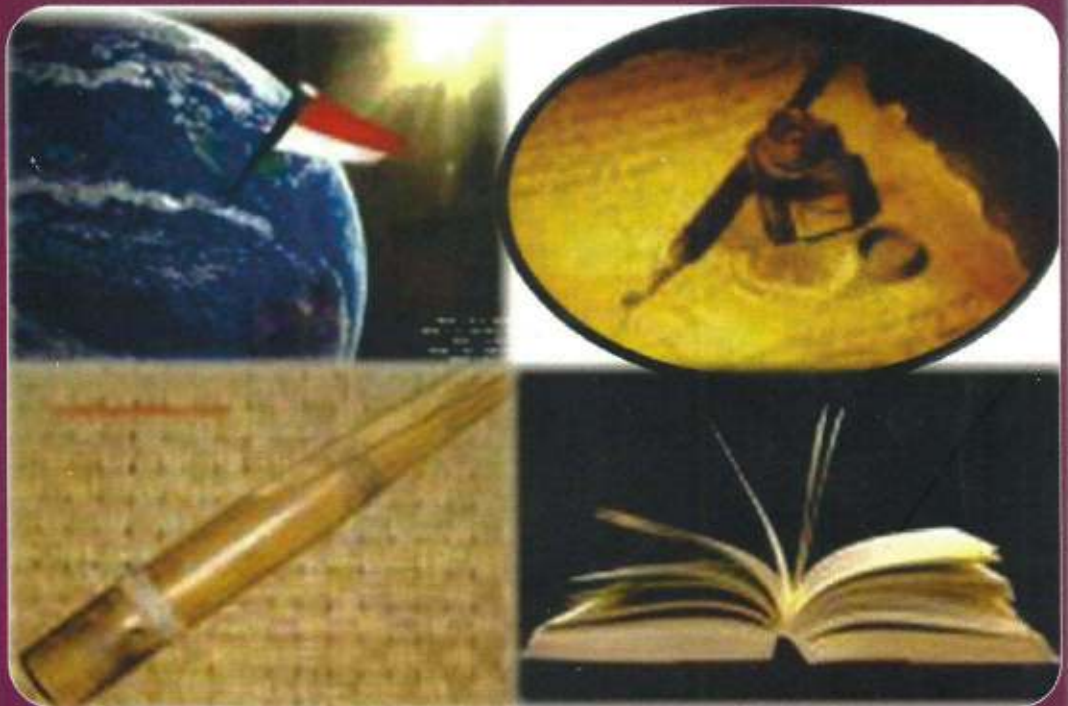




Volume 5, Nomor 1 – Mei 2015

ISSN 2088-6020

BAHASA, SASTRA DAN BUDAYA



Terbit Dua Kali Setahun [Mei dan November]

Diterbitkan oleh: Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia,
Fakultas Sastra dan Budaya,
Universitas Negeri Gorontalo

Alamat: Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 6 Kota Gorontalo. Telp. 0435-821125

JURNAL BAHASA, SASTRA DAN BUDAYA

Vol. 5, No. 1 Mei 2015

TIM REDAKSI

- I. Pembina** : (Dekan Fakultas Sastra dan Budaya)
(Wakil Dekan I)
(Wakil Dekan II)
- II. Penanggungjawab** : (Kaprodi Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Fakultas Sastra dan Budaya, UNG)
- III. Dewan Penyunting** :
- Ketua** : Nani Tuloli (Universitas Negeri Gorontalo)
Anggota : Emzir (Universitas Negeri Jakarta)
Ali Saukah (Universitas Negeri Malang)
Ahmad HP (Universitas Negeri Jakarta)
Maryaeni (Universitas Negeri Malang)
Hasanuddin Fatsah (Universitas Negeri Gorontalo)
Moh. Karmin Baruadi (Universitas Negeri Gorontalo)
Sayama Malabar (Universitas Negeri Gorontalo)
Supriyadi (Universitas Negeri Gorontalo)
Nonny Basalama (Universitas Negeri Gorontalo)
- Redaksi Pelaksana**
- Ketua** : Muslimin
Sekretaris : Jafar Lantowa
Bendahara : Zilfa A. Bagtayan
Tata Usaha dan Kearsipan : Yunus Dama
Arlan Ibrahim
Wiwin Rewini Kunusa
- Distribusi dan Sirkulasi** : Mira Mirawati
Aripin Suleman
Isharyanti Ningsih Sulila
- Alamat Redaksi** : Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia
Fakultas Sastra dan Budaya, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo
Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 6 Kota Gorontalo, 96128
Email: jurnalbdb@gmail.com
Telp. (62-435) 821125, Fax. (62-435) 821752

Terbit 2 kali setahun pada bulan Mei dan November (ISSN: 2088-6020) berisi artikel-artikel ilmiah tentang bahasa, sastra, budaya, dan hubungannya dengan pengajaran, baik yang ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia maupun asing. Artikel yang dimuat berupa analisis, kajian, dan aplikasi teori, hasil penelitian, dan pembahasan kepustakaan.

