context, the lyrics *I'm a nervous wreck* show that Olivia disliked that situation because it made her feel nervous. Therefore, data (1) is classified as an emotive function of dislike.

(2) *I made the jokes you tell to her when she's with you*

Data (2) was also taken from the *Deja Vu* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo's teasing of her ex-boyfriend, Joshua Basset. Olivia was annoyed because of all the things they had done before. Joshua had also done and repeated with his new girlfriend, Sabrina Carpenter. *Deja Vu* is a condition when someone seems to experience a situation that is the same as their experience in the past. Based on the context, the lyrics *I made the jokes you tell to her when she's with you* show that Olivia dislikes what her ex-boyfriend did. Therefore, data (2) is classified as an emotive function of dislike.

(3) *We broke up a month ago*

Data (3) was taken from *the Happier* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, who hopes her ex-boyfriend will be

happy with his new girlfriend. At the same time, Olivia is jealous and hopes her ex will not be as happy as he was with her. Based on the context, the lyrics *We broke up a month ago* show that Olivia does not like what is happening to her relationship. Therefore, data (3) is classified as an emotive function of dislike.

e. Surprise

Surprise refers to an unexpected meeting, capture, or attack. Stated differently, surprising someone involves presenting them with something unexpected or inadvertently doing something (Bahar, 2014).

f. Hope

Expect and wish for good things to come to pass. It conveys people's intentions and wishes for successful outcomes. People use it to communicate their desires and sentiments, particularly when anxious or not nervous (Bahar, 2014). The results show 10 data points on the emotive function of hope. The following are two examples of the use of the emotive function of hope in the album *Sour*.

(1) *And I wish people liked me more*

Data (1) was taken from the *Brutal* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, who feels insecure about the unrealistic standards set by young people, especially women, on social media. She can not escape the trap of comparing herself and being jealous of the glory of other women out there. Based on the context, the lyrics *And I wish people liked me more* show that Olivia wished people to like her more. Therefore, data (1) is classified as an emotive function of hope.

(2) *I miss you and I hope that you're okay*

Data (2) was taken from the *Hope U R OK* song. This song tells about Olivia Rodrigo's heartache because her boyfriend easily left her and quickly got Olivia a replacement even though she had tried her best to make her boyfriend love her. Based on the context, the lyrics *I miss you and I hope that you're okay* show that Olivia wished that her friends were okay. Therefore, data (2) is classified as an emotive function of hope.

g. Satisfaction

Something that brings happiness to someone. In this instance, the speaker has taken a complex or convoluted action, and occasionally, our feelings precede what we believe to be correct (Bahar, 2014).

h. Dissatisfaction

An unfavorable situation or object that makes people miserable is called dissatisfaction. This look can occasionally be seen in challenging circumstances that call for patience (Bahar, 2014). The results show that 30 data were categorized as emotive function of dissatisfaction. The following are three examples of using the emotive function of dissatisfaction in the album *Sour*.

(1) *I feel like no one wants me*

Data (1) was taken from the *Brutal* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, who feels insecure about the unrealistic standards set by young people, especially women, on social media. She can not escape the trap of comparing herself and being jealous of the glory of other women out there. Based on the context, the

lyrics *I feel like no one wants me* show that Olivia was disappointed because she felt like no one wanted her. Therefore, data (1) is classified as an emotive function of dissatisfaction.

(2) *I'm gonna cry*

Data (2) was also taken from the *Brutal* Song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo who feels insecure about the unrealistic standards set by young people, especially women, on social media. She can not escape the trap of comparing herself and being jealous of the glory of other women out there. Based on the context, the lyrics *I'm gonna cry* show that Olivia felt unhappy and, thus, cried. Therefore, data (2) is classified as an emotive function of dissatisfaction.

i. Disappointment

A feeling of disappointment in someone or something that let someone down is called disappointment. This statement is commonly used when someone accepts and acquires something inappropriate for them. Nonetheless, the most widely used cues in this situation are curse words and obscenities, especially when angry or agitated (Bahar, 2014). The results show 13 data were categorized as emotive function of disappointment. The following are three examples of the use of the emotive function of disappointment in the album *Sour*.

(1) *And I'm so sick of seventeen*

Data (1) was taken from the *Brutal* Song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo who feels insecure about the unrealistic standards set by young people, especially women, on social media.

She can not escape the trap of comparing herself and being jealous of the glory of other women out there. Based on the context, the lyrics *And I'm so sick of seventeen* show that Olivia felt disappointed because her teenage years were not what he expected. Therefore, data (1) is classified as an emotive function of disappointed.

(2) *And I just can't imagine how you could be so okay now that I'm gone*

Data (2) was taken from the *Driver License* song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, whose lover cheated on her. Even though before breaking up, her lover told her to get a driver's license so that Olivia could drive to her lover's house. However, this hope was dashed because her boyfriend cheated on her. Based on the context, *the lyrics I can't imagine how you could be so okay now that I'm gone* show that Olivia felt disappointed because her ex-boyfriend is okay, although she has gone. Therefore, data (2) is classified as an emotive function of disappointment.

