Expressive Speech Act in Stand Up Comedy: A Case of Julio Torres’ Performance at The Risk! Live show

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EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT IN STAND UP COMEDY: A CASE OF JULIO TORRES’ PERFORMANCE AT THE RISK! LIVE SHOW

A THESIS

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled “Expressive Speech Act in Stand Up Comedy: A Case of Julio Torres’ Performance at The Risk! Live Show”. The aims of this research are to find out the kinds of expressive speech act and to describe how the Expressive speech act syntactically realized by Julio Torres. This research uses qualitative descriptive. Based on Searle’s there are 6 (six) expressive speech act, but in this research found only 5 (five) expressive speech act because in stand up comedy it is rarely to use expressive apologizing, they are: two (2) expressive of thanking, three (3) expressive of congratulating, three (3) expressive of greeting, nine (9) expressive of wishing, and forty two (42) expressive of attitude. Based on kinds of sentences, the realization of expressive speech act syntactically in Julio Torres’s performance using declarative and interrogative sentence. It can be concluded that the expressive used by Julio Torres is using declarative and interrogative sentence to the listener. It means Julio Torres states that kinds of sentences is due to show a statement and ask something to the listener.

Keyword: pragmatics, speech acts, expressives, kinds of expressive.
ABSTRAK


Kata kunci : pragmatik, tindak tutur, ekspresif, jenis – jenis ekspresif.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is God’s special gift to mankind. Without language human civilization, as we know it would have remained an impossibility. Language is ubiquitous. It is present everywhere, in our thoughts and dreams, prayers and meditation, relation and communication. Without language man would have remained only a dumb animal. It is our ability to communicate through words that makes us different from animals. Because of omnipresence, language is often taken for granted.

Language is a communication tool used by humans to interact with each other through oral or written. The communications that happened around people must be said clearly so that others can understand us. It means without language, human can not convey messages to each other. Therefore language is very important as a means of communication for humans.

In communicating, a speaker does not just express meaning, but also expresses an attitude. The attitude is expressed by performance of a speech act. Pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Parker (1986:12) states that what people have to do in communication is how they use language to communicate rather than the way of language is structured internally. The interesting of learning the language via pragmatics is we can talk about people’s intended meanings such as their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak.

Leech (1991:6), states that pragmatics is a study about meaning that related to the speech situations. He also explains that pragmatics as a way to solve the
problems that can arise, from the perspective of speaker and also hearer. For example from the speaker’s perspective, the problem is the planning about how to produce an utterance. On the other hand, from the hearer’s perspective, the problem is related to the interpretation, it forces the hearer to be able to interpret the possible reason that makes the speaker saying the utterance. Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. On the other hand, the definition of pragmatic is the study about speaker meaning and expression of relative distance.

Yule (1996 : 47) states that speech act as action performed via utterance. Like it is called, speech is the utterance and act is an action. As austin says, it is not only saying something, the speaker is also doing something. Thus, it is more than describing the word. It is used to communicate, to pass the information, more than that it carries mutual acting between the speaker and the hearer.

Speech act firstly is delivered by Austin (1962:103) which is divided in three different acts, those are, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Austin (1962: 99) defines illocutionary act as performance of an act in saying something. By saying the utterances, the speaker is also doing a certain action. Searle (1976: 1012) distinguishes five classes of illocutionary acts and bases on illocutionary point, the result of illocutionary point and the relationship of word and world. They are assertive, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations.

From the definition above we know that speech act is important part of communication. Because people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structure and word, people also produce the action via that utterance.
There are some kinds of speech act. They are declaration, representative, expressive, directive, commisive. In this study, the writer focuses on the expressive speech act. The writer decides to focus on the expressive speech act because of some reason. First, the expressive speech act is one of the phenomenon of language that states what the speaker feels. George Yule (1996:53) stated expressive speech act the express psychological states and can be a statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. It is very important to understand what the speaker says about their feeling. And the second reason, people do not know how to express their feeling. We do not know what are the utterances that are used to express our feeling. From the reason above, the writer wants to show to the reader of this research how the expressive speech act became a phenomenon of language from the classification of expressive speech act.

To know more about utterances that are used in how to express feeling, the writer tries to find out the expressive speech act from the utterance of the Julio Torres’s stand-up comedy. The writer chooses Julio Torres because he is one of the best comedians in stand-up comedy and SNL (Saturday Night Live). Julio Torres is also an actor and the writer script. He is also a famous person in the United States, which influences the audience at least on stand-up comedy. The writer found the kind of expressive speech act in the Julio Torres performance in stand-up comedy and tries to analyze that the expressive speech act syntactically realized. The utterances in the Julio Torres’s performance can be a good example of expressives speech act because it represents the complex case of expressive speech acts in order to find out what the Julio Torres do by saying something.
The writer chooses stand up comedy show because that is event of the creativity of produce interaction between the speaker and the listener. In the stand up comedy show also has a comedian that would be a speaker to make the listener laugh, in order to that the communication between the speaker and the listener became a example of expressive speech act in this research. Stand up comedy also give inspiration to the writer to find out the expressive speech act in the stand up comedy.

In this research, the writer tries to find out the expressive speech act from Julio Torres’s performs at the RISK! Live Show. RISK! Live Show is a weekly podcast and live storytelling show created and hosted by writer and actor Kevin Allison. The writer decides to focus on Julio Torres’ performs at the RISK! Live Show because finding the expressive speech act from the Julio torres is very interesting because we can understand how people express more than they say or express in a particular meaning. It tries to study about how people perform various kinds of acts through speech. In this case, the utterance of Julio Torres is an essential part in a stand up comedy because contains the dialogues spoken by Julio Torres on the show. The expresses speech act is the expression of the emotional idea itself. Expressives speech act has the function, it is to expressing our feelings and emotions via words and performatives, furthermore we can also show our emotions by the help of gestures, body language, tone and pitch of the voice and so on.

The utterance of Julio Torres has a meaning to express the feeling. That we can know from the utterance which he produced in the stand up comedy show. For example:

“Do you like my shirt? Thank you, thank you, oh thank you I bet your mind”
Thanking is defined as an expression of gratitude used to show appreciation for something. An expression of the speaker to be grateful feeling of kindness, like expressed by words Searle (1976:14). The verb thank refers to this classification. The utterance is used by Julio Torres to thank the audience for their compliment of his shirt. The syntactical realization of the phrase thank you is declarative. That phrase is declarative because that phrase is used by Julio Torres to make a statement about his feeling. He is very happy when the audience give their compliment.

1.2 Problems of study

Based on the background of the study above, there are some problems of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of expressive speech act are found in Julio Torres’s stand up comedy?
2. How are that expressive speech act syntactically realized in Julio Torres’s stand up comedy?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the formulation of the problems, the objectives of this research are as follows:

The objective of this study will be expected as follow:

1. To find out the classification of expressive speech act that used by Julio Torres’s stand up comedy.
2. To describe the realization of expressive speech act syntactically are found in Julio Torres’s stand up comedy.

1.4 Scope of Study
In this research the writer focuses on the expressive speech act and syntactical realized of the utterance of Julio Torres. This research only concern in Julio Torres performs at the RISK! Live Show. The data are classified based on Searle’s theory. It is very important to make the limitation in the analysis, to get understanding on the problem discussed.

1.5 Significance of Study

It is expected that the result of this research will be useful for:

1.5.1 Theoretically:

The results of the research enable the lecturer to contribute as studies materials in pragmatics field. It will be useful for teaching of pragmatics especially the expressive speech act. The teacher also gains the information about the utterances which are produced in analyzed with the theory of Searle.

1.5.2 Practically:

1. This research can help the students to learn the kinds of expressive speech act. The students can gain more information and understanding about expressives. Furthermore, this research can be used to enrich knowledge about the study of expressives speech act and to be the reference to the other research related to the research.

2. This research can be used for the readers as the reference who are related to this research. It provides useful information for those who interest about pragmatics especially expressives speech act.
2.1 Pragmatics

Yule (1996:3) state pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). It has consequently, more to do with the analysis what people mean by their utterance than what the word or phrase in those utterance might mean by themselves. In the other word Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.

The advantages of studying pragmatics is that one can talk about people’s intended meaning, their assumption, and their purpose or goals, and the kind of actions. (For example, request) they are performing when they speak. The big disadvantages is that all these very human concepts are extremely difficult to analyze in a consistent and objective way. Two friends having a conversation may imply some things and infer some others without providing any clear linguistic evidence that we can point to as explicit source of meaning of what was communicated. Example (I) is just such a problematic case. I heard the speaker, I knew what they said, but I had no idea what was communicated.

(I) Her : So- did you?
Him: Hey- who wouldn”t?

Thus, pragmatic is appealing because it’s about how people make sense of each other linguistically, but it can be a frustrating area of study because it requires us to make sense of people and what they have in mind. Therefore, pragmatics are showing how the meaning conveyed by a word or sentence depend on aspects of the context in which it is used. Pragmatics is study of language that find out the technique by using language for communicational purpose. Leech (1987:290) The...
pragmatic analysis of language can be broadly understood to be the aspect of meaning which is from the way in utterances are used, and how they relate to the context in which they are uttered.

2.2 Speech Act

Austin (1962) gave a series of lectures, the William James Lectures at Harvard, which were published posthumously as a book entitled “How to Do Things with Words”. Austin presented a new picture of analyzing meaning; meaning is described in a relation among linguistic conventions correlated with words/sentences, the situation where the speaker actually says something to the hearer, and associated intentions of the speaker. The idea that meaning exists among these relations is depicted successfully by the concept of acts: in uttering a sentence, that is, in utilizing linguistic conventions, the speaker with an associated intention performs a linguistic act to the hearer.

Austin’s analysis of meaning is unique in the sense that meaning is not explained through some forms of reduction. In reductive theories of meaning, complexities of meaning expressed by a sentence are reduced by a single criterion to something else, and this is claimed to be the process of explaining the meaning of the sentence. We can find this reductive (explanation) of meaning typically in Russell: using a logical/mathematical model, Russell reduces the meaning of a sentence to a fact to which the sentence corresponds. The strictest reductionists are logical positivists.

Austin (2006: 7) Searle practices linguistic analysis in the spirit of Austin, “careful elucidation of some of the concepts of ordinary language.” Language is of interest not just because of its usefulness for solving philosophical puzzles but in and of itself. Like Austin, Searle believes that we cannot account for meaning in the
In Searle, sentences (types) do not express a proposition. Instead, tokens or sentences in a context, express propositions. Using Austin’s framework, points out that there are many ways of describing or “carving up” the same speech act (physical act, act of reference, perlocutionary act, and illocutionary act).

Stated by George Yule (1996: 47), he has different opinion about speech act. He said that the actions performed via utterance are generally called speech act and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. Speech-act theory constitutes a central subdomain. It has long been recognized that the propositional content of utterance can be distinguished from its illocutionary force, the speaker’s intention in uttering. The identification and classification of speech acts was initiated by Wittgenstein, Austin, and Searle. In an explicit per formative utterance (e.g. “I hereby promise to marry you”), the speaker does something, i.e. performs an act whose character is determined by her intention, rather than merely saying something.

Austin (1962) regards performatives as problematic for truth conditional theories of meaning, since they appear to be devoid of ordinary truth value; an alternate view is that a performative is automatically self-verifying when felicitous, constituting a contingent a-priori truth like “I am here now”. Of particular linguistic significance are indirect speech acts, where the form of a given sentence (e.g. the yes-no question in “Can you pass the salt?”) belies the actual force (here, a request for action) characteristically conveyed by the use of that sentence. On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts. There is first a locutionary act which is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. The second dimension is illocutionary act. The
Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. When we speak we produce an utterance to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or some other communicative purpose. This also generally know as illocutionary force.

2.3 Direct and Indirect Speech Act

A different approach to distinguishing types of speech acts can be made on the basic structure. A fairly simple structural distinction between three general types of speech acts is provided, in English, by the three basic sentence types. There is an easily recognized relationship between the three structural forms and the three general communicative functions. Whenever there is a direct relationship between structure and a function. There is a direct speech act.

For example:

Lilly : (following) what’s wrong with your voice? Hannah : Um, that happens after every concert. (Moving the rack)

Lilly : (spreading clothes apart) You give so much. I just wish Miley were here.

Hannah : (hidden behind the moving rack) Uh, Miley, who’s Miley? I don’t know Miley, that’s a strange name.

I just wish Miley were here is declarative, as a direct speech act, those would be used to make a statement. The performative verb such as wish in declarative sentences which are used to make statements not question, command or request. It uses to express action or opinion.

Whenever is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function, we have an indirect speech act. Thus, a declarative used to make statement is a direct speech act, but a declarative used to make a request is an indirect speech act.

