

**ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES ON INSTAGRAM  
PRODUCED BY TERTIARY STUDENTS**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor  
Degree of Education in English Department**

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**2018**

**APPROVAL**

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**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

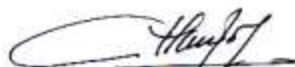
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**NIK. 409**

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## **ANALYSIS OF EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES ON INSTAGRAM PRODUCED BY TERTIARY STUDENTS**

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini difokuskan pada ungkapan ekspresif di instagram yang di utarakan oleh mahasiswa. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk (1) mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk ujaran ekspresif dalam instagram yang diutarakan oleh mahasiswa (2) mendeskripsikan maksud dari setiap kalimat ujaran ekspresif di instagram yang diutarakan oleh mahasiswa. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Ada 25 kalimat ungkapan perasaan yang menjadi data dalam penelitian ini. Data tersebut diambil secara acak dari unggahan para mahasiswa di instagram dari bulan Maret 2017 sampai bulan Maret 2018. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori dari Marcella Frank (1972) dan Searle (1976). Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa (1) bentuk-bentuk kalimat ujaran ekspresif di instagram yang diutarakan oleh mahasiswa terbagi menjadi tiga bentuk, pembagiannya sebagai berikut: Kalimat pernyataan 17 data (68%), kalimat perintah 3 data (12%), kalimat seruan 5 data (20%). (2) Tujuan/maksud dari ungkapan perasaan yang diutarakan oleh mahasiswa terbagi menjadi 10 jenis, diantaranya untuk mengekspresikan: kebahagiaan 7 data (28%), kebanggaan 2 data (8%), harapan 4 data (16%), kesedihan 1 data (4%), kemarahan 1 data (4%), kelelahan 1 data (4%), ketakutan 1 data (4%), kecintaan 3 data (12%), duka cita 1 data (4%), kerinduan 4 data (16%), kesedihan 1 data (4%), kemarahan 1 data (4%).

**Kata kunci:** pragmatik, ujaran ekspresif, instagram

### **Abstract**

This research is focused on expressive utterances on instagram produced by tertiary students. The aims of this study are (1) to identify the forms of expressive utterances on instagram produced by tertiary students and (2) to describe the intentions of expressive utterances on instagram produced by tertiary students. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. There are 25 selected expressive utterances as data of this research. Those are randomly taken from the posts of tertiary student's instagram from March 2017 until March 2018. The data are analyzed by using the theory of Marcella Frank (1972) and Searle (1976). The result of this research shows that (1) the forms of expressive utterances on instagram produced by tertiary students are divided into 3 and the distribution is: (1) Declarative Sentence 17 data (68%), (2) Imperative Sentence 3 data (12%), (3) Exclamatory Sentence 5 data (20%), (2) The intentions of expressive utterances on instagram produced by tertiary students are divided into 10 and the distribution is: happiness 7 data (28%), proud 2 data (8%), hoping 4 data (16%), tiredness 1 (4%), fear 1 data

(4%), love 3 data (12%), condolence 1 data (4%), yearning 4 data (16%), sorrow 1 data (4%), anger 1 data (4%).

**Keywords:** pragmatics, expressive utterance, instagram

## 1. INTRODUCTION

People and language have influenced each other because the development of language and people walks together. Language is learned by people since they are in the state of a baby, starting from a simple word into a complex sentence. Language is very important in daily life. People use language to communicate, to express their feeling and to think with others. In daily conversation people used two forms of language, the first is written and the second is spoken. Written language is a language which is written on the paper and people can read it to understand its meaning, while spoken language is a language which is spoken directly by a speaker to the hearer. Both of them can be used to express people's feeling through the utterances which can be listened and read by other people.

