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Expressive Utterances as Found in Zach Sang Show on YouTube

Mila Fitria[1], *Ike Revita*[2], *Dhiant Asri*[3]

[1,2,3] *English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Andalas University*

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CORRESPONDENCE

E-mail: milafitria@gmail.com

A B S T R A C T

This article analyses expressive utterances as found in Zach Sang Show on YouTube. This video is an interview of Zach Sang and the Gang to Selena Gomez as the guest of the show. The aim of this research is to analyse the types of expressive utterances and identify the functions of the expressive utterances found in the interview. Data were collected by using observational method and note-taking technique. Data were studied by using pragmatic identity method. Data were analyzed by using theory of types of expressive utterances proposed by Ronan (2015) and theory of function of expressive utterances proposed by Searle and Venderveken (1985). Data presented in narration and by using tables. Expressive utterances found in the video are 87 utterances. The writer finds 10 types of expressive utterance. They are *agreement, volition, disagreement, compliment, pride, expressing sorrow, thanking, greetings, non-directed complaints in exclamations and apologizing*. The most dominant type of expressive utterances is agreement. It shows the same perception between the speaker and the interlocutor. There are 14 functions of expressive utterance. They are *to please, to desire, to agree, to disagree, to compliment, to boast, to lament, to thank, to greet, to complain, to surprise, to apologize, to congratulate and to praise*. The most dominant function of the expressive utterances is to please. It shows the feeling of satisfaction, enjoyment and convenient to the proposition.

INTRODUCTION

Yule describes speech acts as actions which are performed by producing utterances to communicate [1]. When people speak, they do not only produce the several words in their utterances but also they perform some actions. People speak to express their thought, feeling, and idea. We can identify someone's expression and meaning in his or her utterances. The utterances affect the perspective between speaker and hearer.

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Searle in Yule explains five functions of illocutionary acts. They are representatives, commissives, expressives, directives, and declarations [1]. According to Searle, expressive utterances express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content [2]. It means that the speaker expresses the psychological state in sincerity condition. The speaker expresses feeling to someone else.

In this research, the writer took the data from a talkshow. The data are taken from Zach Sang Show. This show is an interactive show in featuring the biggest and brightest stars in music, movies, and TV. In this study, the expressive utterances are seen in interaction between Zach Sang and The Gang and Selena Gomez. This interview will show to the viewers that the psychological condition will influence the speaker's utterances. Steber [3] states that age between 20s to 30s, tends to have mental illness because of many changes. The mental illness are like anxiety disorders, depression, eating disorder, a bipolar disorder, etc. In this case, Selena has done her treatment from anxiety disorder and depression. After recovering, she wants to do many things. Eventhough Selena get depression about her life, she is still optimistic and wants to do more in the future. Selena encourages herself and people through giving motivation and positive attitudes. The interview is to motivate herself and people who have the same condition with her.

The objectives of the study are stated as below:

1. To find out the types of expressive utterances as found in *Zach Sang Show* on YouTube.
2. To identify the functions of expressive utterances as found in *Zach Sang Show* on YouTube.

In this research, speech acts is proposed by Yule [1]. This research is conducted to find out the types proposed by Ronan, [4] and functions of expressive utterances by Searle and Venderveken [5]. The expressive utterances are identified in interview between Zach Sang and The Gang and Selena Gomez. The data are taken from Zach Sang Show which has been uploaded to YouTube. The limitation of this research is very important in analyzing the data.

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is as the study of utterances that has meaning in context. Pragmatics deals with inferences what hearers and readers make, or that – when speaking or writing – they invite others to make. Pragmatics is used to understand the goal of someone's speech and relate it into the context of the speech [6]. Pragmatics helps people to understand about what someone implies in utterances. Context is the main important aspect of this study because it leads researcher to identify the implied meaning in communication based on situation.

In defining the meaning, it depends on the speaker. It relates how the speaker deliver the meaning in their utterances. Leech states that meaning in pragmatics is defined relative to a speaker or user of the language [7]. Pragmatics is used to understand the meaning of speaker's utterance. The meaning is related to the speaker, therefore the hearer interpretes the meaning based on the context. The context includes the social and physical environment of the speech, the connection between speaker and hearer, their sharing knowledge and goals.