For example:

Dontzig : So, Stewart family, what would another leaves from your tree be doing in my hot tub?
Robby Ray: I don't know, maybe it wanted to party. Oh, come on, Dontzig, just trying to be neighborly.

The utterance which is spoken by Dontzig has functioned to make a statement rather than a question. Thus, there is indirect relation between the structure and function. The structure is interrogative, but it is used to make a statement of blaming.

2.4 Classification of Speech Act

The classification of speech acts based on the theory of Searle. He defines that there are five types of general functions performed by speech acts, they are representative, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive Searle (1976:8).

2.4.1 Representative

Mey (2004:122) states that representative is to commit themselves to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true. Levinson (1983:240) states that representative is the commits of speaker to the truth of the statements or not. Representative is an acts that state what speakers believe to be factual or not. By using these acts, the speaker makes words fit the world or belief.

According to Searle (1969:3) representative speech act commits the speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition, it represents the speaker’s belief of something that can be evaluated to be true or false. In other words to describe the world the speaker says how something is, or tries to make ‘the words match the world’ to use expression such as: predictions, statements, claims, suggestions, announce, reports, and so on. It can be either true or false.

For example:

a. It is a warm sunny day.

b. I predict Steven will hit Bill.

c. The Earth is flat.
d. There are dark clouds in the sky, it will be raining.

From the sentences above are representatives of facts that claims or hypotheses to be proved true or false. Representatives are such utterances which commit the hearer to the truth of the expressed proposition.

2.4.2 Directive

Directive is attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. It is an illocutionary force that gets things done by the hearer. These speech acts are intended to get the listener to carry out an action. These include commands, requests, invitations, orders, demand, asking and suggestions belong to this category. Directive acts express what the speaker wants and the speakers attempts to make the world fit the words via the hearer Yule (1996: 54).

For example:

a. Please join us for dinner on Friday.

b. Could you lend me a pen, please?

c. Switch on the lamp, please!

d. Could you close the window please?

2.4.3 Commissive

Commissive is commits the speaker to do something. Yule (1996:54) states that commissive is used by the speakers to commit actions in future. These acts express what the speaker intends to do. The meaning of commissive is the speakers undertake to make the world fit with the words via the speaker. These acts commit the speaker to some particular future course of action. Leech (1991:106) state that commissive is concerned with modifying the world to match the words, but the point is to commit the speaker itself to acting and involves intention in the future. It may be in the form of promises, vows, offers, swearing and threats.
For example:

a. I’m going to study for tomorrow’s test.

b. If it is a fine day tomorrow we will go to the beach.

c. I’ll be back soon.

d. I will pass that examination, if it is the last thing I do.

2.4.4 Declaration

These utterances are those which bring about the state of affairs. Declaration is performance brings the correspondence between the proportional content and reality. According to Leech (1991:105) he states that the kinds of speech acts can change the world through their utterance, such as resigning, appointing, declaring war, and firing from employment. In declaration, the speaker changes the external status or condition of an object or situation that only by making the utterance.

For example:

a. I pronounce this amusement park opened.

b. I declare this committee will be delay.

c. I pronounce you husband and wife.

d. You are fired!

According to Searle (1976:37) he states that it brings about declaration in the status or condition of the referred object of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed.

2.4.5 Expressive

Expressive is to express a psychological attitude or mental to state of affairs. These are speech acts which indicate the speaker’s psychological state of mind or attitude to action or state of affairs. Furthermore, an expressive speech acts express
psychological conditions, and thus not beliefs or intentions, which arise to given states of affairs.

According to Yule (1996:53) he states that expressive can be a statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. It means that expressive to tell about speaker’s feeling. Expressive has the function of expressing, It is to make the hearer being understand what the speaker’s psychology is. It express various psychological states such as congratulating, apologizing, wishing, welcoming, thanking.

For example:

a. Wow! That was a brilliant idea.
b. Oh sorry, I am so sorry about that.
c. I am so glad to meet you. He has talked a lot about you.
d. I’m so thankful.

Mey (2004:111) states that speech act is an action that occurring in the world, that is concerning a change in the existing state of an event. A great deal can be said in the study of language without studying speech act. Austin classifies the speech acts into three categories. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary Yule (1996:48).

2.5 The Classification of Expressive Speech Act

There are some kinds of expressive speech act that will be found in this research. It will be analyzed based on the theory of Searle. The details of expressives had state by Searle (1976:30) there are kinds of expressive illocutionary acts, as follows:

2.5.1 Expressives of Thanking

Expressive of thanking is defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee. An expressive of thanking is a kind of utterance that
will be expressed by someone to show that the way people being grateful for something that someone has been done Searle (1976:14).

For example: “Thank you for your suggestion”.

“It’s very useful for me”.

**2.5.2 Expressives of Apologizing**

Expressive of apologizing is defined as an expression of regret. Based on Searle’s theory expressive of apologizing is a kind of utterance that will be expressed by speaker, when feel regret to something that happened Searle (1976:14).

For example: “I really apologize for that”.

**2.5.3 Expressives of Congratulating**

Expressive of congratulating is defined as an expression of pleasure and sympathy to the hearer Searle (1976:14). An expressive of congratulating is a kind of utterance that will be expressed shows by speaker, when feel sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer including the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer’s luck, and also the feeling of compassion toward the hearer’s sadness.

For example: “I’d like to congratulate you for your success”.

**2.5.4 Expressives of Greeting**

Expressive of greeting is defined as an expression of welcoming. Based on Searle’s theory states that expressive of greeting is a kind of utterance that will be expressed by speaker to show an expression of welcoming and an act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer Searle (1976:14).

For example: “How do you do?”

“Good day to you”.
2.5.5 Expressives of Wishing

Expressive of wishing is defined as an expression of desire. Based on Searle’s theory states that expressive of wishing is a kind of utterance that expressed by speaker to show an expression of desire or wants to expect it becomes reality Searle (1976:14). The speaker wants to express what he/she hopes to be come true as what he is expected.

For example: “I wish I had a better chance.”

2.5.6 Expressives of Attitudes

Expressive of attitude is an act that express the feeling of disagrees or dislike with the hearer’s attitude. An expressive of attitudes is a kind of utterance that expressed by speaker to show an expression of criticizing. In this case, expressive of attitudes is about criticizing, complaining, express the feeling of disagree or dislike with the listener’s attitude Searle (1976:14).

For example: “That’s not good.”

2.6 Syntactical realization

In linguistics, realization is the proses by which some kind of surface representation is derived from its underlying representation, that is, the way in wich some abstract object of linguistic analysis comes to be produced in actual language. Realization is also a subtask of natural language generation, which involves creating an actual text in human language (English, Frenc, etc) from a syntactic representation. Syntactical realization a realization of relationships between linguistic forms, how they arrange in sequence, and which sequences are well formed.

2.7 RISK! Live Show

The show’s official website describes RISK! as a place "where people tell true stories they never thought they’d dare to share in public". Risk! started as a weekly
live storytelling series in August 2009. Chris Castiglione and Jeff Barr joined in 2010 as part of the founding team.

Each episode of the *Risk!* podcast starts with an introduction from Kevin Allison. In his introduction, Allison updates listeners about upcoming events that relate to the show and he also introduces that week's theme. Past themes include "Unintended," "New At This," and "Met on the Net."

The show then continues with humorous theme-based first-person narratives that are told by comedians as well as everyday people. The stories from the podcast are usually a combination of material from Kevin Allison, the live show, listener submissions and/or work from The Story Studio. These stories are usually followed by user-submitted interstitial music.

The live version of *Risk!* debuted as a weekly show at Arlene's Grocery in New York City on August 6, 2009. The theme of the premiere show was "Strange Sex: Our Wildest Encounters" and featured stories from Marc Maron, Jessi Klein, Margot Leitman, Jonathan Kesselman, and was hosted by Kevin Allison. The weekly show moved to Joe's Pub in October 2009. Featured performers at the Joe's Pub performances include Margaret Cho, Rachel Dratch, Andy Borowitz and Janeane Garofalo.

In 2010, *Risk!* began monthly live shows in both New York City and Los Angeles. The New York shows are hosted by Kevin Allison, and the shows in Los Angeles are hosted by Beowulf Jones. Currently, live shows can be seen at The People's Improv Theater in New York City or at the Nerdist Theater at Meltdown in Hollywood.

### 2.8 Relevant Studies

In writing and doing the research, there are some references from various sources to support the research. Relevant study was done by the researcher. It means that the previous study will be help the writer in doing the research. Therefore, the writer can be more understand on doing the research to get the better than before. In
supporting the data of the research, some relevant thesis and research has been collected to supply relevant information to the topic, as follows:

Nafi’ah (2015) in her thesis discusses about expressive speech act and syntactical realization of speech act. She used George Yule theory to analyze the data. The result of her research, she found dislikes expressive as the most often in the Harry Potter and Chamber of Secret movie script, 65 expressions of dislike in the Harry Potter and Chamber of Secret movie script. And also the syntactical realization of the expressive speech act in the Harry Potter and Chamber of Secret movie script are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. She also found the most of syntactical realizations of expressive speech acts in the movie script are declarative. Her research also give the contribution to the writer to finish this research. The way of the her in analyze the data also help the writer to finish this research.

Syahputra (2015) in his thesis discusses about expressives illocutionary acts includes to pragmatics analysis of the utterances that used in the talk show. He used Searle’s theory in analysis the data. From the result of his research, He found 44 expressives illocution in the talk show that can be classified as follow: expressives for thank 3, expressives for congratulation 14, expressives for whises 4, and expressives for attitudes 24, while the other two types which are expressives for apologies and expressives for greetings cannot be classified. He also found the application result such as literal direct 37, literal direct and non literal direct 4, and literal direct and nonliteral direct 3. The contribution of his research is the way of him in analyze the data. It can help the writer to finish this research.

Handayani (2015) in her journal discusses about expressive speech act used by the character of Hannah Montana Session 1. She used Searle’s theory in analysis the data. It can be classified as expressing apology, expressing thanking, expressing
whishes, expressing joy, expressing pain, expressing like, expressing dislike. From the result of her research, she found the use of direct literal expressive speech act, indirect expressive speech act, and indirect non-literal expressive speech act. Her research also gave contribution in analyzing the data also help the writer to finish this research.

Carretero, Arévalo, and Martínez (2015) in their journal discusses about an analysis of expressive speech acts in online task-oriented interaction by university students. Their study explores the use of Expressive speech acts in a corpus of online interaction involving three groups of university students in the area of English Linguistics. The analysis focuses on the relative frequency of occurrence of different subtypes of Expressives across the three subcorpora. The influence of certain contextual variables such as multiculturality, age, linguistic proficiency and group size seems to have a strong bearing on the Expressives employed by each group.

Tauchid and Rukmini (2016) in their journal discussed about The performance of expressive speech act as found on Wayne Rooney’s Facebook. Their study was to classify what types of expressive speech act were performed by Wayne Rooney on his Facebook, to describe how the expressive speech acts were performed by Wayne Rooney on his Facebook, and to describe how the effects of expressive speech acts performed by Wayne Rooney on the hearers. Their study was using descriptive qualitative approach. The findings were that there were four types of expressive speech act on Wayne Rooney’s Facebook. They were congratulating, complimenting, thanking, and boasting. Expressive speech act of boasting was the most dominant one, namely 46%. Furthermore, each type was performed by Wayne Rooney either with direct expressive speech acts, or with the addition of preparatory
acts, supportive acts, as well as the combination of both of them to modify the head acts as the main messages. Expressive speech acts of congratulating tended to cause the hearers to respond the same as what the speaker intended, namely congratulating. Meanwhile, expressive speech acts of complimenting, thanking, and boasting were most likely to cause the hearers to produce a large number of compliments as the responses.

Siregar (2018) in her thesis discusses about expressive speech act by the character in “orphan” movie script”. She used Searle’s theory in analysis the data. It can be classified as expressive of thanking, expressive of greeting, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of wishing, and expressive of attitudes. From the result of her research, she found that the most dominant expressives used by the characters is expressive of attitude. Her research also give contribution to the writer to finish this research. The way of her in analyze the data and the technique of analyzing data also help the writer to finish this research.
Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACT IN STAND UP COMEDY: A CASE OF JULIO TORRES’ PERFORMANCE AT THE RISK! LIVE SHOW

Speech Act

Expressive

Expressive Speech Act by Searle

Expressive of Thanking
Expressive of Apologizing
Expressive of Congratulating
Expressive of Greeting
Expressive of wishing
Expressive of Attitude

Expressive Speech Act
1. The writer found expressive speech act in stand up comedy.

2. The writer choose Julio Torres performance at the risk! Live show that contain expressive speech act.

3. The writer analyzes the expressive speech act by Searle’s theory.

4. The writer classifies and analyzes kinds of expressive speech act by Searle’s theory.

5. Finally, the writer gets result from kinds of expressive speech act.
CHAPTER III
METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

According to Djajasudarma (1993:10). The methodology of qualitative is a procedure which results descriptive data such as written or spoken data in a speech community. The descriptive qualitative does not use the numeral or the statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the writer analyzing the data descriptively, It is because of the data that collected was the utterances from Julio Torres. It means that the writer collects the data in the form of sentences. In the qualitative research, the writer presents what have been found from the data and analysis.

The design of this study is content analysis. Content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents. Content analysis usually begins with a question that the writer believes can best be answered by studying documents. In this research the writer analyze the dialogue from Julio Torres’ performs at the RISK! Live Show.

3.2 Data and Data Source

Stated by Marguired Ludico (2006: 66) Data are any type of information collected for use in educational research or assessment. In this study the data are utterances produced in Stand- Up Comedy performed by Julio Torres at The RISK! Live Show containing expressive speech act. It is contain of sentences. From the data the writer got the result of the research. The data consisted of (2 expressive of thanking), (3 expressive of congratulating), (3 express of greeting), (9 expressive of wishing), and (42 expressive of attitude). The data source is the video of Stand-
Up Comedy performed by Julio Torres at The RISK! Live Show. The data source was downloaded from youtube in https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rUSigMSovw0

3.3 Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, there are some steps in collecting data:

1. Watching the video of Julio Torres in Stand-Up Comedy Show Performs at The RISK! Live Show to understand the meaning of the utterance by Julio Torres.

2. Reading the video transcript.

3. Collecting the data

The writer finding the utterances which are produced by the characters. Collecting and classifying the data into categories of expressives speech act based on the theory of Searle (1976)

4. Making the table from the data which contains Searle’s theory of expressives speech act. Identified the utterances found in the Julio Torres performance at the Risk! Live Show as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Kind of Expressive</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Expressive of thanking</td>
<td>Thankyou, thankyou (00:28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Expressive of thanking</td>
<td>Thankyou, thankyou so much (20:58)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, this research has some steps:

a. Elaborating the theories and anything related to the problems as the main point of the analysis based on the purpose of the research.
b. Categorizing the data. From the data were collected, the writer classified based on the categories of the utterance which data are used to relate to research problems.

c. Analyzing the data (utterances) which containing six kinds of expressives speech act based on Searle’s theory (1976).

d. Deciding the classification of expressive speech act and the syntactical realization of the expressive speech act.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS AND FINDING

This chapter presents the research analysis and findings on the expressives speech act which are found in Julio Torres performance at the Risk! Live Show. In analysis, the writer shows the results of the utterances containing of expressives speech act.

4.1 Analysis of The Realization Syntactically Expressives Speech Act

Here the analysis of the realization syntactically expressives speech act found in Julio Torres performance at the Risk! Live Show

4.1.1 Analysis of “Expressives of Thanking”

There are two forms found in expressive of thanking namely “Thank you” and “Thanks”. Thank you and thanks are two expression that should be used differently, for the simple reason there is a difference between thank you and thanks. Both thank you and thanks are actually polite expression used to show our gratitude. Thanks is another way of saying thank you. There is no difference in the meaning of these two words. However, one could say that, there is a difference between the context in which “Thank you” and “Thanks” used. The expression of thank you is more formal than thanks.

Data 1

*Thankyou, thankyou (00:28)*

It is used to express Julio Tores’s gratitude toward audience. The syntactical realization of the phrase *thank you* is declarative. That phrase is declarative because that phrase is used by Julio Torres to make statement about his feeling. He is very happy when the audience give their compliment. The statement above included expressive type of thanking because it contains thanking utterance.
Data 2

*Thankyou, thankyou so much* (20:58)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s gratitude toward audience. The syntactical realization of the phrase *thank you* is declarative. That phrase is declarative because that phrase is used by Julio Torres to make statement about his feeling. Julio Torres’s utterance show that thankful statement because he can be at the event.

### 4.1.2 Analysis of “Expressives of Congratulating”

Congratulating is the act of an expression of sympathetic pleasure. In this term, people use the expression to give the congratulation utterance when he/she succeeds in doing something. The utterances of congratulating that has found, as follow :

Data 3

*Like, no that’s okay meet me for an interview* (12:57)

It is used to express congratulation to Julio Torres himself. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative is because Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he said congratulation to himself that he can got the interview. The sentence is included expressive type of congratulating because it contains an expression of pleasure.

Data 4

*That’s okay, in fact I guarantee more and better responses than magician’s assistant* (15:08)

It is used to express congratulation to Julio Torres himself. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative is because Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he said congratulation to himself that he can expect the job better than magician’s assistant. The sentence is
included expressive type of congratulating because it contains an expression of pleasure.

Data 5
*Yes, great you are not renting* (15:37)

It is used to express congratulation to Julio Torres himself. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative is because Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he said congratulation to the magician that he is not renting the saxophone. The sentence is included expressive type of congratulating because it contains an expression of pleasure.

4.1.3 **Analysis of “Expressives of Greeting”**

Greeting is an act of expression in which human beings intentionally make their presence known to each other, to show attention to, and to suggest a type social status (formal or informal) between individuals or groups of people coming in contact with each other. There are two kinds of Greeting utterances that have found. They are “inviting” and “welcoming”. There is the difference between inviting and welcoming, that is inviting is to ask for the presence or participation of someone or something, while welcoming is to affirm or greet the arrival of someone.

Data 6
*Hi hi hello hi hey hi* (00:17)

It is used to express greeting by Julio Torres to the audience. The syntactical realization of the phrase *hi hi hello* is declarative. The statement is included expressive type of greeting because it contains expression of welcoming.

Data 7
*So, job here I come* (01:53)

It is used to express welcoming by Julio Torres to himself. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative is because Julio
Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he would get the job. The statement is included expressive type of greeting because it contains expression of welcoming.

Data 8

*I’d like to say hi to her* (13:48)

It is used to express welcoming by Julio Torres to the magician’s wife. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative is because Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he want to greet the magician’s wife. The statement is included expressive type of greeting because it contains expression of welcoming.

4.1.4 Analysis of “Expressives of Wishing”

Wishing is an expression of desire or strong feeling that people want to have something or do something. In this term, there are three kinds of wishing that have found. They are wish, want, and hope. There is a difference between wish, want, and also hope. Wish is to expect something to be happen, although it’s unlikely to come true (perhaps difficult to realize). Hope is to expect something to be happen or true with confidence (maybe not hard to realize). Want is to feel that you would like to have, keep, do something, or you need something (no matter whether it’s easy or not). The utterances of wishing that has found as follow:

Data 9

*It’s how I convince people that I’m star* (00:35)

It is used to express Julio Torres to the audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative is because Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he want to convince the audience that he is the star. Julio torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he wished to
expect something to be happen. The sentence is included expressive type of wishing because it contains expression of desire.

Data 10

*All I want all I hope for was to get a nine-to-five job (01:30)*

It is used to express Julio Torres to the audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative because Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that all he want is to get a nine-to-five job. It is also refers to that he wished to expect something to be happen. The sentence is included expressive type of wishing because it contains expression of desire.

Data 11

*All I wanted and I thought well I got good grades (01:49)*

It is used to express Julio Torres to the audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative because Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he thought he is good grades. It is also refers to that he wished to expect something to be happen. The sentence is included expressive type of wishing because it contains expression of desire.

Data 12

*I would say yes, more internships. (02:02)*

It is used to express Julio Torres to the audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative because Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he want more internship. It is also refers to that he wished to expect something to be happen. The sentence is included expressive type of wishing because it contains expression of desire.
Data 13

I would go there and I would sit and then I would leave. (03:37)

It is used to express Julio Torres to the audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative is because Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he expect can do nothing and then leave. It s also refers to that he wished to expect something to be happen. The sentence is included expressive type of wishing because it contains expression of desire.

Data 14

I wanted to do (04:02)

It is used to express Julio Torres to the audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. The sentence is declarative is because Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he expect can do what he want to do in interview. It is also refers to that he wished to expect something to be happen. The sentence is included expressive type of wishing because it contains expression of desire.

Data 15

Would be exciting and the natural progression of my hobby (05:55)

It is used to express Julio Torres desire toward meredith corporation. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he would be exciting of the natural progression of his hobby. The sentence is included expressive type of wishing because it contains expression of desire.

Data 16

I’ll go to like the nice part in the scary neighbourhood (07:37)

It is used to express Julio Torres desire toward his imagination about the job. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a
statement which refers to that he still delusional because he want to be a writing or editing section in meredith corporation. The sentence is included expressive type of wishing because it contains expression of desire.

Data 17
*I’ll go to the writing editing section and then I see this* (07:40)

It is used to express Julio Torres desire toward job. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he still want to be a writing or editing section in meredith corporation. The sentence is included expressive type of wishing because it contains expression of desire.

4.1.5 **Analysis of “Expressives of Attitudes”**

Attitude is a feeling or opinion about something or the way that you think and feel about it. There are two kinds of attitudes utterances that found. They are “complaint” and “criticism”. Complaint means to say that you are unhappy, sick, uncomfortable, etc. When people complaint, they are saying that feel negatively about something. While criticism means to say that you disapprove of someone or something, or to talk about the problems or faults of someone or something. When people criticize something, they are saying what is wrong with it, or what you don't like about it.

Data 18
*I bet your mind* (00:32)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.
Data 19

*But you know I, I, am I wasn’t always a star* (00:43)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he want the audience know that he is always a star. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 20

*I was once a just a meek little liberal arts college dude, as we are all of you* (00:50)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he is also an ordinary student in college. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 21

*I thought, well I got good grades.* (01:50)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he tell to the audience that he got good grades in college. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 22

*To this day I couldn’t begin to tell you what I do* (02:50)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio
Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 23

*I thought well, you know well you know I’m ready for a job* (03:08)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 24

*So, I I of course I tried applying* (03:11)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 25

*Oh, mind you I, I was graduating with literary studies degree* (03:14)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 26

*So, I,I did what I think everyone does* (03:26)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s complaint toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he complained to audience. The statement indicates
that Julio Torres said an opinion about someone. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something that happened.

Data 27

*I was so happy to get an interview and so confident that the only thing that was stopping me from getting a job* (04:19)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 28

*I didn’t research what the Meredith Corporation was* (04:35)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s complaint toward audience. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he complained to the audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about someone. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something that happened.

Data 29

*So, I thought I can, I can do this* (05:22)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 30

*In that moment thought I’m gonna save this* (06:30)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement
which refers to that he criticized to audience that he can got the job. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 31

*I’m gonna save this and then I just said I love corporations* (06:36)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said he would get the job. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 32

*I did not get high* (06:44)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said he is not being feel high when he got the interview. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 33

*I thought well you know might be going to like this scary neighbourhood which is craigslist* (07:30)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.
Data 34

*I thought, oh I'm definately into like the bad part of town* (09:08)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 35

*It almost felt like a challenge because you should know that I hate being tickled* (09:18)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said he really hate being tickled. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 36

*I don’t hate it but I think i have the averages person’s reaction to it* (09:26)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s complaint toward audience. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that she complained to his new job. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about someone. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something that happened.

Data 37

*Which is, this is annoying ways why does it happen?* (09:30)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is interrogative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio
Torres said why being tickled is happen. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something that happened.

Data 38
_I thought, oh what, what a fun challenge and it paid_ (09:35)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 39
_I think, I think it being like a hundred dollars per five- minutes video_ (09:42)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 40
_I don’t have a big brother_ (10:22)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 41
_I don’t know that I’ll ever heal from that_ (11:49)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he believe can get the other job. The statement indicates that
 Julio Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 42

*I thought well that's just fun* (12:15)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 43

*We just like open our mind* (12:30)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 44

*This is be like a really like fun thing* (12:35)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he is too ambitious to be assistant magician. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 45

*Oh, I don’t know what this magician looks like, but then I see a gentleman in all black in a fedora* (13:10)
It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he is not expect what the magician looks like. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 46

*I think okay good um, so I sit down with him (13:24)*

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he will make an interview with the magician. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 47

*Her face was just, just grumpy she was like either bored or tired, she was just like (13:46)*

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres want to the audience know whar he feel about the magician’s wife. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 48

*And I’m thinking well clearly you know the name for the thing you do (14:55)*

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about audience statement. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.
Data 49

*Why not looking for saxophone player assistant?* (14:58)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is interrogative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 50

*I think why? Why? You just said that people were already having fun* (16:34)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s complaint toward audience. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that she complained to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said an opinion about someone. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something that happened.

Data 51

*It doesn’t seem like anyone was asking for um, he goes no, no* (16:57)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 52

*I’m still like a little hung up on like why magician’s assistant* (17:53)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.
Data 53

*She is, I think sick and tired of defending this man like I believe in him* (18:32)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. The statement indicates that Julio Torres said the magician’s wife is being tired of his husband. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 54

*Not even the person throwing the party can know that, that will happen* (19:37)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he know what the unique of being a magician’s assistant. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 55

*I thought about it for a little bit* (19:56)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 56

*But of course it didn’t happen* (20:03)

It is used to express Julio torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he can not be a booker to the magician. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.
Data 57

*I didn’t succeed getting but that was not my fault* (20:08)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he want to the audience know that he didn’t succeed before he become a comedian. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 58

*I don’t have any pointers just be a star* (20:31)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he criticized to audience. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

Data 59

*I don’t, I don’t know, I know how to guide you* (20:40)

It is used to express Julio Torres’s criticism toward audience. The syntactical realization of the sentence is declarative. Julio Torres’s utterance is a statement which refers to that he do not know how to guide to be succeed. It is included expressive type of attitudes because it contains an opinion about something.

4.2 **Finding of Expressives Speech Act**

As mentioned in the previous chapter, The expressive speech act occurs when the speaker shows his or her feelings and physiological state to the listener. It can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow Searle (1976:14). Expressive speech acts are produced when people expressing their feelings and
emotions via words and performatives, we can also show our emotions by the help of gestures, body language, tone and pitch of the voice and so on.

There are six kinds of expressive speech act, as follows: expressive of thanking, expressive of apologizing, expressive of congratulating, expressive of greeting, expressive of wishing, expressive of attitudes. Here below are the data of expressive speech acts in Julio Torres performance at the Risk! Live Show:

### 4.2.1 Data of “Expressives of Thanking”

Thanking is defined as an expression to gratitude used to show appreciation for something. An expression of the speaker to be grateful feeling of kindness, like expressed by words Searle (1976:14).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Kind of Expressive</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Expressive of thanking</td>
<td>Thankyou, thankyou (00:28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Expressive of thanking</td>
<td>Thankyou, thankyou so much (20:58)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.2.2 Data of “Expressives of Congratulating”

Congratulating is defined as an expression of pleasure Searle (1976:14). It is to tell somebody that you are pleased about their success or achievements, to feel proud because you have achieved something. Congratulating is to show the speaker’s sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer’s luck. Below is an example of utterances containing expressives of congratulating found in Julio Torres performance at the Risk! Live Show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Kind of expressive</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Expressive of Congratulating</td>
<td>Like, no that’s okay meet me for an interview (12:57)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Expressive of Congratulating  | That’s okay, in fact I guarantee more and better responses than magician’s assistant (15:08)
3. Expressive of congratulating  | Yes, great you are not renting (15:37)

4.2.3 Data of “Expressives of Greeting”

Greeting is defined as an expression of welcoming. Greeting is an act of communication in which human beings intentionally make their presence known to each other Searle (1976:14). It is something friendly that you say or do when you meet someone. Below is an example of utterances containing expressives of greeting found in Julio Torres performance at the Risk! Live Show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Kind of Expressive</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expressive of Greeting</td>
<td>Hi hi hello hi hey hi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Expressive of Greeting</td>
<td>So, job here I come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Expressive of Greeting</td>
<td>I’d like to say hi to her</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.4 Data of “Expressives of Wishing”

Wishing is defined as an expression of desire or hope for something that is not easily attainable, want something that probably happen. The speaker’s desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality Searle (1976:14). Below is an example of utterances containing expressives of wishing found in Julio Torres performance at the Risk! Live Show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Kind of Expressive</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expressive of Wishing</td>
<td>It’s how I convince people that I’m star (00:35)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Expressive of Wishing  All I want all I hope for was to get a nine- to five job ( 01:30)

3. Expressive of Wishing  All I wanted and I thought well I got good grades ( 01:49)

4. Expressive of Wishing  I would say yes, more internships. ( 02:02)

5. Expressive of Wishing  I would go there and I would sit and then I would leave. ( 03:37)

6. Expressive of Wishing  I wanted to do ( 04:02)

7. Expressive of Wishing  Would be exciting and the natural progression of my hobby ( 05:55)

8. Expressive of Wishing  I’ll go to like the nice part in the scary neighbourhood ( 07:37)

9. Expressive of Wishing  I’ll go to the writing editing section and then I see this ( 07:40)

4.2.5 Data of “Expressives of Attitudes”

Attitudes is defined as a feeling or opinion about something Searle (1976:14). It is a settled way of speaker to show an expression of criticizing. Attitudes is about criticizing, complaining, express the feeling of disagree or dislike with the listener’s attitude. Below is an example of utterances containing expressives of attitudes found in Julio Torres performance at the Risk! Live Show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Kind of Expressive</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>I bet your mind ( 00:32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>But you know I, I, am I wasn’t always a star ( 00:43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>I was once a just a meek little liberal arts college dude, as we are all of you ( 00:50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>I thought, well I got good grades. (01:50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>To this day I couldn’t begin to tell you what I do (02:50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>I thought well, you know well you know I’m ready for a job (03:08)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>So, I I of course I tried applying (03:11)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Oh, mind you I, I was graduating with literary studies degree (03:14)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>So, I, I did what I think everyone does (03:26)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>I was so happy to get an interview and so confident that the only thing that was stopping me from getting a job (04:19)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>I didn’t research what the Meredith Corporation was (04:35)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>So, I thought I can, I can do this (05:22)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>In that moment thought I’m gonna save this (06:30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>I’m gonna save this and then I just said I love corporations. (06:36)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>I did not get high (06:44)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>I thought well you know might be going to like this scary neighbourhood which is craigslist (07:30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>I thought, oh I’m definitely into like the bad part of town (09:08)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>It almost felt like a challenge because you should know that I hate being tickled (09:18)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>I don’t hate it but I think i have the averages person’s reaction to it (09:26)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Which is this is annoying ways why does it happen (09:30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>I thought, oh what, what a fun challenge and it paid (09:35)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>I think, I think it being like a hundred dollars per five- minutes video (09:42)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>I don’t have a big brother (10:22)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>I don’t know that I’ll ever heal from that (11:49)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>I thought well that’s just fun (12:15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Can we just like open our mind (12:30)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>This is be like a really like fun thing (12:35)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Oh, I don’t know what this magician looks like, but then I see a gentleman in all black in a fedora. (13:10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>I think okay good um, so I sit down with him (13:24)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Her face was just, just grumpy she was like either bored or tired, she was just like (13:46)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>And I’m thinking well clearly you know the name for the thing you do (14:55)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>Why not looking for saxophone player assistant (14:58)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>I think why? Why? You just said that people were already having fun (16:34)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>It doesn’t seem like anyone was asking for um, he goes no, no (16:57)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>I’m still like a little hung up on like why magician’s assistant (17:53)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>She is, I think sick and tired of defending</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>this man like I believe in him (18:32)</td>
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<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>Not even the person throwing the party can know that, that will happen (19:37)</td>
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<td>43.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis of 59 utterances of expressive speech act in Julio Torres performance at the RISK! Live Show, using Searle’s theory, they are five kinds of expresses speech act. The five kinds of expressive speech act are expressives of thanking, expressives of congratulating, expressives of greeting, expressive of wishing, and expressives of attitudes.

