

# CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of the Research

Language is an instrument for conversation that is used by everyone on the planet and is utilized by at least two individuals. Language is the most essential tool for humans since it serves a crucial benefit for each person. That's how it's usually used to send messages, provide news, or generally interact with others. According to Meteyard (2009), language is not simply utilized in a single shape; humans often employ three kinds of language: spoken, written, and sign. Both humans and animals use communication in their everyday interactions. Those beings communicate in the same way, implying that they share information it is also albeit similarly, creatures don't have language like humans. Creatures just utilize their motion and sound to speak with different creatures in the present time when humans already have a language that is utilized in three time of periods; past, present, and future. According to Isaacson (1974) human language will also be much more complete and structured because it does have change, exploitation, production power, cultural transfer, and quality.

An interpreter is not only proving a meaning but also displaying behavior when communicating. Behavior is demonstrated by the delivery of a speech act. Pragmatics is a science that studies how a speaker conveys meaning and how the interlocutor conveys it to the interpreter. As stated by Boye & Engberg-Pedersen (2010), people must focus on how they use language because language is constructed internally when it comes to communication. The usefulness of studying language through pragmatics is so that we can discuss the uses intended

by someone, such as assumptions, intentions, or goals, and the types of activities they do when speaking to their interlocutors.

Pragmatics is the study of linguistic forms and how they are used. In distinguishing these three parts, only pragmatics allows humans into the analysis. Yule (1996) stated that as for some advantages of studying language through pragmatics, one can find out about people's intended meanings, people's assumptions and intentions, and the kinds of acts. For example, when requests have been implemented after they have been made. But the disadvantage is that all these very human concepts are very difficult to analyze consistently and objectively. For example, a friend in a conversation might imply one thing and infer another without providing clear linguistic evidence that we can point to as an explicit source or meaning of what they are communicating.

Searle (1979) defined that speech acts as an utterance-based activity. Speech is the act of making an utterance, and act is the action of making an utterance. As Searle points out, the speaker is not just stating something but also doing something. As a result, it goes beyond simply describing the word. It's used to communicate and transfer information, but it also allows for mutual action between the speaker and the listener. According to Searle (1979), the five categories of illocutionary acts are representative, commissive, directive, expressive, and declaration.

However, this research focuses on expressive illocutionary acts that contain emotions, attitudes, and feelings. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) the objective of expressive acts is to express the speaker's emotional state.

It implies that expressive acts are used with the goal of expressing feelings. Expressive acts are those that are specifically about a speaker's emotion and are stated to communicate how the speaker feels. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) several types of expressive illocutionary acts are Thank, Apologize, Congratulate, compliment, Complain, Protest, Deplore, Praise, Condole, Lament, Boast, and Greet.

Today people can easily access virtual conversations between speakers and listeners through social media. One such platform that is readily available to a broad audience is YouTube. On this platform, many conversation videos feature utterances related to illocutionary acts, particularly expressive illocutionary acts. For example, one can find such conversation videos in talent search events. One of the conversations the researcher found in one of talk show when BLACKPINK was invited on Zach the Show to speak in English about "Kill This Love", Coachella, and how their girl band was formed.

Zach : **By the way .Good job and congratulation!  
What's going on, you are great.**  
Girls : Oh yeah. Thank you so much

That is an example of a common phenomenon. In the above phenomenon, the context is that Zach congratulates and praises the great song from Black pink. Zach expresses her feelings of pleasure to Black Pink by saying good job and congratulation and saying they are great. Zach shows an expression of praise which is a feeling of pleasure and admiration. Then, Black Pink replied to a good response by saying Thank you so much. Thus, the speaker's utterance is

classified as an act of congratulate. This is because the utterance demonstrates the speaker's happiness about the hearer's success.

Another phenomenon also found in another video regarding to expressive acts. The video featured an interview Zach and Jackson Wang Talks Solo Music, Got7 & His friendship with RM.

Zach : We got Danny here right? **But welcome to this studio.**  
 Jackson Wang : Thank you so much!

Statement in bold was identified as expressive acts greeting. In the above phenomenon, the context is that Zach greeting Jackson Wang and Zach expresses her feelings by saying welcome to this studio. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), an act of welcome occurs when a speaker politely expresses a greeting or welcome to their conversation partner. This act signifies a courteous and friendly gesture towards the interlocutor.

From the expressive illocutionary acts phenomenon found in various conversations or speeches in a video uploaded on a social media platform, the researcher also detected expressive acts in Jonathan Ross show. The researcher was trying to figure out the utterances in Jonathan Ross show and learn more about the utterances that were used to describe feelings. Researchers also try to deduce the expressive speech act from Jonathan Ross show utterance in order to learn more about utterances that are used to express feelings. Here is the data that shows the expressive acts. The expressive acts stated at the minute 00:00–00:18. Jonathan is greeting a guest on his show named Taylor Lautner:

Jonathan Ross : It's Mr. Taylor Lautner ladies and gentleman. Taylor how are you doing, you looking good and you looking pretty good young man!

Taylor Lautner : Thank you, thank you Taylor Lautner Demonstrates His Amazing Martial Arts Skills Jonathan Ross Show (00-0:18)

Taylor Lautner was invited to Jonathan Ross show. Taylor Lautner serves as the interlocutor. Jonathan Ross expressed his greetings to Mr. Taylor Lautner for his participation in Jonathan Ross show. Jonathan Ross expressed his greeting for welcoming Mr. Taylor Lautner to accompany him as the interlocutors. Jonathan Ross was overjoyed since he was able to invite Mr. Taylor Lautner. Jonathan Ross's statement involves an expressive type of greeting and is then answered with expressive thanking by Mr. Taylor Lautner.