Redaksi menerima sumbangan tulisan yang belum pernah diterbitkan dalam media cetak lain. Naskah diketik dengan 1,5 spasi pada kertas A4, panjang 12-20 halaman. (lihat Petunjuk bagi Penulis pada sampul bagian belakang). Naskah yang masuk dievaluasi oleh Dewan Penyunting. Penyunting dapat melakukan perubahan pada tulisan yang dimuat untuk keseragaman format, tanpa mengubah maksud dan isinya.

JURNAL BAHASA, SASTRA DAN BUDAYA

Vol. 5, No. 1, Mei 2015

**Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia,
Fakultas Sastra dan Budaya, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo
Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 6 Kota Gorontalo, 96128
email: jurnalbdb@gmail.com
Telp. (62-435) 821125, Fax: (62-435) 821752**

DAFTAR ISI

The Using Of Speech ACT In Student's Group On Facebook' English Community' In SMA Negeri 1 Gorontalo Yessi Sukersi Mustaki, Moon H. Otoluwa, Karmila Machmud	(1-12)
Improving Students' Competence In writing Recount Text Through Authentic Assessment. (An Action Research that Conducted at Class VIII.2 of SMPN 4 Telaga in the 2011/2012 Rismawaty Rauf, Moon Otoluwa	(13-18)
Students' Apprecation Towards Novie "3 Idiot" (Research Conduted at SMA Negeri 1 Sowa Language Program) Rismawaty T. Abd. Kadir, Nonny Basalama, Karmila Machmud.....	(19-28)
Speech Acts In The Movie "Smart People" Ibrahim Mootalu, Moon H. Otoluwa, Nonny Basalama	(29-34)
The Perception Toward The Use Of Grammar-Translation Method In Learning English. (A Study For English Begginer Learners) Safyan Nurdin, Hasanuddin, Karmila Machmud	(35-44)
Exploring The Mongondow Language Phonology To Facilitate The Acquisition Of English Phonologi Arief Irawan Akase, Hasanuddin, Karmila Machmud	(45-53)
Study On The Students' Response To Teacher's Feedback In English Lesson. (A Case Study at SMAN 1 Tibawa) Dahmar M. Jamil, Moon H. Otoluwa, Syarifuddin	(54-62)
Foreign Language Maintenance; A case study on the pattern of language maintenance of an English faculty member. Isawita Mokodompit, Hasanuddin, Karmila Machmud,	(63-72)
Teaching Writing Recount Text Though Genre Based Approach To Increase Students' Writing Ability Titin Pipil, Moon Otoluwa, Karmila Machmud	(73-79)
Derivational Prefixes in English and Arabic words Magvira El Walidayni Kau	(80-88)
The Implementation of English Subject As Extracurricular In Elementary School (A Research Conducted at MI Muhammadiyah Unggulan Kota Gorontalo) Nurzulfianty Djafar, Rasuna Talib, Sri Agriyanti Mestari	(89-94)
Communication Strategies Used By The Teachers and The Students in English as Foreign Language at RSBI Class Safriyanti Madina, Hasanuddin Fatsah, Nonny Basalama	(95-104)

THE USE OF SPEECH ACT IN STUDENT'S GROUP ACCOUNT ON FACEBOOK "ENGLISH COMMUNITY" IN SMA NEGERI 1 GORONTALO

Yessi Sukersi Mustaki, Moon Otoluwa, Karmila Machmud

Universitas Negeri Gorontalo

Abstract: This research is a descriptive-qualitative in the type of speech act in students Group Account on Facebook namely "English Community" (a Pragmatics Analysis) focused on Searle's theory. The main source of the data is the students' utterance in "English Community" Group Account on Facebook and the result interview from teachers and students about their perspectives of benefit the social networking in learning. The data are collected in several steps, i.e., identifying, defining, evaluating, describing and interview and then analyzed the data based on Searle's theory. The result showed there are some types of speech acts focused on illocutionary acts in student's Group Account on Facebook "English Community", i.e., assertive, commissive, directive, declarative and expressive, there are factor in the Group Account "English Community" based on Hymes' theory of speaking and there are some benefit of social networking in learning based on result of interview from teachers and students perspective.

Keywords: *Speech Act, English Community Group, Pragmatics*

INTRODUCTION

Chaer and Agustine (2004:21) said that "there are two parts of language, they are: one way communication and two ways communication. In one way communication, a sender has functions as a deliverer and the other is a receiver". A one way communication can be seen in a speech, there is no response in it. Meanwhile, in two ways communication, a sender besides has function as a deliverer, can also be as a receiver. This model of communication can happen in a discussion, meeting, or through some social networking, like Facebook, Twitter, etc, where any responses are given appropriately.

Speech act is a linguistics discipline that can be an instrument to elaborate deeply about language and communication. According to Austin, (cited in Mayer, 2002: 50) when speaking or writing we perform various acts. In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. For example, a statement expresses a belief, a request expresses

a desire, and an apology expresses regret. As an act of communication, a speech act succeeds if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention to the attitude being expressed.

