

The expositive acts in CNN Weather

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ABSTRACT

Expositive acts "represent how the world is," meaning that a 'thing's' content is correct. Expositive acts have never been studied in the world of education. There is some research that focuses on speech acts in the theoretical, practical, and expositive linguistic fields. This shows the urgency of doing research about the expositive act in the education field. The purpose of the message is to persuade the listener that the content is strong enough to be true. A speaker or writer codes a statement to demonstrate that their point of view is convincing and worthy of acceptance. The objective is to find out the type of expositive acts in CNN weather news in November 2021. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study because the information is in the form of words. The researcher took a research instrument. Research Instrument is an expositive act based on Austin Austin (1962) and explained by (Oishi, Etsuko 2020). Data Collecting Technique uses the method of note taking. The researcher conducted narrative research. Data Trustworthiness employed the triangulation approach in their investigation. This study used triangulation to assess the data's authenticity by using various sources as comparison material. To analyze the data in this study, researchers used Austin's theory about the classification of expositive Acts. After collecting and processing data, it is possible to acquire ten articles from CNN Weather. Eighty-nine data points clarify someone's viewpoints or reasons for communicating to make it more apparent and consistent with their aims. In the analysis, 17 data described what happened in reality, 14 data reported the situation. Why the news occurred, 12 data informing the news in detail to the reader, 12 stating a warning and suggestion, 8 appraising the dangerous facts, 5 telling the phenomenon, 5 remarking the news with the detail of an event, four emphasize, 3 deducing, 2 mentioning the news, 2 classing of the news, 2 affirming the facts, 1 identifying the facts, 1 arguing, and 1 analyzing.

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1. Introduction

Expositives are used in exposition tasks such as elaborating on points of view, conducting or debating, and clarifying usages and citations, according to Austin (1962:166). Stating, boasting, complaining, affirming, rejecting, highlighting, displaying, and other kinds of words or facts encouraging the interlocutors to form or attend a belief are expositive components (Amirudin, A., Triyono, S, 2018). The substance of a 'thing' is correct because expositive acts "reflect how the world is." The message's goal is to persuade the listener that the content is convincing enough to be true. A speaker or writer codes a statement to show that their point of view is persuasive and deserving of

acceptance. The expository act assists the speaker in expressing an event using facts and strengthening the message.

Expositive acts have never been explored in educational circles. To begin, Yi-Xuan, FENG (2016) will present two examples of implicit pedagogy for speech acts. Beginning students took part in role-playing exercises, while advanced students were shown actual video clips that displayed the rules and concepts of speech act theory (for example, TV shows and movies).

There have been some previous studies analyzing speech acts in pedagogical contexts. Babaie, Sherveh, and Mohsen Shahrokhi (2015) found that Iranian EFL learners and native English speakers favored a variety of similar techniques for realizing advice, despite differences in the frequency with which advice-giving speech acts were used. According to Nugroho, Yafet Seftyan (2021), the most common type of illocutionary is directive, which has 95 utterances and a rate of 32.5 percent. Commanding, requesting, inviting, questioning, warning, and proposing were all directive acts. Babaie, Sherveh, and Mohsen Shahrokhi (2015) found that Iranian EFL learners and native English speakers favored a variety of similar techniques for realizing advice, despite differences in the frequency with which advice-giving speech acts were used. According to Nugroho, Yafet Seftyan (2021), the most common type of illocutionary is directive, which has 95 utterances and a rate of 32.5 percent. Commanding, requesting, inviting, questioning, warning, and proposing were all directive acts.

The research mentioned above focuses on the theoretical, practical, and expositive aspects of speech act in the linguistic sphere. This emphasizes the importance of conducting a study on expositive acts in the realm of education. Expositives are text-based means of communicating facts and information. It assists students in comprehending and understanding how to communicate facts and information. The news will feature facts and information delivered by text. According to Wall (2007:3), the media are "means of communicating through which a community connects with itself," such as newspapers and websites. BBC, CNN, Aljazeera, and other news websites.

CNN was chosen as the study's subject. First, CNN is a prominent website that gives news 24 hours a day, seven days a week, from all around the world. Second, CNN programming has aired in over 212 countries and territories across the world through CNN Foreign; but, beginning in May 2019, the US local edition has been absorbing international news coverage in order to save money on programming. CNN (US) is broadcast in the United States, Canada, some Caribbean islands, and Japan, where it debuted in 2003 with simultaneous Japanese translation.

This is an improvement and validation that CNN may be a research source. The researcher concentrated on CNN.com. The CNN website has various columns: World, Regions, US Politics, Business, Health, Entertainment, Technology, Style, Travel, Sports, Videos, Features, Weather, and so on. Expositive acts are utilized in exposition activities such as elaborating on points of view, conducting or disputing, and explaining usages and citations through linguistic elements that are used in real-time news, which is why researchers chose CNN Weather.

Based on the previous, the researcher focused her research on analyzing expositive acts in CNN weather news, the most commonly used type of expositive acts in CNN weather news. The study offers information to anyone interested in learning more about speech acts. Especially expositive acts on the CNN weather website.

2. Method

The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study (Sudaryanto, 2015). Because the information in this study is in the form of words. The researcher chooses CNN as the object of the research. Based on the above mentioned, the researcher focused her research on analyzing expositive acts in CNN weather news on November 2021. The researcher used narrative research because this study covers a type of expositive act in CNN weather in November 2021 and uses the method of note-taking. The research instrument was taken by the researcher. To analyze the data in this study, researchers used Austin's theory about the classification of expositive Acts.

3. Findings and Discussion

3.1. Types of Expositives Acts

1) *Inform*

(CNN) With one month to go before the Atlantic hurricane season shuts down for 2021, we've just used the last name on our list -- Wanda. "Traditionally, by November 19th, we would only have our 14th named storm, but this year we've had 21 before the month even started," said CNN meteorologist Allison Chinchar.

CNN informed that this year had 21 named storms before the month started. It is different from November 19th that they have the 14th named storm. It is new information that these 21 named storms have arrived.

2) *Telling*

In years past, we used the Greek alphabet to name storms after the main list of names was exhausted. But after needing it multiple times in recent years, several of the Greek letters were worthy of retirement -- AND it became confusing on many levels. Therefore, a supplemental list has been created for times like these -- when the last name on the alphabet list has been used and hurricane season is still weeks away from ending.

This paragraph tells the story of how Greek letters were retired, and a supplemental list has been created because confusing on many levels. This new supplement is a new story.

3) *Describe*

The rare red borealis, which lit up the night sky in brilliant shades of red, was visible in places like New Zealand and England. While the aurora borealis usually dances yellow and green ribbons across the sky, the red sky occurs at much higher altitudes. The green glow of oxygen atoms occurs about 150 km above the Earth's surface, where the red auroras occur up to 500 km above the surface.

The objective is to explain the appearance of the unusual red borealis in New Zealand and England. The aurora borealis generally swirls yellow and green ribbons across the sky, but at much higher altitudes, the crimson sky appears. Rare red borealis occurs roughly 150 kilometers above the Earth's surface, with red auroras reaching 500 kilometers.

4) *Stating*

Klotzbach explained that usually, La Niña weakens or limits vertical wind shear, but surprisingly there was quite elevated wind shear in the Caribbean in October and November -- the focal region for storms late in the season -- and that led to a quiet latter part of the 2021 Atlantic hurricane season.

The objective is to delivering events that normally, La Nia weakens or restricts vertical wind shear, according to Klotzbach, but in October and November, there was unusually high wind shear in the Caribbean.

5) *Deducing*

With high snowfall totals for the Cascades and the Sierra. By the end of the week, the snowfall totals for the Rockies should start increasing as well. You're trapped in a blizzard. Do you know what to do next to survive? Meanwhile, chilly air will settle in for much of the country as cold Canadian air pushes south. "Over 6 million are under freeze alerts in the Midwest and Northeast, with over 110 million people expected to experience below freezing temperatures this week," said Hennen.

The objective is because of the large snowfall totals in the Cascades and Sierra, it concludes over 6 million people in the Midwest and Northeast are under freeze warnings, and over 110 million people are anticipated to suffer below-freezing temperatures this week.

