

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is crucial to human survival in terms of communication and interaction. Speech acts and occurrences occur during communication. It is called an event of voice and speech acts that occurs in every communication activity. “The locution speech act, the illocutionary speech act, and the perlocutionary speech act are three action events that occur at the same time when speech acts are carried out with expressive sentences” (Austin, in Chaer, 2010: 53).

Social media (commonly shortened as "Socmed") has become an integral element of Indonesia's amazing life. Providing a variety of benefits and being able to rely on for everyone, including life journeys. Furthermore, internet and communication technology tools such as increasingly sophisticated cellphones are encouraging the development of new network websites that provide online friendship and knowledge. Socmed is also the digital era's backbone, serving as a media of communication (Kaplan & Haenlein 2010: 10).

McCay-Peet and Quan-Haase (2017: 17) stated that social media are web-based services that enable individuals, communities, and organizations to collaborate, connect, interact and build community by allowing them to create, co-create, modify, share, and engage with easily accessible user-generated content. As a result, social media can be viewed as an online media (facilitator) that can strengthen the relationship between users and social connections.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that social media is a form of internet development. Through social media, people can connect with

everyone who is involved in the same social media to share information and communicate. Compared to traditional media such as radio and television, social media is more interactive. Through social media, we can communicate directly with others on social media by leaving comments or simply sending a message to someone.

Instagram, as one of the famous social media platforms in this century, is used to communicate a variety of basic information and to showcase our activities, events, accomplishments, trips, and so on. Instagram is an online mobile photo sharing, video sharing, and social networking service that allows the users to take photos and videos and spublish them on a variety of social networking platforms, including Facebook, Twitter and Instagram itself, according to Wikipedia.com. Shared photos and videos will appear in the in the feeds of other users who follow you.

Communication in Instagram consists of posts and comments. Posts are made by speakers, while comments are made by speech partners. When someone posts on Instagram and gets comments from other people, then there is a communications in one container. The comments and posts they write on their accounts attract researchers to analyze their meaning. Through posts and comments, social media users including students who dominate the use of social media today can share what they felt or information they get from reading books or articles on the internet, they often share it directly on their social media. In addition, this research is important because previous research talks about acts in several fields such as speech, film scripts, and advertisements and speech acts are rarely found in social media. Since social media as a means of communication

nowadays and it is easy to find a lot of social media used by people as one of the current communication.

The appropriate study to learn the topics is pragmatics. Yule (1996:3) states that Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). So this study analyzing what the speaker (writer) means. Context is an important thing in the pragmatic study. Context is a background of what is going on around communication among the speaker (writer) and listener (reader) through the utterances that uttered by the speaker. Utterances can be found in comments and post.

According to Ricard and Schmidt (2002:11) state that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication-related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used. It's study of the speakers mean or "speaker meaning". Clearly, in communication, the hearer does not only recognizing the meaning of words but also recognizing what the speakers means by their utterances. Pragmatics is a study about the meaning of a speaker's speech.

Clearly, pragmatics can be defined as a study of language that examines the contextual meaning of language include the speaker's intention and hearer's response or reaction. Pragmatics is concern with the study of the speaker's meaning. This study involve the interpretation of context in an utterance which requires same thought between the speaker and the hearer, and then pragmatic is also included in language that involves the speech act. Cruse (2006: 3) states that an important part of the language in use, and therefore of pragmatics, is what people are actually doing with language when they speak; whether they are

informing, criticizing, blaming, warning, congratulating, christening a baby, and soon. This is the topic of speech acts.

Yule (1996: 53,54) defines speech acts as the actions performed via utterances that can be analyzed in three different aspects. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Illocutionary act is an act that performed via communicative force of an utterance. Perlocutionary act is an act that simply creates an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect.

Illocutionary is central to, if not identical to the concept of a speech act. Although there are numerous opinions as to what illocutionary acts actually are, there are some kinds of the act which of acts that are widely accepted as illocutionary, for example, asking someone, ordering someone, and offering. There are many social media users who use Instagram accounts as a tool for building communications. An interesting fact about Instagram is that it is not only a communication tool but can also be used as a place to broaden users' horizons with news posted by other users. Based on the above background, this research is entitled "Analysis of illocutionary speech acts on Instagram posts and comments of HKBP Nommensen students in the seventh semester of English education". Instagram was chosen as the source of this research because Instagram is one of the most popular social media among children today. In this Instagram can contain information from each user that contains about their daily lives. This study focuses on posts and comments on Instagram because researchers see that many illocutionary acts on Instagram are found on Instagram, not utterances

without meaning or maybe there is an intention that matches the meaning. Therefore, researchers are interested in analyzing speech acts on Instagram users' posts and comments.

