

***Illocutionary Act in *The Ellen Degenerates Show****

***(Episode Adam Levine's New Girlfriend)***



UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI  
**ALAUDDIN**  
M A K A S S A R

A Thesis

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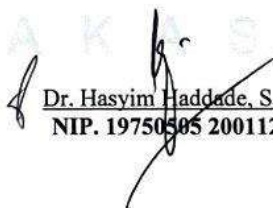
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## ABSTRACT

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This thesis discusses about the types of illocutionary acts in *Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show*. The objectives of this study were to find out the types of illocutionary act occur in *Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show*, to describe the type of illocutionary act performed by the speaker in *Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show*. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. It took one episode of *Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show* which is *Adam Levine New girlfriend* episode.

The researcher as the main instrument took note-taking in collecting and evaluating data based on the theory used of Searle (1969). As for the results, the findings showed a total of 68 data and 4 types of illocutionary acts used in *Ellen DeGeneres show*. It summed 49 data of representative, 10 data of expressive, 7 data of directive and 2 data of commissive types. The researcher does not find declaration in the dialogue because there is no utterance that has function that can change the world or the status of people through speaker's utterance.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background Of Study

Communication through language is one of the language characteristics that humans possess. This is a unique trait that no other creature possesses. As a result, language plays a crucial role in human life as a tool for revealing ideas, thoughts, and behavior, according to Wibowo, Walija (1996:4). Meanwhile, being social beings, humans utilize language not only to express product words but also to interact with one another.

Buck and Arthur (2002: 522-528) distinguish there are two kinds of communication. They are forms of verbal communication., which is the use of words as an element in communicating messages, and nonverbal communication, which is the use as aspects of gesture, bodily movement, eye contact, face expression, or overall looks in communicating messages. These two types of communication are modes of interaction that both the speaker and the listener use to process their ideas or thoughts. In verbal communication, the speaker attempts to convey messages to the listener by uttering words. However, there is frequently a misunderstanding in the meaning that the hearer receives from the speaker. As a result, speech serves as one aspect of pragmatic study that exists to observe the intent.

What exactly is pragmatics? Pragmatics, in general, is the study of how utterances have meaning in specific situations. When delivering a message to the

listener, a speaker has some connotations that are intended. has some connotations that are intended are sometimes expressed implicitly rather than directly for a specific purpose. According to Yule, pragmatics is the study of people's behavior communicate When they talk, they are conveying their intended meanings, assumptions, intentions, or goals. (1996: 4). Therefore, pragmatics concentrated on what was implied in the utterances and how individuals interpreted them in light of the situational settings.

In one hand, speech acts refer to any intentions embedded in an utterance conveyed (for example informing, persuading, convincing or warning). On the other hand, speech acts refers to basic units of linguistic interaction such as give a warning, greeting, applying for, telling what, and confirming an appointment (Griffiths, 2006:148). These intentions are produced by basic kinds of speech acts, Keidler (1998:183) stated that there are seven basic kinds of speech acts. There are assertive utterances, performative utterances, verdictive utterances, expressive utterances, directive utterances, Commissive utterances and phatic utterances.

People frequently engage in speech acts in their regular activities. However, occasionally people are unaware that the utterances they make contain speech acts, which imply meaning in addition to the explicit meaning of the words used. This indicates that these behaviors take place throughout the process of establishing meaning when communication takes place and the listener recognizes the purpose. Austin (2003; 23-26) stated that speech acts can be analyzed into three levels: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Thus, people do not only say something but also imply something to the hearer. Searle

(1983) as cited in Wardaugh (1986: 287) stated that illocutionary acts must be performed ‘intentionally.’ In order to communicate something in a language that will be understood by another speaker of that language as an utterance, it must (1) be correctly uttered with its conventional meaning and (2) satisfy a truth condition. He also divides illocutionary acts into five classifications: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. For instance, as Yule (1996: 54) explained, if the speaker says “Would you make me a cup of tea?” or “Don’t touch that”, the speaker does not expect the hearer to answer the question with yes or no. That is a command to make the hearer act as what the speaker wants.

Illocutionary acts are important to examine because communication is successful when the listener infers the speaker's meaning, not only verbally but also nonverbally. This research discussed speech acts, specifically illocutionary acts, and there is a correlation between this research and the verse in Surah Al-Isra: 53, which also talks about how to speak in a good way, and that communication is the key of interaction with people because good communication can make good understanding between the speaker and the hearer

Illocutionary acts strategie are included in the verse of surah Al-Isra: 53

وَقُلْ لِعِبَادِي يَقُولُوا الَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَنْزِعُ بَيْنَهُمْ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ كَانَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ  
عَدُوًّا مُّبِينًا

Translation:

“And tell My servants, the believers, to speak, to disbelievers, that, word, which is finer. For Satan indeed incites ill feeling, he makes trouble, between them, and Satan is indeed man’s manifest enemy, his enmity is evident.” (Al-Jalalayn in Hamza, 2007:302).

Speak with a good way here, signifies what is most appropriate from the view point of content, eloquence, and that which is best in terms of ethical 4 virtues and humanitarian methods, for, if one distances himself from what is best speech, and tends to rudeness and quarrelsomeness in his words, it recalls the Satan’s interference and inciting corruption amongst them (Imani & A Group of Muslim Scholars, 2004:691-692).

Illocutionary acts are also used in a talk show because a talk show is a real conversation in natural society. The Ellen DeGeneres Show is one of the most well-known talk shows in the world. It has received numerous Daytime Award nominations. The Ellen. Hosted by star of Ellen and The Ellen Talk Show, Ellen DeGeneres always has games to make people laugh. This show also features a unique mix of celebrity interviews, chart-topping music, audience participation games, segments spotlighting real-life stories, and amazing talent from all age groups. Ellen encourages a "negative-freezone", and tries to make everybody feel as if Ellen promotes a "negative-freezone" and makes everyone feel as if they are in the studio, even if they are sitting at home. She frequently calls viewers and encourages them to send in videos, letters, and even voicemail messages during regular segments of the show. The researcher analyzes one episode of Ellen DeGeneres' Talk Show for this research It is *Adam Levine New Girlfriend episodes*.

Furthermore, due to the speech act that the researcher wishes to examine, Ellen DeGeneres as the host employs utterances that are predominantly associated with illocutionary acts. That's why this show to be analyzed by using speech acts theory, especially illocutionary. Let see an example of illocutioanary acts that are taken from the dialogue of Ellen DeGeneresShow. When Adam Levine said that *I have something on that box* and Ellen Degeneres replied *oww do you still want this?* (*she ask the child who one of the guess of the show*). In this conversation, Adam points to a box containing the outfit, and Ellen takes the contents of the box to give to Mila. It is a type of ordering in directive illocutionary acts.

