

**SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS ON FACEBOOK STATUSES USED BY
STUDENTS OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**



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SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS ON FACEBOOK STATUSES USED BY STUDENTS OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

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Abstract

The present research aims at identifying the types of speech act and describing the functions of each type of the speech act on facebook statuses used by students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research in which the writer uses documentation and observation method as the method of collecting data. The data of this research are written utterances made by students of class A of English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The data sources are from facebook, having the shape of facebook statuses. The results of the research show that firstly based on the types of speech act. From 160 data the researcher finds five types of speech act. There are 53 data or 33, 13% which are representatives act, 34 data or 21, 25%, directives act, 8 data or 5, 00%, commissives act, 64 data or 40, 00%, expressives act, and 1 datum or 0, 62%, declarations act. The second result is the functions of each type of the speech act. There are 30 functions of the speech act on facebook statuses. (1) Representative act having functions describing, asserting, and informing; (2) Directives act having functions requesting, commanding, persuading, prohibiting, asking, and suggesting; (3) Commissives act having functions offering and promising; (4) Expressives act having functions to show sorrow feeling, pleasure, congratulation, greeting, longing, apology, boring, confusing, disappointing, dislike, hoping, satisfying, scaring, supporting, thanking, tiredness, yearning, and anger; (5) Declarations act having function declaring.

Key words: speech act, facebook statuses, students.

A. Introduction

In modern era, humans communicate in many ways. In communication, humans should not always meet with other persons. Development of technology makes humans easier to communicate and to interact with others in different places quickly without having to meet. Facebook is a very popular social networking website. So facebook enables people to communicate and to interact with many people.

Language is an instrument for human communication. According to Crystal (2000: 212), a language is the systematic, conventional use of sounds, signs or written symbols in a human society for communication and self-expression. As an instrument for human communication, language is used in many ways not only with sounds (by speaking) but also with signs (by picture) or with written symbols (by written). In order side, languages have self-expressions as actions via utterances.

An action via utterances is called speech acts. Kreidler (1998: 26) states that an utterance is "an act of speech or writing; it is a specific event at a particular time and place and involving at least one person, the one who produces the utterance, but usually more than one person". Every utterance both spoken and written is speech acts of human. Speech act is an action of human while language is produced. Speech acts are usually given labels more specific, such as complaint, invitation, apology, promise, request or compliment. One of the human communication ways in social networking website is by writing statuses on facebook. The statuses are human speech acts under writing.

Utterances are intended by the speaker for the listener to know the purpose of the speaker. The speaker produces the utterances to convey that purpose to the listener. There are certain functions in producing the utterances that are uttered by the speakers. Therefore, humans always do actions in producing of the utterance. Speech act is human action by

language which having certain functions. According to Searle, there are five categories of speech acts. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations.

The study conducted by the researcher has a close relationship with the study conducted by Indarno (UMS, 2009) entitled *A Pragmatics Analysis on the Titles of English Church Song Lyrics*. The second previous study from Suryani (UMS, 2007) studied *an analysis of the use of speech act of request in New Moon movie manuscripts and its subtitling (socio-pragmatic approach)*. The third previous study from Kustantini (UMS, 2008) studied *a pragmatic analysis of directive speech acts in Alice in Wonderland movie script (2010)*. The last previous study from Mudzakir (UMS, 2009) studied *a speech act analysis of direct utterances on short story Mr. Know All*. The analysis of this research used speech act studies. The researcher discusses about the forms of the direct sentences, the purposes of the direct utterances and the kinds of speech act on the direct utterances in short story *Mr. Know All*.

The similarity between this study and the previous studies above is a research about speech act in English as foreign language. The different between them is in the object. The object of this study is analysis speech acts in facebook statuses. Whereas Indarno (UMS, 2009) studied about speech acts in the titles of English church song lyrics, Suryani (UMS, 2007) studied about speech acts in *New Moon* movie, Kustantini (UMS, 2008) studied about speech acts in *Alice in Wonderland* movie and Mudzakir (UMS, 2009) studied about speech acts in short story *Mr. Know All*.

