THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN THE CHARACTER GUEST STAR
BY ELLEN DEGENERES SHOW: A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

A THESIS

Submitted to The Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University

In Partial Fullfillment of Requirements To Obtain Sarjana Degree

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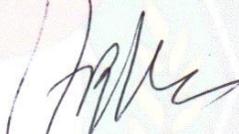
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THESIS

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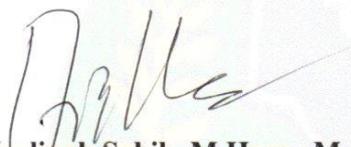
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TODAY,Monday 18 January 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by IDA FARIDA ARIFIN (No.F21114310) entitled, **"THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN THE CHARACTER GUEST STAR BY ELLEN DEGENERES SHOW (A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS)"**,

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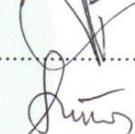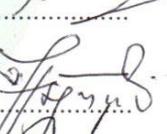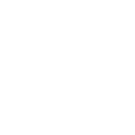
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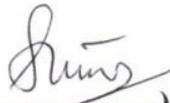
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Ida Farida Arifin

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Ida Farida Arifin

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT

Ida Farida Arifin. 2021. "The Illocutionary Acts Used In the Character Guest Star by Ellen DeGeneres Show: A Pragmatic Analysis". (Supervised by Harlina Sahib and Sukmawaty).

. This research aims to analyze in details about the types of illocutionary acts which performed by Kendall Jenner as the main character guest star and to identify the direct illocution and indirect illocutions used in Ellen DeGeneres Show.

This research applied a descriptive qualitative method. Collecting the data of this research was carried out by summarizing the data using by uploading the YouTube Channel video and watching the program show to understands the illocutionary acts that occurred in the show.

The writer shows that two types of the result of this research. First, the direct illocution consists of 17 of the act of asserting, 8 the act of asking and 2 the act of ordering. Second, The indirect illocution data consists of 4 expressing, 3 describing, 3 confirming, 2 informing, 2 stating, 2 inquiring, 2 requesting, 1 affirming, 1 admitting, 1 purposing, 1 wondering, 1 claiming, 1 congratulating, 1 praising, 1 announcing, and 1 reassuring.

Keywords: Illocutionary acts, direct illocution and indirect illocution.

ABSTRACT

Ida Farida Arifin. 2021. "The Illocutionary Acts Used In the Character Guest Star by Ellen DeGeneres Show: A Pragmatic Analysis". (Supervised by Harlina Sahib and Sukmawaty).

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis secara rinci mengenai tipe-tipe tindakan ilokusi yang dibintangi oleh Kendall Jenner sebagai bintang tamu utama dalam acara tersebut dan untuk mengidentifikasi tindak tutur ilokusi langsung dan tindak tutur ilokusi tidak langsung yang terjadi dalam acara Ellen DeGeneres TV Show.

Penulis menggunakan konsep metode kualitatif. Tekhnik pengumpulan data juga dilakukan dengan cara merangkum data yang telah di kerjakan melalui dengan mengunggah data melalui kanal YouTube menonton acara tersebut hingga memahami tindak tutur yang terdapat di acara tersebut.

Penelitian ini menemukan dua tipe hasil tersebut. Pertama, ditemukan bahwa tindak tutur pada ilokusi langsung yang terdiri atas 27 ujaran langsung : 17 jenis ujaran menegaskan, 8 jenis ujaran bertanya, dan 2 jenis ujaran memerintah. Kedua, ditemukan bahwa tindak tutur pada ilokusi tidak langsung yang terdiri atas 27 ujaran tidak langsung : 4 menyatakan, 3 menjelaskan, 3 mengkonfirmasi, 2 menginformasikan, 2 menyatakan, 2 bertanya, 2 meminta, 1 menegaskan, 1 mengakui, 1 bertujuan, 1 bertanya-tanya, 1 mengklaim, 1 memberi selamat, 1 memuji, 1 mengumumkan, dan 1 meyakinkan.

