

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, the research problem, the objective of the study, the hypothesis, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation of the study, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of Study

In every day's life, as human, people always interact each other in the society. That thing must be happened and cannot be avoided. The interaction to the society is a need, In other words, people cannot live alone without any help from other. So, communication is very important thing at anytime and anywhere. In modern era, humans communicate in many ways. In communication, humans should not always meet with other persons. Development of technology makes humans easier to communicate and to interact with others in different places quickly without having to meet. *WhatsApp* is a very popular social media right now. So *WhatsApp* enables people to communicate and to interact with many people.

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

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

According to Wijana (1996: 1), pragmatics is the branch of study of language becoming popular nowadays. Linguists are aware that the effort to get the essence of language will not give the best result without understanding pragmatics. Pragmatics itself is the branch of linguistics learning about language structure in external way. It means how unit of language is used in communication . According to Yule (1996: 9), pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. The meaning learned in pragmatics is context-bound or context dependent. It is different from semantics that learns the meaning without involving the context. Context holds the important role and cannot be separated in learning pragmatics.

Pragmatics is another bough of linguistics that concerned with meaning. Levinson (1983: 9) proposes that pragmatics is the study of the relations between

language and context that are oriented in the structure of a language. There are five principles of pragmatics. They are deixis, presupposition, entailment, implicature and speech act.

Utterances are intended by the speaker for the listener to know the purpose of the speaker. The speaker produces the utterances to convey that purpose to the listener. There are certain functions in producing the utterances that are uttered by the speakers. Therefore, humans always do actions in producing of the utterance. Speech act is human action by language which having certain functions. According to Searle (2002: 13), there are five categories of speech acts. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

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

In this research, illocutionary acts become special studies rather than locutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. That causes illocutionary acts become center

to understand speech acts. An Illocutionary acts is so difficult to be identified because they have to consider who the speaker and hearer are, when and where the conversation happen, etc.

Being conscious or not, the people apply pragmatics in their communication. They have certain purposes, implicit or explicit in doing communication. If they can understand the implicit meaning of utterance, they will get much information unmentioned. Therefore the author want to make observation about An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in *Whatsapp* Status Written by Students of IAIN Kediri.

B. The Statement of Problem

Based on background of study and focus of the study, the research's question is:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are presented in *WhatsApp* Status written by English department students of IAIN Kediri?
2. What is the most dominant type of illocutionary acts presented in *WhatsApp* Status written by English department students of IAIN Kediri?

C. The Purpose of Study

Based on the statement of the problems are mentioned above, the writer has the purposes of the study as follows:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts are presented in *WhatsApp* Status written by English department students of IAIN Kediri.
2. To find out the most dominant type of illocutionary acts presented in *WhatsApp* Status written by English department students of IAIN Kediri.

D. Significance of Study

The writer hopes this research will give the readers, especially for linguistic students, good understanding about speech acts, especially for illocutionary acts. This research gives the description about *WhatsApp* Status and the types of illocutionary acts used dominantly presented in *WhatsApp* Status written by students of IAIN Kediri.

E. The Scope and Limitation of the Study

In order to make this study focused, the researcher made scope and limitation to this study. This point is important to make the researcher clear and will not made difficult to research and the problem of study. This research focused on students which used illocutionary acts in *WhatsApp* Status written by English department students of IAIN Kediri.

F. The definitin of Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding of concept used in study, some definition is provided, as following:

1. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is what the speaker wants to achieve by uttering something, and it can be the act of asserting, promising, apologizing, threatening, ordering, asking, etc. According to Austin (1996: 18), this act is what the speaker is doing by uttering these words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, and thanking. The function of illocutionary act is not only to utter something, but also to do something. Therefore, this act is known as the act of doing something.