Based on kinds of sentences, the realization of expressive speech act syntactically in Julio Torres’s performance using declarative and interrogative sentence. It can be concluded that the expressive used by Julio Torres is using declarative and interrogative sentence to the listener. It means Julio Torres states that kinds of sentences is due to show a statement and ask something to the listener.

5.2 Suggestion

There are some suggestions that can be given, as follow:

1. For the teacher

It is important for the teachers to teach pragmatics especially about expressives speech act to the students. For the teachers should attempt to give a clearer explanation and giving the creative methods in teaching and learning activities. So, the students can learn about pragmatics well. It doesn’t only from the book material but also from the reality show or another object.
2. For the student

The students should learn and apply the expressives speech act from another point of view. It will help them to understand how to express their feelings well in having interaction with the others.

3. For the reader

The writer would like to suggest the readers analyze about stand up comedy show in the different subject such as, semantics or psycholinguistics.
REFERENCES


Carreteroa, Arévaloa, and Martíneza. 2015. *An analysis of expressive speech acts in online task-oriented interaction by university students*. Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Facultad de Filología, Madrid, 28040, Spain


Savefrom, Julio Torres Performs at The RISK! Live Show. On 6.22.16, Retrieved from https://id.savefrom.net/ (11 juli 2018)


### APPENDICES

#### Data of “Expressives of Thanking”

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Expressive of congratulating</td>
<td>Yes. great you are not renting (15:37)</td>
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</table>

#### Data of “Expressives of Greeting”

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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Expressive of Greeting</td>
<td>Hi hi hello hi hey hi ( 00:17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Expressive of Greeting</td>
<td>So, job here I come ( 01: 53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Expressive of Greeting</td>
<td>I’d like to say hi to her ( 13:48)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Data of “Expressives of Wishing”

<table>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>Kind of Expressive</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Expressive of Wishing</td>
<td>It’s how I convince people that I’m star ( 00:35)</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Expressive of Wishing</td>
<td>All I want all I hope for was to get a nine- to five job ( 01:30)</td>
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<td>Expressive of Wishing</td>
<td>All I wanted and I thought well I got good grades ( 01:49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Expressive of Wishing</td>
<td>I would say yes, more internships. (</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **Expressive of Wishing**
   I would go there and I would sit and then I would leave. (03:37)

6. **Expressive of Wishing**
   I wanted to do (04:02)

7. **Expressive of Wishing**
   Would be exciting and the natural progression of my hobby (05:55)

8. **Expressive of Wishing**
   I’ll go to like the nice part in the scary neighbourhood (07:37)

9. **Expressive of Wishing**
   I’ll go to the writing editing section and then I see this (07:40)

### Data of “Expressives of Attitudes”

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Kind of Expressive</th>
<th>Utterances</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>But you know I, I, am I wasn’t always a star (00:43)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>I was once a just a meek little liberal arts college dude, as we are all of you (00:50)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>I thought, well I got good grades. (01:50)</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>To this day I couldn’t begin to tell you what I do (02:50)</td>
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<td>So, I,I did what I think everyone does (03:26)</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>I was so happy to get an interview and so confident that the only thing that was stopping me from getting a job (04:19)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expressive of attitude</td>
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<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>I didn’t research what the Meredith Corporation was</td>
<td>(04:35)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>So, I thought I can, I can do this</td>
<td>(05:22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>In that moment thought I’m gonna save this</td>
<td>(06:30)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>I’m gonna save this and then I just said I love corporations.</td>
<td>(06:36)</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>I did not get high</td>
<td>(06:44)</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>I thought well you know might be going to like this scary neighbourhood which is craigslist</td>
<td>(07:30)</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>I thought, oh I’m definitely into like the bad part of town</td>
<td>(09:08)</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>It almost felt like a challenge because you should know that I hate being tickled</td>
<td>(09:18)</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>I don’t hate it but I think i have the averages person’s reaction to it</td>
<td>(09:26)</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>Which is this is annoying ways why does it happen</td>
<td>(09:30)</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>I thought, oh what, what a fun challenge and it paid</td>
<td>(09:35)</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>I think, I think it being like a hundred dollars per five- minutes video</td>
<td>(09:42)</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>I don’t have a big brother</td>
<td>(10:22)</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>I don’t know that I’ll ever heal from that</td>
<td>(11:49)</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>I thought well that’s just fun</td>
<td>(12:15)</td>
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<td>26.</td>
<td>Can we just like open our mind</td>
<td>(12:30)</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>This is be like a really like fun thing</td>
<td>(12:35)</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>Oh, I don’t know what this magician looks</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Expressive of Attitude</td>
<td>Text</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>I think okay good um, so I sit down with him (13:24)</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>Her face was just, just grumpy she was like either bored or tired, she was just like (13:46)</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>And I’m thinking well clearly you know the name for the thing you do (14:55)</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>Why not looking for saxophone player assistant (14:58)</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>I think why? Why? You just said that people were already having fun (16:34)</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>It doesn’t seem like anyone was asking for um, he goes no, no (16:57)</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>I’m still like a little hung up on like why magician’s assistant (17:53)</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>She is, I think sick and tired of defending this man like I believe in him (18:32)</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>Not even the person throwing the party can know that, that will happen (19:37)</td>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>I thought about it for a little bit (19:56)</td>
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<td>39.</td>
<td>But of course it didn’t happen (20:03)</td>
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<td>40.</td>
<td>I didn’t succeed getting but that was not my fault (20:08)</td>
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<td>41.</td>
<td>I don’t have any pointers just be a star (20:31)</td>
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<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>I don’t, I don’t know, I know how to guide you (20:40)</td>
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