

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language has many functions, one of which is a tool to connect us with other languages. In fact, language is very important in our life, without it we may not know how to convey an idea to someone. In some cases, some people express their thoughts in conversation, while others make up the partner they are talking to from what he or she hears. To understand it further, it must be study to reveal the true meaning of the speaker when to says something.

Pragmatics is the focuses on how people perceived and create a communication act and its intended meaning in a certain speech context. The study of speaker meaning is known as pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics concerned with the meaning sent by a speaker while speaking to a listener or reader who will interpret Yule (1996:3). Pragmatics also implies that it is more concerned with analyzing what people intend by their utterances than with the structural or even word meanings of what they say. Pragmatics, according to Yule, is the study of the expression of relative distance. It is understood that in order to communicate the proper intended meaning, a speaker must assess how close he or she is to the listener. On the other hand, pragmatics may be argued that, instead of understanding the meaning, it examines it in speech contexts, It would be better if people could consider different aspects in communication, such as knowledge, the relationship between discussion participants, and the speech actions that are involved Siagian, Anggi Romatama (2019).

People nowadays express themselves through so many media that people who escape using Youtube. Youtube is a main tool, by uploading video, youtube provides convenience for human beings to keep in touch with everyone around the world. People all over the world can watch and often communicate with each other by replying in the comment box. Youtube can be a place for freedom to convey inspiration, but on the other hand, it is utilized with certain individuals or groups.

Certain freedoms increase people are abusing youtube to spread bad things that are not common about something, such as provoking, discriminating, defamation, incitement to other groups in terms of various aspects such as race, ethnicity, skin color, citizenship, religion and others. gender disability, sexual orientation, Most of YouTube users express their emotions through their various speech acts..

Researchers are interested in examining speech act in sarcastic utterances because it is a piece of pragmatics where there are sure points past the words or utterances and we can analyze in youtube (especially youtube user in Indonesia). The reasons why researchers conduct a research about speech act in sarcastic as an object of this research .

First, sarcasm is something that happens rapidly around us not only in real life but also indirectly that happens in social media and youtube. There are some effects of sarcasm are depressed, suicide the characters and it is an urgent problem.

Second, youtube user more increasing and enable the new user is new generations. This research can help the new generation as the source of

information in how to use youtube wisely such as the language used and also not influenced types of speech acts.

1.2 The Problems of Study

Based on the background, the researcher intends to focus on the following problems:

- 1) What types of illocutionary acts found in sarcastic utterances in youtube's got talent video?
- 2) What is the dominant types of illocutionary acts found in youtube's got talent video?

1.3 The Objectives of Study

The objectives of the study are as follow:

- 1) To find out types of illocutionary acts found in youtube's got talent video
- 2) To identify dominant types of illocutionary acts in youtube's got talent video

1.4 The Scope of Study

The researcher only focuses on types of illocutionary acts in sarcastic utterances on Youtube's Got Talent video of Skinnyindonesian24 youtube channel to identify types of illocutionary acts found in youtube's got talent video, the researcher uses theory types of speech act of Searle (1976).

1.5 The Significances of Study

The study offers both theoretical and practical significance.

1) Theoretically

- 1) The result of research will give a new perspective on the speech act analysis.
- 2) The result of research will be a new model of research in speech act.
- 3) The result of research will be a new horizon on the utterances/text analysis transcription.

2). Practically

- 1) This research become a reference for research who's willing to find how speech act classified.
- 2) This research can be guidance for other researchers to conduct further in applying the theory types of speech act.
- 3) This research can bring understanding to teachers, lecturers, or parents to comprehend sarcastic utterances in speech act.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This research presents of many important aspects concerning the theoretical framework those are pragmatics, speech acts, and youtube got talent's video script ,conceptual framework and related literature. To make it close, the researcher used to describe the theoretical framework.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

The utterance or communicative act of verbal communication includes intention or meanings, as according pragmatics. The informative intent, or sentence meaning, is one, and the communicative intent, or speaker meaning, is the other. (Levinson, 1983:61). Because pragmatics focuses on how people use language in a real-life situation context, such as how places and social relationships in communication act on speaker and hearer to understand the utterance and intended meaning within, it explains clearly that pragmatics' role is to understand how context gives intended meaning to certain utterances.

