

**EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN *FOOTBALL LIVE STREAM WATCHALONG*
EURO 2020 FINAL MATCH CONTENT AT THAT'S FOOTBALL YOUTUBE
CHANNEL (PRAGMATIC APPROACH)**

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Humaniora**



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Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh

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Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh

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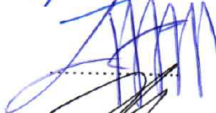



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RATIFICATION

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Allah SWT
2. My beloved parents who always pray for my success.
3. My beloved brother, sister, and also my nephew who always supports me
4. My beloved grandmother who always pray for me.
5. All of my close relatives who supports me.
6. All of my close friends who helps me when I made this research.

MOTTO

“Manners maketh man”

(Harry Hart/Agent Galahad in Kingsman)

“If you can’t find good people around you, be the one!”

“Beat your laziness and you will become the best version of yourself.”

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Expressive Speech Acts in Football Live Stream Watchalong Euro 2020 Final Match Content at That's Football YouTube Channel (Pragmatic Approach)* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

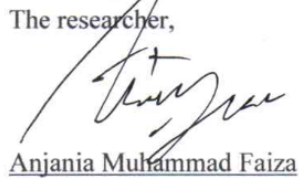
Alhamdulillah Rabbil ‘Alamin, all praises be to Allah SWT, the only single power, master of the day of judgment, God Almighty, for all blessings and mercies so the researcher was able to complete this thesis entitled *Expressive Speech Acts in Football Live Stream Watchalong Euro 2020 Final Match Content at That’s Football YouTube Channel (Pragmatic Approach)*. Peace is upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the messenger of God, and the greatest leader of the history in the world.

The researcher believes that this thesis would not be completed without helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides, thanks to all who had helped. Therefore, the researcher would like to express his deepest thanks to all that several sides. This goes to:

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The researcher,



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ABSTRACT

Anjania Muhammad Faiza. 2023. *Expressive Speech Acts in Football Live Stream Watchalong Euro 2020 Final Match Content at That's Football YouTube Channel (Pragmatic Approach)*. Thesis. English Literature. Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor : Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords : Speech Acts, Expressive Speech Acts, *Football Live Stream Watchalong*

This research focus on expressive speech acts in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content at That's Football YouTube channel. This research analyzes the types of expressive speech acts and the strategies of expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge when ran his commentary content. The researcher uses commentary content because this object is rarely used in expressive speech acts research.

To answer the formulated of the problem, the researcher uses the theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and the theory from Wijana (1996) for the types and strategies of expressive speech acts.

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method. The data collected by the researcher using documentation technique and to validate the data, the researcher asks a lecturer who expert in the same field like this research, more precisely pragmatic field, and to analyze the data, the researcher uses the theory from Spradley (1980).

The researcher found 90 utterances from Mark Goldbridge's utterances that included in the types and strategies of expressive speech acts. For the types of expressive speech acts consist 2 data of apologizing, 24 data of thanking, 1 data of condoling, 5 data of congratulating, 9 data of complaining, 4 data of lamenting, 9 data of protesting, 1 data of deploring, 32 data of praising, and 3 data of greeting. For the strategies of expressive speech acts consist 80 data of direct literal, 9 data of indirect literal, and 1 data of indirect non-literal. The dominant data of this research is praising uses direct literal strategy.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MG	: Mark Goldbridge
APO	: Apologizing
THA	: Thanking
CON	: Condoling
COM	: Complaining
LAM	: Lamenting
PRO	: Protesting
DEP	: Deploring
BOS	: Boasting
COP	: Complimenting
PRA	: Praising
GRE	: Greeting
DL	: Direct Literal
IL	: Indirect Literal
DNL	: Direct Non-literal
INL	: Indirect Non-literal

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

At the moment, there are many website that provide interesting content that can be watched anytime and anywhere. One of the most favorite website that many people frequently use is a website named YouTube. On YouTube, there are many people who make various kinds of videos, where these individuals are known as YouTubers. According to Burgess and Green (2013), YouTubers is everyone who uses YouTube. The definition from Burgess and Green not expressly state who qualifies as a YouTuber, the term outlined previously is still a little ambiguous. It can conclude that practically everyone in the world is a YouTuber if individuals who use YouTube are considered as a YouTuber. This includes young toddlers as well as old individuals, who may only use YouTube to pass the time and find enjoyment. Khan (2017) also stated that if a person shares videos for online social networking purposes, they are considered a YouTuber. This definition is more specific than Burgess and Green (2013), so basically YouTubers is someone who more active in YouTube, the term active in this case is active to shares some videos on YouTube.

The content on YouTube is extremely diverse which is made by many YouTubers from all over the world. These contents have their own uniqueness. One of the content that has recently been created by several

YouTubers is commentary content. Commentary is a spoken description of a situation on the television or radio that is broadcast as the situation happens, (Cambridge Dictionary, Def.1). Youtubers who create commentary content usually choose sports broadcasts as their content material. The most famous one of course is football. There are some YouTube channels from various countries make commentary content on football matches.

One of the YouTube channels that often do this is That's Football. That's Football is a YouTube channel from England owned by Mark Goldbridge. One of the contents in his YouTube channel named Football Live Stream Watchalongs is commentary content. In that content, Mark Goldbridge becomes a commentator as well as interacts with his viewer while he watches football match, also when pre-match, and after the match was ended. This research chooses commentary content from Football Live Stream Watchalong in That's Football Youtube channel.

This research focuses on the expressive speech acts that performed by Mark Goldbridge when he is running the commentary content of Euro 2020 final match between England vs Italy. Mark goldbridge creates a lot of commentary content on his channel. When he watches a football match and tries to comment on it, of course that he will say a lot of things from his mouth and give some expressions during the match. In a situation where Mark Goldbridge gives some reactions and expressions during the match, this research sees an opportunity to conduct research on expressive speech acts.

According to Searle (1979), expressive is the acts used to express the mental or psychological state expressed in sincerity condition about a state of affairs. Furthermore, Yule (1996), stated that expressive is one of kinds of speech acts that express what the speaker feels. The speaker express psychological or mental states and can be statements of pleasure, likes, dislikes, pain, joy, or sorrow.

According to the definition that stated by Searle and Yule, in Football Livestream Watchalongs, Mark Goldbridge did that when he watching the match and ran his commentary content, he give some reactions and expressions during the match and he ran his content. Expressive speech acts is part of pragmatic study. According to Yule (1996), Pragmatic is study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. This form of research necessitates the interpretation of what individuals mean in a specific context, as well as how the context effects what people say. Of course, pragmatics is a fascinating subject to research since it allows us to examine what someone wants to know when they communicate with us, so both people can have a good relation then.

There are several data that has been found by the researcher regarding expressive speech acts. This research tries to give an example of expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge in Euro 2020 final match commentary content:

- 90/THA/DL/3:46:51

Mark Goldbridge: **Thanks everyone for watching.**

This utterance is the data number 90 in this research. This data was found in minute 3:46:51. At that moment, Euro 2020 final match was over and England was defeated by Italy via penalty shootout. After the match finished, Mark Goldbridge still discussed several things about the match and finally ended his live stream. Before ending his live stream, Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers for watching his live stream until the end by saying as stated in the data above. What Mark Goldbridge said could be categorized as a thanking type because Mark did it to his viewers when he was about to end his live stream.

The example of utterance performed by Mark Goldbridge are included in the "Thanking" type (referring to the first research question using the theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985)) because the action performed by Mark Goldbridge (thanking his viewers for watching his live stream) can be categorized as thanking type, and also included in the "Direct Literal" category (referring to the second research question using theory from Wijana (1996)) because Mark said that also with the same intention, namely to thank everyone who has watching Mark Goldbridge Euro 2020 final match live stream until the stream was ended. The researcher also including this utterance from Mark Goldbridge as the data, more precisely data number 90.

There are some previous studies that inspired this research to conduct the research about directive speech acts. First, previous study conducted by Dina Mariani Siregar (2018) her research is *A Study of Expressives Speech Act Used by the Characters in "Orphan" Movies*. This research focuses on explaining and finding of the kinds of expressive speech acts that performed by every character in Orphan movie. Second, previous study conducted by Nurul Khasanah Rahmawati (2022) entitled *Expressive Speech Acts Spoken by the Main Character in Front of the Class Movie*. This research tried to find out and analyzes the expressive speech acts that performed by the main character in Front of the class movie. Then, the next previous study conducted by Sanina Gunawan (2022) her research is *Expressive Speech Acts Performed by Darrel Rivers in Malory Towers Season One TV Series*. This research analyzes on the expressive speech acts and only focused to one character in Malory Towers Season One TV series namely Darrel Rivers.

Next, the other previous study is from the college student of IAIN Salatiga. She is Apsari Javiera Hambali (2021) and her research is *The Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts in the Comments Section on One Direction's Youtube Channel*. This previous study analyzes the expressive speech acts that found in the comments section of One Direction's YouTube channel. The last, previous study conducted by Amalia Kusuma Wardani (2022) entitled *Expressive Speech Acts Performed by the Characters in Before Midnight Movie (Pragmatic Study)*. Like the title, this research is

analyzes the expressive speech acts that appeared in a drama-romantic movie namely *Before Midnight*.

All of the previous study above focuses on expressive speech acts analysis. There is a similarity between those previous studies and this research. This research will also analyze the expressive speech acts. Expressive speech act is a topic that has been used in many researches but this research uses a different research object. Research on expressive speech acts mostly uses movies, TV series, and others, as their research objects. However, this research uses commentary content as a research object which is rarely used in research on expressive speech acts. Therefore, this research will explain how expressive speech acts used in commentary content because is rarely an expressive speech acts research use this thing as a research object.

Therefore, from the explanation above, this research will focus to analyze the expressive speech acts in the commentary content when Euro 2020 final match was held between England vs Italy in Mark Goldbridge YouTube channel named *That's Football*. This research will analyze the types of expressive speech acts and the strategies of expressive speech acts that Mark Goldbridge performed in football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. So, the researcher conducts this research entitled **"Expressive Speech Acts in Football Live Stream Watchalong Euro 2020 Final Match Content at That's Football YouTube Channel (Pragmatics Approach)"**.

B. Limitation of the Study

This research makes LOTS in several things. Football live stream watchalong is a live commentary content that has 926 videos so far, counted since this research was started, and that number will undoubtedly increase as more football matches will played. Mark Goldbridge, an Englishman and the owner of the YouTube channel is a Manchester United and England national football team fan. Therefore, since of those team is the channel owner's favorite, this research will only concentrate on one of the team that Mark Goldbridge supports. After the researcher made another selection, the researcher decided to select and focus on live commentary of England national team match and not Manchester United because England national team had more big matches compared to Manchester United. The England national team competes in four different types of competitions in this content, including friendly match, World Cup 2018, World Cup 2022, Euro 2020, and UEFA Nations League. This research only takes the final match of Euro 2020 because England national team reached it. Due to the England national team played in the final, it is possible for this research to get a lot of data because the intensity will undoubtedly be great throughout the final match, and as a fan, Mark Goldbridge will undoubtedly comment more frequently during this final match, both when he's watching the match and when he's interacting with his viewer. So, this research will take the data from Euro 2020 final match content. This research uses 2 theories. First, the theory from John R. Searle and Daniel Vanderveken (1985). Second, the theory from Wijana (1996). The reason why this research takes both theories

is because they contain the clearest and quite easy to understand answers, which this research needed to answer the research questions.

C. Formulation of the Problem

1. What are the types of expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge in football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content?
2. What are the strategies of expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge in football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content?

D. Objectives of the Study

1. To reveal the types of expressive speech acts that performed by Mark Goldbridge in football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content.
2. To explain the strategies of expressive speech acts that performed by Mark Goldbridge in football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content.

E. Benefits of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefits
 - a. This research hopefully can provide additional insight about pragmatic study, more precisely speech acts.
 - b. This research hopefully can give further information about expressive speech acts and how expressive speech acts can be used as a research topic.

- c. This research hopefully can inform the reader that there are numerous types of thing that can be used as an object in a research about speech acts.

2. Practical Benefits

- a. The researcher expects that this study will be useful to many students who will be conducting research in the same field and issue in the future.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996), Pragmatic is study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. This form of research necessitates the interpretation of what individuals mean in a specific context, as well as how the context effects what people say.

2. Speech Acts

According to Yule (2010), Speech act can be described as an action carried out by a speaker with an utterance. The theory of speech acts begins with the notion that the smallest unit of human communication is the performance of specific types of actions, such as making assertions, asking questions, giving instructions, describing, explaining, apologizing, praising, congratulating, and so on (Bierwisch, Searle, Kiefer: 1980).