The research objective was to analyze illocutionary speech acts on the post and comments of social media of students at seventh grade of English department HKBP Nommensen university Medan. This type of research is use descriptive qualitative approach. Based on the post and comments of students on their social media. Illocutionary speech acts can be found in everyday life, especially on social media such as Instagram.

## **1.2 The Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of the study, the writer formulated the problem of this study as follow :

- 1) What types of Illocutionary acts that student's use in Social Media Post and Comments ?
- 2) What is the most dominant type of the illocutionary act used in Social Media students" at seventh semester English education Nommensen HKBP University?

## **1.3 The Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem of study, the objective of study are :

- 1) To find out the types of illocutionary acts in students" social media post and comments

- 2) To find out the most dominant type of illocutionary act on Social Media used by students" of seventh semester English education Nommensen HKBP University.

#### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

This research focused to find out the kind of illocutionary act in Instagram posts and comments of seventh semester English education students" HKBP Nommensen. The writer chooses the newest post and comments on fourth students account they are @xolovenata, @ulihtrt27\_, @atalisizalukhu, @desisastria. Based on the theories from Yule 1996 and Daulay 2011. The types of illocutionary are : declaratives, representatives, expressives, directives, commissives. On the case of the study the writer analyzed this study based on theory of Yule.

#### **1.5 The Significant of the Study**

The finding of the study were explored to give Theoretical and Practical significance. The findings can :

##### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

The results of this study are expected to contribute in the scope of linguistics, especially in pragmatics and can also be used as input for the next lesson, especially in illocutionary acting lessons.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

For further researcher : hopefully this research can give more information and knowledge related to speech act study, particularly expressive speech act which is dominantly performed by students. To add the writer's knowledge about illocutionary act analysis of students Social media post and Comments.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Reviews the theoretical framework that is related to the present study. The theorist that are central to the present study are speech act theory. The theorist from the theoretical framework upon which this study's analysis of data is based on.

#### 2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics as a branch of linguistic is the study of meaning which relates to the context or the external meaning of language unit. According to Richard and Schmidt (2002: 11) explains that pragmatics concern with some areas. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker ( or writer ) and interpreted by a listener ( or reader ). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves, *pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning.*

This approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. We might say that it is the investigation of invisible meaning. *Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than it is said.*



Levinson (1983: 42) state that pragmatics is the study of language use, that is the study of relation between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before. Pragmatics can also solve the problem between the speaker and the hearer, especially the problem about point of view. Leech (1983:36) states that pragmatics involves problem solving both from the speaker's point of view and from the hearer's point of view. The problem of speaker's point of view is how to produce an utterance which will make the result.

From the explanations above, pragmatics means a study about the relationships between language, meaning and situation. The writers also argues that whenever someone (speaker) say or utters something, it means that his utterance means something that must be understand and interpreted by another (hearer).

### **2.3 Speech Acts**

People do not merely create a set of grammatically correct utterances when they speak but they also perform some functions via those utterances. This is the basic idea of speech acts in which people use language to perform actions. The pragmatics analyzes how that language performs an action. How people may interact and keep using the language because there is action after using the language. It means that the language uttered has specific meaning with a particular purpose that the speakers intended to do something after the message delivered. That it is called as speech acts. As Aitchison (2003:106) defines speech act as a number of utterance behave somewhat like actions. He also states that when a

person utters a sequence of words the speaker is often trying to achieve some effects with those words; an effect which might in some cases has been accomplished by an alternative action. Mey (1993: 94) also puts his opinion about speech acts as he says, “Simply stated, the central tenet of speech theory is that the uttering of a sentence is, or is part of, an action within the framework of social institutions and conventions. Put in slogan form, saying is ( a part of ) doing, or words are ( part of) deeds”. From this statements, we certainly can conclude that when we are saying something, we are doing something too. If we say „Take that book from the table“, we do „command“; we command someone. Commanding is considered as action. According to Searle, Speech act is a basic unit of communication, it suggests that there are a series of an analytic connection between the notion of speech acts, what the speaker means, what the sentence uttered means, what the speaker intends, and what the hearer understands. ( Searle, 1969 as cited in Schiffrin, 1995:90).

