

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

1.1. Research Approach

This study employs qualitative research. The writer chooses qualitative approach in conducting the research since it aims at describing the data in the form of utterances in text script. The data are described descriptively based on the research problems. Bogdan and Biklen (1992:29-32) defined five features of qualitative research. First, qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the writer is the key of instrument. Second, qualitative research is descriptive. The data are in the form of words rather than numbers. Third, qualitative researchers are concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products. Fourth, qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively. The last, meaning is of essential concern to the qualitative approach.

The writer employs qualitative approach because first, the writer is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. Second, the data of this research are in the form of words and utterances of interjections used by the three presenters of Top Gear. Third, the writer will focus on the process of the use of interjections. Fourth, the writer does not interpret the whole use of interjections, but there will be several examples of interjections to be analyzed. The last is that the writer is interested with the meaning of interjections itself.

1.2. Data Sources

The data sources of this research are the British television series, Top Gear, which were downloaded from indowebster.com. The writer chooses the latest season from year 2014 which is season 21. There are seven episodes during that season. The writer chooses the last two episodes because those are special episodes; episode 7 is the continuation of episode 6. These special episodes are presented as documenter about the presenters' journey to the other country. The conversation during those two episodes is more natural because they use their own language than a script.

This research focuses only on the utterances of interjections used by the three presenters of Top Gear. The data are taken from the television series Top Gear season 21 episodes 6 and 7 and also the English subtitle of those two episodes. The English subtitle is taken from website subscene.com. The English subtitle is needed to help the writer understand its lettering of interjections. Some interjections that do not appear in the subtitle then taken from the show. Thus, the writer uses the data both from the movie and the English subtitle for the analysis.

1.3. Techniques of Data Collection

Due to make the process of data collection easier, the writer divides the two episodes into some segments. The length of each episode is about one hour, so each episode is divided into two segments, the first half hour and the second half hour. Thus, there are four segments in two episodes. Each segment contains data of interjections that represent the type and function of interjections by Ameka

(1992a). The writer collects the data by herself using the following steps: first, the writer watches Top Gear episode 6 and 7 together with the English subtitle repeatedly to find the utterances that contain interjections. The second step is taking a note on the utterances that contain interjections based on the show and the English subtitle as the data. In addition, the data is also taken based on the face expression and intonation when uttering the interjections. The same interjections with the same functions will not be taken for discussion.

1.4. Techniques of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzes them thoroughly. The writer identifies and discusses the data that are relevant with the statement of the problems. The writer conducts several steps in analyzing the data. To answer the first research question, “what are the most frequent type of interjection words used by the three presenters of Top Gear?”, the first step is calculating the number of each type of interjections and then presenting in the table. To answer the second question, “what types of interjection words used by the three presenters of Top Gear?”, the second step is identifying the utterances that contain interjections then classifying them into main class of interjections proposed by Ameka (1992a) and then discussing it. To answer the third research question, “what are the function of interjections that the three presenters of Top Gear used?”, the third step is classifying the interjections utterances into the communicative function of interjections made by Ameka (1992a) and then identifying the function. Finally, the writer draws conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

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In this chapter, the writer analyzes the finding of the study about the interjections used by the presenters of Top Gear in season 21 episode 6 and 7. The writer analyzes it using the theory of interjections proposed by Ameka (1992). This chapter is divided into three parts: the research findings, discussion and interpretation.

4.1. Research Findings

The writer obtained the data by previously looking at the Top Gear season 21 episodes 6 and 7 and the English subtitle of those series. From the data gathered, there were 211 interjections that occurred in 4 segments in episode 6 and 7. The result will be displayed in the following table.

Table 4.1 The total number of interjections in season 21 episodes 6 and 7

No.	Episode	Segment	Number of Interjection
1.	6	1	50
2.	6	2	66
3.	7	3	29
4.	7	4	66

The table above consists of episodes, segments, number of interjection found during four segments in episode 6 and 7 as well. Each episode is divided into two segments which represent the first half hour and second half hour. There are 50 interjections in segment 1, 66 interjections in segment 2, 29 interjections in segment 3, and 66 interjections in segment 4. The list of interjections found in those 4 segments can be seen in appendices. There are some interjections found are repeated, yet all those interjections belong to different main classes and communicative function of interjections based on Ameka's theory (1992).

