

EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN SELECTED ENGLISH SONGS

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ABSTRACT

Language with its various forms and styles is the main tool for communication and continuation, music is a powerful style of the linguistic variety of forms, it acts as a universal tool for conveying emotions, dreams, memories and personal stories or untold tales. It is an engaging device that allow individuals to express their feelings or to articulate their inner thoughts and what might be difficult to say directly or openly, providing a space for unfiltered thoughts and desires. This research explores the ways that artists opt for selecting utterances that carrying illustrations of expressive language in English songs across various styles like pop, rap, and rock. The current research attempts to enable readers to understand how these lyrics demonstrating emotions by employing sets of speech acts. Songs have the magical ability to emotionally affect people and reflex their experiences and may be their sufferings and tribulations about some event or people inspired by or love. That special power of the songs makes them ideal and prosperous field for studying expressive speech acts as expressive acts also totally on point to in the way they show individuals' emotions and their application in diverse situations.

Keywords: Emotions, Expressive, Lyrics, Songs, Speech Acts

INTRODUCTION

We as individuals have emotions all the time even when we think we don't actually have them. It is a consistent matter marking human beings as creatures that have emotion, reason, and the ability to make the right decisions. Our emotions are clear and identified in the way we express situations that happen in daily life. Humans have the ability to handle emotions appropriately according to specific situations. We

need to be intelligent about our emotions to get along in life and go through various severe and hurtful situations and to achieve proper doings by handling utterances well.

People tend to express their feelings employing various techniques that depend on some particular circumstances. These techniques are words, phrases, gestures, sign language in addition to using music as an instrument to convey messages. Music is a universal device that transcends cultural and social boundaries. It is a powerful way of expressing our thoughts, attitudes and personal experiences and has the power of connecting with listeners. Songs are more than just catchy melodies they are powerful means of human emotions making them an interesting for studying expressive speech acts.

Songs in some cases become really special for individuals because they remind them of precious and valuable moments. Listeners often see songs as a reflection of their past and experiences, sometimes feel nostalgic and sad at the moment of listening to some songs, because possibly they remind them of their beloved ones or of some personal issues and memories. Songs have a magnificent ability to convey human feelings like, sorrow, happiness, regret, love and disappointment. These emotions are analyzed here through observing the styles of employing varieties of expressive Speech acts. The current research explores the employment of expressive speech acts in English-language songs of different genres and by different artists.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative analysis of song lyrics by different artists and various genres. Song lyrics are analyzed for their employment of expressive speech acts, focusing on linguistic features and importance. This is achieved by collecting the songs and reading the lyrics from the net, then analyzing them according to the employment of various types of expressive speech acts like, blame, wish, lament, disappointment, longing, loss, joy, sorrow...etc. A group of different songs chosen to be analyzed. The significance of the current research found in its identification of speech acts theory specifically expressive as manifestations of emotions that individuals show constantly. This research explores expressive acts, employment, types, and how is the most prominent expressive acts used. Lyrics of the Songs as linguistic features evermore employed to convey messages that create shared situations with listeners. The current research aims to examine expressive acts in song lyrics and analyze them according to the way they are used in particular situations and events in the life of the artists. Songs have an impact on the audience, and the listeners consider these songs as a manifestation of their experiences and memories. The current study navigates the emotional impact of songs by utilizing expressive acts as powerful tools

used to convey personal emotions like heartbreak, joy, sorrow, disappointment, longing and nostalgia. Songs have the ability to connect listeners to various emotions, that is why they are chosen to analyze expressive acts.

FINDINGS

Austin was a 20th century British philosopher; he is well known for his work “how to do things with words” Austin indicated that we utilize language to achieve things in the real world and this is called speech act theory. Searle his student adopted Austin's work emphasizing that the act of uttering cannot be accomplished without a complete effect. He made an adaptation to Austin's types of linguistic acts, besides he provides attention to meaning. For Austin (1968) not all linguistic meaning is subject to truth conditions. Some are not really identified as true or false, but they are either done or not. Humans utilizing Words to express emotions and various thoughts to describe surroundings and to get what they need from people around. Actually, they do this since ages using language as a tool to define the names of things around them, basically they use language to get their primary needs.