Speech acts provides broad topics to be conducted. One of that relates with current issue about social networking. Social networking is a part of digital native development. Recently, Facebook is one of social networking that rises significantly everywhere, including in Indonesia. The users of Facebook are mostly students or teenagers. They write and express their idea on Facebook using English. This situation is contradictive with what happened in the classroom, where students are less likely to show similar enthusiasm in using English Language in class as they did on Facebook.

As a social networking, Facebook have one feature called Group Account. In the Group Account, people can share anything, from their feeling, emotion, hobby, and activity as well. Second grader of SMA Negeri 1 Gorontalo had a Facebook Group Account, called 'English

Community'. This Group Account was designed to keep the interaction among the students, and to practice their capability in English, since all of the comments in the Group Account should be in English.

Problem Statements

These were questions formulated as problems for the analysis student's speech act, they are as follow:

1. What are the types of speech act used in student's Group Account on Facebook, "English Community" in SMA Negeri 1 Gorontalo?
2. What are the factors influence the speech act usage in student's Group Account on Facebook, "EnglishCommunity" in SMA Negeri 1 Gorontalo?
3. What is the benefit of social networking towards students' English skill and teacher's perspective?

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Pragmatic

Grice (1969, p. 23) said "pragmatics deals with *utterances*, by which we will mean specific events, the intentional acts of speakers at times and places, typically involving language". Logic and semantics traditionally deal with properties of *types* of expressions, and not with properties that differ from token to token, or use to use, or, as we shall say, from utterance to utterance, and vary with the particular properties that differentiate them. Pragmatics is sometimes characterized as dealing with the effects of *context*. This is equivalent to saying it deals with utterances, if one collectively refers to all the facts that can vary from utterance to utterance as 'context.' One must be careful, however, for the term is often used with more limited meanings.

Speech Act

Making a statement may be the paradigmatic use of language, but there are all sorts of other things we can do with words. We can

make requests, ask questions, give orders, make promises, give thanks, offer apologies, and so on. Moreover, almost any speech act is really the performance of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspects of the speaker's intention: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting or promising, and how one is trying to affect one's audience.

Some speech acts, however, are not primarily acts of communication and have the function not of communicating but of affecting institutional states of affairs. They can do so in either of two ways. Some officially judge something to be the case, and others actually make something the case. Those of the first kind include judges' rulings, referees' calls and assessors' appraisals, and the latter include sentencing, bequeathing and appointing. Acts of both kinds can be performed only in certain ways under certain circumstances by those in certain institutional or social positions.

Types of speech acts.

In saying something one generally intends more than just to communicate getting oneself understood is intended to produce some effect on the listener. However, our speech act vocabulary can obscure this fact. When one apologizes, for example, one may intend not merely to express regret but also to seek forgiveness. Seeking forgiveness is, strictly speaking, distinct from apologizing, even though one utterance is the performance of an act of both types. As an apology, the utterance succeeds if it is taken as expressing regret for the deed in question; as an act of seeking forgiveness, it succeeds if forgiveness is thereby obtained. Speech acts, being perlocutionary as well as illocutionary, generally have some ulterior purpose, but they are distinguished primarily by their illocutionary type, such as asserting, requesting, promising and apologizing, which in turn are distinguished by the type of attitude expressed.

The perlocutionary act is a matter of trying to get the hearer to form some correlative attitude and in some cases to act in a certain way. For

example, a statement expresses a belief and normally has the further purpose of getting the addressee form the same belief. According to Searle (1969) the central of the speech act are Illocutionary acts so she given big attention and build the theory from his teacher Austin focused on Illocutionary acts namely assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. And the types of that consist some types such as; thanking, saying, stating, hypothesis, commanding, welcoming, congratulating, naming etc.

Factors influenced a speech act.

In speech act event, there are some factors influenced. According Hymes (cited Rustono : 1992:21) there are eight factors they are ; Scene/ Setting is describing time and the place that utterances happened. While scene refers to the place and timing situation or a psychological condition of the addressee and addresser, participant is people who involved in speech act. It can be the addressee, addresser, deliverer, and receiver, ends are the aim of utterances, act is a form and contents of utterance that used by the addressee, key is utterances that consists a psychology aspect, instrument is a form of language, either spoken or written, norms is the rules of interaction in certain situation and genre is a language style that refers to kinds of speech.

Social Networking.

A social networking service is an online service, platform, or site that focuses on building and reflecting of social networks or social relations among people, who, for example, share interests and/or activities. A social network service consists of a representation of each user (often a profile), his/her social links, and a variety of additional services. Most social network services are web-based and provide means for users to interact over the Internet, such as e-mail and instant messaging. **Students 'English Community' Group Account on Facebook.**

This Group Account was made in early January. The Group Account consists of students

of second grade of SMA Negeri 1 Gorontalo. Firstly, this Group Account is created for sharing information and to communicate about the learning. All the communication occurred in this Group Account uses English. This is due to the commitment of each member as they want to practice their English in written form.

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

Subject of Research.

This research was conducted in SMA Negeri 1 Gorontalo. The members of English Community Group are 63 students and 2 teachers.

Method of Research.

This research used qualitative-descriptive method.

Data Source.

The source of main data of this research is taken from students' comments of the topics posted in Group Account of Facebook from the variation topics.

Technique of Collecting the Data.

There are three steps in collecting data, those are: identifying, defining, evaluating, and describing. An interview it is also became an instrument in reached the data.

Technique of Analyzing the Data.

In terms of analysis, firstly, the researcher read the all of student's utterances. The second step is identifying all students' comments in Group Account. Thirdly, the researcher classified the comments based on the category of speech act proposed by Searle. Fourth, the researcher analyzed all utterances or comments and described the data, and finally, the researcher analyzed the result of interview from students and teacher.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Finding

The result shows the types of illocutionary acts, they are:

Assertive

Types of assertive act found are: stating, suggesting, and making a hypothesis.

- Stating

On the topic "Is it necessary to use hand phone in the classroom? Why and Why Not, give your reason", there is one comment.

"According to me it is not great. Because, it can be disturb our concentration!" (AyumNiode).

On the topic "Keep AWAY from Homo Sexual n Lesbian" there is a comment can be presented:

"Homosexual and lesbian are a choice, so we don't have any right to judging" (Suhartin AthinYantu)

On the topic "ALL ABOUT KPOP" there is one comment can be presented:

"I think a boy band and a girl band in Indonesia are good, and I love them. They are also great comparing to Korea's boy and girlband" (ThaelWheheNhy)

- Suggesting.

On the topic "Happy holiday all, are you ready to follow the mid exam next week? Keep spirit and study hard" there is one comment can be presented:

"It's better for you all to prepare yourself in facing a midterm test" ('ViviVidia Melinda').

On the topic "good relation with ex-boyfriend/ girlfriend" there is one comment can be presented:

"Cahya, you will look more mature if you did not say that" ('ViviVidia Melinda')

On the topic "Using social network" like Facebook, Twitter, and etc." there is one comment can be presented:

"I suggest you to think wiser because sometimes we should be deal with the fact today" (IsmiWalangadi)

- Hypothesis.

On the topic "Keep AWAY from homosexual and lesbian" there are two comments can be presented:

"I conclude that homosexual and lesbian are physicist disease" (TheaelWhehe)

"In many cases homosexuals and lesbians are influenced by environment" ('ViviVidia Melinda')

On the topic "ALL ABOUT KPOP" there is a comment can be presented:

"Indonesia's singers are talented" (IsmiWalangadi)

On the topic "We Do not like Employer of Violence against Indonesian Workers" there are two comments can be presented:

"Our workers are weak in skills" (SuhartiinAthinYanntu)

"Indonesia's government has no power to fight a violence that happened to our worker" (IsmiWalangadi)

Directive.

Directive such as: commanding, asking, and inviting.

- Commanding.

On the topic "We're don't like Justin Bieber!!!" there are two comments can be presented:

"Hey Facebookers turn on your radio now, there is Justin Bieber on Selebes's channel" (Balgis Maharani)

"Listen to me! I really don't care about Justin Bieber or whoever singer of western, I prefer to love Ayu Ting Ting" (Mona Priany 'Rz')

On the topic "Hey friends switch off your laptop or PC, now time to go sleep. Have a nice dream." (SuhartinAthiinYanntu)

On the topic "Go outside your home all, and then look at the moon tonight. That's wonderful" ('ViviVidia Melinda')

- Asking.

On the topic "Can I ask you something? Please love Indonesian's singer" ('ViviVidia Melinda')

On the topic "good relation with ex-boyfriend/ girlfriend" there is a comment can be presented:

"Give me a break guys, I need to take a rest" (AyumNiode)

On the topic "Rista, can you copy me the Heart String movie? I will give my flash disk to you" ("ViviVidia Melinda")

- Inviting

On the topic "You guys are invited to my sister birthday tonight" ("ViviVidia Melinda")

On the topic "By the way Mona, Vivi, please come to my home tomorrow. I have something to discuss with you both" (ThaelWheweNhy)

On the topic "If you don't have any plan tonight, just join with me at Jein's Birthday Party. I will be there at 08:00 pmJ" (Peacgor)

Expressive.

Expressive such as: congratulating, thanking and welcoming.

- Congratulating.

On the topic "Hi all I'm very confuse' there is a comment can be presented:

"Anyway, congratulation for you Atin, I heard that you got a new Mito Mobile from your Mother" ("ViviVidia Melinda")

On the topic "Can I ask you something? Please love Indonesia singer" there is a comment can be presented:

"Here I can say congrats to my idol, Super Junior for being a trending topic on twitter" (RistaNurhajlia)

With topic "Happy birthday Jein, wish you a wonderful birthday" (IsmyWalangadi)

The utterance above student gives to congratulate to her friend birthday and she is praying for her friend too.

- Thanking.

"Be grateful for your coming to my sister's birthday last night guys" (vivividiamelinda)

"Thankful for the birthday wishes guys, I love you all" (vivividiamelinda)

"Thanks for the latest information of Suju, Rista, I haven't been updating lately" ("ViviVidya Melinda")

Welcoming.

"Woi Santi welcome back, long times no chat."

Where have you been? (SuhartiinAthinYantu)

"Welcome to Santi, welcome to the club dear" (ViviVidia Melinda)

"I welcome holyday. Any plan for this holyday?" (Athin)

Commisive.