4.2. Discussions

From the data gathered above, there are a lot of interjections uttered by the three presenters of Top Gear. The discussion, however, focuses on analyzing the data based on the statement of the problems proposed in chapter 1.

4.2.1. Main Classes of Interjection

As mentioned earlier in chapter 2, Ameka (1992) divides interjection into two main classes based on their lexical structure. The first is primary interjection and the second is secondary interjection. Primary interjections are those of non-words which have no semantic meaning. In contrast with the first, secondary interjections are real words that have semantic meaning and belong to another word class but used to express mental statement only.

4.2.1.1. Primary Interjection

Table 4.2 List of primary interjections found in each segment

No.	Episode	Segment	Interjections
1.	6	1	ah, a-ha, og, oh, oh yeah, ow, uh, uh-oh, whoa, yeah
2.	6	2	ha-ha, oh, oh-ho-ho, oh yeah, ow, whoa, wow, yay, yeah, yep
3.	7	3	argh, ah, oh, ow, yeah
4.	7	4	ah, oh, oh yeah, ow, waargh, whoa, wo-ha-ha, yeah, yee-ha,

From 211 interjections found in two episodes, 115 are primary interjections. Based on main classes of interjection proposed by Ameka (1992a), the interjections above have no meaning without any context of situation. They also do not belong to any other word classes. The function itself is purely to express mental state of mind or emotion. See the following data in segment 1:

(1) James : Stop wandering about in the road!

Jeremy: *Whoa!* A granddad's just walked by that child, right

underneath your lorry. *Whoa!* Somebody else just did it.

The situation happened in rush hour. James is angry to people who suddenly cross the street immediately. Then Jeremy is shocked watching

some people cross the street. The word '*whoa*' is usually used to express feeling of enthusiasm, shock, or surprised. If it stands alone, the word '*whoa*' does not have meaning. But here Jeremy uses this word with high intonation to express feeling of shock. Thus, it is included into primary interjection.

See other example of primary interjection in segment 2 below:

(2) Richard : The ugly duckling has become a swan.

James : *Wow! Yeah!*

The three of them are making a modification on their lorry. Richard's modification is making his two mates surprised. James used wow and yeah to represent his feeling. These two words do not enter to any word class and has no certain meaning. That is why it is categorized as primary interjection.

Primary interjection can also contain of two or more non-words. See the example of primary interjections which contain of more than one non-word in segment 3:

(3) Richard : *oh, ho, ho...* That is insane! Never seen views like it!

When Richard goes up to the hill, he is stunned by the view. He shouts '*oh, ho, ho*' which express feeling of surprised and happy to discover a great view. The interjections uttered by Richard containing of '*oh*' and '*ho*' which both are non-words and considered as primary interjections.

The other example of primary interjections in conversation in segment 4:

(4) James : I'm over the River Kok on our own bridge! *Yee-ha!*

This conversation happened when James finally can cross the bridge that they made. He uses *'Yee-ha!'* because he is very relieved and happy. The data above shows primary interjections that also contain two non-words, *'yee'* and *'ha'*. These two words have no meaning but to express a feeling from the speaker.

(5) Richard : *Wo-ha-ha! Yes!*

The challenge said that after build the bridge over the River Kok, three of them should cross through it. The last person who crosses it was Richard because his lorry is the heaviest from all. After finally crossing the bridge, Richard feels so relieved and happy. Thus, the interjections he used to represent that feeling is *'Wo-ha-ha!'* and *'Yes'*.

The interjection *'Wo-ha-ha!'* consist of *'wo'* and *'ha'* where both of them appear without any addition or context will not have any meaning. While *'yes'* in that context is not used to response previous sentence or answering question. Even it belongs to particle and has its own meaning, but here it is used purely to express a feeling of happy. Therefore, the word *'yes'* is categorized as secondary interjections.