The researcher notices that the host uses a lot of utterances, and each utterance is related to a speech action. Illocutionary acts are included in these utterances related to speech acts. That is why illocutionary acts are chosen for analysis. These are analyzed using the context, tones, emotion, and feeling. This research will be based on pragmatics research, which is concerned with the relationship between language, illocutionary act, and utterance. This is motivating the researcher to conduct the research because it is an interesting topic for gaining knowledge and benefiting many people.

## **B. Research Question**

This study examines the following questions.

- 1) What types of illocutionary acts are performed in Ellen DeGeneresTalk Show?
- 2) How are the type of illocutionary act performed by the speaker in Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show?

## **C. The Objectives of the Study**

In the relation to the problems of study, the objectives of study are

- 1) To find out the types of illocutionary act occur in Ellen DeGeneresTalk Show, episodes Adam Levine New Girlfriend
- 2) To describe the type of illocutionary act performed by the speaker in Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show

## **D. The Significances of the Study**

The study's findings are expected to be useful in some ways. The findings are pertinent.

- 1) For those readers, particularly English Department students, who want to gain more knowledge and competence in analyzing various types of illocutionary acts.
- 2) For other university students are advised to learn Speech Acts, which contain various types of ideas illocutionary acts; directives, assertive, commissives, declaratives, expressive in order to assist them in finding out the information stated based on illocutionary acts.



- 3) As reference materials for lecturers and in conducting research
- 4) In order to improve future research, the next researcher will be given references and guidelines.
- 5) For those interested in the field of pragmatic English study.

### **E. The Scope of the Study**

The researcher will discuss the various types of illocutionary acts that occur on Ellen DeGeneres show in this study. The researcher will employ Searle's(1969) theory to identify and describe the types of illocutionary acts performed by the speaker on The Ellen DeGeneres Show.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Previous Studies

There are some findings from previous research in the area of speech act conducted by previous researchers. Those studies conducted by other researchers have different subjects than the one to be conducted by the researcher. There are some parallels with this research as well. The first previous study that the researcher wishes to compare is Yuwartatik's (2013). This source is from thesis which is found in library of IAIN Tulungagung, entitled *An Analysis Of Speech Acts In Dialogues Of The Novel "The Black Cat" By John Milne*. In her thesis, Yuwartatik only focused on illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in dialogues from John Milne's novel "The Black Cat." She used a descriptive qualitative design, and the research revealed that the dialogue contains five types of illocutionary acts: declaratives, assertives, expressive, directives, Commisives, and the impact of perlocutionary act. Readers can broaden and enrich their knowledge of speech acts, particularly illocutionary and perlocutionary acts; understand what the speaker intends and the sequence of events in speaker utterances; practice speech act strategies in their daily lives; and use literary worksto learn language naturally.

The second research is *The Speech Act and Communication Strategy in Children of 3-5 Years Old* which was conducted by Dyah Anita D (2009). Dyah's research was focused on all types of speech acts, according to the research. Her

research also concentrated on communication strategy. She used the descriptive qualitative method in her research. The focus of study differs between Dyah's research and this research. Dyah's research was concerned with all types of speech acts. This study only looked at one type of speech act, illocutionary act. Dyah's research also concentrated on communication strategy.

The third previous research is *Choerunnisa (2015) An Analysis of Speech Acts In The Dead Poets Society*. This study used both qualitative and quantitative methods. The information was presented in the form of utterances made by the main character while teaching at the Dead Poets Society. The researcher was responsible for research planning, data collection, analysis, and reporting.

According to the findings, Mr. Keating, as a good teacher in the Dead Poets Society, frequently uses question form to deliver commands to the students, which is a good teacher's classroom English. He also mostly performs directives as illocutionary acts, as he frequently asks students to do some work as assignments and homework, to present, to read, to come to the front, and many other things. In comparison to other acts, he also inspires his students on a regular basis. Finally, he never insults his students. In terms of illocutionary acts, directives account for up to 44.24% of Mr. Keating's utterances when teaching. This demonstrates that a good teacher always interacts with the students, including asking them to do their assignments and homework, present, read, come to the front, and many other directives. There are two types of perlocutionary acts that occur most frequently. They are to inspire and persuade the audience to act with the same percentage, up to 24.77%. On the other hand, only 1.76% of perlocutionary acts are intended to

insult the listener. It demonstrates that a good teacher does not do this very often, as in the film, Mr. Keating insults his student only to teach him to respect others. Mr. Keating employs good classroom English because he frequently delivers commands in the form of questions. This is beneficial for students because they will use those commands in their daily lives to construct polite requests.

When comparing this research to previous studies, the researcher discovers some similarities and differences. This research has some similarities with previous researches in the qualitative research method, which is similar with the first and second previous findings, and the next similarities is that all of those previous findings analyze a similar topic, which is speech act.

The researcher discovered differences in her previous research by analyzing illocutionary and perlocutionary act, whereas this research only focuses on illocutionary act. The second distinction is that she used a novel as an object, whereas this study uses a talk show as an object. The second previous finding differs in object she used population as an object, she aimed to determine which type of speech act is used by object, whereas this research aims to determine the type of illocutionary act in the talk show. The previous research differed in that she used qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the data, and she used poetry as an object.

## **B. Theoretical Framework**

### **1. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is concerned with how people comprehend the thoughts and ideas expressed by others through communication. Yule (1996) added, pragmatics is the study of language based on the user's point of view. It

concerns the choices they make, and the constraints they encounter in using language in social interaction, also the effects their use of language has on the other participants of a communication. Furthermore, Levinson quoted in Latif and Kurniawati (1997) offers some definitions of pragmatics as follows:

- a. Pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context, which are grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of a language,
- b. Pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context as the basics of language understanding,
- c. Pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context appropriately,
- d. Pragmatics is the study of all aspects of meanings, not involved in a semantic theory.

In other words, pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that studies how context influences meaning in language. Pragmatics encompasses speech act theory, conversational implicature, talk in interaction, and other philosophical, sociological, and linguistic approaches to language behavior. Thus, pragmatics can be defined as the study of the relationship between language and context, in which the contextual meaning of an utterance differs from its grammatical meaning. In this regard, pragmatics explains how language users deal with apparent ambiguity. The ability to comprehend the speaker's intended meaning is referred to as pragmatic competence. Metapragmatic refers to an utterance that describes a pragmatic function. Pragmatic awareness is regarded as one of the most difficult aspects of language learning, and it can only be acquired through practice. Pragmatics covers a variety of important topics.