3. Expressive Speech Acts

Based on Searle (1979), expressive is the acts used to express the mental or psychological state expressed in sincerity condition about a state of affairs. Furthermore, Yule (1996), stated that expressive is one of kinds

of speech acts that express what the speaker feels. The speaker express psychological or mental states and can be statements of pleasure, likes, dislikes, pain, joy, or sorrow.

4. Commentary

According to Cambridge dictionary (Def.1), Commentary is a spoken description of a situation on the television or radio that is broadcast as the situation happens.

5. YouTubers

Based on Khan (2017), YouTubers is a person who shares some videos for online social networking purposes.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

Chapter two is divided into two parts that discuss different things. There is a theoretical background, followed by previous studies. In the theoretical background section, this research will describe and review the definition and theories concerned with several things discussed in this research. Among them are the approach taken in this research, namely pragmatics, and some of the things that are in it. Next is one part of the material from pragmatics namely speech acts. Next, one part from speech acts and also subject of this research, namely expressive speech acts. Then, the strategies of speech acts and the last is commentary, the object taken by this research. After the theoretical background, this research will explain about previous studies which have some similarities with this research.

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that explores the relationship between the external environment and the meaning of speech by interpreting the situation in which it is spoken. According to Yule (1996) the study of the links between language forms and their users is known as pragmatics. The study of meaning as communicated by a speaker is referred to as pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. This form of research necessitates the interpretation of what people mean in a specific setting, which determines what they say. It necessitates a consideration of

how speakers organize what they intend to say in relation to who they are speaking to, where they are speaking, when they are speaking, and under what conditions they are speaking. The definition of Pragmatics is also expressed by Stephen C. Levinson (1983), Pragmatics is the study of the grammaticalized or encoded relationships between language and context in a language's structure. Communication, or the human being, is the object of pragmatics. It focuses on the speaker-listener relationship and how the listener interprets what the speaker is trying to express.

According to Yule (1996) In order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning, this approach must also investigate how listeners can make inferences about what is stated. This type of research looks at how a lot of what isn't spoken is acknowledged as part of what is said. It's possible to characterize it as a research into invincible meaning. The question of what influences the decision between the uttered and the unsaid is therefore raised by this viewpoint. The fundamental answers are linked to the concept of distance. Closeness involves shared experience, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual. The benefit of studying language through pragmatics is that it allows you to discuss people's intended meanings, assumptions, intentions or aims, and the kind of activities they take when they communicate.

Based on Yule (2010) Pragmatics cover several things, as follow bellow:

1) Deixis

Deixis is a technical term comes from Greek words as one of the most basic things people do in a utterances. It means pointing via language.

2) Reference

Reference is a step in which a speaker, or writer, uses a linguistic form to create a possibility that listener, or reader, to identify something.

3) Presupposition

Presupposition is an assumption that comes from the speakers before they utter an utterance.

4) Speech Acts

Speech acts is an action of a speaker to the listener that performed with an utterance.

5) Politeness

Politeness is a means used to show awareness of other people's faces in an interaction.

2. Speech Acts

People use utterances that comprise grammatical structures and words to express themselves, but they also use those utterances to accomplish actions. According to Yule (1996) Speech acts can define as the

action of a speaker that performed with an utterance. Based on Bierwisch, Searle, Kiefer (1980), The theory of speech acts begins with the notion that the smallest unit of human communication is the performance of specific types of actions, such as making assertions, asking questions, giving instructions, describing, explaining, apologizing, praising, congratulating, and so on. A speaker typically performs one or more of these actions by saying a statement or sentences; however, the act itself should not be confused with the sentence or other expression stated during its performance.

According to Yule (1996) Speech acts perform five different types of general functions, those are:

1) Declarations

Declarations are the types of speaking acts that, by their utterances can transform the world.

2) Representatives

Representatives are speech acts that state whether the speaker believes something to be true or not.

3) Expressives

Expressives are the kind of speech acts that express the speaker's feelings. The speakers can make declarations of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow to describe psychological states.

4) Directives

Directives are speech acts that are used to persuade someone else to do something.

5) Commisives

Commisives are speech acts that speakers employ to commit themselves to a specific course of action in the future.

3. Expressive Speech Acts

Based on Searle (1979), expressive is the acts used to express the mental or psychological state expressed in sincerity condition about a state of affairs. Furthermore, Yule (1996), stated that expressive is one of kinds of speech acts that express what the speaker feels. The speaker express psychological or mental states and can be statements of pleasure, likes, dislikes, pain, joy, or sorrow.

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), they classified the types of expressive speech acts into twelve, as follows:

1) Apologizing

Apologizing is the expressions from the speaker to express sorrow or regret about something that the speaker has done, that also the speaker is responsible for.

2) Thanking

Thanking is the expressions from the speaker to express gratitude towards someone who has done something for the speaker, more precisely, the action that carried by someone is a good action and provides benefits for the speaker.

3) Condoling

Condoling is the expressions from the speaker to express sympathy to someone who is experiencing a bad things or have a bad times lately, for example is losing someone who close to them.

4) Congratulating

Congratulating is the opposite of condoling. Congratulating is the expressions from the speaker to express pleasure about something in a happy situation, such when someone achieves something good, it can make the hearer also feel happy with all of that.

5) Complaining

Complaining is the expressions from the speaker when they feel discontent with someone else or with some group. This case can be happened when someone does something and that not based on the speaker's expectation.

6) Lamenting

Lamenting is the expression of sadness because of something bad that happened to the speaker, these expressions also can ends badly like crying or the person says some sad things also.

7) Protesting

Protesting is just like complaining and lamenting. However, in this case, the psychological state of protesting is not a sorrow or discontent, but rather disapproval.

8) Deploring

Deploring is the expressions from the speaker to express regret about something that has happened before. It can be something valuable and wasted it.

9) Boasting

Boasting is the expressions of pride or self-satisfaction. It can be like shows something that is good for the speaker like talking about the speaker's achievement, possessions, and so on.

10) Complimenting

Complimenting is the expressions to express approval from the speaker about something. In this case, the thing that the hearer complimented for is good, although it not need necessarily good for the hearer.

11) Praising

Praising is the expressions from the speaker to express approbation, praising is like complimenting but has strong appreciation. For example, this happened when the speaker looks something good that has done by the hearer, then the speaker praise about that good thing about the hearer to the hearer itself.

12) Greeting

Greeting is the expressions of welcoming someone when the speaker and the hearer meet. It usually performed in the start of the conversation.

4. Strategies of Speech Acts

According to Wijana (1996), formally, based on the mode, sentences are divided into declarative sentences, interrogative sentences and imperative sentences. Conventionally, declarative sentences are used to convey information, interrogative sentences to ask for something and imperative sentences to express commands, requests, invitations or requests. Wijana also stated that there are direct speech acts, indirect speech acts, literal speech acts, and non-literal speech acts.

1) Direct Speech Acts

Direct speech acts are when sentences are used conventionally according to their respective functions such as declarative sentences to say something, interrogative sentences to ask, and command sentences to order, request, invite, etc.

2) Indirect Speech Acts

Indirect speech acts is when a sentence is expressed indirectly, such as someone who has the intention of giving an order to his friend but he does not use an imperative sentence, but instead use a declarative or interrogative sentence to appear more polite.

3) Literal Speech Acts

Literal speech acts are speech acts that have the same meaning as the meaning of the words that compose them.

4) Non-literal Speech Acts

Unlike literal speech acts, non-literal speech acts are speech acts whose meaning is not the same or opposite to the meaning of the words that compose them.

Based on Wijana (1996), if direct speech acts and indirect speech acts are combined with literal speech acts and non-literal speech acts, the following speech acts will be obtained as follows:

1) Direct Literal Speech Acts

Direct literal speech acts are speech acts that are expressed with the same mode of speech and meaning as the intention of the expression. For example, the purpose of saying something is conveyed with declarative sentences, asking something with interrogative sentences, and commanding with imperative sentences. For example, “That football player is great”, the utterances is a direct literal speech acts if it is directly intended to convey that the football player being spoken about is great.

2) Indirect Literal Speech Acts

Indirect literal speech acts are speech acts that are expressed in a sentence mode that does not correspond to the intention of the expression but the meaning of the words that compose it is in accordance with what is the speaker intended. The researcher took the data from one of the previous studies that the researcher used for this example. The example, “It was my fault”, one of the character named

Celine that the researcher (the researcher of the previous study) analyzed said that, and the purpose of the character saying that is to apologize for something. It is included as indirect literal speech acts because the intention of apologizing was not uttered by saying sorry but admitting that the character has fault and the meaning of the content also was suitable that the speaker intended.

3) Direct Non-literal Speech Acts

Direct non-literal speech acts are speech acts that are expressed in a sentence mode that is appropriate to the meaning of the speech, but the words that make it up do not have the same meaning as the speaker's intention. For example, "Your voice is good", in direct literal speech acts, the speaker means that the voice of the person he/she is speaking to is not good. That utterance show that in speech act analysis it is not what is said that is important, but how it is said.

4) Indirect Non-literal Speech Acts

Indirect non-literal speech acts are speech acts that are expressed with a sentence mode and sentence meaning that is not in accordance with the meaning to be expressed. The researcher also took the data from one of the previous studies that the researcher used for this example. The example, "Why am I the one that have to make the compromise?" one of the character named Celine that the researcher (the researcher of the previous study) analyzed said that. The character saying that because the character expressed dislike to someone, the character didn't like if she was the only person who must compromised

to anything. The researcher of the previous study included that utterance as indirect non-literal speech acts because the intention of dislike was expressed by asking for something that the character didn't like and the content of the utterance was not suitable that the character intended.

5. Commentary

Based on Cambridge dictionary (Def.1), Commentary is a spoken description of a situation on the television or radio that is broadcast as the situation happens. Commentary is one part that is no less important in an event that is broadcast. Commentary can make a broadcast livelier and give a distinct impression to the viewers who watching the broadcast. This is because the person who ran the commentary has a role in telling what is going on in the event and sometimes they exaggerating the moment that happened in the event, so that action from the person who ran the commentary can make the event seem more lively, intense, and more enjoyable to watch. Commentary also includes into many things but commentary is most often done in a game-based event, for example in sport events such as football match, basketball and other matches. This research also took the data from a person who ran a commentary content when he was watching a football match between England vs Italy in Euro 2020 final.

B. Previous Studies

The research on directive speech acts was influenced by some previous studies. First, previous study conducted by Dina Mariani Siregar (2018), her research is “*A Study of Expressive Speech Act Used by The Characters in “Orphan” Movie Script.*” This research focuses on explaining and finding of the kinds of expressive speech acts that performed by every character in Orphan movie script. The goals of this research are to find out the kinds of expressives speech act and to explain the utterances which performed by the characters in “Orphan” movie script. The research uses qualitative method and the data from this research are analyzed descriptively. This research found some data which is some utterances that containing kinds of expressive speech acts, and used theory from Searle to describe the data. According to Searle’s theory, there are six types of expressives speech act, they are: Expressives of Thanking, Expressives of Apologizing, Expressives of Congratulating, Expressives of Greeting, Expressives of Wishing, Expressives of Attitude. This research found 64 utterances in Orphan movie script that can be included into expressive speech acts. The writer concluded that the results of this research show that there are six types of expressives speech act produced as follow: 20 expressives of attitude, 13 expressives of apologizing, , 12 expressives of greeting, 8 expressives of thanking, 7 expressives of wishing, and 4 expressives of congratulating. The result of this research shows that the most dominant expressives performed by the characters is expressives of attitudes, there are 20 data found for this type. It means that the characters

state an expressive of attitude because they want to show an expression of criticizing, complaining, and express they feeling of dislike or dislike with the listener's attitude.