(3) *You found a new girl and it only took a couple weeks*

Data (3) was taken from the *Good 4 U* Song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo's teasing of her ex-boyfriend, Joshua Bassett, who cheated on her. Immediately after they broke up, Bassett immediately started dating Sabrina Carpenter. Based on the context, *the lyrics You found a new girl and it only took a couple* shows that Olivia felt disappointed because her ex-boyfriend found a new girl and it only took a couple of weeks. Therefore, data (3) is classified as an emotive function of disappointment.

j. Dear

When used as an informal greeting or a sign of affection or respect, the salutation "Dear" is used in letters. It is a well-known expression when sending something to someone else (Bahar, 2014).

k. Worry

Anxiety stems from unavoidable circumstances, such as exams or multiple issues. This phrase is commonly used to show sympathy for someone struggling (Bahar, 2014). The analysis results show 7 data were categorized as emotive function of worry. The following are two examples of the use of the emotive function of worry in the album Sour.

(1) *And maybe I'm just not as interesting as the girls you had before*

Data (1) was taken from the *Enough 4 U* Song. This song tells about Olivia Rodrigo's heartache because her boyfriend easily left her and quickly got Olivia a replacement even though she had tried her best to make her boyfriend love her. Based on the context, *the lyrics And maybe I'm just not as interesting as the girls you had before* show that Olivia is worried about her not being as attractive as the girls with her ex-boyfriend. Therefore, data (1) is classified as an emotive function of worry.

(2) *I think, I think too much 'bout kids who don't know me*

Data (2) was taken from the *Enough 4 U* Song. This song tells about Olivia Rodrigo's heartache because her boyfriend easily left her and quickly got Olivia a replacement even though she had tried her best to make her boyfriend love her. Based on the context, *the lyrics I think, I think too much 'bout kids who don't know*

me show that Olivia is worried about other people's thoughts about her. Therefore, data (2) is classified as an emotive function of worry.

l. Preferences

Decision-making competence is a preference. Individuals use it to consider or select options before deciding (Bahar, 2014).

m. Gratitude

Gratitude is the attitude or sentiment of acknowledging something for which one is or will be grateful, or it can be the state of being thankful. When someone receives something unanticipated, they use this term (Bahar, 2014).

n. Sympathy

A relationship in which anything that affects one item also affects another is known as sympathy between two or more things. This phrase is meant to make someone feel sorry for (Bahar, 2014). The analysis results show 1 data were categorized as emotive function of sympathy. The following is an example of the use of the emotive function of sympathy in the album Sour.

(1) *I kinda feel sorry for them*

Data (1) was taken from the *Driver License* Song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, whose lover cheated on her. Even though before breaking up, her lover told her to get a driver's license so that Olivia could drive to her lover's house. However, this hope was dashed because her boyfriend cheated on her. Based on the context, *the lyrics I kinda feel sorry for them* show that her

expression elicits pity for someone. Therefore, data (1) is classified as an emotive function of sympathy.

o. Intention

An expected result that guides or affects your planned actions is known as an intention. It is employed when someone wants to help or advise someone else (Bahar, 2014).

p. Want

Want is a desire or a wish for something, and the emotive function of want can be used to express the speaker's desire or to evoke a certain feeling in the listener (Bahar, 2014). The results show that there are 2 data of emotive function of want. The following are two examples of the use of the emotive function of want in the album Sour.

(1) *I want it to be like, messy*

Data (1) was taken from the *Brutal* Song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, who feels insecure about the unrealistic standards set by young people, especially women, on social media. She can not escape the trap of comparing herself and being jealous of the glory of other women out there. Based on the context, *the lyrics I want it to be like, messy* show that Olivia wanted something. Therefore, data (1) is classified as emotive function of want.

(2) *But I wish I could disappear*

Data (2) was taken from the *Brutal* Song. This song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, who feels insecure about the unrealistic standards set by young people, especially women, on social media. She can not escape the trap of comparing herself and being jealous

of the glory of other women out there. Based on the context, *the lyrics But I wish I could disappear* show that Olivia wanted to disappear. Therefore, data (2) is classified as an emotive function of want.

q. Desire

An intense need to have or do something is called desire. He does not seem to be saying anything. However, the speaker's desperate attempt to communicate is significantly impacted (Bahar, 2014).

B. Discussions

This section discusses the findings of expressive speech acts and the emotive functions found in Rodrigo's Sour album more comprehensively and supported by relevant evidence. The discussion aims to answer the objectives of this research, comprising the types of expressive speech acts and the emotive functions in Rodrigo's Sour album.

