

Expressive Speech Acts In Toni Morrison's Novel 'Blue Eyes': Psychoanalysis Study

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Abstract

This research is to describe the expressive actions and how expressive speech acts describe the psychology of the protagonist, and why expressive actions have a negative impact on the protagonist's psychology in Toni Morrison's *Blue Eyes* novel. A terrible discrimination in the form of racism and conventional beauty standards against African-American women in America during the 1940s, experienced by the main character Pecola, had a negative impact on her psychology due to being raped by her father and the pressure from her mother's rejection, which further worsened her mental condition, giving her deep trauma so that she lived in her dreams of having blue eyes until she died. The research method used is descriptive qualitative according to W. Webster, which involves describing and categorizing words, phrases, and general ideas in qualitative data. The main data source is a novel supported by books, journals, and electronic news. Data was collected through observation, grouping, and information gathering using pragmatic validity, especially Searle's theory in Yule, and Sigmund Freud's theory with a philosophical approach to help readers understand speech acts as a whole. The significant of this study is to determine expressive acts and how expressive speech acts depict the protagonist's psychology, and why expressive acts have a negative impact on the protagonist's psychology in Toni Morrison's novel *Blue Eyes*. In this context, the main character uses expressive speech acts in her utterances, which means experiencing psychological states that contain meanings of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, sadness, and apology. The results of this study indicate that expressive speech acts by Pecola are dominated by sadness, dislike, and dreams.

Keywords: *Racist Discrimination, Expressive Acts, Psychoanalysis*

Introduction

Humans live in groups and interact with each other. Communication is the way society understands intentions when they socialize. Language is a tool that is often used to convey messages both verbally and non-verbally so that understanding of intentions and purposes is achieved. Communication is a way for humans to interact in society. One way to communicate is by speaking, either directly or indirectly. Currently, indirect communication using electronic devices is very dominant in human interactions in society. This is useful for facilitating interactions between human groups to meet their needs and interests. As Jhon Roger Searle (1969: 42) says, "all linguistic communication involves linguistic action". This means that there is an impact that speech acts and actions in every communication made by people affect the people who listen to them.

Communication also means understanding between the speaker and the listener to understand each other's desires. (Levinson. 1983)" Pragmatic is the study of relations between language and context that a basic to an account of language understanding. Every human being has an understanding of the language he hears. As long as the reader or reader understands the message conveyed, the language has succeeded in becoming a communication tool for them to interact. It is not uncommon for the speaker to want something, and the listener will do as the speaker wishes or the implied meaning as speech acts that convey sadness, anger, dislike, apologizing, and others. Therefore, humans create rules and norms that are applied, and by humans, the meaning of speech acts has impacts and consequences, both in written form called law and psychological impacts for the recipients of the speech acts. " Utterances by speakers can also be studied from various perspectives, such as the theory of speech acts originally' developed by Jhon L Austin (1962). He explained that this theory explains how speech acts influence human feelings. Interpretation of speech acts influences a person to act and continues to influence her/him to make decisions.

Speech acts consist of propositional statements and the overall situation of the utterance. They adhere to the meaning of the speaker. Speech acts do not only focus on conversational sentences but also on the situation because a sentence has meaning when linked to a situation or context. Therefore, when people analyze speech acts, they cannot separate the activities, situations, and conversations. ." Jhon L Austin (1962). An utterance is considered as an action, particularly with regard to its intention, purpose, or effect. The speaker in his speech asks for an action to be taken by the listener to achieve the goal described in the speech act. Dwi Wahyuningtyas (2021).

African - Americans from other races are forcibly subjected to legal or social discrimination against people of color by the white community. In detail, it includes segregation or separation of facilities and services such as housing, medical care, education, employment, and transportation based on race, such as the right to attend school, even in schools where discrimination clearly occurs regarding unequal rights to ask questions or using facilities and opportunities to excel. In the African community environment, they only become laborers or domestic helpers, while in general professions they work as manual laborers. "Racism itself can evoke very strong emotional reactions, especially for those who have experienced oppression and exploitation stemming from racist attitudes and behaviors in the Oktoviana Banda (2020).

Blue Eyes, a best-selling novel of the era, analyzes the horrific victims of racism and conventional beauty standards on African-American women in 1940s America. Pecola Breedlove, a young African-American girl in Ohio who craves blue eyes as a representation of the Eurocentric beauty standards imposed upon her by a racist society. The Breedlove family lived in poverty, in a home far from the ideal American home. Pecola's father, Cholly's, erratic behavior and alcoholism result in physical and emotional violence in the household. Social rejection as the larger African-American community is fractured racism in general. Physical and emotional abuse in the household given from Pecola's mother and social rejection. Moreover the MacTeer family, Claudia and Frieda, are depicted as strong and active children with a more positive sense of self compared to Pecola. Claudia, the light-eyed daughter of the employer, initially reflects the children's confusion and anger towards the social system that demeans Pecola. Pecola's mental and emotional state deteriorates. Pecola's desire for blue eyes is a symbol of her desire to be accepted and loved in society as a way to end the suffering of discrimination and violence throughout her life and the ending she went mad because her subconscious had taken over her logic and she died from the trauma she experienced due to the pressure of life.