Speech Acts

Speaker's intention in utterances and hearer's understanding are analyzed in speech acts. Speech acts is the subdivision of pragmatics. In speech acts, the speaker will expect the hearer's understanding about the speaker's intention. Speech acts is also purposed by Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words*.

Kissine explains that speech acts have an intrinsically interactional function, and an intention to perform a constative speech acts aims at something more than merely representing a certain state of affairs [8]. Speech acts infers something more than it states. Sometimes what the speaker's mean can be more than what hearer's interpretation. Speech acts analyzes how speaker's utterance influences the hearer's understanding. When speakers say something, they do not only produce the utterance in group of words and grammatical construction, but also elicits hearers' action. There are three types of speech acts. They are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary act is the basic of utterance that produce a meaningful linguistics expression. It is the actual words which uttered by the speaker. Locutionary act is succeed if both speaker and hearer are in mutual intelligibility. Cruse explains in speech acts theory, illocutionary act is an act performed by a speaker in saying something (with an appropriate intention and in an appropriate context), rather than by virtue of having produced a particular effect by saying something [9]. There are the intended meaning behind the words. The understanding between speaker and hearer are playing the important role. The intention of the speaker in making the utterance and the hearer's understanding are very important to refer to situation and condition [10] The last type is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is as the effect of the speaker's utterance on hearer's understanding. Most people do not produce utterances without intending it to have some effects. Speaker say something with the assumption that the hearer recognize the effect which is intended.

Searle in his book entitled *Expression and Meaning* elaborate several functions of speech acts [2]. In this research, the writer gives the explanation about them.

1. **Declarations**

   Searle says that declarations bring about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed (1979, p. 17). Yule says declarations can change the world with utterances (1996, p. 53). The speaker has the significant role in order to perform the declarations.

   For example : *I now pronounce you husband and wife.*

2. **Representatives**

   Searle says that the point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (1979, p. 12). Yule says representatives have function to state the speaker's belief (1996, p. 53). It shows what speaker's admit and belief to something or not.

   For example : *The earth is round.*

3. **Expressives**

   Searle states that the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content[2]. Yule also adds that the speakers express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow [1]

   For example : *I'm really sorry.*

4. **Directives**

   Searle says the point of this category is that they speaker attempts the hearer to do something [2]. For example, asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, questioning. Yule says directives have function of speaker use to make the hearer to do something [1]. This is the expression of what the speaker's want.

   For example : *Could you lend me a book, please?*

5. **Commissives**

   Searle says in commissive category, the point is to commit the speaker to some future action. For example, promising, threatening, offering. Yule says commissives have function of speaker to commit themselves for the future action.

   For example : *I promise you for not doing this anymore.*

Expressive utterances

According to Searle in expressive utterance, the speaker expresses the psychological state in sincerity condition about the affair [2]. People express their feeling and attitude toward others. For example, thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring, welcoming, like, dislike, pain, pleasure, joy, sorrow, etc. The speaker produces the meaning to tell the hearer about what is intended.

Yule explains about Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFID) [1]. When speakers say something, they are not only produce utterances but they perform acts. The performative verb explain about the illocutionary act which are being performed. But sometimes, there is no performative verb mentioned. Other IFIDs which can help to identify the expressive utterance are word order, stress, intonation, body language, facial expression and gesture.

Types of Expressive Utterance

Eight types of expressive utterances proposed by Ronan [4]. They are agreement, disagreement, volition, thanking, apologizing, non-directed complaints in exclamations, expressing sorrow and greetings. The types are discussed below :

1. **Agreement**

   Agreement is the more value of polite principle where the speaker expresses a positive attitude either toward a person or a proposition. This category could have been separated into *liking*, expressing attitudes toward a person or thing as in *I like her too* and *agreement*, expressing agreement with a proposition. Agreement is also as a compliment to an interlocutor.

For example: *I agree with Dr. Fitzgerald.*

2. Disagreement

Disagreement is the less value of polite principle where the speaker expresses disagreement to the hearer about something that is not considered ideal. Those all express the feeling of disagree with the hearer's attitude. Those expect that the hearer to comprehend the speaker's utterance.

Example: *I don't agree with it.*

3. Volition

Volition is an expression of a desire or hope for something to happen. The speaker's desire wants in order to expect it becomes reality. It can be say good things for someone, praying for someone, or say good wishes for someone. The expression of this wish may also be used as a directive toward the speaker of the utterance.

Example: *We want to see progressive politics here.*

4. Thanking

Thanking as an expressive speech acts to show gratitude or thanks to the hearer. Thanking as the positive feeling to the hearer who has done a service to the speaker. It is the expression of appreciation and gratitude.

For example: *Okay, thanks very much Gerard*.

5. Apologizing

Apologizing expresses the expression of being sorry. Apologizing shows the regret of the speaker for having done wrong or hurt someone's feeling. This is also express someone's regret of something that she/he is responsible for.

For example: Okay, *sorry two pounds per uhm, per offprint.*

6. Non-directed complaints in exclamations.

Non-directed complaints in exclamations are usually expressions come out when the speaker feels shocked, surprised and angry. Exclamations can be religious expressions or other expletives.

For example : *Oh holy, Jaysus.*

7. Expressing Sorrow

Expressing sorrow as the expression of sorrow or feeling sad. This is also as condoling, lamenting and sympathizing. Expressing sorrow is the expression of feeling sad where the speaker expresses his/her own misfortune, either at their own or somebody else's doing.

For example: *I can't believe the poor guy.*

8. **Greetings**

   Greetings are expression of welcoming where the speaker expresses positive toward the arrival of the hearer. The speaker gives a sign of welcoming or recognizing to the hearer. It can be saluting, say hello to someone, say acknowledgment to someone.

   For example : *Welcome back to it is Friday.*

Functions of Expressive Utterance

Yule says that expressive utterance has function to state what the speaker's feel (1996, p. 53). It is about the speaker's experiences. The function of expressive utterance can be categorized into like, dislike, etc.

For example : *congratulations!*

The expressive utterance is produced by the speaker with several functions. Each of the utterance has meaning and intention. Searle and Vanderveken [5] explain the functions of expressive utterance in explanation below.

1. **To apologize**

   The point of apologizing is to express sorrow or regret for some state of affairs that the speaker is responsible for. The preparatory condition is thus that the speaker must be responsible for the thing about which the sorrow is expressed.

2. **To thank**

   The point of thanking is to express gratitute. The preparatory condition are that the thing in question benefits or is good for the speaker and that the hearer is responsible for it.

3. **To condole**

   When one condoles one expresses sympathy, and the preparatory condition is that the thing in question is bad for the hearer-usually some great misfortune.

4. **To congratulate**

   In congratulating one expresses pleasure with the preparatory condition that the thing in question is beneficial or good for the hearer. Congratulating need not involve an act or anything the hearer is responsible for.

5. **To complain**

   When one complains, one expresses discontent. The preparatory condition is that what one is expressing discontent about is bad.

6. **To lament**

   To lament is closely related to mourning for and grieving over. In lamenting, it denotes strong public or overt expressions of sorrow.

7. **To protest**

   To protest shows what is represented by the propositional context is bad. Although the hearer may not be directly responsible for the thing's questioned, but he must be change it

and be responsible for it. At least in the sense that he could change it and has not so far done it. In protesting, there is a demand for change.

8. To deplore

To deplore has a use where a strong expression of sorrow, or discontent, and unlike lamenting, it seems to carry implication that someone is responsible for the thing deplored.

9. To boast

Boasting is expressing pride with the presupposition that the thing one boasts about is good for the speaker (and therefore the hearer might admire and envy it). To boast carried the suggestion that the speaker try to conceal that he is boasting about something.

10. To compliment

To compliment is to express approval from the speaker to the hearer for something. Complimenting presupposes that the thing that the hearer is complimented for is good, though the approval is not really necessarily be good for the speaker.

11. To praise

To praise is to express approbation. It presupposes that the thing praised is good.

12. To greet

To greet indicates the recognition of the speaker to the hearer.

13. To welcome

In welcoming, someone express a pleasure and good feeling of the presence or arrival of someone.

Context

Utterances take the important thing in communication and context influence the understanding in communication. The meaning can be interpreted based on the context. The interpretation of context in speech acts helps the speaker to utter the message and hopes the hearer to understand about it. Speaker and hearer have to share the common knowledge in order to minimize the risk of misunderstanding in communication. Context help people to build up the understanding of the utterance. There are many cases that can be in misunderstanding. According to Leech, context is as any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by a given utterances [7]. The knowledge which is shared speaker and hearer can be understood in context. The speaker's utterance influences the hearer's interpretation.

METHOD

The source of the data is taken from Zach Sang Show that has been uploaded to YouTube Channel. YouTube is as the biggest video sharing in the world which provides all kinds of video from all categories. This video is published on June 9th, 2017. The video has more than 269.000 viewers . The title of this video is *"Selena Gomez Talks Bad Liar, 13 Reasons Why and Paparazz*i*"*.

In collecting the data, observational method is applied in this research. The information is gained by the writer's own direct observation without getting involved asking the respondent i, [11]. Then, non-participants observational and note-taking technique are used to observe the data. First, the video is searched in YouTube by typing the key words related to the video. Second, the video is opened and downloaded. Third, the video is watched and listened carefully. Fourth, the video is transcribed into text. Fifth, the transription is checked by friends. Sixth, the expressive utterances are selected and classified. The last step, each datum is identified based on the two research questions above.

In analysing the data, Yule's theory of speech acts is used as the basic theory. Ronan's theory is used in identifying types of expressive utterances. Searle and Venderveken's theory is used to find out the functions of expressive utterances. Leech's theory of context is used in this research. Pragmatic identity method is applied in this research (Sudaryanto, 1993, p. 15). It is a method in analyzing data based on context. Pragmatic competence in dividing is used as the technique to analyze the data [12].

After analysing the data, the result of the research is presented. The result of the research is presented descriptively. Then, the writer also uses table to include all the data. The writer uses the pattern to find out the percentage of types and functions of expressive utterances found in the research. The formula that is used to find out the percentage for the data is,

$$percentage = \frac{data}{total\ number} \times 100\ \%$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Expressive utterance expresses the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about state of affairs. The psychological states are expressed in pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. In this chapter, the writer analyzes the data in finding the types and functions of expressive utterance. The data are taken from Zach Sang Show which has been uploaded to YouTube. Selena Gomez is interviewed in this show. Yule's theory of speech acts is used as the basic theory. Ronan's theory is used in identifying types of expressive utterance. Searle and Venderveken's theory is applied to find out the functions of expressive utterance. Leech's theory of context is used in understanding the utterances. The data are presented in bold and italic printed. Here's one of the explanation of the data.

Zach Sang : What is Selena Gomez today want her music? What are you looking for?

Selena Gomez : I think right now, I just, I love the fact that, when I heard *Bad Liar* on the radio for the first time, it just felt so refreshing. That's the right word to use.

Zach Sang : now I get it.

Selena Gomez : because I love that, I love that it can stand on its own. ***I want my music to feel like it can go anywhere***, you know **(28)**. I like being able to put out records. And sometimes you feel not know it's me. There's some of mystery that I still think is important and I love lyrics, you know. I think music and melody

like I love hip-hop I love all types of music... ***I really love working on my lyrics and making them meaningful*** **(31).**

Zach asks Selena about what are she looking for to her music. This is because Selena finally can do what she wants to do in making her music. Selena tells that her music just grown and now everyone in her team support her. Selena says *"I love the fact that, when I heard Bad Liar on the radio for the first time, it just felt so refreshing"*. This shows that Selena feels very happy because she can hear the music she and her team made.

By analyzing the dialogue above, ***"I want my music to feel like it can go anywhere"*** is included as the type of volition. In volition, the speaker tells his/her desire to something to become reality. Selena wants her music to go anywhere. Selena likes being able to put out records and making them meaningful. Selena hopes that her arts have particular meaning or importance for someone.

The function of the utterance ***"I want my music to feel like it can go anywhere"*** is to desire or hope to happen. Selena says that to express what she wants her music to be like. Selena hopes it will become reality. Selena tells her wish so the hearer or fans will pray for her and help her dreams come true.

The utterance ***"I really love working on my lyrics and making them meaningful"*** is categorized as agreement. Selena expresses her psychological condition of positive attitude toward what she does. Selena expresses her good feeling as an artist for being able to give something good for people. Selena loves her job and gives meaningful work to the people.

Selena expresses her good feeling and says ***I really love working on my lyrics and making them meaningful"***. The function of the utterance is to please. Selena feels so pleased for doing something that she loves. Selena loves working on her lyrics. Selena is also love to make her lyrics become meaningful and have certain impact to people.

