THE EFFECT OF OVERLAP ON THE USE OF EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN THE PODCAST "DIVE STUDIOS"

THESIS

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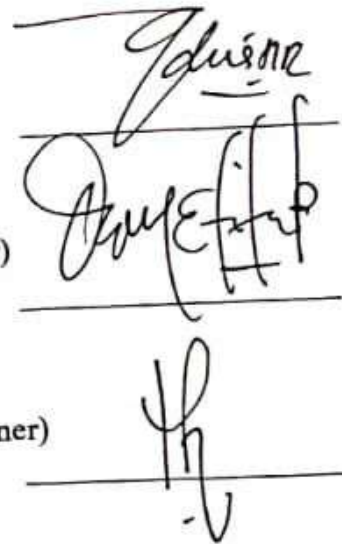
iii

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MOTTO

"When you think negatively, everything becomes bad. When you think positively,

everything becomes better."

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly and heartily dedicated to:

My beloved parents, Mr. Teguh Budi Prayitno and Mrs. Elis Hawa Naila who constantly shows genuine compassion, sends genuine prayers, and is always there for me in any situation.

Aurelia Fithriyatuz Zahara, my one and only sister, who fully supports me.

My big family, who always reminds me to finish this thesis.

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I would like to express my deepest gratitude to those who have supported me in completing this thesis. My beloved parents, Mr. Teguh Budi Prayitno and Mrs. Elis Hawa Naila, and also my beloved sister who have provided good encouragement and guidance.

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I realize that this study is not perfect. I will be grateful to the readers who give me critics and suggestion that make this study better. Finally, the researcher hopes that this study will be useful for English Literature student.

Malang, 8 December 2022

Amelia Zahwa Kumala Fairisa

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the types of expressive speech acts, the types of overlapping, and whether the existing overlap affects the use of expressive speech acts in the podcast belonging to the YouTube channel DIVE Studios. This study has three questions: (1) What types of expressive speech acts are used in the DIVE Studios Youtube channel for the K-Pop Daebak Show segment? (2) What types of overlaps are used in the DIVE Studios Youtube channel for the K-Pop Daebak Show segment? (3) How does the occurrence of overlapping in conversation affect the use of expressive speech acts? Researcher used qualitative methods to answer research questions. In addition, the researcher uses the theories put forward by Searle (1985) about speech acts, Jefferson (1984) about overlap, and Schegloff (2000) about obstacles and distractions when overlapping occurs. The type of expressive speech act that is often affected by overlap is compliment. The type of overlap that often affects the use of expressive speech acts is transitional. The most commonly found effect due to the emergence of overlap in the use of expressive speech acts is repetition.

ABSTRAK

Fairisa, Amelia Zahwa Kumala (2022) *Tindak Tutur Ekspresif dan Tumpang Tindih dalam podcast "DIVE Studios".* Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Tindak Tutur Ekspresif, Tumpang tindih, Efek, Gangguan dan Hambatan, DIVE Studios.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa jenis tindak tutur ekspresif, jenis tumpang tindih, dan apakah tumpang tindih yang ada mempengaruhi penggunaan tindak tutur ekspresif dalam podcast milik channel youtube DIVE Studios. Penelitian ini memiliki tiga pertanyaan: (1) Apa jenis tindak tutur ekspresif yang digunakan pada saluran Youtube DIVE Studios untuk segmen K-Pop Daebak Show? (2) Apa jenis tumpang tindih yang muncul pada saluran Youtube DIVE Studios untuk segmen K-Pop Daebak Show? (3) Bagaimana terjadinya tumpang tindih dalam percakapan mempengaruhi kelancaran penggunaan tindak tutur ekspresif? Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian. Selain itu, peneliti menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Searle (1985) tentang tindak tutur, teori yang dikemukakan oleh Jefferson (1984) tentang tumpang tindih, dan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Schegloff's (2000) tentang Halangan dan gangguan ketika munculnya tumpang tindih. Jenis tindak tutur ekspresif yang sering terpengaruh oleh tumpang tindih adalah *compliment.* Jenis overlap yang sering mempengaruhi penggunaan tindak tutur ekspresif adalah *transisional.* Efek akibat munculnya tumpang tindih dalam penggunaan tindak tutur ekspresif yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah *repetition.*

مستخلص البحث

فيريسا ، أميليا زهوة كومالا (2022) أفعال الكلام التعبيري والتداخلات في بودكاست "استوديوهات دايف". أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati، M.Pd.

الكلمة الأساسية: أفعال الكلام التعبيرية ، التداخلات ، التأثير ، استوديوهات الغوص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل أنواع أفعال الكلام التعبيرية ، وأنواع التداخل ، وما إذا كان التداخل الحالي يؤثر على استخدام أفعال الكلام التعبيري في البودكاست التابع لقناة YouTube DIVE Studios. تحتوي هذه الدراسة على ثلاثة أسئلة: (1) ما أنواع أفعال الكلام التعبيرية المستخدمة في قناة DIVE Studios Youtube ؟ (2) ما هي أنواع التداخلات المستخدمة في قناةK-Pop Daebak Show لقسم Youtube على DIVE Studios ؟ (3) كيف يؤثر حدوث التداخل في المحادثة على استخدام أفعال الكلام التعبيرية؟ استخدم الباحث الأساليب النوعيةK-Pop Daebak Show لقسم حول Jefferson (1984) حول أفعال الكلام ، و Searle (1985) للإجابة على أسئلة البحث. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، استخدم الباحث النظريات التي طرحها حول العقبات والمشتتات عند حدوث التداخل. نوع فعل الكلام التعبيري الذي يتأثر غالبًا بالتداخل هو المجاملة. نوع (Schegloff (2000 التداخل ، و التداخل الذي غالبًا ما يؤثر على استخدام أفعال الكلام التعبيرية هو نوع انتقالي. التأثير الأكثر شيوعًا بسبب ظهور التداخل في استخدام أفعال الكلام التعبيرية هو التكرار.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People utilize language to communicate with one another in everyday life. Language is a tool that allows people to express their ideas, thoughts, emotions, and opinions about someone or something. A conversation is produced by the use of words in the process of communication. According to Liddicoat (2007), conversation is a linguistic kind of communication that serves to maintain people's relationships. It may imply that people can sustain relationships with others by socializing through the use of a language. According to Yule, the pattern of an interaction is "I speak—you speak—I speak—you talk—I speak—you speak" (1996: 71). It necessitates at least two participants, who must initiate the conversation and answer in turn, because every individual or participant in a conversation has the right to speak. Yule defined the "floor" as a person's entitlement to speak in a discourse (1996: 72).

Furthermore, a conversation can be "well-built" if each member recognizes when it is appropriate to swap turns speaking out. Turn-taking, according to Liddicoat (2007), is the process through which people take turns in a conversation. If a person has already spoken, he may retain the floor or his right to speak. Then, in terms of the turn-taking process, it appears that having more than two individuals talking at the same time distracts the people's discourse. According to Truong

(2013), the phenomena of multiple persons speaking at the same time is known as overlap.

People need communication to express their feelings. Expressing feelings can be done in various ways. The simplest way is to show facial expressions. Facial expressions in communication can also be referred to as non-verbal communication. In addition to non-verbal communication, people can express their feelings through verbal communication, namely language. Through language, people can convey ideas, goals, and even feelings to their speech partners. Apart from being a tool for conveying information and interacting, language also has the function of express human feelings.

In expressing their feelings, humans use expressive speech acts. Someone will be very enthusiastic in expressing their feeling and they may reply before their interlocutor finishes their thoughts or sentences. This causes the delivery of thoughts or sentences to be out of sequence. Because of this passion, sometimes these irregularities tend to result in overlapping conversations. Another speaker speaks when the previous speaker has not finished his sentence which causes two people to speak at the same time. That is where the overlap happens. Therefore, the appearance of overlap when one produces expressive speech acts is unavoidable.

Expressive speech acts have an important role in interacting because they serve to indicate the speaker's psychological stance toward the scenario implied in the illocutionary, for example, when someone tries to give compliments to something or someone else, by praising and flattering them using a nice word. On

the other hand, when someone does not like something, they will criticize it. As a result, it is clear that expressive speech acts are used frequently, especially in daily life. Expressive speech acts are not only used in daily life such as when talking to friends or other people, expressive speech acts are also used when conducting interviews such as podcast interviews.

A podcast is an audio recording that can be listened to by everyone. The term "podcast" itself, is taken from the iPod, which is a digital media player from Apple, and cast from the term "radio broadcast." A podcast is also a tool to facilitate the process of delivering messages. Podcasts have several functions to convey messages in the form of information, education, and entertainment. When conveying a message, of course, it is inextricably linked to the use of an unlimited number of language and speech acts. This is what causes the emergence of a variety of speech variations. The tool to convey messages to the interlocutor is communication. Delivery of messages using various methods and techniques.

There are various kinds of themes that are usually discussed in podcasts, from light to serious ones, such as venting and discussing financial issues. In addition, podcasts have 3 different types: solo podcasts, interview podcasts, and multi-host podcasts. Podcasts can be listened to on the Anchor, Castbox, Spotify, and Youtube applications.

Many researchers study expressive speech acts. Research conducted by (Selviyani & Pujiati, 2019) entitled Expressive Speech Act in The Novel Dialogue The Perfect Husband. The forms and functions of expressive speech acts in the novel's

dialogue were discovered using a qualitative descriptive approach, with 40 data of direct literal forms, 2 data of indirect literal forms, 4 data of direct iliteral forms, and 2 data of direct iliteral forms. The function of expressive speech acts consists of 2 data for thanking, 13 data for apologizing, 5 data for praising, 9 data for blaming, 4 data for criticizing, 11 data for satire, and 4 data for complaining.

In contrast to previous studies that examined expressive speech acts in novels, research conducted by (Anggraeni et al., 2019) entitled The Expressive Speech Act on Ridwan Kamil's Comments in Instagram Posting about First COVID-19 Case in Indonesia. This study used a qualitative descriptive method and found that the responses given by netizens on Instagram included expressions of hope, expressions of complaining, and expressions of protest.

In the next year, research conducted by (Indriyana et al., 2021) entitled Expressive Speech Acts on Netizen's Comments in Joe Biden's Instagram Account. examined expressive speech acts in Instagram comments. In this study, the researcher employed qualitative methodologies. This study was successful in locating 26 data sets comprising expressive speech acts, which included 10 data sets as expressions of thanks, 3 data sets as expressions of congratulations, 5 data sets as statements of hope, and 8 data sets as expressions of attitude.

In addition to novels and Instagram comments, research on expressive speech acts is also carried out in movies, such as research conducted by (Widyowati, 2019) entitled An Analysis of The Expressive Speech Acts used by John and Savannah as The Main Characters in Dear John Movie. In this work, qualitative discourse analysis was supplemented with quantitative approaches. This

study discovered six out of seven forms of expressive speech behaviors, including statements of pleasure, likes, dislikes, thanking, apologizing, and praising. Congratulation is a type of speech act that is not found.