2. *WhatsApp* Status

WhatsApp is a great way to communicate with friends and family online, with instant messaging making chat easier and faster. *WhatsApp* is rolling out a new Status feature to all users. Instead of the text-only Status that lets people know whether you're busy or available to chat, the new Status feature uses photos, text, emojis and sketches to show what you're doing. *WhatsApp* Status allows you to share text, photos, videos and animated GIFs that disappear after 24 hours. In order to send and receive Status updates to and from your contacts, both you and your contacts must have each other's phone numbers saved in your address book.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews the literature concerning review on pragmatics, scope of pragmatics, and classification of illocutionary acts. Definitions of pragmatics given by different researchers will be presented as well as various classifications of illocutionary acts.

A. Review on Pragmatics

In this chapter, the researcher presents the review of related literatures that are related to this study. The first part is the theoretical review. Some theories that are used in this study are theory about pragmatics, scope of pragmatics, speech acts, types of illocutionary acts, and context. This research uses pragmatic theory as data analysis approach. Related literature which was contained the main theory of the study, and related study which it is about the author's research as the supporting theory and some reference books and reliable sources that support the theories applied in this research. The next part is previous research study. It present the similar research that had been conducted. The last part is the theoretical framework. It explains a theoretical basis for the research design adopted in this study. Each is presented as follows:

1. Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics studies which was developed in the late 1970s, it study about how people understand and produce communicative acts. There are experts who provide definition of pragmatics. According to Yule (1996:3)

“pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener”. This definition shows that it is very important to that the real meaning is by listener to perform communication with the speaker. In addition, he defines pragmatics, as first study of speakers meaning in this case, pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. In this context, pragmatics focuses on the ability, or proficiency to make a use of language that relates to determinant factors of communicative acts.

Pragmatics discusses about the structure and form of language to the situation context and closely related to the atmosphere of hearer, speaker and surroundings. Related to these atmospheres, language users must have communicative competence. Communicative competence is the ability to use language as their functions in a communicative situation that is in a spontaneous transaction involving a person or group of people. Third, pragmatics studies are to get more different in communication. This approach also necessary to explore how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to reach at an interpretation of the speaker’s intended meaning. This type of study explores of how a great of what is recognized can be a meaning, as part of what is communicated.

The last, is study of the expression of relative distance. This perspective can raise the question of what determines the choice between uttered and unuttered. The basic answer is tied of the notion of distance, closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant

the listener is to the speaker, the speaker determines of how much utterance to be said. Moreover, he says that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms.

Another expert has different definitions of pragmatics. According to Levinson (1983) “Pragmatics is the study of those relation between language and context that are grammatical, or encoded in the structure of a language”. He also added that pragmatics is the study about the ability to use language and to make the sentence which has relationship with the context. It can be said that pragmatics studies about language and its context. Pragmatics studies the context within which an interaction occurs as well as the intention of the language user. Pragmatics also explores how listeners and readers make inferences about what is said, or written in order to arrive at an interpretation of user’s intended meaning.

Levinson (1985:9) defines that “the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of language”. In other words, pragmatics is the study of those aspects of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammar. Hence, it can be said that pragmatics should be concerned with principles of language usage and have nothing to do with the discription of linguistic structure.

With regard to the definition of pragmatics, Mey (1993:5) defines “pragmatics as the science of language viewed from the relation to its user”. In this case, pragmatics seen as the science of language as it is used by real life people, for their own purpose and within their limitations and affordances. It provides people greater understanding

of how the human mind works, how human's communicates, and how they manipulate other. According to Mey (1993:4-5), pragmatics tells about the right to use language in various, unconventional ways, as long as people know what they are doing to deliver their purposes.

Another definition of pragmatics is stated by Yule (1996: 4) He states that "pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms". Yule (1996: 3) also states four areas that pragmatics is concerned with. They are as follows:

- a. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. What people said usually tied with the context of conversation. This type of study necessari involves the interpretation of what people meant in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who, when, where, and under what circumstances they are talking.
- b. Pragmatics is the study of how more meaning are communicated than what is said. It explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning or it investigates the invisible meaning. In the conversation, what is unsaid is recognized as a part of communication which has a great deal in the interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. It is why the approach also explores the invisible meaning or the unsaid part of a speaker's utterances.

