

## Expressive Speech Actions in Column YouTube Account Comments *kompas.com* Cyber Pragmatics Perspective

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**Abstract**-The purpose of this study was to explore and elaborate on the functions of expressive speech acts based on cyber pragmatics. This study uses a qualitative approach with content analysis methods. The source of data in this study is the entire language activity contained in the comments section of the @*kompas.com* YouTube account which was published on January 27, 2024 with a total of 858 comments. The Data in this study are all expressive utterances contained in the comments section of the @*kompas.com* YouTube account to 335 utterances. The data collection techniques used are technical documentation and reading techniques. After conducting a series of studies the function of expressive speech acts found that praise, thank you, criticize, congratulate, apologize/forgive, blame, accuse, sympathize, berate, support, insult, expression of disappointment, ridicule, and reject. The dominant expressive function appears to be the supportive function. The psychological attitude that causes the emergence of expressive speech acts is supportive because the support given is directed to prospective partner 02, Mr. Prabowo and Gibran. Meanwhile, the functions of speech that are not found are to yell, welcome, forgive, express condolences, and complain. The non-appearance of the function is due to the fact that the discussion raised has nothing to do with expressive speech acts. In the realm of conversational cyber pragmatics, the absence of expressive speech functions will be different in every social media post.

**Keywords:** Expressive Speech Act, YouTube Column, Expressive Speech Act Function, Cyber Pragmatics.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Language is an identity that humans use as a means of communicating between individuals. It can be said, that language is a means of connecting communication in people's daily lives. This can be done with good communication so that speakers and speech partners understand the purpose of the message conveyed. It should be understood that communication is a process of delivering messages that occur or have been delivered between speakers and speech partners to have the same meaning to the message delivered (Murti, Nisai Muslihah, & Permata

Sari, 2018).

The meaning conveyed by speakers and interlocutors depends on the context of the utterance. Speech or what can be called speech acts is part of the study of pragmatics. According (Nadar, 2009) pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that is used to communicate in certain situations. Pragmatics examines the speaker's intention in telling a statement. Speech not only functions to say or inform something, but speech is also used to express what the speaker feels to the speech partner. Speech carried out using language communication tools is called a speech

act. According (Arifiany & Trahutam, Maharani P. Ratna, 2016) speech acts are a person's language behavior in the form of utterances in a speech event.

There are several things that are associated with pragmatic studies, one of which is speech acts. Austin in (Chaer, 2010) divides speech acts into three parts, namely: locution, illocution, and perlocution. First, locution is the act of saying something as much as it is the act of saying something. A locution action is an action to do something; it produces a series of sounds that mean something, but in this locution the speech function is not of concern (Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo, 2022). Second, illocution States something also states the act of doing something or it can also be called the act of doing something. Illocution speech acts reflect psychological statements and can be statements of joy, difficulty, delight, pleasure, hatred, misery, happiness, dislike, displeasure, disappointment, and criticism (Yuli & Nawawi, 2023). Third, perlocution is a speech act that has an influence or effect on the opponent or the person who hears the speech. According to Austin in (Akhmad, 2019) act of perlocution is what we produce or achieve by saying something like convince, persuade, hinder, tell, surprise or mislead.

Then Searle in (Chaer, 2010) divides illocutionary speech acts into five parts, namely: representative (assertive), directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. The first is that of the representative (assertive) speech act that binds the speaker to the truth of what he says. For example, say, report, and mention. Second, the directive is the speech act carried out by the speaker with the intention that the opponent performs the action mentioned in the speech. For example, instructing, pleading, demanding, suggesting, and challenging. Third, expressive is a speech act that is carried out with the intention that the speech is interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the speech. For example, praise, thank, criticize, and retort. Fourth, the commissioner is a speech act that binds the speaker to carry out what is mentioned in his speech. For example, promise, swear, and denounce. Fifth, declasi is the speech act carried out by the speaker with the intention of creating new things (status, circumstances, and so on). For example, decide, cancel, prohibit, allow, and apologize.

Based on the five types of speech acts above, the speech acts that are often used in cyber

pragmatics or cyber pragmatics are expressive speech acts. Cyber pragmatics is a branch of pragmatic science developed since 2001 to study pragmatics related to communication through internet media such as web columns, blogs, social networks, Twitter, virtual conversations, email, chatting in 3D, video conferencing, politeness on the internet and others (Yus, 2018). One of the most frequently encountered interactions on the internet related to cyber pragmatics is social media. Social media is a tool on the internet that allows users to carry out two-way activities in various forms of communicating, collaborating and creating virtual social relationships virtually (Akhmad, 2019; Puspitarini & Nuraeni, 2019). In social media everyone can convey what they want to convey and can also be used as a place to deliver news, share information, ask How Are you, and there are many things that can be done. The following social media that are often used are Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, Instagram, TikTok, WeChat, Telegram, Snapchat, Twitter, and so forth.