Pragmatics as an essential part of linguistics deals with the ways of utilizing language in communication. It is about how the speaker uses and produces reasonable and appropriate utterances, in addition to how the listener perceives and interprets these utterances. Speech acts theory is part of pragmatics study that examines utterances. It is one of the vital topics in studying pragmatics. Moreover, it is considered by some pragmatists as the main topic in using language... It is a notion that is produced and done by the existence of two parts, speaker and hearer. Speech acts are associated with real entities in daily use of language. A person truly performs an act when they opt to achieve an utterance. Speech acts can be accomplished in one of two methods. Direct or indirect performance is both possible. When an individual makes an expression that has the same purpose and meaning, they perform a natural speaking act. On the other hand, when an individual does a speech act that indicates an indirect aim, it means that the person is engaging in indirect speech (Sanita and Kurniawan,2019).

Speech acts are mental behavior; continuity is defined by the speaker's ability to deal with certain conditions and events. Speech acts can be observed in both children and adults. We as social members of our societies perform speech acts in our daily activities, at home, school, work, when we go shopping, on the street asking for directions...etc. This shows that these acts are a substantial factor in our connection with others. More specifically these acts are manifestations of our words. It is more evident in the meaning or significance of the actions in the speech when referring to speech acts. The phrase "It's so hot in here!" exemplifies this. Depending on the

context, this sentence might have several different meanings (Marbun and Handayani, 2020).

Austin's vision of explaining language role and significance as a series of speech acts developed out of his discontent with what he described as the 'descriptive fallacy among many philosophers of his day who wrote about language. Austin became convinced that they were describing, or making statements about, how things are in reality. According to Austin, this notion of the function of language was too limited. The title of the book in which most of his thoughts about speech acts were eventually published is "How to Do Things Words"; Austin was interested in the host of different things that we do using language, not just in language as a device for description (Chapman, 2011).

Yule (1996) states that speech act is an action done through speaking and the act of speaking is the transmission of information. Austin clarifies that speech act is not only saying something, the speaker is also achieving something. Thus, it is more than describing the word, it is used to interact with others, to pass the information, more than that it carries mutual acting between the speaker and the hearer.

- **Illocutionary, Locutionary and Perlocutionary Acts**

In talking about speech acts it's significantly noted the identification of three aspects for any of them, first of all there is the locution act which refers to the linguistic model of an utterance. More specifically it means the physical aspect of an utterance (sounds or words), it is an indication to what is really said. Illocution act on the other hand refers to the implied meaning of an utterance, it is an illustration of the intentions and inner thoughts of the speaker. It is the intended aim of a particular utterance. While the perlocutionary act denotes the intentional effectiveness that the speaker intends to accomplish with the illocutionary acts. Additionally, locutionary speech act can be shown as equivalent to uttering certain utterance with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in traditional sense (Austin, 1962).

The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative effect of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering. This act is also called the act of achieving something by saying something. The most significant level of action in a speech act is the illocutionary act because the force, which has been desired by the speakers, determines this act. Perlocutionary act indicating the effect the utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person that is the hearer (Yule, 1996).

- **Performative and Constative**

Performative acts can be defined as being either appropriate or inappropriate (felicitous or infelicitous) in a particular context depending on factors of felicity conditions, while in case of constatives they are the acts that are defined as either true or false, they don't require performance of any kind, they are just a set of information to be revealed about something or about people doings (Chapman, 2011).

One observation is that many utterances accomplish propositions: they do this mainly in utilizing the style of either statements or questions but distinct grammatical forms are also possible. Each of the following is a proposition: 'I had a busy day today,' and 'Your dinner's ready' Such utterances are connected in some way with events or happenings in a possible world, one that can be experienced or imagined, a world in which such propositions can be said to be either true or false. These are constatives utterances, so constatives speech acts can be defined as either true or false, that gives us a clear and understood hint about constative acts that they are just words uttered expressing information in reality without making any change of any kind in that reality (Wardhaugh,2010).

- **Direct and Indirect Speech Acts**

Direct speech acts display a powerfully built link between the grammatical structure of the sentence and its intended illocutionary force (what the speaker aims to achieve with the utterance) For instance, a declarative sentence like "It's raining" directly performs the act of stating a fact. In similar way, an imperative sentence like "Open the window" directly expresses a command. Direct speech acts represent the method of transporting of the literal meaning matches the intended illocutionary force. Unlike direct speech acts, where form aligns directly with function, indirect speech acts employ indirect forms to achieve their illocutionary goal. Meaning that the literal meaning of the utterance often go in disparity with the speaker's honest intention, requiring the hearer to catch the inference to understand the key message (Grice, 1975).

- **Classification of Speech Acts**

Speech act theory is a part of studying pragmatics and is a vital theory in understanding the daily social communication as we perform them and need them daily. Searle introduced his own classification of speech acts that built upon Austin foundational work of Speech acts, it's a development of Austin's classification of the theory. Searle typology offers more refined understanding of how we use language to express our psychological states in interaction. Searle five types are; representatives,

directives, commissive, declaratives and expressive. The current research deals with one of Searle types that is expressive acts.

- **Expressive Speech Acts**

Emotions come from the attitudes and situations that individuals experience through their connectivity with others. Understanding the essence of these emotions is vital to human's development and utilizing progressive strategies as the brain processes our experiences and memories to control the body in various modes. As a result of specific situations happening daily, we feel the need to express our emotions. We do actually express them and that is done by various strategies depending on particular conditions. The emotional thought itself is expressed through the expressive speech act. The purpose of expressive speech acts is to convey our sentiments and emotions through words and performatives. In addition, we can share our feelings through gestures, body language, voice tone and pitch, and other nonverbal cues. The process of conveying feelings is accomplished by the process of utilizing distinct forms of expressive acts. Expressive speech acts imply the emotional condition of the speaker like joy, sorrow, regret, wish... etc. They are effectively exploited to express decisive and pivotal situations that happen in everyday life (Purwati, 2023).

In psychological contexts, expressive speech acts are employed as tools of showing awareness and comprehension of some situations of the psychological state of the speakers, besides they are used to express conditions like anger, sadness, deep emotional state, happiness and surprise. They are substantial in human life stances as they allow individuals to express their feelings and to demonstrate what they feel or what they really aim for whether at the current moment or in the coming moments. Expressive acts possess the ability to convey the speaker's mental condition considering an assumed incident; it includes expressions such as, thanks, congratulating, condolences, praise, blame, forgiveness, regret, and wish (Cruse in Purwati, 2023).

According to Hedayat in Purwati, 2023), expressive acts are the utterances that signifies the mental condition of the speaker and his or her styles of thinking and dealing towards the hearer. Some examples of these speech acts are expressing gratitude, offering an apology, extending a warm welcome, expressing love or anger, wishing something to be achieved, and offering congratulations. They are constantly performed by speakers around the world of different beliefs and orientations.

According to Searle (1979) and Ilie & Norrick (2018) expressive speech act has some types, they are thanking, welcoming, apologizing, complimenting and congratulating. In addition, Searle (1979) stated that the speaker is not attempting to get the world to become compatible with the words or the words to be compatible with

the world when performing an expressive Speech act, but the real meaning or intention of the expressed proposition. These expressions are applied in human communication based on the context. Expressive speech acts occur in people's daily utterances, because people express their feelings about pleasure, likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, or pain (Yule in Ricca & Ambelegin,2022).

The expressive acts are necessary, because they serve as a classification of illocutionary speech acts that convey a speaker's feelings and attitudes in some crucial and sometimes disturbing situations in which they enable that speaker to behave accordingly. By understanding expressive speech acts, it will be massively helpful to the speaker in the process of realizing the appropriate acts in a given situations. It will also help the hearer in understanding what the speaker really means in uttering some particular forms, besides enabling the hearer in determining a response that is appropriate to the given situation (Royanti,2019).

Speakers of a language often express feelings to the listener when they speak. By doing so, the speakers have performed the expressive acts. Expressive are speech acts which identify a psychological state. They have the role of expressing, or making known, the speaker's mental attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocution presupposes. For example: "thank you". Based on the utterance, the speakers express thanking to other about he/she had help him/her (Situmorang& Handayani,2020).

DISCUSSION

Song 1: "Oops I did it again" by Britney Spears.

Lyrics:

1. "I think I did it again"
2. "I made you believe we are more than just friends, oh, baby"
3. "It might seem like a crush, but it doesn't mean that I'm serious"
"Cause to lose all my senses, that is just so typically me, oh, baby, baby"
4. "Oops, I did it again I played with your heart, Got lost in the game, Oh, baby, baby."
5. "Oops you think I'm in love, That I'm sent from above, I'm not that innocent"
6. "You see, my problem is this, I'm dreaming away"
7. "Wishing that heroes, they truly exist. I cry watching the days"
8. "Can't you see I'm a fool in so many ways"

Analysis:

The song "Oops I did it again" by American singer Britney Spears, it was such a hit song in the 2000s, a melodic song. However, behind its massive popularity, there are emotional factors represented by admitting and may be regret of making mistake.

