



# Assertive, Directive, and Expressive Illocutionary Speech Acts in @muktamar.48 Instagram Account Posts and Their Implications for Indonesian Learning

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**Abstract.** This article discusses the illocutionary speech acts contained in @muktamar.48's Instagram account posts and their implications for Indonesian learning. The Instagram account contains posts about Muhammadiyah and Aisyiyah. There were also posts about preparations for the 48th Muhammadiyah and Aisyiyah Muktamar. This study aims to 1) identify the form of speech that corresponds to assertive, directive and expressive speech acts and 2) describe its implications for Indonesian language learning. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. This approach is used to describe and analyze research data. The data in this study are utterances that contain assertive, directive, and expressive speech acts. The data in this study is a post on the Instagram account @muktamar.48. The data collection techniques used in this study are reading techniques, listening techniques, and note-taking techniques. The author reads and listens carefully and carefully to the utterances contained in the post of the account Instagram @muktamar.48. After that, the author notes the utterances that are included in the assertive, directive, and expressive speech acts. Data analysis in this study used referential and pragmatic matching methods. The results of this study found (1) the form of illocutionary speech acts as many as 54 data. The data is grouped into three forms of speech acts which include: (a) assertive speech acts of 18 utterances, (b) directive speech acts of 23 utterances, and (c) expressive speech acts of 13 utterances. (2) The results showed that assertive, directive and expressive illocutionary speech acts in Instagram account posts @muktamar.48 relevant to Indonesian learning, especially phase D on the learning outcomes of reading and viewing elements.

**Keywords:** Speech acts · illocution · instagram · implications

## 1 Introduction

The Instagram account @muktamar.48 is used as a reference to find out information about the implementation of the 48th Muhammadiyah and Aisyiyah muktamar. The researcher chose the account @muktamar.48 as the object of this study because it contains illocutionary speech acts that have utterances in the form of words, phrases, clauses

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and sentences. An illocutionary speech act is a speech intended for the speech partner to act in such a way that the speaker will not only speak, but will also perform the action that the speaker wants [1]. Illocutionary speech acts are referred to as the power generated by speakers so that the listener is persuaded to carry out positive and even negative deeds. Five criteria for illocutionary speech acts, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech. This article focuses on assertive, directive, and expressive utterances.

Social media is used by humans to communicate. Social media requires language as a means for humans to understand the information conveyed in it. Language can be used as a communication tool because language serves to connect in every interaction between a person and others, either directly or indirectly, such as through social media. Language will not be separated from human life because as a social being humans use language as a tool to interact [2]. Everyone needs communication so that the goals in their life can be fulfilled. Humans can use written language or spoken language in communicating. Both forms of written and oral discourse can be used as a tool for communication in fulfilling communication goals, both individually and in groups.

Pragmatics is referred to as one of the branches of linguistics that focuses on conceptual meaning. Pragmatics in understanding the intention conveyed by the speaker or author is then interpreted by the speech partner who acts as a listener or reader so that they can know the meaning of the speech of the speaker or author [3]. Pragmatics is the study of the intent conveyed by the speaker or author and interpreted by the listener or reader [4]. Pragmatics is the science that studies the structure of the language used to communicate that the speaker performs to the listener so that the listener understands what is meant by the speaker's speech.

Pragmatic studies have several scopes, such as deixis, implicature, presumption, speech acts, and discourse structure. However, researchers in this study focused on speech acts by analyzing the posts of @muktamar.48 Instagram accounts. The speech act discusses the speaker's speech to the speech partner so that the speech partner understands the intention of the speaker. Speech acts are classified into three types, namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocution speech acts. The three types of speech acts have different meanings. Despite this, the three complement each other.

Assertive speech acts have a relationship with communication, such as disclosing, informing, demanding, reporting, explaining, and demonstrating. Assertive utterances are defined as utterances that link a speaker to the authenticity of what he or she speaks [5]. Therefore, assertive speech acts are referred to as utterances that are used to describe something as it is. This research has found assertive speech acts to be of several types, such as informing, explaining, stating, and boasting or making proud.

Directive speech acts are utterances that are used in everyday life with the aim that speech partners carry out the things intended by the speaker. The functions of directive speech acts in communication include: asking, inviting, coercing, advising, urging, charging, commanding, begging, challenging, and giving a hint. A directive speech act is a type of speech act that aims to direct the actions of the speech partner in accordance with the requests and instructions of the speaker [6]. Researchers in this study found three types of directive speech acts, namely inviting, commanding, and challenging.

Expressive speech acts can be in oral or written form with the aim of providing evaluations to speech partners. The functions of expressive speech acts in communication include: thanking, congratulating, praising, blaming, apologizing, and condolences. Expressive speech acts are utterances intended by speakers to be interpreted by speech partners to evaluate what is said in the speech or utterances [7]. Expressive speech acts in this study have found expressive speech acts that include: thanking, congratulating, and condolences.

Based on the background that has been described, the researchers in this study focused on the problems contained in the posts of the Instagram account @muktamar.48, namely 1) What is the form of speech that corresponds to assertive, directive and expressive speech acts? 2) What are the implications for Indonesian language learning? In line with these problems, the objectives of this study include: 1) identifying forms of speech that are appropriate to assertive, directive and expressive speech acts and 2) describing their implications in Indonesian language learning.

## **2 Literature Review**

### **2.1 Theoretical Review**

#### **2.1.1 Pragmatic**

Pragmatics is the science of language that studies speech through interpretation of the context of the speaker. Pragmatics is the science that discusses the meaning of language according to the context [8]. Furthermore, pragmatics is the science of using the language of speakers with speech partners [9]. Pragmatics is referred to as a part of semiotics which has principles between the study of intent and speech. Pragmatics discusses deixis, presuppositions, speech acts, and conversational implicatures [10]. One of the interesting discussions in pragmatics is speech acts. A speech act is a sentence or utterance that has the intent and purpose of influencing the speech partner to take an action in accordance with what the speaker said.

#### **2.1.2 Illocutionary Speech Act**

An illocutionary speech act is an utterance that has a hidden meaning from the speaker to the speech partner. The results of the study state that illocutionary speech acts contain utterances that have a specific purpose or are called expecting a response from the speech partner [11]. Furthermore, an illocutionary speech act as a form of speech intends for the speech partner to do something in accordance with the purpose or function that is in accordance with the wishes of the speaker [12]. Illocutionary speech acts are forms of speech that have the intention that the speech partner takes action according to the utterance [13]. Illocutionary speech acts are divided into five types, namely assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative speech acts.

#### **2.1.3 Assertive Speech Act**

Assertive speech acts are utterances with the intention of conveying the truth [11]. Meanwhile, an assertive speech act is a type of utterance that relates the truth of the

narrative to the truth being said [14]. Assertive utterances are defined [15] as speech acts which include: suggesting, stating, creating, and complaining. Therefore, it can be said that assertive utterances are utterances originating from stories about something, but can also make use of utterances in the form of interrogative utterances.

#### **2.1.4 Directive Speech Act**

Directive speech acts are divided into several types, namely forcing, demanding, asking, begging, ordering, offering, directions, challenging, and others [16]. Thus, it can be interpreted that directive speech acts are speech acts that have the intention to influence the speech partner through the speaker's speech.

#### **2.1.5 Expressive Speech Act**

Expressive speech acts are types of speech that make psychological statements in the form of utterances to praise, apologize, grumble, thank, and express joy or pleasure [17]. Expressive speech acts have a function to show the speaker's psychological attitude by stating conditions, such as apologizing, threatening, congratulating, praising, and expressing condolences [18]. Thus, expressive speech acts are actions uttered by speakers with the aim of evaluating what is communicated to the speech partner.

### **2.2 Relevant Research**

Research on assertive, directive and expression speech acts was carried out by researchers by looking at previous research that was relevant to obtain novelty in this study. Several theories are used as a reference or reference for this research. The following is research that is relevant to the research entitled "*Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Asertif, Direktif, dan Ekspresif dalam Postingan Akun Instagram @muktamar.48 dan Implikasinya pada Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia*" (Assertive, Directive, and Expressive Illocutionary Acts in Instagram Account Posts @muktamar.48 and Their Implications for Indonesian Language Learning).

First, this research examines the types of illocutionary speech acts, namely assertive, directive and expressive speech acts at the Black and White event at Trans7 in 2018 [19]. The researcher conducted this research based on the existence of interesting utterances and has the function and meaning of speech acts. The aims of this research are (1) to describe the forms of illocutionary speech acts in Black and White in Trans7, (2) to describe the meaning of illocutionary speech acts in Black and White in Trans7, and (3) to describe the functions of illocutionary speech acts in Black and White in Trans7. The research method used is qualitative and quantitative. The types of utterances produced are assertive, directive, and expressive utterances.

Second, research that examines the illocutionary acts in a short film entitled "Tilik" [20]. The purpose of this research is to describe the meaning of illocutionary speech acts and to describe the implementation of these illocutionary speech acts in learning Indonesian. The source of the data in this research was obtained from the dialogue transcripts of the characters in the short film entitled Tilik. The results of the study show

that in a short film entitled “Tilik” illocutionary speech acts have been found in the form of assertive, directive, expressive, and commissive speech acts.

Third, research that examines directive speech acts in advertising discourse on mobile commerce applications on digital media [21]. The researcher found data on a number of 78 forms of advertising discourse on mobile commerce. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method that aims to explain the data obtained and interpret it into a picture. Data collection techniques used in this study are listening techniques and note-taking techniques. The results of this study found directive speech acts with suggesting speech, inviting speech, commanding speech, demanding speech, and advising speech.

Fourth, research examines directive speech acts in Rans Entertainment’s vlogs and their implications for learning Indonesian [22]. The researcher collected 8 episodes of broadcasts on Rans Entertainment through the YouTube application. The results of the study found data on a total of 62 forms of directive speech acts. The research succeeded in finding directive speech acts with commanding, asking, suggesting, and permitting utterances.

Fifth, research entitled “The Illocutionary Speech Act of Public Officials in Electronic Media to Increase the Value of Student Character Education” [23]. The purpose of this research is to obtain data regarding illocutionary speech acts to state officials in electronic media. The data analysis technique used by the researcher is to collect data in the form of words that correspond to illocutionary speech acts in electronic media owned by state officials, such as Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter.

Sixth, research entitled “Netizens’ Expressive Speech Actions in BTS Meal Promotion and Its Relevance in Indonesian Language Learning” [24]. The purpose of the researchers in conducting this research was to describe the expressive speech acts of netizens’ comments on the BTS Meal product promotion posts, to describe the expressive speech acts strategies of netizens’ comments on the BTS Meal product promotion posts, and to examine their relevance to learning Indonesian. Data collection techniques used in this research are note-taking techniques and documentation techniques.

Seventh, the research entitled “*Ranah Ekspresi TTE (Tindak Tutur Ekspresif) Warganet terhadap Peristiwa Banjir di Jakarta: Identitas Kultural Penutur Bahasa Indonesia*” [The Realm of Expressive TTE (Expressive Speech Acts) of Netizens Against Floods in Jakarta: Indonesian Language Speakers’ Cultural Identity] [25]. The formulation of the problems in this research are (1) what are the forms of expressive speech acts? (2) what is the realm of expression? The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The data found in this study through the Instagram application are 92 utterances which have been classified as expressive speech acts.

Eighth, research entitled “Bentuk Tindak Tutur Ekspresif dalam Mini Seri “Sore: Istri dari Masa Depan” Karya Yandy Laurens” (“Forms of Expressive Speech Acts in the Mini Series “Sore: Wife from the Future” by Yandy Laurens”) [26]. The research succeeded in finding data in the form of expressive speech acts as many as 45 data. These data are then classified into two kinds of speech, namely direct literal speech and direct non-literal speech. Researchers in this study used a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique uses observing and note-taking techniques. The research was carried out by listening by watching the mini series repeatedly to obtain strong data. Next, record the utterances that are grouped on the worksheet.

Ninth, the research entitled “Bentuk Tuturan Direktif dalam Akun Twitter @Fiersabesari” (“Form of Directive Speech in the @Fiersabesari Twitter Account”) [27]. This study describes directive speech acts on the Twitter account @FiersaBesari and aims to find out the types of directive speech acts contained therein. Data collection techniques in this study were written documentation techniques, observation techniques, and note-taking techniques.

### 3 Method

This type of research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. A qualitative descriptive approach aims to describe the utterances contained in the posts on the Instagram account @muktamar.48. This research was conducted descriptively, which means that researchers interpret objects according to the data. In addition, it was carried out qualitatively, which means that the data in this study were obtained naturally or without being manipulated by the researcher. The research design used in this study is a literature study. Literature study, namely activities related to data collection methods by reading, recording, and processing the data collected.

The data used in this study are utterances in posts on the Instagram account @muktamar.48. The source of the data in this study is posts on the Instagram account @muktamar.48. The utterances chosen in this study are utterances that contain intent in accordance with assertive, directive, and expressive speech acts. This research takes stories from Instagram account posts @muktamar.48 from 7 March 2022 to 6 November 2022.

Data collection techniques used in this research are reading techniques, listening techniques, and note-taking techniques. The author reads and listens carefully and carefully to the utterances contained in the description of the image on the Instagram account @muktamar.48. Next, the writer notes the utterances included in assertive, directive, and expressive speech acts.

### 4 Results and Discussion

The results of the data analysis that was carried out in this study found data showing assertive, directive, and expressive speech acts. Assertive speech acts are found in utterances of telling, explaining, and stating. Directive speech acts are found in inviting, ordering, and challenging speech acts. Expressive speech acts are found in expressions of thanking, congratulating, and condolences. An explanation of each of these findings is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Form of Illocutionary Speech Act in Instagram Post @muktamar.48

Categories Speech Act	Intention	Sum
<b>Assertive</b>	Tell	10
	Explain	4
	State	1
	Proud	3
<b>Directive</b>	Invite	16
	Reign	5
	Challenge	2
<b>Expressive</b>	Thanks	4
	Congratulation	8
	Condolences	1
Total		54

#### 4.1 Illocutionary Speech Act in Instagram Account Post @muktamar.48

##### 4.1.1 Assertive Speech Act

Assertive speech act is a form of speech that has a function to explain something as it is or in accordance with the actual situation [28]. Assertive speech acts are shown in data 1 to 5 below.

- (1) “Seminar akan ditayangkan langsung **melalui** YouTube Muhammadiyah Channel.” (23 Maret 2022).

**In English:**

“The seminar will be broadcast live on YouTube Muhammadiyah Channel.” (March 23, 2022)

Context (1), the speaker informs the speech partner that there will be a seminar and it will be broadcast live via YouTube Muhammadiyah Channel so that the speech partner can see the seminar easily.

Data (1) shows assertive speech acts in the form of telling speech. The utterances are marked with word “*melalui*” (through) indicating that the speaker gave information about a website to view an event. The next assertive speech act data is presented below.

- (2) “Halo Warga Muhammadiyah Insya Allah Rangkaian Seminar Pra-Muktamar **akan digelar lagi**. Kali ini akan dilaksanakan di Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang.” (21 Mei 2022)

**In English:**

“Hello Muhammadiyah Residents, God willing, the Pre-Muktamar Seminar Series will be held again. This time it will be held at the Muhammadiyah University of Magelang.” (May 21, 2022)

Context (2), the speaker conveys to the speech partners (Muhammadiyah members) that there will be another Pre-Congress seminar. The seminar will be held at the Muhammadiyah University of Magelang.

Data (2) shows assertive speech acts in the form of telling speech. It is indicated by the presence of words “akan digelar lagi” (will be held again) which shows that the statement in the speech is information on the implementation of an activity that had stopped and will be held again. Further assertive speech act data is presented below.

- (3) “Ada empat fungsi jurnalisme yang juga harus ditemukan dalam konteks dakwah bil lisan, **yaitu** untuk menginformasi, mempengaruhi, mendidik, dan menghibur. Sehingga gerak dakwah tidak menimbulkan kesedihan, pertikaian, dan provokasi,” -Irfan Junaedi (25 Mei 2022).

**In English:**

“There are four functions of journalism that must also be found in the context of oral proselytizing, namely to inform, influence, educate, and entertain. So that the proselytizing movement does not cause sadness, dissension, and provocation,” -Irfan Junaedi (May 25, 2022)

Context (3), the speaker explains the function of journalism that must exist in preaching orally. These functions are to inform, influence, educate and entertain. This is done so that there is no misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener.

Data (3) shows assertive speech acts in the form of explaining speech. It is indicated by the word “yaitu” (that is) which shows that the speech is an explanation of the use of functions and the impact of these functions if done properly. Further assertive speech act data is presented below.

- (4) “Upaya penyelamatan permasalahan lingkungan lebih luas dari itu. Persoalan lingkungan merupakan hak asasi manusia, **sehingga** pendekatan yang harus dikembangkan dalam penyelesaiannya pun harus berdasar berbagai multi aspek, termasuk pendekatan pendidikan dan keagamaan,” -Gatot Supangkat (11 April 2022).

**In English:**

“Efforts to save environmental problems are broader than that. Environmental issues are human rights, so the approach that must be developed in solving them must also be based on various multi-aspects, including educational and religious approaches,” -Gatot Supangkat (April 11, 2022)

Context (4), the speaker states that saving the environment is a human right that must be developed in various aspects. Saving the environment is also related to education and



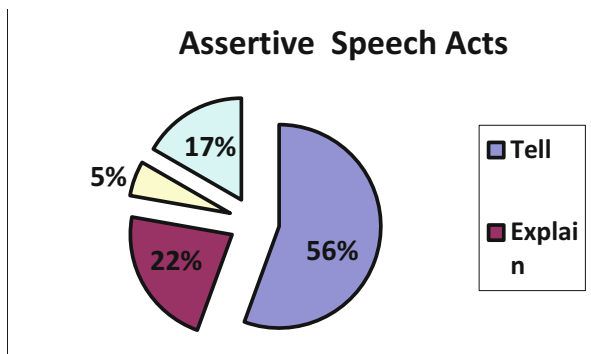


Fig. 1. Assertive Speech Acts

religion. Both of these fields are required to help save the environment so that the whole community is not affected by the lack of environmental sustainability.

Data (4) shows assertive speech acts in the form of declarative utterances. The utterances are marked with words “sehingga” (so that) which shows that speakers give statements about the solution to a social problem. Further assertive speech act data is presented below.

- (5) “Muhammadiyah **ternyata punya** 28 cabang diluar negeri!” (15 Agustus 2022)

**In English:**

“Muhammadiyah turns out to have 28 branches abroad!” (August 15, 2022)

Context (5), the speaker conveys a feeling of pride in the achievements of Muhammadiyah to the speech partner. This feeling of pride arises because Muhammadiyah actually has branches all the way overseas and totaling 28 branches.

Data (5) shows assertive speech acts in the form of boasting. The speech is marked by the presence of words “ternyata punya” (apparently have) which means the speaker has a feeling of pride in the achievements achieved by an organization he is a member of. Overall assertive speech acts found in this study are presented in Fig. 1.

#### 4.1.2 Directive Speech Act

A directive speech act is a form of speech uttered by a speaker with the intention of impacting the speech partner to take an action according to the speaker’s intention [29]. These speech acts are shown in data 6 to 10.

- (6) “**Yuk** ikuti seminar pra-muktamar 48 di Universitas Muhammadiyah Bandung.” (12 Mei 2022)

**In English:**

“Let’s take part in the Pre-Muktamar 48 seminar at the University of Muhammadiyah Bandung.” (May 12, 2022)

Context (6), Muhammadiyah will hold a Pre-Congress seminar. Therefore, the speaker invites the speech partner to take part in the Pre-Conference seminar which will be held at the Muhammadiyah University of Bandung.

Data (6) shows directive speech acts intending to invite. It is indicated by the presence of the word “*Yuk*” (Come on) which conveys an invitation to the speech partner to take part in the program suggested by the speaker. Further directive speech act data is presented below.

(7) “*Ayo ikutan #Muktamaride dan dapatkan hadiah Paket Imroh!*” (30 Agustus 2022)

**In English:**

“Let’s join #Muktamaride and get the reward of Imroh Package!” (August 30, 2022)

In context (7), Muktamaride is a virtual cycling activity held throughout Indonesia. Therefore, the speaker invites the speech partner to take part in the activity because there will be an Umrah package prize for the lucky ones.

Data (7) shows the directive speech act of inviting. The utterances are marked with words “*Ayo*” (Come on) which shows that speakers invite speech partners to take part in prize-winning activities. Further directive speech act data is presented below.

(8) “*Ikuti Seminar Pra Muktamar Muhammadiyah dan ‘Aisyiyah Ke-48.*” (4 April 2022)

**In English:**

“Attend the 48th Muhammadiyah and ‘Aisyiyah Pre-Muktamar Seminar.” (April 4, 2022)

Context (8), the speaker instructs the speech partner to attend the 48th Muhammadiyah and ‘Aisyiyah Pre-Conference Seminar. The seminar was held before the main event of the 48th Congress was held.

Data (8) shows the directive speech act of commanding. This is because the speech is marked with words “*Ikuti*” (Follow) which means the speaker orders the speech partner to attend an event. Further directive speech act data is presented below.

(9) “*Tunggu apalagi, daftar #Muktamaride SEKARANG!*” (8 September 2022)

**In English:**

“What are you waiting for, register #Muktamaride NOW!” (September 8, 2022)

Context (9), the speaker orders the speech partner to enroll in the Muktamaride activities which are held to enliven the 48th Muktamar. The speaker orders the speech partner to register right away.

Data (9) shows the directive speech act of commanding. The speech is said to rule because it is marked with word “*SEKARANG!*” (NOW) which states that the speaker

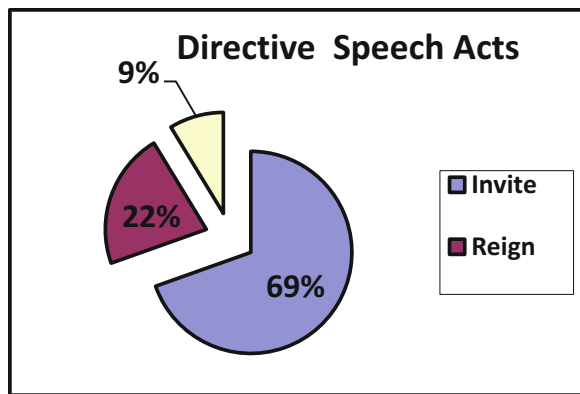


Fig. 2. Directive Speech Acts

orders the speech partner to do what is asked by the speaker at that time. Further directive speech act data is presented below.

(10) “*Ayo Majelis, Lembaga, dan AUM jangan mau kalah!*” (24 September 2022)

**In English:**

“Come on Assemblies, Institutions, and AUM don’t want to lose!” (September 24, 2022)

Context (10), Muktamaride activities are in great demand and are participated in by the Indonesian people. Therefore, speakers challenge speech partners (Assemblies, Institutions and AUM) to participate in enlivening the Muktamaride.

Context (10), Muktamaride activities are in great demand and are participated in by the Indonesian people. Therefore, speakers challenge speech partners (Assemblies, Institutions and AUM) to participate in enlivening the Muktamaride (Fig. 2).

#### 4.1.3 Expressive Speech Act

Expressive speech acts are utterances that have the function of expressing or showing the speaker’s psychological attitude in a situation [30]. These speech acts are shown in data 11 and 12.

(11) “*Kami berterima kasih atas rasa antusias yang luar biasa dari para pendaftar. semoga bisa berkolaborasi di lain waktu!*” (9 Agustus 2022)

**In English:**

“We are grateful for the great enthusiasm of the registrants. Hope to collaborate next time!” (August 9, 2022)

Context (11), revealed that volunteer applicants for the 48th Muktamar event reached 170 registrants. The speaker announced that 35 applicants had been accepted. With the

speech above, the speaker thanked all the registrants who had shown great enthusiasm and hoped to be able to collaborate again another time.

Data (11) shows the expressive speech act of thanking. This utterance can be said to be an utterance of thanks because it is marked with the word “berterima kasih” (be thankful/grateful) which is expressed by speakers to speech partners because they have extraordinary enthusiasm to help the event that will be held. Further expressive speech acts data are presented below.

- (12) “**Terima kasih** untuk @UMMCampus dan ribuan mahasiswa baru yang ikut menyusun mozaik logo #Muktamar48 pada PESMABA UMM pekan lalu”( 19 September 2022)

**In English:**

“Thank you to @UMMCampus and thousands of new students who participated in compiling the #Muktamar48 logo mosaic at PESMABA UMM last week”( September 19, 2022)

Context (12), thousands of UMM students composed a mosaic that formed the logo of the 48th Muktamar during the UMM PESMABA. Therefore, speakers thank @UMMCampus and UMM new students for participating in enlivening the 48th Muktamar by making a mosaic depicting the #Muktamar48 logo.

Data (12) shows expressive speech acts of thanking. This utterance can be said to be an utterance of thanks because it is marked with the word “thank you” spoken by the speaker to the speech partner. Further expressive speech acts data are presented below.

- (13) “*Selamat Tahun Baru Islam 1 Muharram 1444 Hijriah*” (30 Juli 2022)

**In English:**

“Happy Islamic New Year 1 Muharram 1444 Hijri” (July 30, 2022)

Context (13), the Islamic New Year is celebrated every 1 Muharram. In 2022, 1 Muharram falls on 30 July. The speaker congratulates all Muslims because on July 30, 2022 Muslims commemorate the new year or what is known as the Hijri year.

Data (13) shows expressive speech acts in the form of congratulating. The speech is marked with the word “Congratulations” which is expressed by the speaker to the speech partner because he is commemorating the Islamic New Year. Further expressive speech acts data are presented below.

- (14) “**Selamat #HUTRI77**, semoga tahun ini dan tahun-tahun ke depan indonesia pulih lebih cepat dan bangkit lebih kuat.”(17 Agustus 2022)

**In English:**

“Congratulations #HUTRI77, hopefully this year and the years ahead Indonesia will recover faster and rise stronger.” (August 17, 2022)

Context (14), Indonesia became independent on August 17, 1945. Since then, Indonesia has commemorated independence day every August 17. The speaker congratulates all Indonesian people with the hope that Indonesia will soon recover and rise stronger.

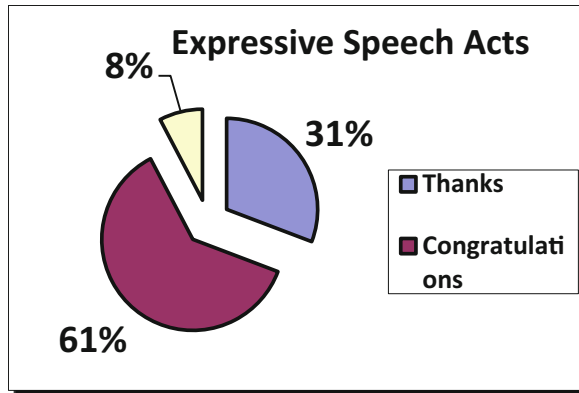


Fig. 3. Expressive Speech Acts

Data (14) shows the expressive speech act of congratulating. The speech is marked with the word “Congratulations” which is expressed by the speaker to the speech partner because he is commemorating Indonesia’s independence day. Further expressive speech acts data are presented below.

- (15) “**Turut Berduka cita** atas tragedi yang terjadi di Stadion Kanjuruhan, Malang” (3 Oktober 2022)

**In English:**

“Condolences for the tragedy that occurred at Kanjuruhan Stadium, Malang” (October 3, 2022)

Context (15), on October 1 2022 at Kanjuruhan Malang Stadium there was a riot after a football match. The speaker expressed his condolences for the incident at the stadium.

Data (15) shows expressive speech acts of condolences. The speech is marked with the word “Condolences” which indicates that the speaker participates in feeling the sadness experienced by the speech partner. Overall the expressive speech acts found in this study are presented in Fig. 3.

## 4.2 Implications of @muktamar.48 Instagram Account for Indonesian Learning

Learning Indonesian in the independent curriculum phase D (Junior High School) has learning outcomes in the elements of reading and watching. These elements direct students to be able to understand information from various types of texts, for example narrative texts, explanations, expositions and so on. These texts can be seen through visual and audiovisual.

Based on this research, teachers can use Instagram, especially the @muktamar.48 account, to carry out learning according to achievements in the reading and viewing elements. This is because the Instagram account @muktamar.48 has visual and audiovisual text that teachers can use for fun learning materials for students.

## 5 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been discussed, the conclusion is that 54 illocutionary speech acts were found. Based on these data the researcher chose 15 data to be sampled. Illocutionary speech acts found in this study include: assertive speech acts in the form of telling (10), explaining (4), stating (1) and boasting (3), directive speech acts in the form of inviting (16), commanding (5) and challenging (2), and expressive speech acts in the form of thanking (4), congratulating (8) and condolences (1).

The implications of this research for learning Indonesian are that teachers can use Instagram, especially the @muktamar.48 account, to teach Indonesian in the independent curriculum phase D (Junior High School) according to achievements in the reading and viewing elements.

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