Research conducted by (Rosyadi, 2020) entitled Expressive Speech Act in Coco's Movie by Darla K Anderson. The descriptive-qualitative method was utilized in this study. The following sorts of expressive speech acts were identified in this study: thanking (2 data points), apologizing (4 data points), congratulation (2 data points), greeting (2 data points), desires (2 data points), and attitudes (2 data points). In addition, the study uncovered 5 direct and 3 indirect data points. The researcher also discovered three effects of expressive speech acts: 3 data to gather knowledge, 2 data to offer orders, and 2 data to request information.

Research conducted by (Tanjung, 2021) entitled The expressive speech act in the Lovely Bones movie. Qualitative method was utilized in this study. The findings indicated that nine different expressive expressions, including those used to apologize, blame, congratulate, doubt, greet, praise, regret, thank, and wish, were present in the movie. The praising act is the most common style of expressive speech act found.

Research conducted by (Mazidah, 2018) entitled Expressive Speech Act Found in EFL Classroom Interaction. Because the data in this study were in the form of words rather than numbers, a qualitative approach was taken. The findings of this study demonstrated that both direct and indirect expressive speech acts were present in the classroom interactions of EFL students. In the EFL classroom

interaction, there were six different expressive speech acts that took place: apologizing, thanking, offering condolences, celebrating, lamenting, and welcome. The results also revealed that directness was the expressive speech act that was utilized in classroom interactions the most frequently. The most frequent use of expressive communication in classroom interactions was to extend a warm welcome.

Study on overlaps conducted by (Iman & Winata, 2021) entitled Overlaps in Conversations by Speakers of Bahasa Indonesian. Using qualitative approaches, this study discovered that the overlapping aims produced by Indonesian speakers are dropping, rejecting, confirming, and continuing.

Next, research on overlaps was also carried out by (Santoso & Lukmana, 2019) entitled Tumpang Tindih (Overlaps) dalam Interaksi Percakapan Di Perkuliahan Keterampilan Berbahasa Jerman sebagai Bahasa Asing. This study used qualitative methods and produced transitional (84.66%), cognitive (13.86%), and progressive (1.47%) overlaps and found driving factors for the emergence of overlapping, such as speakers understanding explanations, questions, or corrections from speech partners; giving answers or explanations; making corrections; confirming that the speech partners' answers are correct; asking questions; and speakers directing conversational interactions.

Other research on overlaps was also carried out by (Harahap, 2020) entitled Conversation Analysis of Overlapping Talk and Backchannel in Prince Harry and Meghan Markle Interview. The method used in this research is a

qualitative. This study found overlapping types of turn terminal 5, turn initial 2, and mid-turn 5. The researcher also found that the type of feedback in the interview was vocal, with 18 data points, and non-vocal, with 12 data points. 4 vocals "Yeah," 9 vocals "Hmm," and 5 vocals "Yes." 4 non-vocal head nods, 5 smiles, and 3 laughs.

Considering the previous research on expressive and overlapping speech acts above, the researcher finds a gap between them. In previous studies, expressive speech acts have not been associated with overlap and vice versa. Therefore, this study tries to connect the two and find out whether the overlap that appears affects the use of expressive speech acts in conversation. Based on Searle's theory, this study will verify the types of expressive speech acts. This theory was chosen because it has various types of expressive speech acts. Meanwhile, the researcher employs Jefferson's theory to determine the type of overlap. The researcher used Schegloff 's theory to investigate the effect of overlapping on the use of expressive speech act production. These three theories are used by researcher because they are relevant to the current research problems.

This study discusses how expressive speech acts and overlaps are used in podcasts. The author chose 3 videos from the DIVE Studios Youtube channel on the K-Pop Daebak Show segment. The three videos were chosen because they all contain unique expressive speech acts and overlap. Furthermore, the three of them are the most watched videos in the K-Pop Daebak Show section. DIVE Studios is the first and only podcast network filled with K-pop artists that were founded in July 2019. This podcast produced by DIVE Studios is aimed at international K-Pop fans, people interested in art and culture, and Asian Americans. The reason for

choosing YouTube podcasts is because YouTube podcasts are in the form of videos. YouTube podcasts which are audio-visual media are more interesting and researchers can more easily find out the emergence of the use of expressive and overlapping speech acts, from the speaker's movements.

Despite the fact that numerous researches on expressive speech acts have been conducted, the results of this study will be different because the object of the study is different. This study also presents how overlap affects the use of expressive speech acts. Therefore, this research is worth doing.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, this present study aims to answer the following problem:

1. What types of expressive speech acts are used in the DIVE Studios Youtube channel for the K-Pop Daebak Show segment?

2. What types of overlaps are used in the DIVE Studios Youtube channel for the K-Pop Daebak Show segment?

3. How does the occurrence of overlap in conversation affect the use of expressive speech acts?

C. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this research contributes to the study of linguistics in pragmatics, especially in speech acts and overlaps. This study also explains how expressive speech acts and overlaps are used in podcasts. Practically for students

majoring in English literature, this research is expected to provide a valuable contribution, and it is hoped that this research can be a starting point for further research in the analysis of expressive speech acts. This research is expected to provide information to students who are studying speech acts, especially expressive speech acts.

D. Scope and Limitation

The researcher reached at the research limitation to get the research focus based on the existing research questions. The purpose of this study is to examine the types of expressive speech acts, types of overlap, and effects of overlaps on the use of expressive speech acts in the DIVE Studios video podcast segment of the K-Pop Daebak Show.

The researcher analyzed the types of expressive speech acts based on the types of speech acts proposed by Searle. They are as follows: apologize, condole, thank you, lament, congratulate, complain, develop, boast, compliment, greet, welcome, and protest. Researchers analyzed the types of overlap based on the types of overlap proposed by Jefferson. They are transitional overlaps, recognitional overlaps, and progressional overlaps. Researchers analyzed the effects that arise due to the emergence of overlap based on what Schegloff stated. They are the volume becoming louder, the tone becoming higher, the speed of speech becoming faster or slower, the speech being interrupted suddenly, the lengthening of the sound, and repetition.

E. Definition of Key Term

1. **Expressive Speech Act:** An expressive speech act is an expression that states or shows what the speaker feels.

2. **Overlaps:** Two people speaking at the same time.

3. **Dive Studios:** The first and only podcast network filled with K-pop artists.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

Conversation analysis, speech acts, expressive speech acts, and overlap are all covered in this chapter of the review of related literature.

A. Conversation Analysis

One of the most significant methodologies in linguistic study is conversation analysis. Conversation analysis assists people in making wise decisions in their interactions with others. Conversation analysis is a social and interpersonal interaction study that focuses on speaking in natural circumstances. They can enjoy and relax throughout communication when they interact well. According to Arifin and Suprayitno (2015), conversation is one of the most popular language types utilized by people in everyday life.

Gee and Handford (2013), claim that conversation analysis is a method for examining social interaction amongst people. Conversation analysis is further distinguished by an approach that uses recorded interaction affordances as a source of data. Conversation analysis, according to Wong and Waring (2010), is a distinct method of examining language and social interaction. Conversation analysis allows us to come closer and learn more about how to create unique, methodical, and pedagogical interactions. Conversation analysis is a social and interpersonal interaction study that focuses on speaking in natural circumstances.

Conversational analysis theory pays attention to several important topics in conversation, namely:

- Related to what the speaker wants to know in order to have a conversation, namely the rules of the conversation. Included in this topic are speaking turns, silence conditions, pauses, and overlaps of conversation.

- Violation of the rules and the way people prevent and correct mistakes when speaking. There are conversation rules, conversation sequences, and conversational arguments.

- Analyzing a coherent conversation that has a simple definition, such as connectedness, connection, and meaning in a conversation. A coherent conversation will appear structured, good, and logical to the participants of the conversation.

B. Speech Acts

The term and theory of speech acts were first introduced by a professor named J.L. Austin at Harvard University in 1959. This approach was only recognized in linguistic studies after Searle (1985) published the title "Speech Act and Essay in The Philosophy of Language." Austin (1962) became interested in how words may be used not just to deliver knowledge but also to carry out action as a reaction to logical positivism. Speech acts are considered as activities constituted in and through interaction and understood as such by the participants of the interaction in conversation analysis.

Austin (1962) stated that basically, when someone says something, he also does something. Austin's statement became the basis for the birth of the theory of linguistic behavior. Yule (1996) explains speech acts as actions performed thru

speech. On the other hand, Speech acts are characterized by Cohen in (Hornberger and McKay (1996) as a functional unit of communication. From these opinions, it can be said that speech is an utterance that includes action as a functional communication unit that takes the speech circumstance into consideration.

Searle (in Rahardi, 2005) states that in practice, there are three kinds of speech acts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutions are speech acts whose meaning is in accordance with the speaker's speech. Perlocutionary speech is when someone speaks while acting in a way that is connected to another function or purpose of communication. Perlocutionary speech is any speech that the speaker intends to have an effect on the listener. Austin (in Schriffin, 1994: 57) categorizes illocutionary acts into 5 categories. The five illocutions are representative, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. Searle (Leech, 1993) divides speech acts into 5 categories based on their function, namely directive, commissive, expressive, declarative, and representative.

As a result of the foregoing justification, it can be concluded that a speech act is an utterance that contains actions that have a function in communication by considering aspects of the speech situation.

C. Expressive Speech Acts

According to Rustono (1999: 39) quoted by Chamalah Turahmat (2016: 27-40) expressive speech acts are speech acts produced by speakers with the aim of having their speech interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the speech. Rustono divides expressive speech acts into 7 types, namely expressive

speech acts with indicators of thanking, criticizing, complaining, blaming, praising, congratulating, and flattering. Meanwhile, Austin divides expressive speech acts into 6 types, namely: thanking, congratulating, apologizing, blaming, praising, and condolences. Searle states that psychological states can be expressed through expressive speech acts in conditions of sincerity or actual feelings in propositional content.

Searle (1985) stated that the speech acts included in expressive speech acts are apologize, condole, thank, lament, congratulate, complain, deplore, boast, compliment, greet, welcome, and protest. Yule (1996: 53 in Handayani, 2015: 99-112) says that expressive speech acts are speech acts in the form of statements that mean pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sadness. Norrick (1978) says that expressive speech acts are speech acts that express psychological conditions. Therefore, expressive speech acts are not beliefs or intentions that arise in certain circumstances. Ronan (2015) states that psychologically expressive speech acts are utterances of happiness, gratitude, regret, apologizing, expressing satisfaction, praising, feeling guilty, criticizing, and protesting.

1. **Compliment**

This speech act is in the form of an utterance that contains praise. Expressive utterances of praise or expressive speech acts of praising are speech acts that occur due to several factors, namely due to the condition of the addressee in accordance with the existing reality, because the speaker wants to please the hearer, because the speaker wants to relieve the hearer's heart, and because the speaker wants to seduce the addressee or because

commendable act by the speaker. Here are some examples of complementing:

- Your dress is so beautiful.
- Your cat is so cute.
- The food in the restaurant was really good.
- Amira is very clever.
- The scenery in this village is truly amazing.