Leech (1991:6) According to pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speaking circumstances. The explanation is based on pragmatics, which is defined as the process of seeking additional meaning in spoken sentences from both the speaker and the listener's perspectives. Pragmatics is the study of how a speaker and a listener communicate rather than what they say. This method focuses on how context influences the intended meaning of specific utterances by

examining how listeners infer what is said in order to have the same perception of the speaker's intended meaning across contexts such as time, location, and even social relationship. It is clear that pragmatics sees the unsaid meaning is recognized as an important matter in communication.

Pragmatics utilizes appeals to describe the characteristics of speech situations. Pragmatics focuses at the context of meaning in order to figure out which proposition is being represented by the stated sentence. To put it another way, pragmatics is likewise concerned with the study of the context's intended meaning in communication between speaker and hearer. Leech (1987:290) also states the pragmatics analysis of language can be broadly understood to be the aspect of meaning which is from the way in utterances are used, and how they relate to the context in which they are uttered. Therefore, Pragmatics can also change the focus to questioning speakers' decisions about whether to say or not say anything. It has to do with a speaker's conduct, which is represented by the term of distance. A word or phrase is determined by characteristics of the shared experience to assist speakers in selecting how much must be spoken for communicational type. (Siagian, Anggi Romatama 2019).

2.1.2 Speech Act

Speech act is a piece of pragmatics where there are sure points past the words or utterances when a speaker says something. Speech acts will be offensive action to the act performed by delivered utterances . Individuals can play out an act by saying something. Through speech acts, the speaker can pass on actual act

only through words and utterances. The passed on utterances are central to the act performed.

Yule (1996:47) sees that a speaker normally expects that his or her communication intention will be recognized by hearer. Both speaker and hearer in communication act are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding the utterance. These circumstances, including other utterances, are called speech events and actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. It can be seen from utterances that serve in communication such as people perform speech acts while offering an apology, greeting, requesting, complaining, inviting, complimenting, or refusing.

Many scholars have their own identifications to speech acts with the notion of illocutionary acts. There are different opinions on the nature of speech acts but the acts categorization will come along with locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary acts. In addition to the classification of speech acts based on the locution, illocution and perlocution, there is also other classification proposed by the Searle.

This classification of speech acts depends on the syntactic and semantic parts of an utterance. In other words, it is the connection between strict sentence meaning and intended speaker's meaning. Viewed from the relationship between the three general kinds of fundamental sentence types or moods (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) and the three general informative capacities (statement, question, and command), speech acts are arranged into two main types (Yule, 1996: 54).

2.1.3 Types of speech act

There are three types of acts in the speech acts, they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

2.1.3.1 Locutionary Acts

Locutionary speech act is generally equivalent to expressing certain utterance with certain sense and reference, which again is generally comparable to importance in customary sense (Austin, 1962: 108). In accordance with this, Cutting (2002: 16) expresses that locutionary is the thing that is said. likewise proposed by Yule (1996) who expresses that locutionary act is the demonstration of creating significant utterances.

2.1.3.2. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts *is this the speaker's purpose to express that utterance*, according to Searle (1979) classified *types* of illocutionary *act* into *five*, they are declarative, *representatives, expressive, directives, commissives*.

1. Declarations

Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterances. A speaker must have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately (Yule, 1996:53). Declarations utterances are those which bring about the state of affairs. Meanwhile Leech (1991:105) states this act contains of resigning, appointing, declaring war, and firing from employment. In performing this type of speech act, a speaker brings about changes in the world; that is, he or she effects a correspondence between the propositional content and the world.

For example:

1. This is Indonesia (declaring)
2. Finally this youtube got talent (announcing)

2. Representatives

Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what a speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is.

According to Searle (1969:3), representative speech act commits a speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition. Representative speech act represents the speaker's belief of something that can be evaluated to be true or false to express the world as he or she believes it is, thus making the words fit the world of belief.