In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act is performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. For example, a statement express a belief, a request expresses a desire, and an apology express regret. As an act of communication, a speech act succeeds if the speaker’s intention, the attitude being expressed. By performing speech acts, the speaker is often trying to achieve some effect with those words; an effect which might in some cases have been accomplished by an alternative action. For example: “it is so hot in here”. the utterance above can be regarded as a request to turn on the fan or air conditioner. If the hearer recognizes the speaker’s intention, she/he will definitely turn on the

fan or the air conditioner. This circumstance is called speech event. This is the nature of speech event in which it will determine the interpretation of an utterance as performing a particular speech act.

In conclusion the writer can said that speech acts are those utterances used to accomplish such actions. That's important to bear in mind that to understand how the acts work, one cannot simply ignore the role of context around the utterances.

### 2.3.1 Types of Speech Acts

in relation to the types of speech act, some experts classify them into Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. They are Austin (1985:11), Leech (1983:199), Mey (1993: 39-40) and Levinson (1983:236) states that on any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts such as:

- a. **Locutionary act**, which is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. According to Cutting (2002: 16), the interpretation of locutionary act is concerned with meaning. In other words, a locutionary act is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Briefly, locutionary act is the literal meaning of what a speaker says.

For example, if someone says “ Switch on the light!”, it can be meant that the speaker wants someone else to switch on the lamp on. In other words, saying the sentence “ switch on the light” is a locutionary act if a listener understands each of the words switch, on,the light and can identify the particular light referred to.

- b. **Perlocutionary act** is an act that simply creates an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. According to Leech (1983: 199) perlocutionary act is the expected effect on the hearer by uttering the sentence. In uttering a sentence or an utterance the speaker expects that the hearer will achieve an effect.

For example, if someone says “where’s your necklace?” it may cause you to touch your neck quickly or you might respond, “oh, I put it in the drawer”.

- c. **Illocutionary acts** is an act that performed via communicative force of an utterance. The concept of an is a central to the concept of a speech act. According to Saeed’s ( 2000:212 ) “language performs some kind of illocutionary act. Any performance of a locutionary act figure an illocutionary act”. What illocutionary act the speaker intend depends on how the utterance fits into the speaker’s purposes because in saying something the speaker perform some functions of act, such as request, order, and suggestion.

Example of illocutionary act, such as :

- a. May I help you, sir ? in that utterances, the speaker performs an illocutionary act offering.
- b. Just wait a minute, sir! In that utterances, the speaker performs an illocutionary act of order advise.
- c. You will enjoy your trip, here! In that utterances, the speaker performs an illocutionary act of thinking.

### **2.3.2 Classification of Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary act is the act of saying a sentence, which is committed and intended by a speaker as an order or a piece of advice, as a promise, as an ask, as a state, as a question, as an order, as an apologizing, as a threat, as a request. According to Searle (1969:58), the illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something and a force indicating devices for commitment, for example, when a speaker says to a listener “ I promise” and “ I hereby promise”, there is a strong difference in between them. The sentence “ I hereby promise “ will have a stronger meaning, and the listener will be more convinced to the speaker’s utterance. In this case, the illocutionary act forces someone to fulfill or do something that is suitable to the speaker expressions. In other words, Illocutionary act can be defined as using a sentence to perform a functions of the act through the utterances such as requesting, complaining, promising, asking, stating, ordering, apologizing, threatening, and questioning.

Many linguists made their own certain classification of Illocutionary act based on careful examination. The first linguists who defined the classification was Austin. Austin (1962: 199) distinguished between five classes by which all performative speech acts could be classified according to what it is that the act of uttering is meant to achieve. So, in essence, Austin set limitations as to the number of possible performative utterance types. These utterance types were Verdictives, Exercitives, Comissives, Behabitives, and Expositives. Austin suggested these classes with the forewarning that some fresh classification could be implemented in the future since his defenitions were troublesome and prone to overlap.

