

**THE TYPES OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON THE HACKERMAN'S
UTTERANCES IN *CYBERBULLY* MOVIE**

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A Final Project Statement

I certify this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for this content of this thesis. Other writer's opinion or findings include in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

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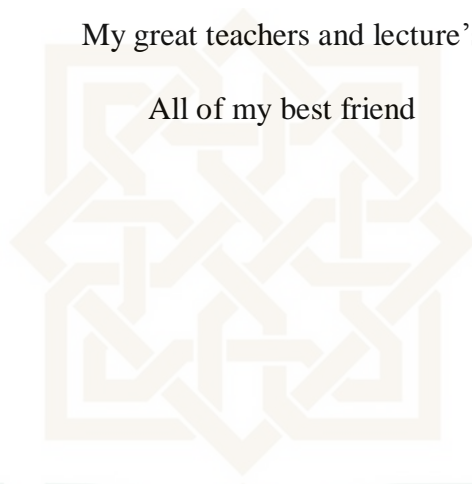
I dedicate this thesis to

My beloved parents

My beloved little sisters and brothers

My great teachers and lecturers

All of my best friends



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MOTTO

Follow your heart but take your brain with you.

unknown



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The Types of Illocutionary Acts on The Hackerman's Utterances in Cyberbully Movie

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Abstract

Pragmatics is study about meaning between the speaker and the listener based on the context and the situation. An illocutionary acts is uses to analyze the *Cyberbully* movie of this research to find the spesific function and statement on the hackerman's utterance. There are five types of illocutionary acts; declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. This research uses descriptive method. Object of this research is movie. Movie is one of creations that have many aspects on it, such as plot, character, place, picture, and sound. *Cyberbully* is a movie that tells about the teenager's life that addicted of internet and bully the other people in social media. This phenomena is one of the things that often happen around us, internet and bully while everyone can get away from it. Therefore, this research is needed for learning purposes. This paper also described how to find the hackerman's utterances of the types of illocutionary act. The researcher found 52 data in *Cyberbully* movie based on the hackerman's utterance. The researcher found an illocutionary acts on the hackerman's utterance, they are; *directives* has two kinds of 14 of requesting and 19 of commanding, *exspressives* has five kinds of 1 of pain, 1 joy, 2 likes, 1 dislike, and 2 of pleasure. While, *assertives* has seven kinds of 1 statement of fact, 1 conclusion, 9 announcing, 4 stating, 4 claiming, 1 reporting, 1 describing, *commissives* has one kind of promising. From those data, the most types of illocutionary acts used by hackerman's utterances is directives (33 data), and the second is assertives (21 data). While, the lowest data is commissives (1 data).

Keywords: *Illocutionary Acts, Movie, Utterance.*

Tipe-Tipe Tindak Tutur Ilokusi oleh Peretas di Film Cyberbully

Oleh Ani Fatat Zulfa

Abstrak

Pragmatik merupakan studi yang mempelajari makna antara pembicara dan pendengar berdasarkan konteks dan situasi. Teori yang digunakan peneliti untuk menganalisis film *Cyberbully* adalah tindak tutur ilokusi dari Searle untuk menemukan fungsi spesifik ujaran peretas. Ada lima tipe tindak tutur ilokusi; deklaratif, representatif, ekspresif, direktif, dan komisif. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Objek dalam penelitian ini adalah film. Film merupakan salah satu karya yang mempunyai banyak aspek didalamnya, seperti plot, karakter, tempat, gambar, dan suara. *Cyberbully* merupakan film yang menceritakan tentang kehidupan remaja yang tidak bisa jauh dari internet dan mem-bully orang lain di media sosial. Fenomena ini merupakan salah satu hal yang sering terjadi di sekitar kita, ketika semua orang tidak bisa jauh dari internet dan bully. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini dibutuhkan agar menjadi pembelajaran. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menemukan tipe-tipe tindak ilokusi peretas. Peneliti menemukan 52 data pada film *Cyberbully* berdasarkan ujaran peretas. Peneliti menemukan tipe-tipe tindak ilokusi pada ujaran peretas, yaitu; *direktif* mempunyai dua tipe, 14 permintaan dan 19 perintah, *ekspresif* mempunyai lima tipe, 1 rasa sakit, 1 kebahagiaan, 1 rasa suka 1 tidak suka, dan 1 kesenangan. Sedangkan *asertif* mempunyai tujuh tipe, 1 fakta, 1 kesimpulan, 9 memeberitahu, 4 menyatakan, 4 mengklaim, 4 melaporkan, dan 1 mendeskripsikan, *komisif* mempunyai satu tipe janji. Tipe tindak ilokusi yang banyak digunakan oleh peretas adalah direktif (23 data), dan yang kedua adalah asertif (21 data), sedangkan data terendah adalah komisif (1 data).

Kata Kunci: *Film, Tindak Tutur Ilokusi, Ujaran.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is involve the speaker, the listener, and context. Levinson stated that “Pragmatics is the study of language usage” (1983:5). It shows how language used by user in pragmatics. It means that pragmatics is study about meaning of the speaker. Leech stated that “How language is used in communication is called pragmatics” (1983:1).

Pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistics forms and the user of those forms (Yule, 1996:4). It means pragmatics is not only study of linguistics forms but also study of meaning by speaker or hearer based on forms, meaning, and context. Pragmatics is part of semiotics or study of signs. According to Morris via Levinson, he divided it into three subfield syntax, semantics, and pragmatics (1983:1). Syntax as relationship of analysis sentence, semantics as relation of sign while pragmatics as relation of sign to interpreters.

Pragmatics is part of linguistics that study about the relation of interpretation of linguistics based on the meaning context. According to Yule “pragmatics are study about the speaker meaning, contextual meaning, and how more get communicated than the speaker said, and the study of the relation of relative distance” (1996:1). It shows that pragmatics focused on what is the speaker meant by the hearer based on the context and the situation.

In this research, the researcher focuses on speech act especially in illocutionary acts. J. L. Austin is the first person who introduces the theory of speech acts (Jacob, 2001: 95). Speech act is one of pragmatics study about an action of utterance. According to Yule, speech act an action performed via utterance (1996:47). Speech acts contain in our daily life use to make a conversation to the other people.

Speech act is divided into three kinds of acts; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. According to Austin via Oishi that;

“Austin specifies performativity, formerly introduced as an intuitive idea of «performing an act». He introduces the concept of illocutionary acts, and carefully distinguishes them from locutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. (2006:3)

Every sentence mostly has one of the three types of utterance. It can be a different meaning to the listener based on the utterance and the context of the situation. There are five types of Illocutionary point according to Searle: declarations, assertives, expressives, directives, and commissives (1979:viii).

An illocutionary acts was applied in our daily life, so the researcher tried to analyze movie. It shows that movie is story based on our daily life. Sometimes movie story based on the true story. However, all of movie story has moral value. Movie is an electronic media that has an idea and creation of art that include of picture and sound. According to *Cambridge Dictionary*, “movie is a film show in a cinema or on television and often telling a story”.

The researcher choose *Cyberbully* movie as the object of this research to analyze the types of illocutionary acts. The researcher wanted to know the hacker’s utterances was directives types only or any other types of illocutionary

acts. This movie showed about the hacker who always commands Casey. From this problem the hacker tried to analyze the hackerman's utterance in *Cyberbully* movie. This movie tells about bullying by teenagers in social media. According to Li in Mark Rumfola stated that;

“Cyberbullying involves the use of information and communication technologies such as email, cell phone and pager text messages, instant messaging, defamatory personal Web sites, and defamatory online polling Web sites, to support deliberate repeated and hostile behavior by an individual or group that is intended to harm others. As technologies have expanded so has their use by children worldwide” (2008:8)

Many people who do bullying especially teenagers to her or his friends or someone, wether by speaking or writing are not good thing because it can hurt someone's heart. If they blame someone, they are going to receive the consequences of their own deed because every religion do not teach the bad things to do as people who has religion. Therefore we can not insult someone because we are same in God eyes. Such as in Al-Hujurat verse 11:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا يَسْخَرُ قَوْمٌ مِّن قَوْمٍ عَسَىٰ أَن يَكُونُوا خَيْرًا مِّنْهُمْ وَلَا نِسَاءٌ مِّن نِّسَاءٍ عَسَىٰ أَن يَكُنَّ خَيْرًا مِّنْهُنَّ وَلَا تَلْمِزُوا أَنفُسَكُمْ وَلَا تَنَابَزُوا بِالْألقَابِ بِئْسَ الإِسْمُ الفُسُوقُ بَعْدَ الإِيمَانِ وَمَن لَّمْ يَتُبْ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ

“O ye who believe! Let no one people deride another people, who may be better than them, not let women deride other women, who may be better than they. And defame not your own people, nor call one another by nicknames. Bad indeed is evil reputation after the profession of belief; and those who repent not are the wrongdoers”. (Maulawi Sher ‘Ali, 2004:612)

From Al-Hujurat verse 11, all of people is same in God, so if there is human who deride other human it means they deride him or herself. When human deride other human it was not showed that they were better than them. This movie could be an example of people who deride other people or it's called bullying. Nowadays bullying is an usual habit did by people physically or mentally.

There are many phenomena that gave a bad effect to people who get bullying. For example, at the internet people could judge other people without knowing the truth was. Especially, when people judge other in internet it gives bad effect mentally. In Indonesia, bullying happens from elementary school until senior high school. There an example from true story that happen in Indonesia such as: a senior high school and junior high school bullying her or his friend physically, and a fatal example was a student from elementary school was died because get a bullying from his friend.

From *CNN Indonesia* in 2016, there a lot of bullying but in 2017 it was increased in 976 case. Especially in bullying, there 117 case. From 2016-2017 there were 253 case of bullying includes a bully and the victim. The researcher choose bullying because in this modern era people judge other easily in the social media without knowing the truth. Bullying has an effect to someone's life mostly is bad effect such as depressed even suicided. The important thing is people can be aware and against bully because sometimes people did not realize they bully other people. So, from this phenomenon the researcher interest to analyze *Cyberbully* movie.

Cyberbully was movie written by Ben Chanan and David Lobatto. This movie was directed by Ben Chanan that aired in 2015. *Cyberbully* movie tells about the teenager that active on social media, her name is Casey Jacob. She is a girl who loved to surf at internet but she bullying people in the internet too. One day, her computer was hacked by the hacker. The hacker is used Casey's private photos to the public, especially internet. The hacker commands Casey to do something until she give up to do it.

This is the example of the utterance that include in the types of illocutionary acts from *Cyberbully* movie:

The hacker: "Now, sit down, Casey."

The utterance means that the hacker wants Casey to sit down. It contains a commanding sentence, so it is types of directives.

There are some reasons why the researcher chooses this movie as object of this research. First, bullying is something that always happen around us not only in social media but also in real life. The effect of bullying is depressed, anxiety, anti-social even suicide and it is an urgent problem. Second, the story of this movie is interesting to analyzed because it shows the hacker who has influence to Casey as the main character. In the story of this movie shows that the hacker always command Casey as the main character. The hacker was deride someone to kill people while Casey bully someone because she thinks that it is not bully. The researcher also wants to find the specifics function of the hacker utterance with the theory of speech act. Illocutionary acts is theory that can interpret an utterance. Third, *Cyberbully* movie has an unclear story because at the

end of the story the hacker not showing his identity. The last reason is *Cyberbully* movie was nominated in 2016 Bafta TV AWARD as single Drama Category and won 2016 Prix Italia in the TV Drama Category.

From those explanation, the reseacher wants to analyze the hacker as unidentified person. The researcher focuses on illocutionary act theory to find the types of the hackerman used in *Cyberbully* movie. In a title The Types of Illocutionary Act of The Hackerman's Utterances in *Cyberbully* Movie.

1.2 Problem Statements

Based on the background analysis, the researcher intends to focus on the following problem:

1. What are the types of illocutionary act used by the hackerman utterance in *Cyberbully* movie?
2. What is the most dominant type used in the illocutionary act found by the hackerman in *Cyberbully* movie?

1.3 Objectives of Study

1. To classify the types of illocutionary act by the hackerman's utterances in *Cyberbully* movie.
2. To find the most dominant types used in the illocutionary act by the hackerman's utterances in *Cyberbully* movie.

1.4 Significances of Study

This research as the academic contribution is actually for the pragmatics major that focused on speech act. This paper can give description to the other

researchers that analyze speech act of *Cyberbulling* movie as the object of this research.

This research is used to understand the utterance of the hacker in *Cyberbulling* movie. It can be a motivation to the other people who want to analyze pragmatics study focus on illocutionary act theory. This paper aims to additional our knowledge.

1.5 Literature Review

They are some research which are relevant to the topic supporting the idea analysis of speech act:

The first journal is written by Miroslav Cerny (2007) entitled “On The Function of Speech Acts in Doctor-Patient Communication”. The reseracher focused on the role of questions and methods of asking. This journal uses quantitative method. This research is uses Searle’s theory to classify the function of speech acts in doctor-patient communication. The result of this research of speech acts function divide into two types statement 216 (35%) and answer 323 (52%).

The second journal is by Saifudin, Aryanto, and Budi (2008) entitled “Analisis Fungsi Pragmatik Tindak Tutur Pertanyaan dalam Percakapan Bahasa Jepang antara Wisatawan Jepang dan Pemandu Wisata Indonesia di Candi Borobudur”. The researcher focuses on the locutionary acts of the conversation between Japanese tourists and Indonesian guides in Borobudur temple. This journal uses Searle theory. The result of this research of speech acts function,

there are four types questioning acts found in this conversation such as: directive, expressive, assertive/representative, and commissive questioning act.

The third graduating paper is written by Usep Muttaqin from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2009) entitled “A Speech Act Analysis of Zaid Utterances In Moustapha Akkad Movie The Message”. This research analyze to find the types of speech acts that used in The Message movie. The researcher used qualitative method to analyze the theory of Searle especially of felicity condition. The result of this research are representative, declarative, commissive, and declaration.

The fourth research is by Hairul from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2010) entitled “Direct And Indirect Speech Acts Of Faceman’s Utterance In The Action Movie The A Team”. The researcher wants to analyze the purpose of Faceman’s utterance in the movie. This research used qualitative method to analyze the theory of speech act by Searle and used theory of direct and indirect by George Yule. The result of this research of speech act in direct includes representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. While in the speech act of indirect found representative, expression, and directive.

The fifth research is written by Putri Kurniasih from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2010) entitled “The Differences Between Anna’s And Elsa’s Character Based On Their Speech Actin Frozen Movie”. This research used qualitative research. The researcher focused on Anna’s and Elsa’s as the main character. The result of this research is found 134 data of Anna’s and

Elsa's that divide into five types of speech acts analyze by using the theory of Searle and Austin.

The sixth is journal by Haryani, Heryanto and Eva From Padjadjaran University Bandung (2014) entitled "Speech Function on Television Channels Slogan A Comparison Subscribe and Unsubscribe Television Channel". This journal is focused on speech acts function comparing slogan of television and cable TV channels. The differences is television channel subscribe for free while cable TV needs pay for subscribe. The researcher focuses on slogan Tv channel to analyze. Method of this research is quantitative. There are some theory that used in this research such as Yule (1996), Levinson (1985), Searle (1976), and Cutting (2003). There are three types of speech acts function that found in this research: representative, directives, and expressive.

The seventh is by Fitrahtun Nisa from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2017) entitled "Analysis of Illocutionary Acts: Indirect Speech Acts Of Jan's and May's Utterances In The Single Moms Club Movie". The researcher focused on Jan's and May's character that has different social background. This research used qualitative method. She used John Austin and John Searle theory to analyze the illocutionary acts. The result of this research in illocutionary of speech acts is consist of five types representative, expressive, directive, commissive, and declaration.

The eighth is journal by Ekky Cintyaresi S (2009) entitled "Analisis Tindak Tutur pada Film Garuda di Dadaku Karya Ifa Ifansyah". This journal focuses on the dialog in Garuda di Dadaku movie. The purpose of this research is

to find the illocutionary and perlocutionary. The result of this research in illocutionary are; declarative, interrogative, and imperative.

The last is by Zulfira Hildana R (2013) entitled “Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Representatif dalam Komik Seratoes Ploes Aspirasi Karya Haryadhi: Sebuah Kajian Pragmatik”. This research is focuses on illocutionary acts of representative in Seratoes Ploes Aspirasi comic by Haryadhi. She used analytical descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research on the representative illocution are: stating, admitting, reporting, pointing, mentioning, and witnessing.

Based on the literary review, the researcher found there are many researcher who analyzed their thesis or journal of speech acts but they have different part of speech acts and different object. The similarity on the literary review are the types of speech acts. In the literary review, the researcher found illocutionary acts of directives, expressives, and assertives as the most result and the other types such as commissives and declaration as the lowest result. In this research, the researcher analyze the hackerman’s utterance focuses on the types of illocutionary acts by Searle. The interesting thing of this research are to find the spesific function of the hackerman’s utterances and statement of function.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

This research is analyzing *Cyberbully* movie focused on the hackerman’s utterances used types of illocutionary acts. There are five types of illocutionary acts by Searle: declarations, assertives, expressives, directives, and commissives.

1.6.1 Declarations

Declarations is what the speaker say change the propositional content and reality. It's show what the speaker say cause a change to the listener.

According to Searle state that "It is the defining characteristic of this class that the succssesful performace of it's members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality" (1979:16-17).

For the example:

You are guilty (Fotion Nick, 2000:57)

The speaker utter to the listener as guilty. It changes the prepositional content and reality of the hearer so it included of declaration.

1.6.2 Assertives

Assertives is what the speaker believe. The sentence that include in assertives are sentence of statement of fact, question, conclusion, and description.

According to Searle state "The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something is being the case, to see truth of the expressed proposition" (1979:12).

For the example:

I call him a liar (Searle, 1979:24).

The speaker describe someone as a liar as the speaker believe. It means this utterance includes of assertives description.

1.6.3 Expressives

Expressives is what the speaker feels. The sentences that include in expressiveness are sentence of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, and sorrow.

According to Searle state that “The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content” (1979:12).

For the example:

I thank you for giving me the money (Searle, 1979:23).

The speaker wants to thank you to the listener. It shows the speaker feel so it is called expressives.

1.6.4 Directives

Directives is what the speaker's say to ask the hearer to do something. It means the speaker wants the hearer to do what the speaker wants. The sentences that include in directives are sentence of commands, orders, requests, and suggestions.

According to Searle state “The illocutionary point of these consist in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, and hence more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something” (1979:13).

For the example:

I warn you to stay away from my wife! (Searle, 1979:24).

The speaker commands the listener to stay away from his wife.

This sentence include of commands sentence called directives.

1.6.5 Commissives

Commissives is what the speaker's say relate to the future action. It means the speaker commits to the listener. The sentences that include in directives are sentence of promises, refusal, and pledges.

Searle stated "The illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action" (1979:14).

For the example:

I promise to come to your birthday.

The speaker makes a promise to the listener that she will come to the listener's birthday. This utterance is include of commissive because include of promise that relate to some future action.

1.7 Methods of Research

1.7.1 Types of Research

The researcher is used qualitative research method to analyze the data. Qualitative is method relate to meaning that can be analyze in linguistic. While, quantitative is method relate to quantity such as statistic and number.

According to Michael Patton stated that "qualitative research is characterised by it's aims, which relate to understanding some aspect of social life and rather than numbers, as data for analysis" (2002:2).

The purpose of qualitative methods in this research to understand the object of this research. This research uses document research and previous data as the important aspect in qualitative method to analyze.

Then, the quantitative method is used to show the number of the most types of illocutionary acts analyze.

1.7.2 Data Sources

There are data sources and main data in this research. The data sources are the data that collected by the researcher as the primary data. The data sources is *Cyberbully* movie. While, the main data is the data that collected from data that already exist.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

To get the data, the researcher do some technique such as;

1. Watching the *Cyberbully* movie to understand the purpose of the story.
2. Transcribing data of *Cyberbully* movie.
3. Categorizing the hackerman's utterances in *Cyberbully* movie.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

It is used the descriptive technique which identify the types of speech acts by the utterance such as:

1. Categorize the script of *Cyberbully* movie that relate to the types of illocutionary act.
2. Classify the types of illocutionary acts of hackerman's utterance.
3. Analyzed the hackerman's utterance using Searle's illocutionary acts theory.
4. Interpret the data to get the result of this research to make the reader easier to understand.

1.8 Paper Organization

This researcher is divided this research into four chapters. Chapter one is introduction, including of background of study, problem statement, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, research method and paper organization. Chapter two presents the theoretical review of speech acts. Chapter three is research finding that is collected by the researcher and analyze the types of illocutionary acts. Chapter four is the closure including of conclusion and suggestion. The last part is bibliography and appendix.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In the last chapter, after analysing data, the researcher concludes the types of speech act in *Cyberbully* movie.

4.1 Conclusion

The researcher indentified the types of illocutionary acts. There are 4 types found in the *Cyberbully* movie. The 4 types are directives, expressives, assertives, and commissives. While, the types which was not found in the *Cyberbully* movie is declarations. In the second problem, there are 52 data found in the *Cyberbully* movie. The researcher found in illocutionary acts are; *directives* has two kinds of requesting 14 and commanding 19, *expressives* has five kinds of pain 1, joy 1, likes 2, dislike 1, and pleasure 2, *assertives* has seven kinds of statement of fact 1, conclusion 1, announcing 9, stating 4, claiming 4, reporting 1, describing 1, *commissives* has one kind of promising. From those data, the most types of illocutionary acts used by hackerman utterances is directives (23 data), and the second is assertives (21 data). While, the lowest data are commissives (1 data).

Based on the problem statement, first problem is the reseacher found the types of illocutionary acts used by hackerman's utterances in four types of illocutionary acts. They are directives, assertives, expressives, and commissives. While, in the second problem the reseacher found the most types used by the

hackerman's utterance is directives types. It shows that the hacker give an influence to the main character in the *Cyberbully* movie.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusion before, the researcher give some suggestion for the future reseacher that study in the pragmatics theory especially in the types of specch acts.

1. The researcher suggest to the future researcher to learning about speech acts especially in illocutionary acts. In addition, if you want to analyze the types of speech act you can use direct and indirect to found the structure of the utterance.
2. The future researcher can use same object of this research in different theory to analyze.
3. Hopefully this research will be useful to the future researcher who analyze the same theory and to the readers who wants to learning about the types of speech acts by Searle.

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APPENDIX

NO	TIME	THE HACKERMAN'S UTTERANCES	TYPES OF SPEECH ACTS				
			Declarations	Assertives	Exspressives	Directives	Commissives
1.	00:06:26	But U can't trust M to keep her MASSIVE mouth shut				√	
2.	00:08:43	Nice alliteration Casey			√		
3.	00:09:05	Check out the replies!				√	
4.	00:11:30	Your ANONYMOUS post!!!		√			
5.	00:12:74	This clip is my FAV-lol!!!		√			
6.	00:13:27	We can do anything!		√			
7.	00:13:45	Wait, U should see this				√	
8.	00:14:03	Your BFF post pics every day		√			
9.	00:14:09	No pics of YOU for over 1 month		√			
10.	00:15:36	Put the phone down, Casey				√	
11.	00:16:30	Before you shut me down. There's something U should see				√	
12.	00:16:52	To rude for Instagram ☺		√			
13.	00:17:42	I know. It's awful...			√		
14.	00:17:49	And yes, I can totally hear you too		√			
15.	00:17:55	Now, sit down, Casey				√	
16.	00:18:26	Now, Now, Casey		√			
17.	00:20:01	You said she needs to come out		√			
18.	00:21:10	First of all, I want you to sit				√	
19.	00:21:23	Look! Twitter-strom alert				√	
20.	00:21:38	You upset me first! You lied to me, Casey. About the door.			√		
21.	00:21:52	You promised			√		
22.	00:23:13	You'll never, ever know		√			
23.	00:24:13	Go a head. Get the phone				√	
24.	00:24:50	Casey, if I can take over your computer, do you really think I'd let you have a smartphone to play		√			

APPENDIX

NO	TIME	THE HACKERMAN'S UTTERANCES	TYPES OF SPEECH ACTS				
			Declarations	Assertives	Exspressives	Directives	Commissives
		with?					
25.	00:25:03	I told you, I help victim of cyberbullying		√			
26.	00:25:25	Ouch, that hurts! Soooo funny			√		
27.	00:27:25	First, I want you to admit what you really are. Then I want you to realise who you have hurt				√	
28.	00:27:52	You took her down		√			
29.	00:28:51	But you started it, Casey		√			
30.	00:29:12	Read it. Aloud				√	
31.	00:29:53	I do it to help victims of cyber bullying		√			
32.	00:33:34	Girls at Jennifer's new school dressed up her for halloween. The picture were sent to her family member		√			
33.	00:34:12	You can't know that		√			
34.	00:35:02	Wow! Well done, Casey					
35.	00:35:30	Jennifer thought that if she posted this the troll's would leave her alone		√			
36.	00:38:54	Look at the screen, Casey				√	
37.	00:39:12	The abuse went on and on. It only stopped two weeks ago.		√			
38.	00:40:42	You were Jennifer Lee first troll		√			
39.	00:40:46	You have to face up to that				√	
40.	00:47:17	It's time to take your medicine				√	
41.	00:48:40	One pill, Casey				√	
42.	00:48:46	All you need to do to stop me from weeting this picture is swallow. One of your litte white pills				√	
43.	00:49:00	One pill, one picture				√	
44.	00:50:04	For this to work, we're going to need some more photographs				√	
45.	00:50:15	Take one pill, or it gets tweeted... from your account				√	

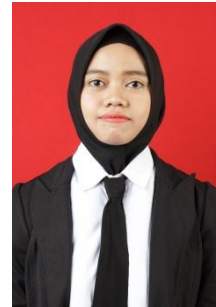
APPENDIX

NO	TIME	THE HACKERMAN'S UTTERANCES	TYPES OF SPEECH ACTS				
			Declarations	Assertives	Exspressives	Directives	Commissives
46.	00:52:09	Wow. Loyalty!			√		
47.	00:54:19	You're embrassing yourself			√		
48.	00:54:23	Take the pill, or it all goes up				√	
49.	00:54:49	OMFG! This is the funniest video I have ever made			√		
50.	00:57:01	He interrupts again, Casey. I'm going to have to take action		√			
51.	00:57:57	Stay where I can see you				√	
52.	00:59:42	Stay with me, I'll tell you who I really am. Promise					√

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