4.2.1.2. Secondary Interjection

Table 4.3 List of secondary interjections found in each segment

No.	Episode	Segment	Interjections
1.	6	1	dearie me, god above, jeez, no, oh bloody-

			nora double de clutch, oh Christ, oh dear, oh god, oh god above, oh my giddy aunt, oh my god, oh no, oh yes, yes
2.	6	2	bollocks, Buddha, holy-molly, Jesus, no, oh bollocks, oh Christ, oh Christ almighty, oh dear god, oh fantastic, oh god, oh god above, oh my, oh no, oh yes, yes
3.	7	3	cock, god, god above, Jesus Christ, no, oh cock, oh dear, oh god, oh lord, oh my god, oh yes
4.	7	4	god, jeez, no, oh dear god, oh god, oh jeez no, oh my, oh my god, oh no, oh sorry, oh well done, oh yes, what, yes

The total number of secondary interjections found during 4 segments is 96. Secondary interjections refer to words that belong to other word classes which can be used as independent utterances by themselves to express a mental attitude or state. As explained in literature review, interjections can be monomorphemic word or single word. The secondary interjections which contain single word are: *bollocks*, *Buddha*, *cock*, *god*, *jeez*, *Jesus*, *no*, *what*, *yes*. See the example of secondary interjections in segment 1 below:

(6) Jeremy : Look at this. *Yes!* This lorry is now scampering up

these hills.

Jeremy cannot continue climbing the hill because his lorry is overweight. His two mates want Jeremy to move out of their way. Then, he decides to dump the weight of his lorry in the middle of the street so that he can move out. He said 'Yes!' to express his feeling of relieved because he can finally continue the journey. The word 'yes' here is not used as a response but rather to express an emotion.

See the following data in segment 2:

(7) Jeremy : Not much further now, James.

James : *Jesus!* I mean - *Buddha!*

The conversation above happened when Jeremy and James are riding their horses and both of them do not seem glad. Because James is not accustomed to ride horse, he complains and moans to Jeremy. Jeremy says that the destination is near. When James is in pain, he then uttered '*Jesus!*' which suddenly changed into '*Buddha!*' because he is aware that he is in Thailand at the moment. Those two words belongs to noun but because they are uttered to express his feeling of pain, they are not used as a noun as their semantic meaning. Thus, it is considered as secondary interjections.

See the example of secondary interjections in segment 3 below:

(8) James : *cock!* The problem is - well, I don't know what the
problem is...

Again, James's lorry is having a breakdown. He is really frustrated and angry. That interjection in the sentence belongs to expressive

interjection. '*Cock*' itself has the same meaning with roaster. Thus it is categorized as secondary interjections because it has its own semantic meaning and has its own class.

See the example of secondary interjection in segment 4 below:

(9) James : *God*, you were close!

After Jeremy closes the show, James retells to Richard how close he was to fall into the middle when crossing the bridge. He still does not believe Richard can finally survive. The interjection '*God*' here even though punctuated only by a comma it generally shows a feeling of impressed. That interjection does not affect other words in sentence. Instead, it gives emotion to the sentence. Otherwise, '*God*' enters to other word class, which is noun. But in this case, it is not used as a noun in the sentence. It simply expresses an emotion. That is why it belongs to secondary interjections.

Interjection can also be formally complex. There are multimorphemic or complex interjections and also multiword expressions or simply called as interjectional phrases. Complex interjections like in English '*goddamnit*' does not occur in the data, but interjectional phrases occur many times during four segments. The phrases are: *holy-molly*, *Jesus Christ*, *oh god*, *oh no*, *oh well done*, etc. See the data below about interjectional phrase in segment 1:

(10) (Problem with gear changing)

Jeremy : *Oh God above!*

(Try to change the gear again)

Ah! That's not it. There's no synchromesh on this gearbox, so when you go from third to second or whatever, you have to –

(Failed change the gear again)

oh bloody Nora - double de-clutch!

The conversation happened when Jeremy is talking to the camera on his car. While he was driving, he found difficulties in changing the gear. The interjection phrases he used are “*Oh God above!*” and “*oh bloody Nora - double de-clutch!*”. He said these interjections with low intonation. Even if there is a word ‘*oh*’, which in the previous categorized as primary interjections, it is considered as interjectional phrases when it is used together with other words and becomes a phrase. These two phrases used by Jeremy contain two or more word that refers to mental acts. Therefore, it is categorized as secondary interjections.

See other interjectional phrase below in segment 2:

(11) Richard : Well, I wouldn't use that one there.

Jeremy : *Holy moly!*

When running out of fuel in the middle of unknown village, Jeremy has an idea, which is riding a horse to buy fuel in the next village. Suddenly Jeremy sees the horse's genital. Then he shouts out loud. The interjection he used is ‘*Holy molly!*’ which is used to express the feeling of surprise. It belongs to secondary interjections due to the fact that phrase contains of the

word '*Holy*' and '*molly*' which have semantic meaning and registered to another word classes.

