AN ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE ACTS IN "THE TONIGHT SHOW STARRING JIMMY FALLON": PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
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APPROVAL PAGE

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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 29th July 2020

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ABSTRAK

Tindakan ekspresif adalah untuk mengekspresikan emosi dan sikap pembicara terhadap keadaan. Tindakan ini menunjukkan kepada pembicara perasaan pikiran atau sikap melalui tindakan atau situasi. Tindakan ekspresif ini menceritakan tentang perasaan pribadi pembicara. Skripsi ini berjudul "Analisis Tindak Ekspresif dalam "Pertunjukan Malam yang dibintangi Jimmy Fallon: Pendekatan Pragmatik" yang menggunakan transkrip talk show tersebut. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis tindak ekspresif dan mendeskripsikan fungsi-fungsi tindak ekspresif melalui tuturan yang diucapkan pembicara dalam transkrip talk show. Metode kualitatif adalah metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini dan semua ucapan yang diucapkan oleh penutur dianalisis secara deskriptif. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Searle (1968) untuk menganalisis datanya. Seperti yang dinyatakan oleh teori Searle, ada enam jenis tindakan ekspresif dan delapan fungsi tindakan ekspresif. Keenam jenis tindakan ekspresif tersebut adalah ekspresif berterima kasih, ekspresif meminta maaf, ekspresif mengucapkan selamat, ekspresif berharap, ekspresif sikap, dan ekspresif menyapa. Kemudian didukung dengan delapan fungsi tindakan ekspresif yaitu menunjukkan terimakasih, menunjukkan penyesalan, memuji, menghargai, berbela sungkawa, menunjukkan penerimaan, mengeluh, dan mengkritik. Ada 31 ujaran tindak ekspresif yang diucapkan oleh pembicara yang ditemukan dalam talk show tersebut. Dari 31 data tersebut, peneliti juga mengklasifikasikannya menjadi delapan fungsi tindakan ekspresif. Ekspresi ucapan terima kasih sebanyak 7 data sebagai fungsi untuk menunjukkan rasa syukur, ekspresif meminta maaf sebanyak 3 data sebagai fungsi untuk menunjukkan penyesalan, ekspresif ucapan selamat sebanyak 3 data karena fungsinya terdiri dari 2 data pujian, 1 data penghargaan, dan nol data ucapan belasungkawa, ekspresif berharap sebanyak 3 data sebagai fungsinya terdiri dari 2 data menunjukkan penerimaan dan 1 data apresiasi, ekspresif sikap sebanyak 11 data karena fungsinya terdiri dari 6 data keluhan dan 5 data kritik, dan yang terakhir kata sambutan ekspresif sebanyak 4 data yang fungsinya terdiri dari 1 data ucapan terima kasih, 2 data ucapan terima, dan 1 data pujian. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian di atas dapat disimpulkan bahwa jenis tindakan ekspresif yang paling dominan ada dalam Pertunjukan Malam yang dibintangi oleh Jimmy Fallon adalah tindakan sikap ekspresif dan fungsi dominan dalam menunjukkan rasa terimakasih.

Kata kunci: Tindakan Ekspresif, Pragmatik, Pertunjukan Malam.

ABSTRACT

Expressive acts is to express the speaker's emotions and attitudes to state of affairs. This act which showed the speaker felt of mind or attitude through the actions or situation. This expressive acts is telling about the personal feeling of the speaker. This thesis entitled "An Analysis of Expressive Acts in "The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon : Pragmatics Approach" which used the transcript of the talk show. The purpose of this research is to find out the types of expressive acts and to describe the functions of expressive acts through the utterances that uttered by the speaker in transcript of talk show. Qualitative method is the method that used in this research and all the utterances that uttered by the speaker are analyzed descriptively. This research uses the theory of Searle (1968) for analyzing the data. As the Searle's theory stated there are six types of expressive acts and eight functions of expressive acts. The six types of expressive acts are expressive of thanking, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of wishing, expressive of attitudes, and expressive of greeting. Then, supported with the eight functions of expressive acts involves showing gratitude, showing regret, praising, appreciating, condoling, showing acceptance, complaining, and criticizing. There 31 utterances of expressive acts which uttered by the speaker found in the talk show. The findings of this research shows the six types of expressive acts are expressive of thanking with 7 data, expressive of apologizing with 3 data, expressive of congratulating with 3 data, expressive of attitudes with 11 data, expressive of wishing with 3 data, and expressive of greeting with 4 data. From the 31 data, the researcher also classified them into the eight functions of expressive acts. The expressive of thanking counted 7 data as the function of showing gratitude, the expressive apologizing counted 3 data as the function of showing regret, the expressive of congratulating counted 3 data as the function consists of 2 data of praising, 1 data of appreciation, and zero data of condoling, the expressive of wishing counted 3 data as the function consists of 2 data of showing acceptance and 1 data of appreciation, the expressive of attitudes counted 11 data as the function consists of 6 data of complaining and 5 data of criticizing, and the last the expressive of greeting counted 4 data as the function consists of 1 data of showing gratitude, 2 data of showing acceptance, and 1 data of praising. Looking through the results above that found, this research can be concluded the most dominant types of expressive acts were exist in The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon was the expressive acts of attitudes and the dominant functions of showing gratitude.