Kata kunci: tindakan ilokusi, tindak tutur langsung, dan tindak tutur tidak langsung.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

English is the most widely learned language all over the world because of its status as an international language. As an international language English has a special function for being a lingua franca among people with different languages in the world. In other words, English is a language which is able to link people with different nations and languages to communicate in international scope. Language is more specifically human language refers to the grammar and other rules and norms that allow humans to make utterances and sounds in a way that others can understand, notes by linguist John McWhorter, an associate professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia University. As human being, it should have given an ability to communicate with the others.

Nowadays, communication becomes a part and is attached to people's life. Every day, people communicate among the others. A man will be hard to survive

his life if he doesn't communicate with others, because as we all know that human is a social creature that could not live by themselves.

Communication is required because human live in groups and need social organizations to maintain those organization even if it is just grunts and curses. It means that communication is the most important thing and becomes one of human way to stay alive. Communication also not successful when the hearer recognizes the linguistic meaning of the utterance but when he or she infers the speaker's meaning from it. While much of the work in functional communication. However it has focused on multi-modality resources including gesture, facial expression.

In the late 1970s, Audrey Holland emphasized the importance of functional communication rather than linguistic accuracy for individuals, noting that they could often communicate better than they could talk. Communication itself is in the form of written, spoken, and even non-linguistics features. By seeing the variety of the form of the communication itself, the writer sure that it will be an interesting experience to investigate one part of communication tools, a speech. In the past three decades, speech act theory has become an important branch of the contemporary theory of language. The speech act basic unit of language used to express meaning, an utterance that expresses an intention.

An utterance could be said as the main point in speech acts. Utterance means an act of speech or writing, it is a specific event at a particular time and place and involving at least one person, the one who produces the utterance, but usually more than one person. It means that when people have a conversation, there occur utterances. People perform action through that utterance. In normally, there are four types of speech act: utterance acts, propositional acts, referring is a type of propositional act, illocutionary acts (promises, questions and commands) and perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary act means that performing an act of doing something. The illocutionary act is analyzed based on context it is about what is going on behind the text.

Context is the background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance (Leech, 1983:13). For example it feels hot, isn't? To find the illocutionary aspect in this sentence, it ought to relate to the context when this utterance occurs. An Illocutionary act also occurs in a talk show because a talk show is actually a real conversation in natural society. Talk show is one of the examples of spoken language, and turn taking is one of the ways of doing talk show to dig for, clarify and confirm any issue addressed to the interviewer. The talk show has so many genre classifications.

This research will generally concern with the relationship between languages an illocutionary act and the utterance. In addition, the research will be focused on illocutionary speech act to review the terms of act directly and indirectly on season Thursday's episode of The Ellen DeGeneres Show that is "Extended Cut: Kendall Jenner Reveals Kylie Makeup Collaboration". It means that's why the meaning of the sentences either direct or indirect illocutions are not easily to determined by the writer. So, in this case the writer much interesting to analyzed this.

B. IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEMS

From the background above, the writer interested to analyze the direct and indirect illocutions used by Ellen DeGeneres Show Program in Thursday season that so many utterances in an appearance on The Ellen DeGeneres Show Program back in January used by Ellen as host in TV Show and still have related to illocutionary acts. So, the problem of this studies are about listening of the utterances used by Ellen DeGeneres Show Program in Thursday because there are so many utterances that the writer should have to understands what the Ellen spoken in the foreign language means to understand what the Ellen as the speaker

and using character by the guest star Kendall Jenner meaning. On the other hand, the problem also to determine the illocutionary acts especially in direct and direct illocutions is used by an explicit meaning.

C. SCOPE OF PROLEMS

Based on the identification of the problems above, the researcher is limited on the using of illocutionary acts as found in the utterances of Ellen DeGeneres Show and either direct or indirect illocutions used by Ellen DeGeneres Show Program. The data were taken from a new special season on Thursday (January 01, 2020) by starring special guest star of supermodel Kendall Jenner itself.

D. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

There are two that the writer will make questions to act as the research questions for this thesis;

1. What are the types of direct illocutions used by Ellen DeGeneres Show Program on January, 31 2020?

2. What are the types of indirect illocutions used by Ellen DeGeneres Show Program on January, 31 2020?

E. OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

In accordance with the research question above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the type of direct illocution used by Ellen DeGeneres Show in an appearance on Thursday season by Ellen DeGeneres Show back in January 30, 2020?