Social media that people often visit by the community is one of them is YouTube. In databoks.katadata.co.id said that YouTube is second only to Facebook with the number of 3.05 billion in January 2024. Social media YouTube is one of the social media of audio-visual communication in the form of sound broadcasting and moving images, so that a message is easily captured or received by the audience. In addition to providing entertainment, YouTube also provides a lot of knowledge for its viewers. With YouTube one can watch what he wants anytime and anywhere. One YouTube user who is used as a forum to provide views, input, criticism, and comments on politics that occur in Indonesia is the account @kompas.com. This account started to join on YouTube on April 1, 2013. Up to now the number of videos on YouTube account @kompas.com there are 82,000 videos with 3.6 million subscribers.

One of the political videos in the @account kompas.com Gibran Rakabuming's speech at the "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran" event at the Jakarta Convention Center (JCC) Senayan, Central Jakarta. The video was uploaded on January 27, 2024 with a total of 858 comments liked by two thousand two hundred users. The event discussed about the economy, namely: the green economy, blue economy, creative economy, and digital economy. This is done to accommodate young people who want to

do business will be given a millennial start-up credit program.

So that with the downstream can open up very broad and great opportunities for the Indonesian people. The event followed by Gibran received considerable attention from netizens. The attention is expressed in the form of comments in the social media column YouTube @kompas.com. comments that appear on social media pages are 39% involved in expressive speech acts.

Expressive speech acts are speech acts that are expressed in the form statements such as like, dislike, pleasure, pain, sadness, anger, disappointment and others (Fatmawati & Rika, 2024). According to various references, expressive speech acts have several functions, namely: praising, thanking, criticizing, congratulating, apologizing/forgiving, blaming, accusing, yelling, welcoming, forgiving, expressing condolences, accusing, sympathizing, complaining, berating, supporting, insulting, expressions of disappointment, mocking, and reject (Fatmawati & Rika, 2024; Helda & Fatmawati, 2023; Murti et al., 2018; Pipit & Asep, 2021; Sukmawati & Fatmawati, 2023; Syafendra, 2023; Widyawati & Utomo, 2020).

In the realm of cyberpragmatics conversation, expressive speech acts do not match the psychological attitude of the speaker. A person with a negative psychological attitude actually expresses it through positive expressive speech acts. On the other hand, someone with a positive psychological attitude sometimes expresses it in the form of negative speech acts. This is often found in the comments column, so some netizens express praise, thank you, apologize, congratulate, express sympathy, and support posts they don't like (Fatmawati & Rika, 2024).

Therefore, the researcher is interested in taking expressive speech act research based on cyber pragmatics in the YouTube account @kompas.com. However, research on expressive speech acts on function and cyber pragmatics is still limited. Therefore, researchers focus on the function of expressive speech acts. The problem raised in this study is how the functions of expressive speech act based on the perspective of cyber pragmatics. The researcher aims to collaborate in expressive speech act the function of expressive speech act based on cyber pragmatics perspective cyber pragmatics. The difference of this study with other researchers lies

in the perspective used, namely cyber pragmatics. This happens because cyber pragmatics discusses all interactions that can be found on the internet on social media pages which are still related to speech acts.

## **II. METHODS**

This study uses a qualitative approach. This is done to produce patterns or theories that are able to explain the phenomenon of expressive speech acts that occur on social media. According to Basrowi and Suwandi in (Merdina Ziraluo, 2020) qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observed behavior. The method used is the content analysis method. The content analysis method is done by looking at written messages or published in the netizen's comments column systematically.

The source of data in this study is the language activity contained in the comments column YouTube account @kompas.com which was published on January 27, 2024 with 858 comments. The post included Gibran Rakabuming's political speech at the "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran" event in the 2024 presidential election. The reason for choosing the account is because politics in Indonesia about presidential and vice presidential candidates are rife and the @kompas.com this is the video *pidato cawapres* of Gibran's vice presidential speech. The Data in this study are all expressive utterances contained in the comments column totaling 335 accounts. Data collection techniques using documentation and reading techniques. The documentation technique used is a screenshot to document comments in the comments field. Data analysis techniques are performed by identifying data, classifying data or grouping data, and summing up data.

## **III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

After data analysis, 335 data were identified as expressive speech acts from 858 comments. However, after classification, the total number of utterances became 373. This is because some comments are divided into several expressive speech act functions. The speech act function contained in the YouTube comment field @kompas.com is praising, thanking, criticizing, congratulating, apologizing/forgiving, blaming, accusing, sympathizing, berating, supporting, insulting, expressions of disappointment, mocking, and rejecting. While the non-speech

function that is not found is to yell, welcome, forgive, express condolences, and complain. This happened because the discussion raised in the video of Gibran Rakabuming's speech at the "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran" event had nothing to do with the function of expressive speech acts of yelling, welcoming, forgiving, expressing condolences, and complaining.