According to the results of the researcher's findings above, it can be concluded that the most dominant data of expressive acts is lament with 50 data (54,3%). The most lament data was found in the song *Jealousy, Jealousy* with 11 data (22.9%) because this song tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo, who feels insecure about the unrealistic standards set by young people, especially women, on social media. She cannot escape the trap of comparing herself and being jealous of the glory of other women. Thus, there are many expressions of lament.

In regards with the emotive function, the most dominant data found was dissatisfaction with 30 data (32.6%). This data is primarily found in the song *Traitor*, namely 9 data (30%) because this song tells the story of Olivia

Rodrigo's troubled heart when her boyfriend, Joshua Basset, just left her. He has had a new girlfriend in just two weeks. Rodrigo suspected that Basset and his new girlfriend were close to each other when Rodrigo was still with Basset. Thus, this song contains many expressions of dissatisfaction. The second most dominant data was disliked, with 16 data (17.3%). This data is most often found in the song Good 4 U because it also tells the story of Olivia Rodrigo's teasing of her ex-boyfriend, Joshua Basset, who cheated on her.

It is interesting to add that the data found in expressive acts of lament is the emotive function of dissatisfaction and disappointment. This is because lament is closely related to dissatisfaction and disappointment, which are feelings of failure or loss. Lament is a feeling associated with an undesirable experience, such as loss or failure (Pranoto, 2021, p. 274). Nonetheless, dissatisfaction is a feeling associated with a lack of what is desired, while disappointment is experienced when the chosen option is worse than expected (Chauveau et al., 2009). All of these feelings are related to unacknowledged desires and failures that cause dissatisfaction and not being what one wants.

Dissatisfaction can be caused by several factors including being insecure about imperfect body as stated by Termizi and Herwan (2021) this phenomenon is well known as body dissatisfaction. This may be logical since Olivia is insecure because she feels not as perfect as other girls who have teeth as white as paper, can get what they want, can go out every night driving their father's nice car, have a pretty faces, and have a charming boyfriend.

In addition, disappointment may be caused by several factors, including lack of appreciation, the behavior of those closest, and expectations. A study

also supports the idea that disappointment is negative emotions that arise when an event does not match a person's goals, focus, or positive expectations (Van Doorn et al., 2015). Based on Van Doorn's explanation, this may answer the finding of dissatisfaction since on the Sour album, especially the song Driver License, Olivia Rodrigo felt much disappointment because her boyfriend's behavior did not match her expectations, leaving her and living well without her. In the song Brutal, Olivia also expresses her disappointment because her teenage years were so gloomy that they did not match her expectations.

Furthermore, expressive acts of apologize, thank, congratulate, condole, welcome, greet, and emotive function of like, surprise, satisfaction, dear, preferences, gratitude, intention, and desire were not found on Olivia Rodrigo's Sour album because this album curses, cries over, even shows bitterness about her ex and also tells about the search for identity in adolescence.

BAB V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

After analyzing and interpreting the data acquired in the previous study, this chapter will present the study's conclusion and suggestions. This is the last part of the research about expressive speech acts in Rodrigo's Sour album. The conclusion of this researcher is the answer based on the formulated research question.

A. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data analysis and discussion in Chapter IV, the researcher concludes that there are types of expressive acts and emotive functions in Rodrigo's Sour album. The types of expressive speech acts found in Rodrigo's Sour album, according to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), are 92 data consisting of 21 data of complain, 50 data of lament, 9 data of protest, 9 data of deplore, 1 data of boast, 1 data of compliment, 1 data of praise, and 0 data of apologize, thank, congratulate, condole, welcome, and greet. The emotive Function found in Rodrigo's Sour album, according to Jacobson (1989), is 92 data consisting of 2 data of pleasure, 11 data of displeasure, 16 data of dislike, 10 data of hope, 30 data of dissatisfaction, 13 data of disappointment, 7 data of worry, 1 data of sympathy, 2 data of want, and 0 data of like, surprise, satisfaction, dear, preferences, gratitude, intention, and desire.

The data found in expressive acts of lament is the emotive function of dissatisfaction and disappointment. This is because lament is closely related to dissatisfaction and disappointment, which are feelings of failure or loss. Lament is a feeling associated with an undesirable experience, such as loss or failure (Pranoto,

2021, p. 274). Nonetheless, dissatisfaction is a feeling associated with a lack of what is desired, while disappointment is experienced when the chosen option is worse than expected (Chauveau et al., 2009). All of these feelings are related to unacknowledged desires and failures that cause dissatisfaction and not being what one wants.

Dissatisfaction can be caused by several factors including being insecure about imperfect body as stated by Termizi and Herwan (2021) this phenomenon is well known as body dissatisfaction. This may be logical since Olivia is insecure because she feels not as perfect as other girls who have teeth as white as paper, can get what they want, can go out every night driving their father's nice car, have a pretty faces, and have a charming boyfriend.