Keywords : Expressive Acts, Pragmatics, Tonight Show.

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The researcher is aware that this research is far from perfection. Therefore, critics and suggestions are sincerely welcomed. All the deficiencies that exist in this research, the writer also knew that this term paper would not have been written without the help, guidance and motivation from various people. With all of respect, the researcher would like to express thankfulness to her family, especially beloved mom Masta Pakpahan, father Palan Sidabutar, brother Rivaldo Ananda Sidabutar, and sister Yosefa Patresia Sidabutar for the endless love, pray, support who never stop asking about the thesis, to finish the thesis as soon as possible and always remind to pray and study hard to be successful, and her beloved one for all support, motivation, patient, and love in every step that the researcher takes. The deep gratitude is also given to Mr. Zakrimal, M.SI. as her advisor who has guided and helped the researcher in writing this thesis and always patient to give advice.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Reasearch

People use language as the valuable thing to show or express opinions, feelings, and inner thoughts for interacting. Language is the part of human thoughts, too, not just for informing. People must say clearly in communicating, so the others can understand. Someone must say definitely, so the message can be accepted by others. Uttering the language, there must know the types in expressing while using the language.

Language has the valuable role in human's life that is thinking for giving opinions and negotiating with another people. The presence of language can form an interacting in community. Having language and communicating on community could set the linguistic and communicative means which can bring through to the ways of performing the expressive. There will be better for considering the situation and context in which taking places for communicating or interacting. That thing can help interactions run well between one person and another.

As someone who puts himself or herself as a speaker in communicating, that person also can express an attitude, so do not express the meaning of words in delivering utterance. Expressing with doing performance of speech act called as an attitude. The discussion of meaning that communication done by a speaker and gotten or interpreted by a hearer look at

to the context called as pragmatics. The thing that people must to do for having an interaction or communication is how the people use that language for having communication with others rather than performed the way of language is structured internally by Parker (1986). Something that made language become interesting through pragmatics is that person can say the meaning of the people's intended like its assumptions, the aims or goals, and the types of action that done when talking.

Mey (2004) added that pragmatics is the study how the people themselves used the language for communicating through to the situation of community. Studying pragmatics did not just figure about the way people do the language but involving the context, too. The discussion also taking the people to understanding how the mind works and having the communication. Beside that, pragmatics also used in interpersonal communication that connected with the selection that made by the speaker and the applying option in social interaction. This discussion discussed about the effects in using language of the participants in acts of communication.

Learning pragmatics can solve the problems that maybe appeared in the different viewpoint which faced by the speaker or the hearer. The speaker had a problem to determine the utterances of the functions of its utterances and the hearer had a problem with the interpretation that means the hearer must be able to interpret the possible reason that made the speaker saying that utterance. This discussion focused on a spoken language, conversation, and how the people express the desire of themselves while interacted with another people. That people will show or express opinions, feelings, and inner

thoughts for interacting. This things try for understanding the feelings, needs, attitudes of human through language.

Speech acts is one of pragmatic fields that discuss an action performed with using the spoken utterance in an actual communication situation. That is not just talking about the considers the language that using by the speaker but also the speaker's attitudes as well as the listener at the time of doing communication. According to Searle (1968) speech acts of illocutionary act has five categories. The five categories are representatives, commissives, directives, expressives, and declarations. This research focused on Expressive act.

Maria :"*Congrats on the family* and how are the babies? How is everybody?"

Aurelia :"Thank you. So good. My daughter, my 5 years old daughter Yuli and my 3 years old son Sion are finally getting along."

That is the example of phenomena in daily life. In phenomena above, the context is Maria congratulates her friend Aurelia of Aurelia's family. Maria expresses the feeling of pleasure on her friend by saying "Congrats". Maria showed the expressive of congratulation which is the feeling of pleasure toward the Auelia's happiness. Then, Aurelia replies the good respond of Maria's utterance.

To know more about utterances that are used in how to express the feeling, the researcher try to find out the utterances in the "*Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon."*

Here is the data that shows the expressive acts :

Jimmy : "*And I'm very, very excited that you're here tonight*."