This study aims to provide information that expressive speech acts serve as a relevant background for real examples of significant discrimination that have deprived Black people of the freedom to live freely and suppressed the rights of Black people, who are not the only ones to have ever experienced slavery. Pragmatics is a linguistic discipline that explains the types of speech acts. The boundaries of expressive acts, identified by Yule from John Searle, such as Pleasure, Pain, Likes, Dislikes, Sadness, Apology, and the scope of Sigmund Freud's Psychological approach, show that expressive speech acts have a negative impact on the psychology of the main character in Toni Morrison's novel "Blue Eyes," with the level of trauma as a stage of trauma investigation used to analyze the novel. And how this information contributes to the broader field of research. This analysis will provide an understanding that leads to a conclusion. Identify the questions based on the focused research, namely:

1. What are the expressive speech acts found in the main character of Toni Morrison's novel Blue Eyes?
2. Why does trauma in expressive speech acts have a negative impact on the psychology of the main character in Toni Morrison's novel Blue Eyes?

This research examines data on a topic, and the source of the data is a novel. A literature review is necessary to categorize the data with the aim of providing an overview, identifying, and suggesting areas that need to be researched further related to the statements in the novel in this study.

Several articles that investigate themes and theories that are relevant help in understanding the research, they are:

Shihan Zhang (2024) 'Life in Trauma: An Analysis of Black People's Living Condition in The Blue Eyes' explores the portrayal of Black people's living conditions in Toni Morrison's novel 'The Bluest Eye', focusing on the trauma and systemic oppression experienced by three main characters. Morrison uses trauma not only as a thematic concern but also as a structural element reflecting the fragmentation and disorientation often associated with traumatic experiences. Zhang aims details the horrific experiences of the main characters, caused by and resulting in profound trauma. The psychological approach used, focusing on the stages of trauma, makes this research more focused on trauma alone. While this research focuses on trauma in expressive speech acts using a pragmatic and psycholinguistic approach.

Angellisa P, et al. (2022) 'The Effect of Childhood Trauma in Joseph Moldover's Novel 'Every Moment After 2019' Homicide and shootings can cause mental trauma to individuals. This is due to the fear of witnessing tragedies and seeing loved ones or close friends die from shootings and death. The purpose is to know that trauma generally disrupts a person's growth and causes their character and habits to change. This research analyzes the issue of the effect of childhood trauma, depicting the consequences that arise and affect a person's personality after experiencing childhood trauma that affects their life and personality. This research uses the concepts of repression and the unconscious to reveal the effects of childhood trauma in the novel. Psychological theories by Sigmund Freud help the researcher analyze the data.

Mailisa Al M, et all (2024) Act of Expressive in the Novel 'A Perfect Life' by Danielle Steel. The researcher explains the meaning of his speech through analysis to help the reader understand what the expressive speech act in the speaker's speech actually means. How Blaise responds to his feelings of starting to feel true love for Simon, how he responds to Blaise's attitudes and decisions about his life, and how Salima escapes from deep loss and sadness, truly hoping that Simon will become her father and provide the father figure she has been searching for. And how these words have such a strong influence that they

feel that the process of life is not easy. The aim of this research, titled A Perfect Life, is to inform how the human process of achieving his life is. By using a pragmatic approach based on Searle's theory, the expressive speech acts are described in detail.

Method

This research was conducted using the psychological approach of Sigmund Freud's theory, applying the unconscious, psychosexual, ego, and dreams, as well as the pragmatic approach of Searle's theory in Yule regarding expressive speech acts. Data collection involved quoting statements from the main characters in Toni Morrison's novel 'Blue Eyes,' which consisted of sentences and paragraphs. This research is descriptive qualitative in nature, an analysis study where the researcher interprets and understands the text as well as content analysis. This method consists of a series of activities that include: data reduction (grouping), data presentation, conclusion drawing, and verification.

Meanwhile, the main data source is the novel *Blue Eyes* by Toni Morrison, and the secondary data in this study are theses, journals, and other books that support this research. (Creswell, 2013) 'Qualitative research is related to the study and understanding of the implicit meaning in individuals or groups of people depending on human or social issues.'