In addition, disappointment may be caused by several factors, including lack of appreciation, the behavior of those closest, and expectations. A study also supports the idea that disappointment is negative emotions that arise when an event does not match a person's goals, focus, or positive expectations (Van Doorn et al., 2015). Based on Van Doorn's explanation, this may answer the finding of dissatisfaction since on the Sour album, especially the song Driver License, Olivia Rodrigo felt much disappointment because her boyfriend's behavior did not match her expectations, leaving her and living well without her. In the song Brutal, Olivia also expresses her disappointment because her teenage years were so gloomy that they did not match her expectations..

B. SUGGESTIONS

Speech acts, particularly expressive acts, are typically found in all spoken languages, whether in formal or informal settings, TV shows, movies, or

conversations. Every speaker's utterance has a goal and meaning when they engage in expressive activities. To help the reader or listener grasp what the speaker is trying to say, it is crucial to learn more, particularly regarding expressive acts.

1. Suggestion for the Other Researcher

The researcher hopes this research can be a reference and motivation to conduct research. The researcher hopes the next researcher can conduct research by providing data from different sources, years, and theories. The researcher suggests analyzing two or more characters in a film, series, or other. It intends that what is studied in future research can be more complex so that the reader can understand more about what is being analyzed. It would be better if future researchers applied a more profound methodology and read many references to develop this research. Therefore, the research on expressive speech addressing terms has become more varied and has improved in many aspects.

2. Suggestion for English Literature Student

For English literature students, this research can be used for additional knowledge in speech act lessons and as an overview if you want to use speech, especially expressive speech, as an object of study. The researcher also suggests that students apply the theory of expressive speech acts in their daily conversation since it is essential to maintain a good relationship with others. Using the theory of expressive speech acts will help them to conduct the conversation as well and deliver the message to the hearers properly.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Validator Sheet

VALIDATOR SHEET

The thesis data titled “**Expressive Acts Found in Rodrigo’s Sour Album (A Pragmatics Approach)**”

had been checked and validated by Aris Hidayatullah, M.Hum., MA.

In:

Day : Saturday

Date : February 24, 2024

Surakarta, March 1, 2024

Validator

Aris Hidayatullah, S.Hum., M.A.

NIDN. 0630129302

No.	Data Coding	Textual Data	Explanation	T	F	Reason
1.	1/L/Wa/Brutal	I want it to be like, messy	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are tagged as want because the singer wants something.	✓		
2.	2/L/DP/Brutal	I'm so insecure, I think	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness about himself being less than good in every way. Therefore, the singer laments her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as displeasure because the singer feels displeasure with herself.	✓		
3.	3/D/DA/Brutal	And they'd all be so disappointed	These lyrics are categorized as deplore because it shows regret. Then, these lyrics are categorized as disappointment because	✓		

			e they show disappointment.			
4.	4/D/DA/Brutal	And I'm so sick of seventeen	The lyrics are categorized as a deplore because they show regret that she lamented at the age of 17. Then, these lyrics are categorized as disappointment because they show her disappointment with what she faced at 17.		✓	The utterance from these lyrics should be included in Deplore and Dissapointment because it is a regret that he lamented at the age of 17.
5.	5/L/DS/Brutal	I'm gonna cry	These lyrics are categorized as lament because they show sadness. Therefore she cries and mourns his life. Then these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they show that the singer feels unhappy and cries.	✓		
6.	6/L/DS/Brutal	I'm anxious and nothing can help	The lyrics are categorized as a lament because it shows sadness. Therefore	✓		

			she mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because she felt hopeless. After all, no one could help her.			
7.	7/D/H/Brutal	And I wish I'd done this before	These lyrics are categorized as deplore because it shows regret. Then, these lyrics are categorized as hope because she wishes for things to happen.	✓		
8.	8/D/H/Brutal	And I wish people liked me more	These lyrics are categorized as deplore because it shows regret. Then, these lyrics are categorized as hope because she wishes for things to happen.	✓		
9.	9/P/DA/Brutal	This the kind a thanks I get?	These lyrics are categorized as a protest because it shows complaints about her ex. Then, these lyrics are categorized as a disappointment because she was disappointed that	✓		

			her ex's reply was not what she expected.			
10.	10/P/DP/Brutal	Relentlessly upset (Uh, oh)	These lyrics are categorized as a protest because they complain about her ex. Then, these lyrics are categorized as displeasure because she feels upset about what happened to her.	✓		
11.	11/D/Wa/Brutal	But I wish I could disappear	These lyrics are categorized as deplore because they show regret. Then, these lyrics are categorized as want because she wishes for something.	✓		
12.	12/L/DS/Brutal	Ego crush is so severe	The lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness, so he mourns his life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they state an unhappy.	✓		

