

## Analysis of Illocutory Speech Acts in Conversation on Social Media

**Fauziyah Amalia**

Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

[fauziyahamalia8@gmail.com](mailto:fauziyahamalia8@gmail.com)

### Abstract

*Analyzing speech acts is an interesting thing for utterances in Indonesian. The background of this writing is because many people use WhatsApp social media to communicate nowadays. The purpose of this writing is to describe illocutionary speech acts and analyze illocutionary utterances in Fauziyah Amalia's personal whatsapp conversations. The source of data needed in writing is the source in the form of screenshots of conversations via WhatsApp which will later be converted into written text. This writing follows a pragmatic approach, the objects of this writing are some of Fauziyah Amalia's WhatsApp and WhatsApp contacts. In this pragmatic study, all the data needed and needed must be in the form of text. Based on the results of the discussion of writing, It can be concluded that illocutionary speech acts in whatsapp conversations 14 screenshots found 43 speech acts which were divided into 1) there were 21 assertive speech acts, 2) there were 11 directive speech acts, 3) there were 2 commissive speech acts, 4) there were expressive speech acts 6, and 5) there are 3 declarative speech acts. In private and group WhatsApp conversations Fauziyah Amalia uses more assertive, directive and expressive speech acts. The meaning of illocutionary acts, which means telling, complaining, begging, boasting, asking, proposing, ordering, warning, inviting, offering, declaring, praying, claiming, and making decisions.*

### Keywords

Illocutionary, whatsapp, speech acts



## I. Introduction

The existence of language basically cannot be separated from human life, especially in social life which requires that humans relate, so that to fulfill needs as social beings who need to interact with other people, humans need a tool called language. Language has an important role in human life, with human language can convey various ideas, thoughts and feelings. Language is an arrangement of sounds used to communicate by social communities. This is to facilitate a social group in society. With clear communication can be conveyed and understood by both parties concerned, so that the purpose of communicating is achieved. In communicating, of course, using a series of speech acts to achieve certain goals and objectives.

Types of speech acts are divided into 3 namely locutionary speech acts (location), illocutionary (illocation), and perlocutionary (perlocution). Locutionary speech acts are speech acts used to express certain things. Meanwhile, illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that have a specific purpose. The next speech act is a perlocutionary speech act, which is a speech that can affect the listener or reader, which in turn they will do from the consequences of the speech act.

According to a study conducted by Fani Saputri (2020: 89) the results of research conducted based on students' speech acts during online learning via WhatsApp that in this learning there are types of speech acts namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. Based on the type of locutionary act, there is an informative form and a question form. Assertive, directive, and expressive forms are also found in illocutionary speech acts. Whereas in speech acts there is a form of encouragement that makes the speech partner do something. The speech acts of students in online learning via WhatsApp in grade 3 of SDN 2 Setrojenar have the intent of speech to influence, inform something, praise, and appreciate.

According to Pindha Kaptiningrum's study (2020: 95) The results of this study shows that the utterances made can be classified into locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, literal speech acts, nonliteral speech acts, direct speech acts and indirect speech acts. The function of utterances performed is stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming etc.

Mass media is one of the tools that can play an important role in language development, namely to assist the process of sending or conveying information. Submission of messages about information can be done through two channels, print media and electronic media. Television which is part of electronic media has a big part in conveying information in the form of utterances. This is because electronic media is media that is widely consumed by the public. In addition, speech in these media tends to use different speech acts when compared to other electronic media. The difference between previous research and mine is that it only focuses on illocutionary speech acts and my object is from Fauziyah Amalia's personal whatsapp data, which contains 14 screenshots of data.

Currently, written communication using WhatsApp is the most popular and frequently used. Whastapp is a messaging social media that makes it easier for other people to exchange information. WhatsApp Messenger or WhatsApp is an instant and cross-platform messaging application on smartphones that allows users to send and receive messages such as SMS without using credit but an internet connection. Whatsapp itself also has several types such as WhatsApp Messenger, WhatsApp Web, WhatsApp Business, and WhatsApp MOD.