Results

The data in this study found information related to expressive speech acts taken from the speech acts of the main character Pecola in her life journey of experiencing discrimination and extreme pressure in the novel Blue Eyes by Toni Morrison, which is described as follows:

Table 1. This is the expressive Speech Acts Searle in Yule

Expressiv Act	Data	Accuracy
Pleasure	1	√
Pain	5	√
Like	1	√
Dislike	4	√
Joy	0	√
Sorrow	3	√
Apologyze	0	√

The dominant trauma stage experienced by the main character is caused by attachment trauma factors and the things received by Pecola from the people closest to her, namely her family and friends, which are:

Table 1. This is the Trauma in Sigmund Freud

Trauma	Data	Accuracy
Impersonate Trauma	0	√
Interpersonate Trauma	1	√
Attached Trauma	6	√

Discussion

The classifications of Expressive speech acts

It is explained more carefully that Expressive is a speech act whose utterances express the speaker's thoughts or, in other words, their psychological state. According to Searle in Yule, 'expressive is a type of illocutionary act that states what the speaker feels.' Expressive speech acts are a type of speech act that expresses what the speaker feels. Expressive speech acts occur in conversation when a speaker expresses their psychological state to the listener. This act conveys psychological states and can include expressions of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, and sadness. It's probably in line with a tongue whose illoquism expresses a psychological state of self or the world. This action can be caused by something that speakers or listeners do, but is related to the experience of speakers. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, sorrow and apologize

Pleasure

It is the type of expressive speech act that assert a feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment. Here, the researcher only found utterance that included pleasure type. Meanwhile, the researcher will explain about the utterances include pleasure type from judicial case. "Pleasure is one of the simplest phenomenon in psychology. It is a basic aspect of mental life, and an important feature of positive emotion is that a person will react happily to something that pleases him. But the fun is not entirely simple. New findings in hedonic psychology and affective neuroscience reveal an interesting complexity.

S. Selsibila (2015) "Expressive speech acts that express feelings of joy, satisfaction and happiness. Here the researchers only found utterances that included the pleasure type". Meanwhile, the researcher will explain the utterances, including the types of pleasure from utterances in a novel. Lorenzo Moccia, Marianna Mazza (2018). "Pleasure is one of the simplest phenomena in psychology. This is a basic aspect of mental life, and an important characteristic of positive emotions is that a person will react happily to something that pleases him. But the fun isn't entirely simple.

"Sigmund Freud (1939). " Pleasure is one of the simplest phenomena in psychology. It is a basic aspect of mental life, and an important feature of positive emotion is that a person will react happily to something that pleases him. But the fun is not entirely simple. New findings in hedonic psychology and affective neuroscience reveal an interesting complexity. Is something gives you pleasure, then you get a feeling of happiness, satisfaction or pleasure from it which is called pleasure, It can be seen the form of pleasure in we are able design: Physio-pleasure, Psycho-pleasure, socio-pleasure, ideo-pleasure

Data 1:

Then Pecola asked a question that had never entered my mind. "How do you do that?
I mean, how do you get somebody to love you?" didn't know.
(Autum P:20). Pecola to Frieda

The commissive speech act above explains that Pecola is asking why everyone loves Frieda. Such a life is very enjoyable, to be loved by everyone and have many favorite things, unlike her own life.

Pain

Pain is described physically, pain is signal in your nervous system that something may be wrong. It is an unpleasant feeling, such as a prick, tingle, sting, burn or ache. Pain may be sharp or dull. It may come and go, or it may be constant. But psychologically pain can be described as such pain is an unpleasant sensation and emotional experience usually caused by issue damage. It allow the body to react to and prevent further issue damage. People feel pain when a signal travels through nerve fibers to the brain for the interpretation. It is important to note that your experience of pain is very much real however it can be beneficial to consider additional factors that impact your experience of pain. Pain perception, indeed, is a subjective experience, influenced by complex interactions of biological, psychological, and social factors.” Lindsay A. Trachesl: Sunil Munakomi; Marco Cascella (2021).

Data 2:

I don't know what I'm suppose to be running here, a charity ward, I guess. Time for me to get out of the giving line and get in the getting line. I guess I ain't supposed to have nothing. I'm supposed to end up in the poorhouse. Look like nothing I do is going to keep me out of there. Folks just spend all their time trying to figure out ways to send me to the poorhouse. (Autum 14). Pecola to Frieda.

The commissive speech act explains the abstract pain experienced by Pecola. She realizes she will not long be able to play like children in general, due to her race and impoverished living conditions; she could at any time be sent to a poor house for the rest of her life. A bitter reality experienced by Negro girls in general. She has become accustomed to and accepts this fact as part of herself.

Data 3:

"I looked forward to the delicious time when "my man" would leave me, when I would "hate to see that evening sun go down..." 'cause then I would know "my man has left this town." Misery colored by the greens and blues in my mother's voice took all of the grief out of the words and left me with a conviction that pain was not only endurable, it was sweet. (Autum 14). Pecola to Frieda

The commissive speech act in the following utterance explains that Pecola hides her sadness and pain because she is not like Frieda, who is liked by everyone. Pecola fantasizes that if a man were to love her, he would eventually leave her due to her physical condition or because she has nothing to offer that could please him. For example, in the statement 'my partner will leave me,' my mother's voice removes all the sadness from those words and leaves me with the belief that pain can not only be endured but also can be sweet.