- c. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. The approach answers the perspective of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid in which the said and the unsaid are tied to the notion of distance. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said.
- d. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. This perspective then raises the question of what determines choice between the said and unsaid. The basic answer is tied to the notion of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experiences. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said. Thus, we can make a conclusion that pragmatic is appealing because it is about how people make sense of each other linguistically, but it can be a frustrating study because it requires us to make sense of people and what they have in mind.

2. Scope of Pragmatic

The study of pragmatics as a branch of linguistics with many principles. There are six principles or scopes of pragmatics according to Yule (1996) as follows: (a) deixis, (b) presupposition, (c) cooperative principle, (d) implicature (e) speech acts and (f) politeness. Since this researcher belongs to pragmatics study, this scope will be elaborated in more detail.

a. Deixis

According to Levinson (1983), deixis deals with the way in which a language encodes or grammaticalizes features of the context of utterance of a speech event. Another definition of deixis is presented by Yule (1996:9). According to him, “deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with utterance”. When you notice a strange object and ask “what’s that?” you are using a deictic expression (that) to indicate something in the immediate context. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexicals. He divides deixis into three kinds. There is a person deixis the second is a spatial deixis and the last is a temporal deixis.

b. Presupposition

Yule (1996) states that “it is something the speaker assumes to be the case before producing utterance”. Moreover, he says that a presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speakers, not sentences, have presupposition. In many discussions of the concept, presupposition is treated as a relationship between two presuppositions. Meanwhile, An entailment is something that logically follows from what is asserted in the utterance. Sentences, not speakers, have entailments. If we say “My wife is pregnant” means that the speaker has a wife.

In the analysis of how speakers’ assumptions are typically expressed, presupposition has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases, and structure. He categorizes presupposition into seven. They are potential

presuppositions, existensial presuppositions, factive presuppositions, structural presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, counter-factual presupposition, and non-factive presuppositions.

c. Cooperative Principle

This sense of cooperation is simply one in which people having a conversation are not normally assumed to be trying to confuse, trick, or withhold relevant information from each others. Cooperative principle proposed by the philosopher H. Paul Grice is used to explain how conversation involves a certain level of “cooperation” among communicants.

That something must be more than just what the words means. It is an additional conveyed meaning, called an implicature. Implicature are primary examples of more being communicated than is said. In most circumstances, the assumption of cooperation is so pervasive that it can be stated as a cooperative principle. Yule (1996) states “that cooperative is the basic assumption in conversation in which each participant tries to contribute appropriately, at the required time, to current exchange of talk.”

d. Implicature

In a conversation, there are a lot of messages who are delivered by the speaker. When the listener hears the expression of speaker, they have to assume that the speaker is being cooperative and intends to communicate something. That something must be more than just what the words mean, it is an additional conveyed meaning. The listener must understand the context of the conversation

to get the meaning of the implied message. The implied messages are often referred to as implicature.

According to Yule (1996), implicature is “associated with specific words and result in additional conveyed meaning when those words are used”. According to Grice (1975), “implicature is what speakers can imply, suggest, or mean as distinct from what they literally say”. In other words, implicature is an implied message that is based on the interpretation of the language use and its context. There are two types of implicature of Grice’s, namely conversational and conventional implicature.

Conventional implicature occurs when the speakers present a true fact in a wrong way. Meanwhile, the conversational implicature is another level at which speakers meaning can differ from what is said, depends on context of conversation. In conversational implicature, meaning is conveyed not so much by what is said, but by the fact that it is said.

e. Speech Acts

Speech acts are one of the five main topics in the study of pragmatics. The concept of speech acts is firstly developed by a philosopher, John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). Austin defines speech acts simply as the action performed by saying something. By means of utterances, ones are able to get others to do something. In other words, speech acts are actions which are performed via utterances (Yule, 1996: 48). Additionally Austin’s opinion (1978: 1) is that with words, we do something not only says something. One can

tell whether a statement, if viewed as an act is successful or not with reference to the speaker's intention and to decide whether the statement is true or false. To develop the idea, every speech event constitutes a speech act. Speech acts consist of three separate acts: an act of saying something, an act of doing something, and an act of affecting something.

Speech act is a part of pragmatics study. In linguistics, speech act is an utterance defined in terms of speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener. Austin (1962:94) states that "speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something". According to Levinson (1983:236) "the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance". In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structure and words, they perform actions via those utterances. Speech acts are commonly taken to include such acts as promising, ordering, greeting, warning, inviting and congratulating.

In addition, speech act are actions using language as a way to the communicative intention. Every production of utterance covers intended message that is delivered through the force of the utterance. It is how language plays as actions or as speech acts. In other discussion, Leech (1983: 199), based on Austin's categorization, states three distinct levels of action beyond the act of utterance, follow as : locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act.

1) Locutionary act is the act of simply uttering a sentence from a language it is description of what the speaker . Yule (1996: 48) states that

“locutionary act is the basic act of utterances or a meaningful linguistic expression”.

It is represented by a sentence with a grammatical structure and a linguistic meaning. According to Cutting (2008: 14), locutionary act is the act of saying something that is the form of the words uttered, or “what is said”. Illocutionary Act is the act in which the speaker intends to do something by producing an utterance.

- 2) Illocutionary acts would include stating, promising, thanking, congratulating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering, and requesting (Leech 1983:199), for example, if a girl says to her friend, “Take my bag!” the illocutionary act is the act of ordering. Yule (1996: 48) states that the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Mostly people do not just produce wellformed utterances with no purpose. They form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Cutting (2008: 14) states that it is what the speakers are doing with their words.
- 3) Perlocutionary Act is the act done by the listener affected by what the speaker has said. Perlocutionary acts would include effects such as: get the listener to think about, bring the listener to learn that, get the listener to do, persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the hearer (Leech 1983:199). For the example if the father utters this sentence to his school-age son, “You’d better do your homework”, in that utterance the Perlocutionary act might be one of irritating, especially if this speech act is a daily occurrence. Yule (1996: 48) states that the third dimension of

performing act via utterances is that people do not simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. Every utterance created by people in their communication consists of three related acts that are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Since illocutionary acts conveyed the force in delivering the intended meaning of people's utterances, then, the researcher takes the illocutionary acts as one of her research objectives.

f. Politeness

Politeness is an interaction, can be defined as the means employed to show awareness of another person's face. In this sense, politeness can be accomplished in situation of social distance or closeness. Brown and Levinson's definition describes linguistic politeness as a means of showing concern for people's „face“ (Brown and Levinson in Woro Retnaningsih 2013: 262).

Politeness is the means employed in an interaction to show the awareness of another person's face. In their social interactions, people use their public self image or face wants to behave so that their expectations will be respected. To save another face, people use two kinds of face wants. The first is negative face in which a person wants to be independent, to have freedom of action, and not to be imposed on by others. Positive face, as the second face want, is the need to be accepted by others, to be treated as a member of the same group, and to know that his or her wants are shared by others. In other words, negative face is the need to be independent and positive face is the need to be connected in communication.

B. Classification of Illocutionary Acts

Austin categorizes the illocutionary acts into five basic categories of verdictive, expositive, exercitive, behabitive, and commissive (John R. Searle 1969: 1). But Searle thinks Austin's taxonomy of illocutionary act contains several weaknesses and needs to be seriously revised. The most important weakness is simply this. There is no clear or consistent principle or set of principles on the basis of which the taxonomy is constructed, then there is also no clear principle of classification and because there is a persistent confusion between illocutionary acts and illocutionary verbs, etc.

