

**EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS IN NETIZENS' COMMENTS
ON THE UK'S FIRST *COVID-19* VACCINE ISSUE
ON BBC CHANNEL**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
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MALANG
2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Expressive Speech Acts in Netizens’ Comments on the UK’s First *COVID-19* Vaccine Issue on BBC Channel**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 13 October 2021
The researcher



Erika NurFitriyan

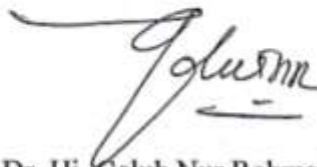
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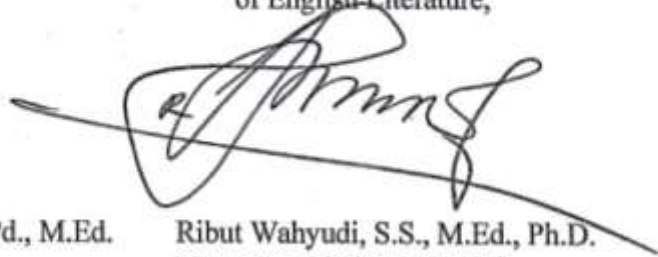
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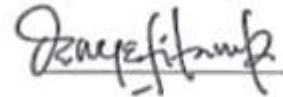
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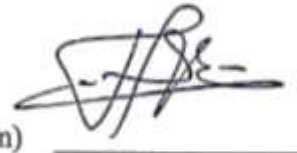
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MOTTO

“when you choose to continue, that’s where God opens a path for you to reach it.”

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My sweet and loving parents, Haryanto and Kholif Nurfilah, S. Pd.

My beloved sisters, Eni Seniwati, Amd. Keb., and Esti OktaViani, S.T.

Thanks for their endless love, support, and encouragement.

My honorable advisor, Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed.

I really thank you for every guidance, knowledge, and sincerity.

Also,

All my teachers and lectures

Thank you for the valuable knowledge and experiences

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Bismillahirrohmanirrohiim.

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This thesis entitled is intended to fulfil the requirement for achieving the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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I would like to extend my gratitude to my friends at all levels of education who always support my beautiful process towards becoming what I am now. Thank you for your support, friendship and good memories. The last, I would like to convey my appreciation to myself, Erika, as a student who has finished the best and full of hope in writing this thesis.

Finally, I truly realize that there are some imperfections and weaknesses in this thesis. Therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are welcome to make it better. May this thesis be useful to the readers to deepen understanding about expressive speech acts to conduct a similar study that fulfilled the gaps.

The Researcher

Erika NurFitriyan

ABSTRACT

Fitriyan, Erika Nur. 2021. *Expressive Speech Acts in Netizens' Comments on the UK's First COVID-19 Vaccine Issue on BBC Channel*. Undergraduate Thesis. English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed.

Keywords: Expressive Speech Act, COVID-19 vaccine, Speech Act, BBC

The objective of this study is to describe the types of expressive speech acts, and the function of expressive speech acts in netizens' comments on the UK's First *COVID-19* Vaccine Issue on the BBC channel. Netizens express several expressive utterances in BBC channel post. This study reveals expressive speech acts to convey netizens' feelings, attitudes, and emotions in their comments regarding the UK's First *COVID-19* Vaccine Issue on the BBC channel.

This study employs descriptive qualitative research. The object of this study is a post about the UK's First *COVID-19* Vaccine Issue on the BBC channel. The data of this study are all utterances in netizens' comments that contain expressive speech acts. The data are classified from the types of expressive speech acts according to the theory of Searle (1976). Then, the functions of expressive speech acts are categorized using Leech's theory (1983).

The findings of the study show that there are five types of expressive speech acts, namely: protesting utterances received 10 data or 39%, wishing utterances received 6 data or 23%, complaining utterances received 5 data or 19%, thanking utterances received 4 data or 15% and congratulating was only once or 4%. The expressive speech act of protesting was more dominantly used in netizens' comments on the UK's First *COVID-19* Vaccine Issue on the BBC channel. Four functions of expressive speech act appeared in netizens' comments on the BBC channel, namely the collaborative function 12 times, convivial nine times, competitive three times, and conflict two times. The function of expressive speech acts that is more dominantly used in netizens' comments on the UK's first *COVID-19* Vaccine Issue on the BBC channel is the collaborative function.

ABSTRAK

Fitriyan, Erika Nur. 2021. *Expressive Speech Acts in Netizens' Comments on the UK's First COVID-19 Vaccine Issue on BBC Channel*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd., M.Ed.

Kata kunci: Tindak Tutur Ekspresif, Vaksin COVID-19, Tindak tutur, BBC

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan jenis-jenis tindak tutur ekspresif dan fungsi tindak tutur ekspresif dalam komentar netizen tentang Isu Vaksin *COVID-19* Pertama Inggris pada saluran BBC. Terdapat beberapa ucapan-ucapan ekspresif yang di utarakan oleh netizen dalam postingan saluran BBC. Penelitian ini mengungkap tindak tutur ekspresif untuk menyampaikan perasaan, sikap, dan emosi netizen dalam komentarnya terkait Isu Vaksin *COVID-19* Pertama Inggris pada saluran BBC.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Objek penelitian ini adalah postingan tentang Isu Vaksin *COVID-19* Pertama Inggris pada saluran BBC. Data penelitian ini adalah semua tuturan dalam komentar netizen yang berisi tindak tutur ekspresif. Data tersebut diklasifikasikan dari jenis tindak tutur ekspresif menurut teori Searle (1976). Kemudian, fungsi dari tindak tutur ekspresif dikategorikan dengan menggunakan teori Leech (1983).