According to Fani Saputri's Study (2020:91) WhatsApp Messenger is an application that has a messaging system for smartphones. These applications can be used to send messages like SMS but differ in cost. For SMS, the fee is usually taken from the credit you have, but if you use WhatsApp, the fee is not taken from the credit, but from the internet package. Internet packages are usually also used to access e-mail, browsing or other canging applications. WhatsApp is not only a means of communication, but has developed even more, but as a tool for education, business and entertainment media. Judging from whatsapp users, including students, students, teachers, lecturers including traders. Students use whatsapp to exchange information with fellow friends and lecturers. They exchange information individually or in groups.

Not a few of them create special groups for several people. These groups are used for different purposes, such as: (1) used to deliver course assignments from lecturers; (2) used to exchange news with classmates; (3) used for guidance on proposals to lecturers. Interaction or communication activities via whatsapp are required to be effective. That is, written communication must make it easier for readers to quickly and accurately receive and respond to the ideas or ideas of the sender of the message. Sentences in whatsapp are a form of speech act. As a form of speech act, sentences not only convey messages, but also

convey intentions, even actions. (Yule, 2006: 82). Keeping in mind the things above, it's good to see user conversations on WhatsApp, therefore, the title is formulated, "Illocutionary Speech Act Analysis in Conversations on Social Media (Whatsapp)".

## II. Review of Literatures

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics who study the relationship between context beyond language and purpose of speech through the interpretation of the narrative situation. In linguistics, pragmatics is one part of semiotics. The principles in pragmatics include synthesis between study, intent and speech. While the aspects involved in pragmatics are language elements, language speakers and language estimators. Pragmatics examines contextual meaning or situational meaning based on the setting of place, time setting, participants, topic objectives and communication media. Reference in the analysis of meaning in oral communication in pragmatics using theory speech act. Pragmatic theory is used one of them as a way to assess certain goals within literature work contains values or teachings addressed to the reader. In addition, pragmatics also examines the discourse.

Terms and theories regarding speech act first introduced by JL Austin in 1955 at Harvard University, English. Austin's written ideas on new speech act theory were published in 1962 in a book called *How to Do Things with Words*. In this paper, Austin argues that action occurs as long as the individual says something. Examples given for this opinion are promises which involve an act of agreement, and apologies which involve the act of apologizing. Austin argues that every utterance is not only an act of saying something, but also a part of taking action. Austin's views on speech acts influenced linguistic studies. The speech acts developed by Austin are divided into locutions, illocutions and perlocutions.

I took the theory from Searle in Ekawati (2018) which is contained (in the journal *lingua* (2020), 17(1): 95-32) namely there are five classes of illocutionary speech acts which have a commutative function according to Searle in Ekawati (2018). The five categories of illocutionary speech acts are as follows:

1. Assertive speech acts are illocutionary acts related to the truth of propositions expressed, for example stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming.
2. Directive Speech Acts (Directives) are illocutionary acts that aim to make the interlocutor take certain actions. Yule added (2006: 93), a directive speech act is a type of speech act used by a speaker to instruct another person to do something such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending. . The characteristic of directive utterances is that there is an action taken by the hearer after listening to the utterance.
3. Expressive Speech Acts are speech acts that express the feelings of the speaker including thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, and condoling. .
4. Commissive Speech Acts (Commissives) are speech acts related to what will be done. Yule (2006:94) adds that commissive is a type of speech act that is understood by speakers to bind themselves to future actions such as promising, swearing, and offering something.
5. Speech act of Declaration (Declaration) is a speech act that contains conformity between the contents of the proposition and reality. Yule (2006:92) adds that the utterances of the Declaration can change the world through utterances including the utterances of resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, appointing, excommunicating, and sentencing. ).