## 2. Speech Act

The action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by listeners, is referred to as a speech act. For example, there is a bear behind you may be intended as a warning in some contexts, or it may simply be a statement of fact in others. People who attempt to express themselves not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, but they also perform action through those utterances. Speech-act theory is a subfield of pragmatics that studies how words can be used to not only present information but also to carry out actions. According to Yule, G(1996:47) “ speech act is actions performed via utterances. Searle, Kiefer, and Bierwisch in Mursyid et.al (2004:331) further said that the theory of speech acts starts with the assumption that the minimal unit of human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but rather that performance of certain kinds of acts, such as making statements, asking, questions, giving orders, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc.

Fromkin et al (2003:593) explains: “Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers, (example; there is a bear behind you) may be intended as a warning in certain context, or may in other context merely be statement of fact.” An action in the meaning or significance of someone's speech is seen in a speech act. Speech-act theory, developed by American philosopher J.R. Searle and introduced by Oxford philosopher J.L. Austin (How to Do Things with Words, 1962), considers three levels or components of such utterances: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. As a result, Austin asserted that,

in addition to meaning whatever they mean, all utterances perform specific acts through the specific communicative force of an utterance. Furthermore, he introduced a threefold distinction between the act on which one performs simultaneously when saying something.

**a. Locutionary Act**

The act of saying something is known as a locutionary act.

According to Austin, a locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a specific sentence with a specific sense and reference, which is also roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. To the extent that a speaker who says "the dangerous dog is in the garden" is producing a sentence whose meaning is based on reference to a specific dog and garden in the external world. This is an example of a locutionary act. Because a locutionary act only produces a sentence.

**b. Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary act is called by the act of doing something. It is only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered. Austin explained the performance of an act is the new and second sense as the performance of an illocutionary act, i.e. performance of act in saying something as opposed to performance of an act of saying something. The illocutionary act carried out by a speaker meaning of an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction. An illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to fulfill or the type or action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. It is an act accomplished in speaking.

An utterance can have more than one illocution, it is useful to introduce the distinction between direct and indirect illocution. Direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered, While the indirect illocution of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have. The direct illocution of “can you pass the river?” is an enquiry about the hearer’s ability to pass the river. The indirect illocutions are request that the hearer pass the river. Example of illocutionary force include accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, giving permission, joking, nagging, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing and thanking. In example “I’m very glad to you for all you have done for me” performs the illocutionary act of thanking.

**c. Perlocutionary Act**

This is the third dimension, the perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is called by the act of affecting something. Perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee. A perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. Still another way to put it is that a perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by product of speaking. Whether intentional or not. It is therefore an act performed by speaking. Some perlocutionary acts are always the producing sequel of alerting or even alarming.

**3. Classification of Illocutionary Act**

Searle (1969) categorizes the most basic category of illocutionary act. It consists of five different types, they are: representative, directive, expressive, declarative, and commissive.



**a. Representative**

A kind of illocutionary act that carries the values 'true or false'. It is called "assertive" by Leech. These kinds of illocutionary act represent a subjective state of mind, the speaker who asserts a proposition as true does so in force of his or her belief. The belief may have different degrees of force: it makes a difference whether I postulate something or merely hypothesize. However, the point of speech act remains the same. The examples of assertive acts are: stating for instance "*well my grandfather was a tiny landlord*", suggesting for instance "*so I talked to my friend, why not I make something about china, so we made a small very ugly looking page called china*", complaining for instance "*but when they order tickets whole system crashed*", claiming for instance "*she was so unbelievable cute than every single person that I know in my entire life*", informing for instance "*today is monday*". Those examples are based on Zakiah (2018).

**b. Directive**

One of speech act that embody speaker to the hearer to do something, to direct him or her towards some goal (of the speaker's mostly)- the illocutionary point is the extreme end of this utterance, classical imperative. Here are the examples of directive acts: ordering for instance "*I order you to leave the room*", requesting for instance "*I want to see the last one fall before it gets dark*", commanding for instance "*look out the window, dear, at last ivy leaf on the wall*", asking for instance "*what is it dear*". Those examples are based on Azmillah (2021).

**c. Expressive**

As the name says this speech act expresses an inner state of the speaker. The expression is essentially subjective tells us nothing about the world. For example, when we say 'I am sorry' when stepping on a person's toe, it does not change anything here, done is done. Both stepper and stepped will have to live with the change that a step on toe represents. Because of its subjective character and expressive, speech act is also subject to limits and changes according to different conceptualization of social guilt behavior. There are several examples of expressive acts: welcoming for instance "welcome to my house", refusing for instance "I can't do that", thanking for instance "thank you for coming Jim", apologizing for instance "Della I am sorry", congratulating for instance "you've won".

Those examples are based on Azmillah (2021).

#### **d. Declaration**

In word declaration bring about some alternation in the status or condition of the object or objects solely by virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed'. In other word, declarative is kind of illocutionary act which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra- linguistic institution. This kind of illocution brings about a change in the world by uttering an illocutionary act. Generally, the speaker must hold some position in an extra linguistic institution in order the speech act can be effective. Here are the examples of declarative acts: resign, dismiss, declare, name, open, consecrate, and other for examples "you are just like a woman" those examples are based on Azmillah (2021)

**e. Commissive**

This is operated by means of creating an obligation. This obligation is created in the speaker, not in the hearer, as in the case of the directive. We can compare between a request and a promise, the focus of the obligation created is different, the promise creates an obligation in the promising while the request does so in the require. This kind of illocutionary act commits the speaker to some future course of action.

Point of this is the speaker himself intends to do something. There are some examples of commissive acts: promising for instance "*I will do all that science, so far as it may filter through my efforts, can accomplish*", refusing for instance "*No, I will not pose as a model for your fool hermit-dunderhead*". Those examples are based on Azmillah (2021).

**4. Ellen Talk Show**

The Ellen DeGeneres Show (often shortened to Ellen and stylized as ellen) is an American daytime television variety comedy talk show that is hosted by Ellen DeGeneres. Debuted on September 8, 2003, it is produced by Telepictures and airs in syndication. The majority of stations owned by NBC Owned Television Stations, along with Hearst Television, serve as the program's largest affiliate base for its first five seasons, the show was taped in Studio 11 at NBC Studios in Burbank, California. From season 6 onwards, the show moved to being taped at Stage 1 on the nearby Warner Bros. lot. Since the beginning of the sixth season, Ellen has been broadcast in high definition.

The Ellen DeGeneres Show focuses more on entertainment talk shows with famous celebrities or inspirational figures who were not known before, such as volunteers, big fans of the program, philanthropists, special talents, or people who are popular on social media because of their kindness. Often times, these inspirational figures are also given special gifts in the form of cash or special items related to the character. The Ellen DeGeneres Show also broadcasts various segments besides talk shows, such as humorous segments, stand-up comedy, music shows, talent shows, and games with prizes that the audience can win.