2. **Thank**

This expressive speech act is in the form of an expression of gratitude. The thanks are said because they get help or kindness from the speech partner, or it can also be a form of politeness when refusing. The act of thanking is an expression of gratitude from those of us who have received useful or positive action. Such acts of gratitude are considered polite behavior and cultural conventions and convey good feelings to those who have done something useful for us. A "thank you" is in the form of a response from a speaker to a situation caused by the other person that brings benefits to him. According to Chaer (2010:29) "Expressive utterances of gratitude are speech acts that are usually spoken by speakers for the help or good treatment of the addressee towards himself." Here are some examples of thanking:

- Thank you for buying my cake. I hope you like it.
- I want to thank you for your kindness.

‒ I am grateful for the pleasure you have given me.

3. Apologize

This expressive speech act is in the form of an apology. Apologies are used when we make a mistake, or it can be a form of politeness when we ask or ask for something and refuse something. An apology is an act of expressing regret for past actions or behavior. When apologizing, the speaker admits that he has caused something negative to the other person. Apologizing is a form of awareness about the wrong that has been done and an attitude that shows respect for the person who was offended. Here are some examples of apologizing:

‒ I should be the one apologizing. I am ashamed of my behavior.

‒ I feel bad because I can't come to your birthday party.

‒ I'm sorry I left you alone.

4. Congratulate

The speaker will express this expression of congratulations when he feels sympathy for what has happened to the listener (a feeling of joy for the hearer's luck and pity for the listener's sadness). Searle (1976) argues that the expressiveness of congratulations can be interpreted as an expression of sympathy and pleasure for the listener. Here are some examples of congratulating:

‒ Congratulations on your graduation.

− Many congratulations to you and your husband on the birth of your daughter.

− I congratulate you on your victory in the race.

5. Complain

What is expressed by the expressive speech act of complaining is the feeling of disappointment, sadness, and pressure felt by the speaker. It is caused by a reality that does not match expectations, suffering, or pain. Here are some examples of complaining:

− I want to make a complaint about the cleanliness of the environment.

− Excuse me, but there is a problem with the air conditioner.

− I am not satisfied with the test results that I got.

6. Lament

The expressive speech act of lamentation is used when the speaker expresses his misfortune (for his own or someone else's actions). Lamenting is different from complaining. Lamentation does not have to be a speech act. Lamenting can also be in the form of crying accompanied by complaining, and sad words can also cry or scream, and so on. Lamentation is closely related to grieving, mourning, and losing something. Here are some examples of lamenting:

− We pray to God that all the victims may rest in peace with Him.

− They just left me.

− My cat has been missing for two days.

7. Protest

This expressive speech act of protest expresses a statement of disagreement and objection to something. This speech act has its own characteristics. First, what is expressed is not just dissatisfaction or sadness, but a protest that expresses formal disapproval. Second, listeners must be able to take responsibility and change what is being protested. Third, protest is a demand for a change. Here are some examples of protesting:

− No! You can't wear those dress if you want to meet the prince.

− I think the taste of this cake is not worth the price. It's too expensive.

− He doesn't fit into my division.

8. Deplore

This expressive speech act expresses feelings of anger, irritation, or dislike of the speaker towards something that is not in accordance with his wishes (expectations). Here are some examples of deploring:

− If only he wasn't the driver. The accident wouldn't have happened.

− Your score is only a difference of 3 points. If only you get 4 points, surely you will be the winner.

9. Boast

This speech act expresses positive feelings about his own actions (speaker) towards the interlocutor. What is expressed in this expressive speech act is pride, and it is a good thing for the speaker to cause jealousy or admiration of the listener. Here are some examples of boasting:

– I have been ranked number one for three consecutive years.

– I am the smartest child among my siblings.

– My friends say that I have a responsible nature. That's why they always choose me to be chairman.

10. Greet

A polite or friendly word when meeting someone is a greeting. This expressive speech act is very possible in everyday life. A word used to greet someone:

– Hi!

– Hello!

11. Welcome

This expressive speech act expresses a good feeling or pleasure at the arrival or presence of someone. It means that when we welcome someone, we receive them in a friendly manner. This is a positive trait (politeness). Here example of welcoming:

– Welcome to…

12. Condolences

This act expresses grief over the loss or death of a person. This expressive act rarely seen because it is only used to express grief to the family of someone who has recently died. This is the inverse of congratulation and is expressed in the aftermath of a negative event. Here are some examples of condolences:

‒ My condolences on the passing of your brother.

‒ My deepest sympathy goes out to you and your family.

‒ I'm very sorry to hear about your sister.

D. Overlaps

In general, speech switching in conversational exchanges occurs in three ways: selecting a speech partner to talk at the next chance, selecting himself to speak, and selecting the speaker who is speaking to continue speaking (Sacks, Schegloff, & Jefferson, 1974). The voice switching method works on the basis of one utterance at a time (one at time). This means that speech switching takes place in a "transitional relevance place" (TRP), where the changeover of responsibilities between relevant actors takes place as the next action without interruptions or overlap. Nonetheless, Sacks et al. (1974) observed that in a conversational encounter, the realization of speech transfer is generally accompanied with interruptions and overlaps.

Overlap happens when the previous speaker's utterances are unfinished and the speech partners make their utterances. Thus, two sequences of utterances from two speakers intersect and run simultaneously, starting at a specific moment. Overlapping is a bit different from interrupts. Interruptions occur when the speaker's speech does not reach the TRP area and is distracting, even preventing the prior speaker from finishing his statement. Because speech switching occurs before the TRP area, interruptions are frequently regarded as a breach of the rules of speech

switching (Zimmerman & West in Coates, 2013). The example of analyzing overlap using conversation analysis:

Yule (1996: 74)

Min   : Did you see him in the video?
Wendy : Yeah–the part on the beach
Min   : Oh my god // he was so sexy
Wendy :   he was just being so cool
Min   : And all the waves // crashing around him!
Wendy :   yeah, that was really wild!

In the example above, the occurrence of overlap is indicated by a double slash (//). The overlap occurred when Min and Wendy said the sentences, "he was so sexy" and "he was just being so cool" at the same time. The overlap also occurs when Min and Wendy say the words "crashing around him!" and "yeah, that was really wild!" simultaneously.

1. Types of Overlaps

The three sorts of overlaps that Jefferson (1984) identifies as being unproblematic are transitional overlaps, recognitional overlaps, and progressional overlaps. In the example below, overlap is marked with a sign " ["

a) Transitional Overlaps

Transitional overlap is a type of overlap that is oriented towards the syntactic completeness of an utterance and appears adjacent to a Possible Completed Point (PCP). This can be seen in Quotation 1.

Quotation 1

01 Andrea: The first bit of income isn't tax[ed

02 Bette: [No: that's right,

03   mm:

Wong & Waring (2010)

In Quotation 1, Bette starts her speech before the final sound of the word "taxed" which is part of Andrea's speech.

b) **Recognitional Overlaps**

Recognition overlap is created when a speaker starts the utterance earlier. This happens when the next speaker recognizes the impulse or end result of the speech produced by the previous speaker. Here is an example.

Quotation 2

01 Steven: A very ha[ppy New Ye]ar. (to the.)

02 Heather: [Thank you:] and a happy ( ).

Wong & Waring (2010)

In the conversation, Heather started her speech very early when she recognized the end of Steven's speech "A very ha" which would continue with a happy new year.

c) **Progressional Overlaps**

The third type is progressive overlap, which is the type of overlap that is oriented towards the forward movement of an utterance and appears when the utterance begins to show symptoms of non-fluency. In quotation 3, it can be seen that Helen starts her speech early which

results in overlapping when Doreen starts to stutter while saying "theh-
:the"

Quotation 3

01 Doreen: No well they fidget. Theh-: the

02   [y

03 Helen: [Yes the do

Wong & Waring (2010)

E. The Effect of Overlap

Talking simultaneously, or overlapping, in a conversation can have an effect on the smooth flow of the conversation, such as the emergence of hitches and perturbations. What are these hitches and perturbations? As stated by Schegloff (2000), hitches and perturbations arise such as (i) louder in volume, (ii) higher in pitch, (iii) faster or slower in pace, (iv) suddenly cut off, (v) the lengthening of the sound, and (vi) repetition. The following are examples of the occurrence of the aforementioned disturbances:

Example 1:

Schegloff (2000: 31)

```
KC-4, 17:10–18
1 Dave: → (But listen) tuh [how long it took to put in the]=
2 Kathy:                    [A n d t h e n e a c h weft–]
3 Dave: → =the the warps  [(though)
4 Kathy:                    [And then each weft y'know then I did I
5            s– my warp was strung up. so that [I had (each colors.)
6 Rubin:                                        [(Where's at come from,)
7            "warp and weft."
8            (0.8)
```

9 Kathy: ↑I haven't the faintest <u>n</u>otion.

In the example above, overlap occurs when Kathy in line 2 speaks while Dave is still speaking in line 1. The effect that occurs on the emergence of this overlap is repetition. The word "the" that Dave said in line 1 becomes repeated. Second, overlap occurs when Dave speaks on line 3 which Kathy also speaks on line 2. The effect of the overlapping is that Kathy's sentence becomes disconnected. The termination of Kathy's speech is marked by a hyphen symbol (–) in line 2.

Example 2:

Schegloff (2000:13)

Pre-Party, 12
1 Deb: How [come you get thiz:: <u>thi:s</u> v::::::]ersion of] jovial
2 Anne: [W'd you please concentrate on drivi]ng the ca:r,]

In the conversation above, overlapping occurs when Anne speaks in line 2 even though Deb hasn't finished speaking in line 1. The effect caused by this overlapping is that Deb's voice lengthens when she says the words "this" and "version." The length of the sound is indicated by the colon symbol (:). Not only is the sound elongated, the overlapping that appears in the conversation above also has another effect, namely the pitch increases when Deb says the word "this". The increase in pitch is indicated by the underlining symbol on the word "<u>this</u>."

Example 3:

Schegloff (2000: 16)

Upholstery Shop, 43– 44
1 Vic: [Well Ja:mes, [if I see duh person=
2 James: [Yeh right. e(hh) !e(hh)!

3 Vic: =[en you happen tuh be th– <u>by</u> me,
4 James: =[Yeauh.
5 James: Yeuh.
6 Vic: Or if I see [the person, [(stannin=
7 James: [Yeh.   [I dus   =
8 Vic: =[outside) by you (I'll– y'know I'll
9 James: =[wantuh know <u>who</u> (dih–)
10 Mike: =[The least they coulda do:ne wz–
11 Mike: → Well the ⟩<u>least</u> he c'd=
12   →   =[do is⟨⟨letchu know it <u>hap</u>pened.⟩]
13 James: =[I D I S WA N T U H K N O W D I]H– WHO BROKE=
14   =THAT GLASS [OUT. That's all.

15 Mike: →   [The least he coulda=

                = [done wz letchu know it happened?

In the conversation above, the overlap that occurs in line 13 has an effect on Mike's sentences in lines 11 and 12. The effect that appears is that Mike speeds up and slows down his speech. Speech acceleration is indicated by the use of the pair of inward symbols " ⟩⟨ " before the word "least" at line 11 and after the word "is" at line 12. Meanwhile, the speech became slow is indicated by the use of the outward symbols " ⟨ ⟩ " before and after the word "letchu" in line 12. Furthermore, the overlap that appears in line 15, has an effect on the sentences spoken by James in lines 13 and 14. The effect is that James utters his sentences with a louder volume which is indicated by the use of capital letters.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

The process for analyzing the data for this investigation is described in this chapter. Research design, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis are part of this chapter.