Representatives classifications as bellows:

Example :

- a. Asserting : It's wrong , my channel is gaming channel.
- b. Claiming : must be different.
- c. Predicting : if in five years you can get 10 million subscribers you are great.
- d. Affirming : prank ? There are many channels like that.
- e. Retelling : so I will still pranking on my friend.
- f. Informing : i want to make a comedy sketch youtube channel.
- g. Concluding: i don't know what else to say it's a good clothes packaging.

h. Stating : ten million subscribers for you

3. Expressives

Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what speaker feels. They can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow expressing psychological states such as congratulating, apologizing, wishing, welcoming, thanking, complimenting.

For example:

- a. I'm sorry (apologizing)
- b. Good boy , good ! (congratulating)
- c. Beautiful , cute. (complimenting)

4 . Directives

Directives are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterances. It's clear that directives are the kind of speech acts which speaker uses to make someone or hearer to do something. It contains intended meaning of what speaker wants to make the world fit the words via hearer (Yule, 1996:54). These include commands, requests, invitations, orders, demand, asking and suggestions belong to this category.

Directives classifications as bellows:

- a. Inviting : a friendly request to someone to go somewhere or to do something. (Let's play together free fire , or pubg , mobile legend is up to you.)

b. Commanding: to make somebody do what they must to do. (I think it's better if you go home and think of better idea .)

c. Ordering : to tell somebody to do something. It is politer than commanding. (But what we're looking for is women are gamers , beautiful, but this is just gamer .)

d. Requesting : to act politely asking for something. (I want to carry but not in the game haha .)

e. Suggesting : to put an idea to someone's mind.(I think they need to have 1 million subscriber.)

5 . Commissives

Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what a speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and, they can be performed by a speaker alone, or by a speaker as a member of a group Yule (1996:54) states that commissive is used by speakers to commit actions in future by undertaking it to make the world fit with the words via speaker by using commissives.

Commissives classifications as bellows:

a. Hoping : a demand something to happen or to do something.

b. Refusing : to show that one is disagree or unwilling to give, to accept or to do something.

c. Promising : a spoken that one will definitely give or do or not do something.

d. Offering : to show willingness to do or give something.

For example :

1. Think of a better idea then you come back again, we still have three more days here. (Refusing)
2. Take all this for a memory. (offering)

2.1.3.3. Perlocutionary

Yule (1996:48-49) states that people simply create an utterance with a function to intendedly have an effect. Perlocutionary act is used when people say an utterance which is intended to give an effect to hearer and depending on the circumstances, people will utter on the assumption of hearer will recognize the effect. So, this act is simply hearer's behavioral response to the meaning of utterance-not necessarily a physical or verbal response, perhaps merely a mental or emotional response of some kinds.

Table 2.1: Type of Speech Act According to Linguist

No	Expert Linguistic	Locutionary Act	Illocutionary Act	Perlocutionary Act
1.	Austin 1962 :108	Locutionary speech act is generally equivalent to expressing certain utterance with certain sense and reference, which again is generally comparable to importance in customary sense (Austin, 1962: 108).	Language to perform such as action. There should be an expectation behind the utterance. This specific part of speech act is viewed as illocutionary act.	The consequences of illocutionary acts are describe as perlocutionary acts or on the other hand the impacts of the utterance on the listener.
2 .	Yule 1996	who expresses that locutionary act is the demonstration of creating significant utterances	The illocutionary act is performed by means of the open power of . an expression, like promising,apologizing , offering .	Yule (1996:48-49) states that people simply create an utterance with a function to intendedly have an effect called Perlocutionary act.
3.	Leech 1996	-	Leech (1996 :36) says that the capacity of illocutionary depend on how utterances identify with the social objectives of establishing and maintaining community.	-

2.1.4 Sarcastic

According to Salvatore Attardo (2001:173-174) Types of sarcasm and sarcastic utterances are one entity, to identify types of sarcasm, we have to identify it with the utterances used. If the utterances fulfil the criteria of sarcasm, it can be called as sarcastic utterances. Sarcasm is indeed used more frequently among friends (who presumably share common ground) than strangers (Caucci & Kreuz, 2012) and that contextual cues significantly increase a hearer's ability to correctly identify sarcastic utterances (Rockwell, 2000, 2005; Tepperman, Traum, & Narayanan, 2006).

