ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES OF STATUSES UPDATE ON SOCIAL MEDIA TWITTER USED BY STUDENTS OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

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ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES OF STATUSES UPDATE ON SOCIAL MEDIA TWITTER USED BY STUDENTS OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Humaira Sari A.320100040 ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES OF STATUSES UPDATE ON SOCIAL MEDIA TWITTER USED BY STUDENTS OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA. Research Paper. School of Teacher Training and Education. Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

This research aims to describe the linguistic form of expressive utterances and describe the intentions of expressive utterance in status updates on social media twitter used by students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research 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 English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

The result of the study shows that there are 50 data of expressive utterance. There are seven kinds of expressive utterance from fifty data found in status update on twitter. They are word (2 data/4%), verb phrase (4 data/8%), adjective phrase (3 data/6%), noun phrase (7 data/14%), declarative sentence (23 data/ 46%), impertive sentence (7 data/14%), and exclamatory sentence (4 data/8%). The types of expressive utterance found in status update on twitter dominated by declarative sentence. The intention of expressive utterance are 6 (12%) of yearning, 3 (6%) of anger expression, 3 (6%) of welcoming, 4 (8%) of congratulating, 3 (6%) tiredness, 3 (6%) of hoping, 4 (8%) of happiness, 4 (8%) of love, 3 (6%) of thanking, 3 (6%) sadness, 3 (6%) of sorrow, 2 (4%) of worrying, 1 (2%) of like, 2 (4%) of dislike, 1 (2%) of condolence, 1 (2%) of condolence, 2 (4%) of apologizing, 1 (2%) of pleasure, 1 (2%) of shock, and 1 (2%) of longing. The intention of expressive utterance mostly appear in yearning. Total is 50 (100%) of expressive utterance.

key word: expressive utterance, pragmatics, status, twitter, linguistic form, intention of utterance.

A. Introduction

An action performed via utterances is generally 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”. The form of the utterance can be in the form of word, phrase, clause and sentence. Speech acts are acts of communication. Speech act can be anlyzed on three levels, the locution (the actual or literal meaning of the utterance), the illocution (the meaning intended by the speaker), and the last is perlocution (the effect of those words on the hearer). Every utterance both spoken and written is speech act of human. One of the human communication ways in social media website is by writing statuses on twitter. The statuses are human speech acts under writing.

Humans use language to express inner thoughts and emotions. Language is a tool to communicate and to formulate humans intent, with communication, people can express all that their feel, protest, thank, apologize, promise and express their think and know to others. Crystal (2000: 212) defines “language as the systematic conventional use of sound, sign, or written symbol in human society for communication and self-expression”. It means humans can express what their feeling or thinking through utterances which is an expressive utterance. According to Searle (in Levinson, 1983: 240) expressive utterances are utterance used to express a psychological state. Paradigm cases include, for instance, ‘thanking’, ‘apologizing’, ‘welcoming’.

An action performed via utterances is generally 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”. The form of the utterance can be in the form of word, phrase, clause and sentence. Speech acts are acts of communication. Speech act can be anlyzed on three levels, the locution (the actual or literal meaning

of the utterance), the illocution (the meaning intended by the speaker), and the last is perlocution (the effect of those words on the hearer). Every utterance both spoken and written is speech acts of human. One of the human communication ways in social media website is by writing statuses on twitter. Twitter is an online social networking tool in which users post 140 character updates of what is going on in their lives along with links to things they think are interesting, funny, or useful to their followers. The statuses are human speech acts under writing. Yule (1996: 53) says that expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels, for instance thanking, pleasure, displeasure, apology, codolance, pain, like, dislike, joy, sorrow and so on.

Pragmatics is the study to understand another speaker's intended meaning related to the context. Mey (2001: 175) propose that "Pragmatics is the study of humans communicatively using language in the context of society." Leech (in Peccei, 1999:7) states that "pragmatics can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meanings in situation". From the definition, the writer summarizes that the main point of pragmatics is the study to understand another speaker's intended meaning related to the context.

Example:

I adore you

Context : the status is written on June 17th, 2014 by *@Hello_sidney19*. She writes in her timeline of her account twitter. The writer is a student. This statuse is aimed to someone.

The form of expressive act above is declarative sentence, because the subject and the predicate have normal word order. The subject is "I", predicate is "adore" and object is "you".