A. Research Design

The qualitative descriptive method is used in this research to analyze expressive speech acts and overlapping. According to Creswell (2010), qualitative research is a research process that aims to understand a social or human problem by creating a complex and comprehensive picture presented in words, reporting detailed views obtained from information sources, and natural settings. Meanwhile, Moloeng (2007) suggests that qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects as a whole through descriptions in the form of words and language, in special contexts experienced by utilizing various scientific methods.

This study is a qualitative descriptive study because the researcher tries to describe what types of expressive speech acts are used in conversation and whether the appearance of overlap affects the use of these expressive speech acts. It is classified as qualitative research because this research uses words, phrases, and utterances. In this context, the researcher uses words, phrases, and utterances generated by the host and guest stars on podcast from DIVE Studio Youtube

channel. The use of this qualitative descriptive approach is intended so that researchers can explain the data in detail.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data are in the form of words, phrases, and utterances spoken by the host and guest stars. The data source for this research is a podcast from the YouTube channel Dive Studios Podcast in the Kpop Daebak Show session hosted by Eric Nam, the regular host of the podcast. Based on the researcher's investigation, the researcher can find various expressive speech acts and overlaps in the video podcast. Furthermore, the host's and guest stars' speech is simple for listeners to understand. The podcast is definitely unique from the majority of Korean podcasts. This is not the usual Korean podcast; it is hosted by an artist (a singer) and has a singer as a guest. What distinguishes this podcast from other Korean podcasts is that the guest stars are all fluent in English, whether they are Korean-American, singers who are not Korean but speak English, or just fluent in English.

The selected video are, first, episode 60 with Young K as a guest. This episode was uploaded on June 17, 2020 and the duration is 53 minutes long. Second, episode 73 with Jessi as a guest. This episode was uploaded on September 9, 2020 and the duration is 1 hour long. Third, episode 80 with The Boyz as a guest. This episode was uploaded on October 14, 2020 and the duration is 57 minutes long. The three episodes were chosen because there are many expressive speech acts and overlaps. Beside that, the three episodes also had more viewers and videos are in English.

C. Data Collection

Researcher took a number of actions to gather data. First, the researcher watched the video on the Dive Studios Podcast Youtube channel on the Daebak Show podcast episodes 60, 73, and 80 carefully. Second, the researcher transcribed the speech of the host and guest stars in the podcast. After that, the researcher recorded the selected data. Here, the researcher selects data in the form of expressive speech acts followed by overlaps and overlaps following expressive speech acts. After finding all the data completely, the data is processed in data analysis.

D. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher processes it by analyzing it using qualitative methods. Researchers analyzed data taken from podcast conversations in the form of words, phrases, and utterances used by the hosts and guest stars on the podcast. Several steps were taken by the researcher to identify the data. First, the researcher identifies and classifies the types of expressive speech acts based on Searle's theory (1985). Second, the researcher identifies and classifies the types of overlap that occur in podcasts based on Jefferson's theory (1984). Third, the researcher investigates whether the occurrence of overlap affects the use of expressive speech acts in podcast conversations or not, based on Schegloff's theory (2000). Last, write a conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher describes the types of expressive speech acts obtained using Searle's (1985) theory and overlapping types using Jefferson's (1984) theory. This chapter also explains how overlap affects the use of expressive speech acts in conversation based on Schegloff (2000). The researcher presents the key findings and a discussion of them in this fourth chapter. The researcher provides as much information as possible on the calculations they have made and the results they have carefully gotten. As a result, the findings and discussion will be covered at greater length below.

A. Findings

The findings in this study are divided into three parts. First, the types of expressive speech acts. Second, the types of overlaps. Third, how overlap affects the use of expressive speech acts. The researcher uses a table to show the overall number of expressive speech act types, overlaps, and expressive speech act kinds that are impacted by overlap in these three sections.

The host and guest stars in this study use a very huge total number of expressive speech acts and overlaps during their speeches. The first discussion focuses on the various expressive speech acts that have been acquired. The researcher describes what expressive types appear, as well as which types frequently and which types infrequently appear. The first discussion below, which starts:

1. **Types of Expressive Speech Acts**

   This section will provide the types of expressive speech acts according to the theory of Searle (1985) that has been obtained by the researcher. According to Searle, there are twelve kinds of expressive speech acts, namely: compliment, apologize, apologize, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, greet, welcome, condolences, and thank. Only 8 of the 12 types—compliment, apologize, apologize, complain, boast, greet, welcome, and thank—were discovered by the researcher, and the total is 204 expressive speech acts but the data used by the researcher in this study were only expressive speech acts followed by overlap.

   a) **Compliment**

   Compliment refers to praising someone on their acts or words that make the receiver happy. The researcher discovered 89 expressive speech acts of compliment used by the podcast's host and guest stars, but only 5 expressive speech acts of compliment were used, followed by overlap. The researcher uses these 5 expressive speech acts of compliment as the data in this study.

   Datum 3

   [4:29 – 4:32] Jessi: Right. Uhm wait what are we in Korea? 33?
   [4:33] Host: We're 33.
   [4:33] Jessi: Jesus!
   [4:34] Host: I know!

[4:35 − 4:37] Jessi: I feel it though, I'm not gonna lie.

[4:38 − 4:39] Host: *You don't lo[ok it. You don't look it.]*

[4:38 − 4:40] Jessi: **[**I'm so done feel it. Oh God!**]**

      Based on the dialogue above, the host and guest are talking about their ages. Jessi felt that she was indeed old, saying, *"I feel it though, I'm not gonna lie."* After hearing Jessi's words, the host, who is the same age as Jessi, tried to cheer her up by complimenting her, saying, *"You don't look it,"* at minutes 4:38. This sentence is included in the type of expressive speech act compliment because behind the word there is another meaning, namely that the host says that Jessi doesn't look old, which means the host compliments Jessi by saying that she looks younger compared to her age.

Datum 4

[16:40 − 16:42] Jessi: You know? I was supposed to be on love in hip
                      hop?

[16:43] Host: You were?!

[16:44 − 16:48] Jessi: They actually wanted me on last year loving hip
                      hop for New York or Hollywood.

[16:48 − 16:50] Host: *Oh wha : : t?! That wou[ld be ama : : zing]*

[16:49 − 16:52] Jessi: **[**So was, I was gonna be**]**
                      I was gonna move to Hollywood.

Jessi: But then, I thought about it. I was like, I don't think this is the
        timing.

      According to the above dialogue, the host and Jessi are discussing how the promoter of the Loving Hip Hop event requested Jessi to appear on their show, but Jessi didn't do it because there were

problem. The host was taken aback when he heard this and instantly praised Jessi. The expressive speech act of compliment arises when the host compliments Jessi. The word *"amazing"* comes in the sentence *"That would be amazing"* between minute 16:48 to minute 16:50. The word *"amazing"* is included in the expressive speech act of compliment because it is a positive expression that is regularly used to praise something or someone. In the conversation above, the word *"amazing"* was used by the host to describe how amazing the event would be if Jessi appeared there.

Datum 5

[40:14 − 40:25] Jessi: At first, I remember, I was worried like is he going to make me like Gangnam style? Like do that kind of music? Don't get me wrong. *That that sh*t is dope as hell, even if you hear it now it's very sti[ll catchy yeah.]*

[40:24 − 40:25] Host: [*Oh it's catchy as hell yeah*.]

In the conversation above, the host and Jessi were talking about Jessi's fears about her music if PSY were to produce it. The expressive speech act of compliment appeared when Jessi and the host complimented PSY's song Gangnam Style. The appearance of the expressive speech act of compliment is shown by the words *"dope"* and *"catchy"* in the sentence *"That sh*t is dope as hell, even if you hear it now it's still very catchy yeah,"* which was spoken by Jessi and the sentence *"Oh it's catchy as hell yeah"* uttered by the host. This sentence is included in the expressive speech act of compliment because the

words *"dope"* and *"catchy"* are positive words that can be used to praise something or someone. The word *"catchy"* itself has a meaning that is easy to remember and interesting, while *"dope"* means cool. That means Jessi and the host praised Gangnam Style is an amazing song.

Datum 6

[40:26 – 40:33] Jessi: But I remember at first it was really hard to work with him because he was he's so he's also a very strong, like

[40:34 – 40:37] Host: *He's a creative. He's a cre[ative].*
[40:35 – 40:44] Jessi: Like   [he literally] and I remember when I first told him I was like listen I need to have all the creative control you cannot touch my music.

In the conversation above, the host and Jessi talked about PSY, who is a solo male singer and CEO of Jessi's agency, P-Nation. The expressive speech act of compliment appears when the host compliments PSY. This is shown by the use of the word *"creative"* in the sentence *"He's a creative,"* spoken by the host. This sentence is included in the expressive speech act of compliment because the word *"creative"* is a positive word that can be used to praise something or someone. In the conversation above, the word *"creative"* is used by the host to praise PSY that he is a singer who has the ability to produce a work (song) that is different from the others (you can see it from his songs).

Datum 8

[1:03:43 − 1:03:46] Host: I know but it's so hard to dance and sing live at the same time.

[1:03:47 − 1:03:50] Jessi: You saw me. I smiled, I laughed, I give serious face.

[1:03:50 − 1:03:52] Host: *I know, but like you're better than me so li[ke is-]*

[1:03:51 − 1:03:54] Jessi: **[No I'm not.]** There is no betterness, there is no one better.

In the conversation above, the host and Jessi are talking about how they perform on stage. The expressive speech act of compliment appears when the host praises Jessi. This is shown by the sentence, *"I know, but like you're better than me,"* said by the host. Included in expressive speech acts compliment because there is a sentence, *"you're better than me,"* which aims to compliment. Here the host complimented that Jessi was very great when performing live. Better than him.

b) **Thank**

Thanking is to express gratitude which is shown by saying thank you or being grateful for any event. The researcher discovered 72 expressive speech acts of thank used by the podcast's host and guest stars, but only 5 expressive speech acts of thank were used, followed by overlap. The researcher uses these 5 expressive speech acts of thank as the data in this study.

Datum 1

[0:37 – 0:38] Host: Well, welcome to the show, *thanks for co[ming.]*

[0:38 – 0:39] Young K: *[Thank you, thank you for calling me.]*

       The conversation above occurred when the host welcomed Young K as a guest star for episode 60. The expressive speech act of thank, was produced by the host and Young K as guest star, which is marked by the use of the word "*thanks*" and "*thank you*". First, the host thanked Young K for agreeing to come to the show. After that, Young K thanks the host for inviting him to the show. The use of these two words is included in the expressive speech act of thank because it contains a sense of gratitude.

Datum 2

[37:56 – 38:06] Host: I'm excited to put my album out so that they can kind of see and hear the new lyrics that you put on it as well. So, I'm excited for that so *thank you.*

[38:07] Young K: *Thank you*

[38:08 – 38:09] Host: *Thank you,* I'm, I'm super exci[ted for]

[38:09 – 38:10] Young K: [For choosing me]

[38:12 – 38:13] Host: I chose you, Brian!