Second, previous study conducted by Nurul Khasanah Rahmawati (2022) entitled "*Expressive Speech Acts Spoken by the Main Character in Front of the Class Movie.*" This research tried to find out and analyzes the expressive speech acts that performed by the main character in Front of the Class movie. The researcher aims to identify three things. First, the types of expressive speech acts performed by the main character in Front of the Class movie. Second, the expressive speech acts performed by the main character that dominates in Front of the Class movie. Third, the function of expressive speech acts performed by the main character in Front of the Class movie. This research used descriptive qualitative method to gain, classify, analyze, and made a conclusion from the datum. Front of the Class movie is the data source of this research. The data of this research is in the form of words or sentences gained from the dialogue and actions of the main character that performed expressive speech acts. This research used the theory from Searle to answer the formulation of the problems. The result of this research shows that there are 98 data that included into types of expressive speech acts in Front of the Class movie. The data in this research consist of 3 apologizing with the function to convey sorrow or regret, 1 condoling with the function to convey sympathy, 13 thanking with the function to convey gratitude, 2 congratulating with the function to convey, 1 lamenting with the function to convey sorrow or deep regret, 11 complaining with the function to convey

discontent, 23 protesting with the function to convey a formal expression of disapproval, 15 complimenting with the function to convey approval, 2 deploring with the function to convey responsible, 7 boasting with the function to convey pride, 8 praising with the function to convey approbation, 5 greeting with the function to convey courteous sign of recognition, with the presupposition that the speaker has just met the hearer, and 7 welcoming with the function to convey good feeling about presence of someone. Then, the most dominant expressive speech acts in *Front of the Class* movie is protest with 23 data.

Next, the other previous study is from Sanina Gunawan (2022) and her research is “*Expressive Speech Acts Performed by Darrel Rivers in Malory Towers Season One TV Series.*” This research focuses on expressive speech acts that performed by Darrel Rivers, one of the characters in *Malory Towers* Season one TV series. There are the aspects of speech situation in each utterance when people express the speech acts which is the researcher will also analyze in this research. There are several previous studies that the researcher used to compare to her research. Most of those researches do not discuss the aspects of speech situation in detail. Because of that this research will discuss it in detail. The goal of this research is to explain the types of expressive speech acts and the aspects of speech situation in each type of expressive speech acts used by Darrel Rivers in *Malory Towers* Season one TV series. To answer the formulation of the problem, this research used two theories for it. The researcher used theory from Searle (1985) that stated twelve types of expressive speech acts. There are thanking, apologizing,

congratulating, wishing, greeting, condoling, lamenting, complaining, protesting, deploring, boasting, and complimenting. Then, this research used theory from Leech (1983) that explained in detail about aspects of speech situation. This research used descriptive qualitative method because the data were taken from the dialogues of Darrel Rivers that included into expressive speech acts. The researcher collected the data through three techniques, namely observation, documentation, and recording. To validate the data, this research used a validator who expert in the same field as the researcher. The researcher find 105 utterances that can included into expressive speech acts. The researcher find eight types from twelve in the TV series. Those are apologizing (36%), deploring (12%), complimenting (11%), protesting (10%), wishing (9%), lamenting (9%), thanking (8%), and greeting (5%).

Then, the next previous study conducted by Apsari Javiera Hambali form IAIN Salatiga (2021) her research is *The Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts in the Comments Section on One Direction's YouTube Channel*. This previous study will analyzes and find out the meaning and kinds of expressive speech acts, and then this research also answer the second objective about the several types of expressive speech acts that are found and performed in the comments section on One Direction's YouTube Channel. The methodology of this research is descriptive qualitative method with the source of data are taked from YouTube comments section on One Direction's Channel. This research used the theory from Searle, theory from Norrick, and theory from Guiraud to describe the data. The result of the data

in this research has been analyzed with those theories. The researcher concludes there were seven types of expressive speech acts from fifty one data comments that were founded. There were 26 expressions of sorrow, 4 expressions of congratulating, 2 expressions of thanking, 13 expressions of praising, 4 expressions of happiness, and 1 expression for blaming and regretting. The final results of this research are demonstrated expression of sorrow as the dominant types that are performed in the comments section on One Direction's YouTube Channel.

The last, previous study conducted by Amalia Kusuma Wardani (2022) entitled *Expressive Speech Acts Performed by the Characters in Before Midnight Movie (Pragmatic Study)*. Like the title, this research is analyzes the expressive speech acts in Before Midnight Movie by Richard Linklater that released in 2013. The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of expressive speech acts that performed by the character in Before Midnight movie and find out the strategies of expressive speech acts that performed by the character in Before Midnight movie also. The researcher used theory from Norrick (1978) that explained about the classification of expressive speech acts types and used theory from Wijana (1996) that discussed about the strategies of speech acts. This research used descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive is used to describe, explain, and analyze the phenomenon, so this research used to do that for the data in Before Midnight movie. The data of this research is of course is expressive speech acts that performed in Before Midnight character. The researcher collects the data by using the documentation method. So, the researcher collects the data by

watching *Before Midnight* movie, notes the times when the data that included into expressive speech acts appears and analyze it using the theory that the researcher used. The researcher found 63 data for this research. The data that has found in this research including types of expressive speech acts which consist 22 data of deploring, 12 data of thanking, 12 data of lamenting, 9 data of apologizing, 3 data of condoling, 3 data of forgiving, 1 data of congratulating, and 1 data of welcoming. So, the dominant expressive speech acts in this case is deploring expressive speech acts. Then, this research finds the strategies of expressive speech acts including 26 data of direct literal, 16 data of indirect literal, 3 data of direct non-literal, and 18 data of indirect non-literal. So, the dominant strategies of expressive speech acts are direct literal.

All of the previous study above focuses on expressive speech acts analysis, there is similarity between those previous studies above and this research, this research also focuses on expressive speech acts. However, expressive speech act is a topic that has been used in many researches but this research uses a different research object than the previous studies above, and the researcher believed that this research object is still rarely used. Research on expressive speech acts mostly uses movies, TV series, and others, as their research objects. However, this research uses commentary content as a research object which is rarely used in research on expressive speech acts. Therefore, this research will explain how expressive speech acts used in commentary content at That's Football YouTube channel because Mark Goldbridge performed some reactions and expressions in this content.

Then, it is rarely an expressive speech acts research use this thing as a research object.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative research method. According to Sugiyono (2013:9) qualitative method is a research method based on postpositivism that is used to examine the condition of natural objects (rather than experiments) where the researcher is the main instrument, data collection is done by trigulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Qualitative research aims to address questions concerned with developing an understanding of the meaning and experience dimensions of humans' lives and social worlds, (Fossey, Harvey, Mcdermott, and Davidson 2002). By studying as much as possible an individual, a group, or an event, descriptive qualitative research tries to describe, explain, and answer in more depth the problems to be examined. Humans are used as study instruments in qualitative research, and the results are written in the form of words or statements that are accurate to the scenario. Besides that, Moleong (2007) stated that qualitative research is the research resulting the descriptive data in written form. So, descriptive qualitative method research must be reported descriptively in the form of words rather than numbers.

The approach that used in this research is pragmatics; this approach is effective for analyzing an utterance as well as the meaning behind it. More

precisely, the person who makes an utterance to the interlocutor has a concealed meaning behind the remark or no. This approach can help to find that meaning. Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that explores the relationship between the external environment and the meaning of speech by interpreting the situation in which it is spoken. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. The study of what speakers mean, or “speaker meaning,” is called pragmatics (Yule 1996:3).

This research uses commentary as an object research. A spoken description of a situation on the television or radio that is broadcast as the situation happens in an event, and obviously can make the event more lively and enjoyable to watch, that is commentary (Cambridge Dictionary, Def.1). The content of this research is based on the examination of previously obtained data. Prior to doing the data search, the researcher looked into a number of theories linked to the research topic. Some of these theories can help clarify questions regarding the many types of expressive speech acts and the strategies of expressive speech acts in the commentary content in That’s Football YouTube channel.

B. Data and Data Sources

The most significant item that researchers require in order to conduct a research is of course data to be analyzed in the research. The data of this research is a verbal data because the data came from some utterances. According to Walliman (2010), data is a raw information that used by the researcher to draw conclusions about some problems. The data for this

research came from utterances made by Mark Goldbridge when he watching Euro 2020 final match between England vs Italy and ran his commentary content on his YouTube channel itself, so the data is verbal data. Researchers can label the utterances that he make in the commentary content as expressive speech acts since all of his utterances in the data fall into the categories the researcher created.

Furthermore, based on Arikunto (2010), data source is the subject from which the data can be collected for research purposes. There are two types of data sources, primary data and secondary data. Primary data sources is source that directly provide the data to the data collector or the researcher, (Sugiyono 2013: 225). Whereas secondary data, Sugiyono (2013:225) stated secondary data sources is source that give information indirectly. The sources of data for qualitative research can come from many sources, for example; documentation, interviews, observation, and audiovisual record. The primary data of this research, the researcher taken from a commentary content named football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final in That's Football YouTube channel, whereas secondary data, the researcher taken from some books, and journals that can support this research.

C. Research Instruments

According to Umar Sidiq and Moh. Miftachul Choiri (2019), research instruments are tools that used to help in collecting data. They also stated that in qualitative research, the researcher is the main instrument. This research is also qualitative research, and the instrument of the research is the

researcher itself. Since the researcher is the only instrument in this research, the researcher is looking for frameworks from previous studies as well as theory to apply in this research. The data source is also chosen by the researchers. The researcher will then collect data, evaluate data quality, analyze data, interpret data, and draw conclusions based on his findings. The notebooks, pen, smartphone, and laptop are also available as tools to assist researchers in compiling data, or the researcher can say that's support instrument.

D. Data Collecting Techniques

In the data collection stage, of course, there are stages and also their techniques themselves. Of course, this is important because the goal of this stage is for the data sought to be collected, and when the data has been collected, that's where the research can be carried out to completion. According to Flick (2018), the goal of collecting the data is to provide materials for analyzing the phenomenon that being researched. Flick (2018), also stated that there are several common ways to find and collect data, including observation, interviews, recording, and documentation. For qualitative research, all the techniques mentioned above can all be used, depending on the theme discussed by the researcher himself.

This research employs documentation technique, with the written result in the form of written utterances as the primary data. The utterances from commentary content named football live stream watchalong in That's

Football YouTube channel, which is the primary data that will be analyzed.

The steps taken by researchers to identify and collect data are as follows:

- 1) The researcher observing the commentary content on That's Football YouTube channel in a smartphone.
- 2) The researcher use John R. Searle and Daniel Vanderveken (1985) theory to classify types of expressive speech acts (Apologizing, Thanking, Condoling, Congratulating, Complaining, Lamenting, Protesting, Deploring, Boasting, Complimenting, Praising, and Greeting).
- 3) The researcher use Wijana (1996) theory to classify the strategies of expressive speech acts (Direct literal, Indirect literal, Direct non-literal, and Indirect non-literal).
- 4) The researcher watching the commentary content slowly to find the utterances that including in expressive speech acts in every minute when Mark Goldbridge watching Euro 2020 final match.
- 5) After the researcher find some utterances that including in expressive speech acts (the data of this research) the researcher documented the part where the utterances in the commentary content is including to the data criteria.
- 6) The researcher made a code for the data.
- 7) The researcher created a table and entered the results but just the utterances data that performed by Mark Goldbridge and not with the photo or screenshot, and then the researcher entered the data code also into it.

E. Data Validation Techniques

After the researcher collecting the data, the researcher must also validate the data. To validate the data that has been found, appropriate methods are also needed so that the data is valid and can be used for research. Robert Yin (2016) stated that the use of triangulation corroboration can help to increase a study's validity. However, using a validator also has a high level of validity. This section is carried out when the researcher has finished searching and researching the data from existing data sources.

This research uses a validator to validate the data. Luisa, M. P., Samuel, K., Florian, R., Bruno, A., Andrew, R. J., Lennart, M., and Henning, H. (2009) stated the validator provides a general solution to the common problem in data exchange. To validate data, the validator must have certain criteria, a validator must be an expert in the same subject as what the student's studying. In the instance of this research, a validator must be an expert in pragmatics because this research also uses pragmatic approach. The researchers also have validator standards, specifically that the validator validates the data in a reasonable amount of time.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

This research uses Spradley theory for data analysis techniques. Based on Spradley (1979) domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and theme analysis are four types of ethnographic analytic methodologies.

1) Domain Analysis

According to Spradley (1979) this entails a search for larger units of cultural knowledge, which he refers to as domain. The researcher will conduct the domain by looking for cultural symbols that are included in broader categories (domains) due to some similarities. The goal of domain is to distinguish between data and non-data types of information. This domain aids the researcher in better comprehending and distinguishing between data and non-data in this research. In this case, the researcher focuses on the types of expressive speech acts and the strategies of the expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge in Football Live Stream Watchalong Euro 2020 Final Match Content at That's Football Youtube channel.

2) Taxonomic Analysis

Taxonomic is a classification system that organizes domains into a flowchart or pictorial representation to aid researchers in understanding the relationships between them (Spradley, 1979). After gathering the data, the researcher uses data coding and divides it into groups by coding the data of this research. As a result, taxonomic analysis seeks to categorize the data by coding it according to the research question.