After analyzing the expressive utterances as found in Zach Sang Show on YouTube, the writer finds all types of expressive utterance based on Ronan's theory and several functions of expressive utterance based on Searle and Venderveken's theory. The result can be seen in table 1 below :

Table 1 : The percentage of types of expressive utterance as found in Zach Sang Show on YouTube

NO	TYPES	DATA	PERCENTAGE
1	agreement	35	40,23%
2	volition	16	18,39%
3	disagreement	9	10,34%
4	compliment	8	9,20%
5	pride	4	4,60%
6	expressing sorrow	4	4,60%
7	thanking	4	4,60%
8	greetings	3	3,45%
9	non-directed complaints in exclamations	3	3,45%
10	apologizing	1	1,15%
	TOTAL	87	100,00%

The most dominant type of the expressive utterances in this research is agreement with the percentage about 40,23%. This is because Selena often agrees with the host's arguments. Some of the hosts also agree to Selena's statements. Selena also gives her positive attitudes toward some propositions. Selena expresses her happiness, enjoyment, pleasure, and satisfaction.

Table 2 : The percentage of function of expressive utterances as found in Zach Sang Show on YouTube

NO	FUNCTION	DATA	PERCENTAGE
1	to please	19	21,84%
2	to desire	16	18,39%
3	to agree	15	17,24%
5	to disagree	8	9,20%
4	to compliment	7	8,05%
6	to boast	4	4,60%
7	to lament	4	4,60%
8	to thank	4	4,60%
9	to greet	3	3,45%
10	to complain	2	2,30%
11	to surprise	2	2,30%
12	to apologize	1	1,15%
13	to congratulate	1	1,15%
14	to praise	1	1,15%
	TOTAL	87	100,00%

The most dominant function of the expressive utterances is to please with the percentage about 21, 84%. It is because of Selena expresses her enjoyment, pleasure, and satisfaction. People are motivated by giving positive attitudes and telling what Selena loves to do. Selena admits that she has hard time in the past but she does not want it to give up. Selena tells people to do what they love never give up. Selena also wants to give inspiration through her songs.

CONCLUSIONS

The speaker have their own way to express their feeling to the hearer. Speakers show their psychological state of affairs to the hearer. From the video of the talkshow on YouTube, the writer finds 87 utterances which contain expressive utterances. The writer finds 10 types of expressive utterance and 14 functions of expressive utterance.

Expressive utterance is part of speech acts which is uttered by participants in the video. There are five participants in the talkshow. They are Selena Gomez as the guest, Zach Sang, Dan Zolot, Kristen Acevedo and Heather Connor as the hosts.

The writer finds all types of expressive utterance that are proposed by Ronan [4]. They are agreement, disagreement, volition, thanking, apologizing, non-directed complaints in exclamations, expressing sorrow and greetings. Beside that, the writer finds other types of expressive utterance that has not been discussed in Ronan's theory. They are pride and compliment. The most dominant type of the expressive utterances in this research is agreement with the percentage about 40, 23%. This is because Selena often agrees with the host's arguments. Some of the hosts also agree with Selena's statements. Selena also gives her positive

attitudes toward some propositions. In the talkshow, Selena expresses her happiness, enjoyment, pleasure, and satisfaction.

Then, several functions of expressive utterance are found in this research. Based on Searle and Venderveken's theory [5], they are to apologize, to thank, to congratulate, to complain, to lament, to boast, to compliment, to praise, and to greet. Based on these functions, the writer can not find the application of function to condole, to protest, to deplore, and to welcome. Beside of these functions, the writer also finds other functions in expressive utterance. They are to agree, to desire, to disagree, to express surprise, and to please. The most dominant function of the expressive utterances is to please with the percentage about 21, 84%. This function occurs dominantly because of Selena expresses her agreement and positive attitudes toward the host's statements. Selena is also expresses her feeling of happiness.

The conclusion is intended to help the reader understand why your research should matter to them after they have finished reading the paper. A conclusion is not merely a summary of the main topics covered or a re-statement of your research problem, but a synthesis of key points and, if applicable, where you recommend new areas for future research. For most college-level research papers, one or two well-developed paragraphs is sufficient for a conclusion, although in some cases, three or more paragraphs may be required.

The conclusion should be linked to the title and objectives of the study. Do not make statements not adequately supported by your findings. Do not make further discussions, repeat the abstract, nor only list the results of research results. Do not use bulleted points, use paragraphed sentences instead.

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