

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Speech acts are part of pragmatics. When the speaker says something, there are certain purposes besides words or phrases. Speech act refers to the acts performed by the result utterance. The speech act is a theory that shows an assumption that the meaning of language expression can be explained by following the guidelines or rules that apply when someone performs a speech act, such as admonitions, assertions, commands, exclaims, promises, questions, requests, and warnings. Certainly, this is very different from a theory that proves that the parable of language has the meaning of a sentence that depends on the suitability of its words.

There are two major categories of speech acts, namely direct speech acts and indirect speech acts. Direct speech acts will occur if the structure and the function are directly related. (Yule, 1996:55). At the same time, indirect speech acts also will occur, if there is an indirect relationship between the structure and function of the discourse. Declarative, imperative, and interrogative are the types of Speech act categories, within direct speech acts and indirect speech acts stated by Yule (1996). He also stated the three functions for every sentence in each category, they are statements, questions, and order/command.

The writer takes this title because the writer wants to analyze the types of speech acts category and the interpretation of Speech Acts in the video of The Ellen

Show: Chris Hemsworth speaks some strange languages. The importance of this object is to find out what types of speech acts were used during the conversation between Ellen and Chris Hemsworth and some of the audience who took part in the conversation. Therefore, this research needs to be done to examine and review their conversations in detail to get the results from the predetermined hypothesis. If research on this object is not carried out, the researcher cannot get the result.

In this section, the writer will describe mini-research that has researched speech acts in The Ellen Show: Ellen Gives Brielle a ‘PAW PATROL’ Surprise! Based on the writer’s observations of the conversations in The Ellen Show: Ellen Gives Brielle a ‘PAW PATROL’ Surprise, the writer found the types of speech acts category included. This will be shown in the table listed below:

Table 2.1 Type of Speech Act Category

No.	Category of Speech Acts	Types			Total
		Declarative	Imperative	Interrogative	
1	Direct	2	2	4	8
2	Indirect	3		3	6
Total					14

Based on the table above, the writer found declarative, imperative, and interrogative as types in the direct and indirect speech act categories. The main type of speech act used in the direct speech in conversation was interrogative with 4 instances throughout the conversation. In analyzing data, interrogatives are referred to as questions that the writer used to recognize this type. The type used in the conversation to obtain information, or to find the state of something. The second type was imperative. When using this type, the students’ utterance was more directed at directions or command addressed to the listener. And the last type was

declarative, only expressed in 2 utterances. The type used was related to the speech and contains information.

Furthermore, indirect speech acts had two types consisting of student conversations, namely interrogative and declarative. Declarative and interrogative are the same type shown in the one above, where one declarative had 3 utterances used in the conversation. At this type, the speech was informative, but the real aim was not just to state something, but to give a command too or request. And the last type was interrogative, which had 3 utterances from the conversation. So, there were 6 utterance totals from both, which were classified into indirect speech acts. All of the speech above doesn't by the direct speech acts rule so they turn into indirect speech acts.

1.2. The Problems of The Study

By the above research background, the writer state the problems of this study, such are:

1. What types of Speech Acts Categories are found in the video of The Ellen Show?
2. What interpretation of Speech Acts is found in the video of The Ellen Show?

1.3. The Object of The Study

The writer has the objectives of this study, which are:

1. To find out the types of Speech Acts Category in the video of The Ellen Show: Chris Hemsworth speaks some strange languages.
2. To interpret the Speech Acts in the video of The Ellen Show: Chris Hemsworth speaks some strange languages.

1.4. The Scope of The Study

This study discusses the speech acts and the types described by the experts. The writer only focuses on the types of speech acts category. Declarative, imperative, and interrogative are the types of Speech act categories, within direct speech acts and indirect speech acts stated by Yule (1996:55). The writer will look for the dialogue or script in the video of The Ellen Show as the material for analysis.

1.5. The Significance of The Study

Two significances will be displayed by the writer when this research is completed, namely theoretically and practically.

1.5.1 Theoretically

Theoretically, this research will produce useful results for the writer or others, such as:

- 1) The result can be more useful for further study of speech acts
- 2) Allows us to analyze the types of speech acts category

1.5.2 Practically

- 1) For the researcher, this research is useful for the writer to be a teacher to teach the students about direct and indirect speech.
- 2) For the students of the English department, it is to be hoped that this will be useful to enhance your concept in creating research or doing research on speech acts analysis in the video of talk show dialogues.
- 3) For the other researchers, the findings of this study will be useful as a reference related to speech acts in videos or films or other aspects such as text.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The theory is the most important thing that is needed and displayed in a study as a scientific study that can observe and provide information about the scientific study itself so that readers and writers can understand various research objects. The theory used aims to help as a supporter of the research conducted. In this section, the writer will discuss pragmatics and speech acts related to the research that is being carried out and which will be developed.

