Fiction and Reality in Simpsons' Seasons: A Pragmatic Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Language plays a vital role in the process of communication. It has many forms, and each form has specific goals. This research explores the intricate interplay of pragmatic elements within the iconic animated television series, the Simpsons, across multiple Seasons. The current study seeks to investigate the pragmatic aspect of the Simpsons' Seasons to identify the predictions that appear to be true in real-life events. The language plays an important role to show the comparison between fiction and reality. Such words carry pragmatic significance in linguistics. The researchers have opted for a qualitative approach to analyze the data. The data was collected from different specific seasons, and particular episodes were chosen subsequently from those seasons. Six predictions that relate to real-life events have been analyzed pragmatically. The study finally concludes that the characters produce pragmatically rich utterances, to highlight the hidden messages to the audience. Pragmatics, in its various dimensions, plays a significant role in predicting reality in the Simpsons.

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INTRODUCTION

Humans are social beings that need to be able to communicate, and effective language use is crucial to accomplishing human needs. Comprehension of speakers' intentions is equally essential for communication as comprehension of the words' actual meanings (Yule, 1996:127). The study of pragmatics focuses on how people use language to communicate. Pragmatics is recognized as the "study of meaning concerning speech situation" (Leech, 1983:6). To Wales (1989), it has been categorized essentially as "the study of language use." The word pragmatics comes from the Greek word "pragma." It is the study of expression, the study of intended meaning, meanings that are hidden in the text and may be different to surface or denotative meanings.

Levinson (1983) was among the first researchers to pursue the obscurity around the idea of pragmatics. The initial point for Levinson is to describe the boundary between pragmatics

and grammar, which is prime for clarifying the perception of pragmatics. He stated two main pragmatic principles that have been projected: first, pragmatics should be chiefly allocated to the norm of language usage, not linguistic structure. Second, as preserved by Chomsky (1969) pragmatics is only concerned with language usage and performance values. Seeing pragmatics and linguistic structure Levinson, (1983: 9) says, "Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language". In actuality, speakers respond to their words by acting and generating them throughout the conversation. In addition to giving meaning to words, language is used to accomplish tasks that are designed to affect the listener; thus, when individuals speak, they additionally have an impact on their words. Actions performed using vocalizations are referred to as speech acts (Yule, 1996: 147).

In addition, a subfield of pragmatics called speech act theory examines the meaning of a speaker's act in an utterance within a certain context. Speakers' use of language for communication depends on their ability to choose which speech act they want to execute, and hearers' comprehension is predicated on speakers' recognition of that act (Schiffrin, 1994: 57). However, according to Austin (1975), a speaker may indulge in three acts consecutively to deliver an utterance: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Parker (1986: 17-20) expanded views on the speech act discussion by dividing it into direct and indirect speech acts. Direct speech acts are speech acts that are similar in both their structural form and function. Conversely, an indirect speech act is one whose intent is at odds with its formal structure. Communication requires both participants to comprehend the meaning of the term and the nature of the speaking act. An utterance can be recognized and categorized as a specific type of action or as a linguistic unit that originates and comprehends by constitutive standards for both the speaker and the hearer (Schifrin, 1994: 54).

Research Question

1. What are the pragma-linguistic choices used in the Simpsons for predictions?

Research Objective

1. To analyze the pragma-linguistics choices in the Simpsons which prepare the minds of the viewers for future events.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The main agenda of this section is to exhibit this study's theoretical background. This part is divided into two broad sections: the first section is mainly concerned with the main concepts of reality and fiction, how reality and fiction relate to each other, and how it is portrayed in Seasons, while the other aspect mainly concentrates on the philosophy of pragmatics, which conveys hidden meanings uttered by the speaker on the specific points to point out or to predict a certain phenomenon or act. For pragmatic purposes, the researchers adopted Austin's (1962) Speech Act theory to identify the hidden message in the Seasons through the main characters.