Kevin Hart : "I'm excited to be here, man." (*Fallon, n.d.*)

Kevin was invited to the Jimmy Fallon's talk show. Kevin Hart as the co-host of Jimmy Fallon. Jimmy expressed thanking for the presence of Kevin Hart in that talk show. Jimmy showed gratitude of his happiness for having Kevin Hart in his talk show to accompanied him being the co-host. Jimmy was happy because he could invite Kevin Hart. This utterance that uttered by Jimmy involving to the expressive type of thanking.

The researcher use the transcript in Jimmy Fallon's talk show. The researcher chose that because the opening of the talk show began with a monologue topic by Jimmy Fallon as the host, then moved on to a comedy sketch event which contained guest interviewing and musical performances. The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon got high ratings in 2014. There were so many moments in talk show became viral videos. The show has been nominated for nine Primetime Emmy Awards, winning two.

Based on the phenomena, illocutionary acts especially in expressive acts is important to be discussed. Here are the reference for the researcher to analyze the research. First, Tauchid & Rukmini (2016) classified the types of expressive acts and explained the effects performing of expressive acts that Wayne Rooney used on his facebook. Theory of Searle was used in this research as the analyzing. This research found four of types and three the effects of performed the expressive acts. The result of the types were complimenting, thanking, congratulating, and boasting which boasting was the dominant of expressive acts commonly appeared in the data. Beside that,

the effects of performed showed direct acts, preparatory acts, and supportive acts.

Second, Anggraeni, Tajuddin, & Nuruddin (2018) described expressive speech acts and cultural values of Arab society contained in a collection of short stories Wahah al-Asdiqa'. As the data, this researched used short stories Wahah al-Asdiqa'. This discussion found eight types of thanking that used expressive speech acts and seven cultural values in the data. The eight types of thanking were one replies from thank you, five apologies, seven greetings, two congratulations, fourty praises, five sad expressions, fourteen joyful expressions, and three offensive words . Then, seven cultural values were language, art, religion, technology, occupation, social organization, and science.

The researcher chose the expressive acts because some reasons. First, this is the type of speech acts that conveyed the feeling of speaker. Yule (2012) said expressive acts was the expressed psychological states that could determine of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, or sorrow. That thing is important to know the speaker's saying about the feeling. Second, the speaker do not know what are the ways of performing, and the last is the functions of expressive acts when uttered.

As the explanation above, the researcher wants to get the answer of some question about what are the types of expressive acts and what are the functions of expressive acts found in the *Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon*. The researcher hopes this research can be used by the reader to enrich

their knowledge about expressive acts and use the expressive acts in daily communication.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Refers to the background of the research above, here are the way in identifying all of the problems that appeared from background which the researcher revealed some problems could be identified such as:

1. The types of expressive speech act found in the Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon.
2. The ways of performing expressive acts found in the Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon.
3. The functions of expressive acts found in the Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Because of the limitation and researcher's ability, the researcher limits the problem only for : what are the types of expressive acts found in the Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon and what are the functions of expressive acts found in the Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of problem above, lead these following questions :

1. What are the types of expressive acts found in the Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon?
2. What are the functions of expressive acts found in the Tonight Show Jimmy Fallon?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the researcher found some objectives that the researcher does this research below:

1. To find out the types of expressive acts in the Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon.
2. To find out the functions of expressive acts in the Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon.

1.6 Significance of the Research

Researcher expects this research can give some benefits both theoretically and practically. First, based on theoretically which there were two benefits that could be applied based on theoretically terms. First, the findings of this research could enrich the knowledge of discussion of linguistics which was pragmatics field. This statement meant that discussing of linguistics especially in pragmatics could be applied furthermore just not in book but through talk show, too and so on. Second, this research also could be a bibliographical resource for the next relevant type of research. This statement meant that this research could help or could be a source further researchers who wanted to applied about the relevant type of research.

Then, the second was based on practically terms. There were two useful that could be applied based on practically terms. First, for the students who took the major in linguistics, this findings could be revealed as the example for interpreting the meaning of utterances that uttered through to the types and functions of expressive acts. Second, this research could be a reference for the other researchers to discussed about pragmatics those concerned in expressive acts. Hopefully, as the explanation above, this research could be a source and applied for the readers or the further researchers neither in theoretically nor practically.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

- **Pragmatics** : Pragmatics is the discussion about the meaning context between the speaker and the hearer and the meaning of communication that done. (Yule, 2012)
- **Illocutionary Acts** : Performed in saying utterances which has five categories acts such as representative, directive, commisive, expressive, and declaration. (Searle, 1968)
- **Expressive Acts** : Expressive is to express a psychological attitude or mental to state of affairs. This speech act showed the speaker's psychological through mind or attitude to did an action or state of affairs. (Searle, 1968)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the discuss of meaning that communication done by a speaker and gotten by a listener look at to the context. Leech (2008) stated that discussion about pragmatics is needed to understand about who, when, where, and what the setting or situation of the talk. Yule (2012) said pragmatics is the discussion about the meaning context between the speaker and the hearer and the meaning of communication that done, too. The meaning utterance is not only literal meaning, but also from the situation, called context. Context affects language attitude and supporting to find the clarity meaning in utterance, spoken or written form by knowing the context that will make the sentence clearer.