Data 4:

It may have been nervousness, awkwardness, but the pan tilted under Pecola's fingers and fell to the floor, splattering blackish blueberries everywhere. Most of the juice splashed on Pecola's legs, and the burn must have been painful, for she cried out and began hopping about just as Mrs. Breedlove entered with a tightly packed laundry bag. In one gallop she was on Pecola, and with the back of her hand knocked her to the floor. Pecola slid in the pie juice, one leg folding under her. Mrs. Breedlove yanked her up by the arm, slapped her again, and in a voice thin with anger, abused Pecola directly and Frieda and me by implication. (Spring p:70). Mrs Breedlove, Frieda to Pecola

The explanation of the commissive speech act expresses the actual pain that Pecola felt when helping Mrs. Breedlove, which resulted in her body being burned by hot jam. Most of the juice splashed onto Pecola's feet, and the burn must have been painful, as she screamed and began hopping around to endure the pain. However, she felt even more emotional pain upon realizing this had happened. Mrs. Breedlove slapped her until she fell to the floor; she slipped in the hot pie juice, one leg folded underneath her, and Mrs. Breedlove pulled her with her arm, slapped her again, and with a thin, angry voice, directly abused Pecola. The painful suffering, both physical and psychological, has often been experienced by Pecola.

Data 5:

So when the child regained consciousness, she was lying on the kitchen floor under a heavy quilt, trying to connect the pain between her legs with the face of her mother looming over her.
(Spring p:102). Pecola to Pauline

Pain, the commissive act here, explains that Pecola's mother, Pauline, looked at her son even though she knew that her own father had just committed an immoral act of raping her. However, as Pauline's mother, she did not love her because she herself often experienced violence from Cholly, Pecola's father. Pecola immediately experienced physical and psychological pain in one spelling. It is very sad what a girl as small as Pecola is experiencing suffering from her father, mother and people in her environment.

Data 6:

We tried to see her without looking at her, and never, never went near. Not because she was absurd, or repulsive, or because we were frightened, but because we had failed her. Our flowers never grew. I was convinced that Frieda was right, that I had planted them too deeply. How could I have been so sloven? So we avoided Pecola (Summer p:133). Breedlove to Pecola's friend

The commissive speech acts clearly explain the pain felt by Mrs. Breedlove and friends as well. Pecola's friends discovered that Pecola gave birth at a young age due to her father's actions. There is deep regret and disappointment over what happened to Pecola, and Pecola's suffering occurred without any help from them as her friends.

Like

To like is to enjoy or approve of something or someone. Feeling like people to have a desire to do or have something. "When it comes to being stared at, like many other things we feel or know instinctually, our systems are detecting things far beyond our conscious gaze." The journal of Susie Neilson (2018)

Data 7:

Pecola fingered the fringe of a scarf that lay on the back of a sofa. "I never seen nobody with as many boyfriends as you got, Miss Marie. How come they all love you?" Marie opened a bottle of root beer. "What else they gone do? They know I'm rich and good-lookin'. They wants to put their toes in my curly hair, and get at my money." "You rich, Miss Marie?" "Puddin', I got money's mammy."
(Autum p: 33) Pecola to Marie

The description of the commissive speech act above is that Pecola expresses affection. She really enjoys watching Miss Marie, who has many admirers. She listens to

the explanation that with great wealth, many men will fulfill all your desires. Thus, her fantasy is formed that if she also had wealth, she would certainly have many admirers and many people would like her.

Dislike

Dislike is a broad negative affective state that guides people's preferences. When people dislike someone that does not mean they necessarily wish to harm that person. People might begin to hate another person or group when they feel envy or what the other person has. They may consider it unfair that someone has what they lack. Have contempt for another person or believe them to be inferior.

"Hate speech is not only about shared knowledge but also desires and hatred. The purpose of hate speeches is to give the addressee the knowledge unknown before and make them want something never thought of and feel something." An article of Ubaidillah (2021). Ihyak Mustofa et al (2019). "The psychological conceptualization of hate and dislike were simply a matter of degree of *negativity* (i.e: hate falls on the end of the continuum of dislike) or also *morality* (i.e: hate is imbued with distinct moral components that distinguish it from dislike). Disliked and hated attitude objects and rated each on dimensions including valence, attitude strength, morality, and emotional content. Quantitative and qualitative measures revealed that hated attitude objects were more negative than disliked attitude objects and associated with moral beliefs and emotions, even after adjusting for differences in negativity," Clara Petrus (2022).

Data 8:

"You don't have to, dummy. Look. Wait here. Sit down, Pecola. Right here." Frieda was all authority and zest. "And you," she said to me, "you go get some water." "Yes, stupid. Water. And be quiet, or Mama will hear you." Pecola sat down again, a little less fear in her eyes. I went into the kitchen.
(Autum p: 16) Frieda to Pecola

The following commissive speech act explains that Frieda cursed Pecola with the word 'stupid.' Frieda instructed Pecola to fetch water, but because Pecola was not sure, she asked again, which made Frieda annoyed and curse at her. This curse is something unpleasant, but it has been a longstanding behavior from Frieda's friend, so she has become accustomed to the mental effects of such an unwelcome action.

Data 9:

Pecola tucked her head in—a funny, sad, helpless movement. A kind of hunching of the shoulders, pulling in of the neck, as though she wanted to cover her ears.
"You stop talking about her daddy," I said.
"What do I care about her old black daddy?" asked Maureen. "Black? Who you calling black?" "You!" "You think you so cute!" I swung at her and missed, hitting Pecola in the face. Furious at my clumsiness, I threw my notebook at her, but it caught her in the small of her velvet back, for she had turned and was flying across the street against traffic.
(Autum p:47). Maureen to Pecola

Commissive speech acts of dislike are clearly reflected in the insults from Pecola's friends. She even covers her ears when they mock her by commenting on her father's ugliness. Although Maureen, one of her friends, defends her, Pecola cannot hide her displeasure at the words directed at her.

Data 10:

"I wasn't even talking to you. I was talking to Pecola." "Yeah. About seeing her naked daddy." "So what if she did see him?" Pecola shouted, "I never saw my daddy naked. Never." "You did too," Maureen snapped. "Bay Boy said so." "I did not." "You did." (Winter P:46) Boys to Pecola

Here, a commissive speech act statement is disliked, which is a reality experienced by Pecola regarding her friends' opinions about her wicked father. Internally, she feels very uncomfortable being laughed at because of the truth that her father often appears naked in front of her and engages in immoral acts. The disliked notion continues to persist in her mind.

Data 11:

We did not think of the fact that Pecola was not married; lots of girls had babies who were not married. And we did not dwell on the fact that the baby's father was Pecola's father too; the process of having a baby by any male was incomprehensible to us—at least she knew her father.

(Summer 116). Mrs Breedlove to Frieda

The commissive speech act of dislike is revealed from Pecola's neighbors realizing the reality Pecola is experiencing. The sense of injustice they feel and their empathy upon seeing Pecola's condition of being pregnant at a very young age, which she might not survive, are apparent. The dislike towards Pecola's father's cruel actions that have destroyed his own daughter is evident. The dislike also extends to the very harsh life Pecola has endured, which they have witnessed all this time.

Sorrow

Sorrow is a feeling of deep distress caused by loss, disappointed or other misfortunes suffered by someone or others. This is also a deep distress, sadness or regret especially for the loss of someone or something loved. As resultant unhappy or unpleasant feeling of someone. Sorrow is the immense feeling. An illustration of feeling sad, empty and unlucky that is felt so extraordinary that it can eliminate self- control and usually often blinds the perpetrator to despair. The feeling or sentiment. Sorrow "Is more intense" than sadness. People who experience that make them deeply sad, depressed and hopeless because a high feeling of anger that continues to grow within them and often gets out of control so that it becomes revenge.

Data 12:

"Pecola," I said. "Her father's always drunk. She can get us some." "You think so?" "Sure. Cholly's always drunk. Let's go ask her. We don't have to tell her what for." (Spring p:65) Frieda, Friends

The explanation of commissive speech acts stemming explained by Frieda to friends that is from feelings of sorrow is finding out that Pecola's father is always drunk and engages in both physical and mental abuse. It is also known that Cholly experienced childhood trauma, which caused him to be cruel to his family. Moreover, acts of violence such as beating and rape are frequently experienced by Pecola.

Data 13:

Little by little we began to piece a story together, a secret, terrible, awful story. And it was only after two or three such vaguely overheard conversations that we realized that the story was about Pecola. Properly placed, the fragments of talk ran like this: "Did you hear about

that girl?" "What? Pregnant?" "Yas. But guess who?" "Who? I don't know all these little old boys." "That's just it. Ain't no little old boy. They say it's Cholly." "Cholly? Her daddy?" "Uh-huh." "Lord. Have mercy. That dirty nigger." (Summer p:115). Frieda to beighbour

The commissive speech act sorrow explains that Frieda told her neighbor about the tragic life experienced by Pecola. The story about Pecola being sexually abused by her father Cholly became very famous. They felt pity that their own daughter was destroyed and even her life was taken when giving birth at a young age. And it happened to Pecola, their own friend.