2.2 Pragmatic

The meaning of a message by the speaker is the definition of Pragmatics. Pragmatics deals with the science of the meaning conveyed by the speaker (or author) and the meaning described by the listener or reader. Therefore, it deals with the analysis of the meaning of people's words, not what the words or phrases mean in those words. The speech produced by the speaker in the communication contains a deeper understanding of the true meaning of the word or phrase itself. Yule (1996:3) pointed out that pragmatics is more about analyzing the meaning expressed by people through their speeches, than what I mean by the word or phrase in the discourse itself. Pragmatics is also closely related to the context or situation of speaking, so the speaker needs to pay attention to the context. It can be concluded that pragmatics is an understanding of the context of what other people say through the speech itself.

Research on the relationship between natural languages and their users is one of the special branches of research known as pragmatics. Pragmatics also focuses on speech suggestions or what is concluded or stated by the speaker and listener in response to it. According to Mey (2006:6), pragmatism is a language that can be determined by human social conditions, the use of language can be reviewed or used from/by human social conditions. So, it can be said that language used by humans depends on the place where they live or the social conditions in which they live. It can be concluded that pragmatics can also be said to someone's style of language that has a relationship with their conditions or even the conditions they live in, thus creating language meanings according to their conditions.

Leech (1983:6) also pointed out that the study of meaning related to verbal context was called pragmatics. Yule (1996:3), according to Leech's statements, believes that pragmatics should also take into consideration the aspects of the context, such as who, when, where, and in what circumstances people talk, which will determine how they speak and want what to say. So the pragmatics, according to both is still related to the context and speech situation, whereby using the utterance the speaker can convey the meaning of what he said.

Broadly speaking, through pragmatics, we must be able to grasp the information of the discourse by realizing that a word or phrase contains a deeper meaning than the literal meaning of what is said. Consistent with this, Richard and Schmidt (2002:187) also believe that pragmatics is the communication related to sentences and the context and also the circumstances in which they are used.

From the various theories above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the meaning of what is conveyed by the speaker through his speech which has a relationship to the context and situation (speech situation). Within the scope of pragmatics, several factors must be considered. These factors form the definition of pragmatics itself. Implicature, speech act, presupposition, context, adjacency pairs, deixis, and distance, are the factors considered. One of the factors that the writer takes in this research is Speech Acts. The writer will write down the definition of speech act to support the research.

2.3 Speech Acts

Speech acts, various verbal communication as well as pragmatics subsections, often occur in verbal and nonverbal communication. Speech acts are generally defined as “an action through speech” (Yule, 1996:47). In this case, speech includes more than just actions in speech. So that the listener can interpret the meaning of the speaker’s words through his speech. For example, the speaker says “I’m hungry” so that the listener can understand the meaning of what the speaker said, namely “he has to eat something”.

Birner (2013) also revealed the same idea, he said that when someone says something it means he also does something. Here one can act by saying something not only as an utterance, but some actions coincide when the utterance is spoken. And also the listeners can usually be immediately aware of it. For example: when someone said, “I’m writing a letter”, the speaker is conveying something when he is doing it so that the listener no longer needs to interpret the action he is/will be doing.

Speech acts are everything done during a conversation or a series of verbal conversations. (Austin, 1962:94). Speech acts are spoken to influence the actual situation, but it's not descriptive. In past events, usually, the speech act never refers to it. A speech act is an action performed by language itself to change the state of the object in which the action is performed. In this context, the study of speech acts can be used in linguistics and literary works, such as poetry, short stories, novels, videos, films, and songs. Dialogue or script in literary works can be analyzed with speech acts because we know that the essence of speech acts is in speech or conversation.

A speech act is an action that must be done or shown in a sentence or utterance that makes listeners often interpret the utterance. However, in speech acts, some things are not said but occur. As stated by J. Hillis Miller (2005:4) speech act is something that is not stated through speech, but it happens. In contrast with the constative statement, which is about how there is a fact, a speech act that is inappropriate or wrong about a fact. A constant statement is usually a description that directly describes something. However, according to him, this is not the same as speech acts. Speech acts do not describe anything, they may or may not make something happen. For example, someone says "from now on, you are husband and wife". In the utterance there is no description whatsoever, if it is said in the right situation, the utterance states that they are married. So, from the statement, it can be said that speech acts do not always focus on what is said and what is expressed or described, but focus on what is what happened or not. So that makes the listener must always pay attention to the meaning of an utterance.

From the statement above, the writer chooses Yule's theory about speech act, because this theory is supporting material for the writer to research the Ellen Show's video. The theory can also be understood easily so that the writer can analyze the speech acts category easily. Speech act men can also be referred to as actions taken by language to change the state or behaviors of objects regarding the actions they take. Based on this reason, this study tries to find out some of the analysis of speech acts category and the types, in the video. In the video, of course, it will be found in the conversation.

2.4 Speech Act Category

In this study, the writer will classify the categories of speech acts that need to be analyzed for the research problem. The categories are direct and indirect speech acts based on Yule's theory.

2.4.1 Direct Speech Act

Direct speech acts are utterances spoken by the speaker directly according to the speaker's intent. This definition states clearly that it must be spoken, not written, or imaginative because we have a special term for them: physical and mental acts. Yule in his book about Pragmatics (1996:55), revealed if the structure and the function have a direct relationship, a direct speech act will occur. For example, when someone says "it's cold outside", the meaning of a direct speech from this speech is to tell the listener about the actual conditions outside. The conclusion from the statement above can be said that a direct speech act is a person's utterance or expressions that are conveyed directly by the speaker that can be conveyed to provide information

When we quote or imitate someone's sentence directly without changing the wording and meaning, it is called a direct quote or direct sentence. These can be said as direct speech acts. In this sentence, there are two important parts, namely:

- a. Reporting verb: words that tell/report
- b. Reporting words: words that are notified/reported.

These two parts are separated by a comma (,) and use quotation marks (“ “) in reporting words. For example, the teacher said, “the student is smart”

2.4.2 Indirect Speech Act

Indirect speech acts might have the shape of a question and hence be classified as requests for information and or the shape of declarative sentences and hence be classifiable as an assertion, but in most the contexts, they seem to function as a request to action. According to Yule (1996:55), if an indirect relationship is found between the structure and function of the speech, then an indirect speech act will occur. For example, when someone says “it's cold outside”, the meaning of the indirect speech act is asking or giving orders to close the door, so that the speaker is not influenced by the cold. Indirect speech acts are intended and provide some clues as to how this could have happened. Indirect is a widely use conversational strategy. Therefore, this indirect speech act has no relationship between the structure and function of utterance, but rather as a term to give orders indirectly by the speaker.

People often use indirect speech acts especially, those related to politeness. Because for example, they may reduce the unpleasant messages contained in requests and commands. Rejecting a proposal and making a request is an action that

is often used in indirect speech acts. For example, someone might ask “do you want to see me for coffee?” and the other person replied, “I have class.” We can see that to reject a proposal or question, here the second speaker uses an indirect speech act to reject it. This is not straightforward because the meaning of “I have class” does not mean rejection.

An indirect speech act can also be said as an utterance or sentence that is spoken to convey someone’s statement again (reporting words) or to retell what someone said. In writing, indirect speech acts usually use the conjunction “that” to connect reporting words and reporting words, so they don’t use commas or quotation marks. For example, the teacher said that the student is smart.

2.5 Types of Speech Act Category

The types of speech act category used to answer the problems in this study is according to Yule (1996). Yule in his book of Pragmatics (1996:55) stated 3 types of speech act categories, namely: declarative, imperative, and interrogative. The writer will focus on this category and some examples themselves.

2.5.1 Declarative

A declarative sentence is the sentence of a person’s statement of the condition or circumstances of himself or others. A declarative sentence is a sentence that is marked intonation down and generally, contains a meaning that states or tells something, in a variety of writings, usually given a dot at the end (the dot is the most special feature of the declarative sentence). Simply put, a declarative sentence is a statement. Therefore, that sentence always contains opinions, facts, information, and notifications.

The type of sentence that expresses the mind in its entirety is called a declarative sentence so that in the declarative sentence there is always a subject + predicate (which is a verb or auxiliary verb). So, to complete it, can add an adjective, adverb, or direct object. Here are three examples of declarative sentences with one subject, a subject explanatory predicate, and an object/description.

Example:

- a. The sun is so beautiful.
- b. Glenn making a cup of milk
- c. Mike bought a bunch of roses.

2.5.2 Imperative

The sentence used to make orders, requests, or instructions, are called imperative sentences. The imperative sentence has a lot to do with intonation. Usually, this intonation adjusts to the content and meaning of what you want to convey. Usually, it is the difference between imperative and regular sentences.

Imperative sentences generally do not use subject because they are considered understood in other words imperative sentences are elliptical construction, which is the construction of sentences that which one or more constituent elements are omitted. After all, they are considered to be understood.

Example: ~~You~~ switch off the light (Turn off the lights)

The verb in imperative sentences is bare infinitive (the form of the verb, without additional or add *es*. The word “please” can be added at the beginning or that the end of the imperative sentences to make the sentences more polite. The

imperative sentence ends with a full stop (point) or it can also be with an exclamation mark if it involves strong emotions

Example:

- a. Close the door, please!
- b. Please, wait for me for a while!

2.5.3 Interrogative

Interrogative sentences are also known as question sentences. This type of English sentence is a verb used to create a question. The characteristic of the interrogative sentence is the sign used, namely the question mark affixed at the end of the sentence. This question sentence usually begins with the word what, where, when, who, why, and how. These six words are known as 5W + 1H.

In its formation, interrogative sentences have several provisions that apply.

- a. If you do not use the auxiliary verbs, they can be replaced with doing, does, or did.
- b. Auxiliary verbs and 'do' can't be used side by side
- c. Auxiliary verb located before the subject
- d. If the subject in a sentence is the word who, which, what, and whose then 'do' should not be used.

Interrogative sentences have several types that are categorized according to the answer to the question.

1. Yes – No Question

The first type of interrogative sentence is formed by exchanging subject positions for auxiliary/linking verbs. As the name implies, the answer to this question sentence is simply 'yes or no'. To be clear, consider the following examples;

1. *May I bring this book?* (Bolehkah aku membawa buku ini)?
2. *Do you like mango?* (Apakah kamu menyukai manga)?

2. Question Tag

This question tag sentence is a type of interrogative sentence used to reinforce the question. Question tags have characteristics in the form of the word denial, no/not. The formula of this interrogative sentence is linking/auxiliary verb +/- not + pronoun (at the end of the sentence).

1. *It's Radit cakes, isn't it?* (Ini adalah kuenya Radit, iya bukan)?
2. *Imran loves me, doesn't he?* (Imran mencintaiku, iya kan)?

3. Alternative Question

As the name suggests, this type of interrogative sentence provides an alternative answer. The two alternatives are connected by the hyphen in the form of the word 'or'. Alternative questions begin with the auxiliary verb/linking verb 'be', or wh-word. For the example:

1. *Which country will you visit, Brazil or Morocco?* (Manakah Negara yang akan kamu kunjungi, Brazil atau Maroko)?

2. *Which do you like in the most, spring or summer?* (Manakah yang paling kamu sukai, musim semi atau musim panas)?

4. WH – Question

WH – Question is a question word that begins with the English double consonant ‘wh’ such as what, who, where, why, when, whose, which, whom, etc.

WH – Question is usually used at the beginning of the question sentence for news.

The goal is to get complete and complete information.

1. *Who is your favorite novelist?* (Siapa penulis novel favorit mu)?
2. *Where did you buy this kebab?* (dimana kamu membeli kebab)?
3. *When was the last time you fell asleep?* (Kapan terakhir kali kamu tertidur nyenyak)?

2.6 The Function of The Speech Act in Each Sentence

There are three functions for every sentence in each category of speech act which is stated by Yule (1996:55) in his book of Pragmatic, which are statements, questions, and order/command. In a statement, the utterance conveyed by the speaker is, to tell the truth, and also give information. In question, the utterance conveyed by the speaker to ask something, whether it's time such as when and where, or who, how, and why usually ends with a question mark. And the last one in order/command is an utterance conveyed by the speaker to give an instruction. In those functions, the writer may take this as an advantage of the Speech Act the writer will research in the Video of The Ellen Show.

2.7 The Ellen Show

The Ellen Show or The Ellen DeGeneres Show is a TV Show from America that tells about a variety of comedies with a guest on the program. On September 8, 2003, this program officially began airing on TV America, which was produced by Telepictures and airs in syndication. This show is created and hosted by Ellen, that's why this program is called The Ellen Show. The program was recorded at NBC Studios, in Burbank, California for five seasons the first season, it was then recorded for season six on stage 1, Warner Bros. Since then The Ellen Show has become one of the broadcasts that has been broadcast in high definition and the program was won 61 Daytime Emmy Awards in 2021 and has received 171 Daytime Emmy Awards nominations. The Ellen Show also tells the experience of someone such as guest star Chris Hemsworth who has the character, Thor, in the Avenger film. The writer will take the video entitled The Ellen Show: Chris Hemsworth speaks some strange languages, Chris Hemsworth Gets a Scared by Mouse, Chris Hemsworth Gets Intimate in 'Pitch Please' and Chris Hemsworth's Daddy Dilemma from the Youtube channel, namely The Ellen Show. With a duration of each video are 6 minutes and 9 seconds, 3 minutes and 19 seconds, 4 minutes and 20 seconds, and 2 minutes 28 seconds