2. To identify the type of indirect illocution used by Ellen DeGeneres Show in an appearance on Thursday season by Ellen DeGeneres Show back in January 30, 2020?

F. SIGNIFICANCES OF RESEARCH

1. Theoretical Benefit

These findings of the study are expected to be useful in some respects for those readers especially the student of English Department. In theoretically, the result of this study is expected to contribute on the development of pragmatic study, especially on how to analyze text using the speech act theory. The term of having more information and competence of analyzing the types of illocutionary acts and for those who are interested in the field on pragmatic study in English.

2. Practically Benefit

Practically, the main direction of this research will be to explore what exactly a speech act. This research refers to the readers used to understand what the language is interpreted in Ellen DeGeneres show using by character Guest Star. It can be a motivation to the readers who wants to analyze the pragmatic study focus on illocutionary acts theory especially in direct and indirect illocution. Hopefully, this research can give valuable knowledge about speech act for teacher and future researcher.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. PREVIOUS STUDIES

In this chapter, the writer found several people who had written in the previous research before which is still have related to this research. Furthermore, these previous studies are presented on their similarly subject as this writing. They are as follows:

Camelia (2003) in The Illocutionary Acts as used by "MTV HOST" she writes the illocutionary act used by MTV host in the MTV Total Request Live (TRL) program on May 5, 2005 on Global TV. She explains that about direct and indirect illocution acts which are used by MTV Host in their utterances. She is using three methods in analyzing the data. The first, she divides the utterances according the type of utterance. Second, she identifies the direct and indirect illocution. The last she elaborates the data in more detail to determine the illocutionary acts especially in indirect illocutions an utterance which is indicated by an explicit meaning.

Furthermore, Saputro (2015) The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speech. This previous study used the speech acts theory as a whole in analyzing one of Jokowi's speeches. His research explored that the objectives of the research Jokowi performs the illocutionary acts. The research deeply analyzes words, phrases, and sentences by considering the context of situation and the dominant illocutionary acts in Jokowi's speeches. Whereas, in this study the writer limits the speech acts that is used and only focusing on illocutionary acts contained in the Jokowi's speech.

Another research was written by Zuhairo (2013) in his analysis of illocutionary act in the movie script of harry potter and the deathly hallows part 1. He purposes to identify the types of illocutionary acts. He uses to analyzing the data. First, he describe the type of illocutionary acts which have representatives or assertive, directive, commisive, expressive, and declaration in the movie script of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1 and the second to describe the functions of illocutionary act; competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive in the movie script of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows Part 1.

The last researcher was found by Glenda (2017) writes the analysis of Perlocutionary Acts in the theory of everything movie script. Her purpose of this research is to describe the functions of illocutionary act of the utterances of the characters in "The Theory of Everything" movie script related to perlocutionary act and to describe the effect perlocutionary act of the utterances in "The Theory of Everything" movie script.

From all those previous researchers above are definitely different from this research. For those researchers mention about the dominants to understand the usage of illocutionary acts also occurs in a talk show because a talk show is actually a real conversation in natural society. In addition, there was researchers was dealing with use of analysis illocutionary acts in the speech and movies script.

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B. THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a discipline that connects language and the users of the language that are speakers and listeners (**Yule, 1996**). From this definition, we can know the essential function of pragmatics is that so the speakers and the listeners can communicate through their language and reach and understanding between both of them. Pragmatics a branch of linguistics concerned with the use of language in social contexts and the ways in which people produce and comprehend meanings through language.

Pragmatists focus on what is not explicitly stated and on how we interpret utterances in situational contexts. They are concerned not so much with the sense of what is said as with its force, that is, with what is communicated by the manner and style of an utterance." (Geoffrey Finch, Palgrave Macmillan, 2000).