Data 14:

Our astonishment was short-lived, for it gave way to a curious kind of defensive shame; we were embarrassed for Pecola, hurt for her, and finally we just felt sorry for her. Our sorrow drove out all thoughts of the new bicycle. And I believe our sorrow was the more intense because nobody else seemed to share it. They were disgusted, amused, shocked, outraged, or even excited by the story. But we listened for the one who would say, "Poor little girl," or, "Poor baby," but there was only head-wagging where those words should have been. We looked for eyes creased with concern, but saw only veils.

(Summer p:116). Frieda, Mrs Breedlove to Pecola

The sorrow statement from the commissive speech act in the above statement explains that Pecola's friends had been shocked for a long time. There is a feeling of shame for Pecola, hurt for her, and in the end, we only felt pity for her. Our sadness pushed aside all thoughts about the new bicycle. And I believe our sadness was more intense because it seemed that no one else felt it. They felt disgusted, amused, surprised, angry, or even excited by the story. However, 'Poor little girl,' or 'Poor baby,' had captured many sympathetic eyes and hearts for what happened to her, namely getting pregnant because of her father's actions, going insane, and dying during childbirth at such a young age.

Apologize

Expressing apology is a universal activity although people have different strategies or ways to express the apology based on the culture, situation, and context. An apology has played a vital role in verbal politeness; it is certainly impolite when someone does not express an apology when he or she has committed an offence to the others. Apologize is a way to express regret for something done or said, it can also be interpreted to make an apology. Apologize for the mistake or apologize to for losing the temper. The main goal of expressive apologizing is to express the speaker's regret or wrong for something unpleasant. Ngasini, et al (2021)

Psychoanalysis Theory

Trauma

Sigmund Freud (1960) "acknowledgment of the widespread violence against women and children (rape, beating, incest); identification of the phenomenon of stress disorder" awareness of the psychic wounds caused by torture, humiliation that is inherent due to certain conditions broadly affects the mind. Generally, trauma experiences behavioral deviations that will understand feelings in the opposite direction due to uncontrolled emotions triggering negative actions.

Trauma experienced by humans can occur and is generally acquired from close people. Many of them cannot overcome their trauma. However, many victims who experience trauma are able to recover from the shadows of the violent acts themselves.

“the speaker expresses a very strong feeling of annoyance to the point of wanting to commit violence. This sentence as a whole shows an inappropriate illocutionary speech act, which is likely to cause a negative reaction from the listener”. Aulia Fitri Nanda et al (2024).

Impersonal Trauma

Impersonal trauma is an event that does not involve the victim with other people, such as earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, landslides, etc

Interpersonal Trauma

Interpersonal trauma involves incidents where we are hurt by others. This can include strangers, acquaintances, friends, or loved ones. Pain caused by others repeatedly over a certain period of time is far more difficult to overcome. Shaped by factors: 1. Cognitive such as memory problems, difficulty concentrating, inability to express oneself, self-blame. 2. Emotional such as: anger, sadness, anxiety, shame, numbness, feeling overwhelmed, 3. Physical such as: fatigue, nausea, muscle tremors, hyperarousal, 4. Behavioral such as: avoidance behavior, high-risk behavior, sleep and appetite disturbances, difficulties in relationships, 5. Existential/Spiritual such as: despair about humanity, questioning safety.

Explaining the negative experiences and emotional and psychological losses that occur in relationships (family or others), often due to violence, neglect, dishonesty, or betrayal. This can manifest in various forms, including physical violence, manipulation and emotional pressure, sexual harassment, and bullying, and can have long-lasting effects on a person's emotional and psychological well-being.

Data 15:

“I wasn’t even talking to you. I was talking to Pecola.” “Yeah. About seeing her naked daddy.” “So what if she did see him?” Pecola shouted, “I never saw my daddy naked. Never.” “You did too,” Maureen snapped. “Bay Boy said so.” “I did not.” “You did.” (Winter P:46) Boys to Pecola

The physical and psychological abuse experienced by Pecola caused a trauma that never left her. She always felt afraid and lacked self-confidence. Here, the statement of the commissive speech act is disliked, which reflects the reality experienced by Pecola regarding her friends' opinions about her cruel father. Internally, she felt very uncomfortable being laughed at because of the truth that her father often appeared naked in front of her and committed immoral acts. These unwanted thoughts continued to persist in her mind.

Attachment Trauma

Here, the perpetrator who has experienced a very tense, frightening, or saddening event. A life experience that shapes the body, mind, and soul because of continuously harboring pain, thus referring to an extremely intense or extreme event that makes someone unable to cope with it, resulting in prolonged negative impacts. Attachment trauma consists of physical violence, psychological violence, cruel treatment of children, and children being separated from those close to them. The most experienced attachment trauma by Pecola is psychological violence, such as humiliation, low self-esteem, betrayal, verbal abuse, and other mental cruelty.

Data 16:

Well, that old crazy nigger she married up with didn't help her head none. "Did you hear what he told folks when he left her?"
(Autum p:7). Mrs Breedlove to Frieda and friends

Attachment trauma include physical violence, psychological abuse, and cruel treatment of children by those close to them. The severity of Pecola's case is largely due to a defective and damaging family, different from the typical Black family. Pecola is very unique; in terms of vulnerability, it is present in all young girls, as explained in exploring social and domestic aggression that can literally destroy a child, reflecting some of the horrors in the demonization process experienced by Pecola. This does not intend to diminish the humanity of the characters who destroy Pecola and contribute to her downfall, namely the crazy old Black woman she married, which certainly did not help her mind at all.

Data 17:

Black e mo Black e mo Ya daddy sleeps nekked. Stch ta ta stch ta ta stach ta ta ta ta ta. Pecola edged around the circle crying. She had dropped her notebook, and covered her eyes with her hands.
(Winter p:40). Buddy Wilson to pecola

Attachment trauma explains the statement above about mental abuse also experienced by her from friends, especially boys who mocked her with the trauma she suffered from her father's bad actions. The violent and abusive acts she endured from her own father. Mental trauma from outside herself made Pecola withdraw from friendships and turn her personality into that of a loner.

Data 18:

"I wouldn't even look at him, even if I did see him. That's dirty. Who wants to see a naked man?" Pecola was agitated. "Nobody's father would be naked in front of his own daughter. Not unless he was dirty too."
(Winter p: 45). Maureen to pecola

From Maureen's statement, Pecola experiences trauma again, particularly attachment trauma, which she often endures. However, she feels embarrassed to be honest with her friend who has defended her from mockery that truly reflects what she has experienced all this time. She is even unable to look at Maureen, who has always defended her, because she feels she has become a dirty person. Pecola is also anxious about the reality that no father would ever be naked in front of his own daughter except for her wicked father reminded of it and feel the shame brought on by the absence of shame.

Data 19:

Junior was laughing and running around the room clutching his stomach delightedly. Pecola touched the scratched place on her face and felt tears coming. When she started toward the doorway, Junior leaped in front of her. "You can't get out. You're my prisoner," he said. His eyes were merry but hard. "You let me go." "No!" He pushed her down, ran out the door that separated the rooms, and held it shut with his hands. Pecola's banging on the door increased his gasping, high-pitched laughter. (Winter p:58). Junior to Pecola

Attachment trauma refers to physical violence, psychological abuse, and cruel treatment of children inflicted by friends on Pecola. Statement, Junior laughed and ran

around the room while holding his stomach with delight upon seeing Pecola touch the scratches on his face, feeling tears start to flow because he was pushed by Junior. Instead, he treated Pecola like a captive. Then Junior pushed him to the floor, ran out through the door separating the room, and held the door with his hands. Pecola banging on the door made Junior's gasping, high-pitched laughter even more audible. Pecola experienced trauma from both physical and psychological pain simultaneously.

Data 20:

The tenderness welled up in him, and he sank to his knees, his eyes on the foot of his daughter. Crawling on all fours toward her, he raised his hand and caught the foot in an upward stroke. Pecola lost her balance and was about to careen to the floor. Cholly raised his other hand to her hips to save her from falling. He put his head down and nibbled at the back of her leg. His mouth trembled at the firm sweetness of the flesh. He closed his eyes, letting his fingers dig into her waist. The rigidness of her shocked body, the silence of her stunned throat, was better than Pauline's easy laughter had been. The confused mixture of his memories of Pauline and the doing of a wild and forbidden thing excited him, and a bolt of desire ran down his genitals, giving it length, and softening the lips of his anus. Surrounding all of this lust was a border of politeness.
(Spring P;102). Cholly to Pecola

Traumatic attachment was inflicted by Cholly, Pecola's father, by repeatedly raping Pecola. Cholly, unable to control his desires, committed forbidden acts against a minor. As a result, Pecola experienced trauma from someone close to her who was supposed to protect and provide love as a parent, but instead she found that person had destroyed her. The deep physical and psychological trauma damaged her mental health. Female violation is revealed from the perspective of the victims or potential victims of rape—the very people no one asked, the girls themselves.

Data:

Maginot Line. And Cholly loved her. I'm sure he did. He, at any rate, was the one who loved her enough to touch her, envelop her, give something of himself to her. But his touch was fatal, and the something he gave her filled the matrix of her agony with death. Love is never any better than the lover. Wicked people love wickedly, violent people love violently, weak people love weakly, stupid people love stupidly, but the love of a free man is never safe. There is no gift for the beloved. The lover alone possesses his gift of love. The loved one is shorn, neutralized, frozen in the glare of the lover's inward eye.
(Sumer 133). Mrs Breedlove to Frieda

Maginot Line reflects on how Cholly loves his wrong daughter. However, his touch is fatal, and something he gives fills the depths of her suffering with death. Love is never better than the person who loves. Evil people love in evil ways, harsh people love with harshness, weak people love with weakness, foolish people love with foolishness, but the love of a free man is never safe. The repeated violence experienced by Pecola gives her a sense of attachment trauma.

Trauma in expressive speech acts have a negative impact on the psychology of the main character

Trauma can alter the function of brain regions that are crucial for emotional regulation, memory processing, and executive functioning. These changes can directly

affect mental development. If young children experience trauma in various ways that can impact their development, their mental development will be reflected in attitudes and behaviors such as low self-confidence, withdrawal from the environment, anxiety, and uncontrollable fear.

Data 21:

"I wasn't even talking to you. I was talking to Pecola." "Yeah. About seeing her naked daddy." "So what if she did see him?" Pecola shouted, "I never saw my daddy naked. Never." "You did too," Maureen snapped. "Bay Boy said so." "I did not." "You did." (Winter P:46) Boys to Pecola

The negative impact of the physical and psychological pressure experienced by Pecola has caused trauma that never leaves her. She always feels afraid and lacks self-confidence. Internally, she feels very uncomfortable being laughed at because of the fact that her father often appears naked in front of her and commits immoral acts. These unwanted thoughts continue to persist in her mind.

Trauma clearly affects early attachment relationships, and early relationships impact all future relationships; therefore, how attachment develops from an early age is very important. One effect of trauma exposure on a child is dysregulation, both in emotion and behavior. It is important to recognize warning signs that may indicate that a very young child's emotional needs are not being met. A child in their life should experience a range of emotions, from clear engagement to sadness, to smiling. In children who have experienced trauma, they often appear introverted and unable to control their emotions as a result of responding to the effects of family or environmental treatment.

Data 22:

Junior was laughing and running around the room clutching his stomach delightedly. Pecola touched the scratched place on her face and felt tears coming. When she started toward the doorway, Junior leaped in front of her. "You can't get out. You're my prisoner," he said. His eyes were merry but hard. "You let me go." "No!" He pushed her down, ran out the door that separated the rooms, and held it shut with his hands. Pecola's banging on the door increased his gasping, high-pitched laughter. (Winter p:58). Junior to Pecola

The negative impact of physical and psychological abuse changes mental development, leading to feelings of fear and lack of self-confidence.

This determines how much children are influenced by trauma. The factors that seem to affect this are how many times they have been exposed to trauma, how severe it was, and how close they are to the event. What seems to be most important in terms of how much they will be impacted is the child's relationship with either the victim or the perpetrator. Main actors that influence children's exposure and the extent to which trauma will impact them are their age and developmental stage at time of the trauma, and how dangerous the situation is. I already mentioned that their relationship to the victim or perpetrator is also important. It is about relationships being a critical factor for children who are impacted by trauma. Genetics can play a role as well. Traumatic experiences, are very important in terms of how a child will be impacted by trauma. Our experience shows children who had a previous history of trauma and then were impacted by a disaster and had to evacuate and ended up losing their homes, or experienced a disaster and then had subsequent trauma, showed many more mental health symptoms than those who are more protected. So we need to look at chronicity of trauma and the numbers of traumatic experiences.

Data 23:

The tenderness welled up in him, and he sank to his knees, his eyes on the foot of his daughter. Crawling on all fours toward her, he raised his hand and caught the foot in an upward stroke. Pecola lost her balance and was about to careen to the floor. Cholly raised his other hand to her hips to save her from falling. He put his head down and nibbled at the back of her leg. His mouth trembled at the firm sweetness of the flesh. He closed his eyes, letting his fingers dig into her waist. The rigidness of her shocked body, the silence of her stunned throat, was better than Pauline's easy laughter had been. The confused mixture of his memories of Pauline and the doing of a wild and forbidden thing excited him, and a bolt of desire ran down his genitals, giving it length, and softening the lips of his anus. Surrounding all of this lust was a border of politeness.
(Spring P;102). Cholly to Pecola

The negative impact of the act of rape committed by Cholly's father was physical and psychological torture, changing mental development into a sense of desperation so that he lost his sanity and went crazy.

Conclusion

After the researcher read and analyzed the data, it is important to conclude what has been previously stated. Therefore, the conclusion of this research is based on the problem formulation in this study, where the researcher focuses solely on speech act analysis in the form of communicative functions of commissive speech acts found in the speech acts produced by the main character. The formulation in this research is dominated by: 1 pleasure, 5 pain, 1 like, 4 dislike, 0 joy, 0 apologize and 3 sorrow. And the author also analyzes 0 impersonal trauma, 1 interpersonal trauma and 6 attachment trauma. The author found that pain speech acts have occurred and there are no joy or apologize speech acts, especially the negative impact that is attachment trauma feelings dominating the commissive speech acts of the main character Pecola in Toni Morrison's *Blue Eye* novel.

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