Yule (1996) states that speech acts are a study of how speakers and listeners use language. Speech acts are divided into three parts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts. However, this analysis only focuses on illocutionary speech acts. This analysis also focuses on illocutionary speech acts on whatsapp social media.

**Forms of Illocutionary Speech Acts in Private Whastapp Conversations Fauziyah Amalia** Illocutionary speech acts are generally related to giving permission, giving orders, thanking, offering, and promising. The forms of illocutionary speech acts include: (a) assertive speech acts, (b) directive speech acts, (c) commissive speech acts, (d) expressive speech acts, and (e) declarative speech acts (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 53) .

Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that have a purpose related to who is speaking, who is the speech partner, when and where does the speech act occur which creates something in the reader's mind.

### **III. Research Methods**

A qualitative approach to research as an object of study on social media WA (whatsapp). This research was conducted from October 2022 to December 2022, as the primary data source. Qualitative data analysis according to Bodgan and Biklen in Moelong (2005:248) analyzing qualitative data is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, searching, finding what is important, what is learned, and deciding what to communicate with others using cellular cell phones of various brands.

### **IV. Discussion**


Speech acts in the utterance of a sentence is a determinant of the meaning of that sentence. However, the meaning of a sentence is not determined by the only speech act as it applies in the sentence being spoken, but there is always the possibility to state exactly what the speaker means. The following is a story that occurred online via personal WhatsApp and Fauziyah Amalia's group. At this time, the author focuses on Illocutionary speech acts which are divided into 5 types using Searle's theory. An example of an illocutionary speech act is as follows.

#### **4.1 Assertive Speech Acts**

Assertive speech acts are utterances that bind the speaker to the truth of what is said. Assertive speech acts are included in one type of illocutionary related to the truth of the proposition expressed, for example stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming.

After the data is analyzed in WhatsApp conversations as follows:

## DATA 1

	<p>Rohman ULFA</p> <p>Rohman Fauziyah</p> <p>Fauziyah Fauziyah ULFA Fauziyah Fauziyah Rohman Rohman Rohman Kiting Suriting ULFA</p>	<p>Black shirt, tight jeans how come you want to wear clothes really wkwkw, thr y don't forget the oldest is thr (continuing Ulfa's message) let's use this ahh ajj. (continuing Rohman's message) Wiraaaa. (continuing Rohman's Message) Paok 2 times. y husss Oasti. *Certain Youngest hero oyy. His chilli boy. Er, I mean onion. <b>Njirr</b> ,the second world war you still go to war I'm the one who wanted onions so I received it</p>
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The source of the conversation via WhatsApp between Rohman, Wira, Ulfa and Fauziyah, grub on May 6 2022

"the second world war the crew is still fighting" (D2/T14/As)


The situation in the above speech is about the discussion on whatapp grub which discusses who is the oldest in the group, so that will give the THR money later at the friendly meeting. In the story "the second world war was still in the war" even though the world war just happened in the 40s while he was born in the 2000s which was only to avoid him not giving THR later, then the above speech is nonsense or nonsense that belonging to the Assertive speech act that is bragging.

*"Can't hang out in the village" (D11/T9/As)*

*"Far anyway because there is no train kk"(D11/T12/As)*



## DATA 2

	<p>Lion Haha, where did the money come from, sis?"</p> <p>Lion Just mock</p> <p>Fauziyah Ehee, amen, right, my deck, who knows your sustenance will run out abundantly</p> <p>Lion Aminn is so too</p> <p>Lion Sis, who has a lot of money, even my money is said to be a lot</p> <p>Fauziyah Amen, if you say I have a lot of money, Dekk</p> <p>Fauziyah Btw, how comfortable are you working on the deck</p> <p>Lion Yes, that's the reality</p> <p>Lion <b>How come it's comfortable to work, didn't you?</b></p> <p>Fauziyah <b>place is comfortable, you can't hang out in the village, wkkwkw</b></p> <p>Fauziyah Why can't you hang out</p> <p>Lion How many friends do you have, deck?</p> <p>Fauziyah <b>Far anyway because there is no car kk</b></p>
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Source: Conversation via WhatsApp between Lion and Fauziyah, October 10, 2022

The situation in the speech above is a friend who complains that where he works he doesn't get freedom to play, there is no vehicle and only at certain times he can get out of the mess or rest area from his office so he feels bored in his work area, so the speaker complains in his speech that is "You can't go to the village to hang out" and emphasized by saying "it's far away because there's no train, kk". So the utterance is included in the assertive speech act of complaining.

"stop working on reports again" (D5/T10/As)

**"There was an accident yesterday"** (D5/T11/As)

The situation in this story is that there is a senior who wants to ask about the internship report which at that time fauziyah was stopping work because he was recovering after an accident. The speech above informs the senior with speech "*Stop working on reports again*" and clarified with fauziyah's reasons why he stopped working on the report by saying "Bro, there was an accident yesterday". So the utterance is part of an assertive speech act, namely informing / conveying information.

## 4.2 Directive Speech Act

Directive speech acts are types of speech acts used by speakers to order others to do something such as ordering, ordering, begging, advising, recommending, forcing, suggesting, urging, ordering, charging, urging, challenging, giving instructions. Directive speech acts intended by the speaker so that the listener/speech partner takes the action mentioned in the utterance, so that an action is taken when the listener/speech partner listens to the utterance.

After the data is analyzed in WhatsApp conversations as follows:


**"Don't be sad"** (D9/T1/Di)

**"enthusiastic"** (D9/T3/In)

The situation in the story above was when Fauziyah replied to a story in a WhatsApp status post, which contained one of his friends not knowing that his twin, Wisnu, had died. I advised him not to be sad anymore so that his twin would be calm in nature. The utterance "Don't be sad" and emphasized again with the word "Enjoy your spirit" by giving a hug emoticon that shows the word advising and strengthening it not to be sad. So the speech above is included in a directive speech act, namely advising.

**"Take a receipt to the office"**(D3/T12/In)

#### DATA 4

	<p><b>Fauziyah</b> Dimas Vishnu <b>Fauziyah</b> Dimas Vishnu Fauziyah Wisnunya Dimas Dimas Vishnu Dimas Vishnu Fauziyah Fauziyah Fauziyah Fauziyah</p> <p><b>Don't be sad, poor twins will be sad too</b> Yes sis <b>Keep spirit up</b> 🤗🌟🌻 Hehe yes sis. Keep the spirit kook Amalia: Do you study online? Idiuh sis jiaah pretending to use you youuu It's also common to call names if you don't have a younger sibling, lol 🤔 Uwes oplen kaaak Usually sorry haha Yes, it's because I'm going to teach you that, if you forget the name, remember, so it's you Ehh even I'm sorry, Vishnu hahah Lohh wes oplen mene?</p>
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Source: Conversation via WhatsApp between Wisnu and Fauziyah, October 13, 2022

The situation of the speech above is when the speaker instructs his speech partner to take the motorcycle registration certificate to the office. The utterance "take it" is the word to order or order the interlocutor to carry out his orders. So, the speech above is a directive speech act, namely to command.

### 4.3 Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive speech often appears in conversations on Whatsapp. Expressive is a speech act that expresses the speaker's feelings including speech of thanking, congratulating, apologizing, blaming, praising, and condolences. The characteristic possessed by directive speech is that there is an action taken by the speech partner after listening to the utterance. After the data is analyzed in WhatsApp conversations as follows:


*"Aamiinn, thanks my deck"* (D1/T19/Ek)

**"Sorry, Bg Titan"**(D5/T16/Ek)

The situation of the speech above is an expression of thanks which is written "Thank you my deck". So, the utterance is an expressive speech act, namely thanking. The situation in the speech above states that the speaker cannot help and cannot answer questions about the assessment in PLP 3 because the speaker is still at rest. The utterance "sorry, Bg Titan" expresses an apology to the speech partner, the speech act is an expressive speech act, namely apologizing.