Because of those weaknesses, Searle presents a list of what he regards as the basic categories of illocutionary acts. Searle's categories are defined as follows:

1. Representatives/Assertives are to commit the speaker (in varying degree) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (John R. Searle 1969: 15). According to Yule, assertives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not (George Yule 1996: 53). In using an assertive the speaker makes the words fit the world (of belief). Assertive verbs are *state, suggest, boast, complain, claim, report, hypothesize, describe, predict, tell, affirm, assert, argue, inform, etc.*

For example:

The earth is flat

In the utterance above, the speaker describes that the earth is flat. The speaker believes the world as he or she believes it is even though; the world is

actually not flat anymore. In this example, the speaker uses the illocutionary acts of representative (describing).

2. Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer). Directive verbs are *order, command, request, advice, recommend, ask, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, dare, challenge, defy, etc.*

For example:

Open the door, James!

In the utterance “Open the door, James!”, the speaker wants the hearer (James) to do something (to open the door). The speaker uses the word “open” indicating the illocutionary acts of directive (commanding).

3. Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions. They express what the speaker intends. In using the commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker). For example promise – request, the point of a promise is to commit the speaker to doing something (and not necessarily to try to get the hearer himself to do it. Commissive verbs are *vow, offer, promise, threat, refusal, pledge, Etc.*

For example:

I promise I will come on time

In the utterance above, the speaker commits himself to come on time (future action). The speaker uses the word “promise” indicating the illocutionary acts of commissive (promising).

4. Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and it can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. In using an expressive, the speaker makes the words fit the world (of feeling). Expressive verbs are *thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, welcome, pardon, blame, greet, mock, praise, compliment, leave-taking, etc.*

For example:

Sir, thank you very much for coming

In that utterance, the speaker expresses his/her psychological states to the hearer for coming. The speaker uses the phrase “thank you” indicating the illocutionary acts of expressive (Thanking).

5. Declaratives are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. That act brings about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that declaration has been successfully performed. In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via the words. Declaration verbs are *resign, dismiss, christen, name, excommunicate, appoint, sentence, declare, approve, disapprove, bless, cure, nominate, confirm, etc.*

In this, these actions are, as Searle says ‘a very special category of speech acts’: they are performed, normally speaking, by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional frameworks (Classical examples are judges sentencing, offenders, ministers or religion christening babies, dignitaries naming ships, etc.). In addition, there must be an extra-linguistic institution and the speaker and hearer must occupy special places within this institution. It is only given such institutions as the church, the law, private property, the state and a special position of excommunicate, appoint, give and bequeath one’s possessions or declare war (John R. Searle 1969: 18).

For example:

Referee: You’re out!

In the utterance “You’re out!”, the speaker (referee) brings a new state of being to the player. The referee declares that the status of the player is out of the match because he has gotten his second yellow cards. In this example, the speaker uses the illocutionary acts of declaratives (declaring).

In that utterance, the speaker seems to give a command (in directive), but, it is actually not. Directives and declaratives are different. Directives express what the speaker wants (personal acts) but in other sides, but declaratives are performed by someone who has an authority to do so within some institutional framework (institutional acts). That utterance must be supported with extra-linguistic institutions, in this case football field, or football stadium for referee, since to make this act successfully performed.

To make the explanation about Searle’s categories of illocutionary acts more clear, take a look at the table below;

Table 2.1: *The five general functions of speech acts (following Searle 1969)*

Speech Acts type	Direction of fit	S= speaker; X= situation
Declaratives	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

According to the explanation above, Searle defines illocutionary acts based on verb called ‘speech act verbs’. By using the verb, it seems to be natural way of expressing a particular speech act. Some linguists require the presence of some recognizable syntactic-morphological or semantic features that will tell them whether or not they are dealing with ‘real’ speech act Jacob L. Mey (2001: 105).

C. *WhatsApp* Status

WhatsApp Status allows you to share text, photos, videos and animated GIFs that disappear after 24 hours. In order to send and receive status updates to and from your contacts, both you and your contacts must have each other's phone numbers saved in your address book.