6) *Apprising*

Professor Peter Scott, science fellow in climate attribution at the Met Office Hadley Centre, warns that "climate change is no longer just an issue about the future." and with it comes a mixed bag of dangerous weather. Within the last two years alone, the world has witnessed events such as, devastating floods in Europe, Record wildfires in the Arctic Circle, Extreme heat in the Middle East, and Deadly major hurricanes in the United States.

The objective is to provide the fact that climate change isn't just a problem for the future. Devastating floods in Europe, record wildfires in the Arctic Circle, extreme heat in the Middle East, and deadly major hurricanes in the United States have all occurred in the last two years.

7) *Analyse*

Researchers found through the high-resolution model that impacts of extreme rainfall could be more frequent and severe due to climate change than had previously been thought. The study comes as global leaders convene in Glasgow, Scotland, for COP26 to discuss strategies for curbing greenhouse gas emissions in hopes of slowing human-induced warming, which is increasing at an alarming rate. The study narrows in on the COP26's host city, as well as London. It shows the number of days with 30 mm of rain or more per hour (when the United Kingdom issues flash flood warnings) is 3.5 times more likely in Glasgow by the year 2070 when compared to 1990 if warming runs unchecked and the global temperature reaches 3 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and 2.5 times more likely in London.

The objective is to analyze the high-resolution model to see if climate change impacts on extreme rainfall are more frequent and severe than previously assumed. The research is released as world leaders gather in Glasgow, Scotland, for COP26 to debate ways for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The study focuses on both the COP26 host city and London. It shows that if global warming continues unchecked and the global temperature rises 3 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, the number of days with 30 mm or more of rain per hour (when the UK issues flash flood warnings) in Glasgow will be 3.5 times higher by 2070 than in 1990, and 2.5 times higher in London.

8) *Identifying*

The IPCC's August AR6 report sheds light on this by definitively linking the number of weather and climate extremes to greenhouse gas emissions and warming temperatures. The main culprit for increased emissions and temperatures is the electricity sector. Greenhouse gas emissions by economic sector, which shows electricity and heat production producing the greatest amount of emissions at 25% out of all sectors.

The objective is to distinguish the main reason for climate and weather change because the electricity sector is the primary source of rising emissions and temperatures. Greenhouse gas emissions by the economic sector reveal that electricity and heat production produce the most emissions, accounting for 25% of total emissions.

9) *Arguing*

Greenhouse gas emissions by economic sector, which shows electricity and heat production producing the greatest amount of emissions at 25% out of all sectors. Though climate change studies may sound bleak, lead author of AR6 and professor of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Dr. Kim Cobb, tells CNN that "all is not lost." Cobb says if we enact emissions reductions this decade, we can limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and mitigate climate-fueled extreme weather impacts by the turn of the century, but action is needed immediately. The novel UKCP model currently only runs projections for the UK. But in theory, it could be applied to other regions of the world depending on computing capacity and data observations to help decision-makers develop more strategic actions against climate change.

The objective is to argue even though electricity and heat production produce the greatest amount of emissions at 25% out of all sectors, "All is not lost," Dr. Kim Cobb tells CNN. Cobb argues that if we act now to reduce emissions, we can limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Currently, the new UKCP model can only make projections for the United Kingdom. However, depending on computational capabilities and data observations, it could theoretically be used in other parts of the world.

10) *Reporting*

Temperatures as much as 25 to 30 degrees below normal are forecast for Monday in the Plains as the cold air spreads east. The cold will stick around for much of the week. By Thursday night, states as far south as Louisiana will dip below freezing. The temperature in Dallas, Texas, will only reach 55 on Wednesday and Thursday, before dipping into the 30s Thursday evening. By the end of the week, most areas will see temperatures return closer to normal.

The objective is to report that temperatures were to be 25 to 30 degrees below normal. It will be below freezing in Louisiana. Only 55 degrees will be reached in Dallas, Texas. Most places will see temperatures return to normal by the end of the week.