The results of data documentation can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1. Classification of the function of Expressive Speech Act**

No	Function of Expressive Speech Acts	Amount
1	Praising	96
2	Thanking	5
3	Criticizing	27
4	Congratulating	4
5	Apologizing/forgiving	4
6	Blaming	31
7	Accusing	9
8	Chuckling	0
9	Welcoming	0
10	Forgiving	0
11	Expressing condolences	0
12	Accusing	0
13	Sympathizing	5
14	Complaining	0
15	Chiding	1
16	Supporting	142
17	Insulting	6
18	Expressions of Disappointment	5
19	Mocking	27
20	Rejecting	4
Amount		373

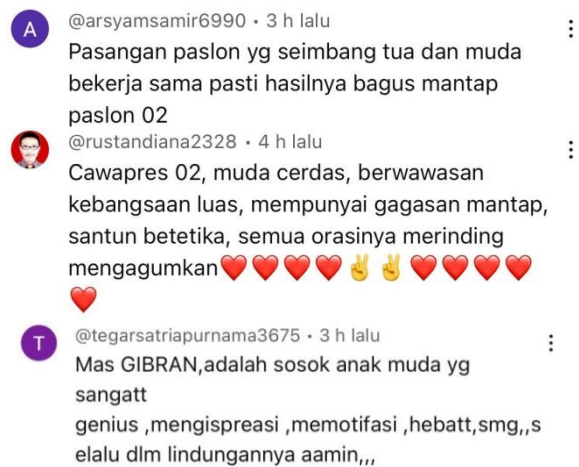
**Expressive Speech Acts of Praise**

Expressive speech acts of praise are speech caused by several factors, namely the condition of the interlocutor in accordance with the existing reality, because the speaker wants to relieve the interlocutor's heart because of the actions committed by the Speaker Sari in (Assidik, Vinansih, & Kustanti, 2023). Expressive speech acts with praise function were found to be 96 utterances. Here is one of the 0063 examples of expressive speech acts of praise, namely:

**Context:**

This speech was spoken by @arsyamsamir6990, @rustandiana2328 and @tegarsatriapurnama3675 in the comments column of YouTube account @kompas.com related to Gibran Rakabuming's speech at the "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran" event. The speech delivered by @arsyamsamir6990, @rustandiana2328 and @tegarsatriapurnama3675 revealed praise related to Gibran's speech.

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The speech delivered by the accounts @arsyamsamir6990, @rustandiana2328 and @tegarsatriapurnama3675 above, is classified as an expressive speech act of praise. The three account owners gave their compliments in the form of statements. Account owner @arsyamsamir6990 gave his praise to the prospective couple 02 despite the age difference but, if they work together, the results will be good and steady. While the accounts @rustandiana2328 and @tegarsatriapurnama3675 gave praise to the vice presidential candidates who were judged, young, smart, insightful, steady ideas, ethical manners, inspiring and awesome. The existence of an expressive speech act of praise which is admiration and gives appreciation to something good (Adha & Arief, 2020; Marliadi, 2019; Sukmawati & Fatmawati, 2023).

In the realm of conversation cyber pragmatics, interactions that occur on social media show that praise is not always directed at posts but praise is also given to other things

outside of positive posts. In addition, in the perspective of cyber pragmatics, associated with praise is not as praise it arises from a positive psychological attitude. Sometimes a negative psychological attitude also results in praise. However, praise can appear both literal and non-literal. It literally means praise given according to the true intention. While it does not literally mean that praise given is not in accordance with the intention but it could be the opposite (Fatmawati & Rika, 2024).


### Expressive Speech Acts to Say Thank You

Saying thank you happens because something is experienced by the speaker to express something. Gratitude is an expressive speech in which the speaker expresses or expresses gratitude for what happened, be it positive or memorable. Expressive speech acts are speech in the form of gratitude, praise given by someone, an overflow of joy after receiving kindness and so on. Thank you so much, I found 5 pages. Here is an example of an expressive speech act to say thank you, namely:

#### Context:

This speech was spoken by @subtittleindonesia5515 and @sahabatdevisa317 in the comments column of YouTube account @kompas.com related to Gibran Rakabuming's speech at the "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran" event. The speech delivered by @subtittleindonesia5515 expressed his gratitude to Mr. Prabowo and Mr. Jokowi who have opened the way for young people to become leaders. While the speech delivered by @sahabatdevisa317 expressed his gratitude to Gibran regarding the speech he delivered. However, the gratitude of the owner of the @subtittleindonesia5515 account is not aimed at the content of the post. Meanwhile, the speech delivered by @sahabatdevisa317 expressed his gratitude related to Gibran's speech.

 @subtittleindonesia5515 · 4 h lalu :  
Terimakasih Pak prabowo dan Pak jokowi, sudah membuka jalan untuk anak² muda kedepan nya juga bisa mencalonkan dan memimpin. Gebrakan luar biasaaa !!!!!

 @sahabatdevisa317 · 4 h lalu :  
Terima kasih mas bro. 🙌👍

In the speech above, account users @subtittleindonesia5515 and @sahabatdevisa317

use expressive speech with the function of saying thank you. The thanks conveyed by the account @subtittleindonesia5515 are addressed to Mr. Prabowo, Mr. Jokowi and Gibran. The gratitude comes because the three people are considered to have given way to young people in order to become a leader in the future. The gratitude comes because the three people are considered to have given way to young people in order to become a leader in the future. Speech expressing gratitude the expressive speech act form of action (Ayuna Oleni, 2019; Faroh & Utomo, 2020; Fatonah, Samingin, & Ekawati, 2018; Nurjannah, 2021).

In the realm of conversation cyber pragmatics, interactions that occur on social media show that gratitude is not always directed at posts but also given outside of posts that are positive. In addition, in the perspective cyber pragmatics, with thankfulness no deep gratitude arises from a positive psychological attitude. In addition, in the perspective of cyber pragmatics, gratitude does not always arise from a positive psychological attitude, such as non-literal gratitude. Based on the perspective of cyber pragmatics thank you is not literal often happens because, the thank you serves to soften the rejection given.

### Expressive Speech Act Criticizes




Expressive speech act criticizing is a speech act that is used to convey a criticism, response, or condemnation for inappropriate things or judgments about something. Not all criticism causes conflict, criticism can also be conveyed with polite language (Jauhari, 2018). Therefore, the expressive speech act of criticizing is formed due to the presence of disinterest, dislike, disagreement, disagreement and so on. Criticism can be accompanied by constructive suggestions to the speech partner. This is because of the promise in Gibran's speech. Expressive speech acts with the function of criticizing were found as many as 27 utterances. Here is an example of an expressive speech act criticizing, namely:

#### Context:

This speech was spoken by @user-fx4lh2ev3v, @Spikspeak and @ErlanggaZein in the comments field of YouTube account @kompas.com. in the speech at the minute to 8: 35 which reads "for young people who want to try we will help with *the millennial start-up credit program*". The @user-fx4lh2ev3v account revealed an expressive speech with a cryptic



function related to the promise delivered by Gibran. While the @Spikspeak account revealed expressive tutran with the function of criticizing related to the suggestions given, namely direct dialogue with students and the community and hopefully unchanging speech. While the account @ErlanggaZein provides criticism in the form of suggestions for account posts.

-  @user-fx4lh2ev3v • 2 jam lalu :  
Wkwkwk dulu pak jokowi juga janjinya sama seperti gibran ini... Ujung2nya semua hanya janji palsu... Kalian anak muda memiliki masa depan yg lebih baik daripada janji2nya Gibran itu... Perjuangan anak muda tidak butuh janji, anak muda butuh bukti.
-  @Spikspeak • 4 h lalu :  
Jangan cuma pidato dong mas.. Dialog langsung sm mahasiswa sm masyarakat.. Tanya jawab kaya yg udh2.. Pidato mah bisa dihapal Semoga omongannya gak berubah ubah yaa.. Konsisten gitu loh..yg udah udah kan suka gitu.. Beda2 kalo ngomong
-  @ErlanggaZein • 4 h lalu :  
Kampanye monolognya bisa ga? Diganti diskusi dua arah? Biar rakyat bisa menilai secara objektif

In the above speech, users of the accounts @user-fx4lh2ev3v, @Spikspeak and @ErlanggaZein use expressive speech with the criticize function. Criticism submitted by the account @user-fx4lh2ev3v addressed Gibran. This criticism arises because Gibran's speech said "for young people who want to try we will help with the millennial start-up credit program". So that criticism arises by the @user-fx4lh2ev3v account the struggle of young people does not need promises, but young people need evidence. Meanwhile, the @Spikspeak account gave criticism to Gibran who was valued for not only his speech, but also direct dialogue with students and the community. Meanwhile, the @ErlanggaZein account gave criticism in the form of suggestions that the discussion be changed to two directions so that the people can judge objectively. The purpose of the expressive speech act of criticizing is to warn against something that is not accepted for some reason (Herfani & Manaf, 2020; Nofrita, 2016; Pratama & Utomo, 2020; Rahmadhani & Purwo Yudi Utomo, 2020).

In the realm of conversation cyber pragmatics, expressive critical speech may appear in interactions between users on social media. Criticism given is not only aimed at the content of



the post, but leads to things that are not related to the post. Therefore, the expressive speech act of criticizing arises due to negative psychological attitudes such as, dislike, disinterest, disapproval, and so on. Based on the cyber pragmatics perspective, criticizing expressive speech acts is very likely to appear in the interaction of social media users (Fatmawati & Rika, 2024).

### Expressive Speech Acts Congratulate

Congratulating is a prayer, speech, statement, and so on that contains the hope of well-being, and happiness. Congratulatory speech acts are speech acts that are delivered by speakers in the form of prayers, sayings, and statements. Which contains the hope for prosperity, luck, no less a thing that shows that speech acts in the form of congratulations have a positive effect on (Dahlia, 2022; Suci, 2015). Expressive speech acts with the function of congratulating were found as many as 4 utterances. Here is an example of an expressive speech act to congratulate, namely:

### Context:

This speech was spoken by @user-3j9fb3xu4g and @ethabhengge1479 who commented on Gibran's speech on YouTube @kompas.com at the event "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran". The speech delivered by @user-3j9fb3xu4g congratulated Gibran because he was the winner of the debate and @ethabhengge1479 expressed his congratulations regarding Gibran's struggle.

-  @user-ej9fb3xu4g • 4 h lalu :  
Mau ngetawain prof Mahfud takut dosa 😂😂😂  
😂abis lucu sich. Selamat ya mas  
Gibran...adalah pemenang debat
-  @ethabhengge1479 • 4 h lalu :  
Selamat berjuang pak Gibran kami rakyat mendokan yg terbaik semoga pak Gibran Prabowo menang satu putaran TMB 🙏🙏

The speech delivered by the accounts @user-3j9fb3xu4g and @ethabhengge1479 above, is classified as an expressive speech act to congratulate. The two owners of the account congratulated Gibran. Congratulating is a speech action that occurs for several reasons including when someone celebrates a happy day (Maharani, 2021). In (Depdiknas RI, 2015) word congratulation means free from danger, healthy, achieved intent, prayers containing hope,

greetings hopefully in good condition (prosperous, healthy and so on).

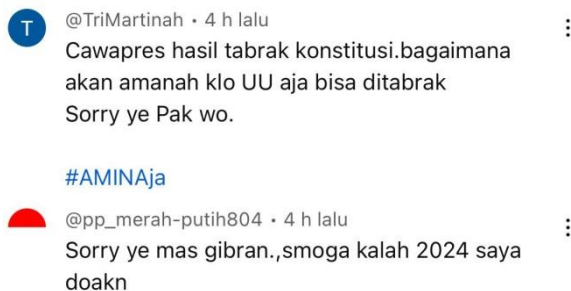
In the realm of conversation cyber pragmatics, expressive utterances of congratulatory functions are very likely to appear in interactions between social media users. Congratulations given are not only aimed at the content of the post, but lead to things that are not related to saying prayers, gratitude, and sayings that contain wishes for well-being, and happiness.

### Expressive Speech Act of Apologizing/Forgiving

The expressive speech act of apologizing is a speech act to express an apology by the speaker for a mistake he made. Expressive speech acts appear when the speaker feels that he has made a mistake. It usually happens because of bad taste, guilt, regret or discomfort or to disappoint others. Speech apologizes by the speaker to the speech partner by apologizing for what has happened either intentionally or unintentionally (Artati, Wardhana, & Basuki, 2020; Kusmanto, 2019; Maharani, 2021). Based on the classification of data, all expressive speech act functions found were classified as apologetic functions. While the function of forgiving is not found. Expressive speech acts with the function of apologizing / forgiving were found as many as 4 utterances. Here is an example of an expressive speech act of apologizing/forgiving, namely:

#### Context:

This speech was spoken by @TriMartinah and @pp\_merah-putih804 in the YouTube comment column @kompas.com. both account owners express expressive speech with the function of apologizing for not wanting to vote for presidential candidates and vice presidential candidates from candidate pairs 02.



The screenshot shows two comments from YouTube. The first comment is from user @TriMartinah, posted 4 hours ago, with the text: "Cawapres hasil tabrak konstitusi. bagaimana akan amanah klo UU aja bisa ditabrak Sorry ye Pak wo." The second comment is from user @pp\_merah-putih804, also posted 4 hours ago, with the text: "Sorry ye mas gibran.,smoga kalah 2024 saya doakn".

In the speech above, users of the @TriMartinah and @pp\_merah-putih804 accounts used expressive speech with the

apologize/forgive function. The owner of the @TriMartinah account apologized to the presidential candidate, Mr. Prabowo in the form of a statement "sorry ye pak wo". Meanwhile, the account @pp\_merah-putih804 apologized to the vice presidential candidate with the phrase "sorry ye mas gibran, I wish you to lose 2024". Pleading is an act committed by someone who is guilty in order to be forgiven for his mistakes (Dahlia, 2022; Herfani & Manaf, 2020; Iklimah et al., 2024).




In the realm of conversation cyber pragmatics, expressive expressions of apology/forgiveness may appear in interactions between users on social media. The circumstances behind the expressive speech Act are apologizing for, rejecting, blaming the other party, disinterest, and contempt. Expressive speech acts with the function of apologizing appear at the same time as rejection speech. Politeness of speech expressive apologizing in a situation of refusing to show politeness (Nurullita Rahmadani Pratiwi & Fatmawati, 2022).

### Expressive Speech Acts of Blame

The expressive speech act of blame is where the purpose of the statement is to accuse something that the speaker thinks is not good. Blame is speech that states or considers others to be wrong about something (Saputri, 2017). The expressive speech act of blame refers to a person's effort to point out or blame others for causing a problem or mistake. Expressive speech acts with blame function were found in 31 utterances. Here is an example of an expressive speech act of blame, namely:

#### Context:

Speech spoken by @Luckiesz, @bgssuparman and @peraa9092 in the comments column of the YouTube account @kompas.com at the "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran" event, the speaker showed Gibran who would become a vice presidential candidate. The three accounts revealed expressive with the function of blaming the figures contained in the post.

-  @Luckieszt · 4 h lalu :  
Numpung mau pemilu.. Masih inget kan siapa yang ngilangin bbm premium??  
Makanya jangan sampe putra mahkota melanjutkan kesengsaraan rakyat kecil.. bisa2 pertalite ilang, elpiji ijo ilang, listrik naik gila2 an... Amit2 dah 😊
-  @bgssuparman · 4 h lalu :  
Anak muda gak punya etika ,kok dibuat panutan ? Yg benar saja bran!
-  @peraa9092 · 2 h lalu :  
saya suka prabowo kasihan tadinya mau pilih prabowo..ngak jadi karena ada ananya pak jokowi yaitu gibran

In the above speech by the accounts @Luckieszt, @bgssuparman and @peraa9092 used expressive speech acts with the blame function. Based on the comments above, the three account owners showed their dissatisfaction with the figures in the post. The owner of the @Luckieszt account who said not until the crown prince continues the misery of the Little People, the sentence contains an expressive speech act of blame. While the @bgssuparman account shows dissatisfaction with the characters in the post. While the @peraa9092 account said it was going to choose prabowo, not because there was Mr. jokowi's son, gibran, the sentence showed an expressive speech act of blaming because of Mr. jokowi's son so that the account did not choose paslon 02. Expressive speech act blame occurs because the speaker blames the speech partner who has made a mistake. The presence of errors committed by the speaker or speech partner of an action in a sentence can express dissatisfaction with the actions or behavior of the speech partner resulting in expressive speech blame (Iklimah et al., 2024; Rahmawati, Isnaini, & Ariyanto, 2023).

In the realm of convention cyber pragmatics, expressive speech acts of blame will extend to other problems. This is despite the number of netizens who commented to express varied psychological attitudes such as disappointment, anger, dislike, and other negative psychological attitudes. So that expressive speech acts of blame are prone to cause conflict. Therefore, social media users must be wise in conveying this type of expressive speech act.



### Accusatory Expressive Speech Acts

The accusative expressive speech act is a fairly prominent expressive speech act. Accusatory expressive speech acts arise from

negative psychological attitudes in the form of disappointment and anger. A person who feels disappointment or anger towards something that someone else did will show a lot of painful things that person did (Fatmawati & Rika, 2024; Rahmaniah, 2018). Expressive speech acts with accusing function were found as many as 9 utterances. Here is an example of an accusatory expressive speech act, namely:

### Context:

Speech spoken by @suhenbong3131 and @vikrimaulana4212 in the comments column of YouTube account @kompas.com at the event "*Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran*". Both account owners revealed expressive speech with the function of accusing the figures contained in the posts.

-  @suhenbong3131 · 4 h lalu :  
Anak muda cm di jadikan isu untuk menaikkan nama anak bos..
-  @vikrimaulana4241 · 4 h lalu (diedit) :  
Saksikanlah seorang anak muda yang cuma jago menghafal & pake istilah-istilah (terminologi), dia tidak paham maknanya, jadi dia itu bagaikan burung beo.

In the speech above, users of the accounts @suhenbong3131 and @vikrimaulana4212 used expressive speech acts with the accusing function. Both account owners accused the person in the post of doing something bad. The owner of the account @suhenbong3131 blames the wakin presidential candidate who will be used as an issue to raise the name of the boss's son. Meanwhile, the owner of the account @vikrimaulana4212 blamed the vice presidential candidate who was judged by a young child who was good at memorizing terminology and was like a parrot. So that the speech is classified as expressive speech acts blame. Expressive speech acts with accusing functions arise because of the assumption that someone has done something that is not good according to Liusti in (Fatmawati & Rika, 2024).

In the realm of convention cyberpragmatics, expressive speech acts with an accusatory function will be associated with many things. Expressive speech acts with an accusatory function arise from negative psychological attitudes in the form of disappointment and anger. An expressive speech action with the accusing function occurs because someone is considered to





have committed an error (Andi Meirling AJ, Lukman, & Ikhwan M. Said, 2021).

### Expressive Speech Acts Of Sympathy

Speech acts of sympathy were conveyed by netizens on social media which contained subtle insinuations. Expressive speech acts with sympathy function were found as many as 5 utterances. Here is an example of an expressive speech act of sympathy, namely:

#### Context:

Speech spoken by @munderestdrones and @nadavirus in the comments field of YouTube account @kompas.com. in post @kompas.com at the event "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran". This speech is addressed to presidential candidates and vice presidential candidates. Both of these account owners express expressive speech with the function of sympathizing.

-  @munderestdrones • 3 h lalu :  
Ingat kesehatan dan umur prabowo  
Mau dibwa kmana bangsa ini jika gibran mimpin
-  @nadavirus • 4 h lalu :  
Anak beginian koq didengerin.. kasian pak  
prabowo balas jasa pak jokowi begini amat..  
sanpai mengorbankan negara.

In the data above, the owners of @munderestdrones and @nadavirus accounts are classified as expressive speech acts. The sympathy speech given by the owner of the @munderestdrones account to the presidential candidate, Mr. Prabowo, was marked with the phrase "ingat kesehatan dan umur Prabowo" which shows concern by the account owner. Meanwhile, the speech that contains sympathy on the @nadavirus account has the word "kasian" which shows sympathy. The act of expressing sympathy is a form of love that arises as a participation in feeling the feelings of others, be it happy, difficult, sad, and so on (Syafendra, 2023).

In the realm of conversation cyber pragmatics, sympathy is imperative. Like netizens who want figures in the content of posts not to be vice presidential candidates. However, the speech was delivered with a speech of sympathy that arose because of the genuine sense of love or love.

### Expressive Speech Acts

The expressive speech act of berating is a speech act that refers to taking notes loudly,

cursing, denouncing. The word that is spoken is an impolite tutan, a utterance that should not be spoken. Expressive speech acts with the function of berating were found as many as 1 utterance. Here's an example of mancaci's expressive speech act, namely:

#### Context:

The utterance spoken by @a.r.silaem3081 on YouTube comments column Kompas.com. in post @kompas.com at the event "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran". This speech was addressed to Gibran related to the speech he delivered.

-  @a.r.silaem3081 • 3 h lalu :  
Muaaaaak !

In the data above, there are comments that are included in the form of expressive speech acts of chiding. The comment was made by @a.r.silaem3081 with the intention of berating related to the content of Gibran's speech which is characterized by the use of the word "muaaaaak!". Speakers expressed displeasure because of the content of the speech in the post which stated a promise for young people who want to try to be helped by the millennial star up credit program, downstream, free food and free milk for schoolchildren and pregnant women.

In the realm of conversation cyber pragmatics, diatribes often appear in social media. The appearance is due to a negative psychological attitude. In expressive speech acts, they chide negative psychological traits that arise such as anger, disgust, upset, hurt, disappointment and so on (Fatmawati & Rika, 2024).

### Expressive Speech Acts Support

Supporting according to (Depdiknas RI, 2015) means supporting or helping someone. The reaction given by the speaker or speech partner comes from a psychological attitude that proves that support is included in the form of expressive speech acts. The expressive speech of the supporting function was directed to Mr. Prabowo and Gibran. Expressive speech acts with supporting functions were found in 142 utterances. The following examples of expressive speech acts support, namely:

#### Context:

Speech spoken by @yotoktt, @oktavianusasanloda5982, @rumahcamar9541, and @tinseureza1540 in the





## Expressive Speech Acts Expressions of Disappointment

Expressive speech acts expressions of disappointment are speech acts that are caused by disappointment or unsatisfactory results regarding the success of the speaker (Syafendra, 2023). The reaction given by the speaker or speech partner is based on psychological attitudes that prove that expressions of disappointment are contained in the form of expressive speech acts. Expressive speech acts with the function of expression of disappointment were found as many as 5 utterances. Here are examples of expressive speech acts expressions of disappointment, namely:

### Context:

Speech spoken by @pejuanghidup5397 and @AmateurPlayer69 in the comments column of YouTube account @kompas.com at the event "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran". Both accounts express expressive speech with the function of expressing disappointment as follows.

 @pejuanghidup5397 · 4 h lalu :  
Ya Allah berikanlah bangsa kami pemimpin yg terbaik dan jauhkanlah bangsa kami dari pemimpin dzolim dan pemimpin yg bodoh yg tidak layak. Amin ya robbal 'alamin

 @AmateurPlayer69 · 4 h lalu :  
Salam curang, dari kami pendukung 02, jangan lupa suap sana sini, pilih paman yang ada di mk, pilih bapak yang jadi presiden, karena kekuasaan ada di genggam kami, selamat miskin rakyat yg sudah miskin

Speech delivered by the owner of the account @pejuanghidup5397 and @AmateurPlayer69 classified as expressive speech acts expression of disappointment. The disappointment felt then causes resentment in the speaker. The owner of the @pejuanghidup5397 account expressed disappointment to be kept away from dzolim and unworthy leaders. Meanwhile, the owner of the @AmateurPlayer69 account was spoken as a form of disappointment for the speaker to the speech partner, namely the candidate pair number 02 who said "salam curang" and "selamat miskin rakyat yang sudah miskin".

In the realm of conversation cyber pragmatics, the expressive speech act function of expressing disappointment is very likely to appear in interactions between social media users. The

psychological attitudes that cause the appearance of expressive speech acts expressions of disappointment are disappointment, anger, irritation, and dissatisfaction.

## Mocking Expressive Speech Acts

Mocking speech is speech that is intended to laugh at or belittle others. This speech act usually occurs due to several factors when the speaker feels that what he hears or sees does not correspond to what he should. Expressive speech acts with mocking functions were found in 24 utterances. Here's an example of a mocking expressive speech act, namely:

### Context:

Speech spoken by @sartokirono7286 and @lintanghimayatul in the YouTube comments column @kompas.com. in a YouTube account post @kompas.com at the event "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran". Both accounts reveal expressive utterances with the following mocking function.

 @sartokirono7286 · 3 h lalu :  
Apapun pertanyaan nya jawabannya hilirisasi wkkwkwkwkwk

 @lintanghimayatul1944 · 4 h lalu :  
Hilirisasi bukan teh botol Samsul!