To view someone's status update, tap the Status tab and select a contact's status. To reply to one of your contact's status updates, tap Reply at the bottom of the screen while viewing their status.

D. Previous Study

Analysis of *WhatsApp* status has an important and interesting bearing on our understanding of media technology once we accept that ‘media is the message’. The very fundamentals of language use are intertwined with social concern, an understanding of how language is both produced and comprehended is related to the social dimension. So any action performed with language is a social action. The researcher collected some previous studies to support her research.

One of them was conducted by Ainurrohman (2011) of UNISKA. The research about the use of illocutionary acts in the novel entitled *New Moon*. The aim of the research is to do identify and analyze the use of illocutionary acts in the Stephanie’s Mayer’s *New Moon* based on Searle’s speech acts classification. The data included utterances from the character’s conversation. In conducting the research, The Ainurrohman’s research almost similarity with writer’s research. Equally identified and classified the illocutionary acts.

The second previous study from Sana Ilyas by the title “ facebook status updates: a speech act analysis”. Based on the analysis, This research was about communicative functions of status updates Facebook. The purpose status updates were analyzed through Searle’s speech act framework. The result proved that status messages were constructed with expressive speech act.

The third research was conducted by Jati Handayani (2012), the objectives of her researcher to find speech acts in the *Body of Lies WhatsApp Status* . The problems of this research are types of speech acts and Searle’s categories of illocutionary acts. This researcher has similarities with the writer’s research, but the data object is different.

She analyzed about the *Body of Lies* WhatsApp Status and the writer analyzing the *WhatsApp Status* written by students.

WhatsApp is a great way to communicate with friends and family online, with instant messaging making chat easier and faster. *WhatsApp* is rolling out a new Status feature to all users. Instead of the text-only Status that lets people know whether you're busy or available to chat, the new Status feature uses photos, text, emojis and sketches to show what you're doing. *WhatsApp* Status allows you to share text, photos, videos and animated GIFs that disappear after 24 hours. In order to send and receive Status updates to and from your contacts, both you and your contacts must have each other's phone numbers saved in your address book.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In the form of printed materials, this chapter discusses the research design, the subject of the study, the research instrument, the procedures of collecting data, and the data analysis.

A. The Research Design

The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative. One of the characteristics of descriptive qualitative is that there is no treatment when taking the data. The researcher intends identifying the types of illocutionary acts and describing the functions of each type of illocutionary acts in *WhatsApp* Status written by students of IAIN Kediri. Donald Ary states: "Descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of a phenomenon. They are directed toward determining the nature of a situation, as it exists at the time of the study. There is no administration or control of a treatment as it found in experimental research. The aim is to describe "what exist" with respect to variables or condition in situation. And the qualitative researchers try to show a problem in a global and based on context of the problem.

B. Subject of the Research

This study seeks to investigate of the type of illocutionary acts in *WhatsApp* Status written by students of IAIN Kediri with reference to Keshavarz's (1999) model of analysis. Total of 50 *WhatsApp* Status were randomly selected from students of

IAIN Kediri, because it increase our sample size can also give us greater power to detect differences.

C. Data Sources

Data is very important element in research and may have many different forms. According to Arikunto (2006:107) the data may appear in the form of discourse, sentence, clause, phrase, word, or even morpheme. The main data in qualitative research is words and actions or attitude from dialogue.

The data of this research are written utterances made by students in IAIN Kediri in *Whatsapp* statuses. The researcher takes data sources from *Whatsapp*, having the shape of *Whatsapp* statuses. The data taken by researchers is data from active students in English Department in the even semester including two, four, six and eight. The data is taken randomly according to the specified time, which is between January and March. And also in accordance with whatsapp contact the researcher has.

D. Research Instrument

Sugiyono (2008:222) states that in qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. It can be stated that this data source is the object that can provide the data as material for the preparation of information for the reseacher.

In other word, According to Lofland (in Moleong 2007:157) the main source of data in qualitative research is the words and the remaining actions, there are additions like other documents.

So in conducting this study, the main instrument is types of illocutionary acts are dominantly presented in *WhatsApp* Status. Also the writer is supported by some

references related to illocutionary acts. The writer uses some books that discuss about illocutionary acts. Those references are expected to support in analyzing the occurrences of illocutionary acts in *WhatsApp* Status written by students of IAIN Kediri.

E. Data Collection

The method used for this research is documentation. According to (Suharsini 2010:274) a documentation method is find the data that related by using book, transcripts, newspapers, magazines, notes of a meeting, ancient inscription, and agenda. According to Creswell in Emzir (2008:2006) using processes of collecting of the data, the researcher to ensure that the findings and interpretation of accurate.

In collecting the data of this research, the writer uses observation and documentation methods. The steps of collecting data are as follows; reading the *Whatsapp* statuses of students in IAIN Kediri, classifying the *Whatsapp* statuses of students, copying all the *Whatsapp* statuses of English language.

F. Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed by collecting, selecting, and clarifying the suitable utterances with the method and relevant concept, especially by using John R. Searle's taxonomy of illocutionary acts. In this research, the process of collecting and analysis data is done through the following steps;

1. Searching and reading the *Whatsapp* statuses of English language
2. Choosing the illocutionary acts on *Whatsapp* statuses
3. Grouping the *Whatsapp* statuses in relation to types of illocutionary acts

4. Analyzing data

5. Writing a report of the study

G. Triangulation

Triangulation may be defined as the use of two or more method of data collection in study of some aspect of human behavior. Triangulation is a powerful way of demonstrating concurrent validity, particularly in qualitative research. In this study, the writer uses investigator triangulation. This type engages more than one observer; data are discovered independently by more than one observer.

The writer needs an expert to validate the result of the study. In analyzing the data, the writer asks English teacher's help on checking of illocutionary acts in *WhatsApp* Status. Then, the writer compares the result of her analysis and her English teacher's analysis to make sure whether illocutionary acts in *WhatsApp* Status written by students of IAIN Kediri contain error or not.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, there are two conclusions which can be taken from this research. The researcher concludes the result of this research as described below.

1. First, the researcher has analyzed fifty data from the *Whatsapp* Status Written by Students of IAIN Kediri that are classified according to George Yule's theory of illocutionary act. The researcher found 5 types of illocutionary act in *Whatsapp* Status Written by Students of IAIN Kediri. The first type is representative act that indicate stating, asserting, announce, reporting, describing, affirming, suggesting, and concluding. The second type is directive act that indicate advising and forbidding. The third type is commissive act that indicate promising, guaranteeing, and vowing. The fourth type is expressive that indicate thanking. The fifth type is declaration act that indicate appointing, and sentencing.
2. Second, from the all data that has been analyzed, the researcher found 15% data of representative, 50% data of directive, 5% data of commissive, 25% data of expressive, and 5% data of declaration. The types of expressive illocutionary are dominant in this research, because in a speech there must be a lot of starting utterance came from the speaker. In addition, from this research it can be known that context is needed to know the intended meaning of the utterance. Context has

an important role in interpreting a sentence. The same utterance will have different meaning if the context of each utterance is different.

B. Suggestions

In this research, the writer suggests:

1. The researchers who want to analyze speech act, especially illocutionary act to give more attention to the form of speech act; direct and indirect, literal and non-literal, so they not only find explicit meaning but also find implicit meaning.
2. The linguistic students, who are interested in analyzing *Whatsapp* status using pragmatic as basic analysis, can analyze implicature or presupposition, since they analyze the implicit meaning of an utterance and any background assumption against an utterance that makes sense or is rational.

The writer hopes this research will be useful for the readers and researchers to get better understanding about speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. The research is also expected can be referable for further researchers to analyze illocutionary acts or other acts in speech act with the different objects, such as comic, magazine, etc.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study will benefit for the English Department students who want to do the similar research.