11) *Remarking*

"As the system moves eastward, moisture from the Atlantic will stream into parts of the Northeast on Friday. The rain, heavy at times, will move into the Northeast/Mid-Atlantic and the Carolinas," says the WPC. Therefore, they have issued a marginal risk of excessive rainfall over parts of the Northeast on Friday into Saturday morning.

The objective of the paragraph is mentioning to notice why a marginal risk of excessive rainfall has been issued for parts of the Northeast on Friday and Saturday early.

12) *Affirming*

"A nocturnal strong tornado or two are possible, particularly across western to northern Iowa and southeast Minnesota," the prediction center added. Fueling these storms is record heat much farther north than expected this time of year, with dozens of record high temperatures expected to fall today. Affirming With dozens of record high temperatures set to fall today, a nocturnal strong tornado or two is possible. Fueling these storms is record heat far farther north than expected this time of year.

13) *Emphasize*

Radiation storms could damage or destroy satellites, and they even have an impact on airlines. "For many people now, who fly from the US to Asia, a lot of these flights go polar. These energetic particles, these radiation storms, when it hits Earth, these particles will slow down the magnetic field lines and concentrate in the high latitudes near the southern and northern poles," says Murtagh. While Earth's magnetic field acts as a cocoon to protect us from this harmful radiation, during these storms, radiation can sometimes still get through. Murtagh says the airlines will reroute the flight to avoid the poles or fly at a lower altitude to mitigate the radiation threat.

The objective is to explain that radiation storms can damage or destroy satellites and even planes. When this radiation storm hits Earth, the particles will slow down the magnetic field lines and cluster around the south and north's arctic at high latitudes. While the Earth's magnetic field works as a shield to protect humans from hazardous radiation, radiation can still infiltrate during severe storms. According to Murtagh, airlines would adjust their routes to avoid the arctic or fly at lower altitudes to decrease the radiation threat.

14) *Mentioning*

Space weather can also disrupt transformers and the power grid, temporarily impacting an entire region. In March 1989, space weather caused the entire power grid to go out, affecting the entire city of Montreal and the province of Quebec. NASA describes this day as "The day the sun brought darkness." "Recovery time would be measured in hours or days typically. However, if we sustained large damage to the high voltage transformers, that could lead to recovery measured in weeks or months," says Murtagh. While most eyes are strictly on the weather from the clouds, the weather that comes from 93 million miles away is often just as important.

The objective is to mention that space weather can also affect transformers. The entire electrical grid went out in March 1989 due to space weather, affecting the entire city of Montreal and the province of Quebec. "The day the sun delivered darkness," NASA says on this day. "Typically, recovery time is measured in hours or days. However, if the high voltage transformers were severely damaged, recovery time may be measured in weeks or months," Murtagh agrees. While most people focus on the weather from the skies, weather that originates from 93 million miles away is often just as important.

15) *Class*

The coastal low brought strong onshore winds, increasing water levels in Charleston Harbor up to the major flood stage. As a result, streets were closed until the water receded. The low has moved well away from the region but could still become our next tropical system. "By early this weekend, the low could acquire some subtropical characteristics while it moves eastward or east-north-eastward over the open waters of the central Atlantic Ocean," says the National Hurricane Center (NHC). If this area of low pressure gets a name, it would be the first name on the new subsequent list to be used, which would be Adria.

The objective of the paragraph is to categorize a name of low pressure, Adria. While moving eastward or east northeastward across the open waters of the central Atlantic Ocean, the low could develop subtropical characteristics.

4. Conclusion

It is possible to acquire ten articles CNN Weather after the data has been collected and processed. There are 89 data points that clarify someone's viewpoints or reasons for communicating to make it more apparent and consistent with their aims. In the analysis, 17 data are describing what happened in reality, 14 data reporting the situation and why the news happened, 12 data informing the news in detail to the reader, 12 stating a warning and suggestion, 8 appraising the dangerous facts, 5 telling the phenomenon, 5 remarking the news with the detail of an event, 4 emphasizing, 3 deducing, 2 mentioning the news, 2 classing of the news, 2 affirming the facts, 1 identifying the facts, 1 arguing, and 1 analyzing.

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