2.8 Previous Study

There are some different previous studies the writer will be shown in this study. The first was an article entitled **"An Analysis of Direct and Indirect Speech Acts performed by Main Character in the Movie Revenant script"** conducted by Mazrul Aziz, English Education, and Teaching, University of Bengkulu. The

purposes of this research are: 1) knowing the types of speech acts in the script of the film entitled 'The Revenant'. 2) knowing the functions of speech acts, both direct speech act and indirect speech act in the film script entitled 'The Revenant'. The result of this study used Yule's theory. The data was collected by using observation and a checklist the technique of collecting data. This study used descriptive qualitative. Descriptive analyzing aims to describe a social phenomenon in understanding meaning based on speech. When analyzing the data, to support the main data, the writer takes a picture of the film while they are talking to describe the situation from the dialogue. The result shows three types of speech acts category found, are declarative, imperative, and interrogative, and the three functions are, statement, question, and order/request. The differences that the author has in this journal are very different from the research the writer does, namely in this journal the authors were looking for the function of the research speech acts contained in the film script of the research, while the writer is looking for the advantages of the speech acts contained in the video The Ellen Show. Meanwhile, the similarity is analyzing the types of speech acts using the same theory that is being analyzed, events with different objects. The findings of this research will be used by the writer to know the meaning of each speech act and be able to analyze the speech acts category in the dialogue of The Ellen Show video.

The second study was conducted by Kadek Indah Mayoni entitled **“Direct and Literal Dimensions of Speech Acts in The Movie of “Paranorman”**, English Department Faculty of Arts, Udayana University. This study discussed speech acts used in Paranorman. The object is focused on the speech acts used in the movie “Paranorman” movie manuscript and the sentence in the script becomes the main

focus that the researcher going to analyze. The aims of this study are 1) to identify and categorize the types of speech acts related to the direct and literal dimensions in the film “Paranorman”. The data were analyzed based on the speech acts theory proposed by Parker (1986). Descriptive analysis was used when analyzing the data by the researcher to find out the data that appears most often in films. The finding of this study indicate that there are four types of speech acts, namely direct literal speech acts, non-literal direct speech acts, literal indirect speech acts, and non-literal indirect speech acts. Assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and rogative are the categories of speech act types found.

The third study was conducted by Zulfa Tutuarima entitled “**An analysis of Speech Act used in London Has Fallen Movie**” foreign language learning, Muria Kudus University. In this study, the author discussed the speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie. This study only focused on the object that is speech acts used in the movie script “London Has Fallen” and the sentence in the script is the main focus that the researcher analyzes. The purpose of this research are: 1) finding the types of speech acts used in the film London Has Fallen, 2) finding the ways of speech acts and the classifications of illocutionary acts used in the film London Has Fallen. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. For analyzing the data, the author has used content analysis. This study finds out the types of speech acts and the illocutionary act classifications used in the London Has Fallen Movie. The result showed that: 1) illocutionary acts were the most dominant category found with 37 utterances, out of 76 speech acts used in the film London Has Fallen. 2) directive speech is the most dominant category found with 32 utterances, and expressive speech with 23 utterances, out of 99 total utterances

found from the classification of illocutionary acts. The differences that the author of this journal has are very different from the research being carried out by the writer, namely in this journal the authors were looking for the classifications of illocutionary act used in London Has Fallen, and also the different theories for analyzing the speech acts, while the writer is looking for the advantages of the speech acts contained in the video The Ellen Show. Meanwhile, the similarity is analyzing the types of speech acts being analyzed, events with different objects, and also have the same theory by Yule to support the research. The findings of this research will be used by the writer to know the meaning of each speech act and to analyze the speech acts category in the dialogue of The Ellen Show video.

The fourth study was conducted by B. Samei et al under the title “**Context-Based Speech Act Classification in Intelligent Tutoring Systems.**” Institute for Intelligent System, University of Memphis. This study discussed the classification of speech acts with natural language dialogue in tutoring. This study was focused on the object, namely the classifications of speech acts in the context of learning in an online collaborative game environment. The aims of this study are 1) finding the speech act classification, and 2) finding the comparison of speech act classification in the trained and test. This study was conducted using Austin’s theory. The author proposed this study by using supervised machine learning of an online collaborative learning game. The result showed that the greeting was the main dominant in the speech act category with different feature sets, where in the 1) contextual get 0,36 % data in precision and 0,43% data in the recall, 2) semantic get 0,73% data in precision and 0,63% data in the recall, 3) contextual and semantic get 0,73 % data in precision and 0,63% data in the recall. The differences that the author of this

journal, almost no difference was found from the research conducted by B. Samei et al. Meanwhile the research is carried out by the writer in the object of the research. Only the slightest difference is the method in his research the author uses the supervised learning approach and also the author put Austin's theory. Meanwhile, the similarity is analyzing the types of speech acts being analyzed, an event with different objects. The findings of this research will be used by the writer to know the meaning of each speech act and to analyze the speech acts category in the dialogue of The Ellen Show video.