The other example of interjectional phrase from segment 3:

- (12) Jeremy: *God above*. I think I've accidentally taken a short cut into the set of Game of Thrones.

Jeremy is dazzled by the view surround him. There are interjections in the sentence above contain of two words, '*god*' and '*above*', both belong to other word classes. '*God*' belongs to noun and '*above*' belongs to preposition. Yet, when they are used together, it becomes a phrase that carries an emotion. Here, Jeremy is amazed and he uses '*god above*' to reveal his feeling.

See the other example in segment 4:

- (13) Richard : That's an alarm clock, isn't it?!
- Jeremy : *Oh sorry*, James!

Jeremy and Richard hung the tent above the river where James is sleeping. They do that because James is always snoring. But suddenly when they want to pull the tent back, James falls in the river. Jeremy only says '*oh sorry*' with low intonation which is included as interjectional phrases. This interjection expresses a feeling of regret.

Some interjection found is rude, for instance:

- (14) Jeremy : Oh, my giddy aunt! The ride is shocking.

			<p>holy-molly, oh bollocks, oh Christ, oh Christ almighty, oh dear god, oh fantastic, oh god, oh god above, oh-ho-ho, oh my, oh no, oh yeah, oh yes, ow, whoa, wow, yay, yeah, yes</p>
3.	7	3	<p>ah, argh, cock, god, god above, Jesus Christ, oh cock, oh dear, oh god, oh lord, oh my god, oh yes, ow, yes</p>
4.	7	4	<p>ah, jeez, god, oh, oh dear god, oh god, oh jeez no, oh my, oh my god, oh no, oh sorry, oh well done, oh yeah, ow, waargh, whoa, wo-ha-ha, yeah, yee-ha, yes</p>

Expressive interjections are words that indicate the speaker's mental state. This kind of interjections occur the most in four segment; 42 in segment 1, 53 in segment 2, 24 in segment 3, and 52 in segment 4. The word 'oh' is very dominant of all. Many of them are phrases. Together with other words, 'oh' becomes interjectional phrase that expresses mental state.

As mentioned in chapter 2, expressive interjections can be subdivided into two groups: the emotive and the cognitive (Ameka, 1992a). The emotive interjections are words that represent speaker's state about

emotions at the moment. See the example of emotive interjection in segment 2 below:

(15) Richard : What I have here, this is the bathroom area. Shower.

James : It's got a shower!

Jeremy : Where's the water come from? *Ha-ha!*

Richard : Ha-ha yourself. There is, up the top, a reservoir.

About so big. . . .

The three of them are looking at Richard's lorry that already modified. Richard is showing to James and Jeremy the bathroom area inside his lorry that equipped by shower as well. Jeremy then asks where the water comes from and then mocks Richard. The interjection *Ha-ha!* used by Jeremy sarcastically. He is feeling victorious about the chance of no water for shower. Because he thinks it is impossible to have a shower in a lorry. Thus, that interjection is categorized as expressive interjections and belongs to emotive interjections.

While the cognitive interjections are words that represent speaker's thoughts or knowledge. See the following example taken from segment 1:

(16) Jeremy : *Uh-oh!* Steep gradient. Foot hard down.

Dearie me, we're in trouble here.

Three of them start climbing the road in the hill. Jeremy is in the front. Then he finds a trouble first. Interjection '*Uh-oh*' expresses Jeremy's thought about 'I know something bad happen'. Thus, it is categorized as expressive interjections. Then Jeremy starts to climb again when suddenly

he cannot make any movement again since the road is steep. He said 'Dearie me' to emphasize his worried and it is categorized as expressive interjection as well. Both words also belong to cognitive interjections.

Some primary interjections uttered repeatedly:

(17) Richard : *Ow! Ow!* I'm sitting on a church pew, for God's sake.

The chair of Richard's lorry is made from wood just like a pew. That makes the long distance journey is not comfortable. His back is in pain because of it. The interjection 'ow' is repeated in those utterances because he is unable to stand the suffering. Richard here purely uses 'ow' to express emotion of feeling pain when sitting on the chair all day. Thus, the communicative function belongs to expressive interjections.