Searle (1962: 423), one of Austin's students who also studied language, goes further than Austin in providing not only the needed general framework for a theory of speech acts but also a richer specifications of the detailed structures of speech acts themselves. Thus he distinguishes two kinds of felicity conditions: conditions on the *performance* of a speech act and condition on its *satisfaction* (you need to fulfill the first in order to issue a promise and the second in to keep your promise). Conditions on performance are divided still further into preparatory, propositional. Sincerity and essential conditions. Five classifications of speech act delivered by Searle are Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative.

Yule (1996:53) also defines five classifications of speech act which not too much different from the recent. Then, this Yule's own that used in this thesis. The five classifications are declaration, representatives, expressive, directives and commissives. Below is the further explanation for each.

**1. Declarations** are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. Illustrate the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. Declaration verbs are resign, dismiss, christen, name, excommunicate, appoint, sentence, declare, approve, disapprove, bless, cure, nominate, confirm, etc.

The example of declaration, such as :

- a. Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife,
- b. Referee: You're out !
- c. Jury Foreman : We find the defendant guilty.

In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.

**2. Representatives** are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions, are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is. The example of representatives, such as :

- a. The earth is flat.
- b. Chomsky didn't write about peanuts.
- c. It was a warm sunny day.

In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief).

**3. Expressives** are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. The example of expressives, such as :

- a. I'm really sorry!
- b. Congratulation!
- c. Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssahh!

In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

**4. Directives** are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions, They can be positive or negative. The example of directives, such as :

- a. Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black.
- b. Could you lend me a pen, please?
- c. Do not touch that.

In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).

**5. Commissives** are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and, they can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member of a group. The example of commissives, such as :

- a. I will be back.
- b. I,,m going to get it right next time.
- c. We will not do that.

In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).

There are five general functions of speech acts (following Searle 1979) the key features of the types are summarized in table below

**Table 2.3.2 The classification of illocutionary act**

Speech act type	Direction of fit	S = speaker; X = situation
Declarations	words change the world	S causes X
Representatives	make words fit the world	S believes X
Expressives	make words fit the world	S feels X
Directives	make the world fit words	S wants X
Commissives	Make the world fit words	S intends X



## **2.6 Functions of Illocutionary Act**

Pragmatics studies meaning in relation to the speech situation Herman (2015: 43). An utterance acts as an intention that is meant by the speaker. There are some categories of utterance functions; they are asserting, informing, commanding, requesting, suggesting, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, and declaring. Besides studying the types of illocutionary acts, the researcher studies the functions of each type of illocutionary act with the purpose to know the intention of the speaker in producing the Instagram caption. Below is a further explanation of illocutionary functions for each type of illocutionary act.

### **a) Function of Representatives**

A representative is an act of representing the statement of affairs. The speaker becomes committing to the truth of the propositional content. The typical expression of the act is a declarative structure. The functions of this type are:

- 1) Asserting: to state something clearly and forcefully as the truth.
- 2) Informing: to give somebody facts or information about something.
- 3) Predicting: to say that something will happen.
- 4) Retelling: to tell a story, etc again in a different way.
- 5) Calling: to call somebody,,s name.
- 6) Answering: to answer somebody,,s call.
- 7) Concluding: to come to an end or bring something to an end.

## **b) Function of Declarations**

Declarations illocutionary act is a special type of illocutionary act that brings an extra-linguistic statement of affairs into existence since it deals with a special authority or institution such as declaring war, naming, and the like. As we know that everyone cannot declare war or give a name. In this act, the words of the speaker change the world and the speaker is responsible for this action. The typical expression for this type is a declarative structure and a performative verb in the simple present tense. The functions of this type are:

- 1) Naming: to give a name to
- 2) Declaring: to make a declaration or to make known formally, officially, or explicitly.

Examples:

- a. I name this ship Titanic                      (naming)
- b. I declare the war to be started              (declaring)

## **c) Function of Commissives**

The typical expression is a declarative structure in which the speaker is the subject and the future time is expressed. The functions of this type are:

- 1) Promising: a written or spoken declaration that one will definitely give or do or not something.
- 2) Refusing: to say or show that one is unwilling to give, accept or do something.
- 3) Offering: to show or express willingness or the intention to do, give something.
- 4) Threatening: to make a threat or threats against somebody

Examples:

- a. I,,ll come to your home tonight. (promising)
- b. Thank you, but I,,ll do it by myself (refusing)
- c. I,,ll make a cup of tea for you (offering)
- d. I,,ll kill you if you tell her that secret (threatening)

The examples show the act of promising is carried out by the speaker and he or she is responsible for it. In contrast to directives, commissive tend to function as rather being convivial than to be competitive. Thus, they involve more positive politeness, because commissive does not refer to the speaker's importance but to the listener's expectation. The speakers of commissive often tend to convince the hearer.

#### **d) Function of Directives**

The typical expression of this type usually uses imperative structure; however, there are so many ways of expressing this type, they are not only imperative but also interrogative and declarative structures are often used to perform the directive illocutionary act. The functions of this type are:

- 1) Ordering: to give an order or command to somebody to do something. Ordering is more polite than commanding.
- 2) Commanding: to tell somebody that they must do something.
- 3) Warning: a statement, an event that warns somebody about something.
- 4) Suggesting: to put an idea into somebody,,s mind.
- 5) Request: an act of politely asking for something.
- 6) Forbidding: to order somebody not to do something.
- 7) Inviting: to ask somebody in a friendly way to go somewhere or do something.

Examples:

- a. Could you please turn on the light? (requesting)
- b. You had better take a rest. (suggesting)
- c. Clean the floor! (commanding)
- d. Watch your move! (warning)

All of those utterances are in the form of imperative structure and functioned to give orders to the listener to do some actions.

### **e) Function of Expressives**

The typical structure of expressive is usually in declarative structure with the words referring to the feeling. The functions of this type are:

- 1) Apologizing: to say sorry, especially for having done something wrong.
- 2) Thanking: to express gratitude to somebody.
- 3) Greeting: an expression or act with which somebody is greeted.
- 4) Wishing: an expression of the speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality.
- 5) Complimenting: an expression of praise, admiration, approval, etc.

Examples:

- a. I,m really sorry to hear that. (apologizing)
- b. Good morning (greeting)
- c. I thank you for coming to my party. (thanking)
- d. I hope you all have a marvelous holiday. (wishing)
- e. You are a beautiful woman. (complimenting)

## **2.7 Social Media**

Social media in this era of globalization is viral among teenagers in Indonesia. Nowadays, social media is an obligation that teenagers think they must

have and have and influence on the lives of today's generation. Social media's role has become part of human's life, such as the scope of education, both academically and as a chat material for teenagers. One important departure from this focus comes from Miller et.al., a team that carried out an exemplary ethnographic comparative project on the use of social media ( why we post). They state "social media should not be seen primarily as the platforms upon which people post, but rather as the contents that are posted on these platforms Miller et.al (2016: 61).

The opinion of Effendy (2003: 13) is that user requests for social media content make it easier for people to communicate. Communication is a process of sending someone's thoughts or feelings by using symbols for others which means that in some cases, both parties use certain media to change a person's attitude or behavior to have some expected effect. The forms of meaning on social media that must be known are cognition, communication and cooperation. It is undeniable that nowadays social media has become a new way for people to communicate. This affects are happened in all aspects of people's lives. The existence of social media has a very important influence on how to communicate. Of course, the large number of social media users in Indonesia provides an opportunity to optimize the existence of social media as a communication medium, so the question arises, is how to use social media for effective social communication in the fields of business, politics and study.

Almost everyone who has a social media account, including students as the user of social media. There are various reasons for students to use social media services, such as for trading, looking for information about education,

making friends or just looking for something to do. During the opening of social media, generally students as speakers will write a post on share. If we observe every status shared by students or speakers on social media, we will find various comments from speech partners. Speech partners may come from friends during elementary, middle, high school, and fellow students.

## **2.8 Mobile Social Media**

Mobile social media refer to the use of social media on mobile devices such as smartphone and tablet computers Boase (2013: 57-62). Mobile social media are a useful application of mobile marketing because the creation, exchange, and circulation of use-generated content can assist companies with marketing research, communication, and relationship development. Mobile social media differ from others because they incorporate the current location of the user (location sensitivity) or the time delay between sending and receiving messages (time sensitivity).