[38:14] Young K: *Thank you*

       In the conversation above, the host and Young K were talking about the lyrics of a song that Young K wrote for Eric (host) that would appear on Eric's new album. The expressive speech act of thank, was produced by the host and Young K, which is marked by the use of the

word *"thank you"*. The host thanked Young K for making the lyrics for his new song, while Young K thanked the host for choosing to use his own lyrics for his new song. Both feel grateful for this.

Datum 9

[1:04:19 – 1:04:22] Jessi: *No honestly thank you for having me. Tha[nk you, thank you] thank you.*

[1:04:20 – 1:04:22] Host: *Thank you,*   *[thank you, thank you.]*

The above conversation took place at the end of the event. The expressive speech act of thank, was produced by the host and Jessi, which is marked by the use of the word *"thank you"*. Included in the expressive speech act of thank because both of them show gratitude. Jessi thanked the host for inviting her on the podcast episode 73 while the host thanked Jessi for agreeing to be a guest star.

Datum 10

[1:04:57 – 1:05:00] Host: All right guys, daebak show *thank you guys for ha[nging out with us.*

[1:04:59 – 1:05:00] Jessi: *[Thank you]*

The conversation above takes place at the end of the podcast. The expressive speech act of thank, was produced by the host and Jessi, which is marked by the use of the word *"thank you"*. Included in the expressive speech act of thank because both of them show gratitude. The host and Jessi thank podcast listeners and viewers for taking the time to watch their podcast. Both of them felt grateful for that.

Datum 11

[53:37 − 53:43] Host: *Well thank you* guys again for for being with us

fo[r like four episodes now]

[53:40 − 53:42] Kevin:

[Thanks for having us]

The conversation above takes place at the end of the podcast. The expressive speech act of thank, was produced by the host and Kevin, which is marked by the use of the word *"thank you"* and *"thanks"*. Included in the expressive speech act of thank because both of them show gratitude. The host thanked the guests (Eric, Jacob, and Kevin) for guesting for 4 episodes while Kevin thanked the host for inviting him as a guest for the podcast.

c) **Boast**

This speech act conveys satisfaction with the speaker's behavior toward the interlocutor. This expressive speech act demonstrates pride. The researcher discovered 7 expressive speech acts of boast used by the podcast's host and guest stars, but only 1 expressive speech acts of boast were used, followed by overlap. The researcher uses these 1 expressive speech acts of boast as the data in this study.

Datum 7

[1:00:13 − 1:00:17] Jessi: First and fore most I want to say is your show daebaknaso? Yes? I heard.

[1:00:17 − 1:00:20] Host: Yeah, it's pretty *pre[tty ⟩pretty pretty pretty popping.⟨]*

[1:00:18 – 1:00:20] Jessi: **[**I   heard   his   pretty
                        popping.**]**

      The conversation above takes place at the end of the podcast. The expressive speech act of boast arose because of a question asked by Jessi to the host. Jessi asked the host whether the show was a great show using the Korean word *"daebaknaso,"* which means great. That is where the host boasted by replying that the show was quite great and famous by using the word *"pretty popping."*

d) Welcome

      This form of expressive speech acts conveys happiness or joy at someone's arrival or presence. The researcher discovered 7 expressive speech acts of welcome used by the podcast's host and guest stars, but only 1 expressive speech acts of welcome were used, followed by overlap. The researcher uses these 1 expressive speech acts of welcome as the data in this study.

Datum 1

[0:37 – 0:38] Host: Well, *welcome to the show,* thanks for co[ming.

[0:38 – 0:39] Young K: [Thank
                        you, thank you for calling me.

      The conversation above took place at the beginning of the podcast where the host welcomed Young K as a guest on the podcast episode 60. When welcoming Young K, that's where the expressive speech act of welcome appeared. The expressive speech acts are produced by Eric as the host of the podcast. The expressive speech act

of welcome is marked by the use of the word "welcome" in the sentence "welcome to the show" spoken by the host. The sentence is included in the expressive speech act of welcome because it has the aim of welcoming someone.

Based on the findings, the most dominant expressive speech act, followed by overlap is the expressive speech act of compliment. There were 5 expressive speech acts of compliment followed by overlap, 5 expressive speech acts of thank, 1 expressive of boast, and 1 expressive of welcome, according to the results. The researcher gives the diagram below to simplify the findings:

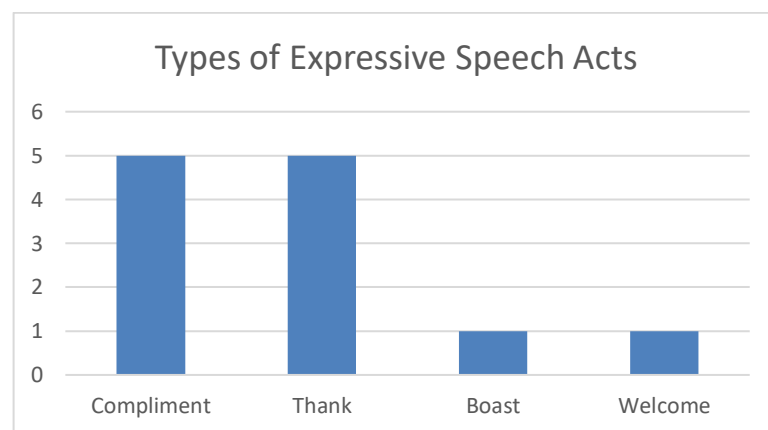Figure 1: Types of expressive speech acts that followed by overlap in DIVE Studios podcast, K-Pop Daebak show segment episode 60, 73, and 80.

2. Types of Overlaps

The types of overlap that have been discovered by researchers in line with Jefferson's theory (1984) are presented in this section. Jefferson argues that there are three different types of overlap: transitional, recognitional, and

progressional. The researcher discovered 69 overlaps that surfaced throughout the podcast conversation, but the data used by the researchers in this study were only overlaps following expressive speech acts.

a) Transitional Overlaps

An overlap that is next to a possible completed point and is directed towards the syntactic completeness of an utterance is known as a transitional overlap (PCP). The researcher found 45 transitional overlaps that appear in the podcast, but only 10 transitional overlaps that follow expressive speech acts. Researchers used the 10 transitional overlaps as data in this study.

Datum 1

[0:37 – 0:38] Host: Well, welcome to the show, thanks for *co[ming.]*
[0:38 – 0:39] Young K: *[Thank you, thank you for calling me.]*

The conversation above took place at the beginning of the podcast where the host welcomed Young K as a guest on the podcast episode 60. At minute 0:38, overlap emerged when Young K thanked the host. The host had not finished speaking yet, but Young K started his speech. When the host said *"coming",* suddenly, Young K said, *"Thank you, thank you for calling me."* The overlapping that appears is included in the type of transitional overlap because it appears when Young K starts his speech before the last sound of the word *"coming",* which is part of the host's speech.

Datum 2

[37:56 − 38:06] Host: I'm excited to put my album out so that they can kind of see and hear the new lyrics that you put on it as well. So, I'm excited for that so *thank you.*

[38:07] Young K: Thank you

[38:08 − 38:09] Host: Thank you, I'm, I'm super *exci[ted for]*

[38:09 − 38:10] Young K: *[For choosing me]*

[38:12 − 38:13] Host: I chose you, Brian!

[38:14] Young K: Thank you

       In the conversation above, the host and Young K were talking about the lyrics of a song that Young K wrote for Eric (host) that would appear on Eric's new album. At minute 38:09, overlap appeared when Young K responded to the host's words. The host hasn't finished talking, but Young K starts his speech which makes them talk simultaneously. When the host said *"excited",* suddenly, Young K said, *"For choosing me."* The overlapping that appears is included in the type of transitional overlap because it appears when Young K starts his speech before the last sound of the word *"excited",* which is part of the host's speech.

Datum 3

[4:29 − 4:32] Jessi: Right. Uhm wait what are we in Korea? 33?

[4:33] Host: We're 33.

[4:33] Jessi: Jesus!

[4:34] Host: I know!

[4:35 − 4:37] Jessi: I feel it though, I'm not gonna lie.

[4:38 − 4:39] Host: *You don't lo[ok it. You don't look it.]*

[4:38 – 4:40] Jessi: *[I'm so done feel it. Oh God!]*

Based on the dialogue above, the host and guest are talking about their ages. At minute 4:38 the overlap appeared as Jessi responded to the host's remarks. The host had not finished talking, but Jessi started her speech which made them talk simultaneously. When the host said *"look"* in the sentence *"You don't look it",* suddenly, Jessi said, *"I'm so done feel it. Oh God!"* The overlapping that appears is included in the type of transitional overlap because it appears when Jessi starts her speech before the last sound of the word *"look",* which is part of the presenter's speech.

Datum 4

[16:40 – 16:42] Jessi: You know? I was supposed to be on love in hip hop?

[16:43] Host: You were?!

[16:44 – 16:48] Jessi: They actually wanted me on last year loving hip hop for New York or Hollywood.

[16:48 – 16:50] Host: Oh wha : : t?! That *wou[ld be ama : : zing]*

[16:49 – 16:52] Jessi: *[So was, I was gonna be]* I was gonna move to Hollywood.

According to the dialogue above, the host and Jessi were discussing how the promoter of the Loving Hip Hop event requested Jessi to appear on their show, but Jessi didn't do it because there were problems. At minute 16:49 an overlap appeared when Jessi responded to the host's remarks. The host had not finished talking, but Jessi started her speech which made them talk simultaneously. When the host said

"would" in the sentence *"That would be amazing",* Jessi suddenly said,

"So was, I was gonna be". The overlapping that appears is included in

the type of transitional overlap because it appears when Jessi starts her

speech before the last sound of the word *"would",* which is part of the

host's speech.

Datum 5

[40:14 – 40:25] Jessi: At first, I remember, I was worried like is he
going to make me like Gangnam style? Like do
that kind of music? Don't get me wrong. *That that
sh*t is dope as hell, even if you hear it now it's
very sti[ll catchy yeah.]*

[40:24 – 40:25] Host: [*Oh it's catchy as hell yeah*.]

      In the conversation above, the host and Jessi were talking about

Jessi's fears about her music if PSY were to produce it. At minute 40:24,

overlap appeared when the host responded to Jessi's remarks. Jessi

wasn't done talking yet, but the host started her speech which made

them talk simultaneously. When Jessi said *"still"* in the sentence *"even

if you hear it now, it's very still catchy yeah"*, suddenly, the host said,

"Oh it's catchy as hell yeah". The overlapping that appears is included

in the type of transitional overlap because it appears when the host starts

his speech before the last sound of the word *"still",* which is part of

Jessi's speech.

Datum 6

[40:26 – 40:33] Jessi: But I remember at first it was really hard to work
with him because he was he's so he's also a very
strong, like

[40:34 – 40:37] Host: *He's a creative. He's a cre[ative].*
[40:35 – 40:44] Jessi: Like   *[he literally]* and I
                        remember when I first told him I was like listen I
                        need to have all the creative control you cannot
                        touch my music.