Temuan studi menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis tindak tutur ekspresif, yaitu: ujaran *protesting* mendapat 10 data atau 39%, ucapan *wishing* mendapat 6 data atau 23%, ucapan *complaining* mendapat 5 data atau 19%, ucapan *thanking* mendapat 4 data atau 15%, dan ucapan *congratulating* hanya sekali atau 4%. Ada empat fungsi dari tindak tutur ekspresif yang muncul dalam komentar netizen pada saluran BBC, yaitu fungsi *collaborative* 12 kali, *convivial* sembilan kali, *competitive* tiga kali, dan *conflict* dua kali. Temuan juga menunjukkan bahwa macam tindak tutur ekspresif yang lebih dominan digunakan dalam komentar netizen pada saluran BBC adalah *protesting* dan fungsi tindak tutur ekspresif yang lebih dominan digunakan komentar netizen dalam isu vaksin *COVID-19* pertama di Inggris pada saluran BBC adalah fungsi *collaborative*.

مستخلص البحث

فيتريان ، إريكا نور .2021. خطاب تعبري يتصرف في تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترنت على أول في المملكة المتحدة على قناة بي بي سي .فرضية .اللسانيات ، قسم COVID-19 لقاح ضد .الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج المستشارون : الدكتورة جلوح نور رحمه، الماجستير الكلمات الدالة: قانون الكلام التعبيري ، لقاح COVID-19، قانون الكلام ، بي بي سي

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو وصف أنواع أفعال الكلام التعبيرية ، ووظيفة أفعال الكلام الأول في المملكة COVID-19 التعبيري في تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترنت على إصدار لقاح المتحدة على قناة بي بي سي .يعبر مستخدمي الإنترنت عن العديد من العبارات التعبيرية في منشورات قناة بي بي سي .تكشف هذه الدراسة عن أفعال الكلام التعبيرية التي تنقل مشاعر مستخدمي الإنترنت على قناة COVID-19 ومواقفهم وعواطفهم في تعليقاتهم بشأن أول لقاح في المملكة المتحدة لـ بي بي سي .

تستخدم هذه الدراسة البحث النوعي الوصفي .الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو منشور حول بيانات هذه الدراسة .BBC الأول في المملكة المتحدة على قناة COVID-19 إصدار لقاح كلها أقوال في تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترنت تحتوي على أفعال كلام معبرة .تم تصنيف البيانات من أنواع أفعال الكلام التعبيرية وفقاً لنظرية سيرل .بعد ذلك ، يتم تصنيف وظائف أفعال الكلام التعبيرية باستخدام نظرية علقه .

تظهر نتائج الدراسة أن هناك خمسة أنواع من أفعال الكلام التعبيري وهي :استقبل الأقوال الاحتجاجية 10 بيانات أو 39٪ ، أو تلقي الأقوال 6 بيانات أو 23٪ ، أو تلقي الأقوال المشاكسية 4 بيانات أو 19٪ ، أو تلقي أقوال الشكر 4 بيانات .أو 15٪ ومبروك مرة واحدة فقط أو 4 5 تم استخدام الفعل التعبيري للاحتجاج بشكل أكبر في تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترنت على أول قضية في المملكة المتحدة على قناة بي بي سي .ظهرت أربع وظائف لفعل الكلام COVID-19 لقاح ، التعبيري في تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترنت على قناة بي بي سي ، وهي الوظيفة التعاونية 12 مرة والبهجة تسع مرات ، والتنافسية ثلاث مرات ، والصراع مرتين .إن وظيفة أفعال الكلام التعبيرية التي

COVID- يتم استخدامها بشكل سائد في تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترنت على أول قضية لقاح
هي الوظيفة التعاونية BBC في المملكة المتحدة على قناة 19

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Figure 3. Types of Expressive Speech Acts Used in Netizens' Comments

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the elaboration of background of the study, research question, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of the key term, previous studies, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

Language is a communication tool that plays an important role in people's daily lives. People around the world use both spoken and written language to stay connected to their environment, especially in the midst of the Coronavirus pandemic. It is used to express ideas, emotions, and desires in socializing with other people. Harley (2001, p. 5) adds that language is a communication system that allows people to talk about anything, regardless of time and space. It means that speakers can communicate freely what they want to say to others to achieve their goals and understand each other. Therefore, the use of the language communicated by the two of them requires more knowledge to understand the meaning of the implied speech. Pragmatics is a way to analyze a speaker's utterance concerning contextual relationships outside of language that encourage word choice in speech.