The fifth study was conducted by Sarah Sumponogati with the title **“Speech Act Analysis in a Short Javanese Conversation at the Classroom.”** Magister Linguistics, University of Diponegoro. This study discussed short Javanese conversations. This study will focus on the object that is students' discussions. The aims of this study are 1) finding the speech act types, and 2) finding illocutionary acts types used in the short Javanese conversation. The data of this study were analyzed by using Searle's theory. The author proposed this study by using descriptive qualitative. The result showed that assertive speech is mostly used by students and followed by directives and commissions. In the conversation, there are no expressive declarations of illocution acts made in the conversation. The differences that the author of this journal, is finding out the illocutionary act, and also the author put the Searl's theory. Meanwhile, the similarity is analyzing the types of speech acts being analyzed, an event with different objects. The findings of this research will be used by the writer to know the meaning of each speech act and to analyze the speech acts category in the dialogue of The Ellen Show video.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

In analyzing the speech acts contained in The Ellen Show video, the writer will use Yule's theory (1996:55) where speech acts have two categories, direct speech acts, and indirect speech acts. He also states 3 types of speech act categories: imperative, declarative, and interrogative. There are two main points that the writer will find out in this study, are: the types of speech act category in the video of The Ellen Show, and also the advantages of speech acts in the conversation from the video of The Ellen Show.