There was another conversation between Jonathan Ross and Novak Djokovic. Novak Djokovic was called to Jonathan Ross show as the interlocutors. Jonathan Ross expressed his gratitude for Novak Djokovic because he was excited to have him on his show. This spoken word is by Jonathan Ross, involving expressive acts with the type of thanking.

Jonathan He is as we speak the world's number one male tennis player he's won 14 grand slams in a glittering career it is the Fabulous Novak Djokovic.

Novak **Thank You**

Jonathan Novak it's great to have you here thank you so much for coming on the show it's great to be here thank you in town. *Novak Djokovic Relives Record-Breaking Grand Slam With Rafael Nada (00:00-00:44*

In the utterance above, the conversation between Jonathan Ross and Novak Djokovic on Jonathan Ross Show demonstrates the use of expressive speech acts, particularly acts of thanking. Jonathan expresses his gratitude and excitement for having Novak on the show, while Novak reciprocates by acknowledging the warm welcome and expressing his own gratitude. This exchange of gratitude enhances the positive interaction and mutual respect between the interlocutors. Therefore, the speaker said "Novak, it's great to have you here. Thank you so much for coming on the show." Here, Jonathan directly thanks Novak for his presence.

The researcher chose Jonathan Ross show because Jonathan Ross OBE is an English TV and radio presenter, film critic, and comic best known for hosting a string of popular, comically-minded television chat shows from the 1980s to the present day. A British broadcaster named Jonathan Stephen Ross OBE, who was born November 17, 1960, is also a film critic, comedian, actor, writer, and producer. Jonathan Ross has also hosted many talk shows, for example, BBC One Friday Night with Jonathan Ross in the 2000s and early 2010s. Jonathan Ross also hosted his own radio show on BBC Radio 2 from 1999 to 2010 and served as a film critic and presenter of film programs. The writer came across a nice expressive speech act. Try to examine the types of expressive speech acts realized in Jonathan Ross show. In Jonathan Ross' performance, these utterances can be good examples of expressive speech acts because there are many expressive speech acts that we have known when Jonathan Ross interacts with his interlocutors.

In order for the communication between the speaker and the listener to become an example of expressive speech acts in this research, this show also includes a talent boy who would be a speaker to make the audience learn from dialogue. Dialogue also inspires writers to come up with expressive speech acts for this show. The expressive speech act is the physical manifestation of the emotional concept. The purpose of the expressive speech act is to convey our sentiments and emotions through words and perforations. We can also show our emotions through gestures, body language, tone and pitch of voice, and other means. For the forms of expressive acts, the researcher applies the theories of several experts who have done research before, furthermore finding the phenomena of expressive acts that have been done.

The reasons behind the researcher thesis proposing a study entitled "An Analysis of Expressive Acts in Jonathan Ross Show are that this research is a pragmatic approach and also to fulfill curiosity about a phenomenon or event, which in turn can solve some problems scientifically and can also be accepted by human logic.

### **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

There are several problems that described in the background shown below.

1. The existence of misunderstanding in communication.
2. The attitude in the utterance when expressing in the conversation.
3. The use of speech acts found in the social media.
4. Expressive illocutionary acts found in social media.

5. The types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in Jonathan Ross Show.
6. The functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in Jonathan Ross Show.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

Following the identification, there are two limitations, such as:

1. The types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in Jonathan Ross Show.
2. The functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in Jonathan Ross Show.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Research**

There are two main points of the problem that researchers have discussed, as can be seen in the previous background, namely:

1. What are the types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in Jonathan Ross Show?
2. What are the functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in Jonathan Ross Show?

### **1.5 Objective of the Research**

In accordance with the formulation of the problems, the objective of this study is expected to be as follows:

1. To find out the types of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in Jonathan Ross Show.



2. To find out the functions of expressive illocutionary acts discovered in Jonathan Ross Show.

## **1.6 Significance of the Research**

There are two types of outcome from this study. Researchers anticipate that this can provide theoretical and practical benefits.

### **1. Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, this study has several objectives. The first is to help advance the field of pragmatics, particularly expressive speech acts, by providing further understanding of how to use utterances to achieve a desired goal. The second aim is to enable lecturers to use the result of this study as study material for pragmatics courses. This can be achieved by proposing new theories or by confirming, refuting, or adding detail to existing theories. Finally, it is hoped that this study will serve as a reference for analyzing data for future research.

### **2. Practical Significance**

Based on the practical, there are a number of reasons why this research is so important. The first is that it can help in studying different types of expressive speech acts, which allow the speaker and interlocutor to understand each form of expressive act. The second is that it is useful for people who are interested in pragmatics, especially to ensure that the speech acts conveyed are correct and in accordance with what they say. Finally, the interlocutor can explain the reason why the speaker performs an expressive illocutionary act.

### 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

- Pragmatics** : Pragmatics is how to monitoring of an invisible meaning, or how people understand what is meant even if the meaning is not expressed directly or in writing (Yule, 1996).
- Speech Acts** : Speech act can be defined as actions that can be carried out by an utterance that has specific meanings or phrases (Yule, 1996).
- Illocutionary Acts** : An illocutionary act is a type of speech act that refers to the intended meaning or effect of an utterance and it is also the smallest units of human communication, and performed in the form of utterances .Illocutionary act in expression which is classified into 5 parts Representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Searle, 1979).
- Expressive Acts** : Expressive acts is an action that can show directly
- Illocutionary Acts** the speaker's acts through thoughts or attitudes in carrying out an action, situation or condition (Searle,1979)