Commisivesuch as: promising, threatening.

Promising.

"Wow, Great. Of course I will be at Jein.s party at that time" (RistaNurhajlia)

"Yeeah, absolutely I will come to Jein's birthday party, I promise it" (Suhartiin)

"Just trust me Balgis, everything isgoing to be alright" (IsmyWalangadi)

Threatening.

"Pick me up Vivi, or I wouldn't come to the party" (ismywalangadi)

"Rista please lend me the CD of Suju, if you lie me again I will punch you, yeah this for real" (ismywalangadi)

Declarative.

Declarative is a speech act that intends the addressee to create new things. Such as: naming, saying

Naming.

"Glad to know that we have this group, this group is namely "Smansa English Community" group it will help us to build up our English."

"Attention please!!Vivi has a new gadget, hmmm should I tell here Vivi? Yaa, it is an Ipad3. Hahahhpeace J"(ThaelWheweNhy)

Saying.

"I do love my long distance relationship" (suhartiin)

"Justin Bieber is the most popular singer in this century" {"Peacgor"}

"I don't like Lady Gaga, she is not representing as a good woman, and she is wearing her clothes too sexy" (Choi Yhan)

Factors influenced a speech act.

In speech act event, this research is analyzed based on Hymes's concepts.

Scene/Setting.

Student's Group Account of Facebook, it is called "English Community" Group Account on Facebook. This Group Account was created a few months ago to facilitate the students interesting in learning English.

Participant.

The participants of this researcher are 63 students and 2 teachers. The students are second grade and non language class. To become a participant also the students should have a Facebook account and have joined the "English Community" Group Account of Facebook. Here it is the example of topics posted in Group Account "English Community", the example topics are:

- *Is it necessary to use Handphone in the classroom? Why and Why Not, give your reason (18 comments, 15 participants)*
- *Happy holiday all, are you ready follow the mid exam next week? Keep spirit and study hard (12 comments, 12 participants)*

Ends.

Ends are the aim of utterances. Overall the ends of this English's community in Group Account of Facebook are increasing student's ability to build up their communication in English. It can be seen from the data below:

On the topic "Do you believe in second chance? What kind of condition or what kind of people that you think is deserve for it? Give your comment" there are some comments can be presented:

"Yes I do! Becz, we must forgive someone who ever make us be angry.. I think God can forgive His people..so, why we can't give the 2nd chance for the people?? We must have a kind a heart.. I think the good condition to deserve

it is when the condition was calm or when u feel not angry to her/him.. And I guess the good people who deserve for it is the people who promise to us for not doing the same mistake or other mistakes that can make us angry to him/her.. N after that, we must keep the relationship.. I guess my answer just like that. (AngkyMachmud)"

"I believe in second chances. And it's worth a second chance for everybody because every breathing human being must have made a mistake at the first opportunity it will come to his name a second chance in order that we do not make the same mistake again in a second chance (Bila Nabila)

Act.

Act is a form and contents of utterance that used by the addressee. There are 2 forms of utterance, Long utterance and short utterance. The produce of utterances is depending on a feedback from the addressee or deliverer.

The long utterance can be seen from the data bellow, The topic below posted by student on 8 May 2012, she express her hate feeling about Justin Bieber, it happen when Justin Bieber came to Indonesia and wrote on social media about his bad opinion about Indonesia and this topic became hot because the students fight arguments. It can be seen from the data below:

On the topic "We're don't like Justin Bieber", there are some comments can be presented:

"why you dont like justinbieber" (ledy)

"Disagree with you are .because, everyone has their idol , and you shouldn't hate justin!!" (mita)

"I disagree.. Everyone has their idol, so you can't judge or hate Justin." (winda)

"Leidy: because , he is so arrogant ..

"Mita : yes, I agree with u statement "everyone has their idol" but , we have a reason why we hate him" (sasi)

"You think JB ARROGANT. ? He's not . All artists" (leidy)

"what is the reason? I disagree if you hate him, because he didnt do anything that| bother you.."

when u
be good
le who
mistake
ngry to
ep the
ke that.

worth a
e every
made a
come to
t we do
second

utterance
forms of
nce. The
feedback

from the
student
ng about
er came
about his
became
ts. It can

" Bieber",
ented:

w)
one has
ustin!!"

, so you

everyone
why we

ot . All

ate him,
bother

"@leidy : yes, they shouldn't hate him.."
(exginia)

*"@leidy : but as indonesian , I must dislike
him because he said that indonesia is country
do not know where is :J (y)" (sasi)*

*"If he forgot about it , he also will remember
about the making of his music video in Bali
and said the video was crappy , Indonesian
people are lousy . I just watched this on tv this
is true or not is up to the obvious I
wasdisappointed with justinbieber." (sasi)*

Some data above seen students discuss
in long utterances, long utterance depending on
feedback from the addressee or deliver. For long
utterance marked in italic form.

On the topic "Happy holiday all, are you ready
following the mid exam next week? Keep spirit
and study hard" there are some comments can
be presented:

DellaaMutiaalbraahim : *"yeeaaahi"m ready
#insyallaah but maam
please don't leave us :("*

Teacher : *"Hahaha, be calm
della, only 7 days :)"*

NurfitriAmma : *"7 days ? T_T *oh
no *"*

RistaNurhajlia : *"yes. i'm ready maam
:)"*

Choi YhanSaidasanghe : *"yes, I'm ready mam,
but I must study hard for
answer the Text. Insya
Allah I Can. .Amin."*

Itvyncob'zChiiAthin : *"yessmaami'm ready
:)"*

Ran 'ariel' EksMer : *"yes mam i'm ready for
mid exam."*

Balgis Maharani : *"Yes mam i'm ready"*

Students comments above seen there are short
utterance and the utterance mark with italic form.

Key.

Key is introduced to provide for tone,
manner, or spirit in which an act is done. It can be

also related with the spirit addresser in deliver the
messages. In this Group Account the addresser
always spirit for giving support to deliver.

The topic bellow posted by researcher on
17 March 2012 and the reason for know about
students conditions after their follow school camp
event last night.

It can be seen in the data bellow: In Topic: *Hello
how are you?*

Comments:

Denaira : *"fine"*

Dellaa Mutiaa Ibraahim : *"I'm fine mam, but
tired"*

Teacher : *keep spirit :)*

NammaSaiiaAiiTuut : *i'mfine:)*

Instrument.

Instrument is a form of language, either
spoken or written. It is also a form of utterance,
such as: dialect, register, etc.

All comments in "*English Community*"
Group Account of Facebook wrote in informal
language. Mostly the comment is build up in
teenager way. There is so much joke of speech as
well. The joke showed in italic form, it can see in
the utterances bellow:

Topic: *"what do you think about Lady Gaga's
concert in Indonesia? I think, if she'll use the
appropriate costume, i think it's no problem.
Please give your opinion? :)"*

Comments:

Ran 'ariel' EksMerCassilas : *"I will agree, if lady
gaga use kebaya or
batik in concert, :D"*

'ViviVidia Melinda' : *"hahaha ... alright ..it
means she can respect*

indonesia :D"

RistaNurhajlia : *"wkwkwkwk, its make
me laugh amel."*

'ViviVidia Melinda' : *"and sure ,FPI must
allow her to concert in
indo."*

There is example of their comments made
a new register and also slang abbreviation:

Example of new register:

Topic : I DON'T LIKE INDONESIA'S BOYBAND AND GIRLBAND!

Comments :

LellyannaPutri: agree coz it would make indonesia more talend even though only a copas

Patriciia Cassiopeia: Ofc that my problem because I'm truly kpopper :Dofc I want go out out to korea~ be carefull if one day u wanna go to korea or your loving korea~ I will lauging in front of you~ Karma still exist lalalalalala~ :p

And also slang abbreviation as:

On the topic "Using social network" like fb, twittetc" there comment can be presented:

Ester GizellaKeinjem : @ Ariel: do most people (students) abusing fb, twitter..it's because they do not know how to be a good user .. if you do not agree with fb or twitter .. then why still use it. ? hahhahaha #LOL :p

The new register in the comments above are italic words, copas means copy paste and ofc means of course and LOL in the comment loud of laugh that is slang abbreviation it marked in italic form. The words showed up when they were discussing or commenting one topic and their friends did not feel confused because they understand about the words.

Norms.

Norms is the rules of interaction in certain situation. Norms should be guideline to addressee and addresser in uttering something.

In Group Account of English community, there are several norms that should be applied among the members. That is all comments must be in English language, they must use a polite statement, there will be no tolerance for racism.

There are example students who get warning went they breaking the norm of the Group Account, there are:

In using Indonesian language:

CahyaItouhAyankBlo'ondh

Weww temand2 jangan lupa dukung aiituth(Muh.rifaidarise) dengan cara ketik

Idol<spasi>rifat kirim ke 3963 oke2 (y)

Izal Yusuf :sipp

Teacher :In English please because this is English community

Cahya ItouhAyank Blo'ondh : @Maam: I am so sorry

Izal Yusuf : ok maam

Impolite comment from student and it cannot be tolerating racism, it can be seen in comment for topic "Keep AWAY from HomoSexual n Lesbian" and the comment can be presented:

- @BilaBilabil!What???? U says that HomoSexual n Lesbian cannot infected AIDS??? Where's ur brain???? In HomoSexual,, they're make love from AssHole !! Is the men's Penis is Steril?? I guess, from the not steril penis, the AIDS can come anytime. In Lesbian, they're make love with the sex toys! And the sex toys is made by TRASH !!! (DesykhaElysiaPramuditha)

- Please watch your language! Be polite (Teacher)

- Who are disagree with topic,, they are the truly HOMO n LESBIAN!!!! (dhani)

- don't judge them if you do that stop to give comments! (teacher)

Genre.

Genre is a language style that refers to kinds of speech, such as: poem, speech, prayers, journalistic, puzzles, etc. Social networking including Facebook has own style. It can be said as a media language. It is different with journalistic language, even though it needs a media to pick its idea up. Facebookers have so many creativities in making something new regarding the language. There are a lot of things they had created, like emotion icon or called emotion only understood by Facebook's user. The using emotion showed in the comments bellow:

On the topic "what do u think about Lady Gaga's concert in Indonesia?"