In the conversation above, the host and Jessi talked about PSY, who is a solo male singer and CEO of Jessi's agency, P-Nation. At minute 40: 35, overlap appeared when Jessi responded to the host's words. The host had not finished talking, but Jessi started her speech which made them talk simultaneously. When the host said *"creative"* in the sentence *"He's a creative"*, suddenly, Jessi said, *"he literally and I remember when I first told him I was like listen I need to have all the creative control you cannot touch me music. Oh it's catchy as hell yeah."* The overlapping that appears is included in the type of transitional overlap because it appears when Jessi starts her speech before the last sound of the word *"creative",* which is part of the presenter's speech.

Datum 8

[1:03:43 – 1:03:46] Host: I know but it's so hard to dance and sing live
                        at the same time.

[1:03:47 – 1:03:50] Jessi: You saw me. I smiled, I laughed, I give
                        serious face.

[1:03:50 – 1:03:52] Host: I know, but like you're better than me so *li[ke
                        is-]*

[1:03:51 – 1:03:54] Jessi: *[No
                        I'm not.]* There is no betterness, there is no one
                        better.

In the conversation above, the host and Jessi are talking about how they perform live on stage. At minute 1:03:51, overlap appeared when Jessi responded to the host's words. The host had not finished talking, but Jessi started her speech which made them talk simultaneously. When the host said *"like"* in the sentence *"you're better than me so like"*, suddenly, Jessi said, *"No I'm not"*. The overlapping that appears is included in the type of transitional overlap because it appears when Jessi starts her speech before the last sound of the word *"like"*, which is part of the presenter's speech.

Datum 9

[1:04:19 – 1:04:22] Jessi: No honestly thank you for having me. *Tha[nk you, thank you]* thank you.

[1:04:20 – 1:04:22] Host: Thank you, *[thank you, thank you.]*

The conversation above took place at the end of the event. At minute 1:04:20, overlap appeared when the host responded to Jessi's words. Jessi wasn't done talking yet, but the host started her speech which made them talk simultaneously. When Jessi said *"thank"* to the phrase *"thank you"*, suddenly, the host said, *"thank you, thank you"*. The overlapping that appears is included in the type of transitional overlap because it appears when the host starts his speech before the last sound of the word *"thank"*, which is part of Jessi's speech.

Datum 10

[1:04:57 − 1:05:00] Host: All right guys, daebak show *thank you guys for ha[nging out with us.*

[1:04:59 − 1:05:00] Jessi: *[Thank you]*

  The conversation above takes place at the end of the podcast when thanks podcast listeners and viewers for taking the time to watch their podcast. At minute 1:04:59, overlap appeared when Jessi thanked to the listeners in responded to the host's words. The host had not finished talking, but Jessi started her speech which made them talk simultaneously. When the host said *"hanging"* in the sentence *"thank you guys for hanging out with us",* suddenly, Jessi said, *"thank you."* The overlapping that appears is included in the type of transitional overlap because it appears when Jessi starts her speech before the last sound of the word *"hanging",* which is part of the host's speech.

Datum 11

[53:37 − 53:43] Host: *Well thank you* guys again for for being with us *fo[r like four episodes now]*

[53:40 − 53:42] Kevin:
      [Thanks for having us]

  The conversation above takes place at the end of the podcast when the host thanks the guest stars (Eric, Jacob, and Kevin). At minute 53:40, overlap appeared when Kevin expressed his gratitude in response to the host's words. The host had not finished talking, but Kevin started his speech which made them talk simultaneously. When the host said *"for"* in the sentence *"for like four episodes now",* Kevin

suddenly said, *"Thanks for having us"*. The overlapping that appears is included in the type of transitional overlap because it appears when Kevin starts his speech before the last sound of the word *"for"*, which is part of the presenter's speech.

b) Recognitional Overlaps

When one speaker begins the utterance earlier than the other, recognition overlap results. This occurs when the subsequent speaker picks up on the gist or conclusion of the prior speaker's speech. The researcher found 13 recognitional overlaps that appeared in the podcast, but there was only 1 recognitional overlap that follow expressive speech acts. Researchers used 1 recognitional overlap as data in this study.

Datum 7

[1:00:13 – 1:00:17] Jessi: First and fore most I want to say is your show daebaknaso? Yes? I heard.

[1:00:17 – 1:00:20] Host: Yeah, it's pretty *pre[tty)pretty pretty pretty popping.⟨]*

[1:00:18 – 1:00:20] Jessi: *[I heard his pretty popping.]*

The conversation above took place at the end of the event. At minute at minute 1:00:18, overlap appears when Jessi compliments the podcast. The host had not finished talking, but Jessi started her speech which made them talk simultaneously. When the host said *"pretty pretty pretty pretty popping"*, Jessi suddenly spoke, *"I heard his pretty popping"*. The overlapping that appears is included in the

acknowledgment of overlap because it happened when Jessi started her speech very early when she recognized the end of the host's *"pretty"* speech, which would be followed by the word *"popping"*.

Based on the findings, the most dominant overlap following expressive speech acts is transitional. There are 10 transitional overlaps and 1 recognitional overlap that follow expressive speech acts. Meanwhile, of the 11 progressional overlaps found, none followed the use of expressive speech acts. The researcher provides the diagram below to simplify the findings:
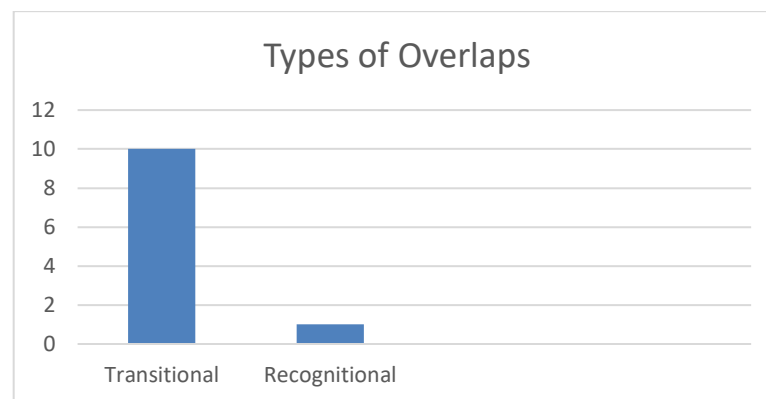

Figure 2: Types of overlap that follow expressive speech acts in DIVE Studios podcast, K-Pop Daebak show segment episode 60, 73, and 80.

3. The Effect of Overlap on The Use of Expressive Speech Acts

This section will look at how overlapping affects the use of expressive speech acts. Researcher see the issues based on Schegloff (2000). According to Schegloff (2000), the hitches and perturbations that arise due to the overlap are such as (i) louder in volume, (ii) higher in pitch, (iii) faster or slower in pace, (iv) suddenly cut off, (v) the lengthening of the sound,

and (vi) repetition. Speaking simultaneously is a common effect that causes utterances with expressive speech acts to be improperly conveyed (covered by other people's speech). The data below is data that contains overlap that affects the use of expressive speech acts.

Datum 3

[4:29 – 4:32] Jessi: Right. Uhm wait what are we in Korea? 33?

[4:33] Host: We're 33.

[4:33] Jessi: Jesus!

[4:34] Host: I know!

[4:35 – 4:37] Jessi: I feel it though, I'm not gonna lie.

[4:38 – 4:39] Host: *You don't lo[ok it. You don't look it.]*

[4:38 – 4:40] Jessi: *[I'm so done feel it. Oh God!]*

       They were talking about their age. In the conversation above, it can be seen that the appearance of transitional overlap affects the use of expressive speech acts of compliment spoken by the host. The overlap occurs at minute 4:38. The host has not finished his utterance, but Jessi immediately cuts him off. The host said, *"You don't look it."* When the host said, *"Look it,"* Jessi suddenly said, *"I'm so done, feel it. Oh God!".* Jessi's action caused them to speak at the same time (their sentences overlapped) and had an effect on the expressive speech act of compliment spoken by the host. The effect is that the pronunciation of the expressive speech act is repeated. The host complimented Jessi again with the same phrase, possibly thinking the earlier compliment was not well received or was not fully heard because their comments overlapped.

Datum 4

[16:40 − 16:42] Jessi: You know? I was supposed to be on love in hip hop?

[16:43] Host: You were?!

[16:44 − 16:48] Jessi: They actually wanted me on last year loving hip hop for New York or Hollywood.

[16:48 − 16:50] Host: Oh wha : : t?! That *wou[ld be ama : : zing]*

[16:49 − 16:52] Jessi: *[So was, I was gonna be]* I was gonna move to Hollywood.

     They told about how the organizers of a loving hip-hop event wanted to invite Jessi to be a performer in New York or Hollywood and made Jessi think about moving from Korea to the United States. The host praised the event by saying that it would be great if Jessi appeared there. It can be seen that the appearance of transitional overlap at minute 16:49 affects the use of expressive speech acts of compliment spoken by the host. The host had not finished speaking, but Jessi immediately cut his sentence. The host said, *"That would be amazing."* When the host said *"Would be amazing,"* Jessi abruptly stated, *"So was, I was gonna be I was gonna move to Hollywood."* Jessi's actions caused them to speak simultaneously, and their sentences overlapped. In addition, this causes the sound when pronouncing the expressive speech act of compliment to be long. The elongated sound is marked with the symbol colons " : "

Datum 6

[40:34 − 40:37] Host: *He's a cre[ative. He's a creative.]*

[40:35 − 40:43] Jessi: *Like   [he literally]* and I remember when I first told him I was like listen I need to have all the creative control you cannot touch my music.

They talked about PSY, a male singer and CEO of Jessi's agency. The host praised PSY as a creative artist. In the conversation above, it can be seen that the emergence of transitional overlap at minute 40:35 affects the use of expressive speech acts of compliment spoken by the host. The host had not finished speaking, but Jessi immediately replied to his sentence. The host said, *"He's creative"* When the host mentioned *"creative,"* Jessi abruptly added, *"He literally."* Her actions caused them to speak at the same time and their sentences to overlap. This caused the host to repeat the expressive speech act of compliment that he said. It was done to clarify his speech, which was crushed by Jessi's sentence.

Datum 7

[1:00:13 – 1:00:17] Jessi: First and fore most I want to say is your show daebaknaso? Yes? I heard.

[1:00:17 – 1:00:20] Host: Yeah, it's pretty *pre[tty)pretty pretty pretty popping.(]*

[1:00:18 – 1:00:20] Jessi: *[I heard his pretty popping.]*

The above conversation took place at the end of the event. Before saying goodbye, Jessi asked the host whether the show was a great show using the Korean word *"daebaknaso,"* which means great. That is where the host boasted by replying that the show was quite great and famous by using the word *"pretty popping."* The overlapping types of recognitional that appear at minute 1:00:18 affect the expressive speech act of boasting spoken by the host. The host has not finished speaking yet, but Jessi suddenly speaks. The host said *"Yeah, it's pretty pretty pretty pretty pretty popping."*

When the host said *"Pretty,"* Jessi suddenly said, *"I heard his pretty popping."* Jessi's actions caused their speech to overlap because they were talking at the same time. This affects the utterance of the expressive speech act of boast spoken by the host. The effect is repetition and the speed of speaking becomes faster. Pronunciation speed is indicated by the pair of inward symbols " 〉〈 ".

Datum 8

[1:03:43 – 1:03:46] Host: I know but it's so hard to dance and sing live at the same time.