From all those explanation about their statements above, as pragmatics plays an important role in studying a language as tool of human interaction. The interaction between the speaker and the hearer, it shows that the essence of language is human activity. Activity on the part of one individual to make him

understood by another, and activity on the part of that other to understand what was in the mind of the first. Successful communication takes place when speakers share knowledge, beliefs, and assumptions and when they adhere to similar rules of cooperative interactions.

Accordingly, reveals the basic principles of Pragmatics that include:

(a) The cooperative principles and

(b) The politeness strategies.

The following illustrates how both principles are connected.

2. Felicity Condition

A sentence can be unsuccessful when we mispronounce it or produce an ungrammatical sentence. But even a perfectly well-formed sentence can go wrong in the sense that it is situational inappropriate. In order to be successful, a speech act needs to be performed along certain types of conditions. These conditions were categorized by the linguist John Searle. In order to "do things with words", certain things must be true of the context in which speech acts are uttered.

In other words, a sentence must not only be grammatical to be correctly performed, it must also be felicitous. There are generally considered to be three

types of felicity conditions are: firstly, Preparatory conditions, such as that the person performing the speech act has the authority to do so, that the participants are in the correct state to have that act performed on them, and so on. The marriage performed by an utterance like cannot happen unless the participants are of age, and not already married, and unless the person who says the words has the authority to marry people. Secondly, Conditions on the manner of execution of the speech act, such as touching the new knight on both shoulders with the flat blade of a sword while intoning the words in (n). Thirdly, Sincerity conditions obviously necessary in the case of verbs like apologize and promise.

3. Speech Act

Speech act is a part of pragmatics study. The speech act is the basic unit of language used to express meaning, an utterance that expresses an intention. Normally, the speech act is a sentence, but it can be a word or phrase as long as it follows the rules necessary to accomplish the intention.

Speech Act Theory originated as a theory within the Philosophy of Language to explain the ways that we can use language. **J. L. Austin** is a British philosopher of languages. He introduced this theory in 1975 in his well-known

book of how do things with words but since then speech act theory has been used within a wider context in linguistics.

(Austin, 1975:375) pointed out that;

"The study of meaning should not be concentrated on the bald statement taken out of context because language in speech can be used for many functions such as promises, invitations, and requests and so on. In some cases we use speech to perform an action".

In this research, the writer will set out to explore speech acts to discourse structure and also to speech acts at a cognitive level. Moreover, there was another experts of philosopher is John Searle, brought the aspects of theory into much into higher dimensions. This research focused by Austin's and some other experts of pragmatic theories.

In the middle of the last century, he introduced the new term of an illocutionary act, which soon became the centre of a very broad movement called speech act theory. In the light of the apparent success of the notion it might strike one as rather ironical that hit upon illocutionary acts more or less incidentally.

Austin, realizes that the category of performatives and constatives is not sufficient and thus, in an attempt to replace it by a general theory of speech acts,

which isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one, or doing something.

He calls them with the famous "trichotomy" of what is nowadays called speech acts, of the locutionary, the illocutionary, and the perlocutionary act.

And people who followed him went to greater depths based on this point below;