The show has received 171 Daytime Emmy Award nominations and has won 61 Daytime Emmy Awards as of 2020, including four for Outstanding Talk Show and seven for Outstanding Talk Show Entertainment, surpassing the record held by The Oprah Winfrey Show, which won nine. The show also won 17 People's Choice Awards. On May 21, 2019, DeGeneres announced she had signed for three more years, renewing the show through 2022. On March 11, 2020, DeGeneres announced over Twitter that for now she would be shooting her show without a studio audience to protect the health and safety of the fans, staff, and crew. In a tweet dated March 13, 2020, DeGeneres announced that production of the show had been suspended until March 30, 2020 to protect the health of her audience and staff during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

To achieve the study aims, the researcher employed a qualitative descriptive approach, that used inductive approach, which did not use the hypothesis to be answered and only solve the actual problems. According to Bodgan and Biklen (2007), descriptive data is data that is collected in the form of words rather than numbers. The descriptive qualitative method attempts to evaluate the data in all of its richness, as closely as possible to the form in which it was captured and transcribed, and the written findings of the study include quotations from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation. According to the statement, the researcher might infer that the data from the Ellen Show as the object is categorised as qualitative. As a result, the researcher observed the talkshow and then analyzed the sorts of illocutionary acts that appeared inside of it.

#### **B. Data Source**

The data collected utterances spoken by four people who become guess stars in Ellen Degeneres Talk Show episode Adam Levine's new girlfriend. The video was uploaded on The Ellen Show YouTube channel. Under the link [www.dailymotion.com/video/x39xil5](http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x39xil5).

#### **C. Research Instrument**

Throughout the study process, Crang & Cook (2007) characterized note taking as a field journal or note book. As a result, the researcher watched and signed the potential data based on the lists of the characteristics of each type of

illocutionary acts in the Ellen show episode Adam Levine's new girlfriend.

#### **D. Procedures Of Data Collection**

In collecting the data, the researcher used some actions as follows: The researcher downloaded the online video from Internet. The researcher watched the video of “Ellen Degeneres Talk Show”. After that, the researcher made the transcription, and identified the data. The researcher identified the data dialogue from four speakers while observing the film, and then categorized each sort of illocutionary act. The data were classified by the researcher using a not-taking procedure. Finally, the researcher classified the data and took a conclusion of the conducted research. For addition, the researcher took note of all statements that are likely to be illocutionary by using table as shown below.

No	Types of illocutionary	Acts	Utterances
1	Representative		
2	Directive		
3	Expressive		
4	Declaration		
5	Commissive		

#### **E. Data Analysis Technique**

Firstly, the researcher gathered data and learned about the illocutionary act on the Ellen DeGeneres Show (episode Adam Levine's new girlfriend) using Searle's (1969) theory about types of illocutionary acts, which demonstrated that there are five main types of illocutionary acts, those are representative, directive, expressive, declaration, and commissive. Secondly, the researcher assessed every single piece of the data by following the procedures. Next, the collected data conveyed into the

first sheet to assemble all the data. After that, the data classified based on their classification of the illocutionary acts in the theory. The classification of the data decided, the researcher described how the type of illocutionary act implemented by the speaker. Lastly, the data published as a research statement.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the data analysis to answer the problem of the research. The problem was formulated in order to understand the Illocutionary act in Ellen DeGeneres Show.

#### A. Findings

Austin explained that the performance of an act is the new and the second sense as the performance of the illocutionary act. Illocutionary act is called by the act of doing something. It is only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered. Such as on Ellen DeGeneres Show, where the researcher wanted to analyze about the illocutionary act.

##### 1. The Types of Illocutionary Act in Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show

After doing the research on the Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show, the finding of this research show the illocutionary act that is used in Ellen DeGeneres show based on the theory of Searle (1969). The researcher found that there are only four types of illocutionary acts that found in this research such as representative, directive, expressive, and commissive, yet directive was not found. The data were taken from Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show video. The episode used is The Adam Levine's new Girlfriend by using the table below.

No.	Types of Illocutionary	Acts	Utterances
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1	Representative	Stating	Ellen : ... <b>the perfect day to buy ed on air holiday products on QVC</b>
			Adam : <i>Wow, that is a wonderful outfit.</i>
			Ellen : <i>I am not a good speller</i>
			A2 : <i>I am Juliana Fairy, and I am a Banker</i>
		Claiming	Adam : <i>...she was so unbeliever cute than every single person that I know in my entire life</i>
			Emily : <i>...Not quite like Mila...</i>
Describing	Ellen : <i>That is true, because that is no smoke. This is an electric train.</i>		
	Emily : <i>... When I was pregnant with my Son, we always have dance pregnant with sugar every day. And then, she saw the video, and she was marrying him.</i>		
2	Directive	Commanding	Ellen : ... <b>Ok, just step ahead.</b>
			...
		Ellen : ... <b>Just little closer to me.</b>	
		Requesting	A1 : <i>Hi, may I hug you?.</i>
Ellen : <i>Can you look at the screen for this one as well?</i>			

3	Expressive	Appreciating	Ellen : <i>I appreciate that</i>
			Ellen : <i>That's a wonderful thing that you do</i>
		Welcoming	Ellen : <i>O man. I know. So. Please welcome Mila, and her Mom, Emily.</i>
			Ellen : <i>Please welcome, Adam Levine.</i>
		Thanking	Ellen : <i>Thanks for being here everybody, and thanks for the energy. ...</i>
			Emily : <i>... Thank you so much for having us. ....</i>
		Congratulating	Ellen : <i>So, you get the \$150 gift card. Congratulation!</i>
			Ellen : <i>Yes, exactly. Congratulation!!!</i>
4	Declaration		
5	Commisive	Promising	Ellen : <i>We'll be back, after this.</i>
			Ellen : <i>... if you answered correctly, you will get \$150 gift card.</i>

## 2. The Performed Act of the Illocutionary Act

In communication, people tend to say something based on the context, includes the performed on the illocutionary act in this research. After analyzing the data, below is the explanation of the data which explain about how the illocutionary act performed on Ellen DeGeneres Show.

### a. Representative

As a representative, people who state about something will say everything that represents their mind. On this research, there are stating, informing, claiming, and describing.

#### 1) Stating

##### Excerpt 1

- Ellen : (Laughing) Okay well. We'll gonna take a break. Is she still want this?  
Emily : Oh my god.  
Adam : Wow. **That is a wonderful outfit**  
Ellen : Okay. Mila seeing something else I think (Jooking)

Stating include as representative illocutionary act, because represents someone statement or opinion. The excerpt above comes from Adam, which contains his statement about a "*wonderful outfit*".

On the dialogue above, Ellen, Emily, and Adam are talking about the Outfit gift from Ellen to Mila. When Ellen said "**Is she still want this?**", she also showed the outfit. Then, to that question, Adam responded by saying "**That is a wonderful outfit**". That sentence includes as stating because represents Adam's Opinion. This opinion was say while seen the gift outfit for Mila which have his face picture on the whole of the outfit.

#### 2) Informing

##### Excerpt 2

- Ellen : Hii. What's your name? Where do you live? What do you do?  
A2 : **I am Juliana Fairy, and I am a Banker.**  
Ellen : Wow, wonderful. That's a wonderful thing that you do.

Informing include as a representative because contain an information about something, which in the same time represent true or false information.

However, on excerpt 2 contain an information about an audience name and her job.

On the excerpt above, Ellen as the host asked a few things about the audience who was lucky enough to choose. The audience answered the question by saying “**I am Juliana Fairy, and I am a Banker**”.

This sentence includes as informing sentence because contain an information about the audience. That sentence was say by the audience while she introduces herself. Furthermore, the same situation also happens to the sentence below.

### 3) Claiming

#### Excerpt 3

Ellen : It's a lot for me. I called you. I ask that have you ever see the video, and you say you will see it. What do you think when you saw it?

Adam : It's kind of heartbreaking. Like, **she was so unbeliever cute than every single person that I know in my entire life.**

Ellen : The first to show were my wife and my mother, and they say this is so cute, and here we are

Adam : I think you don't know, but it is Emily's plan to get you here

Claiming almost just the same with informing. It is also containing information about something, but in comparison context with the other things. Furthermore, claiming also represent someone perspective. As showed on excerpt 3, when Emily claimed that Mila is different with her sister.

The sentence “**she was so unbeliever cute than every single person that I know in my entire life**” also represent Adam's opinion but in context when Ellen ask him about Mila. On this context, Adam was claiming Mila as the

unbeliever cute girl that he ever seen.

#### 4) Describing

Meanwhile, describing may also stands as information, but describing sentence was informing hearer more details. Such as showed on the excerpt below.

##### Excerpt 4

- Ellen : Exactly. That is what I talk. So, Mila. How long has been Mila liking Adam Levine?
- Emily : Mmm, for a while.
- Ellen : She is three and a half
- Emily : **Yes. I am so excited to be here. Thank you so much for having us. So, Adam is kind of big names on my house by my older daughter because of his voice. Not quite like Mila. When I was pregnant with my Son, we always have dance pregnant with sugar every day. And then, she saw the video, and she was marrying him.**
- Ellen : Yap
- Emily : Yap
- Ellen : So, you have been marrying Adam for a long time?
- Mila : Yes.

Describing include as representative illocutionary act because contain a description about something. Moreover, excerpt 4 also an utterance that described about the story of Mila while starting claim Adam Levine as her boyfriend. The excerpt above happened while Ellen asked Emily about “**How long has been Mila liking Adam Levine?**”. After that, Emily describe about the moment while Mila first time claiming Adam as her boyfriend.

#### **b. Directive**

As mentioned before, directive sentence is a sentence which directsthe hearer to do something. After analyzing the data, the researcher found several types of directive such as commanding and requesting, such as on the excerpt

below.

1) Commanding

Excerpt 5

Ellen : O man. I know. So. Please welcome Mila, and her Mom, Emily.

**Audience Yelling**

Ellen : Hiii, Mila. **Just little closer to me.**  
So, Mila. How old are you?

Mila : (Showing her fingers)

Ellen : Exactly. That is what I talk. So, Mila. How long has been Mila liking Adam Levine?

Emily : Mmm, for a while.

Commanding includes as directive illocutionary act because contain a command of a speaker to their hearer. Excerpt 15 was said by Ellen, which command Mila (the guest) to move “little closer” to her.

The interaction above happens while Ellen invites Emily and Milato enter the studio. After that, Emily and Mila sit in the sofa that already set on the studio. After greetings, Ellen command Emily and Mila to sit closer to her with said “**Just little closer to me**”. So that, the sentence includes as commanding.

2) Requesting

Excerpt 6

A4 : Hi, I am Lizan Saro

Ellen : Okay. **Can you look at the screen for this one as well?** How do you spell the word incorrectly, correctly? Is it Q, V, or C?

A4 : V!

Ellen : Yes, exactly. Congratulation!!!

Requesting include as directive illocutionary act. Meanwhile, itis totally different with commanding. Both command and request direct someone to do

something, but requesting command people on polite way. Furthermore, excerpt 6 showed the same, while Ellen requesting the audience to look the screen.

The excerpt above happens while Ellen made a quiz for her audience. After ask the audience about her names, she requests the audience to look at the screen with said “**Can you look at the screen for this one as well?**”.

### c. Expressive

Expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses an inner state of the speaker. On this research, there are four types of expressive illocutionary act, such as appreciating, welcoming, thanking, and congratulating. One of the data showed below.

#### 1) Appreciating

##### Excerpt 7

Ellen : Hiii  
**I appreciated that.** Have a sit. But I’m not your mother, I just can tell you what to do.  
Thanks for being here everybody, and thanks for the energy. It is Friday (D1) and you know that means “The Perfect Day to Buy Ed On Air Holiday Products on QVC”.

Audience Yelling

Appreciating is an expression which to recognize with gratitude for the others work. On excerpt 7, Ellen appreciated the audience energy when the Talk Show just begun. She said that word directly with “I appreciate that”.

The excerpt above includes as appreciating expressive illocutionary act. The excerpt happened in the beginning of the show, while Ellen seen the enthusiastic of the audience. She said the sentence “**I appreciated that**”, to appreciating the audience which made the crowd to welcoming Ellen.

## 2) Welcoming

### Excerpt 8

#### **Audience Yelling**

- Emily : Do you see that? It is Adam.  
Ellen : **Please welcome, Adam Levin.** Come sit down.  
Bh  
Ellen : I think she is changing her mind.  
Emily : I don't know what happen.

Welcoming is an illocutionary act which express a greeting. Inexcerpt 8, Ellen as the host welcoming the guest on the talk show with said “please welcome” to the audience and the guest. The excerpt above includes as welcoming expressive illocutionary act. During the show, there are three guests and one of them is Adam Levine. This excerpt said by Ellen while welcoming Adam with said “**Please welcome, Adam Levin**”. Furthermore, the other excerpt below includes as thanking.

## 3) Thanking

### Excerpt 9

- Ellen : Exactly. That is what I talk. So, Mila. How long has been Mila liking Adam Levine?  
Emily : Mmm, for a while.  
Ellen : She is three and a half  
Emily : Yes. I am so excited to be here. **Thank you so much for having us...**

Thanking is an expression that uses to politely express gratitude of something. On excerpt 18 showed the gratitude of Emily to Ellen, which invites her as the guest of the Talk Show.