The statement above means that pragmatics is referring the meaning conveyed by a word or sentence depend on the aspects of the context in which that was used. In communicating, people have to use the utterance which anything is said by an individual is an utterance. The listener assumes that every utterances that said was meaningful. Discuss about pragmatics is very interesting which adding the knowledge to know more how the people express more than saying or expressing in a particular meaning. Pragmatics also connects to how people

manage the different kinds of conditions. The valuable thing in pragmatics is the discuss of speech acts. For example:

Lecturer : "*What time is it now?"*
George : "It is 08.50 a.m., Miss."

From the example above, there are the example of Pragmatics that found in a daily life as the phenomenon. Here, the context means about that student who George came late to the class of Lecturer. George as the hearer gotten the meaning as the literal meaning of utterance that Lecturer or the speaker asked about the time but that is not, but Lecturer wanted to say that George had come late to her class. Thus, from the example about there is needed the context in learning pragmatics through the situation that the speaker and hearer faced. Then, there will no misunderstanding in capturing the intentions of the speaker.

2.1.1 Speech Act

Austin (1962) conveyed that speech acts is the actions performed through utterances which to say something is to do something. That means that while someone says something, that person will perform act just not saying. There are three levels that the action performed while an utterance is produced: the first is Locutionary that means the acts of saying utterance which has meaning, for example, "Would you turn on the lamp?" means that the speaker wants the hearer for turning on the lamp. The second is Illocutionary act means performed in saying utterance like requesting, denying, and ordering, for example, "Would you turn on the lamp?" means that request to turn on the lamp and telling that the room is dark. The third is Perlocutionary act is the effect on the hearer, the

hearer's reaction, for example, "Would you turn on the lamp?" mean that causes the hearer to turn on the lamps. According to Searle (1968) speech act was communication of human which conveyed through utterances surely as making statements like commanding, asking, requesting, stating, congratulating, describing, and so on. The content of utterances can be different from the illocutionary act itself or the intended of speaker uttering.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Act

The classifications of Illocutionary act based on the theory of Searle. Searle (1968) stated that there are five types of Illocutionary act such as representative, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive. First, representative is utterances that describe some state of affair. This act stated by the speaker connected the true of fact. Fact, assertions, conclusions and descriptions are the examples of representative. The utterance can be known true or false depended to the information that giving by the speaker that has been known in general. For example, stated the fact such as, "*Joko Widodo is the President of Indonesia*". That example meant Joko Widodo is the real President of Indonesia that still exist and works until nowadays.

Second, directives is utterances that uttered by speaker to get the hearer to do something. This act express what the speaker wants. This statement can be said the utterance that uttered by the speaker aimed to made the hearer doing something for the speaker. Requesting, commanding, advising are the examples. Example of requesting "*Would you make a cup of tea?*" meant that directly asking the hearer to make a cup of tea for the speaker. Another example of advising,

"You should clean your wound immediately before infection" meant that the speaker wanted or forced the hearer for immediately cleaning the wound.

Third, commissive is utterances that uttered by the speaker to do an action in future. This act shows what the speaker wanted to do. This act is better known as creating the duty. The examples is promising. Example of sentence is "*I will come to Yose wedding party with my brother*" means that the speaker had made an act in promising toward the hearer in future with attending the wedding party.

Next, expressive is expressed about what speaker's personal feeling. This act express a psychological attitude to state of affairs. This expressive can be showing of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow feeling. The examples are congratulating, apologizing, wishing, welcoming, thanking, and attitudes. Example of sentence "*I am sorry, I accidentally stepped your toe*" means that the speaker feels the guilty feeling toward the hearer of stepping the toe then immediately expressed apologizing to the event. Another example "Congratulation on your achievement" meant that the speaker feeling pleasure toward the hearer's achievement got luck by showing the congratulating expression. The last, declaration is utterances which bring about the state of affairs. This act can change the world through its utterance such as resigning, declaring war, and firing from employment. Here, the researcher focuses on expressive acts for describing and analyzing the data from the talk show.