AUSTINE'S THREE DIMENSION

| LOCUTIONARY | ILLOCUTIONARY | PERLOCUTIONARY |

- VERDICTIVES
- EXERCITIVES
- COMMISIVES
- BEHABITIVES
- EXPOSITIVES
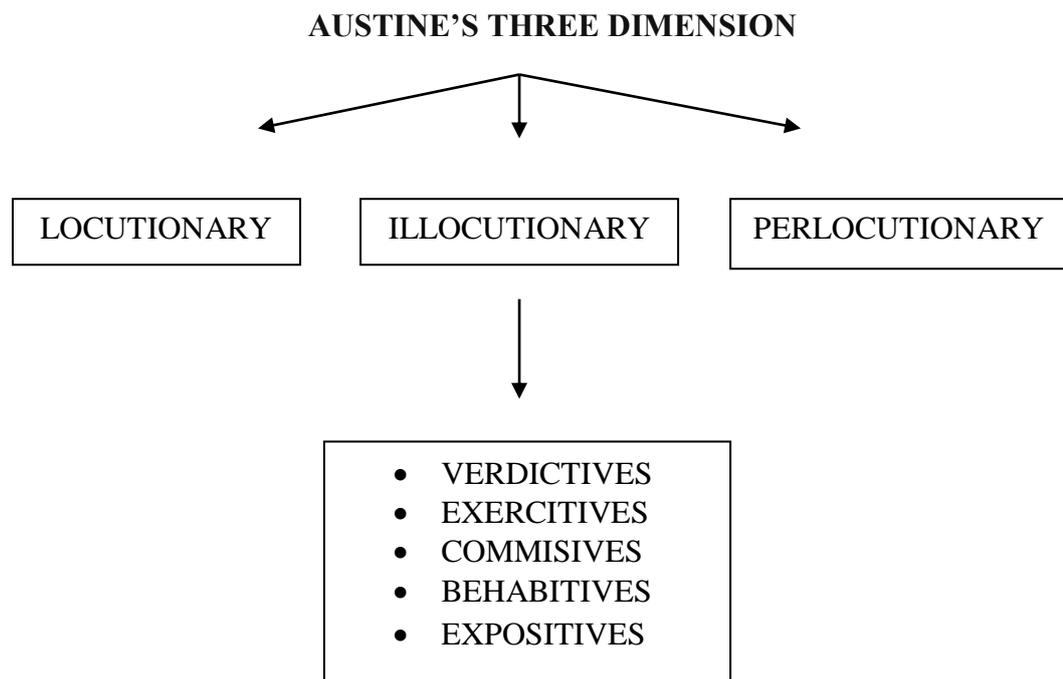
To introduce Austin's terminology the speech act as meaningful utterance is the locutionary act as meaningful utterance with a certain conventional performative force. It is an illocutionary act as meaningful utterance with a certain conventional force non-conventionally bringing about a certain effect that it is a perlocutionary act.

3.1 Locutionary act

In speech act theory, A locutionary act is the act of making a meaningful utterance or doing a stretch of spoken language that is preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speaker also known as a locution or an utterance act. To understanding of the function of sentence is very important to understand semantic or literal meaning of sentence.

The term of locutionary act was introduced American philosopher **John Searle** later replaced **Austin's** concept of a locutionary act with what Searle called the propositional act. The act of expressing a proposition Searle outlined his ideas in a 1969 article.

Locutionary acts can be broken into two basic types: utterance acts and propositional acts. An utterance act is a speech act that consists of the verbal employment of units of expression such as words and sentence. Put in another

way, utterance acts are acts in which something is said or a sound is made that may not have any meaning.

Explaining in his theory said that locutionary acts in and of themselves, did indeed have meaning, stating: In performing a locutionary act shall also be performing such an act as:

1. Asking or answering a question

2. Giving some information or an assurance or a warning

3. Announcing a verdict or an intention

4. Pronouncing a sentence

5. Making an appointment, an appeal, or a criticism

6. Making an identification or giving a description

Based from Austin's argued above, that the locutionary acts did not need further refinement into illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts by definition have meaning, such as providing information, asking questions, describing something, or even announcing a verdict. Locutioinary acts are the meaningful utterances humans make to communicate their needs and wants and to persuade others to their viewpoint.

3.2 Illocutionary act

In speech-act theory, Illocutionary act is one part of speech acts. The term illocutionary act refers to the use of a sentence to express an attitude with a certain function called an illocutionary force. An illocutionary force refers to a speaker's intention in delivering an utterance or to the kind of illocutionary act the speaker is performing. Which was differs from locutionary acts in that they carry certain urgency and appeal to the meaning and direction of the speaker.

According to Austin, the idea of an illocutionary act can be captured by emphasizing that by saying something, or we do something. Illocutionary act is the utterance which has certain or conventional force such as Greeting in saying, Hi mike! or instance, apologizing sorry for that! Equally, when someone issues an order to someone to go by saying Go! or when a minister joins two people in marriage saying, "I now pronounce you husband and wife." Austin would eventually define the illocutionary act in a more exact manner.