Thanking as expressive illocutionary act showed while the speaker thanking trough the conversation. On the excerpt above, the thanking expression said by Emily during the interview. Before describing about “how



long have been Mila liking Adam Levine?”,she was thanking to Ellen first for having them with said “**Thank you so much for having us...**”.

#### 4) Congratulating

##### Excerpt 10

- A3 : No one of them  
Ellen: : (Laughing) That is true, because that is no smoke.  
This is an electric train. So, **you get the \$150 gift card. Congratulation!**  
A3 : Yelling  
Ellen : Wow.

Congratulating is an expression which to express vicarious pleasure to a person that achieve something. On excerpt 10, Ellen congratulating for one of the audiences which follow the quiz and get \$150 gift card as the present.

This excerpt happens while the opening quiz by Ellen. She asked a question to the audience, and then asks the answer for that. Because the audience give a right answer, she gave the audience \$150 gift card and congratulating with said “**So, you get the \$150 gift card. Congratulation!**”.

#### d. Commisive

Commisive is a kind of illocutionary act which commits the speaker to some future course of action. On this research, there is only onetype called promising. This type showed on the excerpt below.

#### 1) Promising

##### Excerpt 11

Ellen : Hiii  
I appreciated. Have a sit. But I'm not your mother, I just can tell you what to do.  
....  
So, we're gonna play a game. I'll ask you like A B C D, and **if you answered correctly, you will get \$150 gift card.**

Promising includes as commissive illocutionary act because showed that there will be an action on the future which relate with the sentence. As the example, on excerpt 11, showed while Ellen promising about the gift of the quiz.

The excerpt above includes as promising commissive illocutionary act. The excerpt happens in the beginning of the show while Ellen welcoming the audience. She conducts a quiz for her audience, and promising to give them a gift with said “...**if you answered correctly, you will get \$150 gift card**”.

## **B. Discussion**

In his book “Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language”, John Searle (1969) explained about speech act in his perspective. Searle (1979) explains that speakers pronounce directive verbs with the aim of getting listeners to do good deeds or avoid bad deeds, and some of them are: advising, forbidding, warning, instructing, inviting, ordering, asking, encouraging, insisting, ordering, urge, suggest, recommend, etc. Searle classifies rules into regulatory rules and constitutive rules. Regulatory rules, he said, regulate independently existing forms of behavior. These rules work as imperatives and are the basis of judgmental behavior. On the other hand, constitutive rules go beyond the regulatory function as they incorporate and explain new behavior patterns. They form and organize an activity whose existence logically depends on the rules.

### **1. The Types of Illocutionary Act in Ellen DeGeneres Talk Show**

Searle's taxonomy of speech acts is an attempt to perfect Austin's taxonomy, while this taxonomy is based on the illocutionary point, the direction of conformity, and the condition of sincerity. Searle (1969) came up with five categories of illocutionary acts. Meanwhile, the researcher just found four categories of illocutionary acts such as representative, directive, expressive, and Commissive. Representative relate to the speaker's opinion, directive relate to the speaker's direction, expressive relate to speaker's expression, and commissive relate to some future course of action. In the otherhand, declarative illocutionary act did not found trough this research because the object of this research, which a talk show.

On this research, the researcher faced several problems and difficulties. The first, while made the transcript of the Talk Show's video, there are several words that the researcher could not hear clearly. So that, the video must be watched several times, to ensure that what is conveyed is in accordance with what the speaker said. In addition, the researcher also has difficulty determining the right analytical model, considering that the types of illocutionary acts that are used as references have almost the same criteria.

The researcher got several previous findings which relate with this research as follows: Dyah Anita D (2009) whom conducted a study about speech act with the object is children of 3-5 years. The result of the previous findings founds only 4 types of illocutionary act such as representative, directive, expressive, and commissive. On this current research, the researcher also concludes the same finding, which there is no data includes as declaration type of illocutionary act. Furthermore, this previous research also revealed the communication strategy of their object, while this research did not focus of.

The other previous finding comes from Rumaria (2015) which focused in analyzed speech act of the utterance by the Mr. Keating which the character of The Dead Poets Society. The previous research had two focuses both illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, while this current research only focused to analyzed illocutionary act. The result of this previous research found the illocutionary act of directive as the dominant types, while this current research found the illocutionary act of representative as the most dominant types. However, in terms of perlocutionary act, the previous research revealed two acts, such as to inspire the hearer and to get hearer to do something. They believed that as a teacher, these two acts are something that should have by every teacher to inspire their students.

## **2. The Performed of Illocutionary Act**

In communication, people tend to say something based on the context, includes the performed on the illocutionary act in this research. The data showed that there are four types of illocutionary which performed on Ellen DeGeneres Show such as representative, directive, expressive, and Commissive. The representative types performed in three conditions includes stating, informing, claiming, and describing. However, the researcher believed that the dominancy of representative because the talk show situation. Ellen as the host realized her roles to ask the audience and guest. Meanwhile, the answer of the question should be information and a statement, which represent informing and stating types of illocutionary acts.

Furthermore, expressive types of illocutionary act represent in four acts includes appreciating, welcoming, thanking, and congratulating. On the other hand, the researcher also found two acts represent directive types of illocutionary

acts, there are commanding and requesting. However, there is only one act represent commissive type of illocutionary acts called promising. Lastly, the researcher did not find any data represent declarative types of illocutionary acts.

In term of comparison with the previous findings, the researcher believe that this current has a new perspective. Such as with Rumaria (2015), this showed that the most dominant type is directive, while this current research is representative. On the other hand, this current research only analyzed about how the illocutionary act represent through the show. There is no classification specifically about the aims of the utterance. However, the previous research also focused about the perlocutionary, so that they include the other types which relate with the perlocutionary. Finally, Yuwartatik (2013) as the other previous findings revealed that on the dialogue on novel “The Black Cat” by John Milne, she found all types of illocutionary act by Searle (1969). Meanwhile, this current research only found four types.

Yuwartatik (2013) also revealed some reasons about the advantages while understand about illocutionary and perlocutionary act. The researcher strongly believes that this research is important. It is because in language, people will never escape from the speech act where the illocutionary act is found in almost every day conversation that appears by human in daily activity.

Furthermore, this research can add new insights in the world of research especially the research about illocutionary act. If the previous findings focus on the illocutionary act on novel, illocutionary act of children, and illocutionary act in poetry, this research focuses on the illocutionary act in the talk show. The different point is in the technique of collecting data where the researcher should observe the transcript of the talk show to of illocutionary act which include

representative, directive, expressive, and commissive. Besides, this object could also give a different point of view, and will also use in developing listening skills for the English learner.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher draws some conclusions related to the kind of illocutionary act through Ellen DeGeneres Show (Episode Adam Levine's New Girlfriend). This part also presents the relevant suggestions related to this research.