In this pandemic era, people can still communicate with each other using social media and obtain information related to the corona virus's development very easily. YouTube, which contains various channels, provides information and discussion space for society in the comments column regarding the latest issues, including BBC Youtube Channel. The BBC upload entitled "*UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine*" on December 2, 2020, apparently received many

netizens responses. The news brings netizens' perceptions according to the situation they are feeling. They express their feelings in online written communication through the comments column, such as wishes, gratitude, complaints, and even protests. Due to the phenomenon, it is crucial to understand the meaning of the speaker's expression of feelings when commenting on social media. Basically, it involves the speaker's intention and the response or conclusion from the listener (Birner, 2012, p. 107). Therefore, this linguistic study will be conducted through a pragmatic analysis, specifically expressive speech acts. This study aims to see the expressive speech acts used by netizens in response to the UK's first COVID-19 vaccine issue in the BBC YouTube Channel comments column.

Pragmatics is the study related to the meaning of a speaker's utterance based on the situation of his speech (Leech, 1991, p. 3). This statement briefly implies that when someone says something, it is based on the context of his speech about what purpose he wants to convey to other people. The context can include the events of the speech, place, time, and social conditions (Anggraeni et al., 2018). It involves understanding between speaker and listener to reduce the problem of interpretation in communication. It means that listeners must also understand the possible meaning of a speech more than just what the speaker said and based on circumstances. Therefore, pragmatics analysis has several approaches: speech acts as the basic unit of language, which is essential for creating effective communication.

The speech act is a part of pragmatics which finds out the meanings of speakers followed by actions. According to Yule (2017, p. 377), speech act is an

act performed speaker does through utterances. A speaker uses it to communicate, convey information, and explain how the language is used to express an action. As the first developer, Austin (in Cutting, 2008, p. 14) proposed the concept of speech acts by analyzing it into three different types, namely the locutionary act, the illocutionary force, and the perlocutionary effect. The three of them coincide when speaking. The locutionary act is the utterance that a speaker says. Then, the illocutionary force or the illocutionary act is the act of doing something based on what is said (Habermas, 1998). The perlocutionary act is an effect achieved by saying something to the hearer like convincing, cajoling, blocking, etcetera. Furthermore, the categorization of Austin was developed by Searle, a pragmatic expert, distinguishes five macro-classes of illocutionary acts, that is, declarations, representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives (Cutting, 2008, p. 14-15).

Searle's categorization has its respective functions, one of which is the type of speech act that represents the speaker's feelings, namely expressive speech acts. According to Yule (1996, p. 53), expressive speech acts are several statements that describe what the speaker feels. It reflects the speaker's psychological statements about a situation. Examples include saying thanks, surprise, saying welcome, saying congratulations, joy, sorrow, like, and dislike. The form of expressive speech act in question is a form of speech that functions to express the speaker's attitude towards certain circumstances. Here is an example of utterances are the function of expressive speech acts:

1. Hope these works without any side effects.

2. Thank you so much doctor Michael for your herbs medicine you sent to me.

Examples (1) and (2) are examples of utterances in this study which express expressive speech acts. An example (1) serves to express the speaker's desire so that what he hopes becomes a reality, while example (2) conveys the speaker's gratitude to the listener. From the examples above, the expressive speech acts are useful for expressing feelings. Speakers and listeners not only produce utterances that contain words and grammatical structures but also produce actions that support utterances through speech.

The researcher analyzes expressive speech acts for several arguments. First, the expressive speech act is one of the language phenomena that express what the speaker feels. In this case, people are pouring whatever is on their mind via social media to stay in touch with each other amid a pandemic situation, especially on the BBC's post "*UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine.*" When they comment on social media, it is crucial to pay attention to what the speakers want to convey about their feelings beyond what they are saying. Second, people do not know how to express their feelings. They comment about whatever is on their mind and aspirations in internet-mediated communication, especially the BBC post "*UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine*" on 2 December 2020. This triggers the spread of expressive expressions that will impact other people's perspectives when they want to respond to an issue, for example, regarding the COVID-19 vaccine in this study. It brings the netizens' perception according to the situation they feel. From the above reasons, it is crucial to study expressive speech acts to show readers

how expressive speech acts become a language phenomenon by studying their types and functions and understanding what the speakers say about their feelings before or when commenting on social media.

To find out more about the utterances used in expressing feelings, the researcher chose to examine the expressive speech acts used in netizens' comments on a BBC YouTube channel upload entitled "*UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine*". This issue is the main spotlight in this study because, amid a pandemic situation that has created the world society in cases of infection, activity restrictions, or a crisis, the first emergency authorization of the COVID-19 vaccine emerged by the United Kingdom government. This fact makes society's feelings wrapped in shock, confusion, gratitude, or fear, thus displaying various responses of expressive speech acts. This is proven in the many arguments of internet users about the approval of the first COVID-19 vaccine in the UK, not only in the discussion but also in the comments column. The news of the emergence of this vaccine triggered many reactions because it was foreign to the public in the early conditions of the pandemic with its emergence which only took a shorter time outside the normal research period. Therefore, this study selects netizens' comments as data, supporting 3909 comments with various public responses, such as support, questions, protests, or other reactions.

The researcher chooses YouTube for several reasons. First, the level of existence of Youtube during the pandemic has made it the first popular media with the highest number of users in the world (Junawan & Laugu, 2020). Second, the media supports digital video sharing to share information and function as a

container for creativity for virtual communities worldwide. It facilitates users to share videos, comment, like, or subscribe to fellow users (Harared, 2021). Last, it is also a type of audiovisual communication that combines audio and images to inform or say something. An audiovisual look at new content or issues makes everyone interested in watching YouTube.

This study examines the BBC News Channel because it has been a trusted public broadcasting service based in London, England, since 8 April 2006. The news comes from its region, especially related to Great Britain. In addition, it provides a variety of world-class content as a means of information or content that is up to date, credible, educating, and entertaining all users in the world, primarily related to Great Britain with 9.28 million subscribers who get many likes, dislikes, comments from other YouTube users. It makes the researcher decides to use this channel to obtain many data in netizen comments on the BBC's latest issues in this study.

There were some previous studies to advance the information related to this study. Firstly, Febriyana's study found 4 types of communication functions in illocution and perlocution based on Searle theory in Donald Trump's Speech "Coronavirus Task Force Briefing". It also found 3 sector effects and responses from the audience in the perlocutionary act regarding the oil production market agenda, the development of new treatments for corona patients, and subsidies (Febriyana, 2020). Second, Anggraeni, Indrayani, & Soemantri (2020) in their study which aims to see netizens' responses to Ridwan Kamil's posts on Instagram about a patient who first contracted the Coronavirus in Indonesia through

expressive speech act theory, found responses of wishes, expressions of complaints, and expressions of protest. In the third study, the researchers found eight expressive speech act variations in *Suara Publik* of Merapi newspaper column based on Searle theory, including congratulating, thanking, expressing condolence, admiring, quipping, complaining, blaming, and criticizing (Indriyani, et al., 2019).

This study will provide different findings from previous studies discussed previously. Most of the previous studies discussed the expressive speech acts in newspaper, public figures in social media, and short stories. The researcher chooses comments on BBC YouTube channel posts as a source of data, which strongly supports freedom of public communication during a pandemic. This study will analyze the expressive speech acts in netizens' comments on the issue of the UK's first COVID-19 vaccine on the BBC YouTube channel. This issue has generated various kinds of reactions from netizens in written online communication. The explanation above is why the researcher analyses expressive speech acts. The researcher combines two theories to analyze the expressive speech acts to determine the types and functions of expressive speech acts.

Furthermore, although this study equally applies the concept of Searle (1976) as in previous studies. It shows that Searle's grand theory has a comprehensive explanation of the expressive speech act to support this study. Therefore, the researcher wants to show the types of expressive speech acts used by netizens in their comments on the approval of the first COVID-19 vaccine in the UK using Searle's theory (1976). This study also wants to explain the function of expressive speech acts based on Leech's theory (1983) to determine the meaning

functions of the speaker's feelings in written online communication so that it is feasible to do.

B. Research Questions

According to the background of the problem has explained above, the researcher makes research questions about the issue. The research questions of the problem can formulate as follows.

1. What are the types of expressive speech acts used in the netizens' comments about the UK's First COVID-19 Vaccine issue on *BBC* channel?
2. What are the functions of expressive speech acts used in the netizens' comments about the UK's First COVID-19 Vaccine issue on *BBC* channel?

C. Objectives of the Study

To answer the research question above, this study aims to describe the types of expressive speech acts and determine the functions of expressive speech acts used in netizens comments about the first COVID-19 vaccine issue in the UK.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is speech acts, and the limitation focused on netizens' utterances containing expressive speech acts, and the function of expressive speech acts in comments regarding the issue of the first COVID-19 vaccine in the UK on BBC YouTube channel. To avoid a broader discussion and to make this research manageable, this study is limited to analyzing the comments of

netizens on the BBC's upload on December 2, 2020, entitled "*UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine*". The researcher uses a pragmatic approach and analyzes this study using Searle's theory (1976). The analysis of expressive speech acts only focuses on five types: expressive speech acts of thanking, wishing, congratulating, complaining, and protesting. Then, this study analyzes the functions according to Leech's theory (1983).

E. Significances of the Study

There are two kinds of significances in this study, namely the theoretical and the practical meanings:

Theoretically, this study expected to contribute to linguistic features, especially those related to pragmatics. It is about expressive speech acts in netizens' utterances on social media YouTube. It will be useful for students of the English Department or other researchers who wish to broaden their knowledge of the analysis of the types and functions of expressive speech acts in netizens' comments regarding the first Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine in the UK.

Practically, this study expected to provide a reference contribution, especially in expressive speech acts. It also hoped that it could enrich the researcher's knowledge as students in applying what they have previously learned and completing college graduation requirements. For other reasons, this study adds to the researcher's insight, especially regarding the types of expressive speech acts and their function in netizen comments on the BBC YouTube channel. For the public, it can help provide alternative information about expressive speech acts used by netizens in the comments column uploaded by the BBC YouTube channel

regarding the issue of the COVID-19 vaccine in the UK. It also increases understanding in creating warm communication and reduces social conflict in society due to misunderstandings in expressing feelings through comment columns on social media. This study also expected used as a source of information for the British government about what the society feels through its comments on the first vaccination emergency's authorisation, so the future steps can be better according to social expectations and minimise the issues.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

This research title is the “Expressive Speech Acts in Netizens’ Comments on the UK’s First COVID-19 Vaccine Issue on *BBC* Channel”. To avoid the misunderstandings applied in this study, the researcher would like to explain the following terms:

- **Speech Act** is the action that can be performed by uttering an utterance. Whatever we say is based on the context situation.
- **Expressive Speech Act** is an action that expresses the speaker’s feelings towards a situation implicit in the illocution, e.g., congratulating, apologizing, welcoming.
- **The COVID-19 Vaccine** is an antigen in the form of a microorganism introduced into the body to produce an immune reaction to prevent infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
- **The BBC** is a youtube channel as a public service broadcaster from the British Broadcasting Company providing world-class content that informs, educates and entertains all users in the world through various channels. It

contains updates on issues that occur in society, such as COVID-19, news about covid vaccination.

G. Previous Studies

Several previous studies related to the study of expressive speech acts are described in this sub-chapter. The purpose of collecting other related studies is to make the researcher easier to conduct studies and analyze data to answer research questions. Firstly, Febriyana (2020) researched the kinds of communication functions in the illocutionary act and identified the effects of Donald Trump's Speech "*Coronavirus Task Force Briefing*". The study used the descriptive qualitative method by applying note-taking as the instrument and focused on Searle theory. The results showed that there are 4 types of communication functions in illocution and perlocution, namely assertive (stating), directives (requesting and recommending), expressive (thanking), and commissives (promising and offering). Moreover, there were no declarations found in this study. It is also found 3 sector effects and responses from the audience in the perlocutionary act regarding the oil production market agenda, the development of new treatments for corona patients, and subsidies. It was concluded that President Donald Trump said with assertive of stating and commissive of promising. The gap in this study focused on analyzing the speech act in kinds of communication function in the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act contained in President Donald Trump's speech. Other researchers' suggestions to develop pragmatic analysis in other media, such as conversations, films, newspapers, or objects of other discourse analysis in linguistic studies.

Second, Anggraeni, Tajuddin, & Nuruddin (2020) conducted the research which aims to describe expressive speech acts and cultural values of Arab society contained in a collection of short stories *Wahah al-Asdiqa'*. The study used a qualitative approach with content analysis methods, and Mayring (2000) inductive category development procedures. The results found eight types of expressive speech act utterances, namely replying of gratitude, apologies, thanks, greetings, congratulations, praise, sad expressions, joyful expressions, and offensive words. Also, Arabic cultural values are partly based on Islamic teachings, such as how to greet, praise always given to God, stories of prophets, culture makes poetry, etc. The researcher further suggested that it was necessary to teach expressive speech acts and Arabic culture to students to apply good things in social life.

Third, Royanti (2019) conducted a study that aims to determine the types and social functions of expressive speech act like those in *La La Land* movie. This research used descriptive qualitative and theory based on Searle and Norrick. The results showed that there were 8 types of expressive speech act and their functions on 35 utterances. Some of the expressive types appeared except an expressive act of consoling; thus, their social function. While this study, focusing on the kinds of expressive speech acts based on Searle and the functions based on Leech theory.

Selviyani & Pujiati (2019) and Mustofa, Nababan, & Djatmika (2019) conducted a study of expressive speech acts in novels. Selviyani & Pujiati (2019) analyzed the form of direct, indirect, literal, indirect, indirect, and the functions of expressive speech acts in the novel *The Perfect Husband* by Indah Riyana. The results showed four forms and 6 functions of expressive speech act, with the

percentage of the expressive speech act function apologizing at most 27.08% in the novel. The research give the contribution to the researcher to finish this study. The way of them in analyze the data also help the researcher to finish this study. Then, an international journal article from Mustofa, Nababan, & Djatmika (2019) examined the types of expressive speech acts and the most dominant expressive speech acts uttered by male characters at a romantic speech event in Stephanie Meyer's novel entitled *New Moon*. The results showed that 15 types of expressive speech acts based on Yule's theory that appears in novels, and showing dislike speech is the most dominant expressive speech act spoken by male characters. The research contributed to the researcher to complete this study in analyzing the data.

Another research about expressive speech acts on TV shows was conducted by Nuraini, Santoso, Rahmi, & Kaptania (2020). The conducted a study on categorising types and forms of expressive speech acts in *Mata Najwa Talkshow: Lakon Politik Republik Episode*. It used a descriptive qualitative method and documentation technique. By Kreidler and Frank's theory, the researchers found that 13 types of expressive speech act and 2 forms of expressive speech act are found in this research. The different forms of the expressive speech act in the object, declarative and interrogative speech acts. The previous study give the contribution to the researcher to finish this study. The way of them in analyze the data also help the researcher to finish this study. Then, Anggraeni, Indrayani, & Soemantri (2020) conducted the study to see netizens' responses to *Ridwan Kamil's posts on Instagram* about a patient who first contracted the Coronavirus in Indonesia through expressive speech act theory. This type of the study was descriptive qualitative

research and research instruments in observations and documents. As a result, they found that there were responses of wishes, expressions of complaints, and expressions of protest given by netizens in Ridwan Kamil's Instagram comments. The previous study give the contribution to the researcher to finish this study. The way of them in analyze the data also help the researcher to finish this study.

In contrast to Anggraeni, et al. (2020) examined expressive speech acts on Instagram of a public figure, Siagian, Suwandi, Andayani (2018) researched expressive speech acts on Polish student in the learning process of *Indonesian Language for Foreigners (BIPA)*. They examined the speech acts of locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary, and the functions of expressive speech acts are produced by a BIPA student at UPT Bahasa UNS. This study used a qualitative descriptive method and applied free-listening-participant-speaking (SBLC) for data collection and an interactive mode for analyzing data. The results showed that all speech acts and 8 different functions of expressive speech acts were found in a BIPA student's utterances. The research give the contribution to the researcher in analyzing the data.