The opening lines of the song (1), “Oops I did it again to your heart, got lost in this game, oh baby”, precisely exposing confession of wrongdoing and manipulation of the other heart. The word “oops” indirectly referring to an apology, as the word refers to doing something wrong, but somehow unintentionally stated in the following line “Got lost in the game” that line shows that the mistake is done because of confusion and loss.

The line “I think I did it again” refers to some kind of uncertainty or doubt of the speaker’s own wrongdoing, she is doubting that doing as the verb ‘think’ denotes. The song is an embodiment of a love heartbreak and manipulation through the confession of wrongdoing and not for the first time. There are several expressive speech acts found in the song like, admitting shown in the sentences ‘Oops I did it again’, ‘Can’t you see I’m a fool in so many ways’, and the sentence “I’m not that innocent”, in addition there are acts like doubt, apology, wish, but the most prominent one found in the song is confession, that the main theme of the song builds on, but in somehow the confession is indirectly implies regret. The lyrics demonstrate a skillful use of language to depict a character who is both aware of her actions and detached from their consequences.

Song 2: “Hurt” by Christina Aguilera

Lyrics:

1. “Seems like it was yesterday when I saw your face”
2. “You told me how proud you were, but I walked away”
3. “If only I knew what I know today”
4. “I would hold you in my arms I would take the pain away”
5. “Thank” you for all you’ve done. Forgive all your mistakes, there is nothing I wouldn’t do to hear your voice again”
“O have just one more chance to look into your eyes and see you looking back”
6. “Oh, I’m sorry for blaming you for everything I just couldn’t do and I’ve hurt myself, oh, oh, oh”.

Analysis:

Hurt is a song by the American singer Christina Aguilera released in 2000. The song is pop ballad with lyrics showing how the singer deals with loss and regret. It is extremely sad song demonstrating the depth of human emotions. It is about a daughter deep remorse of her actions and bad contact or absent link with her father. It is about her father passed away and the last thing she said was she hated him and blamed him for many things. It is a painful and emotionally charged song that brings tears. It manages to deliver emotions in such a powerful and way assisted by Aguilera great

vocals. The song is extremely powerful charged with strong human emotions. The tone and lyrics of the song make hearers feel the pain even if they are not sharing the same experience. As its name shows (hurt) the song is extremely hurtful and touching with its sad, regretful and harrowing words and that reveal emotions like remorse, despair and turmoil of the psychological state of the speaker.

The line (1) signifies deep grief and a sense of remorse despite the passage of time and the way of seeing the loved one's face remains fresh indicating that the pain is still there. The word yesterday is a significant reminder of time when the loved one was present. The word yesterday highlights the speaker's immediate regret displaying the lost chance to give back the pride that her father showed. The line (2) "You told me how proud you were, but I walked away" shows the contrast between father's pride and the speaker's rejection. The sentence in general signifies longing for at least an implicit reconciliation to fix the fractured relationship. The phrase "I walked away" expresses past situation that the speaker at the present time deeply regrets. These two sentences "You told me how proud you were, but I walked away" set the tone of the song till the ending, establishing a narrative of personal responsibility for the pain caused. The line (3) displays expressive acts of regret and wish to change things. For the sentence (4) it is an expression of deep regret, empathy and longing to avoid actions. The speaker shows wish for closeness and care for her father, the word 'hold' signifies protection, security and comfort. The sentence also displays an offer for emotional support. The existence of the conditional 'would' indicates that offering care and support is now impossible showing the speaker's regret. The image of holding someone in one's arm indicates shielding them from harm.

There are a lot of expressive speech acts found in the song (Hurt) as it represents many human being situations through their life and relations with family or some members of the family, like sadness, self-blame, apology, thanking and deep remorse. Thanking speech act is found in the line (5) represent by the sentence, "Thank you for all you've done. Forgive all your mistakes, there is nothing I wouldn't do to hear your voice again". The speaker is truly and in painful way appreciated the efforts and all the things her father did.

The sentence "O have just one more chance to look into your eyes and see you looking back" denotes a wish of the speaker that she wishes of just having one time to see her father, because the last time they met didn't go well. That's made her furious with herself and leads to the feeling of self-blame as clearly expressed by the following sentence. The last sentence "Oh, I'm sorry for blaming you for everything I just couldn't do and I've hurt myself, oh, oh, oh" expresses speech acts like apology and

confession of the disability of doing what it had to be done. Uttering “oh” demonstrates sadness and feeling sorry about something

Song 3: “Million Years Ago” by Adele

Lyrics:

1. “I know I'm not the only one who regrets things they've done”
2. “I wish I could live a little more look up to the sky not just the floor”
3. “I feel like my life is flashing by and all I can do is watch and cry”
4. “I miss the air, I miss my friends, I miss my mother”
5. “I miss it when life was party to be thrown, but that was million years ago”

Analysis:

Million years ago, is a song by the British singer Adele from her third album (25) released in 2015. The song was partly written by Adele and it symbolizes how to get old and how time goes on. It is also about missing people, family and friends. The song is about famous people and how they face difficulties when they return to their hometown as everything changes and they just kept their memories about childhood. In the song we observe several expressive speech acts employed. The main theme of the song is nostalgia; she emotionally describes her states of missing everything. Line (1) is an illustration of admitting that the speaker aware that she is not the only one who regret making mistakes, so she really expresses remorse about things done in the past assuming that these things are not really good, because individuals naturally don't regret welldoings. Line (2) utilizing the verb ‘wish’ which refers to the act of wishing something. In the line “I miss the air I miss my friends I miss my mother; I miss it when life was party to be thrown” refers to nostalgia to everything was part of her past, concentrating on and repeating the verb “miss” is an indication of that she is strongly misses her family, friends and everything attached to her past. The verb (miss) is an indication of expressive act of missing loved ones. Additionally, the line “I feel like my life is flashing by and all I can do watch and cry” is a deep manifestation of hopelessness, loneliness and deficiency to do anything except crying and also this is a sign of extreme weakness. The (4) and (5) lines are examples of speech act of missing by repeating the verb miss, she demonstrates the deep longing for beautiful memories, old habits and life as a whole, meaning she misses her past style of living.

Song 4: “Hello” By Adele

Lyrics:

1. "Hello, its me, I was wondering if after all these years you'd like to meet, to go over everything".
2. "They say that time's supposed to heal ya, but I ain't done much healing."S
3. "I must've called a thousand times to tell you I'm sorry for everything that I've done".
4. "It's so typical of me to talk about myself, I'm sorry. I hope that you're well".

Analysis:

The opening line starts with a greeting "Hello, its me", but its not a stating of identity rather an acknowledgement of presence and an attempt to reconnect with the other part of the dialogue. The use of "its me" signals an intimacy and a pre-existing relationship, the me pronoun implies that they know each other and know a lot about one another that when she say it me, the other part surely will recognize her. The simple greeting denotes untold story and unspoken emotions, setting the stage for the more explicitly expressive utterances that follow. Line (to go over everything) illustrates an expressive act of confession, the word 'everything' may implies a need for closure and suggests unresolved issues. The ambiguity of "everything" allows listeners to review their own experiences and interpretations of the song, enhancing its relatability and emotional power. The lyrics "I must've called a thousand times to tell you I'm sorry for everything that I've done" are great examples of expressive speech act of expressing apology.

The hyperbole in the first line "a thousand times" demonstrates the speaker's remorse, while the explicit apology "to tell you I'm sorry" expresses regret and showing that the speaker seeks forgiveness. The success of the song lyrics lies in their ability to convincingly perform the act of apologizing and expressing complex emotions and personal experience associated with remorse. The sentence "Its so typical of me to talk about myself, I'm sorry" can be explained as self-accusation that sets the stage for the apology in "I'm sorry" which is a direct and clear apology for a wrongdoing, creating a sense of vulnerability and self-awareness. Finally, the well-wishing in "I hope that you're well" shifts the focus to the hearer, demonstrating empathy and a desire for wishing the best for the hearer and could possibly open the door for forgiveness and reconnection.