2.1.3 Expressive Acts

Searle (1968) stated expressive is to express a psychological attitude or mental to state of affairs. This act which showed the speaker felt of mind or attitude through the actions or situation. Furthermore, an expressive speech acts express psychological conditions, and thus not beliefs or intentions, which arise to given states of affairs. Yule (2012) conveyed that expressive can be uttered through to the feeling of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. That expressive is telling about the personal feeling of speaker. Expressing various psychological states such as congratulating, apologizing, wishing, welcoming, thanking, attitudes.

For example :

a. "***Wow! It's a big deal***". This is the expression that the speaker uttered while amazed to the hearer's gotten such as in achievement.

b. "***Oh sorry, I don't mean..****".* This is the expression of speaker's feeling guilty toward the hearer felt.

c. "***Good to see you. How do you do?***" This is the speaker's feeling in greeting the hearer when having a meet up together.

d. "***I was so excited***." This utterances expressed by the speaker while the hearer had been comfortable the feeling of speaker and speaker will feel so happy till uttered this utterances.

A. Types of Expressive

Searle (1968) said in the theory, there are six types of expressive acts, as follows :

1. Expressive of Thanking

Expressive of thanking is an expression of gratitude of the speaker to the addressee. An expressive of thanking is a type of utterance that will be expressed by the speaker of the way being grateful or happy for something that the hearer has been done. For example: "*Thank you for your presence at my party*". That example above meant that the speaker felt so happy for the presence of the hearer for coming at her party that the speaker celebrated. The speaker felt so happy in attending the hearer to the party. So, the speaker said the gratitude for the hearer done that made the speaker felt so happy.

2. Expressive of Apologizing

Expressive of apologizing is an expression that showing regretting feeling. Expressive of apologizing is type of utterance that expressed by speaker, when feeling regret to something that happened. For example: "*Oh, sorry. I did not do it on purpose*". That example showed that the speaker felt so sorry for what happened to the hearer. Something had happened between speaker and hearer until the speaker felt guilty to the something that happened to the hearer.

3. Expressive of Congratulating

Expressive of congratulating is the feeling of pleasure and sympathy to the hearer while expressing. An expressive of congratulating is utterance that expressed by speaker, when feel sympathy toward the hearer about what was happening including expressed pleasure toward the hearer for luck and also the compassion toward the hearer for sadness or fright. For example: "*Wow! That's a*

big deal". This example was the common expression that usually using for the pleasure feeling of the speaker through to the hearer got or did. Usually this utterances was showed in responding something positive.

4. Expressive of Wishing

Expressive of wishing is expression that comes from the desire of speaker himself. Expressive of wishing is utterance that expressed by speaker to convey an expression of desire or wants to expected to make reality. All of the wishes desired by the speaker wanted to come true. For example: "*I hope, I will pass this semester immediately*." That example meant that desire of speaker which the speaker wanted to make it real. The speaker showed the expressive of wishes.

5. Expressive of Attitudes

Expressive of attitude is an act to express disagrees or dislike to the hearer's attitude. An expressive of attitudes is utterance that expressed by speaker to expressed of criticizing. In this case, expressive of attitudes is about criticizing as the disagree and complaining as dislike of the hearer's attitude. For example: "*No, absolutely no. I will never do it*." That example meant about that the speaker did rejecting to the hearer confessed about. That speaker's utterances was disagreement to what the speaker's talking.

6. Expressive of Greeting

Expressive of greeting is to express of welcoming. Expressive of greeting is the utterance that will be uttered by speaker to reveal welcoming and the action of greeting by the speaker to the hearer. For example: "*Please, give applause for BTS as the guests.*" That was the speaker's utterances while greeting the guests in talk

show for having the guest interviewing event. The guest that that the speaker was inviting from South Korea which the famous boy group nowadays.

B. The Functions of Expressive Acts

Through the selected types of expressive acts, the functions of expressive acts are various caused by the situations around the utterances while the speaker expresses the feeling which had the relation to politeness like showing gratitude, showing regret, appreciation, praising, condoling, showing acceptance, complaining, and criticizing by Searle cited Norrick (1978).

1. Showing gratitude

This function of expression is the expression of speaker's feeling happy or grateful done to someone for something that himself or herself done. Example : "*Thank you, dad*." The utterances was the happy feeling of speaker when received something from the beloved person. The speaker was so happy to the kindness of the hearer that done.

2. Showing regret

This expression is expressed by the speaker of telling someone regret or sorry for the hurts that caused. Example : "*Ups sorry, I did not mean it*." The utterances was uttered by the speaker because the speaker felt sorry for the hurts that caused through the hearer. This utterances became a form of feeling sorry.