[1:03:47 – 1:03:50] Jessi: You saw me. I smiled, I laughed, I give serious face.

[1:03:50 – 1:03:52] Host: I know, but like you're better than me so *li[ke is-]*

[1:03:51 – 1:03:54] Jessi: *[No I'm not.]* There is no betterness, there is no one better.

They are talking about how they perform on stage. Jessi boasted of her totality while the host praised her, saying she was better than himself. The overlapping types of transitional that appear at minute 1:03:51 affect the use of expressive speech acts of compliment spoken by the host. The host has not finished speaking, but Jessi spoke suddenly. Jessi suddenly said *"No, I'm not"* when the host said *"Like is"* in the sentence *"I know, but like you're better than me, so like is."* This causes the expressive speech act of the compliment spoken by the host stopped. The break in the pronunciation of the expressive compliment speech act was marked by the hyphen symbol

" – ". The host chose to stop his speech because Jessi was still chuckling and wanted to continue her sentence.

Datum 9

[1:04:19 – 1:04:22] Jessi: No honestly thank you for having me. *Tha[nk you, thank you]* thank you.

[1:04:20 – 1:04:22] Host: Thank you,   *[thank you, thank you.]*

The above conversation took place at the end of the event. Jessi thanked the host for inviting and welcoming her as a guest star. In the conversation above, it can be seen that the emergence of transitional overlap at minute 1:04:20 affects the use of expressive speech acts of thank uttered by Jessi. Jessi has not finished speaking yet, but the host has started talking. The host suddenly said, *"Thank you, thank you",* when Jessi said the word *"thank"* in the sentence, *"Thank you."* The hosts' actions caused their speeches to overlap because they spoke at the same time. In addition, this causes the expressive thank uttered by Jessi to be repeated. Jessi repeated her thanks to appreciate the host who thanked her many times.

Based on the findings, the most commonly found effect is repetition. There are four repetitions, one the lengthening of sound, one suddenly cut-off, and one faster in pace. The researcher provides the diagram below to simplify the findings:
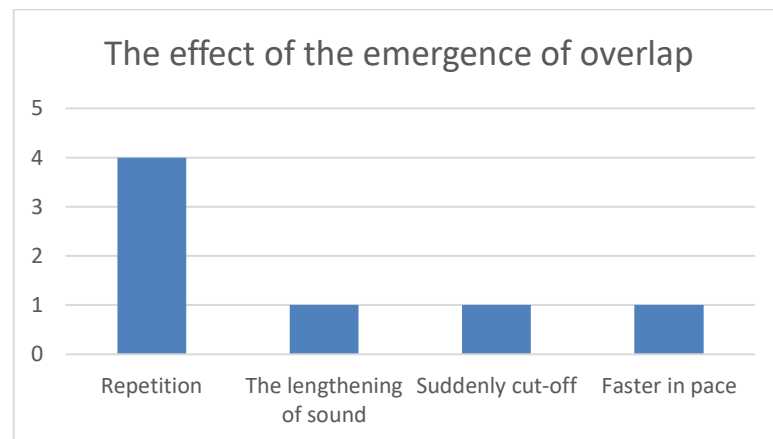
Figure 3: The Effect of Overlap on The Use of Expressive Speech Acts in DIVE Studios podcast, K-Pop Daebak show segment episode 60, 73, and 80.

B.   Discussion

The researcher goes over the findings from the previous chapter. In the discussion part, the researcher looks deeper into the three research questions. First, in the DIVE Studios podcast episode "K-Pop Daebak Show," the researcher discusses the many types of expressive speech acts. Second, in the DIVE Studios podcast episode "K-Pop Daebak Show," the researcher responds to concerns about various types of overlaps. Third, the researcher addresses the research question of how overlapping in conversation affects the use of expressive speech acts.

1. Type of Expressive Speech Acts

The researcher generated 204 expressive speech actions in total, but the data used in this study are solely expressive speech acts followed by overlap. The researcher was able to identify 12 expressive speech acts that was followed by overlap based on that statement.

The findings show that the compliment is the expressive speech act most followed by the appearance of overlap. A compliment is often a pleasant statement that expresses admiration for goods, ideas, or people. Complimenting someone is a common expressive speech act used to make them happy. This is in accordance with Chaer's statement (2010), which says that the expressive speech act of compliment occurs because the speaker wants to please the speaker. In the podcast researched by the researcher, the expressive speech act of compliment is used by speakers to praise the work and behavior of the interlocutor. Songs and live performances are used in this context because what is discussed in the podcast is similar to the work of a musician, given that the hosts and guest stars are singers. This can be seen in **datum 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8**. One example is in **datum 8**, *"you're better than me."* In that sentence, the host praised Jessi's (Stage precence) appearance as better than him.

Second, the researcher was successful in identifying one expressive speech act of thanks that was followed by the overlap. Thanking expresses our appreciation for a benefit acquired as a result of someone else's helpful or beneficial activities. Thanking is regarded a courteous type of action, and societal norms cause us to feel good about individuals who have done something for us. This statement is in line with Chaer (2010), which states that the expressive speech act of thank is a speech act in which the speaker expresses gratitude for the speaker's assistance or kind treatment of oneself. The expressive speech act of thank is employed by the speaker in the podcast

to convey gratitude for the good treatment received from the other person, as in **datum 1**, **2, 9, 10, and 11**. One example is in **datum 1**, *"thanks for coming,"* stated by the host since Young K has agreed to be a guest star on episode 60 of the podcast.

Third, the researcher found 1 expressive speech act of boast which was followed by the overlap. This speech act conveys satisfaction with the speaker's behavior toward the interlocutor. This expressive speech act demonstrates pride. This statement is in line with Martinez (2013), who says that when someone boasts, they are feeling pleased with themselves for achieving something or getting beyond a difficult situation. The speaker hopes that by expressing his feelings of satisfaction through boasting, others will also feel a sense of pride and achievement. For example, in **datum 7**, *"it's pretty pretty pretty pretty pretty pretty popping."* In this sentence, the host is proud of his podcast which is known by many people, especially K-Pop fans, considering that the target of the podcast is K-Pop fans.

Fourth, the researcher found 1 expressive speech act of welcome which was followed by the overlap. This form of expressive communication conveys happiness or joy at someone's arrival or presence. It indicates that we greet people warmly when we greet them. For example, in **datum 1,** "*welcome to the show.*" In this sentence, the host welcomed Young K's arrival on podcast episode 60. The reception was done to appreciate Young K, who was willing to come to be a guest star, and to create a warm podcast atmosphere without any awkwardness.

In this study, it was found that the type of expressive speech act that appears the most is compliment. The reason for the frequent emergence of expressive speech acts of the compliment type in this study is because speakers often praise their interlocutors. In the podcast studied, the expressive speech act of compliment is mostly used to compliment their song. Why song? Because both of them are singers, the thing that is most likely to be praised besides their abilities is their songs. Besides that, compliments have an important function when having a conversation, especially in the context of a podcast. The host may not belittle, ridicule, or say bad things to his guest stars, which means the host is required to make the guest stars feel safe and comfortable during the podcast. Therefore, the expressive speech act of compliment is needed to create such a comfortable atmosphere.

Furthermore, the fewest expressive speech acts found are the expressive speech acts of boast and welcome. Both are also the least overlapping speech acts. This demonstrates that the podcast is not the place to brag about our accomplishments because it will make us look bad in the eyes of podcast connoisseurs. In addition, the expressive speech act of welcome is more often used to welcome guest stars according to its function of welcoming someone. This shows that the expressive speech act of welcome is only used at a certain time (when welcoming someone), unlike the expressive speech act of compliment, which can be used at any time

during the conversation. This could be one of the reasons why the expressive speech act of welcome is one of the least common.

The findings in this study are in line with research conducted by (Tanjung, 2021), who also found that the most dominant expressive speech act was praise/compliment. This is because the speaker feels admiration for objects, people, and places, which makes him often praise these things. However, if that research used expressive speech acts of praise, to praise objects, people, and places, this research uses expressive speech acts of compliment to praise a work, such as songs, music albums, and appearances on stage, because the podcast is an artist-themed podcast.

On the other hand, the findings in this study are different from previous studies. Research conducted by (Widyowati, 2019) and (Indriyana et al., 2021) showed that the most common expressive speech act is thanking. In (Widyowati, 2019), this is because the speakers in the movie often get help from other people. Meanwhile, in (Indriyana et al., 2021), this was caused by the many netizens who thanked Joe Biden for appreciating the good things about him. Research conducted by (Anggraeni et al., 2019) showed that the most common expressive speech acts is wishing. This is because the context of this research is the COVID-19 virus. The expressive speech act of wishing is used to express hope that things will get better. Research conducted by (Rosyadi, 2020) and (Selviyani & Pujiati, 2019) showed that the most common expressive speech acts is apologize because the character often makes mistakes that require to apologize. Research

conducted by (Mazidah, 2018) showed that the most common expressive speech acts is welcoming because EFL students and instructors were involved in this study's classroom interactions.

From the information above, it can be concluded that the differences in the findings are caused by different contexts. Therefore, the common types of expressive speech acts found are different, such as thanking, wishing, apologizing, and welcoming. Meanwhile, in this study, the expressive speech act that was found to be most common was the compliment, because it was intended to please the guest star so as not to offend the guest star and so that the podcast would run smoothly and comfortably.

2. Type of Overlap

The three video podcasts show that both the host and the guest stars appear to be quite excited. The enthusiasm of the two parties makes it common for overlaps to happen by mistake. They talked in sync because one spoke before the other had finished his sentence. The term "overlapping" refers to this simultaneous speaking event. In the three videos analyzed. The researcher found 69 overlaps but the data used in this study are only the overlap that follows expressive speech acts. The researcher was able to identify 11 overlap that follows expressive speech acts.

The most common type of overlap that follows expressive speech acts is transitional. It can be seen in **datum 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11.**

One of the example is in **datum 2**, when Young K started his sentence when the host had not finished saying the word *"excited"* in the sentence *"* I'm super *excited for".* From the examples, it can be seen that transitional overlap appears adjacent to the Possible Completed Point (PCP) and is directed at the syntactic completeness of an utterance and transitional overlap happens when a listener enters a discussion and takes the speaker's turn at the relevant transition point, just as the current speaker is about to quit speaking. When the participants in a conversation are excited and constantly exchanging words, transitional overlap occurs. According to this statement, the host and guest stars were so enthusiastic throughout their conversation that it resulted in a continuous interchange of words and let to transitional overlap. This statement is supported by transitional overlap is the most commonly found.

Second, the researcher found 1 recognitional overlaps. It can be seen in **datum 7,** when the host said *"pretty pretty pretty pretty popping",* Jessi suddenly spoke, *"I heard his pretty popping".* The overlap is included in the recognitional overlap type because it occurs when Jessi starts her speech very early, when she recognizes the end of host's speech, *"pretty,"* which will be followed by the word *"pretty popping."* From the explanation, recognitional overlap appears when the next speaker draws the essence or conclusions from the previous speaker's speech (knowing what the previous speaker will say that has not been completed). This shows that the host and guest stars pay close attention to the words said by their interlocutors

because they can recognize what the other person will say. However, this type is the least found. This shows that the speaker does not know what the interlocutor will say.