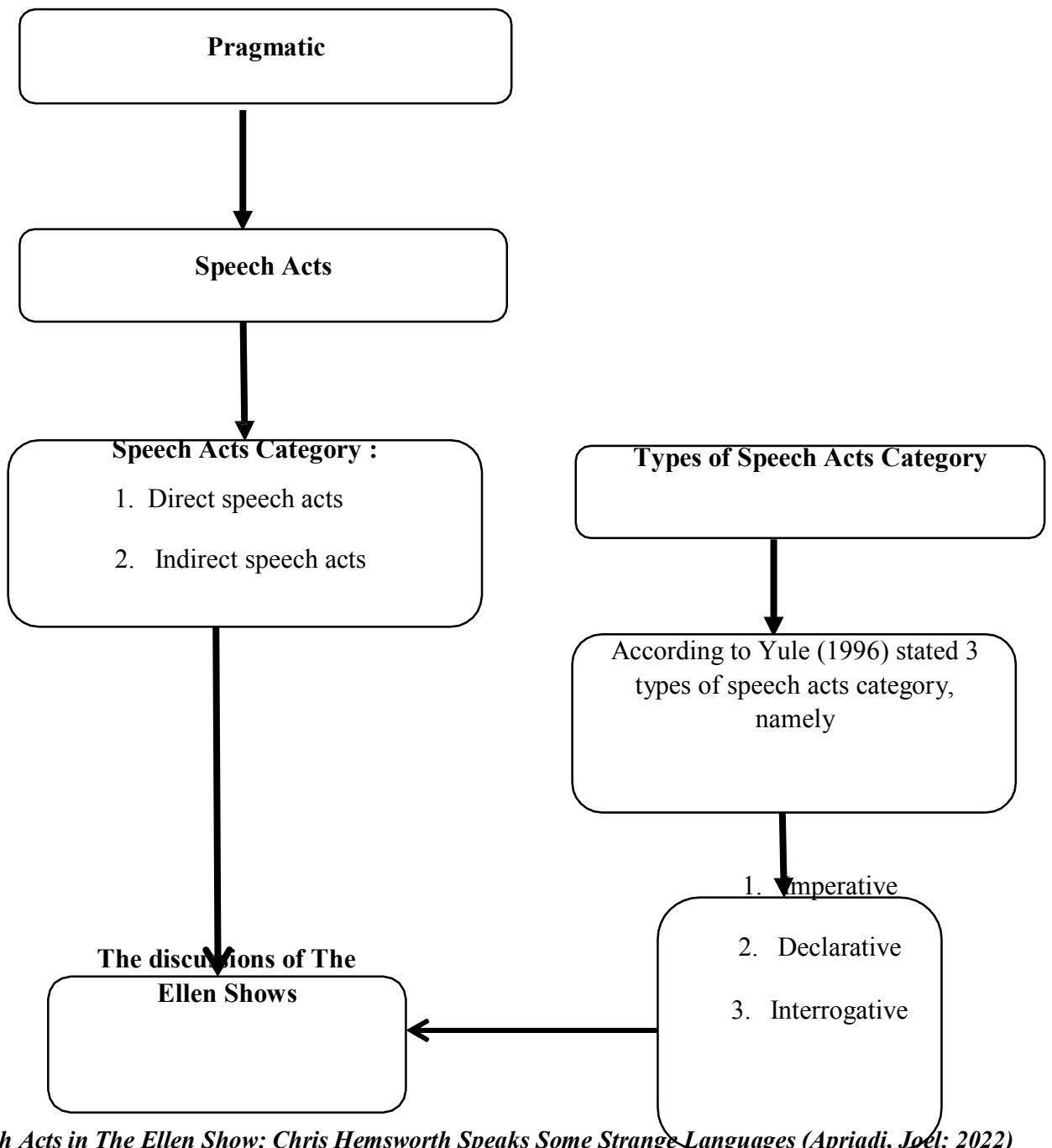


Figure 2.9 Speech Acts in The Ellen Show: Chris Hemsworth Speaks Some Strange Languages (Apriadi, Joel: 2022)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design is always needed when doing research. Jahoda, Deutch, and Cook (1965:68) defined research design as setting the data collection and analysis conditions, aiming to integrate the relevance of research goals with economics and procedures. The research design for this study will adopt descriptive qualitative. Sandelowski (Lambert, V. a., & Lambert, C. E. (2013), *Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design. Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research, 16(4)*, 255–256) states, that qualitative research should be regarded as categorical, rather than non-categorical, an alternative inquiry that is less explanatory than the “interpretative description” method, because it does not require researchers to stay away from or enter and compared with other qualitative research designs, it does not require conceptualization or the highly abstract rendering of data. It was descriptive because the research aims to describe the data obtained in the field and because this data research was collected in the form of the word which is like the speech acts found in the video of The Ellen Show.

3.2 Data and Source Data

In this study, the data will take from the conversation of *The Ellen Show with Chris Hemsworth, Chris Hemsworth Gets a Scare By Mouse, Chris Hemsworth Gets Intimate in ‘Pitch Please’, and Chris Hemsworth’s Daddy Dilemma* which include speech acts. The source data is The Ellen Show with a duration of 6 minutes and 9 seconds, 3 minutes and 19 seconds, 4 minutes and 20

seconds, and 2 minutes 28 seconds. The Ellen Show is a TV Show from America that tells about a variety of comedies with a guest on the program. The Ellen Show also tells the experience of someone such as guest star Chris Hemsworth who has the character Thor in Avenger Movie.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

Observation is a data collection instrument the writer will use in this study. The investigator commonly applies this method when collecting descriptive text data by observing the behavior of each person at events or in their natural settings. Researchers have to be immersed in the sense that they have to focus completely on this method while observing or looking for the people by taking out a participatory attitude to take notes. Malgorzata (2018:33) et al explain that observation is the most important research method in social science, but one of the most diverse.

Several things cover this, namely kinds, techniques, and approaches, which may not be easy to implement compared to the expected result; the scientific context, as well as the research problem, must be adapted to the choice. The writer will use the tools in the observation are “checklists” to get the additional information. The writer used a book/paper, pen, and telecommunications media such as handphones, earphones, laptops, and the YouTube application to view the video of The Ellen Show.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

In conducting research data collection techniques are very important to do. Recording observations digitally is one of the approaches used that can assist

researchers in data collection and analysis so that they can be replayed repeatedly (David Barrett and Alison Twycross (2018: volume 21, number 3). This technique aims to collect several ways to analyze the data contained in the video of The Ellen Show. If researchers use a qualitative approach to observation, then they should make field notes. With these field notes, it is very easy for researchers to get the result or information observed, such as the chronology of things happening, records of conversations with other people or participants, and even notes on impressions obtained from these observations. To collect the data on the problem, the writer uses the following ways from David Barrett and Alison Twycross' theory, such are:

1. Searching the video of The Ellen Show on youtube
2. Downloading the video of The Ellen Show
3. Watching the Ellen Show video
4. Transcribing the discussion of The Ellen Show
5. Identifying the types of Speech Acts contained in The Ellen Show.

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting all the data, the writer will begin to analyze the data carefully. The writer conducted a transcript of the discussion from The Ellen Show and then identified the types of speech act categories. The writer used interactive data analysis by Miles and Huberman (2014:31-32), who define research as a series of three activities are, data condensation, data display, and last are drawing and verifying conclusions. This technique will be able to answer the problem in this study, namely analyzing the type of speech act categories and their interpretation.