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing the transcript of Ellen DeGeneres Show video, the researcher concludes several points relate with this research, such as: the types of illocutionary act proposed by Searle (1969), the researcher found four types from five. Total of data in this research is 68 data consist of 49 data of representative types, 10 data of expressive types, 7 data of directive types, and 2 data of commissive types. However, there is no data includes as declaration types of illocutionary act.

The performed of illocutionary act through the show have several acts based on the types of illocutionary. Representative types represent with four acts includes stating, informing, claiming, and describing. On the other hand, expressive types of illocutionary act only have 10 data, but performing in four acts such as welcoming, thanking, appreciating, and congratulating. The data also revealed the performed of directive types in two acts includes commanding, and requesting. Finally, commissive types represent only with one act which is promising. However, the researcher believed that the dominance of representative types of illocutionary act because the talk show situation. Ellen as the host realized her roles to ask the audience and guest. Meanwhile, the answer of the question

should be information and a statement, which represent informing and stating types of illocutionary acts.

## **B. Suggestion**

After doing evaluation of the research, there are several important things that can be suggested in this thesis and hopefully, it can be useful for the readers, especially:

1. For other researchers, the researcher suggested to do analysis of metaphor with some grand theory. The theory of Searle (1969) has a great explanation about illocutionary act, but the other theory will give another interesting result.
2. For anyone as a language user, it is suggested that they have to know more about speech act, especially about illocutionary act. It is the important thing which always appears every time either when they speak writes, or read something. They should pay more attention to this so that misunderstanding among them will not appear when they say something.



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## Biography



Ahmad Rifai, also known as Ahmad, was born in Regency Sinjai, Sub-district Tellu limpoe, Kalobba village in May, 03th 1998. The writer is the second child of three children from a couple M. Ali and Fatimah. The writer started his education in SDN 202 Borong Ampirie graduated in 2010.

In the same year, the writer continued his education to Junior High School 19 Sinjai and graduated in 2013, also in that year, the writer went to Senior High School 09 Sinjai. The writer then graduated in 2016. After that the writer continued his study in Alauddin Islamic State University of Makassar in English and Literature Department. During studying in the universitiy, the writer joined some gaming competition, represented South Sulawesi in HIPMI PUBGM National championship, won first place in Exotic E-Sport Tournament, won first place at JAE Vol. 1 Rookie Tournament.

## TRANSCRIPT

Ellen : Hiii.  
I appreciated. Have a sit. But I'm not your mother, I just can tell you what to do.  
Thanks for being here everybody, and thanks for the energy. It is Friday and you know that means "The Perfect Day to Buy Ed On Air Holiday Products on QVC" .  
I am not a good speller.  
Tonight at 8 pm eastern you can see my holiday lime. I've got my Norway's Fruits charmas tree. My best-selling holiday candles. My brand new coffee table book, and I wanna give some of my audience member their chance to win maybe \$150 gift card to shopping.  
So, we're gonna play a game. I'll ask you like A B C D, and if you answered correctly, you will get \$150 gift card.

### Audience Yelling

Ellen : Hii  
A1 : Hii, may I Hug you?  
Ellen : Yess, you can hug me.  
So, you just like to touch shoulders? (joking). Ok, just step ahead. Tell me what is your name? where do you live? What do you do?  
A1 : Samantha Martinez, and I am a physical teacher.  
Ellen : Physical teacher? Wow, wonderful. So, you're smart, you're teacher.  
A1 : (Laughing)  
Ellen : Here we go. Without touching your face, how many chicks do you have?  
A1 : Two  
Ellen : You forget about the other two (joking)  
A1 : (Laughing)  
Ellen : You have four chicks.  
A1 : Four chicks (Laughing)  
Ellen : All right. Have a sit.

### Audience Yelling

Ellen : That's a war energy.  
A2 : Thank you  
Ellen : Hii. What's your name? Where do you live? What do you do?  
A2 : I am Juliana Fairy, and I am a Banker.  
Ellen : Wow, wonderful. That's a wonderful thing that you do.

A2 : Thank you  
Ellen : Okay. So, here we go. How many times can you say 10 from a hundred?  
A2 : 1  
Ellen: : Mmmn, no. Only once, cause you are 1 from 99 people (Joking)

#### Audience Yelling

Ellen : Hi  
A3 : Hi  
Ellen : How are you?  
A3 : I am good  
Ellen : What is your name? Where do you live?  
A3 : Soe Sanders, from California.  
Ellen : All right, wonderful. Good for you. Here we go. You should know, this one so easy. Okay. Electric train runs for 60 miles/hour heading south. Turn back and run 30 miles/hour. What is the direction of the smoke of the train? Q. South, B. North, C. No one of that  
A3 : (Silent) (Smiling)  
Ellen : Hust hust hust  
A3 : No one of that  
Ellen : Why do you say that? Is that lady tell you?  
A3 : (Laughing) no body  
Ellen : Oh my God, you are a cheater (Joking)  
A3 : No one of them  
Ellen: : (Laughing) That is true, because that is no smoke. This is an electric train. So, you get the \$150 gift card. Congratulation!  
A3 : (Yelling)  
Ellen : Wow. What's your name?  
A4 : Hi, I am Lizan Saro  
Ellen : Okay. Can you look at the screen for this one as well? How do you spell the word incorrectly, correctly? Is it Q, V, or C?  
A4 : V  
Ellen : Yes, exactly. Congratulation!!!

#### Audience Yelling

Ellen : Wow. I tell you that it is gonna be a commercial break. Wait for the show continuous on.  
Have you been watching the voice everybody?  
Earlier this week, it was very very competitive. Look!

## Showing Video

Ellen: : Will be back!

## Commercial break

Ellen : Just like the rest of the girls. Our first guest was heartbroken hearing that Adam Levine got married. Take a look.

## Showing video

Ellen : O man. I know. So. Please welcome Mila, and her Mom, Emily.

## Audience Yelling

Ellen : Hiii, Mila. Just little closer to me.  
So, Mila. How old are you?

Mila : 3 and a half

Ellen : How many fingers is that?

Mila : (Showing his fingers)

Ellen : Exactly. That is what I talk. So, Mila. How long has been Mila liking Adam Levine?

Emily : Mmm, for a while.

Ellen : She is three and a half

Emily : Yes. I am so excited to be here. Thank you so much for having us. So, Adam is kind of big names on my house by my older daughter because of his voice. Not quite like Mila. When I was pregnant with my Son, we always have dance pregnant with sugar every day. And then, she saw the video, and she was marrying him.

Ellen : Yap

Emily : Yap

Ellen : So, you have been marrying Adam for a long time?

