EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCE FOUND IN GARY SMITH CHANNEL FA'A SAMOAN: SAMOAN WAY

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ABSTRACK

This thesis discusses the expressive utterances used by all participants in the Gary Smith Channel Fa'a Samoa: Samoan Way program. The purpose of this research is to identify the categories of expressive speech and to find the Structural forms of expressive speech. The research data consisted of expressive utterances that were collected and selected using the listening method using the free engagement speaking technique and the note-taking technique (Cornell). All expressive utterances were listened to Gary Smith Channel Fa'a Samoa: Samoan Way program and transcribed directly by the writer. The data were analyzed using the pragmatic equivalent method and connecting it with the theory of expressive speech forms proposed by Yule (1996) and Shopen (2007), the theory of categories of expressive speech by Ronan (2015), and the theory of context by Leech (1983). The results of the data analysis were presented in a descriptive form and analyzed argumentatively and summarized in a table. The results of data analysis found expressive forms of speech, namely declarative form, exclamation form, imperative form interrogative form. The dominance form of expressive speech used is the declarative form because all participants in this video often give statements to express their feelings. The categories of expressive speech found are Agreement, Disagreement, Volition, Thanking, Apologizing, Non-directed Complaints in Exclamations, Sorrow, and Greetings. The category of expressive speech that was dominantly used was volition because all participants often expressed their wish to see what happen next from Chief Sielu Avea.

Keyword: *Fa'a Samoa: Samoa Way, forms of expressive speech, categories of expressive speech.*
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INTRODUCTION

Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts (Yule, 1996, p. 53). The speech act is a subdivision of pragmatics. A particular subdivision of pragmatics is the speech act. It is an utterance that serves a function in communication. People do not just produce utterances or sentences containing grammatical structures and ordinary words but also perform actions via those utterances. It means that when the conversation occurs, the utterance and the action will combine and produce the meaning. The hearer can infer the meaning of the utterance from the context. It will be difficult for the hearer to comprehend or interpret the speaker's remarks without the context. The speaker will assume that the hearer will understand their intentions when engaging in speech acts.

Expressive speech acts are one kind of general function that speech acts are frequently carrying out in conversations between the speaker and the hearer. According to Yule (1996, p. 53), an expressive utterance is one that expresses the speaker's feelings. For either happy or negative emotions. Expressions of pleasure, pain, preferences, joy, or even grief are examples of expressive statements that convey a speaker's psychological state to the listener. In a discussion, an expressive utterance may result from the actions of the speaker or the listener, but it always refers to the speaker's own experience. In other words, expressive speech focuses more on a person's feelings and behaviour.

A reality program is the topic of attention in this research. According to Oxford Dictionary, a show is a television or YouTube program in which regular people rather than professional actors are continuously filmed. *Fa'a*

Samoa: Samoan Way is one of the shows that is incredibly intriguing, enjoyable, and has educational values. The debut of the Samoan reality program *Fa'a Samoa in 2012*. Chief Sielu Avea serves as the professional feature of the program and is responsible for educating viewers about Samoan culture, including how to create a fire, how to make milk from a coconut, and many other cultures that are described in the reality programs with a hilarious parts.

METODE

This research employs a qualitative and descriptive method. Descriptive research, according to Sudaryanto (1993), is study that is based on existing or real facts. This research also tries to create a systematic, factual description of a certain thing in accordance with its facts and qualities. Defines descriptive approach as "fact-finding with the appropriate interpretation." The writer explain the Expressive Utterances that exist in *Fa'a Samoa: Samoan Way* using this research approach. The source of the data in this research is taken from www.youtube.com . it is Gary Smith's Channel *Fa'a Samoa : Samoan Way* which has a programs about the culture of Polynesian (Samoan). An observational method was used to collect the data with a non-participants technique used in this research in which the writer does not involve in the conversation. All of expressive utterances are selected and classified the data of the research by using the note-taking technique.

FIDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Fidings

This research founds the structural forms and determines the categories of expressive utterances. The data taken from Gary Smith's Channel *Fa'a Samoa: Samoa Way* which has 1.6 million viewers on *Youtube.* The writer applies the theories of Yule and Shopen to find the structural forms and Ronan's theory to determine the categories of expressive utterances. The data found are related to the expression of word in the *youtube* video.

No	Data	Categories	Structural forms
1.	*Talofa (Hello), My name is Chief Sielu Avea*	Greetings	Declarative
2.	*People of samoa*	Agreement	Declarative
	are known as the happy people.		
3.	*Please be happy, are you happy?*	Volition	interrogative
4.	*You don't believe me, do you?*	Disagreement	interrogative
5.	*Drink it! Drink the whole thing*	Volition	Imperative
6.	*Did you see the Smoke? That's fire!*	Volition	Exclamation
7.	*On rainy days we don't eat*	Sorrow	Declarative
8.	*Welcome to the Polynesian culture center, ladies and gentleman*	Greetings	Declarative
9.	*Oh, I'm sorry, rain rain*	Apologizing	Declarative

B. Discussion

Finally, the writer discusses this research about expressive utterance found in *Gary Smith Channel Fa'a Samoa: Samoan Way.* The writer finds expressive utterance in this research in structural form and categories of expressive utterance. By using the theories of Yule (1996) and Shopen (2007), the writer finds all of the structural forms of expressive utterances such as declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamation. Moreover, by using Ronan's theory (2015) the writer finds some categories of expressive utterances.

In the *Gary Smith Channel Fa'a Samoa: Samoan Way*, most of the host talk about being happy, optimistic, kind, and joy. That's why the writer choose this reality show to found expressive utterance. The host Chief Sielu Avea in this reality show expresses his feeling easy to understand.

The reality show expresses feeling in a straightforward and easy to understand manner. Somehow the expressive utterance has given mood booster to the audience. The hearer can understand and felt what the speaker felt

CONCLUSION

Basically people have a unique style of expressing listener how they are feeling. They might use structural forms like the imperative, exclamation, interrogative, and declarative to express their psychological state. All of those structural forms are

found by the writer. According to data analysis, declarative structural forms are commonly used than exclamation and interrogative forms in expressive utterances. When expressing their feelings in the video, the participants more produce statements or information. Based on the analysis, they typically use statements rather than commands or questions to express how they are feeling in each situation. This helps the audience understand the context of every conversation.

Furthermore, 8 categories were produced based on the expressive utterances collected in this research. They are greeting, sorrow, volition, non-directed complaints in exclamation, agreement, disagreement, thanking and apologizing.

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