See other example of expressive interjection in segment 1 below:

(18) Jeremy: Hang on a minute. If I engage the low range then I can

put it in third gear and basically leave it there all day.

A-ha! How brilliant is this? *Oh, yeah.*

Jeremy is thinking about how to avoid the changing gear. He then comes up with his idea. In the conversation, the word 'Oh, yeah.' is not followed by exclamation. It means that this interjection shows a mild feeling. In that context, the interjections 'a-ha!' and 'Oh, yeah.' have the same meaning and function to show a feeling of joy and relieved after he successfully handles the gear. That is why they are belonging to expressive interjections.

The example of expressive interjection in segment 2:

(19) James : *oh, Bollocks.*

James is always has a problem with his lorry when suddenly in the journey his engine is having a trouble. He utters '*oh, Bollocks*' without exclamation mark. He does not express a strong feeling but simply annoyed. This interjectional phrase is classified as expressive interjections because it purely expresses James's mental state and feeling about his annoyance towards the lorry.

Expressive interjection in segment 3:

(20) Jeremy : *Argh! Oh my god!*

Up to the hill, when the road becomes worst, Jeremy moans to himself about the car. '*Argh*' does not belong to other word classes. It has no essential meaning and has the same characteristic as primary interjections. Besides, since it expresses a frustration, it is considered as expressive interjections. The interjection '*Oh my god!*' also shows an emotion about frustration and also annoyance.

See the example of expressive interjection in segment 4:

(21) Richard : I've got one with, like, a circle.

James : That bottom one swivel. *Jeez...*

Richard : is this the switch?

James : No, the bottom one! *Waargh!*

James is sleeping in the tent that could suspend from his crane. His two mates swing the tent above the river because he is always snoring. When he is awake, he then shocked. The interjection represent feeling of

shock used by James is 'Jeez'. However, it is considered as expressive interjections. Then, he shouts '*Waargh!*' when his friends are swinging the tent. He expresses his feeling of annoyance, concerned and afraid. Thus, it is also considered as expressive interjections.

The meaning of interjections is very various. The same interjection in different intonation and context may convey different meaning. Face expression also influences the meaning of interjection.

(22) Richard : *Oh*, everyone's going to die!

(23) Richard : *Oh*, it's not so bad!

Example (21) happened when there is low wire stuck in Richard's lorry. Example (22) happened when Richard is looking at the lodging for lorry driver. Both of the sentences above are using the same word. But it is uttered with different intonation. Interjection '*oh*' in (19) uttered with high intonation to show a feeling of worried while in (20) the word '*oh*' uttered with different intonation to show excitement.

There is also interjection with low intonation. For instance:

(24) Jeremy : In three, two, one... Lift away!

Richard : *Oh, yeah...*

The situation happened when three of them want to pull up the crane that just fall. But they failed. Richard utters '*oh yeah*' with low voice which shows sadness. Even though it is not followed by exclamation, it still can express an emotion. Besides, it belongs to expressive interjections. '*Oh*' is considered as primary interjections while '*Yeah*' is secondary interjections.

4.2.2.2. Phatic Interjection

Table 4.5 List of phatic interjections found in each segment

No.	Episode	Segment	Interjections
1.	6	1	yeah , yes
2.	6	2	Oh yeah, yeah, yep, yes
3.	7	3	no, yeah, yep
4.	7	4	no, oh yeah, oh yes, yeah

Phatic interjections are words which express a speaker's mental attitude towards the on-going discourse and used in the establishment and maintenance of communicative contact. Phatic interjections occur thirty times during four segments. As said before, some particles and response words belong to phatic interjections. See the example of phatic interjections in conversation in segment 1 below:

- (25) Jeremy : You know they said long-distance lorry driving?
Richard : *Yes.*

After reading the challenge, Jeremy asks Richard about long distance lorry driving. Richard then shortly answers with 'yes' which shows his understanding. It is substituting '*yes I already know it*'. Same as before, in the example below the word 'yep' has a same meaning with 'yes'. See the example of phatic interjection in segment 2 below:

- (26) Jeremy : So that's just a sprain?
Richard : *Yep. Not bust. Nothing exciting.*

Jeremy asks Richard about his broken arm. Richard then answers it with 'yep', which is a feedback to the question. Richard here is showing an agreement towards what Jeremy has just said.