Mila : Yaaaa

Ellen : He is like you boyfriend?

Mila : Yaa

Ellen : Have you ever talk some random things?

Mila : No

Ellen : Why? I mean, he is your boyfriend, and that is one point that you will.

How did you think that, I mean why did you know that she will react in that way?

Emily : We wanna go shoe store, and I think that “Oo, Adam. Adam got marry”. And. Mila down. “Okay, you know. Let’s go over here, change the subject. And then, though really bad, but, I told her again and I film it (Laughing)

Ellen : You was (laughing)

Emily : And, yaahhh

Ellen : So, you knew that she will react that way. And you just filmed her.

Emily : Sorry Philip

Ellen : And then she got over really fast right?

Emily : Yaahh. We turn on the radio, we start singing, and you know. 3 old style, and yap. Move down.

Ellen : She just move down.

Emily : And she still love him.

Ellen : Cause you will love him for the hole life?

Mila : Ya

Ellen : Do you like him or love him?

Mila : I love him

Ellen : You love him  
(Audience yelling)  
Well, if he ever met you, he will love you too. Is he marry, or he is not marry, right Mila?

Mila : Yaa

Ellen : He is or he is not?

Mila : He is not

Ellen : He is not marry. Okay, good. So, would you gonna marry him?

Mila : Yaa

Ellen : When do you think you will marry him? In what age?

Mila : I don’t know

Ellen : You’re gonna white for little while? Cause, you are too young now, right?

Mila : (mengangguk)

Ellen : Okay, well. So, we have an outfit for you that I think you gonna love a lot.

Emily : Woah (Laughing)

Ellen : And you get picture of him, all over.

Mila : Yaa

Emily : Oh my god

Ellen : It’s adorable

Mila : Thank you

Ellen : You’re welcome. And, I got you something else, that is not in this bag. Where is that? It’s over there, I think.

### Audience Yelling

Emily : Do you see that? It is Adam  
Ellen : Please welcome, Adam Levin. Come sit down

### Audience Yelling

Ellen : I think she is change her mind  
Emily : I don't know what happen  
Adam : It's a lot  
Ellen : It's a lot for me. I called you. I ask that have you ever see the video, and you say you will see it. What do you think when you saw it?  
Adam : It's kind of heartbreaking. Like, she was so unbeliever cute than every single person that I know in my entire life.

### Audience Yelling

Adam : The first to show were my wife and my mother, and they say this is socute, and here we are  
Ellen : I think you don't know, but it is Emily's plan to get you here (Joking)  
Emily : (Laughing)  
Ellen : Well, this is very exciting. She is gonna be excited latter on  
Adam : Hi  
Mila : Hi  
Adam : How are you doing?  
Mila : I am good  
Ellen : Do you know who is this? Who is this?  
Mila : (Shying)  
Ellen : (Laughing) Okay well. We'll gonna take a break. Is she still want this?  
Emily : Oh my god  
Adam : Wow. That is a wonderful outfit  
Ellen : Okay. Mila seeing something else I think (Jooking)  
We'll be back, after this.



## DATA

Data	Representative	Directive	Expressive	Commissive	Declarative
I appreciated.			√		
Thanks for being here everybody, and thanks for the energy.			√		
I am not a good speller	√				
Tonight at 8 pm eastern you can see my holiday lime. I've got my Norway's Fruits charismas tree. My best-selling holiday candles. My brand new coffee table book, and I wanna give some of my audience member their chance to win maybe \$150 gift card to shopping	√				
So, we're gonna play a game. I'll ask you like A B C D...	√				
and if you answered correctly, you will get \$150 gift card.				√	
Hii, may I Hug you?		√			
Yess, you can hug me.	√				
Ok, just step ahead.		√			
Samantha Martinez, and I am a physical teacher.	√				
Wow, wonderful. So, you're smart, you're teacher.	√				
You forget about the other two	√				
You have four chicks.	√				
Have a sit.		√			
That's a war energy.	√				
Thank you			√		
I am Juliana Fairy, and I am a Banker.	√				
Wow, wonderful.	√				
That's a wonderful thing that you do.			√		
Thank you					
I am good	√				
Soe Sanders, from California	√				
All right, wonderful. Good for you. Here we go.	√				
You should know, this one so easy.	√				
No one of that	√				
That is true, because that is no smoke. This is an electric train.	√				
So, you get the \$150 gift card. Congratulation!			√		
Hi, I am Lizan Saro	√				
Can you look at the screen for this one as well?		√			
Yes, exactly. Congratulation!!!			√		
Wow. I tell you that it is gonna be a commercial break. Wait for the show continuous on.	√				

Earlier this week, it was very very competitive.	√				
Look!		√			
Will be back, after this!			√		
Just like the rest of the girls. Our first guest was heartbroken hearing that Adam Levine got married.	√				
Take a look.		√			
So. Please welcome Mila, and her Mom, Emily.			√		
Just little closer to me.		√			
3 and a half	√				
Exactly. That is what I talk	√				
Mmm, for a while.	√				
Yes. I am so excited to be here.	√				
Thank you so much for having us.	√				
So, Adam is kind of big names on my house by my older daughter because of his voice. Not quite like Mila. When I was pregnant with my Son, we always have dance pregnant with sugar every day. And then, she saw the video, and she was marrying him.	√				
I mean, he is your boyfriend, and that is one point that you will.	√				
We wanna go shoe store, and I think that “Oo, Adam. Adam got marry”. And. Mila down. “Okay, you know. Let’s go over here, change the subject. And then, though really bad, but, I told her again and I film it	√				
So, you knew that she will react that way. And you just filmed her.	√				
We turn on the radio, we start singing, and you know. 3 old style, and yap.	√				
I love him	√				
Well, if he ever met you, he will love you too	√				
He is not	√				
Okay, well. So, we have an outfit for you that I think you gonna love a lot.	√				
And you get picture of him, all over.	√				
It’s adorable	√				
Thank you			√		
And, I got you something else, that is not in this bag. Where is that? It’s over there, I think.	√				
It is Adam	√				
Please welcome, Adam Levin. Come sit down			√		
I think she is change her mind	√				

It's a lot for me. I called you. I ask that have you ever see the video, and you say you will see it.	√				
It's kind of heartbreaking. Like, she was so unbeliever cute than every single person that I know in my entire life.	√				
The first to show were my wife and my mother, and they say this is so cute, and here we are	√				
I think you don't know, but it is Emily's plan to get you here (Joking)	√				
Well, this is very exciting. She is gonna be excited latter on	√				
I am good	√				
Okay well. We'll gonna take a break	√				
Wow. That is a wonderful outfit			√		
Mila seeing something else I think	√				
We'll be back, after this.	√				