According to Andreas Kaplan, mobile social media applications can be differentiated among four types :

1. Space-timers ( location and time sensitive): Exchange of messages with relevance mostly for one specific location at one specific point in time (e.g. Facebook, Instagram, and Whatsapp ).
2. Space locators (only location sensitive) : Exchange of messages with relevance for one specific location, which is tagged to a certain place and read later by others (e.g. Yelp, Qype, Tumblr, Fishbrain).

3. Quick-timers (only time sensitive) : transfer of traditional social media mobile apps to increase immediacy (e.g. posting on twitter or status updates on facebook)
4. Slow-timers (neither location nor time sensitive) : transfer of traditional social media applications to mobile devices (e.g. watching a You Tube video or reading/editing an article)

## **2.9 Post**

In general, the post comes from the word post which means to send or publish. But this term is often encountered on the internet, especially when managing a blog or website. Both on the dashboard page and the view page. On a blog or website dashboard, every time you finish inputting something on the new entry page, in the box where you type, it always ends with publishing. The official post format on social media has a significant influence on the reader's trust in the information contained in it ( Valerio, et al, 2015). Readers who like and respond to pieces of information of social media users in this day and age. Inserting text on posts such as “ please like this post” is a solution to encourage readers to like posts. Adding a final write-up for posts like “what do you think?” response readers are faster to write comments on posts. Some things that give a reputation good on social media accounts is when social media users give like and comment on posts that are considered good so that they provide benefits. In addition, if the social media account gets a lot of likes and positive comments, it will give a good reputation to the social media account (Price, 2014).

## 2.10 Comments

Social media is all about engagement and interacting with your audience. This means that when your followers usually leave social media comments on your posts you need to respond Boase 2013 (63-65). Commenting has become a new form of written communication as it allows people to avoid being interrupted and express their ideas. People write many comments on social media (on private accounts and beyond them). In commenting, the author sometimes uses sentences that can offend and can give rise to different intentions from each object.

## 2.11 Previous Related Study

The writer takes three previous research that related to this research which are :

First, the speech act analysis on Facebook status used by students of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The research was written by Susi Wulandari in her thesis "*Speech Act Analysis On Facebook Statuses Used by Students of Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta*". The research was applied to investigate the types of illocutionary acts which is the most dominant act in facebook statuses is expressive act. It means that in producing the utterances in facebook statuses to show expression a psychological state or to state what the writer feels.

Second, Concerning to the speech act classification in the research of "*An Analysis of Speech Act Classification and Illocutionary Function toward John F. Kennedy's Candidacy Presidency Campaign Speech with His Inaugural Address*" Juita (2014), Presidency Candidacy Speech contains all classifications of speech act and the most dominant is commissives which can be seen from the