Reality in General

As defined by Smith (2019), reality is frequently understood in philosophical discourse to be the unaltered state of objects unaffected by human experience or interpretation. According to this impartial view of reality, an external, immutable truth existed before all viewpoints. On the other hand, postmodern scholars contest the conventional understanding of reality by arguing that it is socially and subjectively produced. This perspective holds that multiple

overlapping realities result from historical, ideological, and cultural influences on reality. To explore reality, writers often employ realistic narrative representations that reflect, examine, and replicate the real world. Realist writing strives to accurately depict reality by featuring people, situations, and settings that closely resemble everyday life (Watt, 1957). Yet, postmodern fiction challenges conventional notions of reality by innovating with form, language, and perspective (Hutcheon, 1988). These novels often challenge readers' assumptions about what is real and what is portrayed, which regularly blur the boundaries between reality and fiction.

Reality in Simpsons

The Simpsons is widely recognized for its clever satire and social commentary, typically parodying aspects of American culture and current events (Gray, 2006). With its large cast of people and skillful narrative, the program offers insightful criticisms of popular culture, politics, religion, and capitalism (Irwin, 2001). Many viewers use the Simpsons as a lens through which to view and understand current affairs, highlighting both the absurdities and basic realities of modern life. The Seasons faced criticism for the way it presented some characters, but it has also been praised for its bravery in tackling controversial topics and promoting diversity and inclusivity (Turner, 2004).

Prediction in General

Television shows commonly use anticipation, prediction, and foreshadowing themes to keep viewers interested and create tension in the tale. Prediction is a powerful storytelling device in television shows that advances plotlines and builds suspense. For instance, by implying future events or characters, foreshadowing increases audience anticipation and excitement (Chatman, 1978). Besides this, it provides a glimpse into the potential future, persuading an audience to speculate about further actions. (Brown, 2010).

Moreover, prevalent themes in science fiction and fantasy literature include time travel, prophecy, and destiny, which inspire people to embrace their fates and change the course of history. However, serialized dramas have ongoing characters and plots that transcend multiple episodes, allowing for complex narratives that reward viewers' attention (Mittell, 2019). In addition to maintaining viewer attention, predictive television shows encourage audience participation.

Prediction in Simpsons

Several theories try to explain the Simpsons ability to anticipate the future. One explanation states that there is a greater chance of coincidence predictions due to the show's vast backlog of episodes and plots (Griffin, 2016). Throughout hundreds of episodes and more than thirty years on the air, the Simpsons have explored a wide range of issues. As a result, the expectation that the show's content will correspond with actual events is higher. According to an alternative theory, the show's writers are keen observers of society who draw inspiration from society's culture and current affairs (Klein, 2016). The writers are able to include current themes and predictions in the show's plot because they keep up with current affairs. In addition, the Seasons portray a vast range of subjects, including politics, celebrity culture, and technological advancement. Authors may ridicule and exaggerate real-life occurrences through satire, often with shocking realism (Gray, 2006).

This specifies that Seasons play a huge role in unrevealing current affairs through predictions. Hence, unfolding the hints through characters, as done by the Simpsons, reveals real-life

events and makes the audience believe. The audience then starts to examine the predictions, whether the prophecies are true or not.

What is Pragmatics?

As stated by Yule (1996), Pragmatics is the study of relations that connect the language and users. It deals with the linguistic aspect and gives meaning to the speaker's utterance about what the user wants to communicate. Pragmatics is the study of language from the viewpoint of its users, particularly the choices they make, the obstacles they encounter while employing it in social situations, and the effect their language use has on other participants in a communication act (Crystal, 2003). This concept agrees with the definition proposed by Yule.

Moreover, Mey (2001: 42) states that pragmatics is the study of language used by humans for specific events and how the social context affects them. Parallel to Mey's statement, Levison (1983) asserts that pragmatics serves as the foundation for theories of language understanding because it analyses how language is used and the relationship between language and context. Making connections between what is stated and what is assumed true or has already been stated as part of this.

Leech (1983) claims that pragmatics entirely deals with the meaning that can be hidden and relate to the speech situations in the context. Following Leech's statement, Yule (1996) claims that pragmatics should be considered part of the context. As to whom people are communicating, when, where, how, and under what surroundings will be defined. Pragmatics is deemed to be strongly related to the context and situation when it is said and to whom it is said, without context or situation, it may fail to complete the speech act. Yule (1996) explains that pragmatics is concerned with four areas.

1. It deals with the study of speaker meaning.
2. The study of pragmatics examines contextual meaning.
3. The study of pragmatics emphasizes how to communicate more efficiently than is expressed.
4. The study of pragmatics focuses on how relative distance appears to be expressed.

Bach (1979) defines an action in a verbal statement as communication in itself; a message can be communicated by action as well. It is said that speech act can also refer to act as an act of action. Austin (1962) introduced a Speech Act Theory, which provides an understanding of how language acts in ways other than those indicated by its literal meaning. Moreover, Austin (2008) describes the speech act as an action that is performed via utterance. Parallel to it Yule (1996) claims that speech acts are actions that are produced by utterances. Representing the same notion, Briner (2013) argues that saying something means putting it into practice. Currently, a single phrase can initiate an action. A speaker can represent physical action with words and phrases alone by utilizing speech actions. The most influence on behaviours is exerted by the words that are spoken.

Furthermore, according to Searle (1996), speech acts are the essential or simplest elements of linguistic features, and they include the formation or transmission of sentence tokens under particular circumstances. Austin's theory was constructed on his belief that utterers do not purely use linguistic elements to say things, but it can be defined as actions that speakers perform with language besides the words they say. An utterer can implement or accomplish simultaneously three acts, i.e., locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (Austin, 1962).

Locutionary Act

Austin (1962) argues that a locutionary speech act is similar to meaning in conventional terms and generates a single utterance with a specific sense and reference. According to Cutting (2008), language is what is spoken in adherence to this, which is elaborated further by Yule (1996), who describes a locutionary act as the act of generating meaningful discourse.

Example

1. This room is really dark
2. The box appears to be heavy

The above sentences show the genuine conditions. The first statement refers to the lightening of the room, whereas the second statement represents the weight of the box.

Illocutionary Act

Austin (1962) states that an illocutionary act is a kind of expression that expresses power in a speech, such as making a promise or offering an apology. It performs a specific function while uttering a sentence; an utterer seems not to produce any utterance when there is no motive behind it. They will utter when there is some kind of purpose in mind.

Some examples include apologizing, promising, giving commands, declaring something, acknowledging, blaming, rejecting, and joking. These actions or acts are usually alluded to as the illocutionary force of the utterance.

Example

1. This room is really dark
2. The box appears to be heavy

The above example illustrates a request to switch on the lights, while the second example shows a request to lift the box up.

Perlocutionary Act

A "perlocutionary act" is a statement that has an impact on the thoughts or actions of another person. According to Austin (1962), a perlocutionary act is when a person says something to accomplish an actual outcome. It concerns how a speech might affect the listeners. More accurately stated, a perlocution is the act of using both locution and illocution to create a specific impression on the hearer or to exert a particular effect.

Example

1. This room is really dark
2. The box appears to be heavy

Based on the example given, the first statement can be assumed to be uttered by a speaker while switching the light, whereas the second statement can be assumed when a speaker lifts the box up.

The first idea put up by Searle (1969) speaking entails three different acts: illocutionary acts, propositional acts, and utterance acts. In short, utterance acts are uttering word strings, such as sentences or morphemes. On the other hand, emitting words in sentences in a specific setting, under a particular occasion, and with a specified objective characterizes propositional acts (referring, predicating) and illocutionary acts (saying, enquiring, imposing, promising, etc.). These three concepts are combined with Austin's theory of the perlocutionary act

(Searle, 1969). There is a relationship between illocutionary deeds and the concerns they have about the attitudes, behaviours, and ideas of hearers. Moreover, Searle (1979:12-20) categorizes illocutionary acts as types of speech acts.