The writer used the theory of Miles and Huberman in this study and the figure can see below:

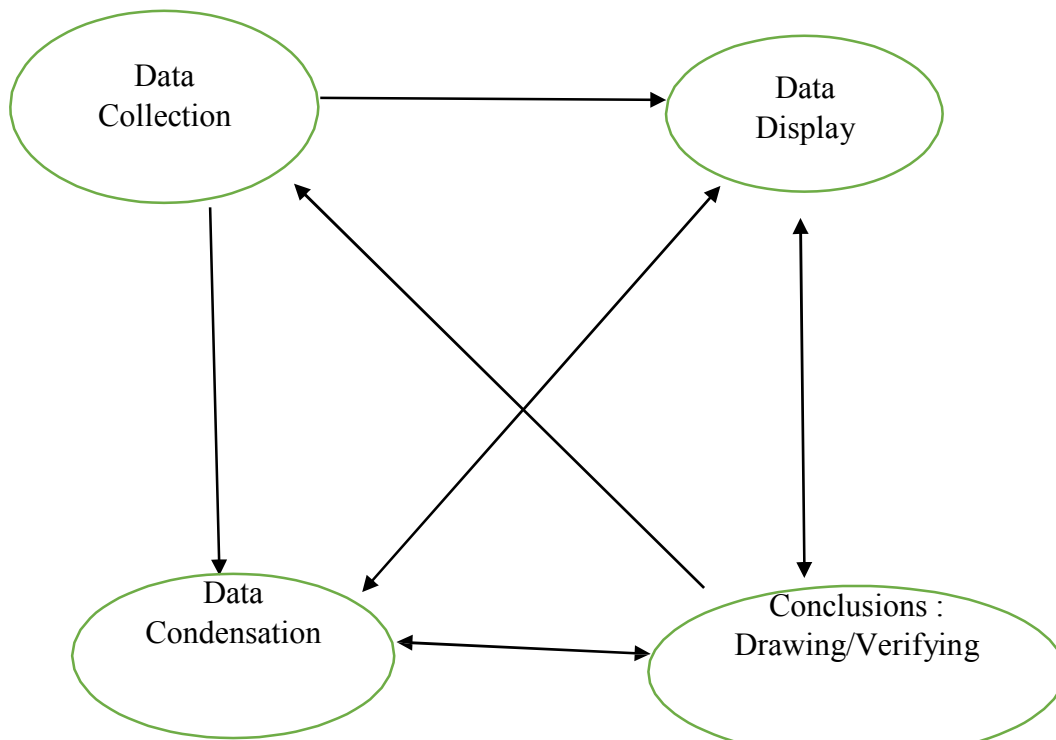


Figure 3.5 Components of Data Analyze: Interactive Model (Miles and Huberman)

3.5.1 Data Condensation

Data condensation is known as a process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data derived from field notes. Data amplified by condensation, data condensation is not a different process analysis.

Data condensation is a type of analysis that selects, focus, simplifies, abstract, and transforms raw data thus, the conclusions can be formed and confirmed. The steps in the data condensation process are as follows:

- 1) **Selection:** In this first step, the writer will select the data that is inherent in the video of The Ellen Show.
- 2) **Focus:** Then in this second step, the writer only focuses on the speech which is included in the type of speech acts categories contained in the video of The Ellen Show.
- 3) **Simplifying:** For this stage, the writer will use simplifying the method to change the data being simple into the type of speech act categories, which consist of declarative, imperative, and interrogative.
- 4) **Abstract:** In this step, the data will be evaluated. In this process, the data to be evaluated is the type of speech act categories used in the video of The Ellen Show.
- 5) **Transforming:** For the last step, the writer will analyze the data by selecting each utterance spoken in the video of The Ellen Show into a type of speech category.

3.5.2 Data Display

After condensing the data, data display is the next stage the writer will do. Data display is an ordered and compressed collection of data that can be used to display conclusion and verification actions. Data display is an ordered and compressed collection of data that may be used to showcase inference and verification actions. The writer will give the facts in the analysis in tablet form to make it easier for the readers to understand. The following are the steps by the writer in presenting the data through grouping the data into types of the speech act categories contained in the video of The Ellen Show.

3.5.3 Drawing and verifying conclusions

In this study drawing and verifying, conclusions are the last stage the writer will do. Drawing and verification of conclusions are the final stages in the analysis of this research data. In this stage, the writer will verify the findings after drawing the portions of data that have been mentioned as absolute data is the right approach in all data collected, reductive, and displayed. This is a method of determining the data after it is displayed. After determining the type used in the video of The Ellen Show, the writer concludes this phase.