3. Appreciation

This expression is expressed by the speaker in enjoyment to the good or satisfied thing that someone or the hearer had done or got something was valuable. Example : "*I appreciate your effort*." That utterances said by the speaker

through the hearer because the speaker felt satisfied to the work of hearer. The hearer did a good job on his working that making the speaker enjoyment to that thing.

4. Praising

This expression is the expression of speaker's feeling amazed to the hearer's gotten of something such as achievement or the speaker's impression toward the hearer. Example : "*You're so awesome*." The speaker's expressed that utterances because the speaker felt amazed to the hearer which did a great thing until got the achievement. The speaker was so impressed toward the hearer.

5. Condoling

This expression is an act that expressing the speaker's feeling for sympathy toward the unpleasing things that the hearer felt. This expression rarely appeared up. Example : "*I'm so sorry to hear that Tya's grandfather passed away*." The speaker's expressed sympathy toward the hearer about the great loss that the hearer or Tya felt on the death of her grandfather. Here, the hearer was so sad for the great loss that she felt, the speaker felt sad about what happened to the hearer.

6. Showing acceptance

This expression as the polite manner of friendly response with glad feeling that the speaker done when welcoming the hearer. Example : "*Oh good! What a good boy.*" Here, the hearer was introducing his cousin toward the speaker. That utterances expressed as the friendly response to welcome the new friend in their friendship.

7. Complaining

This expression is exist when the speaker conveys a complaint about the hearer's attitude or the uncomfortable things toward the hearer. Example : "*How can you use that red dress with green trouser? Those not matching*." Here, the speaker expressed the annoyed feeling toward the clothes that the hearer did. The speaker was so uncomfortable to looked for the hearer through the hearer attitude that made the hearer was looked strange in front of the speaker.

8. Criticizing

This expression shows the disagreement of the speaker toward the action or the point of view of the hearer. Through the disagreement, here the speaker has a chance to convey the response toward the hearer. Example : "*Everyone can dance, but I don't know if everyone should.*" Here, the speaker gave an argument through the hearer's utterances which a form of disagreement. The speaker was not agree about all of the people should dance because not all of the people could do it and not every people would like to do it, too.

2.2 Previous Study

Jibreen (2010) researched was classifying the types and the strategies of the greeting speech act. This research used theory of Searle for analyzing the data and used the qualitative method. The data was taken from the theoretical reading. The result was implied or explicit meaning, verbal or non verbal, the speech act of 'greeting' is an expression in revealing happiness of meeting or seeing someone. Then, prepared the social function and the pragmatics structure of the speech act of "greeting."

Handayani (2015) researched kinds and forms of expressive speech act in Hannah Montana Session 1. The data was statements which contained expressive speech acts in the film Hannah Montana Session 1. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the qualitative method and theory of Searle. The discussion of this research was ten kinds of expressive speech act involved in Hannah Montana Session 1. The kinds of expressive speech act that found namely expressing apology, expressing thanks, expressing sympathy, expressing attitudes, expressing greeting, expressing wishes, expressing joy, expressing pain, expressing likes, and expressing dislikes.

Heriwati (2018) explained the relevance of expressive illocutionary acts and also functions revealed in Dewaruci story, in the implementation of character education, and to contribute understanding and enrichment to the pragmatics applied to the performing arts objects. This research used Kredler (1998) theory and qualitative method. The data was taken from Dewaruci story. The result of this research was the expressive illocutionary acts submitted by the dalang often contains messages, such as moral, spiritual, educational, enlightenment, etc. TTE presented by the dalang contains messages of character education or personality.

The next researcher was Riana, Tambunan, & Sitinjak (2018) the research showed the expressive speech acts that most dominant appeared in Ellen Show entitled “An Interview with Ed.” The data of the research was taken from Ellen DeGeneres show from YouTube. In analyzed the data, the researcher was using Searle theory and qualitative method. The concluding of the analysis based on the data the researcher found the types of expressive acts such as surprise, happiness, sadness, congratulation, and thank. Referring to the expressive acts that exist, the

most used expressive speech acts was the surprise. This finding concluded that Ellen got new information that she has never known.

Then, Fitria, Revita, & Asri (2019) researched the expressive utterances in Zach Sang show on youtube. The data was taken from Youtube and used qualitative method. The theory of Ronan (2015) determined the types and Searle and Vanderveken (1985) determined the functions of expressive utterances that used in this research for analyzing the data that exist. The concluding of this research found 87 expressive utterances in the video from youtube which involved ten types and fourteen functions of expressive utterances that exist. The ten types were compliment, pride, non-directed complaints in exclamations, apologizing, thanking, greetings, agreement, volition, disagreement, and expressing sorrow, which the dominant types that appeared was expressive of agreement. The fourteen functions were to complain, to please, to boast, to desire, to agree, to surprise, to disagree, to compliment, to lament, to thank, to greet, to apologize, to congratulate and to praise, which the dominant functions appeared was expressive to please.

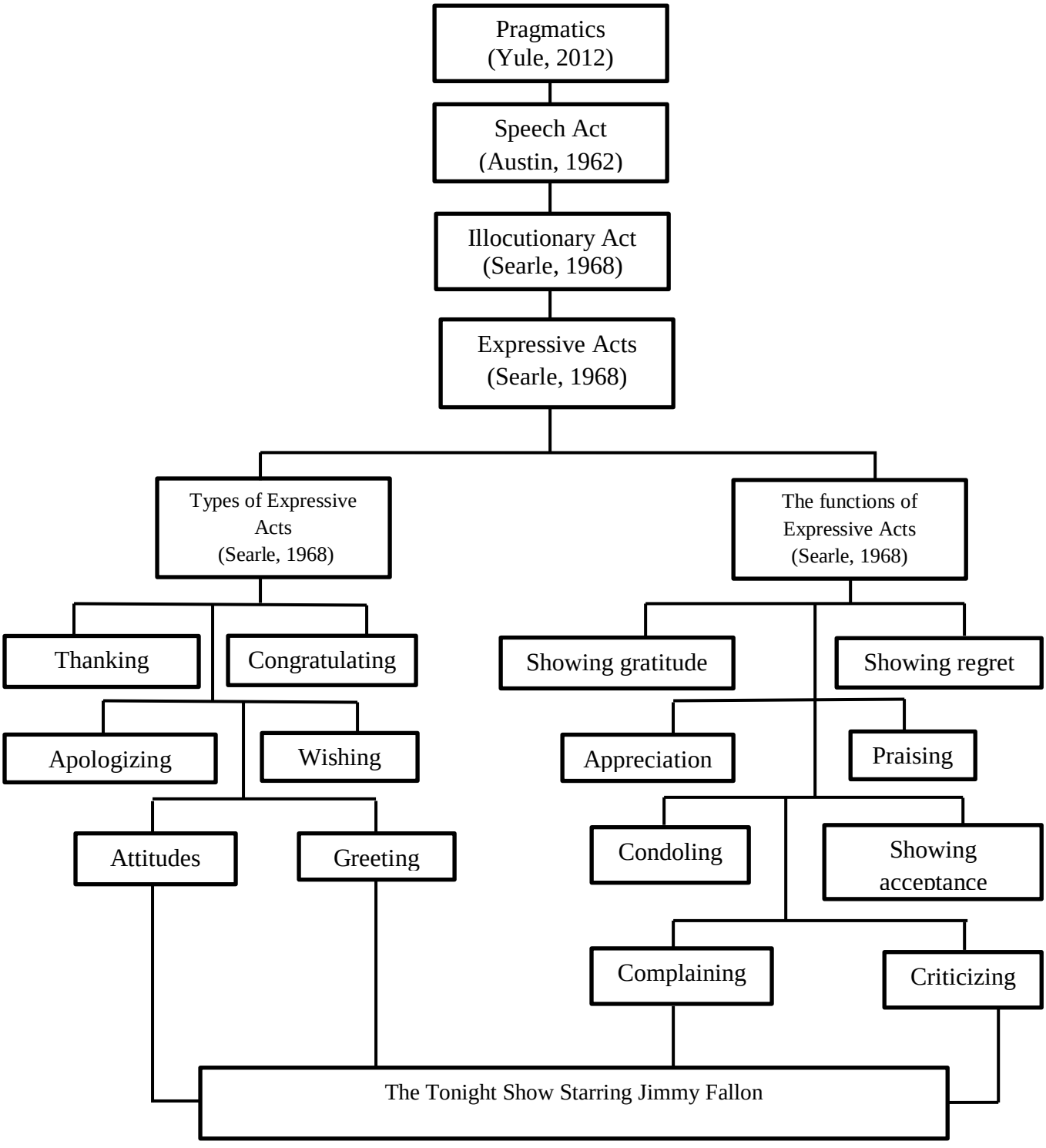
Next, Indriyani, Widodo, & Rohmadi (2019) explored the conveyed of expressive speech politeness in Suara Publik column of Merapi newspaper. The data was taken from Merapi Newspaper. In analyzing the data the researchers used qualitative method and theory from Searle. The result of the research was 8 variations of expressive speech acts that found in the newspaper. Those were the expressive of congratulating, thanking, expressing, condolence, admiring, quipping, complaining, blaming, and criticizing.