According to Kreidler (1998: 26), an utterance is an act of speech or writing, it is specific event, at a particular time and place and involves at least one person, the one who produces the utterance, but usually more than one person. From this statement, an utterance is a word that is produced by people in two forms i.e. oral and written form. The utterance just happens in a specific event, it's produced by one or more people in a specific purpose. An utterance which is produced by a speaker can be disappeared after it is just spoken. In order to make other people remember and understand what the speaker said, the hearer can listen to the speaker clearly.

In daily life, people produced a lot of utterances. An utterance can be in form of word, phrase, clause and sentence. According to Yule (1996: 47) an action performed via utterances is generally called speech acts. The level of speech act can be divided into three levels. Austin in Levinson (1983: 236) explains that speech act is divided into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Searle (1969) gives five classifications of an illocutionary act, they are representatives or assertive, declarative, commissive, directive, and expressive. According to Yule (1996: 53), expressive is a kind of speech act that state what

the speaker feels, besides it relates to psychological state. In addition, Yule (1996: 53) states that expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels, such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, sorrow. It means that all expressive utterances which are spoken or written by people can be used as a language to express their feeling.

Expressive utterances have been studied by many researchers. They are: Dyah Ayu Kusuma Wardani (2016) which focused in analyzing syntactic forms and intentions of expressive utterances in the Psalms of Old Testament. Suko Raharjo (2015) focused on analyzing characteristic and variability of expressive utterances produced by the characters in the movie. Agung M, Aristyaningrum and Anistaningtias (2017) focused on analyzing linguistic forms and intentions of expressive utterances in social media platform. Lalu Banu Sirwan and Yuyun Yulia (2017) which focused in analyzing kinds of speech act and S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G model used by the main character in the movie, while Nur Vita H (2015) focused on analyzing the kinds and forms of expressive speech act in the movie.

In this digital era, people can express their feeling and what they are thinking through social media. Mayfield (2008: 5) states that social media is best understood as a group of new kinds of online media, which most or all of the following characteristic: 1. Participation, 2. Openness, 3. Conversation, 4. Community, 5. Connectedness. There are many types of social media that can be used to express people's feeling, such as facebook, twitter, blackberry messenger, path, instagram, or even youtube. The researcher is interested to know about the expressive utterances produced by tertiary students, because the reseacher often used instagram. When the researcher used the instagram, he found some expressive utterances which were produced by many tertiary students. Besides, the researcher is also interested to know what are the forms and the intentions of those expressive utterances. There are many tertiary students who used instagram which is also produced many expressions in the different moment.

For example:

### **I am afraid to losing you**

The utterance above is kind of expressive utterance. The utterance is produced by Nike Ayu on her instagram. It is written by Nike Ayu for the picture uploaded on December 28<sup>th</sup> 2017. The picture shows that Nike Ayu's mother sits alone at the garden. The utterance "*I am afraid to losing you*" is a form of declarative sentence, because the subject and the predicate of the sentence are in normal order. Based on the utterance above the intention of Nike Ayu in uttering "*I am afraid to losing*" is to show her fear. She is fearful of losing her mother.

From the phenomena above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the forms and the intentions of expressive utterances on instagram. Therefore, he conducted a research entitled *Analysis of Expressive Utterances on Instagram Produced by Tertiary Students*.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This research is a qualitative research in which the purposes are to identify and to describe the forms and intentions of expressive utterances on instagram produced by tertiary students. Data of this research are the English expressive utterances found in the data source. While the data sources are the captions on instagram produced by tertiary students uploaded from March 2017 – March 2018. The data are analyzed by using the theory of Marcella Frank (1972) and Searle (1976).

## **3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### **3.1 The Forms of Expressive Utterance**

As far as the form of expressive utterance is concerned, all the twenty five data containing expressive utterances have been divided into 4 types of sentence based on Marcella Frank (1972): declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. The researcher finds the forms of expressive utterance which are not belong to the four types of sentence based on Frank Marcella (1972). The research only finds three types of sentence, they are declarative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. Table 1 below shows the number of each data.



Table 1. Forms of Expressive Utterance on Intagram Produced by Tertiary Students

No	Forms of Expressive Utterance	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Declarative Sentence	17	68%
2.	Imperative sentence	3	12%
3.	Exclamatory sentence	5	20%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above shows the result and the distribution of data analysis related to forms of expressive utterance. Twenty five data have divided into the forms of expressive utterance: declarative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. The highest frequency is in the form of declarative sentence with 68%. Second is exclamatory sentence with 20%. The third is imperative sentence with 12%.

### 3.2 The Intentions of Expressive Utterance

According to Searle (1976) there are four kinds of expressive utterance: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating. During the analysis, the researcher finds ten kinds of intention of expressive utterance, the intention are expressing happiness, proud, anger, hoping, tiredness, love, condolence, yearning, sorrow. Table 2 below shows the number of each data.

Table 2. Intentions of Expressive Utterance on Instagram Produced by Tertiary Student

No	Intentions of Expressive Utterance	Frequency	Percentage
1.	happiness	7	28%
2.	proud	2	8%
4.	hoping	4	16%
5.	tiredness	1	4%
6.	fear	1	4%
7.	love	3	12%
7.	condolence	1	4%
8.	yearning	4	16%
9.	sorrow	1	4%
10.	anger	1	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above shows the result and the distribution of data analysis related to the intentions of expressive utterance. The highest frequency is happiness with 28%. The second is yearning and hoping with 16%. The third is love with 12%. The fourth is proud with 8%. Whereas, the last are tiredness, fear, condolence, sorrow and anger with 4%.

There are some previous researches related to this research. The first one was conducted by Suko Raharjo (2015) entitled *An Analysis of Expressive Utterances Produced by the Characters in the Movie Entitled Spongebob Squarepants*. The result of this research was related to the forms of expressive utterance showed that there were 4 types of sentence in the movie. They were ellipsis, declarative, interrogative and imperative. While, the intentions of expressive utterance were surprise, happiness, anger, apologize, congratulate and thanks. The second previous study was conducted by Muharyanto, Aristyaningrum and Anistaningtias (2017) entitled *Analysis of Expressive Utterance on Social Media of BBM Updates Statuses*. The result of this research was related to the forms of expressive utterance showed that there were 7 forms of expressive utterance, they were word, verb phrase, adjective phrase, noun phrase, declarative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. While, the intention of expressive utterance were yearning, anger, welcoming, congratulating, tiredness, hoping, happiness, love, thanking, sadness, sorrow, worrying, like, dislike, apologizing, pleasure, shock, longing.

This present research is different with the two previous researchers above. From the data source, this research has some differences. The first researcher above used movie manuscript and the second researcher above used BBM update status, while this present research used instagram as his data source. Beside that, the finding of this present research is also different with two previous study above. This present research is one step more beneficial because it used the data from instagram which recently become the most popular social media used by many people in the world.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the theory of Marcella Frank (1972) about types of sentence, the researcher found that the forms of expressive utterance on instagram produced by tertiary students are divided into three types of sentences, that are declarative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. The three types of sentence found by the researcher are different with the four types of sentence from Marcella Frank (1972) as the writer stated in the theory. The four types of sentence from Marcella Frank's theory are declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. While in this research the most dominant form of expressive utterances are declarative sentence with seventeen utterance.

By employing the theory of felicity condition by Kreidler (1998), the researcher can describe the intention of expressive utterance on instagram produced tertiary students. While based on the theory of speech act by Searle (1976), the researcher found that there are ten kinds of intentions of expressive utterance on instagram produced by tertiary students, that are expressing happiness, proud, hoping, tiredness, fear, love, condolence, yearning, sorrow, anger. The ten kinds of intentions of expressive utterance found by the researcher are not belong to the four kinds of intention of expressive utterance from Searle as the writer stated in the theory. The four kinds of intention of expressive utterance from Searle's theory are expressing thanking, apologizing, welcoming and congratulating. In this research, the most dominant intention of expressive utterance is expressing happiness with seven utterances.

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