In this study it has been found that the most common type of overlap is the transitional type. In line with the research conducted by (Santoso & Lukmana, 2019) also found that the most common overlap is transitional. The cause of the frequent emergence of transitional overlap itself is because the speaker (which causes the overlap) is quite active in responding to the speech of his interlocutor and has a preference for realizing speech over before a speech produced by a complete speech partner is spoken and is in the TRP area.

On the other hand, the findings in this study are different from previous studies. Research conducted by (Harahap, 2020) showed that the most common overlaps is turn-terminal, this is because the speaker often starts his speech when the interlocutor has not finished speaking. The speaker feels that the interlocutor is going to finish, but when the speaker starts talking, it turns out that the interlocutors have not finished what they said. That's where the turn-terminal overlap occurs. In this context, the difference in findings occurs because this research used Sidnell and Stivers's theory, which divides overlap into three types, namely turn-terminal, turn-initial, and mid-turn. Meanwhile, this study used Jefferson's theory, which divides overlap into three types: transitional, progressional, and recognitional. Next, research conducted by (Iman & Winata, 2021) showed

that overlapping aims produced by Indonesian speakers are dropping, rejecting, confirming, and continuing. The findings of this study are different because the purpose of the research was to find the aims of using overlap, while this study aims to find the types of overlap.

3. **The Effect of Overlaps on The Use of Expressive Speech Acts**

The researcher found that there was an overlap that affected the use of expressive speech acts in the video podcast of the Youtube channel DIVE Studios for the K-Pop Daebak Show segment. The study discovered just two types of overlap that affect the use of expressive speech acts, namely transitional and recognitional overlap. The study also discovered that the emergence of overlap disrupted or affected three types of expressive speech acts, they are compliment, thank, and boast. The researcher discovered four of the six disturbances and difficulties caused by the appearance of overlaps outlined by Schegloff (2000): faster in pace, suddenly cut off, the lengthening of the sound, and repetition.

The most common effect found in the use of expressive speech acts due to overlap is repetition. The researcher found four repetitions. The repetition can be seen in **datum 3, 6, 7, and 9.** The expressive speech acts that are repeated due to the overlap are 2 expressive speech acts of compliment, 1 expressive speech act of thank, and 1 expressive speech act of boast. One example is in **datum 3**, where the host repeats the expressive speech act of compliment as a result of the emergence of transitional

overlap, *"You don't lo[ok it. You don't look it.]"* in the example, the host repeated his words of praise because his words were overlaid by Jessi's words, who also spoke at that time. This shows that the repetition was carried out by the presenter so that his praise was heard and well received by Jessi.

The second effect is the lengthening of the sound. Researcher found only one effect the lengthening of the sound. This effect can be seen in **datum 4**. Expressive speech acts that become longer are expressive speech acts of the compliment type. **Datum 4** is *"Oh wha : : t?! That wou[ld be ama : : zing]"* in this example, the presenter stretches the expressive speech act of compliment because Jessi speaks when the host has not finished speaking, which causes a transitional overlap. The stretching of the sound occurs in the word *'amazing'* which is denoted by the colons symbol (:). In addition to stretching, the presenter also put a little emphasis on saying the word *"amazing,"* which is included in the expressive speech act of compliment. By lengthening the sound, the host wanted to synchronize his overlapping words with Jessi's. So, Jessi can focus on her praise.

The third effect is faster in pace. Researcher found one such effect. An expressive speech act whose faster in pace is boast. The speaking speed becomes faster as can be seen in **datum 7. Datum 7** is *"Yeah, it's pretty pre[tty)pretty pretty pretty popping.(]* In this example, the overlap that appears is recognitional overlap. The appearance of this overlap causes the host to utter the expressive speech act of boasting faster. The speed of

speech becomes faster is is indicated by the the pair of inward symbol (〉〈). From the perspective of the researcher, the host uttered the expressive speech act of boasting faster because she felt embarrassed (in a positive way) when Jessi kept on bombarding her with compliments. He couldn't help but pride himself in saying his words faster. It can be seen at minutes 1:00:17–1:00:20 of episode 73 with Jessi as a guest star.

The last, the effect that the researcher found on the use of expressive speech acts due to overlap is the suddenly cut off. Researchers only found one suddenly cut off. This effect can be seen in **datum 8**. An expressive speech act that is interrupted suddenly is a type of compliment uttered by the presenter. **Datum 8** is *"I know, but like you're better than me so li[ke is-"* in this example, the expressive speech act of compliment was interrupted suddenly because Jessi spoke when the presenter had not finished speaking, which caused transitional overlap to appear. The sudden stop was indicated by the hyphen symbol (−). In the researcher's perspective when watching the podcast, the host chose to stop talking and not continue his speech because he felt his words would be useless because Jessi continued to speak quickly without any signs of stopping. It can be seen at minutes 1:03:50-1:03:52 episode 73 with Jessi as a guest star.

From the explanation above, there are 4 effects that appear, which consist of 1 faster pace, 1 sudden cutoff, 1 the lengthening of the sound, and 4 repetitions. This shows that the most frequent effect is repetition, which occurs 4 times.

This research contributes to the world of education, especially in linguistic studies. This research also proves that in this increasingly modern world, there are many objects that can be used as sources of data for research, one of which is podcasts, which have recently been loved by the wider community. It is hoped that this contribution will have as much impact as possible in the world of linguistic education, which discusses speech acts and overlaps.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

During the discussion of chapter 5, the researcher will present conclusions and recommendations based on expressive speech acts and overlaps that can be seen in conversations between the host and guest stars in the video podcast segment of the K-Pop Daebak Show podcast episodes 60, 73, and 80 from the DIVE Studios Youtube channel. To be clear, this conclusion is founded on the findings and discussion from chapter four before. Additionally, researchers offer suggestions for potential future study projects.

C. Conclusion

In conclusion, the types of expressive speech acts found in the DIVE Studios video podcast segment of the K-Pop Daebak Show are included in the types of expressive speech acts proposed by Searle (1985). The expressive speech act that is often affected by the emergence of overlapping is the expressive speech act of compliment, as many as 4 data. Meanwhile, those that were the least affected by the emergence of overlapping were the expressive speech acts of thank and boast, each of which was 1 data.

Furthermore, according to Jefferson's theory (1984), the overlap that most influences the use of expressive speech acts is the transitional overlap, which affects the data of expressive speech acts. Meanwhile, the one that least influences the use of expressive speech acts is recognitional overlap, which only affects 1 data of

expressive speech acts. The researcher did not find any progressional overlap affecting the use of expressive speech acts.

Researchers managed to find 4 out of 6 effects that occur on the use of expressive speech acts caused by the appearance of overlap based on the theory of Schegloff (2000). The effects found are faster in pace, suddenly cut off, the lengthening of the sound, and repetition.

D. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher provide suggestions for next researchers. The first suggestion that can be given to next researchers is that you can read this research as a reference for researching expressive speech acts. In addition, the researcher suggests analyzing expressive speech acts in other objects such as novels, films, songs, and others. If the researcher wants to analyze the same object, the researcher can look for types of speech acts other than expressive speech acts. The next suggestion is, researchers can associate expressive speech acts with other disturbance besides overlapping. The second suggestion is for those who are just getting started with podcasting. This research will hopefully help them to demonstrate how good a podcast conversation is. Such as how to best employ expressive speech acts when speaking and respect more in turn to talk so that overlapping does not disrupt speech.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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APPENDIX

No.	Utterance	Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Types of Overlap
1.	[0:37 – 0:38] Host: Well, **welcome to the show**, **thanks** for *co[ming.]* [0:38 – 0:39] Young K: *[Thank you, thank you for calling me.]*	- Thank - Welcome	Transitional
2.	[37:56 – 38:06] Host: I'm excited to put my album out so that they can kind of see and hear the new lyrics that you put on it as well. So, I'm excited for that so **thank you.** [38:07] Young K: **Thank you** [38:08 – 38:09] Host: **Thank you,** I'm, I'm super *exci[ted for]* [38:09 – 38:10] Young K: *[For choosing me]* [38:12 – 38:13] Host: I chose you, Brian! [38:14] Young K: **Thank you**	Thank	Transitional
3.	[4:29 – 4:32] Jessi: Right. Uhm wait what are we in Korea? 33? [4:33] Host: We're 33. [4:33] Jessi: Jesus! [4:34] Host: I know! [4:35 – 4:37] Jessi: I feel it though, I'm not gonna lie. [4:38 – 4:39] Host: *You don't lo[ok it. You don't look it.]* [4:38 – 4:40] Jessi: *[I'm so done feel it. Oh God!]*	Compliment	Transitional
4.	[16:40 – 16:42] Jessi: You know? I was supposed to be on love in hip hop? [16:43] Host: You were?! [16:44 – 16:48] Jessi: They actually wanted me on last year loving hip hop for New York or Hollywood. [16:48 – 16:50] Host: Oh wha : : t?! **That** *wou[ld be ama : : zing]* [16:49 – 16:52] Jessi: *[So was, I was gonna be]* I was gonna move to Hollywood..	Compliment	Transitional
5.	[40:14 – 40:25] Jessi: At first, I remember, I was worried like is he going to make me like Gangnam style? Like do that kind of music? Don't get me wrong. **That that sh*t is dope as hell, even if you hear it now it's very** *sti[ll catchy yeah.]* [40:24 – 40:25] Host: *[Oh it's catchy as hell yeah.]*	Compliment	Transitional
6.	[40:34 – 40:37] Host: *He's a cre[ative. He's a creative.]* [40:35 – 40:43] Jessi: *Like* *[he literally]* and I remember when I first told him I was like listen I need to have all the creative control you cannot touch my music.	Compliment	Transitional

7.	[1:00:13 – 1:00:17] Jessi: First and fore most I want to say is your show daebaknaso? Yes? I heard. [1:00:17 – 1:00:20] Host: Yeah, it's **pretty** *pre[tty)pretty* *pretty pretty popping. ()* [1:00:18 – 1:00:20] Jessi: *[I heard his pretty popping.]*	Boast	Recognitional
8.	[1:03:43 – 1:03:46] Host: I know but it's so hard to dance and sing live at the same time. [1:03:47 – 1:03:50] Jessi: You saw me. I smiled, I laughed, I give serious face. [1:03:50 – 1:03:52] Host: I know, **but like you're better than me** so *li[ke is-]* [1:03:51 – 1:03:54] Jessi: *[No I'm not.]* There is no betterness, there is no one better.	Compliment	Transitional
9.	[1:04:19 – 1:04:22] Jessi: No honestly **thank you for having me.** *Tha[nk you, thank you]* **thank you.** [1:04:20 – 1:04:22] Host: **Thank you,** *[thank you, thank you.]*	Thank	Transitional
10.	[1:04:57 – 1:05:00] Host: All right guys, daebak show *thank you guys for ha[nging out with us.* [1:04:59 – 1:05:00] Jessi**:** *[Thank you]*	Thank	Transitional
11.	[53:37 – 53:43] Host: **Well thank you guys** again for for being with us *fo[r like four episodes now]* [53:40 – 53:42] Kevin: *[Thanks for having us]*	Thank	Transitional