I think, if she'll use the appropriate costume, i think it's no problem. Please give your opinion? :)", and the comments can be presented:

'ViviVidiaMelinda' : *hahaha ... alright ..it means she can respect indonesia :D*

Ester GizellaKeintjem : *i don't like lady gaga.. (n) clothing that is often used .. very open and very redundant .. although actually unique .. but ..not for me .. :p*

From utterance above seen students using emotion icon there are some icon they used such as ; :p, :D, (n), in italic.

The benefit of social networking towards students' English skill and teacher's perspective

Student's perspective.

There were several questions given to the members of "English Community" Group Accounton Facebook during the research. Most of them interested with teacher's approach in English teaching and learning process. It is a new one for the students, they did not only use a Facebook as media of fun but also in the same time they can learn English. It's seen from students answer in interview, the answer is as follows:

researcher : *what do you think about our English class today?*

'Student 1' : *"Very good, this give more spirit to me for learning, its different with we learn English lesson before"*

They felt this model of English learning was not similar to a real study because they could learn all the time they wanted to. It is also they could explore their ability in English without any worried because there is nobody looks them visually like in the classroom.

This research also increased their English ability gradually. So it can be said that the student

did not only learn English but also they got some benefits about today's issues. It's seen in this statement:

Researcher : *are you think the learning by using the social media especially our group gives you some benefit?*

'Student 3' : *'very useful because this group using English for communicate so that's give me motivation me to use English in communicate and I get or know about new information from my friends posting or comments'*

Teacher's perspective.

Teachers said the using social networking in learning English as a media of learning many benefits for the students. They assumed that teaching and learning process are not only in the classroom.

The statement is seen in data bellow:

Researcher : *'What do you thing about social networking especially group on Facebook can help teacher in English learning?'*

Teacher 1 : *'of course, the media help students as I see in learning process there are some benefit in learning process such as; students active in class, they have high motivation, their English increase because their using English in written form and help teacher to maximize the learning'*

Researcher : *"are you think English community has benefit in English learning for teacher and students?"*

Teacher 2 : *yes, I think this group as place for students express their opinion and their capability*

with good socialization and the other benefits for students are : efficiency in time management because in their learning English not only or depending in class room and for teacher easy give feedback to students, give them more motivation to increase their English.

Discussion

The speech act in student's Group Account of Facebook "English Community".

In the student's Group Account of Facebook "English Community" there are so many kinds of speech act, however, this research focused on illocutionary act based on Searle theory because Searle and some other experts stated that the central of the speech act is illocutionary.

Austin (1965) divide the speech in three types namely, locution, illocutionary and perlocutionary. However, Austin's predecessor, Searle, gave big attention about illocutionary acts. Searle (1969) stated illocutionary is the central of the speech act.

In students utterances in 'English Community' in Group Account of Facebook, there are some illocutionary acts found. These are the speech acts:

1. Assertive is an utterances that tied the addressee to do the real utterances. Example of assertive are stating, suggesting, and making a hypothesis. In 'English Community' stating found example, *'According to me it is not great. Because, it can be disrupt our concentration!'*. The example of suggesting *'It's better for you all to prepare yourself in facing a midterm test'*, and the example of hypothesis is *'I conclude that homosexual and lesbian are physicist disease',.*
2. Directive is an utterance that intends the addresser doing what it is in the utterances. Such as: commanding, asking, and inviting. *'Listen to me! I really don't care about Justin Bieber or whoever singer of western, I prefer love Ayu Ting Ting'*, Asking means ask about something and need responds from someone example *'Can I ask you something? Please love Indonesian's singer'*. And for inviting can be seen in utterance *'you guys are invited to my sister birthday tonight'*.
3. Expressive is an utterance that intends the addressee's utterances as an evaluation about things in that utterance psychologically. Such as: congratulating, thanking and welcoming. Example of utterance of congratulating is *'Here I can say congrats to my idol, Super Junior for being a trending topic on twitter'*. In thanking can seen in this utterance *'Be grateful for your coming to my sister's birthday last night guys'* and this utterance students comment in topic you guys are invited to my sister birthday tonight. An example of welcoming seen in the utterance *'Welcome a new life, I'm falling in love right now'* and this utterance student comment in topic Falling In Love.
4. Commisive is a speech act that tied the addressee to-do what it is in the utterances. Such as: promising, threatening. In promising can seen in utterance *'I'll do my best in TSC idol competition'* and this utterance student comment in topic TSC IDOL COMPETITION. In topic you guys are invited to my sister's birthday tonight we found student comment and the comments is threatening utterance *'Pick me up Vivi, or I wouldn't come to the party'*.
5. Declarative is a speech act that intends the addressee to create new things. Such

as: naming, saying. Example of utterance of naming is *'Why most of people hated Lady Gaga? Because she is called herself as a mother of monster'* and the utterance are in topic what do u think about Lady Gaga's concert in Indonesia?

I think, if she'll use the appropriate costume, I think it's no problem. Please give your opinion?. And saying utterance seen in *'I do love my long distance relationship'* and the utterance are topic *y*"Long Distance Relationship".

The factors influence a speech act in student's Group Account on Facebook, "English community".

This part discussed the factors of speech act usage in "English Community" Group Account of Facebook.

Scene/Setting is describing time and the place that utterances happened. In this research the utterance happened in social networking is Group Account on Facebook the namely is "English Community".

Participant is people who involved in speech act. It can be the addressee, addresser, deliverer, and receiver. The participant in Group Account consist students and teacher, there are 63 students and 2 teachers.

Ends are the aim of utterances. In this research the aim of the utterances are built up student's skill in using English in communication in written form. And this we can see in the data finding parts in topic *'Do you believe in second chance? What kind of condition or what kind of people that you think is deserve for it? Give your comment'*. In these topic students giving long comments in giving their reason, so from this comment showed the students be able to using English in written form.

Act is a form and contents of utterance that used by the addressee. There are 2 forms of utterance, long utterances and short utterances. The produce of utterances is depending on a

feedback from the addressee or deliverer. In this Group Account students built the communication, their communication have relation between one student to other students so there are student become as addressee and addresser.

Key is utterances that consists a psychology aspect. This factor found because sometimes students posted some topics for ask they friends condition. The example of the topic is *'hi all, how are you'*.

Instrument is a form of language, either spoken or written. It is also a form of utterance, such as: dialect, register, etc. In this Group Account found this factors because students using their own language, their using new register example in words: *coz, copas, bro, OMG* etc.

Norms is the rules of interaction in certain situation. Norms should be guideline to addressee and addresser in utters something. In Group Account of English community found this factor. In this Group Account, there are several norms should be applied among the members. That is all comments must be in English language, it is ought to use a polite statement, it cannot be tolerate a racism warning.

Genre is a language style that refers to kinds of speech. In this Group Account the researcher found the students seldom used emoticons. Those are :J, L, :p, :D etc.

The benefit of social networking towards students' English skill and teacher's perspective.

Teacher said using social networking especially Group Account on Facebook made the learning process of English more useful, enjoy, relax and help the teachers to maximize the learning English and the English learning more effective

Nowadays, we should not force the student with the approaches or methods that would make them feel under pressure. Social networking is one the usable media of teaching English. This supports Phensky theory who said that the era is

digital native; it means that the usage of technology in this era is increasing significantly. In "English Community" they learned a lot not only about how to write well, giving a comment grammatically, giving a feedback, and learn new many vocabularies but also the most important point they learn how to keep a good relationship among them.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of identifying and analyzing the data, it can be conclude:

The students Group Account on Facebook namely "English Community" there are some types of speech act, but for this research the researcher just focused on illocutionary act namely: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

In this research there are factors of speech act and its happened or found in students Group Account "English Community" on Facebook. The factors are ;scene/setting, participants, end, act, key, instrument, norm and genre.

There are some benefit using of social networking especially students Group Account 'English Community' on Facebook in English learning based on students and teachers perspective such as; help teacher maximize the learning, the class more effective, students are enjoy, students get motivation in learning English increase, student has extra time to practice their English in written form and it can improve students English skills especially for writing.

REFERENCES

- Austin, John L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. Oxford: Clarendon.
- Bach, K. and Harnish, M. (1979). *Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts*, Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Chaer and Agustine. (2004). (*Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal*). Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Majer Charles F. (2002). *Introducing English Linguistics*. Cambridge : Cambridge University.
- Denzin, Norman K. (2009). *Qualitative Research*. New York: Sage Publication Ltd.
- Golden, James. (2003). *The Rhetoric of Western Thought*, London: Kendall Hant.
- Grice, H. Paul. (1989). *Studies in the Way of Words*, Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.
- Hymes Dell. (1973). *Foundations in Sociolinguistics An Ethnographic Approach*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Katedrarajawen. (2012). *Pengguna Facebook didunia* Retrived on February <http://m.kompasina.com>.
- Pensky March. (2001). *Digital Natives, Digital Immigrants: On the Horizon* MCB University Press.
- Perambahan Adnan. (2009). *Asal usul Facebook*, Retrieved on March <http://www.asalusul.com/2009/03/Facebook-data-dan-fakta-sejarah.html>.
- Puspita Halim. (2010). *Speech Act Expressions In The Advertisements On Television: A Case Study Of Seven Advertisements Both Food & Health Products And Cell-Phone Providers*. Siliwangi Jurnal Penelitian.
- Romm-Livermore, C. & Setzekorn, K. (2008). *Social Networking Communities and E-Dating Services: Concepts and Implications*, retrieved on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_networking_service.
- Roxanne Hiltz and Murray Turoff. (1993). *The Network Nation 2*, retrieved on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_networking_service.
- Rustono. (1992). *Pendektan Pragmatik dalam Pengajaran Speaking* Published Journal.
- Searle, J.R. 1969). *Speech Act: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Yuniarti. (2010). *Children's Competence on Directive Speech Act*. Semarang Thesis.

ISSN 2088-6020