Spoken language also allows human for utilizing certain styles of language, either literal or figurative. Contrast with the literal, non-literal language permits the speaker to play with language utilized so the expression has the significance past of what it is said. There are a few kinds of non-literal language in particular metaphor, irony, satire, sarcasm, simile, analogy commonly used in daily communication. One sort of allegorical language generally utilized practically speaking is mockery which will be the primary liable to be examined in the present study. sarcastic marked by or given to using irony in order to mock or or pass on hatred, sarcastic utterances are no entity to identify types of sarcasm ,we have to identify it with the utterances used. If the utterances fulfil eith criteria of sarcasm, it can be called as sarcastic utterances .

2.1.5 Youtube's got talent

Youtube got talent was created in 2020 by Jovial da Lovpez and his big brother Andovi da Lopez, creators and judges on Youtube Got Talent. The concept is in the form of comedy videos from parts 1-3 which have been uploaded to their YouTube account, namely SkinnyIndonesia24, which has been a creator since 2011 and plans to leave and stop on YouTube in June 2021. This is for a talent competition to find new YouTubers, for anyone of all ages and backgrounds can participate in any form of talent in front of the judges who have Youtuber backgrounds.

2.1.6 Previous Research

There are some following previous on types of Illocutionary acts:

This study related with analysis Hariati et al., (2020) Illocutionary acts in Jack Ma's inspiring speech in his graduation at the University of Hongkong. The meaning or the function of an utterance in speech-acts can merely be analyzed based on the acts of illocution made by the speaker. In other words, the hearer will be able to give any responses to the utterances made by the speaker if he or she understands the intention of speaker's utterances. The research is categorized as descriptive qualitative based on Moleong's theory (2014:82). It aimed to find the types of illocutionary act performed by Jack Ma's speech in his graduation at the University of Hongkong, to describe the intended forces of each type of illocutionary act performed in that speech, and to find out the context supported interpretation of meaning in illocutionary acts.

The findings indicates that there are 7 types of illocutionary acts such : 0 (0%) for declarative, 58 (62 %) for assertive, 11 (12 %) for expressive, 3 (3 %) for

directive, 11 (12 %) for commissive, 4 (4 %) for assertive expressive and 7 (7 %) for assertive directive. It means that most of dominant of illocutionary acts is assertive. And context supported the interpreting of meaning performed illocutionary acts can be mentioned through the participants, the setting or social context of interaction, the topic, and the function. All these explanations guided the audience to catch the truly meaning of a speaker.

Researcher who have discussed some related of thesis from sanata Dharma University. The researcher had like to give the conclusion of the related literature this followings: This study was done by Saputro (2015), “The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi’s Speech”. In this study, the researcher want to describe the Illocutionary Acts which dominant presented by Jokowi’s speech. Firstly, the researcher wants to know the function in the Illocutionary act are used in the speech and classified into types. The researcher is used the qualitative methods to analysis the data. The data in this research is speech video. The researcher use teori based on Searle’s categorization of speech acts. Which inlculed representatives; directives; commissives; expressives; and delcaratives. Then, the writer finds that After analysing and summary all the types of illocutionary act from Jokowi’s speech consist of assertives 49 (52,1%), commissives, expressives, and directives which accur 27 (28,7%), 10 (10,6%) and 8 (8,5%) respectively.

The next, related the topic research Siagian (2019). entitled “Speech Acts Found in Sarcastic Utterances in Speechless TV Series”. The aims of this research are to identify the types of sarcastic utterances, to find out speech acts in sarcastic utterances, and to describe how sarcastic utterances realized in Speechless TV

series. The research applies qualitative method and the data are analyzed descriptively. The data are classified based on the theory of sarcasm of Attardo (2001) and the theory of speech acts of Searle (1976). According to Searle's theory, there are five types of speech acts, they are: Declarations, Representatives, Expressives, Directives, Commissive. The results of this research show that there are 45 sarcastic utterances have been found in *Speechless* TV series. After being analyzed, there are 5 utterances as the group affiliation, 4 utterances as the sophistication, 11 utterances as the evaluation, 13 utterances as the politeness, 4 utterances as the persuasive aspect, and 8 utterances as the retract ability. There are also four speech acts performed in the 45 sarcastic utterances found, they are as follow: 22 representatives speech act, 12 expressive speech act, 8 directives speech act, and 3 commissives speech act. The result of this study shows that context and intended meaning of speaker's speech play important role to convey the realization of sarcastic utterances.