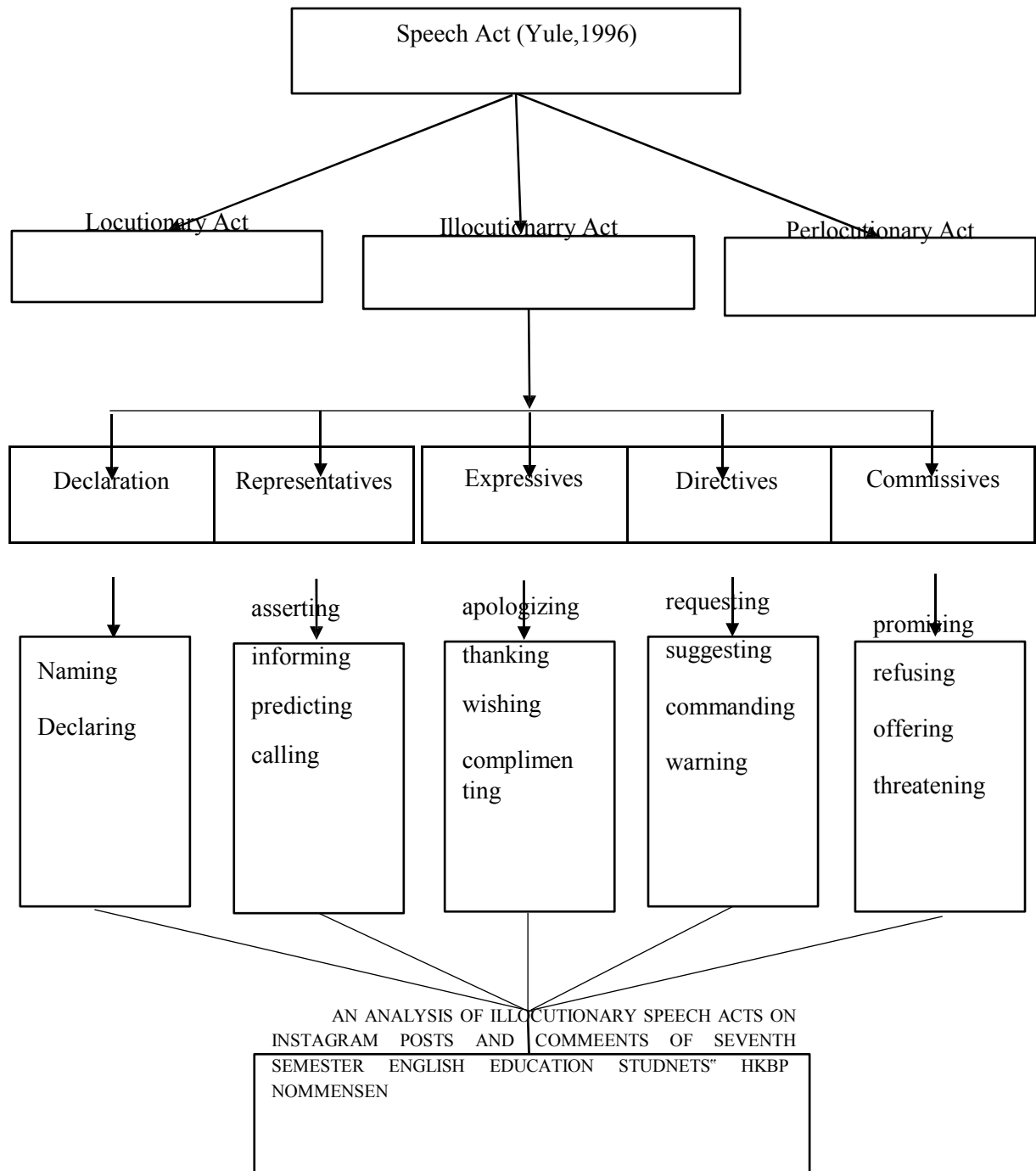
promises and commitment uttered. They are about 21 utterances (42.9%) from total of 49 utterances. The least one is expressive that only uttered once in the beginning. The tally is only 1 utterance (2.04%). Declarative takes about 15 utterances (30.61%), representative is 8 utterances (16.33%), and the last is directive which is appeared in 4 utterances (8.16%). While in the Inaugural Address, the whole classifications of speech act are also used and the most dominant is directive which function is to give instruction and to ask the people committing some actions. The sum is about 21 utterances (40.38%). The next following classifications found are declarative in 13 utterances (25%), representative in 11 utterances (21.15%), commissive in 6 utterances, and the least one is expressive in only 1 utterance (2%). Based on the research, the researcher gets some contributions like the percentage model and more explanation about speech acts and illocutionary acts.

Third, Sanaa Ilyas, Dr. Qamar Khushi in their research "*Facebook Status Updates: A Speech Act Analysis*" in International Journal of Academic Research from Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan (2012), this study aimed at exploring the communicative functions of status updates on Facebook. Moreover, how identities were established and represented through language were also examined. For this purpose, the status updates were analyzed through Searle's Speech Act framework. The sample comprised 60 males and females in the age group of 18-24 years. A total of 171 status updates were collected for 5 consecutive days and then the data were categorized according to the devised coding. The results revealed that status messages were most frequently constructed with expressive speech acts, followed by assertives and directives. In

addition, a new category of poetic verses was also found in the data. The findings also showed that various socialization patterns emerge through the sharing of feelings, information, and ideas.

Based on the research, the researcher gets contribution like the way to identify the captions. The result of the research shows that the type of illocutionary act that used by students in their status is dominantly is expressives acts. Based on the research, the researcher gets a contribution like an illustration to identify the types and the functions of illocutionary acts and the differences, the writer will analyze illocutionary act on students social media post and comments.