The writer discusses some theories deal with the topic as follow: notion of pragmatics, principle of pragmatics, speech act theory, types of speech act, categories of utterance functions, felicity condition, and context of pragmatics.

Pragmatics is another bough of linguistics that concerned with meaning. Levinson (1983: 9) proposes that pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are oriented in the structure of a

language. There are five principles of pragmatics. They are deixis, presupposition, entailment, implicature and speech act.

According to Peccei (1999: 43), speech act is an act that the speaker's performance when making an utterance. The actions are performed via utterance consist of three acts; they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The action performed via utterance consists of three acts; they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The locutionary act is the basic act of utterance as first dimension (the literal meaning of the utterance). Illocutionary act is the second dimension. It means that purpose of an utterance (the meaning intended by the speaker). The third dimension is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is assumption of hearer and dependence of situation (the effect of the utterance on the hearer).

According to Searle (in Levinson, 1983: 240) that all actions in an utterance can be classified into five main types, the following five types of speech act, they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations. Representatives are the committing of the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition (paradigm cases: asserting, concluding). Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (paradigm cases: requesting, questioning, commanding, suggestion). Commissives are committed the speaker to some future course of action (paradigm cases: promising, threatening, offering). Expressives are expression a psychological state (paradigm cases: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating). Declarations are effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions (paradigm cases: excommunicating, declaring, war, christening, firing from employment).

Pragmatics studies meaning in relation to speech situation. An utterance acts an intention which is meant by the speaker. There are some categories of utterance functions; they are asserting, informing,

commanding, requesting, prohibiting, suggestion, offering, promising, refusing, threatening, thanking, apology, congratulation and declaration.

According to Peccei (1999: 56), felicity conditions are sets of necessary conditions for illocution to count. Yule (1996: 50-51) also explains that there are some conditions on speech acts in people performance. They are general conditions, content conditions, preparatory conditions, sincerity conditions and essential conditions.

Pragmatics studies about how people comprehend and produce a speech act in social situations. Conversation result is related to context of an utterance. The goal of the speakers on communication is the hearers comprehend the intended of an utterance. Leech (1999: 13) also considers that context as the relevant aspect of the physical or social setting of utterances; it is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer because context also contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker's means by a given utterance.

B. Research Method

This research is covered descriptive qualitatif research. The researcher intends identifying the types of speech act and describing the functions of each type of speech act on facebook statuses used by students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The data of this research are written utterances made by students of class A of English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The researcher takes data sources from facebook, having the shape of facebook statuses. In collecting the data of this research, the writer uses observation and documentation methods. The steps of collecting data are as follows; reading the facebook statuses of class A members, classifying the facebook statuses of class A members, copying all the facebook statuses of English language and the last is coding and analyzing the data.

C. Research Result and Discussion

The researcher integrates between identifying the types of speech act and describing the functions of each type of the speech act on facebook

statuses. Based on the data, there are five categories of speech acts. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations. In here, the writer gives example of each types of speech act.

1. Representatives

Representatives are the committing of the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. A total 53 statuses of facebook are collected to representatives act. For example:

DATA 04/FBS/REP/2F

I remember your eyes were so bright

Utterance 1

When I first met you, so in love that night — happy.

Utterance 2

Context : the status is written on January 4th, 2014 by *Cinthya Agustin Kurnia*. She writes in wall of her account facebook. The writer is a student. This status is aimed to a man who she loves.

Locution : she said to someone that she remembers his eyes were so bright; when she first met him, so in love that night; happy.

Illocution : *Cinthya Agustin Kurnia* in producing the utterance “*I remember your eyes were so bright*” intends to describe. In producing the utterance “*when I first met you, so in love that night — happy*” she intends to show pleasure feeling.