13.	13/L/DS/Brutal	I feel like no one wants me	The lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness, so she mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they state an unhappy and appear in a complicated situation that requires patience.	✓		
14.	14/P/DP/Brutal	And I hate the way I'm perceived	These lyrics are categorized as a protest because they show complaints to others. Then, this lyric is categorized as displeasure because she feels upset about what happened to herself.	✓		
15.	15/L/DL/Brutal	I'm a nervous wreck	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. After all, she is a nervous wreck. Therefore, the singer laments her life. Then, these	✓		

			lyrics are categorized as dislike because the singer shows dislike through these lyrics.			
16.	16/L/DS/Brutal	Cause I love people I don't like	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. After all, she loves people she does not like. Therefore, the singer laments her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they show dissatisfaction with what she is facing. Therefore, she feels unhappy.	✓		
17.	17/Com/DS/Brutal	And I hate every song I write	These lyrics are categorized as complain because they express dissatisfaction. Therefore, she complains by declaring something wrong. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because	✓		

			they show dissatisfaction with what she is facing. Therefore, she feels unhappy.			
18.	18/L/DS/Brutal	Got a broken ego, broken heart	These lyrics are categorized as lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because it is an unhappy state.	✓		
19.	19/L/Wo/Brutal	And God, I don't even know where to start	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns his life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as worry because they express concern for the singer under challenging situations.	✓		
20.	20/L/DS/Traitor	Yeah, I played dumb but I always	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they	✓		

		knew That you'd talk to her, maybe did even worse	show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they are in an unhappy state.			
21.	21/P/DS/Traitor	And isn't it funny, how you ran to her the second that we called it quits?	These lyrics are categorized as a protest because they show complain to her ex boyfriend. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they are in an unhappy state.		✓	The utterances of the lyrics should be included in protest and dissatisfaction because the statement "And ain't it funny" is more like complaining and lamenting based on the assumption that the propositional context suggests

						something terrible and unhappy state
22.	22/P/DS/Traitor	And isn't it funny How you said you were friends?	These lyrics are categorized as a protest because they show complain to her ex boyfriend. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they are in an unhappy state.		✓	The utterances of the lyrics should be included in protest and dissatisfaction because the statement "And ain't it funny" is more like complaining and lamenting based on the assumption that the propositional context suggests something terrible and unhappy state

23.	23/Com/DS/Traitor	You betrayed me	These lyrics are categorized as complain because the singer expresses dissatisfaction. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they are in an unhappy state.	✓		
24.	24/L/DS/Traitor	And I know that you'll never feel sorry for the way I hurt	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they are in an unhappy state.	✓		
25.	25/Com/DS/Traitor	You'd talk to her when we were together	These lyrics are categorized as complain because the singer expresses dissatisfaction. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because	✓		

			they are in an unhappy state.			
26.	26/Com/DS/Traitor	But you're still a traitor	These lyrics are categorized as complain because the singer expresses dissatisfaction. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because it is an unhappy state.	✓		
27.	27/Com/DS/Traitor	There's no damn way that you could fall in love with somebody that quickly	These lyrics are categorized as complain because the singer expresses dissatisfaction. Then these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because it is an unhappy state.	✓		
28.	28/P/DS/Traitor	Don't you dare forget about the way You betrayed me	These lyrics are categorized as a protest because they emphasize not forgetting the incident of someone's betrayal. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because it is an unhappy state.		✓	The utterance in the lyrics falls into the protest category because it is a utterance that emphasizes not forgetting the

						incident of someone's betrayal.
29.	29/L/H/Traitor	God, I wish that you had thought this through	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as hope because the singer wish for something.	✓		
30.	30/Pr/Pl/Driver License	I got my driver's license last week	These lyrics are categorized as praise , assuming that the thing being praised is good. Then, these lyrics are categorized as pleasure because this expression expresses the speaker's feeling of happiness and satisfaction.		✓	This lyrics is included in the category of Praise, assuming that the thing being praised is good, that he already has a driver's license and is included in the category of pleasure

						because this expression expresses the speaker's feelings of happiness.
31.	31/Comp/Pl/Driver License	Cause you were so excited for me to finally drive up to your house	These lyrics are categorized as compliment because it is giving someone a compliment. Then, these lyrics are categorized as pleasure because this expression expresses the speaker's feeling of happiness and satisfaction.		✓	The utterance in these lyrics should be included in the compliment and pleasure category because it is giving someone a compliment. Complimenting assumes that the thing for which the hearer is complimented is good, yet it does not have to be good for him

32.	32/L/DS/Driver License	Crying cause, you weren't around	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because there are in an unhappy state.	✓		
33.	33/L/DS/Driver License	And you're probably with that blonde girl Who always made me doubt	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they are in an unhappy state.	✓		
34.	34/L/Wo/Driver License	She's everything I'm insecure about	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized	✓		

			as worry because they show that she has a low level of nervous energy.			
35.	35/L/DA/Driver License	And I just can't imagine how you could be so okay now that I'm gone	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns his life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as a disappointment because she is disappointed with her ex. After all, he was still fine after she left.	✓		
36.	36/L/DA/Driver License	I guess you didn't mean what you wrote in that song about me Cause you said forever, now I drive alone past your street	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then these lyrics are categorized as a disappointment because she is disappointment by her ex. After all, he was still fine after she left,.	✓		

37.	37/L/Sy/Driver License	I kinda feel sorry for them	These lyrics are categorized as lament because she feels guilty for what she did to her friends. Then, these lyrics are categorized as sympathy because her expression elicits pity for someone.	✓		
38.	38/L/DA/Driver License	Can't drive past the places we used to go to Cause I still fuckin' love you, babe	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then these lyrics are categorized as a disappointment because she is disappointment by her ex. After all, she was still fine after she left.	✓		
39.	39/L/DA/Driver License	God, I'm so blue, know we're through	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then these lyrics are categorized as a	✓		

			disappointment because she is disappointment by her ex. After all, she was still fine after she left.			
40.	40/Com/Wo/1 Step Forward 3 Steps Back	Somehow, I still struck a nerve	These lyrics are categorized as Complain because they express the dissatisfaction with herself. Then, these lyrics are categorized as worry because she has a low level of nervous energy.	✓		
41.	41/Com/DP/1 Step Forward 3 Steps Back	You got me fucked up in the head, boy	These lyrics are categorized as complain because they express dissatisfaction with her condition. Then, these lyrics are categorized as displeasure because she is dissatisfied with her condition.	✓		
42.	42/Com/DL/1 Step Forward 3 Steps Back	I hate that I give you power over that kind of stuff	These lyrics are categorized as complain because they express dissatisfaction with ex. Then, these lyrics are	✓		

			<p>categorized</p> <p>as dislike because this is an expression of dislike as an instinctive verbal reaction to her ex.</p>			
43.	43/L/DS/1 Step Forward 3 Steps Back	I'm the love of your life until I make you mad	<p>These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they are in an unhappy state.</p>	✓		
44.	44/L/Wo/1 Step Forward 3 Steps Back	Do you love me, want me, hate me? Boy, I don't understand	<p>These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns his life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as worry because she worried about her crush's feelings.</p>	✓		

45.	45/Com/Wo/1 Step Forward 3 Steps Back	No, it's back and forth, did I say something wrong?	These lyrics are categorized as Complain because they express dissatisfaction with ex. Then, these lyrics are categorized as worry because she was worried whether she was wrong or not.	✓		
46.	46/Com/DP/Dej a Vu	Being annoying, singing in harmony	These lyrics are categorized as complain because they express dissatisfaction for which there is no prerequisite for the listener to take responsibility. Then these lyrics are categorized as displeasure because they express dissatisfaction with singing in harmony.	✓		
47.	47/D/DL/Deja Vu	She thinks it's special but it's all reused	These lyrics are categorized as deplored because they express bemoaning, but there is someone to blame for what is deplored. Then, these lyrics are categorized	✓		

			as dislike because this is an expression of dislike as an instinctive verbal reaction to her ex.			
48.	48/Com/DP/Dej a Vu	That was our place, I found it first	These lyrics are categorized as complain because they express dissatisfaction that another woman has replaced her position. Then, these lyrics are categorized as displeasure because they express dissatisfaction with her ex.	✓		
49.	49/D/DL/Deja Vu	I made the jokes you tell to her when she's with you	These lyrics are categorized as deplore because they express bemoaning, but there is someone to blame for what is deplored. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dislike because these are an expression of dislike as an instinctive verbal reaction to her ex.	✓		

50.	50/D/DL/Deja Vu	I hate to think that I was just your type	These lyrics are categorized as deplore because the lyrics show that she is deploring her past, which is the type of her ex. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dislike because the lyrics show that she hates that she used to be her ex's type.	✓		
51.	51/Com/DL/Go od 4 U	Well, good for you, I guess you moved on really easily	These lyrics are categorized as complain because through these lyrics, she felt disapproving that her ex-boyfriend moved on very easily while she didn't. Then these lyrics are categorized as dislike because even though she congratulated him, she did not like that her ex-boyfriend moved on so quickly.	✓		

52.	52/Com/DA/Go od 4 U	You found a new girl and it only took a couple weeks	These lyrics are categorized as complain because they express dissatisfaction because her ex only took two weeks to have a new girlfriend. Then, these lyrics are categorized as disappointment because she is disappointed that her ex could find a new girl quickly.	✓		
53.	53/Com/DL/Go od 4 U	And good for you, I guess that you've been working' on yourself	These lyrics are categorized as complain because through these lyrics, she felt disapproving that her ex-boyfriend have been working on himself while she didn't, and then categorized as dislike because she felt happy for her ex-boyfriend's efforts to work on himself.	✓		

54.	54/Com/DL/Good 4 U	Well, good for you, you look happy and healthy	These lyrics are categorized as complain because through these lyrics, she felt disapproving that her ex-boyfriend look happy and healthy while she didn't. Then these lyrics are categorized as dislike because she felt sad because her ex looked okay while she didn't.	✓		
55.	55/Com/DL/Good 4 U	Good for you, you're doing' great out there without me, baby	These lyrics are categorized as complain because through these lyrics, she felt disapproving that her ex-boyfriend doing great out there without her while she didn't. Then these lyrics are categorized as dislike because she felt sad because her ex looked okay while she didn't.	✓		
56.	56/L/H/Good 4 U	God, I wish that I could do that	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they	✓		

			show that she is lamenting her life, which is not as she wishes. Then, these lyrics are categorized as hope because she wishes for and expects positive things to happen.			
57.	57/L/DS/Good 4 U	I've lost my mind	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because they show an unhappy state that causes unhappiness.	✓		
58.	58/L/DA/Good 4 U	I've spent the night crying' on the floor in my bathroom but you're so unaffected, I really don't get it	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting her life. Then these lyrics are categorized as disappointment because her ex was so unaffected, though she has spent the	✓		

			night crying on the floor in her bathroom.			
59.	59/Com/DL/Good 4 U	Well, good for you, I guess you're getting' everything you want	These lyrics are categorized as complain because through these lyrics, she felt disapproving that her ex-boyfriend getting everything he want while she didn't. Then these lyrics are categorized as dislike because she felt happy for her ex because her ex looks okay while she didn't.	✓		
60.	60/Com/DL/Good 4 U	And good for you, it's like you never even met me	These lyrics are categorized as complain because through these lyrics, she felt disapproving what her ex-boyfriend get. Then, it was categorized as dislike because she felt sad for her ex because her ex looked okay while she didn't.	✓		

61.	61/P/DA/Good 4 U	Remember when you swore to God, I was the only Person who ever got you	These lyrics are categorized as a protest because through these lyrics, she is protesting against her ex- boyfriend, who did not keep his swearing. Then these lyrics are categorized as disappointment because she felt disappointed that her ex-boyfriend did not keep his swearing that he was the only person who ever got her.	✓		
62.	62/P/DS/Good 4 U	Maybe I'm too emotional, But your apathies like a wound in salt	These lyrics are categorized as a protest because through these lyrics, she protested her ex-boyfriend's apathy, which made her feel sick. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because these lyrics show an unhappy state.	✓		

63.	63/Com/DL/Go od 4 U	Well, good for you, I guess you moved on really easily	These lyrics are categorized as complain because through these lyrics, she felt disapproving that her ex- boyfriend moved on very easily while she didn't. Then these lyrics are categorized as dislike because she felt sad for her ex because her ex moved on easily while she didn't.	✓		
64.	64/L/DS/Enoug h 4 U	You found someone more exciting	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because these lyrics show an unhappy state that causes unhappiness.	✓		
65.	65/L/DS/Enoug h 4 U	The next second, you were gone	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting	✓		

			her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because these lyrics show an unhappy state that causes unhappiness.			
66.	66/L/DS/Enough 4 U	And you left me there crying', wondering' what I did wrong	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting her life. Then categorized as dissatisfaction because these lyrics show an unhappy state that causes unhappiness.	✓		
67.	67/Com/DS/Enough 4 U	And you always say I'm never satisfied But I don't think that's true	These lyrics are categorized as complain because they show that she is complaining about a statement she thinks is untrue. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because these lyrics show an	✓		

			unhappy state that causes unhappiness.			
68.	68/L/Wo/Enoug h 4 U	And maybe I'm just not as interesting as the girls you had before	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as worry because they show her worries about the girls her girlfriend had before.	✓		
69.	69/B/DL/Enoug h 4 U	Now I don't want your sympathy	These lyrics are categorized as a boast because it is boasting and confirms that she doesn't need sympathy anymore. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dislike because she does not want to accept sympathy from her ex-boyfriend.	✓		The statement in the lyrics should be included in the Boast category because it is boasting and confirms that he doesn't need sympathy anymore

70.	70/Com/DS/Enough 4 U	But you broke much more than that	These lyrics are categorized as complain because they show that she is complaining about her ex-boyfriend, who hurt her. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because these lyrics show an unhappy state that causes unhappiness.	✓		
71.	71/L/DS/Enough 4 U	Feel sorry for yourself	These lyrics are categorized as lament because the lyrics show that she feels guilty towards her ex-boyfriend. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because these lyrics show an unhappy state that causes unhappiness.	✓		
72.	72/L/DL/Happier	We broke up a month ago	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting	✓		

			her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dislike because she does not like it and is sad about the end of their relationship.			
73.	73/L/H/Happier	I hope you're happy but not like how you were with me	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as hope because they show that she wishes for her ex-boyfriend's happiness.	✓		
74.	74/L/H/Happier	I hope you're happy but don't be happier	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as hope because the lyrics show that she is wishing for the happiness of her ex-boyfriend.	✓		

75.	75/P/DL/Happier	An eternal love bullshit you know you'll never mean	These lyrics are categorized as a protest because the lyrics show that she is protesting her ex-boyfriend's talk about bullshit. Then these lyrics are categorized as dislike because the lyrics show that she does not like her ex-boyfriend's bullshit.	✓		
76.	76/L/DS/Jealousy, Jealousy	I kind a want to throw my phone across the room Cause all I see are girls too good to be true	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting that she is not as perfect as the girl she saw. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because the lyrics show that she felt dissatisfied that she was not as perfect as other girls.	✓		
77.	77/L/H/Jealousy, Jealousy	Wish I didn't care	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting that she always feels	✓		

			<p>inadequate and uses other women as a benchmark. Then, these lyrics are categorized as hope because the lyrics show that she is wishing for not caring.</p>			
78.	78/L/DL/Jealousy, Jealousy	I'm so sick of myself	<p>These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting that she always feels inadequate and uses other women as a benchmark. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dislike because the lyrics show that she does not like herself.</p>	✓		
79.	79/L/H/Jealousy, Jealousy	I'd rather be, rather be anyone, anyone else	<p>These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting that she is not as good as anyone else. Then, these lyrics are categorized</p>	✓		

			as hope because the lyrics show that she wishes to be anyone else.			
80.	80/L/Wo/Jealousy, Jealousy	I think, I think too much 'Bout kids who don't know me	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting that she always feels inadequate and uses other women as a benchmark. Then, these lyrics are categorized as worry because the lyrics show that she overthinks about other people's thoughts about her.	✓		
81.	81/L/DP/Jealousy, Jealousy	And I see everyone getting' all the things I want	These lyrics are categorized as lament because they show that she is lamenting that she cannot get what she wants. Then, these lyrics are categorized as displeasure because the lyrics show that she felt	✓		

			displeasure that she could not get what she wanted.			
82.	82/L/DP/Jealousy, Jealousy	All your friends are so cool, you go out every night In your daddy's nice car, yeah, you're living' the life	These lyrics are categorized as lament because they show that she is lamenting that she cannot get what she wants. Then, these lyrics are categorized as displeasure because the lyrics show that she felt displeasure that she could not get what she wanted.	✓		
83.	83/L/DP/Jealousy, Jealousy	Got a pretty face, pretty boyfriend, too	These lyrics are categorized as lament because they show that she is lamenting that she cannot get what she wants. Then, these lyrics are categorized as displeasure because the lyrics show that she felt displeasure that she could not get what she wanted.	✓		

84.	84/L/H/Jealousy, Jealousy	I wanna be you so bad, and I don't even know you	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show that she is lamenting that she is not as good as anyone else. Then, these lyrics are categorized as hope because the lyrics show that she wishes to be anyone else.	✓		
85.	85/L/DP/Jealousy, Jealousy	All I see is what I should be Happier, prettier, jealousy, jealousy	These lyrics are categorized as lament because they show that she is lamenting that she cannot get what she wants. Then, these lyrics are categorized as displeasure because the lyrics show that she felt displeasure that she could not get what she wanted.	✓		
86.	86/L/DP/Jealousy, Jealousy	All I see is what I should I'm losing' it, all I get, jealousy, jealousy	These lyrics are categorized as lament because they show that she is lamenting that she cannot get what she wants. Then, these lyrics	✓		

			are categorized as displeasure because the lyrics show that she felt displeasure that she could not get what she wanted.			
87.	87/L/DA/Favorite Crime	I was your willing accomplice, honey	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as a disappointment because they show that she was disappointed that she was still left behind even though she was willing to do anything for her ex.	✓		
88.	88/L/DA/Favorite Crime	And I watched as you fled the scene Doe-eyed as you buried me	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as a disappointment because	✓		

			she was disappointed that her ex disappeared after hurting her.			
89.	89/L/DS/Favorite Crime	One heart broke, four hands bloody	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because she does not like seeing her ex with another woman.	✓		
90.	90/L/DS/Favorite Crime	It's bittersweet to think about the damage that we do	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as dissatisfaction because it is an unhappy state and show sadness when remembering everything they have been through together.	✓		

91.	91/L/DA/ Favorite Crime	Cause I was going down, but I was doing it with you	These lyrics are categorized as a lament because they show sadness. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then these lyrics are categorized as disappointment because it shows that he is disappointed by what has happened.	✓		
92.	92/D/H/Hope U R OK	I miss you and I hope that you're okay	These lyrics are categorized as a deplore because they show missing someone. Therefore, the singer mourns her life. Then, these lyrics are categorized as a hope because she wishes for and expects positive things to happen to her friend.	✓		