## 2.1 Conceptual Framework



**Figure 2.12 The Conceptual Framework**

*An Analysis of Illocutionary Speech Act on Instagram Posts and comments of Seventh Semester English Education Students' HKBP Nommensen*

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

Based on the method that using descriptive qualitative the technique of collecting data was done based on observation and documentation technique according to Sugiyono (2011: 265-274) state that the research method is basically a scientific way to get data with a specific purpose and usefulness In order to find the answer to the research question, the writer also adds the methodology of the research to furnish all of the research instruments. Therefore, the writer will do the research with the following process; research design, the technique of collecting data, the subject of data, the technique of analyzing the data, and also the instrument of the research.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design is the way how a writer does research. Research design is the arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose. In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative approach in conducting this research. According to Bogdan and Taylor (2001:21), qualitative research is a research procedure that is able to produce descriptive data in the form of speech, writing, and behavior from the people being observed.

The design of this research will be a descriptive qualitative method since the data are in the form of words. This point discusses the way to collect, analyze, and get valid data due to the need of completing the research objectives. Therefore, even when certain statistics were calculated, it is used to form a

descriptive qualitative conclusion to describe the types and functions of illocutionary acts used on the Research design is the way how a writer does research. Research design is the arrangement of conditions for the collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose. In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative approach in conducting this research. The researcher chooses qualitative research because it can describe systematically the fact and characteristics of the data. The subject of the study will be the students at HKBP Nommensen university's seventh-semester English education.

### **3.2 The Subject of the research**

In this research, the subject of the study will be taken from posts and comments on Instagram of students HKBP Nommensen in the seventh semester. According to Inmon (2015:41) “ data is a facts collection, concept on instruction on the storage that use for communication repair and the process automatically presenting the information which is understable by the human”. The source of data is students’ Instagram accounts, especially their comments and post.

### **3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data**

In collecting the data it will be done by observation where the writer will analyze written utterance used by student’s on their Media Social post and comments. The instrument will be the students’ Instagram account.

### **3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data**

The researcher has taken some steps in collecting data. According to Subroto (1992), the data in research are the fixed materials that are suitable to

solve the research problem. The data are collected in form of words, phrases, and sentences that have been screenshotted on the Instagram account. by using documentation and selecting techniques whose purpose is to select the data to be analyzed in the study. The researcher collected data using documentation technique, namely :

1. Screenshots of posts and comments found in posts and comments in students' Instagram account of the seventh semester in Nommensen HKBP University.
2. List the comments and post of students' on their post and comments.

### **3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data**

The next step, after data collection, is data analysis. According to Moleong (2000), data analysis is a process of organizing and classifying data into certain patterns, categories, and basic units of analysis so that the themes. The purpose of data analysis is to organize, classify, and summarize data, so that the data can be better understood, interpreted, or related to some decisions that users want. The next step is to classify the data based on the classification of speech acts proposed by Yule (1969) which consists of representative or assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative, then classify the dominant types that are often used by students in their posts and comments.

The data are analyzed by way of qualitative research, as described below :

1. Identifying the types of illocutionary acts used by students on their post and comments in their Instagram account.
2. Grouping the types and functions of illocutionary acts used by students on their post and comments in their Instagram account.

3. Counting and writing the percentage of the data based on  $X = F/N \times 100\%$

Where :

X= Percentage of the type of illocutionary acts

F= Frequency of the figurative language

N= Total number of the figurative language

The researcher uses the table to illustrate the data in order to easily recognize the accuracy of the speech acts in the following table.

**Tabel 3.5 The Technique Of Analysing Data**

No	Illocutionary acts	Illocutionary force	Frequencies	Percentage
1.	Representatives	1) Informing 2) Convincing 3) Questioning 4) Stating 5) Complaining 6) Suggesting	14 1 4 16 13 2	50%

This categorizing of speech act illustrates data analysis. The next step is discussing. The researcher confirmed the findings with the theories that were employed in the analysis. Then the researcher also explained the findings in order to answer the objectives of the research. Then continued by reporting data. The data has reported the findings and finally, the researcher also added some points of conclusion and suggestions.