Speech Acts

Different aspects of speech acts are discussed comprehensively in the following:

Assertives or Representatives

Searle (1979:12) argues that the purpose of the representative class is to persuade the communicator through declarations, complaints, claims, and reporting that what they are expressing is accurate. Therefore, to test a representation, one only needs to inquire as to whether a given statement can be regarded as factual or false. In that it says that representatives convey their ideas about what they believe to be true or incorrect, this definition is comparable to Yule's (1996). The speaker adopts a spokesperson or assertive person to tailor their remarks to the world (belief). For example

a. The earth is plane.

The above example represents a real-world event; the speaker believes that the earth is a plane.

Directives

Searle (1979) claims that a direction is an attempt on the part of the speaker to acquire a response from the hearer by ordering, demanding, requesting, instructing, or praising. They represent the speaker's desires. In the view of Yule (1996), by using such types of directives, the utterer tries to create a domain that fits the discussion through the listener. The resulting sentences are

a. Please make me a cup of coffee.
b. Freeze!

The example (a) shows the speaker's purpose, performing the request to the hearer of what he/she wants. What the speaker anticipates is not a "yes" or "no" answer to the inquiry but rather the act of erecting the hearer to make a cup of tea. For example

c. someone receives instructions to freeze anything.

Commissives

According to Searle (1979), a commissive is an illocutionary act that obligates the speaker to an upcoming course of action. According to Yule (1996: 54), commissive ties the speaker to a future development of action. They convey the speaker's intentions by promising, threatening, rejecting, assuring, proposing, swearing, and offering. When employing a commissive, the speaker attempts to make the domain suit the words (via speaker). Examples are given below:

a. We'll be back.
b. I won't do that.

The first example illustrates a function of a promise committed by a speaker to an upcoming action, i.e., promising somebody that he/she would come back, whereas the second example shows that the speaker denies doing an action that is offered by the hearer.

Expressives

Expressive are those illocutionary acts used to describe the mental condition of the speaker. They position the speaker's feelings as a state of grief, joy, apologizing, and so on (Searle, 1979). In using such types of expressive words, the speakers fit in the world of emotion. Some examples are:

a. My apologies!
b. Congrats!
c. I appreciate what you have done for me.

Example (a) states as an act of sympathy. Example (b) shows the act of congratulating someone. Example (c) is used as an act of appreciating someone.

Declaratives

Searle (1979) asserts that words have an instantaneous effect on the organized state of affairs and can change the world just by speaking. According to Yule (1996), to deliver a proclamation effectively, the speaker must fulfill an assigned institutional role in the context of the speech. Examples include marrying, proclaiming war, suggesting, etc. Some utterances of declarations are:

a. King: ''execute him''
b. Priest: " I declare you as a husband and wife."
c. Referee: ''time up!''

Statements (a) and (b) show that they bring conversion to reality, and they are just more than a statement. Statement (a) can be used to end someone's life. At the same time, utterance (b) is used to announce as a husband and wife. On the other hand, utterance (c) is used to fulfill the act of the game's ending.

Searle's taxonomy of illocutionary acts is an amendment of Austin's general Theory of Speech Acts. Searle's taxonomy is predicated on the message that the speaker wants to get through. Furthermore, this category is more exact and detailed than the others.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section discusses the pragmatic approach to examine how fiction and reality interact throughout the Seasons. The purpose of this study was to find out the pragmatic aspects of the main characters in order to find out the similarities between fiction and reality. The data was collected from the overall seasons. Language is considered as a tool of communication. It is not based only on utterance; it can generate actions. When it comes to analyzing a language pragmatically, the speech acts are considered to be authentic tools. According to Austin (1962), speech is both performative and descriptive, meaning that words can do tasks in the world aside describing circumstances. Saying something like, "I promise to do it," for example, involves both making the promise and committing to the action. By applying this theory, this study sheds light on how language works to pinpoint the pragmatic aspects of the Simpsons' Seasons to find out the fiction and reality between them.

The data was taken from different seasons (3, 4, 9, 16, 21, 23, 28) of the Simpsons based on their significance to the theme of fiction and reality. Furthermore, the signs, gestures, and symbols were observed from the visual data, and those images, signs, and symbols were captured to be analyzed critically.

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter inspects the research data from a pragmatic perspective. The researchers analyses Simpson's episodes, which were taken from the different Seasons. The researchers applied the theory of Austin's (1962) Speech Acts on the dialogues uttered by the main characters in the Seasons to analyse them pragmatically.

Data Analysis

Season 3, Episode 24 (Brothers, can you spare two dimes?)

Flunder: "How would you like to spend $2,000 to give a broken man a second chance?" (Illocutionary Act)

Homer: ''Nah. What are you talking about? Not here''. (Loctuionary Act)

Flunder: "I have a 20-minute presentation that will change the world. This is my invention its a baby translator. It measures the pitch, the frequency, and the urgency of a baby's cries. Then it tells whoever's around in plain English exactly what the baby is trying to say.''(Per locutionary Act)

Maggie: ''baby cries''

Translator machine: ''I want a candy (converts the cries into plain English).''

Context

(The conversation is about the invention of a new device known as a baby translator where the parents can easily understand the needs of their babies; the episode highlights the advanced technologies that might be expected to appear in the future)

Pragmatic Analysis

The dialogue from the Simpsons' Season 3 portrays the future depiction. The dialogue of Flunder performs an illocutionary act trying to make an effect on Homer and the audience as well. The conversation of the Flunder shows that he wanted to make some new inventions that could bring advancement in technology, and he may get fame, informing the audience about the latest advancement in technologies. The episode was broadcast in 1992, making predictions for future advancement, and right after 20 years, the baby translator was first invented in 2019 by the Swiss Health Tech Company. This device interprets the baby's cry and decodes whether the baby is hungry or in the uncomfortable zone, and translates them into plain English, making life easier for the parents. Hence, the episode predicted the true reality regarding the new technologies.

Season 4, Episode 21 (Marge in Chains)

Reporter: "emergency announcement from the mayor."

Mayor: ''People of the Springfield because of the epidemic, I have cancelled my vacation to Bahamas'' (perlocutionary Act)

Citizen: ''We need cure! We need cure! (Illocutionary Act)

Doctor: ''the only cure is bed rest'' (perlocutionary Act)

Context

(Oskaful is originated from Japan and spread throughout the world.)

Pragmatic Analysis

The setting shows that the threatening virus is spread throughout the city; the setting portrays the scene with the reality of how COVID-19 was spread from China to all over the world. Here, the word 'Osaka flu' is 'covid-19', which is highlighted in the Season, while in the Season, it shows that it came from 'Japan,' but in a real-world context, it came from 'China.' Oska flu was predicted in 1993, and the reality turned out in 2019 as COVID-19.

The dialogue of the mayor is considered as a perlocutionary act because it intends to convey a sense of responsibility that their leader is prioritizing their safety over personal leisure. On the other hand, it gives the hidden intended message to the viewer regarding future events through the visual screen. Moreover, the citizen's dialogue is the illocutionary act, which shows that they are making a request or indicating a desire for action to address the situation. All the aspects can be seen in the real world as well. When the world is hit with a pandemic, people demand a cure. At the same time, the last dialogue of the doctor is the perlocutionary act, which aims to communicate the importance of rest in the healing process. This resonates with real-world context. During the time of COVID-19, people were advised to get rest during the pandemic when there were no vaccines.

Season 9, Episode 1 (The City of New York Vs. Homer Simpsons)

Lisa: 'Dad, you got a letter from the city of New York." (Locutionary Act)

Homer: 'Throw it away. Nothing good has ever come out of New York City.'' (Illocutionary Act)

Lisa: 'Dear motorist, your vehicle is illegally parked in the borough of Manhattan' (reading a letter).

Homer: ''My vehicle!''

Lisa: ''If you do not remedy this malparkage within 72 hours your car will be thrown into the East River at your expense'' (reading a letter).

Homer: ''Oh! I don't wanna go to New York City!''

Marge: 'Why not?''

Homer: 'New York is a hellhole! And you know how l feel about hellholes.'' (Perlocutionary Act)

Context

(The Homer family is planning to go New York City)

Pragmatic Analysis

The conversation between Lisa and Homer is about going to New York, where Homer's car is under custody. Lisa tries to convince his father. However, Homer denies this by saying, 'Nothing good has ever come out of New York.' The dialogue acts as (illocutionary) as Homer is informing the idea of giving some hints. Whereas the other dialogue of homer 'new York is a hellhole!' act as (perlocutionary). It indicates some threatening act through hidden meanings. He is employing an effect on the audience. This also refers to the incident of 911 in New York. As the episode was released on Sep 21, 1997, and reality appeared on Sep 11, 2001.

Season 16, Episode 15 (Future Drama)

Bart: 'Why'd you buy the first hover car ever made? Did you know it takes time to work out the kinks?''

Homer: 'I know! It's a hover car! What a beautiful world this will be what a glorious time to be free.'' (Illocutionary Act)

Homer: 'Hey, Moe, hey, Moe-clone.''

Moe: "Hi Homer".

Moe Clone: ''Hi, Homer.''

Moe: ''Hey, hey, hey! I don't pay you to socialize.''

Moe clone: 'Oh, right. You're the people person.''

Moe: 'Watch it with the attitude, mister. You came from my back fat! You moron! Why did I ever think I needed a clone?'' (Per locutionary Act)

Moe clone: 'Hey, I'm not the clone, you're the clone!''

Context

(Bart and Lisa visit their future through a time machine where their lives have been changed)

Pragmatic Analysis

The conversation between Bart and Homer shows that they are discussing the first hovercar that can fly. The dialogue of the homer acts as (illocutionary) as it is declaring or informing the audience about the idea of the future through the hover car. Hence, on October 19, 2022, a flying car named Alef Aeronautics was revealed and later approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. It is fully electric and can fly and travel on roads. Currently, the company is expected to provide more such types of vehicles by the end of 2025.

Apart from this, the dialogue of Moe acts as (perlocutionary) as it has an effect on the Moe clone and the audience as well. Moe is shown as the original character in the episode, whereas Moe's clone is a duplicate of Moe's. The dialogue of the Moe shows some future purpose for the audience. The word clone is used to show how a person can reproduce themselves through their own genes. However, in the current era, a person can reproduce himself by just using his own gene. The geneticists are working on creating babies according to the person's needs, such as changing skin colour, eye colour, and gender. This is known as designer babies. But in some countries, it is still unethical, whereas cloning of plants and animals is considered more common. All these predictions can be seen in reality.

Season 23, Episode 17 (Them, Robot)

Mr. Burns: 'Meet the future masters of the human race.'' (Illocutionary Act)

Homer: 'Comicon nerds!''

Mr. Burns: 'You fool! These are robots! You will train them and they will replace you.''(Per locutionary Act)

Homer: 'Conversation mode?! They can talk?! Override self-destruct protocol with authorization code 7...2…5.''

Robot: 'Human interaction mode activated initiate conversation.''

Homer: 'Will you be my friend?''

Robot: 'friendship cannot exist between man and machine. But I can simulate interest in your statements.''

Homer: '' (Gasps) You're not a friend… you are my best friend.''

Context

(The episode shows that Mr. Burns, who owns a company in Springfield, replaces all the nuclear employers with robots except Homer, who supervises the robots.)

Pragmatic Analysis

The dialogue of Mr. Burns here acts as an (illocutionary act), as it shows the hidden intended meaning of the speaker; the word 'Future master" indicates the hidden message given to the audience. This shows that Burns wanted to introduce the robots to his current employees who were working there; the second dialogue clearly indicates his intention toward his workers. This also influenced the listener, so this dialogue is considered a perlocutionary act.

Moreover, the episode shows how robots take place in nuclear plants, where the workers lose their jobs. This can be seen in the current era, as well as how artificial intelligence is used. Furthermore, the dialogue of Burns 'You will train them, and they will replace you" reflects the reality as in many places in the current era, robots are working instead of humans, such as self-driving cars, waiters in Japan, chat GPT, and Sophia the first robot who can talk, respond you back and can do several human tasks. Hence, these are the true examples of reality. However, the episode was released in 2012, and in 2016, Sophia the robot was launched. Moreover, Saudi Arabia has recently launched their first AI robot, and many more countries like China and the UAE are making progress in developing their own AI robots.

Season 28, Episode 2 (Friends and Family)

Burns: 'How could a man in his right mind miss a car heading right towards him?

Mr. Smither: I think it's this headpiece he's wearing, sir.''

Burns: 'If I may ask, what makes this device so enchanting that you ignore the real world?''

Frick: 'It provides you with a complete virtual reality experience. Letting you live in a world of your dreams."(IllocutionaryAct)

Burns: 'AH! I must have this.''

Mr. Smither: 'This is still a new technology sir. We could program a virtual family for you, sir.'' (Illocutionary Act)

Burns: 'A virtual family, living in a fantasy world now.'' (Perlocutionary Act)

Context

(The scene takes place when Professor Frick is hit by a car. Meanwhile, Burns and Mr. Smither arrive at the place and try to help Professor Frick)

Pragmatic Analysis

The episode depicts future events, as the scene of this episode introduces the audience to future technologies. Introducing the character Professor Frick who is wearing a virtual glass and living in the imaginary world while ignoring the real world. The dialogue of Frick

represents the illocutionary act as revealing the invention of technology, describing the new idea that might be expected in the coming years. At the same time, the Burns got interested in the new device and wanted to be part of it. The dialogue of a burn represents a perlocutionary act; he got inspired by the words of Frick and wanted to try virtual glasses to have his own company living in the fantasy world.

On the other hand, the idea of virtual glass was predicted in the 2016 season, and after nine years, it turned into reality in 2024, named Apple Vision Pro, where you can live in a fantasy world, a world you are dreaming. The Apple Vision Pro, invented by the Apple Company, recently made the audience believe in virtuality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The researcher comprehends the Pragmatic findings in the following table, which shows the types of Speech Acts and total frequency.

Table 8.1: *Pragmatic Level*

Speech Acts	S.3 Esp.24	S.4 Eps.21	S.9 Eps.1	S.16 Eps.15	S.23 Eps.17	S.28 Eps.2	Frequency
Locutionary	01	00	01	02	00	00	07
Illocutionary	01	01	01	01	01	02	11
Perlocutionary	01	02	01	01	01	01	12
Total	3	3	3	4	2	3	30

The above table shows the frequency numbers of the speech acts individually. A total of six episodes were taken for the analysis. Each episode was identified based on locutionary, illocutionary, or perlocutionary act. Overall frequency was found 30%. The above pragmatic table clearly shows that all the utterances made by the characters in the Seasons appear true in reality.

CONCLUSION

The ability to comprehend the hidden message of utterance is merely important. This study aims to explore the pragmatic analysis in the Simpsons' Seasons to find out the real-life events shown in the Seasons. Moreover, the study focuses on the pragma-linguistic choices used by the characters in Seasons to deliver the hidden messages to the audience. For this purpose, the speech act is implemented in the Simpsons' Seasons on different episodes to identify the types of speech acts and the purpose behind the utterances.

The research aims to identify the pragmatic aspects of the utterances used by Simpson's main characters in the seasons. The researcher applied the Speech Act theory to identify the types of Speech Acts used by the characters. Different types of utterances are investigated to discover the intended hidden message revealed in the Seasons. Secondly, speech acts help the researcher identify the common similarities between fiction and reality more easily because they convey the idea of how linguistic words significantly impact the utterances and the audience or viewer.

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