

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

In this chapter, the data and its analysis are presented. In order to give a clear explanation each data, which is named as chat, are presented one by one followed by the analysis. The data, those are, written text of recorded chatting dialogues will be not complete as it is shown on the screen of the computer. The writer just presents part of the dialogue that is considered as a performative utterance, and thus contains a performative verb. In this case, the writer unclassified the data by the assumption that the three kinds of speech acts locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act, should be performed simultaneously, not one by one.

In order to do the analysis, the writer took fifteen dialogues of chatting to be analyzed. It is done by the reason that from those fifteen data, the information about speech acts is already enough.

As stated previously in Chapter I, in Scope and Limitation, in order to keep the privacy of the respondents, the writer will maintain the anonymity of the participants. Any addresses in server line or other identity in the utterances will be replaced by the letter X or Y. Furthermore, in the analysis the writer will not state chatters' real names, just states their nicknames. Those 15 chatters are: Lexit_aren2000, D_yeah89, vhethree, Tilo_t, Eyre_aylott, Vq_bq, Glossy_Pink190, Ita81, Kitty_z, Flowers_k2001, Avolita, Dha_dha2, Nice_gift83, Lavenheit, and F3n4ndh4.



After each data is presented, it will be followed by the analysis. The analysis is done by seeing the performative verb in the performative utterance, also by considering the context of the dialogue, and the felicity conditions for the acts. The felicity conditions that become a parameter to determine the act will not be stated explicitly, it will be explained implicitly in each of the analysis. The interpretation of a text can also be done by seeing the co_text, which refers to other fragment which precedes and follows the intended text (Brown and Yule in Soekarno, 2002: 28). By the reason that we cannot see the context of the situation directly, the writer includes the utterances that precede and follow the intended utterance. In this case, the writer analyzes kind of speech acts in the utterance performed by the addressers stated previously without paying attention to the speech acts performed by their interlocutors. By referring to the theoretical framework outline in chapter I, the analysis is done

The data and their analysis are presented one by one as the following:

CHAT 1

.....

lexit_aren2000: haiii

max3499: hello

max3499: whats up

lexit_aren2000: nothings up

lexit_aren2000: asl?

max3499: 39 male new zealand

lexit_aren2000: 23 f ina

max3499: cool

.....

It is usually a common thing or a kind of rule for every chatter, if they meet someone in a chat room, the first thing that is asked is “asl”, means age, sex, and location. In the dialogue above, a same thing seems to happen. After giving greeting each other, lexit_aren2000 saying the utterance “asl” to max3499 as her interlocutor. It means lexit_aren2000 is performing a locutionary act. In this case, the utterance asl (age, sex, and location) also constitutes an illocutionary act, that is, the speaker is making a request to her interlocutor. In order to make it clear, we can add the formula I + simple present active verb to this utterance, so that it become “ please tell me your age, sex, and location”. Now we get the performative utterance with “tell me...”as the performative verb. By looking at the new form of the utterance “asl”, we can determine that this utterance is performed as a request to the interlocutor. Thus, the utterance “asl” constitutes an illocutionary act of requesting or can be categorized as directive speech act.

As the response to the utterance “asl” made by lexit_aren2000, max3499 gives his identity by typing “39 male new Zealand”, means that he is 39 years old, male, and comes from New Zealand. The response given by max3499 indicates that there is an effect as the result of the speaker’s utterance. Therefore, by saying “asl” the speaker is also performing the perlocutionary act.

.....

lexit_aren2000: have pic

lexit_aren2000: hellllllllllllllllllllllooooooooooooooooooooo

max3499: hiii

max3499: got d/c

lexit_aren2000: ic

lexit_aren2000: have pic

max3499: yes

lexit_aren2000: may i c it

max3499: yes

max3499: do u have pic

lexit_aren2000: no, don't have it

.....

Similar with the explanation given above, by analyzing the context of the dialogue, we can explain that lexit_aren2000 is making a request to max3499. The utterance “may i c it” (“may I see it”) is made as a request to see max3499’s picture. The performative “may I...” indicates that the speaker is making a request. Therefore, we can make an interpretation that by saying “may i c it”, the speaker is performing a locutionary act, that is, the act of saying the sentence to her interlocutor, and also in this case, the speaker is performing an illocutionary act, that is, the speaker is making a request to the hearer, which is represented by max3499. In the taxonomy of acts, a request can be categorized as directive speech act.

Again, by looking the next utterance given by max3499 “yes”, means that max understands about lexit_aren2000’s request and he allows lexit to see his picture. The utterance “yes” can be used as a sign that there is an effect emerges

on the hearer after the speaker made an utterance, so that by saying “may i c it” the speaker was succeed in performing a perlocutionary act.

CHAT 2

.....

rasberry1606: :)

d_yeah89: :)

rasberry1606: how are you dear?

d_yeah89: **may i know ur name?**

d_yeah89: fine thnx

rasberry1606: X

rasberry1606: your name plz?

d_yeah89: u can call me Y

.....

The dialogue above conducted by two chatters, namely raspberry1606 and d_yeah89. Considering the context of dialogue, we know that the dialogue above is the first part of their conversation. It means, they just start to chat in *Yahoo! Messenger*. The utterance “**may i know ur name**” (“may I know your name”) said by d_yeah89 indicates that she wants to know raspberry1606’s original name.

By saying “may I know ur name”, actually the speaker is performing speech acts. The first act is a locutionary act: the act of saying the sentence to raspberry1606. The second act is an illocutionary act. Although it is in the form of question, actually the utterance “may I know ur name” is performed as a request. This can be understood that the utterance “may i know ur name” is a performative

utterance having a performative verb "may i...". The performative verb "may i..." implies that the speaker is making a request rather than a question. Therefore, it can be explained that the utterance "may I know ur name" constitutes an illocutionary act, that is the speaker is making a request. The act of requesting can be categorized as directive speech act.

Knowing that d_yeah is his new *chat mate* and making a request in order to know his name, raspberry1606 gave a response by saying "X" as his name. By uttering "X", it means there is an effect as a result of the speaker's utterance, means there is also a perlocutionary act performed by d_yeah89.

There are another segments of their chatting that can be explained having the same speech acts with the dialogue above, those are:

.....

d_yeah89: can i ask ur permission?

rasberry1606: for?

d_yeah89: saving this chatting to my disc

rasberry1606: yes sure

d_yeah89: for my sister's thesis data

rasberry1606: yes sure

rasberry1606: i have no objection at all

d_yeah89: thanx alot

.....

d_yeah89: send me mail, ok?

rasberry1606: i will

rasberry1606: are you usually online?

rasberry1606: you are my friend...

d_yeah89: rarely

rasberry1606: oh ok

.....

By saying **“can i ask ur permission?”** and **“send me mail, ok?”** the speaker is performing a locutionary act, that is, the act of saying the sentence to rasberry1606. The illocutionary act can be determined by considering the performative verb **“can I ask...”** and **“send me...”** The performative verb **“can i...”** and **“send me...”** indicate that the speaker is making a request. The utterance **“ can I ask ur permission?”** is uttered as a request to save the result of chatting in floppy disk, while the utterance **“send me mail...”** said as a request to send e-mail to the speaker. The utterance **“send me mail..”** actually can be interpreted as an order also, but because the speaker has no relationship with the speaker, the speaker has no authority to perform an order. Therefore, it is better to categorize the utterance **“send me mail, ok?”** as an illocutionary act, namely, she is making a request, so do with the utterance **“can I ask ur permission”**. In the taxonomy of acts these two utterances can be categorized as directive speech acts.

The answer given by rasberry1606 as the interlocutor or the hearer, “yes sure” for the first utterance of request **“can I ask ur permission?”** and **“I will”** for the utterance **“send me mail, ok?”** show that the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act because there is an effect emerges on the hearer as a result of the speaker’s utterances.

.....

d_yeah89: may be for the next two weeks ill be off

d_yeah89: ihave to go to my grandparents' home

rasberry1606: my name is X

d_yeah89: for..

d_yeah89: idul fitri

rasberry1606: ok

d_yeah89: **i'll send u idul fitri card**

rasberry1606: thanx dear

rasberry1606: ill send u 2

d_yeah89: uve mentioned ur name

d_yeah89: X...

d_yeah89: nice talking to u

rasberry1606: me 2

rasberry1606: take care of yourself

rasberry1606: and c u next time

d_yeah89: :)

d_yeah89: ok

d_yeah89: **ill send letter when i want to talk with u**

rasberry1606: wish you all the best

d_yeah89: make an appoinment

rasberry1606: ok

.....

In the dialogue above d_yeah89 gives the information that she will not *online* for the next two weeks because she should go to her parents' house for Idul Fitri. Therefore, she will send an Idul Fitri card to raspberry1606. This situation can be seen from the utterance she made "i'll send u idul fitri card". The next lines show that both d_yeah89 and raspberry1606 will end their conversation in *chat room*. Raspberry 1606 is a nice interlocutor and d_yeah89 does not mind to be his friend. In order to make an easy contact, d_yeah89 making the utterance "ill send letter when i want to talk with u" indicates that whenever she wants to chat with raspberry 1606, she will send a message first and raspberry agrees with this thing.

Analyzing the context of the dialogue above, the utterance "i'll send u idul fitri card" and "ill send letter when i want to talk with u" can be analyzed as speech acts. It means by uttering those two sentences, the speaker is also performing three kinds of acts simultaneously, namely a locutionary act, an illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act means that the speaker is saying the sentence to her interlocutor. An illocutionary act means that the utterances "i'll send u idul fitri card" and "ill send letter when i want to talk with u" are performed as a promise. Those two utterances can be categorized as performative utterances having performative verb "I will send..." It implied that the speaker will performs an action in the future. Also because it performed as a promise, the speaker is under obligation to do the action, namely send an Idul Fitri card, and send a message whenever she wants to chat with raspberry1606. Considering the explanation above, it is clear that the utterances "i'll send u idul fitri card" and "ill send letter when i want to talk with u" constitute an

illocutionary act, that is, the speaker is giving a promise, and this act can be categorized as commissive speech act.

Now lets take a look at the perlocutionary act. The response given by raspberry 1606, “thanx dear, I’ll send u 2” for the utterance “i’ll send u idul fitri card” and “ok” for the utterance “ill send letter when i want to talk with u” are the sign that the promise made by d_yeah89 has satisfied raspberry’s intention. Those responses show that raspberry understands about d_yeah’s promise and he will wait for that promise. Because there is an effect resulted by the speaker’s utterances, we can say that the utterances “i’ll send u idul fitri card” and “ill send letter when i want to talk with u” constitute a perlocutionary act.

CHAT 3

.....

v_gil: hello

v_gil: asl

vhethree: 21 f indonesia

vhethree: u?

v_gil: 26m Philippines

.....

vhethree: i'm in indonesia not india

v_gil: ahhh sorry...

vhethree: wanna send me ur pic

v_gil: i dont have pic here bout you do you have send me

vhethree: do u have web cam?

v_gil: yap

vhethree: can u send it to me

v_gil: send also your pic to me so dat i know your face

vhethree: ok

.....

v_gil: hows may cam is it clear or what?

v_gil: really...

.....

The dialogue above conducted by vhethree and v_gil. Vhethree is a female, 21 years old comes from Indonesia, while v_gil is 26 years old, male, and comes from Philippines. Part of their conversation in the *chat room* above shows that vhethree and v_gil are talking about how to see each other's picture. In chatting, one of the most favorite things to do is seeing your interlocutor's face or picture. Therefore, chatters usually prepare a picture in their computer that can be seen by their interlocutors.

The dialogue above shows that vhethree wants to know v_gil's picture. The utterance performed by vhethree "wanna send me ur pic" (want to send me your picture?) indicates that the speaker really want to see the picture. By saying the sentence "wanna send me ur pic" to v_gil, actually vhethree is performing a locutionary act. Also by uttering, "wanna send me ur pic" vhethree is also performing an illocutionary act, that is, an act of requesting. Although the utterance "wanna send me ur pic" is in the form of question, by analyzing the context of the situation, it is better to determine that utterance "wanna send me ur

pic” as a request rather than a question. Because it contains an illocutionary force of requesting, this utterance can be categorized as performative utterance. In order to make it clear, we can reconstruct the utterance “wanna send me ur pic” into become, for example, “I ask to send me your picture”. By looking at the new form, we get the performative verb “I ask...” which gives sense that the speaker is making a request to her interlocutor or hearer. Thus, the utterance “wanna send me ur pic” constitutes an illocutionary act, that is the speaker is making a request to her interlocutor, and this act can be categorized as directive speech act.

In the dialogue v_gil does not have a picture but he has a *web cam*. The utterance “may cam is it clear or what?” indicates that v_gil had shown his *web cam* to v_hethree. That utterance also indicates that there is an effect resulted by v_hethree’s utterance. Therefore, we can determine that the by uttering “wanna send me ur pic”, actually the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act.

CHAT 4

.....

begilkrik: pintar sekali bahasa inggrisnya...

tilo-t: kan mahasiswa sastra inggris, kalo gak pinter ya udah drop out dari dulu

begilkrik: makanya bahasa inggrisnya lancar... can you give me some english lessons please...???)

tilo-t : well i'm a professional i don't give free lessons:p

begilkrik: hehehe... i think you are just about to ask me to pay for lessons...[-(

tilo-t: no, just kidding

begilkrik: good... so i get free lessons then... yippee...!!!!

tilo-t: yeah, and you teach me some italian too

begilkrik: fine... what do you want to know...???

.....

In the dialogue performed by tilo-t and begilkrik above, two kinds of language are used. It can be explained that begilkrik is an Italian that had ever lived in Indonesia, so he knows a lot about Indonesian language. The dialogue above contains, mainly, the request made by begilkrik to tilo-t. Knowing that tilo-t is a student in the English Department, begilkrik asks her to give him some English lesson. Tilo-t does not mind to give free lessons, but with one requirement, that is, begilkrik should teach her some Italian too. She indicates her intention by saying **“yeah, and you teach me some Italian too”**.

By saying the utterance **“yeah, and you teach me some Italian too”** to begilkrik, means tilo-t is performing a locutionary act. Also by looking at the context of the dialogue above, we can make an explanation that the utterance **“yeah, and you teach me some italian too”** is made as an order. Begilkrik asks for some English lessons to tilo-t, and tilo-t orders him to teach her some Italian too. As the one who is being asked by begilkrik, tilo_t has the authority to make an order. In order to strengthen the illocutionary force in the utterance, we can reconstruct **“yeah, and you teach me some italian too”** into become, for example, **“I order you to teach me some Italian too”**. Now, we get the performative utterance with **“I order...”** as its performative verb. Therefore, we can categorize the utterance **“yeah, and you teach me some italian too”** as an illocutionary act, namely giving an order or can be categorized as directive speech act.

The next utterance said by begilkrik “fine... what do you want to know...???” shows that he agree to teach some Italian to tilo-t. He intends to do the order because he wants some English lessons too. Thus, it can be said that the utterance “yeah, and you teach me some italian too” constitutes a perlocutionary act because there is an effect emerges on the hearer as the result of the speaker’s utterance.

.....

begilkrik: but your picture on your profile is not very clear...

begilkrik: do you have any other photo you could send me...

tilo-t: yes

begilkrik: please do...

begilkrik: you can send it here on the im or e-mail it...

tilo-t: i think it's better via email, cos sometimes the messgr cannot send it

begilkrik: okay... my e-mail is X@Yahoo.com

.....

In the dialogue above, begilkrik asks tilo-t to send him her other picture because the picture in her profile is not clear, and tilo-t does not mind to do that. Begilkrik tells tilo-t that she can prefer whether she wanted to send the picture via e-mail or *Instant Messenger*. Knowing the disadvantage of sending photo via e-mail, she tells begilkrik that it is better to send the photo via e-mail. In this case, tilo-t is making the utterance “i think it's better via email, cos sometimes the messgr cannot send it”.

By saying the utterance to begilkrik, actually the speaker is performing a locutionary act. Next, we will analyze the illocutionary act in the utterance “i think it's better via email, cos sometimes the messgr cannot send it”. The context of the dialogue explained before indicates that in saying the sentence “i think it's better via email, cos sometimes the messgr cannot send it” tilo-t is also performing an illocutionary act, namely an act of advising. Knowing that sometimes the *Instant Messenger* cannot send the photo, tilo-t gives an advice that it will be better to send the photo via e-mail. The performative verb “I think it's better...” shows that this utterance having a performative sense, that is an advice. By considering the context and the construction of the utterance “i think it's better via email, cos sometimes the messgr cannot send it” we can say that the speaker is performing an illocutionary act, that is, giving an advice. In other word, we can say that the utterance “i think it's better via email, cos sometimes the messgr cannot send it” is an representative speech act.

After seeing tilo-t's utterance “i think it's better via email, cos sometimes the messgr cannot send it” begilkrik gave a response by saying “okay... my e-mail is X@yahoo.com”. It means he believes that what is said by tilo-t is right and it will benefit for him if tilo-t send the photo via e-mail. The utterance” okay... my e-mail is X@Yahoo.com” shows that there is an effect as the result of saying. Therefore, by uttering ”i think it's better via email, cos sometimes the messgr cannot send it”, the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act.

CHAT 5

.....

eyre_aylott: are you looking for somebody ?

keshu2001: yaaaa

eyre_aylott: :-?

keshu2001: do not think too much

keshu2001: =;

eyre_aylott: >:)

keshu2001: so.....

eyre_aylott: u don't have girl friend?/

keshu2001: not realy one

keshu2001: and your?

eyre_aylott: what do you mean by not reall one ?

keshu2001: i mean i have just friend say hi hello,not realy friend say to everything....

eyre_aylott: i see...

eyre_aylott: so, what do you need now is a friend to tell everything, good friend. is that true ?

keshu2001: ya, pretty much like that.....what u think...will i get one like that soon..:)

eyre_aylott: well... i like to make friend, but i'm not sure to make it more :)

keshu2001: i like that too....can we be a good friends....what u say...

eyre_aylott: ok, friends, not more :)

keshu2001: ya friends....what u mean my not more.....what more can we get here on line honey...:D

eyre_aylott: B-)

eyre_aylott: :D

eyre_aylott: yeah..... right

.....

Eyre_aylott and Keshu2001 perform the dialogue. In this case, Eyre_aylott tried to find out whether Keshu2001 has a girlfriend or not. Keshu2001 explains that he does not have a girlfriend, and he is looking for somebody to be his good friend, that is, a friend to tell everything. Eyre_aylott likes to be his good friend but she does not sure to make it more than a friend. The utterance “ok, friends, not more :)” indicates this intention.

By saying the sentence “ok, friends, not more :)” to Keshu2001, means that the speaker is performing a locutionary act. What about the illocutionary act? By analyzing the context, the utterance “ok, friends, not more :)” is performed as the illocutionary act of asserting or can be categorized as representative speech act. In order to determine this utterance as performative, we should reconstruct the utterance “ok, friends, not more :)” into become, for example, “I assert that we will be friends, not more than that”. Thus, we get the performative verb “I assert...” as the essence of illocutionary act of asserting.

The perlocutionary act can be seen from the response given by Keshu2001 “ya friends....what u mean my not more.....what more can we get here on line honey...:D”, which indicates that there is an effect performed by the hearer by the

result of the speaker's utterance. It means Keshu2001 knows that in *cyberspace*, such as, in *Instant Messenger* chat it is difficult to maintain a relationship more than friends. So that, he understand about the request made by Eyre_aylot and does not mind to make their relationship not more than friends.

.....

eyre_aylott: stop saying "honey". i don't like

keshu2001: alright mam....

keshu2001: may i know why...

eyre_aylott: just don't like it

.....

It seems that during their conversation in *chat room*, Keshu2001 always call Eyre_aylott by saying "honey" as if they are lovers. Eyre_aylott does not like called as "honey", so she tells Keshu2001 not to use the word "honey" to call her. We can see this situation from the utterance made by Eyre_aylott "stop saying "honey". i don't like". By saying this sentence, Eyre_aylott is performing locutionary act, that is, the act of saying the sentence to Keshu2001. Also by saying the utterance "stop saying "honey". i don't like" the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act, that is, giving an order. As Keshu2001's interlocutor and the one who is named "honey", Eyre_aylott has the authority to give the order, that is, to stop saying the word "honey".

In order to make it clear, we can add the performative verb of order and reconstruct the utterance "stop saying "honey". i don't like" into become "I order you to stop saying "honey" to me! I don't like it". Now, it is clear that this

utterance has performative sense of order and can be categorized as an illocutionary act or directive speech act.

By looking the next utterance “alright mam....” we can explain that the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act. The utterance “alright mam...” given by Keshu2000 indicates that he understands Eyre _aylott does not like the word “honey” and he will not use that word to call her anymore.

.....

eyre_aylott: nepal means.....???????????

keshu2001: thank god..at least ...u knew it....most of the time...people really wonder where the hell it is!!

eyre_aylott: >:)

keshu2001: :D

keshu2001: doesn't have a meaning....may be u can say a country of love and lovely people...

eyre_aylott: well, ok, gimme 5 words related closely to nepal

eyre_aylott: oooooooooiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii

keshu2001: ya hand on...lemme me think

eyre_aylott: :-?

keshu2001: city of lovely mountains, paradise of nature, home of tallest mountains, world of natural beauti, and universe of beautiful people...he..he...

In one segment of the dialogue above, we know that Keshu2001 comes from Nepal. Eyre_aylott just knows a little bit about Nepal, so she asks Keshu2001 to give the information about Nepal by saying “well, ok, gimme 5

words related closely to Nepal". By uttering that sentence, actually Eyre-aylott as the speaker is performing speech acts. First, a locutionary act means that she is saying the sentence to Keshu2001. Second, an illocutionary act that can be seen from the utterance "well, ok, gimme 5 words related closely to Nepal" that has performative sense of requesting. The performative verb "gimme..." (give me...) indicates that the utterance contains an illocutionary act of requesting or directive speech act. Finally, perlocutionary act can be determined from the answer given by Keshu2001 "city of lovely mountains, paradise of nature, home of tallest mountains, world of natural beauty, and universe of beautiful people...he..he..." means there is an effect emerges on the hearer as the result of saying.

.....

keshu2001: u there luv??

eyre_aylott: sorry, i really have to go, gt something 2 do here..

keshu2001: alright honey i will bye and have a nice day

eyre_aylott: ok then... e-mail me

eyre_aylott: we see next time

eyre_aylott: bye.....

eyre_aylott: oooooooooooooo wait.....

keshu2001: ya

eyre_aylott: if you meet moslem there, please say may regard to them

eyre_aylott: --> a friend from indonesia

keshu2001: i will we have lot of here

eyre_aylott: thx a lot

keshu2001: i will be good...

keshu2001: cheers

keshu2001: bye

eyre_aylott: nice to talk to you..

eyre_aylott: bye..

.....

In the dialogue above, there are two utterances that can be analyzed as speech acts; those are “ok then... e-mail me” and “if you meet Moslem there, please say may regard to them”. The dialogue above is the end part of their chatting. The utterance “sorry, i really have to go, gt something 2 do here..” shows that eyre_aylott wants to leave the *chat room* because she has to do something. Before she left the *chat room*, she asks Keshu2001 to do something for her: to send her e-mail and give her regard to Moslem in Nepal. By saying, “ok then... e-mail me” and “if you meet Moslem there, please say may regard to them” actually the speaker is performing a locutionary act, that is, the act of saying the sentence to Keshu2001. Also in saying the utterance “ok then... e-mail me” and “if you meet Moslem there, please say may regard to them”, she is performing an illocutionary act of request or directive speech act. In order to have performative utterances, we should reconstruct those sentences “ok then... e-mail” into become “ok, I ask you to send me an E-mail”, so that we get the performative verb “I ask...” While in the utterance “if you meet Moslem there, please say may regard to them”, the performative verb is already exist, that is, “please say...” The performative verb “I ask..” and “ please say...” indicate that the utterance “ok

then... e-mail me” and “if you meet Moslem there, please say may regard to them” have the illocutionary force of requesting or can be categorized as directive speech act.

In this case, for the first utterance “ok then... e-mail me”, the perlocutionary act is failed to be performed. There is no utterance as an indication that there is an effect resulted by the speaker’s utterance. There is no response from Keshu2001, which shows that he will send e-mail to Eyre_aylott or at least made a promise to do that. It means the speaker is failed to perform the perlocutionary act. On the contrary, in the utterance “if you meet Moslem there, please say may regard to them”, the perlocutionary act is succeed to be performed. The utterance given by Keshu2001 “i will we have lot of here” shows that there are a lot of Moslem in Nepal and Keshu will give Eyre_aylott’s regard to them. The utterance “i will we have lot of here” indicates that there is an effect as the result of saying and the speaker is succeed in performing perlocutionary act.

CHAT 6

.....

vq_bq: hi, liez. wanna be my chatmate

liezlealguno: ok

....

liezlealguno: can i add you i want permission

liezlealguno: thanks

vq_bq: try again pls, technical problem

liezlealguno: yes i will

.....

vq_bq: **May I see ur pict**

liezlealguno: **no but i have no money to pay thats it**

liezlealguno: **i dont have in the com**

liezlealguno: **and this com have no cam**

vq_bq: **thats ok, whre r u going after this**

.....

The dialogue above spoken by two chatters, namely vq_bq and liezlealguno. The context of the dialogue can be explained as follows:

In the first part of the dialogue above, we can see that vq_bq is looking for another chatter to be her interlocutor. Therefore, she said “**hi, liez. wanna be my chat mate**” (hi, liez.want to be my chat mate”) In fact, Liezlealguno does not mind to be her *chat mate*.

The second part of the dialogue above, indicates that during their conversation liezlealguno asked vq_bq whether he could add her in his *friend list* or not, so that whenever vq_bq online, he can invite her to chat with him. It seems that there is a technical problem that causes liezlealguno could not add vq_bq in his friend list. Vq_bq knows about it and does want to make her interlocutor disappointed, so she says, “**try again pls, technical problem**” and Liezlealguno agrees with this. The last part of the dialogue above shows that Liezlealgun wants to leave the chat room. Knowing that their conversation is going to end, vq_bq said “**May I see ur pict**” indicates that she indicated to know more about her interlocutor through his

picture. Unfortunately, at that time Liezlealguno had no picture in the computer, so that vq_bq could not see his picture.

By looking at the explanation above, the three utterances “hi, liez. wanna be my chatmate”, “try again pls, technical problem”, and “May I see ur pict” constitute a locutionary act, means that the speaker is saying the sentences to Liezlealguno as her interlocutor. Also by saying those three utterances, the speaker is performing an illocutionary act, namely a request. The context of the dialogue, and also the performative verb contained in those three utterances: “wanna be...” “try again pls...”, and “may I...” can be used as indication that the speaker is making three kinds of requests, those are, asks her interlocutor to be her chat mate, asks her interlocutor to add her *nickname* in the *friend list* once more because there is a technical problem, and asks her interlocutor to show his picture. Therefore, we can say that the utterances “hi, liez. wanna be my chatmate”, “try again pls, technical problem”, and “May I see ur pict” constitute an illocutionary act, namely, requesting her interlocutor. The act of request can be categorized as directive speech act.

For the first and second part of the dialogue above, we can see that there is an effect resulted by the speaker’s utterances. After hearing vq_bq’s utterances “hi, liez. wanna be my chatmate”, “try again pls, technical problem”, Liezlealguno gives responses by saying “ok” and “yes I will” show that he does not mind to be vq’s *chat mate* and to add her *nickname* in the *friend list* once again. Nevertheless, it can be said that for the utterances “hi, liez. wanna be my chatmate” and “try again pls, technical problem”, there is a perlocutionary act performed by the

speaker. On the other hand, for the third utterance, the perlocutionary act is failed to be performed. At that time, Liezlealguno did not have picture, so that vq_bq could not see his picture. It means after hearing or seeing the speaker's utterance there is no effect appears as the result of saying. Therefore, the utterance "May I see ur pict" does not contain a perlocutionary act.

CHAT 7

.....

badal_awan: hi

badal_awan: pinki

glossy_pink190: hi

glossy_pink190: asl

badal_awan: 22 m pak

badal_awan: & u?

badal_awan: asl

glossy_pink190: 22 f indo

.....

Two chatters, namely Glossy_pink190 and badal_awan conduct this dialogue. In this case, they just entered the *chat room* and have not known each other yet. Badal_awan's greeting "hi", then followed by Glossy_pink190's utterance "asl" shows this situation. The acronym "asl" which stands for age, sex, and location indicates that Glossy_pink190 wants to know the identity of Badal_awan.

By saying this sentence “asl”, means that the speaker is performing locutionary act: the act of saying the sentence to Badal_awan. Furthermore, based on the context, “asl” contains an illocutionary act, means by uttering this sentence, actually Glossy_pink190 performs an action, that is requesting Badal_awan to tell her about his age, sex, and where he comes from. In order to determine this utterance as an illocutionary act, we should know whether this utterance is performative or not. The first step that should be done in deciding whether “asl” is performative or not, we must find the performative verb in the utterance asl. Therefore, we can reconstruct the utterance “asl” into become, for example, “please tell me your age, sex, and location. Now, we get the performative verb “tell me....” as an expression of requesting and thus, it contains an illocutionary act of requesting or can be categorized as directive speech act.

By uttering the sentence “asl”, the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act. This can be understood by seeing the fact that the utterance gives certain effect to Badal_awan as the interlocutor. The effect here is the response given by Badal_awan “22 m pak” which can be interpreted that he is 22 years old, male and comes from Pakistan.

CHAT 8

.....

ita81: hi.....

banbantroid: hi

ita81: how do u do?

banbantroid: im fine and you

ita81: fine thanx

ita81: **asl pls?**

banbantroid: 30m denmark and you

ita81: 23 f Indonesia

.....

In the dialogue above, Ita81 and Banbantroid have not known each other before. The greeting “hi” shows that they just encountered in a *chat room*. After finding their interlocutor in one of *chat rooms*, usually the first thing that is done by the chatters are asking about the identity of their interlocutors, and then introducing themselves. By analyzing the dialogue above, we know that Ita81 is doing the same thing. In order to know about who is Banbantroid, Ita81 making the utterance “**asl pls?**”, which stands for **age, sex, and location please?**

By saying the utterance “asl”, it means the speaker is performing a locutionary act, that is, the act of saying a sentence to her interlocutor. Also by saying “asl pls?” actually the speaker is performing an illocutionary act, that is, she is making a request to her interlocutor. Although the sentence is in the form of question, by analyzing the context in which this sentence is uttered, it is better to consider that the utterance “asl pls?” does not only function as a question to find the answer, rather it functions as a request to do something.

In order to prove that this utterance constitutes an expression of requesting, we can reconstruct this sentence into become, for example, “Please tell me your age, sex, and location”. Without changing its meaning, this new form of sentence strengthen the illocutionary force in the utterance. There is one

performative verb “tell me...” which implies that the speaker is performing an action of requesting. Furthermore, the word “...”please” that is usually uttered to make a more impolite request also indicate that the utterance “asl pls?” is a request. Now, it is clear that the utterance “asl pls” constitutes an illocutionary act or can be categorized as directive speech act.

In the dialogue above, the utterance said by Ita81 gave certain effect to Banbantroid as her interlocutor. The effect here can be seen from the answer given by banbatroid “30 m denmark and you” which can be interpreted that he is male, 30 years old, and comes from Denmark. It means Banbantroid understands about Ita81’s request and he is able to give to give his identity. The effect on the hearer caused by the speaker’s utterance indicates that that the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act. Therefore, we can say that5 the utterance “asl pls” contains a perlocutionary act.

.....

ita81: by the way, may I know ur name please

ita81: I'm X

banbantroid: my name Y

ita81: Y?

ita81: only Y

banbantroid: yes

...

ita81: do u have cam?

banbantroid: yes

ita81: may I know u?

banbantroid: you whant to see

ita81: yes if u don't mind

banbantroid: can you ask me to view my can'

ita81: yes

ita81: can u give me ur cam.....:)

banbantroid: can we chat tomorro

banbantroid: yes tomorro

ita81: what time?

banbantroid: up to ypu

....

ita81: what about the time like we did today?

banbantroid: yes ok

.....

Another part of the dialogue between Ita81 and Banbantroid above contains, mainly, about the request made by Ita81. In this case, Ita81 is really wants to know more about Banbantroid. There are two utterances that indicate this situation, "by the way, may I know ur name please?" and "may I know u? By saying these utterances, again Ita81 is performing a locutionary act. As stated earlier, by analyzing the context of the dialogue, these utterances contain a request. It means Ita81 as also performing an illocutionary act, that is the act of making a request to Banbantroid. The performative verb " May I know..." those two utterances indicates that there is an illocutionary force of requesting. Thus,

the utterances “by the way, may I know ur name please?” and “may I know u?” can be categorized as performative utterances contains a request or directive speech act.

Unfortunately, not all of those utterances constitute a perlocutionary act. The utterance given by banbantroid “my name Y” shows that there is an effect by the hearer as a result of the first utterance “by the way, may I know ur name please?” said by the speaker. Nevertheless, it can be said that the utterance “by the way, may I know ur name please?” constitutes a perlocutionary act.

On the contrary, for the utterance “may I know u?” there is no utterances that can be indicates as the effect emerges on the hearer. In the utterance “may I know u?” we can make an interpretation that Ita81 wants to see her interlocutor’s picture, not see him directly because in *cyberspace* it is impossible to see our interlocutor directly. In this case, Per does not give a statement that he is able to give his picture. Therefore, it is clear that in the utterance “may I know u?” perlocutionary act is failed to be performed.

.....

banbantroid: can we chat tomorro

banbantroid: yes tomorro

ita81: what time?

banbantroid: up to ypu

....

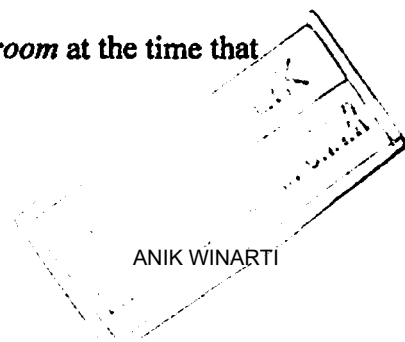
ita81: what about the time like we did today?

banbantroid: yes ok

The next part of the dialogue between Ita81 and Babantroid above contains a discussion concerning their plan to chat again the next day. After being asked by Babantroid to chat again the next day, Ita81 discussed the time when they will meet in a *chat room* again. At last, Ita81 makes a decision by saying “**what about the time like we did today?**” By uttering “what about the time like we did today?” actually the speaker is performing a locutionary act, means the speaker is saying the sentence to Babantroid. If we analyze the context of the dialogue, the utterance “what about the time like we did today?” is not only performed as a question, but it rather uttered as a promise. Nevertheless, we can say that by uttering “what about the time like we did today?” the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act that is the act of making a promise.

In order to strengthen the illocutionary force contained in this utterance, we can add the formula I + simple present active verb to the utterance, so that it become “I promise to chat with you at the time like we did today”. Now, we get a performative utterance with “I promise...” as its performative verb. Therefore, by saying “what about the time like we did today?” there is an illocutionary act, that is, making a promise performed by the speaker and can be categorized as commissive speech act.

By saying “what about the time like we did today?” there is also a perlocutionary act performed by the speaker. It means after saying the utterance, there is certain effect emerges on the hearer. The effect here can be seen from the utterance given by Babantroid “yes OK” means that the promise made by Ita81 has satisfied his intention and he will wait for her in the *chat room* at the time that



had been decided previously. Therefore, we can say that by saying the utterance, the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act.

CHAT 9

.....

kitty_z: hey just stop asking about my personality

rulesovertheworld: why?

rulesovertheworld: if we will not know eachothers how we can get good friendship

kitty_z: well...that's right but just don't be very detail,ok

rulesovertheworld: then u tell me about ur self

kitty_z: I'm a 22 years old, a girl...still study...boring right now

.....

Two chatters, using *kitty_z* and *rulesovertheworld* as their *nicknames*, conduct the dialogue in the *chat room* above. The context of the dialogue above shows that those chatters have not known each other yet, so *Rulesovertheworld* tries to find out about *kitty_z*'s identity by asking many questions. *kitty_z* seems does not comfortable with his questions and she says “**hey just stop asking about my personality**” and then followed by the next utterance “**well...that's right but just don't be very detail, ok**” as the explanation that *kitty_z* does not allow *Rulesovertheworld* to ask a very detail question about her.

By saying “**hey just stop asking about my personality**”, actually *kitty_z* is performing the locutionary act, that is the act of saying the sentence to *Rulesovertheworld*. Again, by saying this utterance, one illocutionary act is

performed, means that the speaker is making an act of ordering her interlocutor. As Rulesovertheworld's interlocutor and the one who is being asked by Rulesovertheworld, kitty_z has an authority to give an order. It become clearer if we reconstruct this utterance, into become, for example, "I order you to stop asking about my personality". Now, we get a performative verb "I order..." as an indication that the sentence can be categorized as performative utterance with an act of ordering or directive speech act. Therefore, we can say that by saying the utterance "hey just stop asking about my personality", the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act.

Next, we will analyze the effect as the effect of the speaker's utterance. The utterance said by Rulesovertheworld "then u tell me about ur self" indicates that Rulesovertheworld understands that kitty_z does not like very detail question about herself. This utterance can be indicated as the effect caused by the act of saying, thus the utterance "hey just stop asking about my personality" constitutes a perlocutionary act also.

.....

kitty_z: I must go now

rulesovertheworld: ok

rulesovertheworld: its my mobil number

rulesovertheworld: 009....

rulesovertheworld: u can message me

kitty_z: ok

rulesovertheworld: just send me message

kitty_z: ok

kitty_z: maybe next week

kitty_z: is it Ok FOR U

rulesovertheworld: ok

rulesovertheworld: as u like

rulesovertheworld: when u will get a girl for me?

kitty_z: sorry for the capital letter

rulesovertheworld: its ok

kitty_z: if u nice to me,as soon as possible hehehe;)

rulesovertheworld: sure

kitty_z: ok then nice to talk to u

kitty_z: bye and take care

rulesovertheworld: u too

rulesovertheworld: bye

rulesovertheworld: =;

.....

The dialogue above is another part of the dialogue between kitty_z and Rulesovertheworld in *Yahoo! Messenger*. It is the end part of their dialogue. Kitty_z wants to leave the *chat room*, and before she did that, Rulesovertheworld has two requests, those are, asks her to send him a message to his mobile phone and find a girl for him. Kitty_z did not mind to do it, so she gave the response by saying “ok” and “if u nice to me, as soon as possible hehehe;)”.

Those two utterances “ok” and “if u nice to me, as soon as possible hehehe;)” can be analyzed as speech acts. By saying those two utterances, actually kitty_z is performing a locutionary act, that is, the act of saying the sentences to Rulesovertheworld. Again, by saying those utterances, kitty_z is also performing an illocutionary act, that is, making a promise. For the first utterance, it can be explained as follows: because kitty_z intends to the *chat room*, Rulesovertheworld gave her his mobil number and asked her to send messages to him. Kitty_z gave a response by saying “ok” and then followed by “maybe next week” means that the speaker is giving a promise to send him a message. The utterance “ok” can be reconstructed, so that it become, for example, “ I promise I will send a message to you”. Now, we get a performative verb “I promise...”. Thus, we can say that the utterance “ok” is a performative utterance contains an illocutionary act of promise or can be categorized as commisive speech act.

The second utterance “if u nice to me, as soon as possible hehehe;)” , similar with the first utterance contains an illocutionary act of promising. This utterance has performative sense and can be reconstructed into become, for example, “ if you nice to me, I promise as soon as possible I will find a girl for you.” Again, we get the performative verb “ I promise...” and we can categorize this utterance as performative utterance with the act of promising in it. Furthermore, the utterances “maybe next week” and “...as soon as possible” give sense that someone will do something at a certain time in the future. Nevertheless, while uttering “ok” and “if you nice to me, I promise as soon as possible I will

find a girl for you” the speaker is performing an illocutionary act means the speaker is making a promise and she is under obligation to do the action.

The speaker’s promise has satisfied the interlocutor’s intention and it gives certain effect to Rulesovertheworld. The effect can be seen from the utterance “I will wait” and “ok, as u like” indicate that Rulesovertheworld glad hearing the promises and he will wait for it. Therefore, we can say that by saying “ok” and “if u nice to me, as soon as possible hehehe;)” the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act.

CHAT 10

.....

flowers_k2001: do u have any pics

subbu_mudigonda: yes in display

flowers_k2001: may i c it

subbu_mudigonda: sure

subbu_mudigonda: here in the same window

subbu_mudigonda: my pic is there

subbu_mudigonda: preeti

flowers_k2001: im opening it

subbu_mudigonda: ok

flowers_k2001: kool

flowers_k2001: u like an actor

subbu_mudigonda: me?

subbu_mudigonda: nice joke

.....

The dialogue above spoken by Flowers_k2001 and Subbu_mudigonda. By analyzing the context of the dialogue above, we know that Flowers_k2001 wants to see Subbu_mudigonda's picture as it is indicated by the utterance "do u have any pics?" and "may i c it".

By the utterance "may i c it", actually Flower_k2001 is performing a locutionary act that is the act of saying the sentence to Subbu_mudigonda. Also by saying the utterance "may i c it" the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act, means that she is performing an act, namely requesting her interlocutor. The construction of the utterance "may i c it" with the performative verb "may I..." indicates that the speaker is making a request, that is, to see Subbu_mudigonda's picture. By considering the context and also the performative verb explained before, we can determine that the utterance "may i c it" constitutes an illocutionary act, that is, the speaker is requesting the interlocutor. Therefore, this act can be categorized as directive speech act.

The next utterance said by Subbu_mudigonda "sure" indicate that in fact, he understands about Flowers_k's request and she does not mind to show his picture to her. The utterance "sure" can be indicated as the effect caused the speaker's utterance. Thus, by saying, "may i c it" the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act.

CHAT 11

.....

ss_naticus: hey 11 hour sleeper

avolita: hey, i deserved 11 hours sleep cos two days before i slept for 4 hours only

ss_naticus: only an hour?

ss_naticus: :(

ss_naticus: i'm just picking with ya

ss_naticus: of course you deserved it

ss_naticus: and you still need some mer

ss_naticus: more

avolita: :)

avolita: **wanna talk bout the sonnet?**

ss_naticus: yeah

ss_naticus: what do you want to talk about ?

ss_naticus: which one did you decide on again?

avolita: #40

ss_naticus: k, let's talk

.....

Avolita and ss_naticus are two chatters who conduct the dialogue above.

By considering the content of the dialogue, we can make an assumption that

Avolita and ss_naticus have long time become “a friend” in *chat room*. Both of them have the same interest in talking about sonnet. The utterances “what do you want to talk about” given by ss_naticus and then answered by Avolita “#40” indicate that they had ever talked about the sonnet before, so that Avolita knows which line of the sonnet that she wants to talk about.

By saying the utterance “wanna talk bout the sonnet?” actually Avolita is also performing a locutionary act, that is, the act of saying the sentence to her interlocutor. The utterance “wanna talk bout the sonnet?” also constitutes an illocutionary act, means that the speaker is performing an act, namely she is requesting her interlocutor. By considering the context in which the utterance is said, it is better to determine that the utterance “wanna talk bout the sonnet?” is a request rather than a question. In order to strengthen the illocutionary force in this utterance, we can reconstruct the utterance “wanna talk bout the sonnet?” into become, for example, “I ask you to talk about the sonnet”. So that, we get the formula I + simple present active verb “I ask...” Now, by the explanation above we can say that the utterance “wanna talk bout the sonnet?” constitutes an illocutionary act, namely a request or can be categorized as directive speech act.

The next utterance by ss_naticus “yeah”, and then followed by “what do you want to talk about?” and “which one did you decide on again?” show that ss_naticus understands about Avolita’s request and he is willing to talk about it with her. Because there is an effect performed as the result of saying, the speaker is succeeding in performing a perlocutionary act.

.....

ss_naticus: will you be online on saturday?

avolita: my saturday?yes

ss_naticus: you'll be online then?

avolita: yup

ss_naticus: yes, your saturday

avolita: **ok we'll meet on sat..and now i really have to go**

ss_naticus: ok... take care

avolita: thanks for helping me

avolita: and be patient with me

ss_naticus: see ya then my dear... ;)

ss_naticus: you're welcome, anytime

avolita: bye

.....

The dialogue above is the end part of their conversation in *chat room*. By analyzing the dialogue above, it seems that they make an appointment to chat again. The utterance made by Avolita **“ok we'll meet on sat..and now i really have to go”** indicates that they will chat again on Saturday. By saying the utterance **“ok we'll meet on sat..and now i really have to go”**, actually the speaker is performing a locutionary act, means that she is saying the sentence to ss_naticus. In this case, the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act, namely a promise. The performative verb **“we will....”** indicates that the speaker will do the action in certain time in the future. In order to make it clear, we can reconstruct this utterance into become, for example, **“I promise that we will meet**

on Saturday”. Now, we get a performative utterance that constitutes an illocutionary act, namely, making a promise, and can be categorized as commissive speech act.

After hearing the promise from Avolita, ss_naticus gives the response by saying “ok... take care” means that the promise made by Avolita has satisfied his intention and he will wait for that promise. By looking at the utterance “ok... take care”, we can determine that by saying the utterance “ok we'll meet on sat..and now i really have to go”, the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act.

CHAT 12

.....

dha_dha2: yes

truemuslimpk: ok

dha_dha2: I'm invisible

truemuslimpk: its ok

truemuslimpk: kia waja hay kisi se aap

truemuslimpk: naraz hain jo invinsible hain

dha_dha2: what language is that, I'm sorry, I don't understand

dha_dha2: it's not Arabic

truemuslimpk: oh sorry

truemuslimpk: i am saying r u angry from someone not visible

dha_dha2: no

.....

The dialogue above spoken by two chatters in *Yahoo! Messenger*. Those two chatters are dha_dha2 and truemuslimpk. From the dialogue performed above, we know that this is the first time they met in a *chat room*. Truemuslimpk said something in the language that is unknown for Dha_dha2. Dha_dha2 did not understand what is the meaning of “kia waja hay kisi se aap naraz hain jo invinsible hain” because it is neither English nor Arabic. Dha_dha2 wants to know the meaning of that language by saying, **“what language is that, I'm sorry, I don't understand”**.

By saying the utterance “what language is that, I'm sorry, I don't understand”, actually the speaker is performing a locutionary act, that is, the act of saying the sentence to truemuslimpk. In this case, the utterance “what language is that, I'm sorry, I don't understand” also constitutes an illocutionary act, means that the speaker is making an act, namely a request. By looking at the context of the situation, it is better to determine that the utterance “what language is that, I'm sorry, I don't understand” not only function as a question but it also function as a request to do something. In order to get a performative utterance, we can reconstruct the utterance “what language is that, I'm sorry, I don't understand” into become “ I ask you to tell me the meaning of that language because I do not understand”. Now, we get “I ask...” as the performative verb which implies that the speaker is making a request Therefore, by saying “what language is that, I'm sorry, I don't understand” actually the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act, namely a request or in taxonomy of act it can be categorized as directive speech act.

By uttering the sentence “what language is that, I’m sorry, I don’t understand”, actually the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act. It can be seen from the utterance said by Truemuslimpk “i am saying r u angry from someone not visible” which indicates that he understands about Dha_dha’s request and he is willing to give the meaning of the utterance “kia waja hay kisi se aap naraz hain jo invinsible hain”. Because there is an effect as the result of saying, we can determine that by saying, “ what language is that, I’m sorry, I don’t understand”, a perlocutionary act is also performed.

.....

truemuslimpk: i have to go to home for prepration of class

dha_dha2: Is there a class on Saturday?

truemuslimpk: yes

truemuslimpk: ok Allah Hafiz mail me

truemuslimpk: i m waiting for it

truemuslimpk: Allah Hafiz

dha_dha2: Insyallah

dha_dha2: see u

truemuslimpk: bye

dha_dha2: Wassalaamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

.....

By analyzing the dialogue above, we know that it is the end part of their chatting. Truemuslimpk wants Dha_dha2 to send him an email and he will wait for it. Dha_dha2 gave a response by saying “Insyallah” (if God permits me).

By saying the utterance “Insyallah” to Truemuslimpk, actually Dha_dha2 as the speaker is also performing a locutionary act. Next, by uttering “Insyallah” the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act, namely a promise. It can be seen from the meaning of the utterance “Insyallah”, and to strengthen the illocutionary force of promise, we can reconstruct the utterance “Insyallah” into become “I promise if Allah permits me, I will send you an email”. Now, we get the performative verb “I promise...” which gives sense that the speaker is performing an illocutionary act, that is making a promise, or can be categorized as directive speech act.

The utterance “i m waiting for it” indicate that Truemuslimpk will wait for Dha_dha2’s email and Dha_dha2 is under obligation to do her promise. Because there is an effect emerges on the hearer caused by the speaker’s utterance, by saying “Insyallah” the speaker is also succeed in performing a perlocutionary act.

CHAT 13

.....

nice_gift83: btw, do you know tagalog language?

agmdumaguete: im always supportive to a friend.

agmdumaguete: yap, why man<

nice_gift83: can u teach me?

nice_gift83: to increase my knowledge

nice_gift83: im studying at language field

agmdumaguete: sure,

agmdumaguete: wow u know a lot languages ,

nice_gift83: not really

nice_gift83: and not too deep

agmdumaguete: ok,

agmdumaguete: i got it,

nice_gift83: give me some vocabulary and its meaning

nice_gift83: ill write it down on my notes

agmdumaguete: i like you - gusto kita

.....

The dialogue above is a half segment of the conversation between nice_gift83 and agmdumaguete. By analyzing the dialogue, we know that agmdumaguete comes from Philippine, so that he knows a lot about Tagalog language. In order to increase her knowledge, nice_gift83 wants to learn also about Tagalog language. So that, she makes the utterance “can u teach me?” indicate that she wants Agmdumaguete teach her about Tagalog language.

By saying the sentence “can u teach me? To agmdumaguete as her interlocutor, actually nice_gift83 is performing a locutionary act. The utterance “can u teach me?” is performed as an act of request by nice_gift83. It can be seen from the context of the dialogue above and also from the verb “can you..” which implies that the speaker is making a request. In order to make it clear, we can reconstruct the utterance “can u teach me?” into become, for example, “ I ask you to teach me Tagalog language”. Now, it become clear that the utterance “can u

teach me?" constitutes an illocutionary act or can be categorized as directive speech .act.

In fact, Agmdumaguete as the person who is being requested by Nice_gift83 knows a lot about Tagalog and he does not mind to share it with Nice_gift83. This can be seen from the utterance "sure". The utterance "sure" also indicates that there is an effect performed by the hearer as the result of saying. Thus, in the utterance "can u teach me?" the perlocutionary act is succeeding to be performed.

CHAT 14

.....

lavenheit: you two must be very cute together

lavenheit: hey you should come here to indo,

siddiqui_sohail: learning some thing that some one has already done it smart, doing some thing that some one has never done before is creative

lavenheit: indonesia is a very beautiful country

lavenheit: well, at some point

lavenheit: he he

siddiqui_sohail: i want to come there too, but at the time i cant, i dont have time and the money

rini_siddiqui: X is doing tourism promotion now to you

lavenheit: lol

lavenheit: did i?

siddiqui_sohail: i know indonesia is a natural beauty

.....

In *Yahoo! Messenger*, we can prefer whether we want to chat person to person or in *Conferences*. By *Conferences*, means that we are able to invite two or more people in our own *chat room*. The dialogue performed by Lavenheit, rini_siddiqui, and siddiqui_sohail above is one of the example in which the chatters talk in *Conferences*. In the dialogue above, it seems that Lavenheit is doing a promotion about Indonesia to siddiqui_sohail. She wants Siddiqui_sohail to come to Indonesia by the reason that Indonesia is a beautiful country. This intention can be seen from her utterances “hey you should come here to indo” and “Indonesia is a very beautiful country”.

By saying “hey you should come here to indo” actually, the speaker is performing a locutionary act, that is, the act of saying the sentence to her interlocutor. Then, by uttering, “hey you should come here to indo” the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act, that is, making a request. It is known by analyzing the context in which the utterance is performed. In order to strengthen the illocutionary force contained in it, we can reconstruct the utterance “hey you should come here to indo” into become, for example, “I ask you to come to Indonesia”, so that we get a performative utterance. The performative verb “I ask...” indicate that the speaker is requesting her interlocutor to come to Indonesia. By considering the context of the dialogue, and also the new construction, the utterance “hey you should come here to indo” constitutes an illocutionary act, namely the speaker is making a request, or can be categorized as directive speech act.

The next utterance given by Siddiqui_sohail “i want to come there too, but at the time i cant, i dont have time and the money” indicates that actually he really wants to come to Indonesia but because at that time he had no time and money, he is not be able to come to Indonesia. The utterance “i want to come there too, but at the time i cant, i dont have time and the money”also indicates that there is no effect as the result of saying, thus a perlocutionary act is failed to be performed.

CHAT 15

.....

hannamy2002: hiiiiii

hannamy2002: wanna chat

f3n4ndh4: asl pls

hannamy2002: 26 male/toronto

hannamy2002: u?

f3n4ndh4: 22 f Indonesia

.....

hannamy2002: sorry i was away

hannamy2002: 4 days

f3n4ndh4: away?

f3n4ndh4: oh ok

f3n4ndh4: then u will back to jordan

f3n4ndh4: ?

f3n4ndh4: whats ur name?

hannamy2002: X

hannamy2002: i will be back on 15 jan

.....

The dialogue above spoken by two chatters, namely f3n4ndh4 and hannamy2002. In the dialogue above, we can see that f3n4ndh4 wants to know about her interlocutor's identity. This intention is indicated by the utterance "asl pls" (age, sex, and location) and "what's ur name?" By saying those two utterances "asl pls" and "what's ur name?" actually f3n4ndh4 is performing a locutionary act, that is, the act of saying the sentences to hannamy2002 as the hearer or the interlocutor. Also by saying "asl pls" and "what's ur name" the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act, that is she is requesting her interlocutor. In order to strengthen the illocutionary force, we can reconstruct this two utterances into become, for example, "I ask you to tell me your age, sex, and location" and "I ask you to tell me you name". Now, we get the performative utterances with "I ask..." as its performative verb. Thus, it is clear that by saying "asl pls" and "what's ur name?", the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act, namely a request or can be categorized as directive speech act.

The answer given by hannamy2002 "26 male/Toronto" and "X" indicate that Hannamy as the interlocutor understands about f3n4ndh4's request and in fact, he does not mind to give his identity. The utterance "26 male/Toronto" and "X" can be interpreted that his name is X, he is 26 years old, male and comes from Toronto. The response given by Hannamy indicates that there is an effect emerges on the hearer or the interlocutor as the result of the speaker's utterance.

Therefore, we can make a conclusion that by saying the utterances “asl pls” and “what’s ur name?” the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act.

.....

hannamy2002: ok my dear nice to meet u

hannamy2002: u have any pic

f3n4ndh4: yes

f3n4ndh4: u?

hannamy2002: me i have it on my pc home

hannamy2002: not here

hannamy2002: can see urs

hannamy2002: ?

f3n4ndh4: ehm.. send me email first

f3n4ndh4: then ill reply with pics

hannamy2002: k

hannamy2002: on this on

hannamy2002: one

f3n4ndh4: send email to X@yahoo.com

f3n4ndh4: ill wait

hannamy2002: Your message has been sent to: Add To Hotmail Contacts

X@yahoo.com

hannamy2002: done

.....

f3n4ndh4: ehm...while waiting sending mine

hannamy2002: yeah

f3n4ndh4: promise me u will reply my email with ur pics also

f3n4ndh4: ok?

hannamy2002: i promise u when i go to my pc

hannamy2002: i will send it for u

f3n4ndh4: i keep ur words

hannamy2002: k

.....

The next segment of the dialogues between **f3n4ndh4** and **Hannamy** above contains, mainly about **Hannamy's** request to see **f3n4ndh4's** picture. The utterance "can see urs" indicates that **Hannamy** intends to see **f3n4ndh4's** picture. In fact, **F3n4ndh4** has picture and she does not mind to show it to **Hannamy**, but with one requirement that **Hannamy2002** should send her an email first. This intention can be seen from her utterance "ehm. send me email first, then ill reply with pics". Knowing that **Hannamy** has picture in his pc home, **f3n4ndh4** also said, "promise me u will reply my email with ur pics also". The utterance "promise me u will reply my email with ur pics also" indicates that **f3n4ndh4** wants to know **Hannamy's** picture also.

By uttering the sentences "ehm.. send me email first, then ill reply with pics" and "promise me u will reply my email with ur pics also", **F3n4ndh4** as the speaker is performing a locutionary act, that is, she is saying the sentences to **Hannamy2002**. Also by saying "ehm.. send me email first, then ill reply with pics" and "promise me u will reply my email with ur pics also", actually the

speaker is performing an illocutionary act, namely the act of ordering. As the one who is being asked to do something by Hannamy, F3n4ndh4 has the authority to give the order, those are, to send her an email and to reply the mail with his picture also. Those two orders are given by as the requirement if Hannamy2002 wants to see F3n4ndh4's picture. Furthermore, we can strengthen the illocutionary force by adding "I + present simple active verb" to those two utterances, so that, it become "I order you to send me email first" and "I order you to promise me that you will reply my mail with your picture also". Now, we get two performative utterances in which there "I order..." Appears as the performative verb. Therefore, it is clear that in saying "ehm.. send me email first, then ill reply with pics" and "promise me u will reply my email with ur pics also"the speaker is performing an illocutionary act, namely an order or can be categorized as directive speech act.

The answer given by Hannamy2002 "k on this one"("ok, on this one") and "done" for the utterance "ehm.. send me email first, then ill reply with pics" and " i promise u when i go to my pc, i will send it for u" for the utterance "promise me u will reply my email with ur pics also", indicates that Hannamy understands about the order and in fact, he is able to do the order. The utterance "done" said by Hannamy2002 shows that he had done the first order, that is, sent an email to F3n4ndh4. Because there is an effect emerges on the hearer or the interlocutor as the result of saying, means that in uttering "ehm.. send me email first, then ill reply with pics" and "promise me u will reply my email with ur pics also" the speaker is alos performing a perlocutionary act.

.....

f3n4ndh4: i will take my lunch first

f3n4ndh4: after this i will send u email with my pic

f3n4ndh4: ok

hannamy2002: ok

hannamy2002: i will not be online

f3n4ndh4: trust me

hannamy2002: so i will c ya later

hannamy2002: k

f3n4ndh4: ill be back in 1 hours

hannamy2002: my dear

f3n4ndh4: with my pics in ur inbox

hannamy2002: wanna me add u

f3n4ndh4: ok

f3n4ndh4:

hannamy2002: ok\

f3n4ndh4:

f3n4ndh4: done

f3n4ndh4: see u again in 1 hour'

f3n4ndh4: bye

f3n4ndh4: nice meet u

hannamy2002: bye babe

hannamy2002: ya fater 1 hour

.....

From the content of the dialogue above, we know that F3n4ndh4 will not online in *chat room* for one hour because she will have lunch first. After she finishes with her lunch, she will online again and send an email for Hannamy2002. This intention can be seen from her utterance “**after this i will send u email with my pic**” and “**ill be back in 1 hours**”. By saying those two utterances “**after this i will send u email with my pic**” and “**ill be back in 1 hours**”, actually the speaker is performing a locutionary act, that is, the act of saying the sentences to her interlocutor; Hannamy2002. Also by saying those two utterances, the speaker is performing an illocutionary act, that is, she is making a promise. This can be seen from the context of the dialogues also the performative verb” I will....”. The performative verb “I will...” indicates that the speaker will do the action at certain time in the future. Therefore, we can conclude that by saying “**after this i will send u email with my pic**” and “**ill be back in 1 hours**”, the speaker is also performing an illocutionary act of promising or can be categorized as commisive speech act.

The response given by Hannamy2002 “**ok**” and “**ya after 1 hour**” show that F3n4ndh4’s promise has satisfied Hannamy’s intention and after one hour he will meet again with her in chat room. By saying the utterances “**ok**” and “**ya after 1 hour**” means that there is an effect as the result of saying, thus the speaker is also performing a perlocutionary act.

Table 3.1. Types of speech acts and the frequency of their appearance in *Instant Messenger chat*

CHAT	TYPES OF SPEECH ACTS		
	Locutionary Act	Illocutionary Act	Perlocutionary Act
Chat 1	2	2	2
Chat 2	5	5	5
Chat 3	2	2	2
Chat 4	2	2	2
Chat 5	5	5	4
Chat 6	3	3	2
Chat 7	1	1	1
Chat 8	4	4	3
Chat 9	3	3	3
Chat 10	1	1	1
Chat 11	2	2	2
Chat 12	2	2	2
Chat 13	1	1	1
Chat 14	1	1	-
Chat 15	6	6	6
TOTAL	40	40	36

Table 3.2. Types of illocutionary acts and the frequency of their appearance in
Instant Messenger chat

CHAT	TYPES OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS				
	Requesting	Promising	Asserting	Advising	Ordering
Chat 1	2	-	-	-	-
Chat 2	3	2	-	-	-
Chat 3	2	-	-	-	-
Chat 4	-	-	-	1	1
Chat 5	3	-	1	-	1
Chat 6	3	-	-	-	-
Chat 7	1	-	-	-	-
Chat 8	3	1	-	-	-
Chat 9	-	2	-	-	1
Chat 10	1	-	-	-	-
Chat 11	1	1	-	-	-
Chat 12	1	1	-	-	-
Chat 13	1	-	-	-	-
Chat 14	1	-	-	-	-
Chat 15	2	2	-	-	2
TOTAL	24	9	1	1	5

Table 3.3. Taxonomies of acts and the frequency of their appearance in *Instant**Messenger chat*

CHAT	TAXONOMIES OF ACTS				
	Representative	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
Chat 1	-	2	-	-	-
Chat 2	-	3	2	-	-
Chat 3	-	2	-	-	-
Chat 4	1	1	-	-	-
Chat 5	1	4	-	-	-
Chat 6	-	3	-	-	-
Chat 7	-	1	-	-	-
Chat 8	-	3	1	-	-
Chat 9	-	1	2	-	-
Chat 10	-	1	-	-	-
Chat 11	-	1	1	-	-
Chat 12	-	1	1	-	-
Chat 13	-	1	-	-	-
Chat 14	-	1	-	-	-
Chat 15	-	4	2	-	-
TOTAL	2	29	9	-	-

CHAPTER IV DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS