

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some subchapters, which include background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significant of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. All are needed to be explained because all of them describe this study generally.

1.1. Background of the study

Media is a tool of communication which is very useful for everybody. By using the media people will get more knowledge and information about the world. One of the examples of media is YouTube. Miscella-neous (2011) argued that many people use YouTube frequently. As stated by Miscella, it is concluded that the media plays an important role of human life. Using YouTube as the media, people can access many kinds of video; talk show, standup comedy and online news. Habitually, most of host in talk show invite the famous people, singer, artist, president to talk the newest issue in their conversation. However, YouTube is not only about getting new information, but also it could be as entertaining, promoting product. Therefore, Lexical bundles repeatedly appear in spoken conversation.

In a conversation, some questions, some arguments and opinions, lexical bundles will occur repeatedly. Sometimes, people never realize that people who talk to us need a time to deliver their argument and suggestion. Thus, in order to

avoid misunderstanding in a conversation, we should give a chance for people who talk to us to deliver clearly what they want to say.

Biber (2004) states that lexical bundle is formulaic multi-word sequences such as *it's going to be*, *if you want to* and *or something like that*. Related to lexical bundles, research has shown that lexical bundle occur much more frequently in spoken discourse rather than they do in written discourse. It is may be used by speaker for giving people time to think what they want to say next (Paltridge, 2006, p. 167). This phenomenon usually occurs in our daily conversation and also in academic prose. In the conversation the speakers often take and hold on to the floor at the same time as they are planning to say next. When the speaker says something, she or he will take and hold on his turn while planning what to say.

Lexical bundles are recurrent expressions, regardless of their idiomaticity and regardless of their structural status. Lexical bundles are simply sequences of word forms that commonly go together in natural discourse (Biber, 1999). Therefore, as the language learners need to use lexical bundles appropriately to have successful communication and affective conversation. Pang (2010) states that Lexical bundles are not complete grammatical unit and also are not idiomatic in meaning.

Lexical bundles are also referred to “clusters” or “chunks” and are “extended collocations which appear more repeatedly than expected by chance, helping to shape meanings and contributing to our sense of rationality in a conversation”. It means that people should be consistent in using lexical bundles

in conversation to built meanings. There are some types which are commonly used in written and spoken conversation. This following conversation is one of the examples of lexical bundles type that will be explained in *Ellen DeGeneres show*.

Ellen DeGeneres	: do you remember who you are?
Emma Watson	: oh lord...
Ellen	: do you want to see?
Emma	: nope I do

This conversation talks about the first time Harry Potter performed when she wanted to come to his premiere. Then, Ellen as the host asked to Emma as the guest how old she was when the first time Harry Potter came out/ performed when she wanted to this premiere. Ellen tried to remind her who was she at that time. She was offering her “**do you want to see**”. The host wants to show the guest’s picture when she was a child. It is pointed out that third or more bundle occurrences showed the bundle used for topic elaboration or clarification, which is the first function of discourse stance bundles as explained by Biber et al. (2004). It is one of an example of lexical bundle type which called as stance bundle. This example relates to the example of the Attitudinal/modality stance bundles, where the speaker expresses attitudes towards the actions or events described in the proposition above. She was on desire to show something to her guest.

Related to this study, the writer chooses *Ellen Degeneres show* as the source of data because this talk show shows a number of lexical bundles, and it helps the writer to find the data that will be analyzed which contains of what type of lexical bundles found in *Ellen DeGeneres show*. Then, the next reason is that because *Ellen DeGeneres* ever won people’s choice award as the favourite TV Host in

2013. The last reason, because it becomes the first study of lexical bundles use talk show as the source of data in English Department of University of Trunojoyo Madura.

There are two related study that has been conducted by other writers. The first previous study was conducted by Sanchez Hernandez (2013) to analyze *Lexical Bundles in Three Oral Corpora of University Students*. The second study proposed by Chan Swee Heng et al (2014) entitled *Lexical Bundles: Facilitating University "Talk" in Group Discussions*. These previous studies used similar theories about lexical bundles, but the source of data were different. The presents study focuses on the talk show analysis which contains the structural type and functional type of lexical bundles without doing comparison.

The second study entitled *Lexical Bundles: Facilitating University "Talk" in Group Discussions*. It was done by Chan Swee Heng et al. (2014) from Department of English, Faculty of Modern Languages and Communication, University Putra Malaysia.

Most bundles in conversation are clausal, whereas in academic prose they are mainly phrasal. Much of the research published on lexical bundles has been carried out on written English texts. Comparatively, spoken English has not received sufficient attention so far (Hernandez, 2013).

1.2. Statements of Research Problems

Through this research, the writer aimed to answer the following research problem:

1. What are the structural types of lexical bundles found in *Ellen DeGeneres show*?
2. What are the functions of lexical bundles in *Ellen DeGeneres show*?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the study and the research questions, this study is intended to:

1. To explain the structural types of lexical bundles found in *Ellen DeGeneres show*.
2. To explain the functional type of lexical bundles found in *Ellen DeGeneres show*.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The study is expected to give benefits both theoretical and practical to social lives. Theoretically, this study provides the knowledge related to lexical bundles, especially about structural types and functional types, also contributes to the development of linguistics science, especially for English Department of University Trunojoyo of Madura. The results of this study provide new knowledge and references about lexical bundles used in *Ellen DeGeneres show* entitled “All interviews about Justin and Selena and Emma Watson talks on *Ellen DeGeneres Show* March 2, 2017.

Practically, this study gives better knowledge and provides more information to the readers especially for language learners about structural and functional types of lexical bundles, especially in *Ellen DeGeneres show*. The writer also hopes the results of this study help the readers to understand the types

of lexical bundles sincerely. The writer hopes that the reader can apply the lexical bundles correctly in their daily conversation.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is discourse analysis field focusing on lexical bundle proposed by Biber, D and Hyland, K. The theory is used to analyze the structural and the functional types of lexical bundles. Furthermore, the limitation of this study is the utterances between the host and the guest containing lexical bundles found in *Ellen DeGeneres show*.