See the example of phatic interjections in segment 3 below:

(27) Jeremy: Yeah. That's heavy...

The word 'yeah' also has the same meaning like 'yes' and 'yep'. The function is still the same, giving a feedback and showing an understanding.

The other example of phatic interjections in segment 4 below:

(28) Jeremy: I've even more respect for those prisoners of war.

James : *Oh, yeah.*

Richard : *Yeah.*

Jeremy: I mean, let's be honest, shall we?

We are eating here at night.

James and Richard: *Yeah.*

Jeremy: We haven't got dysentery and haven't got cholera.

Richard : *No.*

James : And we're not been beaten, daily.

Richard and Jeremy: *No, no.*

The three of them are working on the bridge then they are having conversation together. Jeremy asks both James and Richard with a question. Then Richard answers the question with 'yeah'. This interjection is used to show receipt of as well as agreement to the previous utterance. It is said directed to the hearer, Jeremy. The word 'no' is said by Richard and Jeremy

to show their agreement and understanding toward what James has said.

Interjections '*yeah*' and '*no*' are belonging to phatic interjections.

4.2.2.3. Conative Interjection

Table 4.6 List of conative interjections found in each segment

No.	Episode	Segment	Interjections
1.	6	1	no, what
2.	6	2	no
3.	7	3	no
4.	7	4	no, oh no, oi, what

Conative interjections are expressions that are directed to the hearer.

The aim is to get attention, demand an action or response. Only ten conative interjections are found in four segments. Each of them occurs once, except the word '*no*' that occurs in the data five times and '*what*' occurs three times. Even some of the interjections are similar but the function is different. For instance in segment 1:

(29) Jeremy : Well, there's only one thing for it, then. I
have to lose weight.

(Mechanical whirring)

Richard : *Oh, no. No!* Jeremy, that's not...

James : You are a complete child, a petulant child.

Jeremy loads his lorry with bricks to make the journey comfortable. Up to the hill, he cannot make any move. He asks his two mates to back up but they will not do it. Then he decides to throw the bricks to the street. The word 'no' in the conversation is uttered to demand an action directed to the hearer, Jeremy. Here, Richard asks Jeremy not to do such thing. In contrast with it, the word *no* in the data from segment 2 below has different hearer:

(30) (Starts raining and the water began to drop inside the lorry)

Jeremy : Oh, my... *No...no*, wait!

The word '*No...no, wait*' implicitly means '*please stop raining*'. The interjection '*no*' is conative interjections. Jeremy uses this interjection not to reject something, instead demanding and hoping the rain to stop. Although this interjection in this context is not directed to the hearer, but this interjection is still recognized as conative interjections because the hearer is Jeremy himself.

See the example of conative interjections in conversation in segment 4 below:

(31) (Jeremy read a challenge letter from the producer)

Jeremy: "Work on the bridge starts at 0500."

James : *What?!*

The interjection '*What?!*' is uttered by James to express his emotion when hearing about the challenge letter that said they must build the bridge at 5 in the morning. From the expression, it indicates that James is not sure about what he has heard. He wants anybody to repeat the challenge to make

it clear. Based on the context, an exclamation follows the interjection which means expressing a strong feeling. This interjection represents conative interjections.

Attention-getting signals are considered as conative interjections. See the following example:

(32) Jeremy: Just use this as an enormous hammer so...

Just delicacy, this. ~ ~

James : *Oi!*

Jeremy: That little insect that he's dragged all the way here
is simply getting in our way.

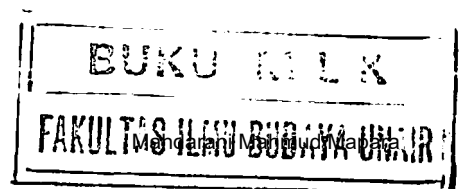
Jeremy is using his new crane to make James move out of his way. James who feels disturbed by Jeremy then shouts '*oi*', which is attention-getting signals- to Jeremy. He demands a reaction from Jeremy and indirectly asks Jeremy to stop doing that.

The same form of interjections can also have multiple categorizations. See the example between phatic and expressive interjections below:

(33) Jeremy: If you were North Korea, and you wanted to
portray to your people how lumped and useless the
West was, you'd invite us three, wouldn't you?

Richard: *Yeah.*

The three of them are having conversation together. Jeremy asks both James and Richard with a question. Then Richard answers the question with '*yeah*'. This interjection used to show receipt of as well as agreement to the



previous utterance. It is directed to the hearer, Jeremy. Besides, it belongs to phatic interjections. Compare with this example:

(34) Jeremy: This way, this way, you're going to fall off.

James : You're going to fall in!

Jeremy: *Yeah!*

While Richard is crossing the bridge, his two mates give an instruction because he is going to fall to the river. But eventually Richard survives. Then Jeremy shouts '*Yeah!*' with high intonation showing a strong feeling of relieved. Here, the word '*yeah*' which has the same meaning as '*yes*' is not used as an agreement to previous utterances, therefore so it is seen as expressive interjections.

See the example between conative and expressive interjections below:

(35) Jeremy: *Oh, no, no, no!*

There is a little accident happened when Jeremy wants to lose weight of his lorry automatically. He forgets to remove a hook that attaches to his windscreen. Suddenly, the windscreen is broken. He says *Oh, no, no, no!* to his lorry to demand an action. He wishes his lorry could stop what has just happened. But sadly it could not stop. Compare with this:

(36) Jeremy: Well, we have a tradition. (00:45:11)

(Jeremy and Richard leave James with his broken lorry)

James : *Oh, no*, how am I going to do it without them

There is a tradition in every challenge which is if one of them having a breakdown, the rest of them should leave him. In the middle of the journey,

James's lorry is broken. None of them is allowed to help him, then Jeremy and Richard are leaving him. James then says '*Oh, no, how am I going to do it without them (!)*'. In the movie, he is sad, but actually he wants to tell that he does not need their help.

The word '*oh*' followed by '*no*' represent James emotion. Different from the previous example, here the word '*no*' does not demand any action. That is why it is not conative interjections rather it is expressive interjections to express feeling of sad. Interjection '*oh*' has different main class from '*no*'. In this context, the word '*oh*' is primary interjections while the word '*no*' is secondary interjections.

See the example between phatic and conative interjections below:

- (37) Richard : They will never have seen faces like ours.
Jeremy : *No*.

The word '*no*' in the example above is used to show Richard's understanding and agreement. Different from it, the example below is showing that the word '*no*' can also be in the different categorization.

- (38) Jeremy: Gaining. Gaining, gaining.
James : *No!*

In the conversation above, Jeremy and James are having a lorry race. When James is in the front, Jeremy overtakes him. James uses '*no*' with high intonation to demand an action from Jeremy not to beat him. Thus, it is categorized as conative interjections.

4.3. Interpretation

The writer finds several results from the data gathered. The types of the interjections are coming based on their lexical structure whether it is real word or non word. The functions of the interjections are also various depending on the intonation and the context at the time of utterance. Due to these things, it is necessary to draw a clear interpretation of the results.

In the main classes of interjections, primary and secondary, the results show that primary interjections have a tendency to be more frequently used with total number 115 out of 211. The word 'oh' is the most frequently used in primary interjections. This thing occurs because primary interjections are non-words in terms of the distribution cannot enter into any word classes. This kind of interjections usually consist of little words such as 'oh' or 'wow' which is easy to be uttered by the three presenters of Top Gear and express their mental state. Thus, the word 'oh' occupies the highest position. Meanwhile, the total number of secondary interjections is 96 out of 115. In secondary interjections, among the data gathered, the phrase [oh + real word] is in the first position.

Moving onto the interpretation of the communicative function of interjections; expressive, phatic and conative, a surprising result reveals that expressive interjections occupy the highest position with total number 171 out of 211. This fact means that the three presenters of Top Gear tend to be expressive person. In order to determine its function, it is important to see

how they are used in context and also the intonation. It is because the same interjections could have different meaning with different intonation.

In line with this result, the two episodes the writer used as the object is special episodes. These special episodes are presented like documenter about their journey to other country. Most of interjections uttered during the journey in each of their car by themselves. Expressive interjections occur more than phatic and conative because expressive interjections do not deal with the other speaker. Phatic interjections related to response or agreement from the previous speaker, while conative interjections are directed to the hearer to demand an action. Both classifications need the other hearer. Expressive interjections could be used to express the speaker emotion towards the other hearer but not always directed to them. It can be used to express emotion towards themselves or situation.

BAB V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION