Searle's Theory: The Effect of Illocution Speech Act in Tinder Dating Apps

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Abstract*

This study presents a novel concept that correctly chosen speech acts can guide communication in the desired direction without offending or damaging each other. Because communication serves as a bridge between facts and sentiments, this study's novelty may assist Tinder users in achieving their aim of finding a life partner. Users of the Tinder dating application also have the desire to locate a companion by playing this app. The speech act utilized serves as a criterion for the conversation's success. The goal of this study is to categorize the many forms of illocutionary phrases used by Tinder users, as well as how speech acts affect the maintenance of relationships. As a result, this research approach is qualitative descriptive research, as the data used is Tinder users' speech acts in establishing communication. Data was collected from a sample of 15 Tinder users by direct observation and reading their discussions with members of the opposite sex. The data was then divided into five sorts of illocutionary speech acts based on Shearly's Theory: directive, expressive, representational, declaration, and commissive. The following analytical data was collected through direct interviews with Tinder users, who provided reasons for employing these speech actions in their effective conversation. Data is given in narrative and qualitative descriptive formats.

1. Introduction

The way we establish and nurture personal relationships has been completely transformed by the growth of the Internet. Users can engage in various social activities exclusively through cyberspace and exchange a series of electronic messages through computer-mediated communication (CMC). For instance, the process of finding love has changed significantly as a result of online dating. Users have the ability to establish connections over wide geographic areas and utilize various CMCs, including text messages, videos, and images, to meet possible companions. Through the use of new developing media, particularly smartphone devices with Internet connection, online daters can download various mobile applications tailored to their personal amorous demands. According to Wortham (2013), Tinder has amassed 20,000 downloads every day, making it the most popular mobile dating app. Users of Tinder are required to provide their gender, location, and sexual orientation upon signup in order to find

people in their area. Additionally, they have the choice to provide a 240-character bio. Users can anonymously swipe right or left depending on whether they are interested in someone by using the app, which pulls basic Facebook information (such as name, age, location, interests, and images) into a digital profile. When two users swipe right, they are deemed to be in a relationship and have the option to communicate in private until they decide to meet in person.

The communication between two people from different countries also give big impact to the result of using Tinder. Because of its duality, production, displacement, arbitrariness, and cultural transmission, human language is also more complicated (Yule, 2010:11). When two or more people communicate, they take on the roles of speaker and listener and convey a message. Speakers and listeners use a variety of utterances to execute language when communicating. In English linguistics, those kinds of utterances are referred to as speech acts (Yule, 1996:47). According to Griffiths (2006:148), a speech act is the fundamental building block of all language exchanges, including warning, greeting, applying, informing, affirming, and other expressions. Many do not know that every statement they make in their daily lives is an example of a speech act. It is evident that speech acts cover a wide range of linguistic expressions; for example, the greeting "Hi " is a speech act. Speech acts encompass all phrases that individuals utter. As a result, speech acts are employed everywhere in the world on a daily basis. A speech act is any action that involves two or more people acting as a speaker and a hearer (Yule, 1996:47). As described by Austin (1955:52), every sentence that is spoken during a conversation is included in the speech act.

Austin's student, John R. Searle, simplified these two actions to merely a locutionary act (Kemptner, 2017). In this study, we prefer to use the simplified version. Second, one might note how hot this place is. The fact that he vocalizes such a sentence in its literal form (saying rather than hoping, directing, or promising) is known as an illocutionary act. In this regard, Austin and Urmson (1962) mentioned the concept of conventionality. To distinguish the features of illocutionary acts, we must recognize that the illocutionary act is a conventional act: an act performed in accordance with a convention. Third, by verbalizing such an exclamation, one may stimulate those around him to turn on the fan, open the window, or take any other appropriate action. The consequential effects, also known as perlocutionary acts, are the actions that listeners may take after hearing a subjective remark (how hot this room is). In general, two types of circumstances influence the interpretation of what humans say: linguistic and physical contexts (Yule, 2017). The former refers to a collection of other terms used in the same phrases or sentences. This type of circumstance would most likely determine what we should consider when interpreting word meanings.Linguists refer to speech act as an essential and significant sub-discipline of pragmatics that deals with the action of construing sentences. Speech acts operate on universal pragmatic principles (Austin & Urmson, 1962). In other words, the principles of the act are not simply drawn or adapted from a single language; rather, the speech act's operation exists and applies to a wide range of cultures and languages worldwide.

Illocutionary act is an act of speaking that serves a goal or can be described as a function of the spoken language. Sadock, citing Austin (in Horn and Ward 2006:55-64) claims that the characteristics of an illocutionary act are the use of canonical by assumption. He emphasizes that acts of ordering and requesting often use imperative words, while acts of asking use interrogative sentences. Because each illocutionary act is ambiguous, it can be construed in numerous ways depending on the circumstances. The act carried out by an illocutionary is called a perlocutionary act. It is the result of the illocutionary stated spoken words. Based on Searle's (1976) answer, Cutting (2002:16–17) classifies illocutionary acts differently, classifying them as directive, expressive, representative, declaration, and commissive.
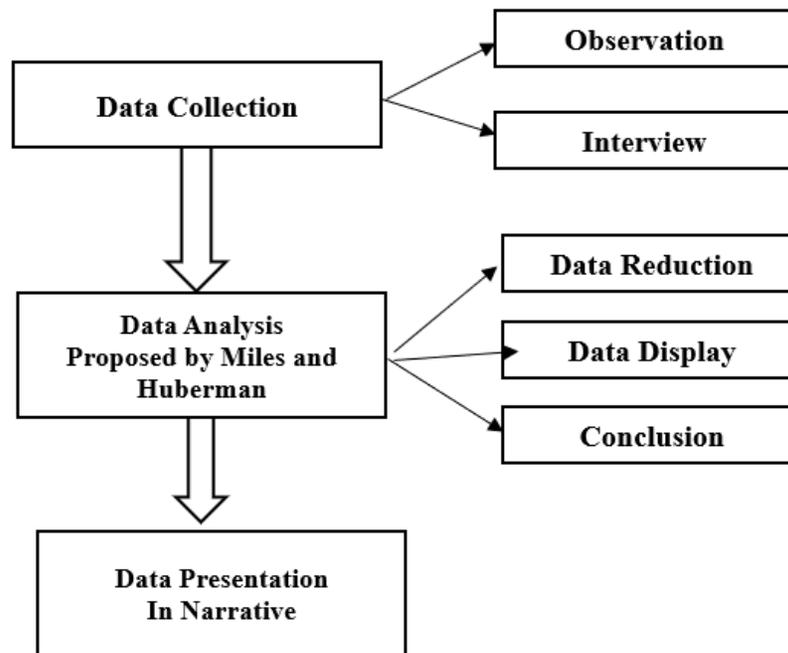
Tinder, a social networking software with a distinctive online layout, offers an excellent chance to investigate how people utilize mobile dating technologies and the potential subliminal enjoyment that comes from smartphone interactions. The present research aims to broaden the body of knowledge on the application of speech act classification kinds in the context of Tinder online dating. The following is the main query this study aims to answer: What classifications of illocutionary terms do Tinder users utilize, and how do speech acts affect the continuation of a relationship?

2. Research Methods

The goal of this study is to categorize the many forms of illocutionary phrases used by Tinder users, as well as how speech acts affect the maintenance of relationships. As a result, this research approach is qualitative descriptive research, as the data used is Tinder users' speech acts in establishing communication. This research data is based on talks between 15 Tinder users. Direct observation and interviews are used in the data collecting process, with Tinder users found within a radius in Bali serving as the data source. Collecting data involves multiple steps. First, data is gathered from Tinder user chats and communication outcomes. Second, data was processed by categorizing illocutionary speech behaviors. Third, the data is examined for meaning using the preset classification. Then, based on the data, conduct interviews with Tinder users to learn why they employ speech actions. Interview questions were developed based on the findings of firsthand observation. The researcher can ask multiple questions and investigate further replies that are relevant to the research topic and record them, after which the data is evaluated to create a study.

According to Nasution (2003: 73), the objective of interviewing as a research tool is to discover "what is contained in the minds and hearts of others, how they view the world, namely things that we cannot know through observation." As a result, the researcher's questions are concentrated on the previously stated and organized research subject, however interviews might be conducted informally. The final step is to present the data. Data analysis was carried out by classifying illocutionary speech acts using Searly's Theory in response to the first study challenge. In this case, researchers examined the classification of illocutionary speech acts as directive, expressive, representational, declaration, and commissive. The researchers also collected data in the form of reasons why Tinder users' relationships progressed to the next level by employing illocutionary speech acts. Data analysis approaches are carried out using Miles and Huberman's (Sugiyono, 2009: 91) data reduction, data display, and conclusions or verification.

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Figure 1: Research Methods

3. Discussions

According to Searle's (1976), speech acts can be classified into five types: representational, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. These five classifications were observed in Tinder user chats, with directions and expressives appearing more frequently in the interactions formed inside these discussions.

3.1. Types of illocutionary speech act classifications found in Tinder users' conversations.

Declaration is a statement that the speaker makes with the intention of changing the actual circumstances surrounding them. "Declarations (or declaratives) are those kinds of speech acts that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs," adds Huang (in Mey 2009:1004). It is evident that statements have the power to alter events, great or small. From the data obtained there are 11 speech acts that show declarative illocutionary. The following is some examples of a discussion that has been classified as an illocutionary speech act; examples are provided alongside the meaning of the speech act performed.

Table 1
(Illocutionary as Declaration sentence)

Declaration	Meaning
''I genuinely enjoy spending time with you, and I'd love to get to know you better."	The speaker is expressing sincere enjoyment in the time spent together and expresses a desire to deepen their understanding of the other person by spending more time together.
"I want to be clear that I'm interested in pursuing a romantic connection with you."	The speaker is explicitly stating their romantic interest in the other person and wants to ensure there is clarity about their intentions to explore a romantic relationship.
"I appreciate your honesty, and I want to be open about my feelings for you."	The speaker is acknowledging and valuing the honesty of the other person. They are reciprocating by expressing their own openness and willingness to share their feelings, indicating a desire for clear communication in the relationship.
Let's continue exploring this connection and see where it takes us."	The speaker is suggesting a willingness to see how their relationship develops over time. They are open to the idea of further exploration and letting the connection evolve naturally without imposing specific expectations, leaving room for growth and discovery.

Representative utterances are those that consist of words that demonstrate the speaker's belief in the case. Huang (in Mey 2009:1004) further emphasized that it is a type of speech act that leads the speaker to the truth-value of something. Representative actions include describing objects, reporting an incident, and resolving an issue. From the data obtained there are 8 speech acts that show illocutionary representatives. The following is some examples of a discussion that has been classified as an illocutionary speech act; examples are provided alongside the meaning of the speech act performed.

Table 2
(Illocutionary as Representative sentence)

Representative	Meaning
"I'd like to share more about my hobbies and interests; they're representative of who I am."	The speaker is expressing a desire to talk about their hobbies and interests because they believe these aspects of their life reflect and represent their personality. This statement suggests a willingness to provide insights into what makes them unique and what they enjoy.
"Let me tell you a bit about my background; it's representative of the experiences that have shaped me."	The speaker is offering to share information about their life experiences and background. They believe that these experiences have played a significant role in shaping who they are today, and by sharing them, they aim to provide a better understanding of their personal history and development.
"I believe open communication is key in any relationship, and that's representative of my	The speaker is expressing a belief in the importance of open communication in relationships. They consider this belief to be indicative of their values and approach to interpersonal

| values." | connections. This statement communicates a commitment to transparency and effective communication in a potential relationship. |
| "The way I treat others with respect is representative of the kind of partner I strive to be." | The speaker is stating that their behavior, particularly how they treat others with respect, reflects the type of partner they aspire to be. This statement suggests a commitment to treating others well and implies that these values would extend to a romantic relationship, emphasizing the importance of respect in their interactions. |

Commissive words commit the speaker to future action, which can occur after previous utterances or the next time. After expressing the words, the speaker must perform an action relevant to the word. From the data obtained there are 9 speech acts that show illocutionary commissive. The following is some examples of a discussion that has been classified as an illocutionary speech act; examples are provided alongside the meaning of the speech act performed.

Table 3
(Illocutionary as Commissive sentence)

Commissive	Meaning
"I promise to make our time together special and memorable."	The speaker is expressing a commitment to creating enjoyable and memorable experiences during the time they spend together. This statement conveys an intention to make the moments shared with the other person significant and positive.
"I am committed to building a meaningful connection with you."	The speaker is expressing a strong dedication to establishing a deep and significant connection with the other person. This statement suggests a willingness to invest time and effort into fostering a relationship that goes beyond superficial interactions.
"You can count on me to be honest and genuine in our interactions."	The speaker is assuring the other person that they can rely on them for honesty and authenticity. This statement emphasizes a commitment to open communication and sincerity in their interactions, fostering trust and transparency in the relationship.
"I'm looking forward to planning a future date that we'll both enjoy."	The speaker is expressing anticipation and enthusiasm for planning a future date together. This statement indicates a proactive approach to the relationship, showing a desire to create enjoyable experiences and shared moments in the future.

Directives are statements that have an impact on other people; the people who carry them out are referred to as the hearers. When the speaker says anything, the hearer will perform some behaviors relating to the sentence. From the data obtained there are 15 speech acts that show illocutionary directives. The following is some examples of a discussion that has been classified as an illocutionary speech act; examples are provided alongside the meaning of the speech act performed.

Table 4
(Illocutionary as Directives sentence)

Directives	Meaning
"Would you like to go out for dinner this weekend?"	The speaker is making an invitation, asking the other person if they would be interested in joining them for dinner over the upcoming weekend. This sentence suggests a desire to spend time together in a more formal and intimate setting.
"Let's choose a fun activity we both enjoy for our next date."	The speaker is suggesting collaboration in planning the next date, encouraging both parties to decide on an enjoyable activity together. This statement reflects a desire for mutual engagement and shared decision-making in the dating process.
"Could you share more about your favorite hobbies and interests?"	The speaker is making a request for more information, asking the other person to provide details about their interests and hobbies. This sentence indicates a curiosity and interest in getting to know the person better on a more personal level.
"Consider meeting at that cozy café downtown for our first date."	The speaker is offering a suggestion for the location of their first date, indicating a preference for a specific cozy café in the downtown area. This sentence implies a proactive approach to planning the date and a consideration for creating a comfortable and pleasant environment for their initial meeting.

Expressive words are those that express how the speaker feels on certain circumstances. According to Huang (in Mey 2009:1004), it reflects the psychological state of those who speak it. These can be expressions of like, hatred, delight, and sadness, or in a real-life event, they can be acts of apologizing, blaming, praising, thanking, regretting, and other emotional expressions. From the data obtained there are 20 speech acts that show illocutionary expressive. The following is some examples of a discussion that has been classified as an illocutionary speech act; examples are provided alongside the meaning of the speech act performed.

Table 5
(Illocutionary as Expressive sentence)

Expressive	Meaning
"I'm so excited to get to know you better; you seem really interesting."	The speaker is expressing enthusiasm about the prospect of getting to know the other person on a deeper level, suggesting that they find the person intriguing and worth learning more about.
"Your smile in your profile picture caught my attention; it's contagious!"	The speaker is complimenting the other person's smile, stating that it drew their attention and has a positive, infectious quality. This statement conveys a sense of attraction and admiration.
"I can't help but feel a connection with you; our conversations flow so effortlessly."	The speaker is expressing a sense of connection with the other person, attributing it to the natural and easy flow of their conversations. This statement suggests a positive and comfortable dynamic between them.
"Your sense of humor always	The speaker is complimenting the other person's sense of

| brightens my day; it's one of the things I appreciate about you." | humor, expressing gratitude for its positive impact on their mood. This statement indicates that the speaker values and appreciates the enjoyable moments created by the other person's humor. |

3.2 The reason and affect speech acts to the continuation of a relationship for Tinder's users.

According to the five illocutionary classifications, Tinder users employ more illocutionary directive and expressive in their speech. Based on the results of interviews with users of Tinder application and to answer the second questions of this research, several reasons were found why speech acts Directive and Expressive affect the continuation of a relationship, as follows:

a. Expressing Personality:
Expressive sentences allow users to showcase their personality, interests, and emotions. In the context of dating apps, users want to stand out and make a positive impression. Sharing feelings, enthusiasm, and compliments can help create a more engaging profile.

b. Initiating Interaction:
Directive sentences, such as invitations or suggestions, help users take charge of the conversation and steer it in a desired direction. This can be particularly important in a platform like Tinder, where users are looking for matches and potential dates.

c. Prompting Action:
Directive sentences are action-oriented and may encourage the other person to respond or take specific steps. This is valuable in a dating app setting where the ultimate goal is often to transition from online interaction to real-life meetings.

d. Efficient Communication:
Given the limited space for each interaction on Tinder, users may prefer concise and to-the-point communication. Directive sentences help convey intentions clearly, making it easier for both parties to understand each other's interests and desires.

e. Building Connection:
Expressive sentences, such as compliments or sharing personal feelings, can contribute to building an emotional connection between users. This emotional connection can be a key factor in the success of online interactions and potential relationships.

4. Novelties

This study presents a novel concept that correctly chosen speech acts can guide communication in the desired direction without offending or damaging each other. Because communication serves as a bridge between facts and sentiments, this study's novelty may assist Tinder users in achieving their aim of finding a life partner. Communication is the exchange of information, ideas, thoughts, or data between humans, with the goal of efficiently conveying messages that application users can understand. Tri (2017) investigated how people express communication using representative and directive since the speaker and listener interact directly and the utterance is spontaneous. It is similar to the outcome of this study: more expressive chats. Syukri(2020) claimed in his research that discourse analysis is performed on his utterances in order to determine the types of speech acts he uses. The primary data sources are the movie video file and its script. The most common sort of speech act was representative, which was done in 56 utterances, followed by directive, which appeared in 53 utterances. Commissive and expressive speech acts occur in 9 and 7 utterances, respectively.

5. Conclusion

This study draws various conclusions based on the previously described research findings and debate. The first conclusion is related to the first problem: how are speech acts classified in Tinder chats using Searle's theory? Searle classified speech acts into five categories: representational, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In this study, we discovered five classes of illocution. Tinder interactions are classified as: representational, directed, commissive, and expressive. The example data supplied only includes four sentences from each classifier. According to the five illocutionary classifications, Tinder users employ more illocutionary directive and expressive in their speech. When someone engages in illocutionary behaviors, they are more likely to convey their objectives, interests, or intentions directly, which reduces the possibility of confusion.

The answer of the second question on this research, definitely give the eefect to the user of Tinder based on the speech act that they use. Clear expression of one's feelings and objectives can help to foster a closer bond. This is especially important in the case of dating apps, because initial exchanges establish the tone for possible partnerships. Illocution can assist prevent misunderstandings by ensuring that the speaker's intended meaning matches the perceived meaning. This clarity decreases the likelihood of confusion or misinterpretation, resulting in improved communication. The employment of illocutionary acts can increase communication efficiency. It enables people to express complicated concepts or feelings in a brief manner, which is especially useful in the context of online dating, where attention spans may be limited. illocution allows people to properly communicate their feelings. This is especially important in dating, when emotions play a large role and uninhibited expression can lead to a stronger bond. When people use illocutions successfully, it can help create a good and engaging environment. Clear communication promotes openness and honesty, resulting in an environment in which both parties feel comfortable expressing themselves.

6. Acknowledgements

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