**"Hamdalah, thank you ziah"**(D13/T14/Ek)

## DATA 5

	<p>Bg Titan HMJ Bg Titan HMJ Bg Titan HMJ Fauziyah Fauziyah Bg Titan HMJ</p> <p>Bg Titan HMJ Bg Titan HMJ Fauziyah Fauziyah Fauziyah Bg Titan HMJ Fauziyah Bg Titan HMJ Bg Titan HMJ <b>Fauziyah</b> Fauziyah</p>	<p>Lia are you busy? ? More Rest bg what's wrong? Are you ready for the PLP3 report? I want to ask about how to find the value which table2 Not yet bro Liaa has stopped working on the report Liaa Bru had an accident yesterday Allah is the Greatest So Lia hasn't opened the laptop yet okay, Lia get well soon. 🌟🧠 <b>Sorry bro Titan</b> (Forwarding Bg Titan HMJ's Message) Thank you bg 🙏</p>
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Source: Conversation via WhatsApp between Bang Titan and Fauziyah, October 6, 2022

The situation in the conversation above is an expression of thanks for taking the time to meet with the speech partner in the study program room. The utterance "Hamdalah, thank you ziah", is the utterance that confirms that the data contains expressive utterances. The data above states that the response to the speech partner is an expressive speech act, namely thanking.

### 4.4 Commissive Speech Act

Commissive is a speech act related to what will be done. This type of speech act is understood by the speaker to bind himself to future actions such as promising, swearing, and offering something. Usually, commissive speech often occurs because we choose or determine something and usually promise and swear. We don't often find this in conversations on social media in general.

After the data is analyzed in WhatsApp conversations as follows:

*"at" 8 or 9 o'clock can? (D7/T2/Ko)*  
*"what time can pilgrimage?"(D13/T8/Ko)*

Fahrezi said when he was discussing when he wanted to take the books to school and meet Fauziyah because he was going to the market first. The existence of the word or has the meaning of choice. Fahrezi intends to give Fauziyah the option to choose the time to deliver the book by saying "jam8 or 9 o'clock okay?". Thus, Fahrezi's speech is a speech that has the meaning of offering which is included in one of the commissive utterances. In the above statement, Mrs. Mutia asked me to determine what time I could meet her because at the hour offer, she had decided I couldn't, so she said "what time can I go to pilgrimage?" is a sentence that offers to determine the time to meet. So, the speech above is included in the commissive speech, namely offer.



#### 4.5 Declarative Speech Acts

Declarative (Declaration) is a speech act that contains compatibility between the contents of the proposition and reality. Yule (2006:92) adds that the utterances of the Declaration can change the world through utterances including the utterances of resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, appointing, excommunicating, and sentencing. ). After the data is analyzed in WhatsApp conversations as follows:

"Eh child onions mean". (D2/T13/De)

"Only 11.00 WIB, my son" (D13/T10/De)

The statement in the data above in a conversation on the Wahstapp group of a friend mentions his friend as an Bawang Merah or Anak Cabe which means the youngest child. The speech act by using the utterance "Eh anak Bawang means" giving a name, namely Anak Bawang or Anak Chili is a speech giving a name which is one of the declarative utterances. The above statement is Ms. Mutia's decision to determine the meeting time with her students by saying "11.00 WIB, my son," so this speech has already been decided or Mrs. Mutia has decided to meet one of her students. The utterance is a declarative utterance that is to decide.

#### V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion of writing, it can be concluded that there are 43 illocutionary speech acts in whatsapp conversations which are divided into 1) there are 21 assertive speech acts, 2) there are 11 directive speech acts, 3) there are 2 commissive speech acts, 4) There are 6 expressive speech acts, and 5) there are 3 declarative speech acts. In private and group WhatsApp conversations Fauziyah Amalia uses more assertive, directive and expressive speech acts. With the results of this writing, the writer hopes that this writing can bring benefits to other writers in studying speech acts and can be used as a reference for other writers.

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