Song 5: "All I Ask" By Adele

Lyrics:

1. "I will leave my heart at the door"
2. "I won't say a word, they have all been said before, you know"

3. “So why don’t we just play pretend like we’re not scared of what coming next”

Analysis: The song ‘All I ask’ is chosen because of the embodiment of powerful vocal and captivating melody with great emotional words. The song is by the British singer Adele from her album 25 that was released in 2015. In the song Adele doesn’t just tell us that she is sad; she exquisitely utilizes language to demonstrate her internal breakdown. Adele’s music is known for its raw and strong emotions, often conveyed with powerful vocal and captivating melody. The song is about a last wish before a probable final farewell, the singer asking for an endearing and warm final goodbye for the sake of the old good times between her and the meant part.

The line (1) although it is a promise, but the implicit meaning is to reveal deep pain and internal turmoil. The sentence demonstrates pain and hopelessness of a broken relationship performed with metaphor as the speaker doesn’t really mean to leave her heart, but is a denotation of extreme pain. The sentences of the song symbolize the internal state of turmoil and pain of the speaker as a possible farewell approaches. The title of the song “All I ask” is a soft or indirect request expresses deep desire for connection and the attempt of enjoying a possible last minutes before leaving.

The general theme of the song is wishful request the speaker meant to get a final goodbye filled with warmth and love considering that they have short time to spend together. So, the most prominent expressive speech act is wish that performed in form of request. There is such a massive different between wish and request, wish is monolingual while request is dialogical speech act that needs two parts of the conversation, speaker and hearer. However, the speaker is not really requesting in direct and clear way rather she makes a wishful request its like she is talking to herself wishing that everything is going to be alright. Three speech acts occur in this song they are, promise, refusal and suggestion.

Song 6: “Back to Black” by Amy Winehouse

Lyrics:

1. “We only said goodbye with words, I died a hundred times”.
2. “You go back to her, and I go back to, I go back to us”.

Analysis:

Amy’s song back to black explores themes of heartbreak, loss, depression. The song is deeply saturated with grief and regret demonstrating a painful experience. The title itself ‘back to black’ denotes deep grief and showcasing profound despair signifies a finished relationship. Amy Winehouse’s back to black is full of functioning

expressive speech acts displaying the complexities of human emotions, in addition the speaker transforms her personal pain into a shared experience with the hearers.

The line “We only said goodbye with words” demonstrates unexpressed emotions accompanied with deep grief, regret and a wish for different way of goodbye or ending a relationship. The sentence indicates that the verbal farewell is insufficient and tough for the speaker and probably for the hearer. The line “I died a hundred times” is such a powerful metaphor expressing an emotional devastation that can be felt by the audience. The sentence is not about real death but a powerful metaphor displaying the tough and agonizing experience. The song showing a lot of themes like, depression, self-destruction and longing after dramatically and painfully finished relationship. The song conveys the deep emotion of losing love. Generally, the phrase “Back to Black” as the title of the song is a metaphor denotes the return to a state of sorrow and darkness illustrating how an end of a relationship can drive to bad and destructive habits. The utterances performed in the song are totally on point in showing the exact emotion of devastation and sorrow.

The most prominent emotions occur in the current research are; wish and regret. Regret can be complex emotion often encompassing feelings of sadness, disappointment, devastation and remorse about past situations and choices most of them are not really good choices. The song “Hurt” mainly encapsulates feelings of regret and sadness that the main theme of the song is regret it is a poignant manifestation on past mistakes. The song “Million years ago” starts with tone of regret and convey a sense of longing and nostalgia. Nostalgia can in fact be happen because of regret on past experiences with a sense of longing, as individuals look back on past experiences, memories, missed opportunities or things left unsaid.

CONCLUSIONS

The current research has come to the following, speech acts that demonstrating the speaker's emotions, mental state and the very personal feeling are called as expressive speech acts in linguistics, by the approach of uttering specific words as a reflection of one's emotions. Humans constantly express feelings and personal experiences by the processes of employing a bunch of acts explained pragmatically as expressive speech acts, which are the image of an individual's inner thoughts and feelings. Expressive act are monologue speech acts that expresses inner thoughts and conflicts of human beings. Moreover, they are not about what is happening in the real world, they are about what really happens in the human mind. Speech acts in general are vital elements in pragmatic processes, as pragmatics is associated with the study of language features in social domains, songs being socially approved style of

conveying messages. A lot of expressive acts found in the data chosen used by the speakers (singers) to reveal emotion like apology, wish, remorse, confession, missing, pain, heartbreak, longing, etc. They are perfectly used to express the speakers' emotions and how these emotions are reflections of the audience own emotions and experiences.

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