Based on the utterance above, the intention of *@hello_sidney19* in producing *"I adore you"* is to show her like. It's indicated by word *"adore"*. She like someone so much. In this study the writer deals with

describing the form of expressive utterances and explaining the kinds of expressive utterances on twitter.

This article aims at describing the linguistic form and the intention of expressive utterances in statuses update on social media twitter used by students of Muhammadiyah University of surakarta.

B. Research Method

The writer uses observation and documentation to collect the data. The type of this study is descriptive qualitative. The descriptive qualitative research means a type of research in which it does not include any calculation or enumeration (Moleong, 2004: 11)

The object of the study is expressive utterance on twitter statuses update used by students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The data of this research are written utterances made by students of English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.The data source of this research from statuses of twitter account that followed @deeums.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

The writer analyzes the linguistic form of expressive utterance by using the theory of Morley and Frank. There are five expressive utterances, they are: word, phrase, declarative, imperative, exclamatory sentences. In her research, the writer found five forms of expressive utterance. There is no expressive utterance found in the status update that show subordinate phrase, genitive phrase, clause and interrogative sentence. So, in the finding in her research is different with theory that recognized by Morley (2000) and Frank (1972). In her research the writer only found four of phrase, three of sentence and in the theory there are seven forms of phrase and four forms of sentence.

Based on the result of the table 4.1, there are seven kinds of linguistic form of expressive utterance found in status update on twitter. The linguistic form are word, noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, declarative sentence, imperrative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. Based on the table above the writer finds that the most of expressive

utterances of status update on twitter are in the form of declarative sentence. There are seven kinds of expressive utterance from fifteen data found in status update on twitter. They are word 4%, verb phrase 8%, adjective phrase 6%, noun phrase 14%, declarative sentence 46%, impertive sentence 14%, and exclamatory sentence 8%.

According to the theory from Searle (1976), he recognizes five types of general basic kinds of speech acts: declarative, representative, expressive, commisive and directive. He identifies five categories of speech act based on the intention assigned to them: declarative (excomunicating, declaring, war, christening, firing from employment), representative (asserting, concluding), expressive (thanking, apologizing, welcoming and congratulating), commisive (promising, threatening, offering), and directive (requesting, questioning, commanding, suggestion). So, in her research, the finding is different with the theory from Searle (1976). The result of findings from the data of expresssive utterance in the status update on media social twitter are expressing yearning feeling, expressing anger feeling, expressing welcoming, expressing congratulating, expressing tiredness, expressing hoping, expressing happiness, expressing love, expressing thanking, expressing sadness, expressing sorrow, expressing worrying, expressing like, expressing dislike, expressing condolence, expressing apologizing, expressing pleasure, expressing longing and expressing shock. While in the theory there are four expressive. The writer also analyzes the data of expressive utterances by using the theory from Austin (1983). The theory deals with locutionary act and illocutionary act which come from the user of twitter account.

According to table 4.2 the writer finds 19 types of expressive utterance, the intention of expressive utterance are 12% of yearning, 6% of anger expression, 6% of welcoming, 8% of congratulating, 6% tiredness, 6% of hoping, 8% of happiness, 8% of love, 6% of thanking, 6% sadness, 6% of sorrow, 4% of worrying, 2% of like, 4% of dislike, 2% of

condolence, 2% of condolence, 4% of apologizing, 2% of pleasure, 2% of shock, and 2% of longing. The intention of expressive utterance mostly appear in yearning.

1. **Linguistic Form**

   The writer analyzes the linguistics form of expressive utterance in the twitter status.

   Word

   DATA 11/@ferajuliamega/W/congratulating

   Congratulation!! Germany!!

   The form of the datum above is word, because it can be used independently to convey meaning. The word *congratulation* is verb, because it can be identified from reconstructed data it has function as atribute of *Germany*.

   Noun Phrase

   DATA 12/@ferajuliamega/ NP/congratulating

   Happy birthday my super women. mama

   The datum is in the form of noun phrase. The core of this phrase is in the noun *birthday*. The adjective *happy* as pre-modifier and noun phrase *my super women* as post-modifier becomes the modifier of the whole phrase. Therefore, the datum is categorized into noun phrase.

   Verb Phrase

   DATA 05/@hello_sidney19/VP/yearning

   Long time no see #BSP

   The datum is in the form of verb phrase. The core of this phrase is the verb *see*. This phrase is modified by pre-modifier *long time* and determiner *no*. Therefore the datum is categorized into verb phrase.