The concept of an illocutionary act is central to the concept of a speech act. Although there are numerous opinions regarding how to define illocutionary acts, there are some kinds of acts which are widely accepted as illocutionary as for example promising, ordering someone, and bequeathing. However, the other

philosophers have pointed out about a significant Illocutionary acts are defined by social convention acts;

According to Hurford and Heasley, (1983: 244):

"This is known as the illocutionary force of the utterances such as; accosting, accusing, admitting, apologizing, challenging, complaining, condoling, congratulating, declining, deploring, giving permission, giving way, greeting, leave-taking, mocking, naming, offering, praising, promising, proposing marriage, protesting, recommending, surrendering, thanking, toasting".

In Syntax, Van Vallin and LaPolla state that illocutionary force refers to whether an utterance is an assertion, a question, a command or an expression of a wish. These are different types of illocutionary force, which means that we can talk about interrogative illocutionary force, imperative illocutionary force, and declarative illocutionary force.

Illocutionary acts can be performed more than one time, and that illocutionary acts are effective in the three types of utterance or sentences; declarative, interrogative, and imperative.

Frank (1972:12) divides the classification of sentence into three parts such as declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, and imperative sentence.

1. Statements/ declarative sentences

A declarative sentence (also known as a statement) makes a statement and ends with a period. It's a named appropriately because it declares or stating something. It might be more helpful, though, to think about what these kinds of sentences don't do. They don't ask question, make commands, or make statements with emotion.

    a) We own a cat

    b) Dinosaurs lived millions of years ago

    c) This is my favorite

2. Interrogative sentences

An interrogative sentence is a type of sentence that asks a question, as opposed to sentences that make a statement, deliver a command, or express an exclamation. Interrogative sentences are typically marked by inversion of the subject and predicate; that is, the first verb in a verb phrase appears before the subject.

    a) Where's the cat?

    b) When did the dinosaurs live?

    c) What is your favorite movie?

Interrogative sentences are usually written in kind of funny word order. Usually, our   sentences begin with the subject, but the order for questions a little bit strange. Question often have an auxiliary verb (helping verb) or another word before the subject.

3. Commands/ Imperative sentences

Commands are sentences that give commands or make request. The fancy name for a command is an imperative sentence.

    a) Feed the cat

    b) Please get me dinosaur's socks

    c) Play the movie

4. The pattern is summarized in the chart below;

SENTENCE TYPE	Typical linguistic act Performed by uttering of this type
Declarative	Asserting
Interrogative	Asking/Request
Imperative	Ordering

Searle along with Austin is responsible for providing a framework for a theory of speech acts. Searle's taxonomy has five classifications of illocutionary acts. It is outlined as follows;

Representatives commit a speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition.

Paradigm cases: asserting, stating, concluding, boasting, describing, suggesting.

    a) I am a great singer.

    b) Bill was an accountant.

Commissives commit a speaker to some future action.

Paradigm cases: promising, pledging, threatening, vowing, offering.

    a) I am going to leave you.

    b) I'll call you tonight.

Directives are used by a speaker who attempts to get the addressee to carry out an action.

Paradigm cases: requesting, advsing, commanding, challenging, inviting, daring, entreating.

a) You'd better tidy up that mess.

b) Sit down.

Declarations affect an immediate change of affairs.

Paradigm cases: declaring, baptising, resigning, firing from employment, hiring, arresting.

a) We find the defendant guilty.

b) I resign.

Expressive express some sort of psychological state.

Paradigm cases: greeting, thanking, apologizing, complaining, congratulating.

a) This beer is disgusting.

b) I'm sorry to hear that

This typology of possible illocutionary points enabled Searle to improve Austin's classification of per formative verbs and to proceed to a reasoned classification of illocutionary forces of utterances which is not as language-dependent as that of Austin. (Daniel Vanderkeven, 2002).

Austin found great difficulty in drawing a completely clear distinction between performatives and constatives. It came to the conclusion that to state something is to perform an illocutionary act, which renders all constatives as performatives. Then this research will be focusing on the illocutionary acts direct and directly illocutions.

3.3 Perlocutionary act

In speech act theory, A perlocutionary act is an action or state of mind brought about by or as a consequence of saying something. It is also known as a perlocutionary effect. The distinction between the illocutionary act and the perlocutionary act is important. The consequent effect on the hearer which the speaker intends should follow from his utterance.

Kempson offers this summary of the three interrelated speech acts originally presented by John L. Austin in How to Do Things with Words published in 1962:

Kempson, R. (1977) stated that;

"A speaker utters sentences with a particular meaning locutionary act, and with a particular force illocutionary act, in order to achieve a certain effect on the hearer (perlocutionary act)."

The speaker utters sentences with a particular meaning locutionary act, and with a particular force illocutionary act, in order to achieve a certain effect on the hearer perlocutionary act. A perlocutionary performed by saying something and not in saying something such as persuading, angering, inciting, comforting and inspiring are often perlocutionary acts.

In fact, they would never begin an answer to the question. Perlocutionary acts in contrast with locutionary and illocutionary acts, which are governed by conventions, are not conventional but natural acts. Physiological changes in the audience either in their states or behavior conventional acts do not.

4.   Direct Illocutionary acts

Direct illocution is emphasizing at the literal meaning from sentence or utterance without engagement by context. According to **Hurford and Heasley (1987:259)**, the direct illocution can be seen directly in the aspect of formal language. It is not absolute clear on what grounds Austin draws of his distinction between explicit and primary performatives: in particular whether an explicit performative must necessary contains a performative verb.

In the other means of direct illocutionary act can be defined as an utterance containing speech act which is spoken directly by the speaker. Its intention can be found explicitly by the hearer without referring to the context and situation. In requesting, commanding or ordering, the speaker can use imperative form. Moreover, direct speech act usually uses performative verb as a marker. Therefore, the hearer can recognize directly what the speaker wants the hearer to do. For example: "Can you pass the salt?" or For instance: "switch on the lamp!".

In the direct illocution of the example above is an enquiry about the hearer's ability to pass the salt.

5. **Indirect Illocutionary acts**

Indirect speech act can be defined as an utterance containing speech act which is indirectly spoken by the speaker. Therefore, it usually contains an implicit meaning. To achieve the intention of the utterance the hearer should adjust to the context and the situation.

In some cases, the speaker also tends to use declarative utterance. For instance, "it almost rains". The utterance can be meant an order to the hearer to go

home as soon as possible because it will rain. However, the intention of the utterance should be referred to the situation of the speaker.

Hurford and Hasley (1983:269) said that the indirect illocutionary act of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have. Indirectness is a widely used conversational strategy. In another was explained indirect illocutionary is an illocutionary act in which the speaker express another illocutionary force other than that literally expressed in the utterance, by relying on:

1. Share background knowledge

2. Principle of conversation, such as cooperative principle

3. Convention, and

4. The ability of the addressee to make inferences.

6. TV Show Program

Talk Show is a program that basically deals with a conversational discussion concerning latest events in different aspects of life; social, economy, education, life style, love- life etc. The very notion of talk show raises issues

concerning the boundaries between public and private, between collective and personal experience, between expertise and experience, between interpersonal communication, between information and en-detrainment.

Ellen DeGeneres is an American comedian, television host, actress, writer and producer. Ellen has become the host of her talk show, The Ellen DeGeneres Show, since 2003. Another interesting aspect from this show is, the show is not only inviting celebrities and famous people around the world as her guests and talking about their life. In the facts, the phenomenon of repair in an American talk show named Ellen DeGeneres Show in special season.

The researcher chooses Ellen as the object of the research because the concept of the talk show is informal, casual and funny. In addition, the talk show contains naturally occurring conversation which means that all the dialogues in the show are not scripted dialogues. The dialogues in the talk show Ellen DeGeneres Show had has similar features with daily conversation, therefore it was compatible with the concept of conversation analysis, i.e. focus on talk-in-interaction or daily conversation. Her style was simple jokes. She did not say anything controversial and never used gender specific roles in her humor comedian. Ellen was a people person, she wanted everyone to be happy, and wanted every type of person to enjoy her jokes. She was great at lightening the

mood in any situation and this knack for comedy would overall become her main point of success. She was witty and relatable and beloved by everyone who watched her show. Since she had never been seen before, and was not yet a complete celebrity, her time on the sitcom was her opportunity to invent how she would present herself to the world.