Table 3.1: The Example of a Taxonomic

No	Data Codes
1	01/GRE/DL/00:01
2	03/THA/DL/03:48
Total	2

Notes:

1. 01/GRE/DL/00:01

- 01 : Number of data
- GRE : Greeting (Types of expressive speech acts)
- DL : Direct Literal (Strategies of expressive speech acts)
- 00:01 : Minutes of utterance that appears

2. 03/THA/DL/03:48

- 03 : Number of data
- THA : Thanking (Types of expressive speech acts)
- DL : Direct Literal (Strategies of expressive speech acts)
- 03:48 : Minutes of utterance that appears

3) Componential Analysis

Based on Spradley (1979) the methodical search for the qualities connected with cultural symbols is known as componential analysis. The search for qualities that highlight differences among symbols in a domain is known as componential analysis. In this analysis, the researcher should create a table that covers the problem statements. As a result, the goal of componential analysis in a table is to summarize the result or data of this research.

Table 3.2: The Example of a Componential

COMPONENTIAL TABLE																								
SUBJECT	DL												IL											
	APO	THA	CON	COG	COM	LAM	PRO	DEP	BOS	COP	PRA	GRE	APO	THA	CON	COG	COM	LAM	PRO	DEP	BOS	COP	PRA	GRE

Table 3.3: The Example of a Componential (2)

COMPONENTIAL TABLE																								
SUBJECT	DNL												INL											
	APO	THA	CON	COG	COM	LAM	PRO	DEP	BOS	COP	PRA	GRE	APO	THA	CON	COG	COM	LAM	PRO	DEP	BOS	COP	PRA	GRE

4) Theme Analysis

This is the last step of data analysis techniques. The search for linkages between domains and how they are linked to the culture as a whole is what theme analysis entails (Spradley, 1979). The dominant phenomena will be explained in this analysis. The goal of theme culture analysis is to come to a conclusion regarding the relationship between technique and the outcome of the research. The theme of this research will be the use of expressive and the strategies of speech acts by Mark Goldbridge in one of his video content at That's Football YouTube channel.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Findings

In this chapter, the researcher discusses and explains about the result of the research in detail. This chapter describes the analysis of the data that has been collected by the researcher. There are two formulation of the problem which should be answered by the researcher. The first question is what the types of expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge in football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content are and the second question is what the strategies of expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge in football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content are. Those are two formulation of the problem that will be answered.

In this research, the researcher has found 90 utterances from Mark Goldbridge in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content at That's Football YouTube channel that can included in expressive speech acts. From those 90 data utterances, all of the data are classified into twelve types of expressive speech acts according to John R. Searle and Daniel Vanderveken (1985) theory, the twelve types are; apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complaining, lamenting, protesting, deploring, boasting, complimenting, praising, and greeting. Furthermore, the data also described the strategies of expressive speech acts based on Wijana (1996) theory, the strategies are; direct literal, indirect literal, direct

non-literal, and indirect non-literal. There are two objectives of this research; the first is to reveal the types of expressive speech acts that performed by Mark Goldbridge in football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content, and the second is to explain the strategies of expressive speech acts that performed by Mark Goldbridge in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. Those are the two objectives of this research.

1. Types of Expressive Speech Acts Performed by Mark Goldbridge in Football Live Stream Watchalong Euro 2020 Final Match Content.

According to John R. Searle and Daniel Vanderveken’s (1985) theory, there are twelve types of expressive speech acts, from that twelve types, there are ten types of expressive speech acts that are found in Mark Goldbridge’s utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content at That’s Football YouTube channel. Below is the table for the types of expressive speech acts:

Table 4.1: The Types of Expressive Speech Acts

Types	Number
Apologizing	2
Thanking	24
Condoling	1

Congratulating	5
Complaining	9
Lamenting	4
Protesting	9
Deploring	1
Praising	32
Greeting	3
Total	90

a. Apologizing

Apologizing is the expressions from the speaker to express sorrow or regret about something that the speaker has done, that also the speaker is responsible for. Apologizing is one of expressive speech acts which have been found in Mark Goldbridge's utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher found 2 utterances of apologizing that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts that included in apologizing type as follows:

1) 16/**APO**/DL/35:45

Mark Goldbridge: Booing the national anthem is what prats do, absolute disrespectful, no beds, embarrassments to my nation, you're scum, you're absolute scum, don't like it, I hate it, **I apologize for it.**

This utterance is the data number 16 in this research. This data was found in minute 36:01. Mark Goldbridge was quite annoyed at this moment because of something. The thing that annoyed Mark Goldbridge was what England fans did to Italy, namely making fun or booed the Italian national anthem. In the end, he apologized to his viewers who supported Italy because the England fans gave boos when the Italy national anthem was played, he also didn't like and hated what the England fans did. Therefore, as an England fan, he apologized to his viewers who supported Italy. From what Mark Goldbridge said to his viewers who supported Italy, researchers can categorize that into the apologizing type because Mark Goldbridge did that to his viewers who supported Italy.

2) 17/**APO**/DL/36:10

Mark Goldbridge: What good does it do to boo the national anthem of the opposition, it's disgusting, it makes me sick, it makes me embarrassed, **I apologize for it.**

This utterance is the data number 17 in this research. This data was found in minute 36:10. Mark Goldbridge is still annoyed at this moment and he is still discussing what England fans did to Italy, namely booing

the Italy national anthem. Mark Goldbridge is still discussing this because data number 17 appears some time after data number 16 (previous example). Mark Goldbridge was confused and wondered what the benefits were for England fans of doing that to the Italy national anthem. In the end, as an England fan, Mark Goldbridge apologized again to his viewers who supported Italy for what England fans did. What Mark Goldbridge said can be categorized into the apologizing type because Mark Goldbridge did it again (apologized) to his viewers who supported Italy.

b. Thanking

Thanking is the expressions from the speaker to express gratitude towards someone who has done something for the speaker, more precisely, the action that carried by someone is a good action and provides benefits for the speaker. Thanking is one of expressive speech acts which have been found in Mark Goldbridge's utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher found 24 utterances of thanking that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts that included in thanking type as follows:

1) 10/**THA**/DL/17:16

Mark Goldbridge: We've actually just got to take a second or two to say **thanks to Joe, thanks to Beth, thanks to Kev, thanks to Jay, thanks to Jordan, thanks to Craig, thanks to Ryan, thanks to Matt,**

thanks to Jordy, thanks to everybody who's been involved because we've actually done a watchalong for every single game of a Euros and thanks to all of you more than anything for tuning in and being part of this channel That's Football.

This utterance is the data number 10 in this research. This data was found in minute 17:16. At that moment, one of Mark Goldbridge's viewers thanked him in the live comments column because Mark Goldbridge had made the Euro 2020 tournament more exciting with the content that Mark created. After seeing the comments, Mark Goldbridge took his time, when he ran his commentary content to thank the people he mentioned as listed in the data above (Joe, Beth, Key, Jay, Jordan, Craig, Ryan, Matt, Jordy) and also everyone who had involved in content creation during Euro 2020 from start to finish. What Mark Goldbridge said can be categorized into the thanking type because Mark Goldbridge did that to all the people mentioned above.

2) 90/~~THA~~/DL/3:46:51

Mark Goldbridge: **Thanks everyone for watching.**

This utterance is the data number 90 in this research. This data was found in minute 3:46:51. At that moment, Euro 2020 final match was over and England was defeated by Italy via penalty shootout. After the match finished, Mark Goldbridge still discussed several things about the match and finally ended his live stream. Before ending his live stream, Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers for watching his live

stream until the end by saying as stated in the data above. What Mark Goldbridge said could be categorized as a thanking type because Mark did it to his viewers when he was about to end his live stream.

Those are some examples from the data of this research that included in “Thanking” type that collected by the researcher. This is the code numbers for the data of thanking type are as follows: 03, 08, 10, 11, 12, 15, 25, 28, 33, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 51, 52, 58, 59, 73, 76, 79, 80, 90.

c. **Condoling**

Condoling is the expressions from the speaker to express sympathy to someone who is experiencing a bad things or have a bad times lately, for example is losing someone who close to them. Condoling is one of expressive speech acts which have been found in Mark Goldbridge’s utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher found only 1 utterance of condoling that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here is the example of expressive speech acts that included in condoling type as follows:

1) 02/**CON/DL**/03:04

Mark Goldbridge: **Rest in peace to Paul Mariner**, uh played for England and also Ipswich legend.

This utterance is the data number 02 in this research. This data was found in minute 03:04. At that moment, one of Mark Goldbridge

viewers said “Rest in peace to Paul Mariner” in the live comments column. Then, when Mark Goldbridge saw that comment, Mark also remembers the player that his viewer said (Paul Mariner) he played for England national team and he also a legend in a club named Ipswich Town. Mark Goldbridge also said rest in peace to Paul Mariner after saw that comment. What Mark Goldbridge said could be categorized as a condoling type because Mark Goldbridge said the "RIP" word which is a condolence statement; he said that for Paul Mariner and Mark said that also to respond one of his viewers in the live comments column who maybe close to Paul, who says the same thing as Mark Goldbridge.

d. Congratulating

Congratulating is the opposite of condoling. Congratulating is the expressions from the speaker to express pleasure about something in a happy situation, such when someone achieves something good, it can make the hearer also feel happy with all of that. Congratulating is one of expressive speech acts which have been found in Mark Goldbridge’s utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher found 5 utterances of congratulating that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts that included in congratulating type as follows:

1) 86/COG/DL/3:36:22

Mark Goldbridge: **I applaud Italy, well done** this is high-end sport, they deserve the win.

This utterance is the data number 86 in this research. This data was found in minute 3:36:22. At that moment, the final match of Euro 2020 was ended and Italy are the champion of the tournament. As an England fan, of course Mark Goldbridge was upset because England loses to Italy. However, when Mark was upset, he still applaud Italy and say that Italy deserve the win as stated in the data above. What Mark Goldbridge said could be categorized as a congratulatng type because he congratulating Italy by saying “Well done” and giving them applaud after they became the champion of the Euro 2020.

2) 89/COG/DL/3:43:16

Mark Goldbridge: Italian players are crying and it’s a massive massive result for them, **well done**.

This utterance is the data number 89 in this research. This data was found in minute 3:43:16. Mark Goldbridge was still lamenting England's defeat at this moment, and at that time he was also watching the Italian players cry because they had won Euro 2020. Mark Goldbridge, who saw that moment, immediately congratulated them. What Mark Goldbridge said could be categorized as a congratulatng type because he congratulating Italian players by saying “Well done” because they won Euro 2020.

Those are some examples from the data of this research that included in “Congratulating” type that collected by the researcher. This is the code numbers for the data of congratulating type are as follows: 13, 26, 85, 86, 89.

e. Complaining

Complaining is the expressions from the speaker when they feel discontent with someone else or with some group. This case can be happened when someone does something and that not based on the speaker’s expectation. Complaining is one of expressive speech acts which have been found in Mark Goldbridge’s utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher found 9 utterances of complaining that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts that included in complaining type as follows:

1) 05/**COM**/DL/08:13

Mark Goldbridge: **I just don’t think you need play a back five against Italy but we’re doing it.**

This utterance is the data number 05 in this research. This data was found in minute 08:13. At that moment, Mark Goldbridge is discussing about England coach's decision to choose a back 5 formation (playing with 5 defenders) and Mark Goldbridge feels discontent with this decision. This utterance data could be categorized as a complaining type because Mark Goldbridge feels discontent with England coach’s

decision about playing with back 5 formation by saying as stated in the data above.

2) 46/COM/IL/1:25:37

Mark Goldbridge: **Four minutes, where's he got four minutes from? What happened for four minutes?**

This utterance is the data number 46 in this research. This data was found in minute 1:25:37. At that moment, Mark Goldbridge is discussing about referees staff decision to give four minutes of extra times in the first half of the match and Mark Goldbridge feels discontent about the decision. This utterance data could be categorized as a complaining type because Mark Goldbridge feels discontent with referees staff decision until Mark was confused and wondered why the referees staff gave 4 minutes of extra times in the first half of the match by saying as stated in the data above.

Those are some examples from the data of this research that included in "Complaining" type that collected by the researcher. This is the code numbers for the data of complaining type are as follows: 04, 05, 31, 46, 55, 60, 61, 67, 72.

f. Lamenting

Lamenting is the expression of sadness because of something bad that happened to the speaker, these expressions also can ends badly like crying or the person says some sad things also. Lamenting is one of

expressive speech acts which have been found in Mark Goldbridge's utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher found 4 utterances of lamenting that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts that included in lamenting type as follows:

1) 84/LAM/DL/3:33:05

Mark Goldbridge: **Well, this is what it's like to be English, this is what it means, this is what happens, we get into opportunities and we blow it.**

This utterance is the data number 84 in this research. This data was found in minute 3:33:05. At this minute, Mark Goldbridge was in a hopeless moment because one of England national team players failed to score a penalty in the penalty shootout round against Italy. This utterance data could be categorized as a lamenting type because Mark Goldbridge expressed his sorrow after England missed one of the penalties in penalty shootout. He expressed his sorrow by saying the utterance in the data above.

2) 87/LAM/DL/3:40:00

Mark Goldbridge: **I don't really feel in the situation that I feel like crying about it to be honest because I just feel that is one of the most embarrassing penalty shootouts I've seen in my life.**

This utterance is the data number 87 in this research. This data was found in minute 3:40:00. The Euro 2020 final match was ended, when

this utterance appeared, England loses against Italy in penalty shootout and England have some bad penalty takers at that moment, that caused England lose in the end. This utterance data could be categorized as a lamenting type because Mark Goldbridge expressed his sorrow after England loses to Italy in penalty shootout. He expressed his sorrow by saying that the penalty from England is one of the most embarrassing penalty shootouts he's ever seen in his life.

Those are some examples from the data of this research that included in "Lamenting" type that collected by the researcher. This is the code numbers for the data of lamenting type are as follows: 74, 83, 84, 87.

g. Protesting

Protesting is just like complaining and lamenting. However, in this case, the psychological state of protesting is not a sorrow or discontent, but rather disapproval. Protesting is one of expressive speech acts which have been found in Mark Goldbridge's utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher found 9 utterances of protesting that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts that included in protesting type as follows:

1) 75/**PRO**/DL/2:52:02

Mark Goldbridge: **That's a foul Ref its right in front of you, there's no advantage, why he is not given the foul? Referee what's he given an advantage there when you've got a free kick on the edge of the**

box, come on mate, there's no advantage there, go back for the bloody free kick.

This utterance is the data number 75 in this research. This data was found in minute 2:52:02. At that moment, Mark Goldbridge is discussing about referee's decision to not given a foul or advantage for England player. This utterance data could be categorized as a protesting type because Mark Goldbridge expressed his disapproval by protesting the referee's decision as stated in the data above. Mark Goldbridge thinks it should be a foul but the referee doesn't think so. So, there is a disapproval between Mark Goldbridge and the referee there.

2) 82/**PRO/DL**/3:28:34

Mark Goldbridge: **Why is Harry Maguire taking the penalty? Why did we bring him on?**

This utterance is the data number 82 in this research. This data was found in minute 3:28:34. This utterance data appeared when the match has entered penalty shootout round. At that moment, Mark Goldbridge was confused why Harry Maguire taking one of the penalty for England and not someone else. This utterance data could be categorized as a protesting type because Mark Goldbridge expressed his disapproval about Harry Maguire taking the penalty and not someone else or other England players. Mark also mentioned some players that should take the penalty over Harry Maguire after this utterance.

Those are some examples from the data of this research that included in “Protesting” type that collected by the researcher. This is the code numbers for the data of protesting type are as follows: 36, 65, 66, 69, 71, 75, 77, 78, 82.

h. Deploring

Deploring is the expressions from the speaker to express regret about something that has happened before. It can be something valuable and wasted it. Deploring is one of expressive speech acts which have been found in Mark Goldbridge’s utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher found only 1 utterance of deploring that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here is the example of expressive speech acts that included in deploring type as follows:

1) 27/**DEP/DL/59:45**

Mark Goldbridge: Jesus I need to just move away from that it’s making me bloody get emotional, I can’t think like that.

This utterance is the data number 27 in this research. This data was found in minute 59:45. England was 1 goal ahead against Italy when this utterance appeared, the match had not yet finished and was still long to full time whistle but Mark Goldbridge was already imagining England lifting the Euro 2020 trophy because England was 1 goal ahead against Italy at that moment. This utterance data could be categorized as a deploring type because Mark Goldbridge expressed his regret after

he imagining England lift the Euro 2020 trophy although the match was not over yet. He regrets for doing that because he will get emotional, he realize that then he said as stated in the data above.

i. Praising

Praising is the expressions from the speaker to express approbation, praising has a strong appreciation. For example, this happened when the speaker looks something good that has done by the hearer, then the speaker praise about that good thing about the hearer to the hearer itself. Praising is one of expressive speech acts which have been found in Mark Goldbridge's utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content and the most dominant data for types of expressive speech acts. The researcher found 32 utterances of praising that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts that included in praising type as follows:

1) 29/**PRA**/DL/1:04:06

Mark Goldbridge: **Good play Harry Maguire, good clearance.**

This utterance is the data number 29 in this research. This data was found in minute 1:04:06. When Mark Goldbridge watching the match. At this moment, he sees a player doing a good thing on the pitch, the player is Harry Maguire (England player). This utterance data could be categorized as a praising type because Mark Goldbridge praised Harry Maguire about his good plays during the match and also his good clearance to save England defense by saying as stated in the data above.

2) 34/**PRA**/DL/1:10:58

Mark Goldbridge: **Good defensive work by Sterling there.**

This utterance is the data number 34 in this research. This data was found in minute 1:10:58. At that moment, Mark Goldbridge sees another player from England doing a good thing on the pitch during the match, the player is Raheem Sterling. This utterance data could be categorized as a praising type because Mark Goldbridge praised Raheem Sterling about his good defense ethic to avoid England getting attack by Italy by saying as stated in the data above.

Those are some examples from the data of this research that included in “Praising” type that collected by the researcher. This is the code numbers for the data of praising type are as follows: 06, 07, 09, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 53, 54, 56, 57, 62, 63, 64, 68, 70, 81, 88.

j. Greeting

Greeting is the expressions of welcoming someone when the speaker and the hearer meet. It usually performed in the start of the conversation. Greeting is one of expressive speech acts which have been found in Mark Goldbridge’s utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher found 3 utterances of greeting that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts that included in greeting type as follows:

1) 01/**GRE**/DL/00:01

Mark Goldbridge: **Good evening and welcome to the Euros final between England and Italy.**

This utterance is the first data in this research and the first utterances from Mark Goldbridge. More precisely, this data was found in minute 00:01 when Mark Goldbridge started his live stream commentary content for Euro 2020 final match. This utterance could be categorized as greeting type because Mark Goldbridge greeted his viewers when he started the live stream by saying as stated in the data above.

2) 47/**GRE**/DL/1:27:12

Mark Goldbridge: **Welcome to members club Sarah Dao.**

This utterance is the data number 47 in this research. This data was found in minute 1:27:12. Mark Goldbridge noticed that there is someone named Sarah Dao joins his channel members club at that moment (members club can watch some of exclusive videos that regular subscribers cannot watch). This utterance could be categorized as greeting type because Mark Goldbridge welcoming one of his viewers named Sarah Dao for joining members club of Mark Goldbridge channel "That's Football".

Those are some examples from the data of this research that included in "Greeting" type that collected by the researcher. This is the code numbers for the data of greeting type are as follows: 01, 47, 49.

2. Strategies of Expressive Speech Acts Performed by Mark Goldbridge in Football Live Stream Watchalong Euro 2020 Final Match Content.

According to Wijana's theory (1996), there are four strategies of expressive speech acts, from that four strategies, there are three strategies of expressive speech acts that are found in Mark Goldbridge's utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content at That's Football YouTube channel. Below is the table for the strategies of expressive speech acts:

Table 4.2: The Strategies of Expressive Speech Acts

Strategies	Number
Direct Literal	80
Indirect Literal	9
Indirect Non-literal	1
Total	90

a. Direct Literal

Direct literal are speech acts that are expressed with the same mode of speech and meaning as the intention of the expression. For example, the purpose of saying something is conveyed with declarative sentences, asking something with interrogative sentences, and commanding with imperative sentences. For example, “That football player is great”, the utterances is a direct literal speech acts if it is directly intended to convey that the football player being spoken about is great. Direct literal is one of expressive speech acts strategies which have been found in Mark Goldbridge’s utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content and the most dominant data for strategies of expressive speech acts. The researcher found 80 utterances of direct literal that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts that included in direct literal type as follows:

1) 06/PRA/**DL**/10:22

Mark Goldbridge: **Turkey they were fantastic.**

This utterance is the data number 06 in this research. This data was found in minute 10:22. The final match of Euro 2020 has not started at this minute but Mark Goldbridge already started his live stream and before the match was started, Mark talked about some topics here. Mark talked about other countries that also participated in Euro 2020, one of them is Turkey. This utterance could be categorized as direct literal type because Mark Goldbridge praised Turkey football national team with the word “fantastic” and he also said that with the same intention,

namely giving praise to Turkey football national team. So, that is direct literal.

2) 07/PRA/DL/10:37

Mark Goldbridge: **Belgium I thought they played very very well.**

This utterance is the data number 07 in this research. This data was found in minute 10:37. This utterance appeared shortly after the previous example, Mark Goldbridge still talked about other countries that participated in Euro 2020 but he mentioned Belgium now. This utterance could be categorized as direct literal type because Mark Goldbridge praised Belgium football national team that they played very well in Euro 2020 tournament, and he also said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Belgium football national team. So, that is direct literal.

Those are some examples from the data of this research that included in “Direct Literal” type that collected by the researcher. This is the code numbers for the data of direct literal type are as follows: 01, 02, 03, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

b. Indirect Literal

Indirect literal are speech acts that are expressed in a sentence mode that does not correspond to the intention of the expression but the meaning of the words that compose it is in accordance with what is the speaker intended. The researcher took the data from one of the previous studies that the researcher used for this example. The example, “It was my fault”, one of the character named Celine that the researcher (the researcher of the previous study) analyzed said that, and the purpose of the character saying that is to apologize for something. It is included as indirect literal speech acts because the intention of apologizing was not uttered by saying sorry but admitting that the character has fault and the meaning of the content also was suitable that the speaker intended. Indirect literal is one of expressive speech acts strategies which have been found in Mark Goldbridge’s utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher found 9 utterances of indirect literal that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts that included in indirect literal type as follows:

1) 46/COM/IL/1:25:37

Mark Goldbridge: **Four minutes, where’s he got four minutes from? What happened for four minutes?**

This utterance is the data number 46 in this research. This data was found in minute 1:25:37. At that moment, Mark Goldbridge is discussing about referees staff decision to give four minutes of extra

times in the first half of the match. It is included indirect literal because Mark intention to complain was not uttered by using the words of complain like expressed directly to the referee's staff but he instead just wondered where the referees staff get that four minutes and what had happened during the first half to allow those four minutes to be taken out. Then, the meaning of the content was suitable for the reality, namely four minutes really comes out for extra time in the first half and Mark Goldbridge said the utterance as stated in the data to complain about the decision.

2) 61/COM/IL/2:02:11

Mark Goldbridge: **Who is letting him shoot on his right foot, who is letting him shoot on his right foot there, that is a joke.**

This utterance is the data number 61 in this research. This data was found in minute 2:02:11. At that moment, Mark Goldbridge was complaining about there is no England players blocking Italy player when the Italy player tried to shoot to England goal, so Mark said as stated in the data. It is included indirect literal because Mark intention to complain was not uttered by using the words of complain like expressed directly to the England players but he instead just asking who letting the Italy player shoot. Then, the meaning of the content was suitable for the reality, namely England players really letting the Italy player to shoot and Mark Goldbridge said the utterance as stated in the data to complain about there are no England players who blocking the shoot.

Those are some examples from the data of this research that included in “Indirect Literal” type that collected by the researcher. This is the code numbers for the data of indirect literal type are as follows: 04, 31, 46, 60, 61, 67, 69, 72, 83.

c. Indirect Non-literal

Indirect non-literal are speech acts that are expressed with a sentence mode and sentence meaning that is not in accordance with the meaning to be expressed. The researcher also took the data from one of the previous studies that the researcher used for this example. The example, “Why am I the one that have to make the compromise?” one of the character named Celine that the researcher (the researcher of the previous study) analyzed said that. The character saying that because the character expressed dislike to someone, the character didn’t like if she was the only person who must compromised to anything. The researcher of the previous study included that utterance as indirect non-literal speech acts because the intention of dislike was expressed by asking for something that the character didn’t like and the content of the utterance was not suitable that the character intended. Indirect non-literal is one of expressive speech acts strategies which have been found in Mark Goldbridge’s utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. The researcher only found 1 utterance of indirect non-literal that performed by Mark Goldbridge while he ran his commentary content. Here is the example of expressive speech acts that included in indirect non-literal type as follows:

1) 55/COM/INL/1:49:59

Mark Goldbridge: **What an ass! What an ass ref.**

This utterance is the data number 55 in this research. This data was found in minute 1:49:59. At that moment, Mark Goldbridge was complaining about the referee's decision about giving a foul to England, so Italy can have a free kick during the match. It is included as indirect non-literal because the intention of complain was not uttered by the words of complain like expressed directly to the referee but Mark labeled the referee by using the negative terms. Then, the content of the utterance was not suitable to the reality. The referee is not an ass.

Those are some example of utterance data that the researcher has found regarding the types of expressive speech acts according to the theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985) (apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complaining, lamenting, protesting, deploring, praising, and greeting), and the strategies of expressive speech acts based on the theory from Wijana (1996) (direct literal, indirect literal, indirect non-literal). The total of data utterances in this research are 90 utterances.

B. Discussions

At this subchapter, the researcher focuses with the discussion of the result of this research. The researcher focuses on analyzing expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge in his commentary content named Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content at That's Football YouTube channel. In this research, the researcher analyzes the types of expressive speech acts uses theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and the strategies of expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge uses theory from Wijana (1996).

As the researcher mentioned above, this research focuses on Mark Goldbridge utterances. Mark Goldbridge is an English man and the owner of That's Football YouTube channel. One of his content named Football live stream watchalong is a commentary content that this research used as an object, more precisely the commentary content of Euro 2020 final match between England and Italy. Mark Goldbridge made a commentary content which made him says lot of thing, give some reactions and expressions during he ran his content. So, Mark Goldbridge performed the expressive speech acts when he watching the match and ran his commentary content because he give some reactions and expressions as stated before. Then, the researcher made a research about this, after all findings of this research, the discussions presented as follows:

First, analysis of the types of expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge based on Searle and Vanderveken (1985) theory. Based on Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are twelve types of expressive speech acts, the twelve types are; apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complaining, lamenting, protesting, deploring, boasting, complimenting, praising, and greeting. Based on the analysis of types of expressive speech acts, from twelve types of expressive speech acts, this research only found ten types from Mark Goldbridge utterances. This research has found 90 utterances from Mark Goldbridge utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content.

Praising is the most dominant data of expressive speech acts types in this research because during his live stream from the first minutes until the last minutes, Mark Goldbridge often sees some people doing something good or doing some constitute progress about something during Mark live stream, since according to Suber (2019) one reason to praise forward steps is that they really do constitute progress, so Mark uses praising to praise those people. Praising is the expressions from the speaker to express approbation, praising has a strong appreciation. In this research, praising was performed by Mark Goldbridge to praise some peoples that he mentioned when he ran the commentary content such as the players who played in the match, his staff, or his viewers. For example: “Good play Harry Maguire, good clearance”. Mark Goldbridge says that to the player who played on the match.

Second, analysis of the strategies of expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge based on Wijana (1996) theory. According to Wijana (1996), there are four strategies of expressive speech acts, the four strategies are; direct literal, indirect literal, direct non-literal, and indirect non-literal, from four strategies of expressive speech acts, this research only found three strategies from Mark Goldbridge utterances. This research has found 90 utterances from Mark Goldbridge utterances in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content. Direct literal is the most dominant data of expressive speech acts strategies because Mark Goldbridge is a person who rarely makes his viewers feel confused with his words during his content, Mark more often says something straight to the point which of course is direct literal. Direct literal are speech acts that are expressed with the same mode of speech and meaning as the intention of the expression. For example, the purpose of saying something is conveyed with declarative sentences, asking something with interrogative sentences, and commanding with imperative sentences. In this research, direct literal was performed by Mark Goldbridge in order to do some things, more precisely, performing all types of expressive speech acts so that what Mark Said can be heard and understood more easily. For example: “Turkey they were fantastic”. That utterance from Mark Goldbridge could be categorized as direct literal type because Mark Goldbridge praised Turkey football national team with the word “fantastic” and he also said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Turkey football national team. So, that is direct literal.

The researcher found the result after analyzing all the data that praising type uses direct literal strategy is the most dominant data that has 32 data. From the findings of this research, the researcher finds that Mark Goldbridge tends to use praising word with direct literal strategy because Mark Goldbridge often sees some peoples doing a good thing when he ran his commentary content. Then, Mark gave a praising word to these people for what they had done and he also said that with the same intention (direct literal) that aims to make his words easy to understand because in this case, Mark Goldbridge plays the role of commentator. A commentator has a job to provide reactions and also interact with his viewers. So, Mark Goldbridge has to do all those things clearly so that his viewers can understand Mark words and can enjoy the commentary content.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the analysis of this research about the types and strategies of expressive speech acts performed by Mark Goldbridge in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content at That's Football YouTube channel. First, for the types of expressive speech acts, the researcher has found ten from twelve types of expressive speech acts that performed by Mark Goldbridge in Football live stream watchalong Euro 2020 final match content, namely apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complaining, lamenting, protesting, deploring, praising, and greeting. Those utterance data of expressive speech acts types consist 2 data of apologizing, 24 data of thanking, 1 data of condoling, 5 data of congratulating, 9 data of complaining, 4 data of lamenting, 9 data of protesting, 1 data of deploring, 32 data of praising, and 3 data of greeting. The dominant data for the types of expressive speech acts is praising. Praising is the expressions from the speaker to express approbation, praising has a strong appreciation. Mark Goldbridge performs praising in order to praises some peoples that done a good thing during Mark ran his content.

Second, for the strategies of expressive speech acts the researcher has found 3 strategies form Mark Goldbridge utterances, namely direct literal, indirect literal and indirect non-literal. Those utterance data of expressive speech acts strategies consist 80 data of direct literal, 9 data of

indirect literal, and 1 data of indirect non-literal. The dominant data for the strategies of expressive speech acts is direct literal, there are 80 data. Mark Goldbridge performs direct literal in order to do some things, more precisely, performing all types of expressive speech acts so that what Mark Said can be heard and understood more easily.

B. Implications

Expressive speech acts are often used in daily activities. Expressive speech acts are used to express human feelings and emotions. Both when the person feels happy and when they are sad. Of course, this is important because by expressing a feeling, the person who doing and listening will know what they feel, and they will also know what they should do when expressing their feelings. This research discusses types of expressive speech acts and strategies for expressive speech acts. In the types of expressive speech acts, it is explained that there are several types in it, same also with the strategies of expressive speech acts. Studying the types and strategies of expressive speech acts can help readers or listeners to know how to understand someone's words from their perspective and also in analyzing speech acts, the most important thing is not what is said but how it is said. In Mark Goldbridge's content, the readers will also know how Mark expresses his feelings in several moments when the reader already understands the types and strategies of expressive speech acts.

C. Suggestions

The researcher hoped that this research can help and inform readers who also want to conduct research on expressive speech acts that the research object for expressive speech acts theme is very broad. Therefore, to researchers who also want to conduct research on expressive speech acts, the researcher suggests to try find new objects for the research the main focus is human speech, which can be found in many things, for example is this research, this research used commentary content which is rarely used in a research on expressive speech acts. So, future researchers do not have to use movies, TV series and the like as research objects for expressive speech acts because these objects have often been used before.

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APPENDICES

APPENDICES

VALIDATION

The thesis data titled "*Expressive Speech Acts in Football Live Stream Watchalong Euro 2020 Final Match Content at That's Football YouTube Channel (Pragmatic Approach)*," has been validate by Fatkhuna'imah Rhina Z., M. Hum. in:

Day: Tuesday

Date: December 05, 2023

Surakarta, December 2023

Validator,



Fatkhuna'imah Rhina Z., M. Hum.

No.	Code	Textual Data/Utterances	Reasons
1.	01/GRE/DL/00:01	Good evening and welcome to the Euros final between England and Italy.	Mark Goldbridge greeted his viewers when he started the live stream, he said greetings word with the same intention, namely to greet his viewers. (Greeting/Direct Literal).
2.	02/CON/DL/03:04	Rest in peace to Paul Mariner, uh played for England and also Ipswich legend.	Mark Goldbridge said the word "RIP" which is a condolence statement, he said it for Paul Mariner, a footballer from England, and he said that word with the same intention, namely to express his condolences to Paul Mariner. (Condoling/Direct Literal).
3.	03/THA/DL/03:48	Thank you very much that's very humble of you to do that.	Mark Goldbridge said thank you to his viewers, after one of his viewers prayed in the chat column that the team Mark supported would emerge as the winner, and he said thank you with the same intention, namely to thank one of his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).

4.	04/COM/IL/04:28	So he's never picked the same team twice apparently, that can't be right but he does change his team a lot.	Mark Goldbridge said that after he saw news that said England coach never picked the same team twice. He expressed discontent by saying "that can't be right", this is not including into disapproval because he also agreed that England coach change his team a lot but for never picked the same team twice he is thinking there is a mistake in that news. It is included indirect literal because Mark stated his opinion about how the coach never picked the same team twice, but despite Mark disagreement on that, he admits that the coach does change his team a lot, in the positive way.. (Complaining/Indirect Literal).
5.	05/COM/DL/08:13	I just don't think you need play a back five against Italy but we're doing it.	Mark Goldbridge complaining about England using five defenders in the match against Italy, and he thinking that England didn't need to do that. He also said that with same intention, namely to complaining to England football team. (Complaining/Direct Literal).
6.	06/PRA/DL/10:22	Turkey they were fantastic.	Mark Goldbridge praised Turkey football national team with

			the word “fantastic”, and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Turkey football national team. (Praising/Direct Literal).
7.	07/PRA/DL/10:37	Belgium I thought they played very very well.	Mark Goldbridge praised Belgium football national team that they played very well in Euro 2020 tournament, and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Belgium football national team. (Praising/Direct Liretal).
8.	08/THA/DL/13:17	Thanks everyone who’s tuning in on the Paddy Power channel as well.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers who were also tuning in on the Paddy Power channel when they watched his live stream. He said thanks with the same intention, namely thanking his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
9.	09/PRA/DL/17:12	Well look, amazing absolutely amazing community over the Euros.	Mark Goldbridge praised his community/his viewers as long as he ran Euro 2020 content from the first match to the final match, he praised them with the word "amazing", and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to his viewers. (Praising/Direct Literal).

<p>10.</p>	<p>10/THA/DL/17:16</p>	<p>We've actually just got to take a second or two to say thanks to Joe, thanks to Beth, thanks to Kev, thanks to Jay, thanks to Jordan, thanks to Craig, thanks to Ryan, thanks to Matt, thanks to Jordy, thanks to everybody who's been involved because we've actually done a watchalong for every single game of a Euros and thanks to all of you more than anything for tuning in and being part of this channel That's Football.</p>	<p>Mark Goldbridge took the time to thank the people he mentioned and also everyone who has involved in creating content during Euro 2020 from start to finish. He said that also with the same intention, namely to thank everyone who has involved in creating content throughout Euro 2020. (Thanking/Direct Literal).</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>11/THA/DL/22:48</p>	<p>Jacobs thanks for the Super Chat there.</p>	<p>Mark Goldbridge thanked one of his viewers named Jacobs for giving him a Super Chat (Super Chat is a paid chat that viewers can buy so that their chat can look different in the chat column). Mark also said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to Jacobs. (Thanking/Direct Literal).</p>

12.	12/THA/DL/25:02	Thank you very much for the Super Chat there.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers for giving him a Super Chat (Super Chat is a paid chat that viewers can buy so that their chat can look different in the chat column). Mark also said thank you with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
13.	13/COG/DL/25:35	Well done to Messi by the way.	There is a viewer of his live stream talks about Lionel Messi win the Copa America and then Mark Goldbridge saw it. Then, Mark was congratulating Messi by saying “Well done” after he wins the Copa America. He also said that with the same intention, namely to congratulating Lionel Messi after he became a champion. (Congratulating/Direct Literal).
14.	14/PRA/DL/32:19	They’ve got a really good quality on their bench.	Mark Goldbridge praised Italy football national team bench players that they have a really good quality there, and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to bench players of Italy football national team. (Praising/Direct Literal).

15.	15/THA/DL/34:45	Thanks for all the Super Chat.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers for giving him a Super Chat (Super Chat is a paid chat that viewers can buy so that their chat can look different in the chat column). Mark also said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
16.	16/APO/DL/35:45	Booing the national anthem is what prats do, absolute disrespectful, no beds, embarrassments to my nation, you're scum, you're absolute scum, don't like it, I hate it, I apologize for it.	Mark Goldbridge apologized to his viewers who supported Italy because the England fans gave boos when the Italy national anthem was played, he also didn't like and hated what the England fans did. Therefore, as an England fan, he apologized to his viewers who supported Italy. Mark also said that with the same intention, namely apologizing to his viewers who supported Italy in the final. (Apologizing/Direct Literal).
17.	17/APO/DL/36:10	What good does it do to boo the national anthem of the opposition, it's disgusting, it makes me sick, it makes me embarrassed, I apologize for it	Mark Goldbridge discuss about England fans again who gave boos when the Italy national anthem was played, he really did not like that and he apologized for it. Mark also said that with the same intention, namely apologizing to his viewers who

			supported Italy in the final. (Apologizing/Direct Literal).
18.	18/PRA/DL/42:20	Good play by Luke.	Mark Goldbridge praised Luke Shaw about his good plays during the match (Luke Shaw is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Luke Shaw. (Praising/Direct Literal).
19.	19/PRA/DL/44:52	Delightful cross by Trippier.	Mark Goldbridge praised Kieran Trippier about his good cross/long ball pass during the match with the word “Delightful” (Kieran Trippier is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Trippier. (Praising/Direct Literal).
20.	20/PRA/DL/44:58	I’ve been saying Luke Shaw is fantastic for a very long time.	Mark Goldbridge discussed and praised Luke Shaw again with the word “Fantastic” (Luke Shaw is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Luke Shaw. (Praising/Direct Literal).
21.	21/PRA/DL/45:11	That guy is world class.	Mark Goldbridge still discussed and praised Luke Shaw but now with the word “World class” (Luke Shaw is England

			national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Luke Shaw. (Praising/Direct Literal).
22.	22/PRA/DL/45:20	He is just on a different level, he's absolutely magnificent, we are looking at one of the world's best left backs and the season he's had oh unbelievable.	Mark Goldbridge still discussed and praised Luke Shaw but now he said that Luke is on a different level, he also praised him with the word "Magnificent", and he said that Luke is one of the best left backs in the world (Luke Shaw is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Luke Shaw. (Praising/Direct Literal).
23.	23/PRA/DL/48:17	It's just fantastic what he's done, I'm so so happy for him.	Mark Goldbridge still discussed and praised Luke Shaw about what he's done with the word "Fantastic" (Luke Shaw is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Luke Shaw. (Praising/Direct Literal).
24.	24/PRA/DL/50:20	Good work good work.	Mark Goldbridge praised England national team about their work ethic for something during the match and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to England national team. (Praising/Direct Literal).

25.	25/THA/DL/54:26	Thanks John.	Mark Goldbridge thanked of his viewers named John because John saying good luck for England in the chat column, and Mark said that with the same intention, namely saying thanks to John. (Thanking/Direct Literal)
26.	26/COG/DL/55:40	Well done to Messi.	There is a viewer of his live stream again, talks about Lionel Messi win the Copa America and then Mark Goldbridge saw it. Then, Mark was congratulating Messi by saying “Well done” after he wins the Copa America. He also said that with the same intention, namely to congratulating Lionel Messi. (Congratulating/Direct Literal).
27.	27/DEP/DL/59:45	Jesus I need to just move away from that it’s making me bloody get emotional, I can’t think like that.	Mark Goldbridge expressed his regret after Mark imagining England lift the Euro trophy although the match was not over yet. He regret for doing that because he will get emotional, he realize that then he said like in the data. He said that with the same intention, namely regretting what he has done. (Deploring/Direct Literal).

28.	28/THA/DL/1:02:56	Paul White thank you very much for the Super Chat.	Mark Goldbridge thanked one of his viewers named Paul White for giving him a Super Chat (Super Chat is a paid chat that viewers can buy so that their chat can look different in the chat column). Mark also said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to Paul. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
29.	29/PRA/DL/1:04:06	Good play Harry Maguire, good clearance.	Mark Goldbridge praised Harry Maguire about his good plays during the match and also his good clearance to save England defense (Harry Maguire is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Harry Maguire. (Praising/Direct Literal).
30.	30/PRA/DL/1:04:20	Intelligent play by Harry Kane.	Mark Goldbridge praised Harry Kane about his good plays during the match with the word “Intelligent” (Harry Kane is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Harry Kane. (Praising/Direct Literal).

31.	31/COM/IL/1:04:55	Where was he going then?	In that moment, Raheem Sterling was attacking Italy defense. Then, Mark Goldbridge complaining about Sterling decision in the end of attacking by saying like in the data (Raheem Sterling is England national team player). It is included indirect literal because his intention of complaining was not uttered by using the words of complain like expressed directly to Raheem Sterling what's the problem but he instead using interrogative by saying "where was he going then?" and not saying the problem. Then, the meaning of the content was suitable for the reality, namely Mark Goldbridge said the utterance in the data to complain to Sterling about his discontent to Sterling. (Complaining/Indirect Literal).
32.	32/PRA/DL/1:08:24	Good play by Kyle Walker there.	Mark Goldbridge praised Kyle Walker about his good plays during the match (Kyle Walker is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Kyle Walker. (Praising/Direct Literal).
33.	33/THA/DL/1:08:57	Frustrated CA thanks for the Super Chat	Mark Goldbridge thanked one of his viewers with a nickname

		there.	Frustrated CA for giving him a Super Chat (Super Chat is a paid chat that viewers can buy so that their chat can look different in the chat column). Mark also said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to Frustrated CA. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
34.	34/PRA/DL/1:10:58	Good defensive work by Sterling there.	Mark Goldbridge praised Raheem Sterling about his good defense ethic to avoid England getting attack by Italy (Raheem Sterling is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Sterling. (Praising/Direct Literal).
35.	35/PRA/DL/1:12:59	It's good possession from Italy.	Mark Goldbridge praised Italy national team about their good possession/keeping the ball with them to avoid the attack from England during the match and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Italy national team. (Praising/Direct Literal).
36.	36/PRO/DL/1:13:13	That's naive from England twice.	Mark Goldbridge protesting what England has done twice and he didn't agree with that by saying "naive" to England. He

			said that also with the same intention, namely to protest what England has done. (Protesting/Direct Literal).
37.	37/PRA/DL/1:13:22	Good play good play.	Mark Goldbridge praised England national team about their good plays during the match and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to England national team. (Praising/Direct Literal).
38.	38/PRA/DL/1:15:20	Oh my God, look at that from Chiesa that was brilliant, absolutely brilliant.	Mark Goldbridge praised Federico Chiesa about what he has done during the match with the word “Brilliant” (Federico Chiesa is Italy national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Chiesa. (Praising/Direct Literal).
39.	39/PRA/DL/1:16:19	Good work by Luke Shaw.	Mark Goldbridge praised Luke Shaw about his good work ethic for doing something during the match (Luke Shaw is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Luke Shaw. (Praising/Direct Literal).

40.	40/PRA/DL/1:16:27	Lovely play by Luke Shaw again.	Mark Goldbridge again praised Luke Shaw about his good plays during the match but with the word “Lovely” (Luke Shaw is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Luke Shaw. (Praising/Direct Literal).
41.	41/THA/DL/1:19:26	So thanks everyone for watching.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers for watching his live stream until the time that this utterance appeared, and he said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
42.	42/THA/DL/1:19:32	Thanks for the Super Chat by the way.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers for giving him a Super Chat (Super Chat is a paid chat that viewers can buy so that their chat can look different in the chat column). Mark also said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
43.	43/THA/DL/1:21:44	Everybody here in New Zealand back in England says Lumos, thank you very	Mark Goldbridge thanked of his viewers named Lumos because Lumos said that everybody in New Zealand back in

		much.	England or support England in the chat column, and Mark said that with the same intention, namely saying thanks to Lumos for his words. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
44.	44/PRA/DL/1:21:52	It's a great header by Stones.	Mark Goldbridge praised John Stones about his header during the match with the word "Great" (John Stones is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to John Stones. (Praising/Direct Literal).
45.	45/THA/DL/1:23:13	Gustav thanks for the Super Chat there.	Mark Goldbridge thanked one of his viewers named Gustav for giving him a Super Chat (Super Chat is a paid chat that viewers can buy so that their chat can look different in the chat column). Mark also said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to Gustav. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
46.	46/COM/IL/1:25:37	Four minutes, where's he got four minutes from? What happened for four minutes?	Mark Goldbridge complaining about the refereeing staff's decision to give four minutes of extra time in the first half of the match but his intention to complain was not uttered by using the words of complain like expressed directly to the

			referee's staff but he instead just wondered where the referee staff get that four minutes and what had happened during the first half to allow those four minutes to be taken out. Then, the meaning of the content was suitable for the reality, namely four minutes really comes out for extra time in the first half and Mark Goldbridge said the utterance in the data to complain about the decision. (Complaining/Indirect Literal).
47.	47/GRE/DL/1:27:12	Welcome to members club Sarah Dao.	Mark Goldbridge welcoming one of his viewers named Sarah Dao for joining members club of Mark channel That's Football (members club can watch some of exclusive videos that regular subscribers cannot watch). He also said that with the same intention, namely thanking Sarah Dao. (Greeting/Direct Literal).
48.	48/THA/DL/1:27:14	Thanks everyone who subscribed by the way.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers who subscribed to his channel (That's Football) when they watched his live stream. He said thanks with the same intention, namely thanking his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).

49.	49/GRE/DL/1:36:19	Welcome to the members club Klopp.	Mark Goldbridge welcoming one of his viewers named Klopp for joining members club of Mark channel That's Football (members club can watch some of exclusive videos that regular subscribers cannot watch). He also said that with the same intention, namely thanking Klopp. (Greeting/Direct Literal).
50.	50/THA/DL/1:43:06	Thanks everyone for tuning in.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers who were tuning in on his channel (That's Football) when they watched his live stream. He said thanks with the same intention, namely thanking his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
51.	51/THA/DL/1:43:09	Big shout out to Paddy Power for giving us the uh stream from The Paddy Park in London throughout this tournament.	Mark Goldbridge thanked using "Big shout out" word to Paddy Power channel because Paddy Power channel gives stream from Paddy Park in London throughout Euro 2020 to his channel, and he said that with the same intention, namely thanking Paddy Power channel. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
52.	52/THA/DL/1:45:29	Thanks everyone who's liked the video.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers who liked the video,

			more precisely his live stream, when they watched the live stream. He said thanks with the same intention, namely thanking his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
53.	53/PRA/DL/1:49:51	Good play by Barella.	Mark Goldbridge praised Nicolo Barella about his good plays during the match (Nicolo Barella is Italy national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Barella. (Praising/Direct Literal).
54.	54/PRA/DL/1:49:55	Good play by Sterling.	Mark Goldbridge praised Raheem Sterling about his good plays during the match (Raheem Sterling is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Raheem Sterling. (Praising/Direct Literal).
55.	55/COM/INL/1:49:59	What an ass! What an ass ref.	Mark Goldbridge complaining about the referee's decision about giving a foul to England, so Italy can have a free kick during the match. It is included as indirect non-literal because the intention of complain was not uttered by the words of complain like expressed directly to the referee but he labeled the referee by using the negative terms. Then, the content of

			the utterance was not suitable to the reality. The referee is not an ass. (Complaining/Indirect Non-literal).
56.	56/PRA/DL/1:52:27	Ah magnificent, magnificent from Kyle Walker there, that is brilliant, that's what he's there for, brilliant.	Mark Goldbridge praised Kyle Walker about what he has done during the match with the word "Magnificent" and "Brilliant" (Kyle Walker is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Walker. (Praising/Direct Literal).
57.	57/PRA/DL/1:56:22	I told you he's world class at winning headers but it's 50p head because it's 50, you know, you just don't know where it's gonna go, he's won it again and he's had it over, he's world class at winning headers though, absolutely world class.	Mark Goldbridge praised Harry Maguire about his headers with the word "World class" (Harry Maguire is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Maguire. (Praising/Direct Literal).
58.	58/THA/DL/1:57:52	Thanks everyone for tuning in by the way.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers who were tuning in on his channel (That's Football) when they watched his live stream. He said thanks with the same intention, namely thanking his viewers for tuning in. (Thanking/Direct Literal).

59.	59/THA/DL/1:59:43	Thanks for the Super Chat by the way.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers for giving him a Super Chat (Super Chat is a paid chat that viewers can buy so that their chat can look different in the chat column). Mark also said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
60.	60/COM/IL/1:59:50	If I'm Southgate, I'm not liking this, it's not that Italy have got a high tempo, it's just that we're sitting back, we're sitting back and inviting the pressure and it's too long to go.	Mark Goldbridge complaining about England gameplay at that moment. It is included indirect literal because his intention to complain was not uttered by using the words of complain like expressed directly to the England team but he instead just talking to himself. Then, the meaning of the content was suitable for the reality, namely England really played like Mark said and Mark said that with the same intention, namely to complaining about England gameplay at that moment. (Complaining/Indirect Literal).
61.	61/COM/IL/2:02:11	Who is letting him shoot on his right foot, who is letting him shoot on his right foot there, that is a joke.	Mark Goldbridge complaining about there is no England players blocking Italy player when the Italy player tried to shoot to England goal, so Mark said that. It is included

			indirect literal because his intention to complain was not uttered by using the words of complain like expressed directly to the England players but he instead just asking who letting the Italy player shoot. Then, the meaning of the content was suitable for the reality, namely England players really letting the Italy player to shoot and Mark Goldbridge said the utterance in the data to complain about there are no England players who blocking the shoot. (Complaining/Indirect Literal).
62.	62/PRA/DL/2:02:23	What a save by Pickford, what a save by Pickford, that is magnificent because Chiesa can hit the ball, that is magnificent.	Mark Goldbridge praised Jordan Pickford about his good save to avoid England concede a goal during the match with the word “Magnificent” (Jordan Pickford is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Pickford. (Praising/Direct Literal).
63.	63/PRA/DL/2:02:42	That is a great save by Pickford, he’s got a massive oh that is brilliant, that is a really good save.	Mark Goldbridge still praised Jordan Pickford about his good save to avoid England concede a goal during the match but now with the word “Brilliant” (Jordan Pickford is England

			national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Pickford. (Praising/Direct Literal).
64.	64/PRA/DL/2:03:08	Brilliant ball by Luke Shaw, good Pressure by Mason Mount.	Mark Goldbridge praised Luke Shaw and Mason Mount about what they have done during the match (Luke Shaw and Mason Mount are England national team players) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to both of them. (Praising/Direct Literal).
65.	65/PRO/DL/2:11:16	Look at Kane again! Fucking pass the ball for God's sake stop taking people on when there's a five yard pass in front of you, all bloody game Kane, and Sterling, and Mount, they're taking people on where there's a five yard pass forward in front of you, one two pass the ball instead taking people on for fuck sake Harry Kane, what's that all about? It's been happening all game.	Mark Goldbridge protesting about what Kane's doing like in the data during the match at that moment. He also mentioning Sterling and Mount that they also doing the same thing as Harry Kane. Mark expressed disapproval because he said stop to Kane for doing something like in the data and Mark also commanded Kane to do something different. So, Mark expressed disapproval there. He also said that with the same intention, namely to protesting to Harry Kane about what he's doing. (Protesting/Direct Literal).

66.	66/PRO/DL/2:12:37	Harry switch on, you the bloody captain of the team, stop prating about, trying to take people on and underweight in your passing, you're the captain of the bloody team.	Mark Goldbridge protesting about Harry Kane for doing something like in the data during the match. Mark expressed disapproval about what Harry's doing, one of which was Mark saying the words "stop prating about", which shows he didn't agree with what Harry's doing. Mark also said that with the same intention, namely to protest about what Harry's doing. (Protesting/Direct Literal).
67.	67/COM/IL/2:25:16	Come on Luke, seriously?	Mark Goldbridge complaining about what Luke Shaw's done during the match. It is included indirect literal because his intention of complaining was not uttered by using the words of complain like expressed directly to Luke Shaw what's the problem but he instead using interrogative by saying "seriously?" and not saying the problem. Then, the meaning of the content was suitable for the reality, namely Mark Goldbridge said the utterance in the data to complain to Luke Shaw about his discontent. (Complaining/Indirect Literal).
68.	68/PRA/DL/2:29:59	Great tackle by Phillips.	Mark Goldbridge praised Kalvin Phillips about his tackle to

			get the ball from the opponent during the match with the word “Great” (Kalvin Phillips is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Phillips. (Praising/Direct Literal).
69.	69/PRO/IL/2:30:10	That’s got to be a foul, it’s not giving it, fucking not giving it.	Mark Goldbridge protesting about referee’s decision to not give a foul because the referee think that not was a foul whereas Mark thinking that was a foul. It is included Indirect literal because his intention to protest was not uttered by using the words of protest like expressed directly to the referee’s staff but he instead grumbled with saying a negative terms. Then, the meaning of the content was suitable for the reality, namely the referee really not giving the foul and Mark Goldbridge said the utterance in the data to protest about the decision from the referee. (Protesting/Indirect Literal).
70.	70/PRA/DL/2:33:08	That’s world class by Bonucci, longball by Pickford and he just lets it go off the back of his head so he can head it back	Mark Goldbridge praised Leonardo Bonucci about what he has done during the match with the word “World Class” (Leonardo Bonucci is Italy national team player) and he said

		to Donnarumma.	that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Bonucci. (Praising/Direct Literal).
71.	71/PRO/DL/2:36:17	You're cheating shit Chiellini.	Mark Goldbridge protesting to Chiellini because he doing a foul on England player in a last minute of the game and Mark doesn't like that, Chiellini does that because if he not fouled the England player, maybe the England player can score a goal. Mark as an England fan obviously did not like what Chiellini has done. He said that with the same intention, namely protesting to Chiellini. (Protesting/Direct Non-literal).
72.	72/COM/IL/2:37:00	Phillips what the fucking hell was that, what the fucking hell was that, bloody hell.	Mark Goldbridge complaining about what Calvin Phillips done during the match. It is included indirect literal because his intention of complaining was not uttered by using the words of complain like expressed directly to Calvin Phillips what's the problem but he instead saying negative terms and not saying the problem. Then, the meaning of the content was suitable for the reality, namely Mark Goldbridge said the

			utterance in the data to complain to Calvin Phillips about his discontent. (Complaining/Indirect Literal).
73.	73/THA/DL/2:43:00	Thanks everyone for tuning in.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers who were tuning in on his channel (That's Football) when they watched his live stream. He said thanks with the same intention, namely thanking his viewers for tuning in. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
74.	74/LAM/DL/2:48:46	I'm even saying man now, that's how frustrated I am.	Mark Goldbridge expressed his frustration because he said the word "man" to his viewers that rarely he used, he usually said mate to his viewers and he said man because of his frustration about England gameplay at that moment. He also said that with the same intention, namely to expressed his frustration. (Lamenting/Direct Literal).
75.	75/PRO/DL/2:52:02	That's a foul Ref its right in front of you, there's no advantage, why he is not given the foul? Referee what's he given an advantage there when you've got a free kick on the edge of the box, come on	Mark Goldbridge protesting about referee's decision to not giving a foul and also there is no advantage. He also said that with the same intention, namely to protesting the referee decision about not giving the foul. (Protesting/Direct Literal).

		mate, there's no advantage there, go back for the bloody free kick.	
76.	76/THA/DL/2:55:53	35.000 watching, thanks for watching.	Mark Goldbridge saw that there are already 35.000 peoples watching his live stream, he thanked his viewers for watching his live stream until the time that this utterance appeared, and he said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
77.	77/PRO/DL/3:10:13	That's a red card tackle, that's a red card man, that is a red every day of the week, that is a red every day of the week, that is a joke, absolute joke, how is VAR not looking at.	Mark Goldbridge protesting about referee's decision to not giving a red card for a foul and not looking at VAR for that foul. He also said that with the same intention, namely to protesting the referee decision about the foul. (Protesting/Direct Literal).
78.	78/PRO/DL/3:14:01	Oh for fuck sake Ref, how's that not a foul on Grealish?	Mark Goldbridge protesting about referee's decision to not giving a foul on Jack Grealish (Jack Grealish is England national team player). He also said that with the same intention, namely to protesting to the referee. (Protesting/Direct Literal).

79.	79/THA/DL/3:18:20	Nearly 40.000 watching, thanks everyone for watching.	Mark Goldbridge saw that there are nearly 40.000 peoples watching his live stream, he thanked his viewers for watching his live stream until the time that this utterance appeared, and he said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
80.	80/THA/DL/3:21:52	Nah I'm alright thanks.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his staff for offering him something when he ran his live stream and he said thanks with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to his staff. (Thanking/Direct Literal).
81.	81/PRA/DL/3:27:16	That's a good penalty, that's a good start, well done Harry.	Mark Goldbridge praised Harry Kane about his good penalty for the first taker for England during the penalty match after the match ended with draw (Harry Kane is England national team player) and he said that with the same intention, namely giving praise to Harry Kane. (Praising/Direct Literal).
82.	82/PRO/DL/3:28:34	Why is Harry Maguire taking the penalty? Why did we bring him on?	Mark Goldbridge protesting about why England choose Harry Magiure to taking one of the penalties, he expressed

			disapproval because before this utterance appeared, Mark mentioning some players that should take the penalty over Maguire. (Protesting/Direct Literal).
83.	83/LAM/IL/3:30:59	Oh Marcus no	Mark Goldbridge expressed his sorrow after Marcus Rashford missed the penalty (Marcus Rashford is England national team player). It is included into indirect literal because his intention to lamenting for Rashford penalty missed is not uttered by discussing the penalty, he instead just saying “no”. Then, the meaning of the content was suitable for the reality, namely Mark said that because he expressed his sorrow. (Lamenting/Indirect Literal).
84.	84/LAM/DL/3:33:05	Well, this is what it’s like to be English, this is what it means, this is what happens, we get into opportunities and we blow it.	Mark Goldbridge expressed his sorrow after England missed one of the penalties in penalty shootout. He expressed his sorrow by saying the utterance in data. He said that with the same intention, namely to expressed his sorrow. (Lamenting/Direct Literal).
85.	85/COG/DL/3:34:47	Well done, well done to Italy, you	Mark Goldbridge congratulating Italy by saying “Well done”

		fucking deserve it, you absolutely deserve it.	and then said they deserve it after they became the champion of the Euro 2020. He also said that with the same intention, namely to congratulating Italy. (Congratulating/Direct Literal).
86.	86/COG/DL/3:36:22	I applaud Italy, well done this is high-end sport, they deserve the win.	Mark Goldbridge congratulating Italy again by saying “Well done” and giving them applaud after they became the champion of the Euro 2020. He also said that with the same intention, namely to congratulating Italy. (Congratulating/Direct Literal).
87.	87/LAM/DL/3:40:00	I don't really feel in the situation that I feel like crying about it to be honest because I just feel that is one of the most embarrassing penalty shootouts I've seen in my life.	Mark Goldbridge expressed his sorrow after England lost to Italy in penalty shootout. He expressed his sorrow by saying that the penalty from England is one of the most embarrassing penalty shootouts he's ever seen in his life. He said that with the same intention, namely to expressed his sorrow. (Lamenting/Direct Literal).
88.	88/PRA/DL/3:40:13	I will never forget Pickford save from Jorginho, it was heroic.	Mark Goldbridge discussed about Pickford's penalty kick save (Pickford is England national team goalkeeper) and he

			praised Pickford's save as "heroic". He also said that with the same intention, namely praising what Pickford did. (Praising/Direct Literal).
89.	89/COG/DL/3:43:16	Italian players are crying and it's a massive massive result for them, well done.	Mark Goldbridge was talking about Italian players who cried after they beat England and became champion of the tournament, Mark congratulating them by saying "Well done" after the match was ended. He also said that with the same intention, namely to congratulating Italy. (Congratulating/Direct Literal).
90.	90/THA/DL/3:46:51	Thanks everyone for watching.	Mark Goldbridge thanked his viewers for watching his live stream until the end, and he said thank you with the same intention, namely to saying thank you to his viewers. (Thanking/Direct Literal).

COMPONENTIAL TABLE																								
SUBJECT	DL												IL											
	APO	THA	CON	COG	COM	LAM	PRO	DEP	BOS	COP	PRA	GRE	APO	THA	CON	COG	COM	LAM	PRO	DEP	BOS	COP	PRA	GRE
MG	2	24	1	5	1	3	8	1	x	x	32	3	x	x	x	x	7	1	1	x	x	x	x	x

COMPONENTIAL TABLE																								
SUBJECT	DNL												INL											
	APO	THA	CON	COG	COM	LAM	PRO	DEP	BOS	COP	PRA	GRE	APO	THA	CON	COG	COM	LAM	PRO	DEP	BOS	COP	PRA	GRE
MG	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x