CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of The Study

Every human being in this world has to communicate to each other to fulfill his or her own needs. In reaching the goal of communication, at least, there will be two parties; they are speaker and hearer. A successful communication can only be reached if both of the speaker and the hearer are able to convey and understand thoughts, and feelings of each other. In order to understand the speaker intended meaning the hearer must develop the context of their communication. The context in linguistics known as pragmatic.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning which involved contextual analysis, (Paltridge, 2006). It concern with how speaker and hearer organize what they want to say in accordance, with whom they are talking to, when, where, and under circumstances (Yule, 1996). Thus the hearer will be easier reached and understood the goal in communication by knowing the context. The comprehending of context in an utterance broadly explains in speech event. Speech event is an activity in which participants interact via language in some conventional ways to arrive at some outcome. (Yule, 1996). The context itself might include the physical and social setting in an utterance of communication such as the background of participants, topic, setting, norms, act sequence, the instrument, genre, and ends (Leech, 13). Whereas conveying and understanding utterance in communication not only by its context but it also important to discuss the intended meaning of an utterance. There are three basic levels in utterance. The first is the action of saying an utterance, the second the action of doing the utterance, and the last the effect of doing the utterance. This cases broadly discussed in speech acts.

Speech acts deals with the action that performed via utterances (Yule, 1996) speech acts have three main acts they are locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locution is the basic act of an utterance or producing meaningful linguistic expression (Yule, 1996). The illocution is the speaker intends to communicate to the addressee. Then, perlocution is the message that the addressee gets his or her interpretation of what the speaker says. (Kreidler, 1998). To clarify this definition the researcher gives example: I've just made some coffee. This is the locution. Then, the illocution of this utterance the speaker might be thirsty, sleepy, and bored so the speaker made coffee. The perlocution of this utterance is the speaker made some coffee. Thus clearly describe something that spoken by the speaker relate to the locution then, the intended meaning relate to the illocution which hearer must interpret and understand the utterance by himself. Whereas the goal of the conversation deals with perlocution. Before gain the goal hearer must well understand speaker's literal meaning which we called illocutionary acts. The illocution almost occur in every conversation. It can be explicit or implicit and also can be done or not. It has complicated risk if the communications occur in a not face-to-face communication or we can say CMC (computer-mediated communication).

CMC addresses many of the disadvantages of face-to-face communication, such as cost and minority expression. This kind of communication is possible there will be misunderstanding because the participants could not directly transfer their knowledge, they could not draw on visual cues from the other to gain quick immediate feedback and make rapid adjustments as necessarily, and their absent in communication take difficulty learn about one another's background, skills, and experience (Rebbeca, 2015). However, CMC becomes famous today and one of type of CMC is social media.

Nowadays, the development of technologies makes people change the way of their communication. As the effect of internet technology communications seems to be very fast. One of internet facility that facilitates people in communication is social media such as Facebook. Facebook helps people to communicate. It looks as face-to-face communication although separated by a distance. It is because not all of illocution directly appears. Therefore, the researcher interested to discuss about the illocution which found in not face-toface communication such as Facebook.

Facebook is a popular free social networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues. The site, which is available in 37 different languages, includes public features such as: Marketplace, Groups, Events, Pages, and Presence technology (Dean, 2014). Facebook allows users to post, read and respond to classified ads, allows users who have common interests to find each other and interact, allows users to publicize an event, invite guests and track who plans to attend, allows users to create and promote a public page built around a specific topic, and users the users to see which contacts are online

and chat (Dean, 2014). By Facebook we also can create group to collect friends, family, and roommate. Facebook group will make us easily in communication with many people. Facebook group divide into two types; the close group and the open group. Close group means that only member of group can access it whereas open group used for public that every information will be shared to public.

ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS is one of close group on Facebook. ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS are the Facebook group of English department class in State Islamic Universities Surabaya. This group exists in the first semester of their bachelor degree. This group consists of forty eight members who are roommates. This group made for gathering information about courses included books, assignment, examination, and registration. This group uses English in every status and dialog of this group although a little of them uses Indonesian.

Since the conversation and the posting message are done or written in English create misunderstanding and misinterpretations of the messages are inevitable happen. The misunderstanding might affect the damage of friendship, wound, resentment, revenge, and hostility. This could be prevented if we could well understand the message and the context of its conversation.

The proliferation of these phenomena lead the researcher to observe the intended message based on the context of conversation on Facebook group of ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS. The researcher uses Searle theory to identify the illocution on Facebook group. Searle divines five kind of illocution such as representatives, directives, commissives, expresives, and declarations (Searle, 1976). Those kinds of illocution will be the basic theory that is used in this research. Since the data is in the form of conversation in media social. So, the researcher also uses descriptive qualitative method to collect and analyze the data.

Thus this research is conducting to observe the illocution in social media, the Facebook group communication as the data. The Searle theory is the basic study and the descriptive qualitative as the method of research.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The statement of the problems that observe in this research are getting description and explanation about illocutionary act in media social. Whereas the specific problem that observed are formulated as follow:

- 1. What are the types of illocutionary acts that emerge on Facebook group of English Department Students, ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS?
- 2. How do the reader recognize the intended illocutionary act that delivered by the writer that emerge on Facebook group of English Department Students, ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS?

1.3 Purpose of Research

There are three main purposes of this research:

- a. To identify types of illocutionary acts on Facebook group of English Department Students, ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS.
- To know the process of hearer/reader recognize the intended illocutionary act that delivered by the speaker/writer on Facebook group of English Department Students, ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The result of this research has two significant, goals or functions: theoretical and practiced. The significance of this research formulated as follows:

The theoretically, this research is expected to be used as one of the sources of information about illocutionary acts that appear on social media such as Facebook group which named ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS. This also might be used as a reference for those who are interested in the subject of pragmatics. This research also hoped will give information about Searle theory about illocutionary acts when someone is analyzing the speakers meaning. Furthermore it also hoped will give development in the pragmatic study.

And the practical function of this research is to give contribution to the understanding language use in social media, and the understanding of illocutionary acts.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study in this research is divided into two parts, first part is the subject as the data the second part is the underlying theories. The data of this research come from the conversation and posting message (situation, emotion, condition, health, and circumstances) of the members of the group of is used as the main data in this research. This research focus on the conversation which is used English as the main language. The researcher uses the data from 3 April, 2014 until 15 April, 2015.

The second, the researcher chooses pragmatic study in analyzing illocutionary acts phenomena on Facebook group. The researcher uses John

Searle's theory. Searle divines five kinds of illocutionary acts such as representatives, directives, commissives, expresives, and declarations. (Searle: 1976). The researcher also considers the aspects of background that called speech event.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

a) Speech acts is the actions via utterances. (Yule, 1996)

Speech act is an utterance that has performative function in language and communication. Speech act is when people communicate such for making statement, describing some events or processes, or stating of affair, but also for doing something such as for making question, ordering, and requesting (Yule, 1996).

- b) Illocutionary act is an act which a speaker performs in saying something. (Tsohatzidis, 1994) It also can be said the act of doing something.
- c) ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS is a social media on Facebook created by English Department students in order to collect information on their courses. This group exists in the first semester of their bachelor degree. This group consists of forty members who are roommates. It is functional for all members because all information about our courses is available there. It might be the books, assignment, examination, and registration. They use English in every status and dialog of this group although a little of them uses Indonesian.