In the above data, the account owner @sartokirono7286 and @lintanghimayatul expressive speech Act Section mocking function. A very prominent mockery tag in the comments above is the word downstream. The account @sartokirono7286 conveys his mockery with any sentence the question the answer downstream. Meanwhile, the @lintanghimayatul account said "hilirisasi bukan teh botol Samsul", the meaning of the sentence is the same as any advertisement for bottled tea. So that this downstream speech becomes unnatural speech with speakers who always associate downstream words with anything. Mocking expressive speech acts that the speaker product to laugh at or make fun of others (Fadiana, 2019). In the realm of conversation cyber pragmatics, the psychological attitudes that lead to the emergence of mocking expressive speech acts are resentment, anger, dislike, disappointment and other psychological attitudes. The expressive speech act of mocking uses innuendo by way of ridiculing or making fun of a particular party. Expressive speech mockery occurs because something is lacking or inappropriate.





### Expressive Speech Acts Refuse

Rejection in communication is normal. However, the rejection made should not hurt feelings or insult someone. Expressive speech acts with reject function were found as many as 4 utterances. Here are examples of expressive speech acts rejected, namely:

#### Context:

Speech spoken by @karinah226 and @aguswicaksono160 in the comments column of YouTube account @kompas.com the post featured Gibran's speech at the "Suara Muda Indonesia untuk Prabowo-Gibran" event. Both accounts reveal expressive utterances with the function of rejecting as follows.

-  @karinah2226 • 2 h lalu :  
Kampanye prabowo gibran aku nonton tapi aku  
gak akan pilih,pilih ganjar aja yg terbaik
-  @aguswicaksono160 • 2 h lalu :  
Salam 4 jari...  
Yg penting bukan anak jokowi..

In the data above, the account owners @karinah226 and @aguswicaksono160 are part of the expressive speech act with the reject function. The speech delivered by @karinah226 and @aguswicaksono160 accounts clearly contains rejection. The rejection function is characterized by the use of the words "gak" and "bukan". Judging by the comments made, the speaker's psychological attitude is in line with the function of the speech delivered.

In the realm of conversation cyberpragmatics, expressive speech acts reject the existence of pros and cons, so that someone who is pro will choose to support while the cons will choose rejection. It is very possible that this will happen. Expressive speech acts with the function of resisting arise from classifiers based on overflows from psychological attitudes of disappointment, anger, hatred, boredom, and the like.

### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on data analysis 373 expressive speech is divided into 14 functions. The functions of expressive speech acts found are praising, thanking, criticizing, congratulating, apologizing/forgiving, blaming, accusing, sympathizing, berating, supporting, insulting, expressing disappointment, mocking, and rejecting. The most dominant expressive speech

act is the expressive function supports this because of the speech delivered by Gibran on the account post @kompas.com. The psychological attitude that causes the emergence of expressive speech Act supports because the support given is directed to the prospective partner 02 namely Mr. Prabowo and Gibran, so that the most dominant expressive speech act function is a lot appearing on the comment field is supportive. Furthermore, the expressive function of praising including the Expressive Speech Act which is the most dominant after the Expressive Speech Act supports this because the characters submitted and the content of the posts submitted have alignments to the characters submitted so that what is presented by the account post @kompas.com many netizens praised him. Furthermore, expressive function blames the third order after praising. This is due to several netizens accounts that contrasted with the content of the speech delivered by Gibran so netizens gave comments containing expressive speech acts blaming. Furthermore, expressive speech acts criticizing appeared because tang's speech was delivered by Gibran who was not accepted by netizens. Furthermore, the function of expressive mocking this happens because when the speaker feels that what he hears or sees is not in accordance with what should be so that mocking expressiveness appears in account posts @kompas.com such. Furthermore, the expressive function insults this because the character submitted and the content of the post submitted does not have alignment to the character submitted so that what is presented by the account post @kompas.com many netizens mocked him. Furthermore, the dominant accusing expressive function appears after insulting this is because the accusing expressive function appears due to negative psychological attitudes in the form of disappointment and anger. Furthermore, the expressive function of saying Thank you does not appear too much this is because the figures that appear in the account posts @kompas.com netizens have alignments to the figures so that netizens thank them for the speeches delivered. Furthermore, the expressive function of sympathizing shows netizen's concern for account posts @kompas.com which arises because of the form of love or liking. Furthermore, the expressive function of the expression of disappointment conveyed by netizens is due to the form of disappointment, anger, upset, and dissatisfaction with the characters in the account



posts @kompas.com. Furthermore, the expressive function of congratulating, apologizing/forgiving, and refusing is not too dominant appearing in the comments column. This is because netizen accounts do not have alignments on the figure posting account @kompas.com so that not too dominant appears. Furthermore, the most dominant expressive function is to hide this because netizens are against posting on the account @kompas.com so what is presented gives a negative psychological attitude. Meanwhile, the functions of speech that are not found are to yell, welcome, forgive, express condolences, and complain. The absence of this function is because the discussion raised has nothing to do with the speech act. In conversations in cyber pragmatics, non-appearance in the realm of pragmatics, the absence of expressive non-speech functions will vary in each social media post.

The advice that the author gives to readers is to be wise in using social media. Readers and learners are also advised to carry out deeper exploration regarding expressive speech acts in order to produce a more comprehensive understanding. The expressive speech delivered must be in a positive form if the negative speech delivered will cause problems or misunderstanding for the speech partner. Because there is already an ITE Law or the Information and Electronic Transactions Law that regulates electronic information and electronic transactions.

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