Furthermore, Ihyak, Nababan, & Djatmika (2019) determined types of utterances expressive speech act by male characters on romantic speech event on New Moon novel written by Stephanie Meyer. This research used New Moon Novel as the data. In analyzing the data the researcher used theory of Yule (1996) and qualitative method. The result of the research conveyed 15 types of expressive speech act that was exist. Those types were showing dislike, caring, regretting, surprising, apologizing, greeting, loving, mocking, showing relief, giving a compliment, confessing, encouraging, showing anger, and thanking.

The last, Kristiina & Ambalegin (2019) researched types and functions of illocutionary acts on transcript President Obama's Election Night Speech from the internet. The aims of this research was to analyzing the types and functions of illocutionary commonly. This research used the method of descriptive qualitative and used the Searle's theory. The results of this research was found 24 data of illocutionary acts that involved four types of illocutionary acts like directive, commisive, representative, and expressive. The functions of illocutionary acts concluded 3 requesting, 7 promising, 7 asserting, 6 thanking, and 1 apologizing.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In analyzing the problems, this research took pragmatics approach. From the branch of pragmatic, researcher chose speech act as the scope of pragmatic which will be discuss in this research but because the limitation of time and knowledge from three dimensions of speech act, researcher only focus on illocutionary acts especially expressive acts, furthermore the data from this research will be analyzed and classified into types of expressive acts and the functions of expressive acts on Searle (1968).


Pragmatics
(Yule, 2012)
Speech Act
(Austin, 1962)
Illocutionary Act
(Searle, 1968)
Expressive Acts
(Searle, 1968)
Types of Expressive Acts
(Searle, 1968)
The functions of Expressive Acts
(Searle, 1968)
Thanking
Congratulating
Apologizing
Wishing
Attitudes
Greeting
Showing gratitude
Showing regret
Appreciation
Praising
Condoling
Showing acceptance
Complaining
Criticizing
The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

The researcher resolved the problems with using the methodically technique which known as research methodology as science of discussing the way research scientifically. The method was design the research, method in the collecting the data, method of analyzing the data, and the way of present the result of analysis.

3.1 Research Analysis

This research used qualitative method as Creswell (2018) which said the procedures of research included the decisions from assumptions to the detailed methods of data collection and analyzing. The researcher used the transcript talk show as the document that will be analyzed. This research would get the data in term of utterances. After analyzing, all of the findings would be conveyed in form of sentences descriptively. This research made use of descriptive qualitative because the data was in the written utterances or words of someone to be analyzed. The researcher wanted to describe and analyzed the expressive acts in "The Tonight Show Starring by Jimmy Fallon" transcript.

3.2 Object of the Research

The utterances that was exist in talk show of The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon was the data that used in this research. This research discussed about expressive acts as the object of the research. *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* started the opening of the talk show with a monologue topic by Jimmy Fallon as the host, then moved on to a comedy sketch event which contained guest interviewing and musical performances. There were so many moments in talk show became viral videos. The show had been nominated for nine Primetime Emmy Awards, winning two.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

This processing of research in collecting data used observational method through observing the data. This research also used non-participatory technique which the researcher was not involved as participate. The researcher just focused in observing every utterance uttered in the transcript talk show. In supporting of collecting data, the researcher did three steps to get the data, first was watching and listening which the researcher watched and listened to the conversations or transcript in talk show between the host and guests with using the shorting technique which chose and examined the utterances that connected to the object of the research. Second was finding the data through the conversations or the utterances uttered, then determines and classifies with the problems that exist. Third was taking note which move existing data into clearer forms of analyzing.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Descriptive qualitative was the method that the researcher did in this research because the researcher wanted to describe and analyze the expressive acts in “The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon” that was exist in transcript. The researcher applied the theory of Searle in analyzing the expressive acts. The theory would direct researcher to analyze each data found and related to the types of expressive acts and the functions of expressive acts that found in “The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon” transcript. In analyzing the data, the researcher used pragmatic identity that related to contextual meaning. Here was the several steps of analyzing data. First, started by identifying which conversation where classified as expressive acts with italic the utterances that uttered by the speaker. The next step was describing the types of expressive acts and the functions of expressive acts by the host and the guests in the talk show based on Searle’s theory (Searle, 1968).

3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

Presenting the results analyze was the last step in this research after doing the analysis. Sudaryanto (2015) stated that two methods of presenting the result analysis which are informal and formal. Using words in presenting the results was known as the informal method. The researcher also used it in this research by applying qualitative for research design. Here, the researcher was presenting the result by using words and did not use any diagram and chart.