The utterance 1 is representatives act. The function of the utterance is to describe eyes’ a man who she loves. She describes clearly that his eyes is bright. There is other function in this status. The function of the utterance 2 is showing the pleasure feeling. In producing the utterance, she shows pleasure feeling while she meets him and falls in love at the moment. The utterance 1 supports the utterance 2 which she describes his eyes at the first time they meet. At the moments, she falls in love him and makes her feeling is pleasure.

2. Directives

Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. A total 34 statuses of facebook are categorized to directives act. For example:

DATA 05/FBS/DIR/1F

Don't let your happiness depend on something
you may lose.

Context : the status is written on December 30th, 2013 by *Cinthya Agustin Kurnia*. She writes in wall of her account facebook. The writer is a student. This status is aimed to her friends in facebook.

Locution : she said to her friends in facebook that don't let their happiness depend on something; they may lose.

Illocution : *Cinthya Agustin Kurnia* in producing the utterance "don't let your happiness depend on something" intends to prohibit.

The utterance is directives act which function as prohibiting. She prohibits her friends in facebook for not permit the happiness depend on something which it can be lose.

3. Commissives

Commissives are committed the speaker to some future course of action. A total 8 statuses of facebook are collected to commissives act. For example:

DATA 03/FBS/COM/2F

I can have another you in a minute Matter fact,

Utterance 1

he'll be here in a minute. I will have another you by tomorrow. **So don't you ever for a second get to**

Utterance 2

thinkin' You're irreplaceable.

Context : *Cinthya Agustin Kurnia* writes this status on January 4th, 2014. The writer writes in wall of her account facebook.

The writer is a student and this status is aimed to someone.

Locution : she said to someone that she can have another him in a minute matter fact; he'll be here in a minute; she will have another him by tomorrow. So doesn't him ever for a second get to thinking he is irreplaceable.

Illocution : based on the utterance "*I can have another you in a minute Matter fact*" the writer intends to promise. She also prohibits to someone in utterance "*So don't you ever for a second get to thinkin' You're irreplaceable*".

The commissives utterance functions as promising contained in utterance 1. In this status, the writer promises that she will get another people in future time with easy. The other function is to prohibit contained in utterance 2. She prohibits the man for not think more one time that he is irreplaceable. The utterance 1 is a promising. Whereas the utterance 2 is a prohibition for her promising not occurs.

4. Expressives

Expressives are expression a psychological state. The researcher gives example of expressives type. A total 64 statuses of facebook are categorized to expressives act. For example:

DATA 15/FBS/EX/2F

Good Morning All !!! Keep smile and always love your days !!

Utterance 1

Utterance 2

Context : the status is written by *Cinthya Agustin Kurnia*. The writer writes in wall of her account facebook on October 31st, 2013. The writer is a student and this status is aimed to her friends in facebook.

Locution : she said to her friends in facebook good morning all; keep smile and always love your days.

Illocution : based on the utterance above, *Cinthya Agustin Kurnia* in producing the utterance "*good morning all*" intends as

greeting. In producing the utterance “*Keep smile and always love your days*” she intends to suggest.

The function of the utterance 1 is as greeting. It includes expressive act. In this status, the writer shows her greeting to her friends. She says greeting at the morning day to her friends on facebook. The other function of the utterance 2 is to suggest. She suggests keeping their smile and loving their day. The utterance 1 is a greeting in giving a suggestion to her friends on facebook.

5. **Declarations**

Declarations are effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra- linguistic institutions. The researcher finds one status including declarations type.

DATA 69/FBS/DEC/1F

It must be forgotten... **the end with you**

Context : the status is written on January 1st, 2014 by *Mischa Iddha*. She writes in wall of her account facebook. The writer is a student. This status is aimed to someone who has relationship with her.

Locution : she said that it must be forgotten; the end with him.

Illocution : *Mischa Iddha* in producing the utterance “*it must be forgotten; the end with you*” intends to declare.