Sbisà (2018) in her article *Varieties of Speech Act Norms* in the journal of *Normativity of Variety of Speech Actions* explores the field of speech act norms, shedding some light upon their variety, in particular as regards the different roles they play in the dynamics of illocution. A threefold distinction is proposed: constitutive rules, upon which the performance of illocutionary acts depends; maxims, based on rational motivations, encoding regulative advice for optimal speech act performance in the perspective of the participants; and objective requirements for the overall correctness of the accomplished speech act with regard to the situation in the world to which it relates. The writer of the journal and the present thesis have different approaches, findings, and theories when

conducting the study. Therefore, the writer of this present thesis uses this article to prolong variety of speech acts and to identify them in order to categorize speech acts themselves in the dynamics of illocution by descriptively analyzing data through findings.

The next, researcher was review related research of Rosyidi et al., (2019) This research was descriptive qualitative research. It is aimed to classify the types of illocutionary use by Jokowi in first Indonesia presidential election debate 2019. It used a descriptive qualitative method by watching the debate, collecting data from the debate with references to the linguistics of theories derived from related literature sources. The data in this study was in the form of a speech used by Jokowi in Indonesia presidential election 2019 debate which contains elements of illocutionary speech acts. Based on the analysis, a number of things can be concluded. The writer found and analyzed 13 data of illocutionary acts. In this research, the writer has data on illocutionary acts which are used by the presidential election debate 2019, those are data 6 data was included to Assertive Illocutionary Speech Act, 3 data was Directive Illocutionary act, 3 data was Expressive Illocutionary Speech Act, and 1 data was Commissive illocutionary speech acts.

Learning language Larasati et al., (2020)also relate to speech act. When a speaker produce an utterance as well as utilize it to perform an action, it means that the speaker practices speech acts. In another hand, speech acts can be defined as an utterance used by speaker to perform an action. Speech acts are divided into three such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. One of them is illocutionary act. The illocutionary act refers to what someone does in

saying something. In this act, illocutionary force is the speaker's intent addressed to hearer. This research is aimed to find the types of illocutionary acts and identifying about how utterances in the Donald Trump's speeches are able to be included into certain type of illocutionary acts be based on Searle's theory. This research is designed in descriptive qualitative. The data is collected by documentation. The primary data are taken from two transcripts of Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches. While the secondary data are related theories obtained from literary books and journals. The procedure of analyzing the data starts by finding out the types of illocutionary acts in the Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches by using the illocutionary acts' classifications proposed by Searle (1969).

Understanding the illocutionary speech acts Maulidiyah et al., (2021) performed by prominent speakers in a formal event may bring significant impacts to provide an in-depth explanation of the purposes that the speakers intend to deliver. Sherly Annavita, a young politician and social influencer, was invited to one of Indonesia's prominent TV shows. As an influencer, her statements have often initiated a social movement, which led the researchers to examine how she delivered her thoughts in the public sphere. The present study employed a descriptive qualitative approach to uncovered what illocutionary speech acts performed by the above-mentioned politician and the purpose in each speech act. Data analysis of this study found sixteen (16) illocutionary speech acts performed by Sherly. Assertive Illocutionary Speech Act dominated her statements, followed by Expressive and Directive Illocutionary Speech Acts, respectively. Further, of all speech acts performed, Sherly delivered seven purposes of her statement,

namely expressing opinions, notifying, stating arguments, advising, thanking, praising, and criticizing.

The next, researcher was review related research of Petriandy & Marlina, (2018) The purpose of this paper is to analyze types of illocutionary act found in novel *The Never Girls Bell: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe. This research used the descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research is the utterances of novel *The Never Girls Bell: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe published in 2016. The data is taken from chapter one, page one until seven. This data would be analyzed based on Searle's theory about classifications of illocutionary act. There are some types of illocutionary act in this paper; they are representative (informing, asserting, predicting, reporting); directive (asking, requesting, stating), commissive (promising); expressive (liking, complimenting), and declarative. The finding of the data has shown that in novel the highest is representative 28 data or about 50% and the highest representative type is informing. And the second is directive 21 data or about 37, 5% and the highest directive is asking. From the result of the study that the dominant type of illocutionary act is representative and the dominant sub-type of representative is informing.

In the study of language Ramayanti et al. (2018) what people do by saying something is called speech acts. Speech acts is not only found in everyday life but also in the film. This research concerns with speech acts produced by the main character in Shrek movie script. The aims of this research are to describe the types of speech acts are produced by the characters in animated of western movie entitled "Tangled". Data of this research in the form of utterances that involved

illocutionary acts used by each character in that movie which is taken from YouTube then classify them into categories of illocutionary acts based on Searle's of theory. The types of research in this study are qualitative and quantitative research. Qualitative research is applied to analyze the data in the form of the text. Quantitative research is used to count the member of speech acts used by the characters in that movie to conclude which types of speech acts is dominantly used. Based on data analysis, found that there are four of illocutionary acts found in that movie; directives, representatives, expressives, and commissives. This study shows that the dominant speech acts used is directives which 44% of percentage. It indicates that the characters of the movie "Tangled" use directives because some of them want the other character to do something.

Researcher who have discussed some related of thesis from Sembiring et al. (2019) research were to find out the types and the function of context of illocutionary act on Aladdinmovie. It was a descriptive qualitative research. In collecting the data the research applied observational method and non-participatory technique. The data analyzed used the theory of Searle. The researchers applied the utterances of the characters as the data. It was found the 30 utterances of illocutionary acts. The data were classified into five; directives, assertives, declarative, commissives, and expressive). From 30 illocutionary acts, directives were the most frequent types of illocutionary act because the main characters mostly expressed their utterances in direct way such as by ordering, requesting, asking and commanding.

2.2 Conceptual framework

This research is based on understanding the concept of pragmatic analysis theory. This study using a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the types of speech acts from YouTube's Got Talent's video using the types of illocutionary acts according to Searle 1976, which are part of the types of speech acts. By choosing the method used by Searle which has five types of illocutionary speech acts, namely:

1. **Representatives**, this type explain about of illocutionary speech acts that commit what a speaker believes to be the case or not.
2. **Expressives**, tell about of illocutionary speech acts that express speaker's psychological attitude or state.
3. **Directives**, this type explain about of illocutionary speech acts attempted by speaker to get hearer to do something.
4. **Commissives**, this type explain about of illocutionary speech acts that commit speaker to do some future actions.
5. **Declarations**, tell of illocutionary speech acts that change the world via their utterances.

An explanation of how this research was conducted is presented in the following chapters with a conceptual framework:

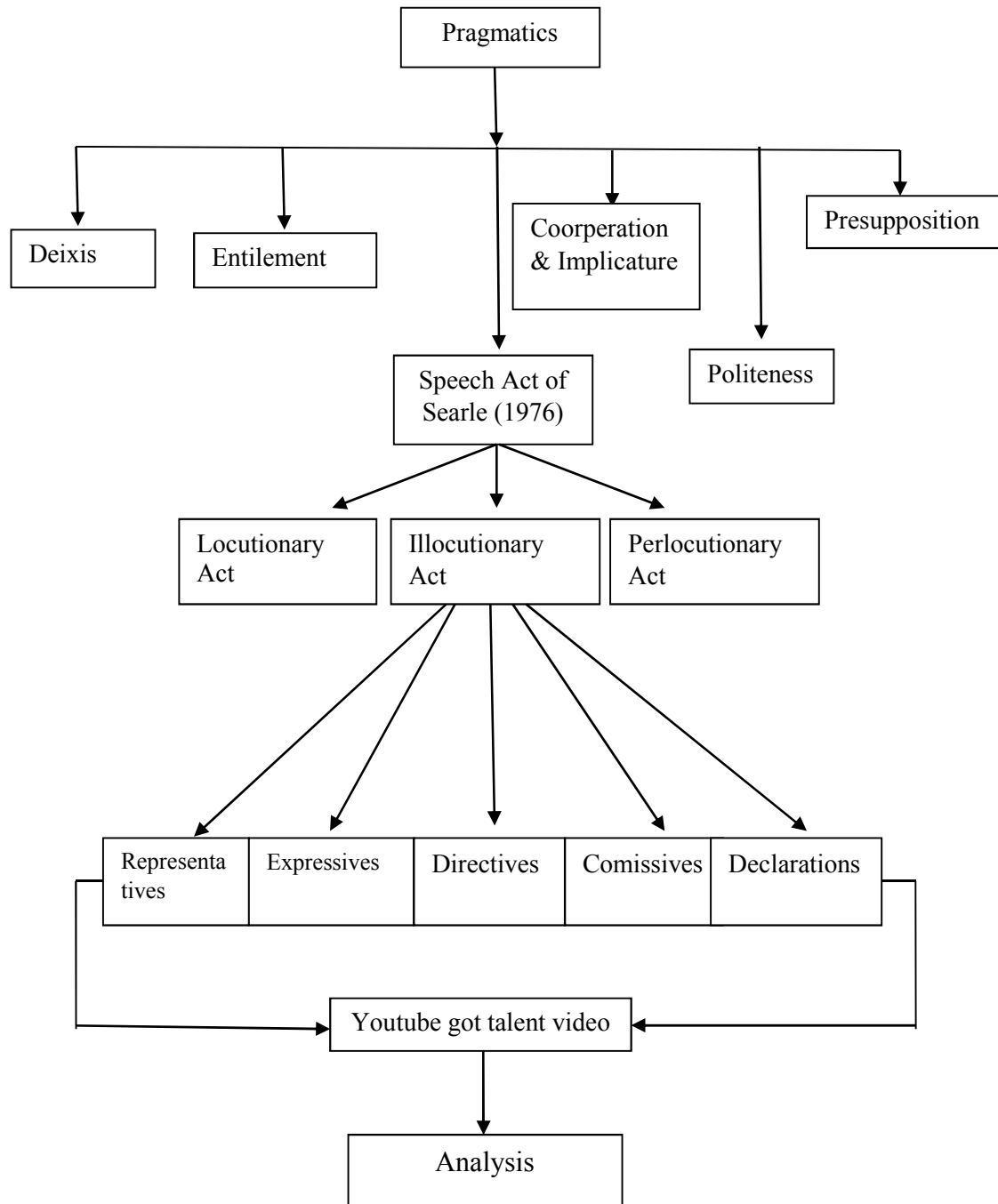


Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework Searle's Types of Illocutionay act on Youtube got talent's video

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the method of research in conducting this present thesis. The research method cover the research design, data, data source and technique of collecting and analyzing data .

3.1 Research Design

This is present a descriptive research, and it focuses on describing Illocutionary act types within found context includes speech act utterances, participant, processes is descriptive. The writer also uses qualitative method to contact with the utterances exist in youtube got talent's video.

This research is based on a qualitative research description. qualitative research explores questions such as why and how rather than how many; it is primarily concerned with the meaning of Illocutionary acts. The researcher uses qualitative research as the procedure to analyze the data

3.2 Data source

The writer was taken the data by browsing the internet especially watch video on youtube through SkinnyIndonesia24 youtube channel account. The writer only took the data Illocutionary acts against youtube got talent's video.

Futhermore, the researcher took some of journals to support the data and the writer study the data until understand as well such as language, pragmatics, types of Illocutionary acts theory of Searle (1976) state that illocutionary consist of representatives, declaratives, commissives, directives and expressives.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

In this study the researcher was used data from youtube got's talent script video of Skinnyindonesian24 youtube channel account and the researcher takes the data in the following way:

1. Downloading the movie script and watch video several times that was posted on official youtube account of Skinnyindonesian24 channel.
2. Reading and observing the dialogue in youtube got talent video.
3. Write it and underlining the types of Illocutionary acts in sarcastic utterances on youtube got talent video.
4. The writer have outlined the script and focus on the data so it more detail.

3.4 Technique of Data Analysis

The next step, after data collection, data analysis. According to Subroto (1992), the data in a research are the fixed materials which are suitable to solve the research problem.

In this study, after all data have been collected, the next step is analysing the data. The procedure of analysis data are:

1. Classifying the types of Illocutionary acts based on searle (1976) : Representatives, expressives, directives, commissives, declarations.
2. Make the calculation of the types Illocutionary acts on table and explain.
3. Make discussion and conclusion.