Adjective Phrase

DATA 9/@iddanada/AdjP/welcome

Happy eid mubarak

The form of the datum is categorized into adjective phrase. It is so because the core of this phrase is the adjective *happy*. Then, this phrase is modified by post-modifier *eid mubarak*. Therefore, this datum is categorized into adjective phrase.

Declarative Sentence

DATA 16/@septiandwihardi/DS/happiness

We are champion!! @pas_ooc

The datum is in the form of declarative sentence. It is so because the subject and the predicate of the sentence are in normal word order. It uses pronoun *we* as the subject, verb *are* as the predicate and *champion* as the object. Therefore, this datum is categorized into declarative sentence.

Imperative Sentence

DATA 03/@soerya_aditya/IS/sorrow

Miss u so. Big hug for u ibu.

The form of the datum is imperative sentence. It is so because the sentence is started by the verb *miss* as its predicate. The sentence only expresses the predicate. Therefore, this sentence is categorized into imperative sentence.

Exclamatory Sentence

DATA 42/@syilviaMJ/ES/happiness

How lucky i'm

The datum is in the form of exclamatory sentence. It is market by exclamation *how lucky*. This datum is categorized into exclamatory sentence.

2. **The intention of expressive utterance**

Based on data analysis, the writer analyzes expressive utterances which have different variations, namely: yearning, angry, welcoming, congratulating, tiredness, hoping, happiness, love, thanking, sadness, sorrow, worrying, like, dislike, condolence, apologizing, pleasure, and shock.

DATA 46/@fitajelly/IS/yearning

Missing you @A_Rahma93 @nuniktri

Context : the status is written by *@fitajelly* on March 20th, 2014. She writes in her timeline of her account twitter. The writer is a student and this status is directed to *@A_Rahma93 @nuniktri*.

Locution : She said that she miss *@A_Rahma93 and @nuniktri*

Illocution : Based on the utterance above, the intention of *@fitajelly* is to show yearning feeling. It's indicated by word *"missing you"*. She misses her friends *@A_Rahma93 and @nuniktri*, because they are best friends.

DATA 14/@ferajuliamega/VP/angry

Can't sleep.. oh no..

Context : the status is written by *@ferajuliamega* on April 29th, 2014. She writes in her timeline of her account twitter. The writer is a student.

Locution : She said that she can't sleep.

Illocution : Based on the utterance above the intention of *@ferajuliamega* is to show her anger. It's indicated by word "*oh no*". She feels angry because she can't sleep.

DATA 9/@iddanada/AdjP/welcome

Happy eid mubarak

Context : the status is written by *@iddanada* on July 27th, 2014. She writes in her timeline of her account twitter. The writer is a student. This status is directed to all user twitter that following her.

Locution : She said happy eid mubarak.

Illocution : Based on the utterance above, the intention of *@iddanada* in producing *"Happy eid mubarak"* is to welcome. It's indicated by word *"Happy"*. She welcomes of coming eid mubarak day, because in that day is celebrating eid mubarak day of muslims people in the world.

D. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the writer draws the following conclusions:

1. There are seven kinds of linguistic form of expressive utterance found in status update on twitter. The linguistic form are word, noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, declarative sentence, imperrative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. Based on the table above the writer finds that the most of expressive utterances of status update on twitter are in the form of declarative sentence. There are seven kinds of expressive utterance from fifteen data found in status update on twitter. They are word 4%, verb phrase 8%, adjective phrase 6%, noun phrase 14%, declarative sentence 46%, imperative sentence 14%, and exclamatory sentence 8%. Based on the table above the writer finds that the most of expressive utterances of status update on twitter are in the form of declarative sentence.
2. Based on data analysis above, from the whole data, the writer finds 19 types of expressive utterance, the intention of expressive utterance are 12% of yearning, 6% of anger expression, 6% of welcoming, 8% of congratulating, 6% tiredness, 6% of hoping, 8% of happiness, 8% of love, 6% of thanking, 6% sadness, 6% of sorrow, 4% of worrying, 2% of like, 4% of dislike, 2% of condolence, 2% of condolence, 4% of apologizing, 2% of pleasure, 2% of shock, and 2% of longing. The intention of expressive utterance mostly appear in yearning. Total is 100% of expressive utterance. The writer found that the most intention is expression of yearning. This happened because the user of twitter liked to show yearning expression.

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