The utterance is declarations act which function as declaring. The writer declares that she breaks her relationship with someone and all of about it must be forgotten. Her relationship is end.

The researcher takes 160 statuses of facebook as the data in the research. The research finding is analyzed based on the problem statements of the research. The problem statements are identifying the types of speech

act and describing the functions of each type of the speech act on facebook statuses of student uses in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Based on the analysis, the researcher obtains some findings. The researcher identifies the types of speech act on facebook statuses by using Searle's the types of speech act theory. There are five types was found in the data consisting of representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

Table 4.1
The Types of Speech Act on Facebook Statuses

No.	Types of Speech Act	Amount	Number of Data	Total (100%) Percentage (%)
1	Representatives	53	4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, 34, 37, 43, 47, 48, 51, 57, 62, 71, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 98, 102, 110, 112, 117, 120, 126, 127, 135, 138, 140, 148, 150, 151, 155 and 160	33.13%
2	Directives	34	1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 12, 14, 17, 21, 24, 26, 28, 32, 44, 45, 53, 49, 55, 59, 66, 68, 74, 80, 92, 95, 106, 114, 124, 129, 136, 149, 152, 154 and 158	21.25%
3	Commissives	8	3, 13, 35, 61, 131, 137, 141 and 153	5.00%
4	Expressives	64	15, 29, 31, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 67, 70, 75, 79, 81, 84, 85, 93, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 107, 108, 109, 111, 113, 115, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 125, 128, 130, 132, 133, 134, 139, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 156, 157 and 159	40.00%

5	Declarations	1	69	0.62%
Total		160		100%

The results of the table above, five types of speech act are that 53 data belonging to representatives act (33, 13%), 34 data belonging to directives act (21, 25%), 8 data belonging to commissives act (5, 00%), 64 data belonging to expressives act (40, 00%) and one datum belonging to declarations act (0, 62%). So the total of the whole data found in facebook statuses are 160 data (100%).

Beside study about types of speech act, the researcher study about the functions of each type of the speech act, its purpose to know what the intention of the speaker in producing the facebook statuses. Based on the analysis data, the result of the functions of each type of the speech act in facebook statuses are:

Table 4.2

The Functions of Speech Act on Facebook Statuses

No.	The Functions of Speech Act	Amount	Number of Data	Total (100%) Percentage (%)
1	Describing	1	4	0.53%
2	Asserting	42	7, 8, 10, 11, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 30, 34, 37, 43, 47, 48, 57, 62, 71, 77, 82, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 94, 98, 102, 110, 112, 117, 120, 126, 127, 135, 151, 155 and 160	22.46%
3	Infroming	11	51, 70, 72, 73, 76, 78, 83, 138, 140, 148 and 150	5.88%
4	Commanding	13	1, 15, 28, 45, 73, 80, 89, 92, 106, 129, 136, 154 and 160	6.95%
5	Requesting	12	2, 14, 40, 44, 49, 59, 66, 95, 126, 149, 152 and 158	6.42%
6	Persuading	4	26, 55, 136 and 156	2.14%
7	Prohibiting	8	3, 5, 12, 17, 21, 32, 89 and 136	4.28%
8	Asking	6	6, 17, 29, 53, 114 and 124	3.21%

9	Suggesting	4	9, 24, 68 and 74	2.14%
10	Offering	3	86, 114 and 141	1.60%
11	Promising	11	3, 13, 20, 32, 35, 61, 86, 110, 131, 137 and 153	5.88%
12	Sorrow	7	40, 42, 65, 104, 111, 115 and 142	3.74%
13	Pleasure	24	4, 54, 75, 84, 85, 103, 105, 107, 116, 119, 121, 122, 123, 125, 130, 133, 134, 139, 144, 145, 146, 147, 156 and 159	12.83%
14	Congratulation	2	108 and 109	1.07%
15	Greeting	6	15, 63, 93, 96, 118 and 143	3.21%
16	Apology	1	113	0.53%
17	Boring	1	36	0.53%
18	Longing	1	37	0.53%
19	Confusing	2	29 and 50	1.07%
20	Disappointing	1	67	0.53%
21	Dislike	4	38, 81, 97 and 101	2.14%
22	Hoping	5	31, 89, 109, 119 and 157	2.68%
23	Satisfying	1	70	0.53%
24	Scaring	2	58 and 132	1.07%
25	Supporting	2	56 and 60	1.07%
26	Thanking	4	46, 52, 79 and 89	2.14%
27	Tiredness	2	39 and 41	1.07%
28	Yearning	4	33, 53, 64 and 128	2.14%
29	Anger	2	99 and 100	1.07%
30	Declaring	1	69	0.53%
Total		187		100%

The results of the table above, the researcher finds 30 functions. They are three functions of representative utterance. They are describing (0, 53%), asserting (22, 46%) and informing (5, 88%). There are six functions of directives act. They are requesting (6, 42%), commanding (6, 95%), persuading (2, 14%), prohibiting (4, 28%), asking (3, 21%) and suggesting (2, 14%). In commissives act, there are two functions. They are offering (1, 60%) and promising (5, 88%). There are eighteen functions of expressives act. They are to show sorrow feeling (3, 74%), pleasure (12, 83%), congratulation (1, 07%), greeting (3, 21%), longing (0, 53%), apology (0,

53%), boring (0, 53%), confusing (1, 07%), disappointing (0, 53%), dislike (2, 14%), hoping (2, 68%), satisfying (0, 53%), scaring (1, 07%), supporting (1, 07%), thanking (2, 14%), tiredness (1, 07%), yearning (2, 14%) and anger (1, 07%). And there is one function of declarations act. It is declaring (0, 53%). So the total of the functions found in facebook statuses are thirty functions in 187 utterances (100%) contained in 160 data.

D. Conclusion

The researcher draws the conclusion based on the data analysis, as follows:

1. The researcher finds that the five types of speech act in facebook statuses are representatives (33, 13%), directives (21, 25%), commissives (5, 00%), expressives (40, 00%) and declarations (0, 62%). The most dominant act in facebook statuses is expressives act. It means that in producing the utterances in facebook statuses to show expression a psychological state or to state what the writer feels.
2. There are 30 functions of the speech act on facebook statuses. They are describing, asserting, informing, requesting, commanding, persuading, prohibition, asking, suggestion, offering, promising, to show sorrow feeling, pleasure, congratulation, greeting, apology, boring, confusing, disappointing, dislike, hoping, satisfying, scaring, supporting, thanking, tiredness, yearning, anger and declaring. The most dominant function in facebook statuses is to assert.

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F. VIRTUAL REFERENCE

<https://www.facebook.com/cinthya.kurnia>

<https://www.facebook.com/mischa.iddha>

Accessed in February 14th, 2014 at 08.00 – 11.30 AM.



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
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Pangkat/Gol : Lektor Kepala / IV B
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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini sedang dalam proses pembimbingan skripsi.

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Judul : **SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS ON FACEBOOK STATUSES USED BY STUDENTS OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

NO.	TAHAPAN	TANGGAL	KETERANGAN
1.	Penunjukan Dosen Pembimbing	14 Februari 2014	Lancar
2.	Proposal	17 April 2014	Lancar
3.	Rencana Penelitian	20 April 2014	Lancar
4.	Kerangka Penelitian	21 April 2014	Lancar
5.	Pengumpulan Data	12 Mei 2014	Lancar
6.	Analisis Data	9 Juni 2014	Lancar
7.	Penyusunan/ Penulisan Skripsi	16 Juni 2014	Lancar

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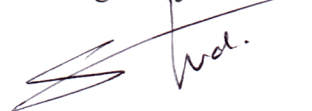
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