Finally, an international journal article from Indriyani, Widodo, & Rohmadi (2019), researched to explore the use of expressive speech politeness in *Suara Publik* column of *Merapi* Newspaper. It used a descriptive qualitative method with the application of an interactive analysis model. The researchers found the findings revealed eight expressive speech act variations in the newspaper column based on Searle theory, including congratulating, thanking, expressing condolence, admiring, quipping, complaining, blaming, and criticizing. The previous study also

give contribution to the researcher to finish this study. The way of them in analyze the data help the researcher to finish it.

Those studies mentioned above discussed the use of pragmatic as an approach to analyzing the discourse. Their differences were the study's objectives, the research subject, and the theory used. Therefore, the researcher in this study is interested in conducting similar pragmatic studies to enrich previous studies' findings. Although the researcher applies one of the same theories put forward by Searle about kinds of expressive speech acts, this research aims to find out how to use expressive speech acts and their function in social goals based on another theory, namely Leech's theory. Then, this study will deepen the discussion about the new issue worldwide, namely focussed on coronavirus with the use functions of expressive speech acts on netizen response, where it influences the formation of netizen perceptions communicated by commenting through the comments column. As a result, the findings will certainly be different, and this study will have benefits in using expressive speech acts so that they are feasible to do.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

In conducting this study, the researcher uses a qualitative approach. Its primary focus is to describe the phenomenon of language use. According to Moleong (2009, p. 6), qualitative research aims to understand the phenomenon of research subjects, such as motivation, perception, etcetera. It means that this study conducts to deepen the understanding of something that is specifically studied, not always—looking for the causes and effects of something. Qualitative research data

is presented in the form of descriptions. Creswell (1994, p. 171) describes descriptive methods, namely qualitative data collection, data analysis, and writing results. The data analysis results describes the phenomenon on YouTube in detail.

This study is a qualitative research that focuses on natural settings and human problem phenomena based on the description above. In this study, the researcher describes the linguistic phenomena in everyday speech, especially expressive speech acts used in netizens' comments on the UK's first COVID-19 vaccine issue on the BBC YouTube channel. BBC is one of the most trusted news sites, the informative content invites many responses according to the audience's feeling. With 9.28 million users, the up-to-date content gets many comments that are complaints, appreciations, suggestions, or specific goals. Thus, deep commenting is one way to achieve its goals. The speaker's feelings in producing speech, such as written spoken language, exceeds the sentence's meaning or what we learn as expressive speech acts. Thus, the meaning of the utterances or known as a speech act, becomes the main topic in the field of pragmatics.

2. Research Instrument

For supporting the process of the data collection, the main instrument uses the researchers themselves, known as human interest (Creswell, 2003). As a key instrument, the researcher collects the data by selecting comments from a BBC YouTube channel post. The instruments in this study are observation and documents. The non-participant observation is carried out because the researcher observes through the comments on the BBC YouTube channel upload entitled "UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine" is contained the expressive speech acts

and is not directly involved in the observed situation. In the same vein, Wallen, & Hyun (2012, p. 446) explain that in non-participant observation, the researchers does not participate in the activity being observed but “sits on the edge” and watches.

3. Data Source

The data source used for this study is a BBC YouTube channel post, especially the issue of the UK’s first COVID-19 vaccine, which the British government recently approved. With YouTube as the data source, the data found is more credible, up to date, and easy to collect.

Data obtained from netizens’ comments on the BBC’s upload entitled “UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine” on December 2, 2020. The comments are taken from December 2020 to May 2021. The data is in the form of words, phrases, or sentences in comments that contain expressive speech acts. All the data are classified according to the research objectives to obtain sufficient data about the research findings. All these netizen comments can be accessed via the internet:

<https://youtu.be/fmuHAogT-Yw>

4. Data Collection

The researcher collects the data with steps as follows. First, the researcher reads all the transcripts of netizens’ comments on the *BBC* YouTube Channel upload entitled “UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine”. Second, reading the data repeatedly and collecting the data from data may contain expressive speech acts with several criteria, namely focusing on comments from December 2020 to May 2021 and using personal account names instead of group names or

term designations. Then, marking on the word, phrases, or sentences from netizens' comments which includes expressive speech act. After that, the researcher takes a note the selected data. After finding all the data completely, the data is processed on the data analysis.

5. Data Analysis

In qualitative research, data analysis is used to answer the formulation of the problem in analysis data. The researcher uses several steps in order to make this study more specific. Firstly, identify and classify all the data containing expressive speech act from netizens' comments on the BBC uploaded entitled "UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine". Secondly, the researcher analyzes, describes, and explains the data obtained on classifications and functions of expressive speech acts through the theory of Searle (1976) and Leech (1983). After all the data have been analyzed, the researcher makes the whole analysis result and concludes the finding of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This second chapter provides some related theories to this study. The section involves pragmatics, speech act, types of illocutionary act, expressive speech act, and function of expressive speech act. Each of these theories is explained in more detailed below.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that discusses the meaning of speech depending on the context in communicating. Leech (1991, p. 3) defines *pragmatics* as the study related to the meaning of a speaker's utterance based on his speech situation. This statement briefly implies that when someone says something pays attention to some aspect, namely the existence of a sender and a receiver, and the particular context about what purpose he wants to convey to other people. The context can include the events of the speech, place, time, and social conditions (Anggraeni et al., 2018). Thus, pragmatics involves speakers, social and cultural context situations, and language, which become a liaison regarding what the hearer will say or do in a comprehensive environment.

Meanwhile, a linguist, Yule (1996, p. 3), states pragmatics as a related study of meaning communicated by speakers (or writers) and interpreted by hearers (or readers). It involves understanding both of them to reduce the problem of interpretation in communication. To reach the speaker's interpretation, the hearer must also understand the possible meaning of a speech more than words and phrases themselves and based on circumstances. Basically, it refers to how the context

influences what is said and draws the conclusion by the hearer of what the speaker means. Thus, it can create an action from their utterances.

He also adds that the advantages of learning languages via pragmatics are someone can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions (such as requests) that they are performing when they speak (Yule, 1996).

From the explanations above, the researcher uses the pragmatic approach in this study. The theory also implement all the results of the studies carried out.

B. Speech Act

The speech act is a part of pragmatics which finds out the meanings of speakers followed by actions when speakers and listeners communicate. According to Yule (2017, p. 377) speech act is the action performed by a speaker with an utterance. The concept of speech acts originated from the speech of Oxford University professor John L. Austin at Harvard University in 1955. He developed the concept of speech act in Austin's 1962 book "*How to Do Things with Words*", which was sourced from the contents of his speech, namely utterances indicate actions. Furthermore, Austin's student, John R. Searle, systematized and somewhat formalized Austin's ideas in the theory of speech acts in his work entitled *Speech Acts* in 1969. As a result, he developed an analysis of the illocutionary act in 'complete sentences' produced under specific conditions (Senft, 2014, p. 19).

In essence, every utterance has power, more than a word, but utterances that have a specific meaning and purpose. It elicits a person's reaction as a hearer and involves acting on what the speaker has said. Actions that are performed by

utterances are usually referred to as speech acts. Birner (2012, p. 107) states that speech acts are inherently a pragmatic theory because they involve the speaker's intention and draw conclusions from the hearer's side. As the first developer, Austin distinguishes the dimensions of speech acts that a speaker can realize on three different levels, namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts (Senft, 2014, p. 17-18). The three of them coincide when speaking.

1. Locutionary Speech Act

The locutionary act is the basic linguistic act about what the speaker says. A locutionary speech act is an act of saying something with a certain meaning (Birner, 2012, p. 113). Besides, Austin (in Cutting, 2008, p.14) explains that the locutionary act is 'what is said', the form of the words uttered, the act of saying something.

For example:

I am cold. (Birner, 2012, p. 113)

The purpose of the locutionary act above is to express a cold state to oneself. Locutionary acts are related to 'what is said' in a certain sense. What that said relates the reference to the predicate about the reference.

2. Illocutionary Speech Act

Illocutionary force, what the speakers are doing with their words, 'what is done in uttering the words', the function of the words, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind (Cutting, 2008, p.14). In the same vein, Austin (in Birner,

2012, p. 113) defines an illocutionary act as what someone wants to do by saying something. Create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect.

For example:

[I promise you that] I will meet your parents tomorrow.

3. Perlocutionary Speech Act

The perlocutionary act is an action that is achieved through speech acts in communicating. The perlocutionary effect results from the utterances, ‘what is done by uttering the words’; it is the effect on the hearer, the hearer’s reaction (Cutting, 2008, p.14). similarly, Austin (in Birner, 2012, p. 113) defines perlocutionary acts as the effects caused by speech acts on the thoughts, feelings, or actions of a person or recipient. It refers to the effect on the hearer, such as persuading, convincing, blocking, etcetera.

For example:

I now pronounce you husband and wife (Birner, 2012, p. 113)

The utterance above gives wide illocutionary and perlocutionary effects. In the perlocutionary focus, the utterance affects the hearer and many people or are not even present in the act of saying it. It means the legal status that started as a single has changed to a married couple, and it will be valid until the future. The process of baptism and christening also involves speech acts with a remote perlocutionary effect on people who may not be present at the time.

C. Types of Illocutionary Act

Searle (1976), as quoted by John Cutting (2008, p. 14-15), made solutions to classifying illocutionary act into five speech acts. Those are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarations.

1. Representative / Assertive

Searle (in Sitorus, 2019) stated that the representative speech act commits the speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition; it represents the speaker's belief that something can be evaluated as true or false. It means that the speaker expresses their belief as an expression of truth to conform to the world. In the same vein, A representative is a speech act that binds the speaker to state what he believes to be case or not (Yule, 1966, p. 53). The expression is in the form of describing, claiming, hypothesising, insisting, and predicting. The examples of representations from Yule (1966, p. 53) are shown below.

- a. *The earth is flat.*
- b. *Chomsky didn't write about peanuts.*

2. Directive

According to Searle (in Cutting, 2008, p. 14), a directive is a speech act representing a speaker who encourages the listener to act on something. In line with this, cu (2006) states that the directive speech act aims to get the addressee to commit to making the proposition true. The speaker expresses the language to the listeners in speech commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding, or suggesting. In other words, the directive intends to direct the listener to commit to the following

activities according to what the speaker said. The examples of directives are shown below.

- a. *Only employees can enter this room!*
- b. *Please turn off the fan!*
- c. *Could you lend me a pen, please?* (Yule, 1966, p. 54)

3. Commissive

If directive aims to get the listener to do something, commissives are the speaker's commitment to obey what they said before. According to Searle (in Cutting 2008, p. 14), commissive is the speaker's speech act that binds to future actions. The speaker reveals their future actions through a statement such as promising, offering, threatening, pledging, etcetera. Furthermore, Senft (2014, p. 26) also adds that commissive is related to the world's fit to fit the words, but the point involves the speaker's sincerity of intention and acts in the future. In other words, commissive is the action the speaker will take.

For example:

- a. *They will meet Grandma at her house tomorrow morning.*
- b. *They promised to make up for all the losses.*

4. Expressive

An *expressive* is a speech act that states what the speaker feels about a situation. It reflects the psychological conditions of the speaker about themselves or their world, such as apologising, praising, congratulating, deploring, or regretting. The speaker expresses this speech act to make the speaker's world match

the world of their feelings. Thus not beliefs or intentions, which arise to given states of affairs (Sitorus, 2019). The examples of expressive are shown below.

- a. *What an excellent book, Kate!*
- b. *Congratulations on the great work!*

5. Declarations

Declarative is an illocutionary speech act that leads to specific circumstances with a clear statement. According to Searle in John Cutting (2008, p. 14), declarations are words and expressions that change the world by their very utterance, such as *I bet, I declare, I resign, I baptise, I hereby pronounce*, and this court sentences you. The following are examples of declarations below.

- a. *He pronounces this amusement park officially opened.*
- b. *He pronounces you husband and wife.*

Examples (a) and (b) produce statements that change the circumstances, words (a) from an amusement park that was initially closed to open and speech (b) from being single to being a married couple. Thus, a declaration is an expression that brings changes after being spoken and does not include psychological conditions in it.

There are many ways by which the illocutionary speech acts are categorised, particularly by Austin (1962), Norrick (1978), Searle (1979), Bach and Harnish (1979), Yule (1996), Kreidler (1998), Band Guiraud, Longin, Lorini, Pesty, and Rivière (2011). In this study, the researcher uses Searle's theory to categorise illocutionary acts in netizens' comments on the BBC YouTube channel.

D. Expressive Speech Act

An *expressive speech act* is a speech act that states what the speaker feels about a situation. It reflects the speaker's psychological conditions in the form of expressions of sadness, joy, disappointment, dissatisfaction, hope, or pleasure without reference to the speaker's intention or belief that appears at a particular moment. One researcher emphasized that "the illocutionary point in this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content" (Searle, 1976, p. 12). In the same vein, Yule (1996, p. 53) also explains that expressive speech acts arise because of something the speaker or listener has done, but it all concerns the speaker's experience. The meaning is the speaker shows his/her feelings to others to express something, that is, to raise the listener's reaction in understanding the psychological condition he/she feels. It can conclude that the speakers perform expressive speech acts through utterances that represent his mood and experience.

Examples of expressive speech acts:

- a. *"I hope that Brazil approves the vaccine soon."*
- b. *"Congrats to all scientists and volunteers involved across the world!"*
- c. *"How awful."*

Explanation,

- a) Utterance (a) belongs to express as a desire or wish.
- b) Utterance (b) belongs to expressive as an appreciation or congratulation.
- c) Utterance (c) can be used to complain about something. To summarize using an expressive, the speaker makes word to fit the world of feeling.

When the speaker expresses his/her feelings to the listener, the expression spontaneously is accompanied by taking a certain action. According to Searle (1976), the speaker reveals his/her psychological state based on some affairs certain circumstances. This is known as an expressive speech act. There are several kinds of expressive speech acts that indicate the psychological conditions that were carried out in this study, as follows:

1. Expressives of Thanking

Expressives of thanking are defined as expressing the speaker's gratitude for what the other person has done. The speaker expresses this to show a form of gratitude for the person. It is usually done in daily activities. Tauchid & Rukmini (2016) explained that the prerequisites for preparation were what is meant to be useful or good for the speaker, and the listener is responsible for it.

For example: *"Thank you."*

"Thank you so much doctor Michael for your herbs medicine."

2. Expressives of Congratulating

Expressives of Congratulating is an expression of sympathy made by the speaker for what happened to the listener. Congratulations are an expression of pleasure entrust to (someone) on their success and show good hopes for something happy and special from what has been done (Sirwan & Yulia, 2017). It signifies that something the speaker intends to his/her listener is something beneficial or good.

For example: *"Congrats to all scientists and volunteers involved across the world!"*

3. Expressives of Protesting

Expressives of protest are expressions of complaining accompanied by lamenting, suggesting that the situation presents something harmful or destructive. It is a form of formal expression for complaints and lamentations over something. The speaker can show psychological states such as anger or disappointment that are more than just expressions of sadness or dissatisfaction. There are three characteristics in recognizing it, namely a psychological state that shows an expression of disapproval; the listener is not directly responsible for the situation the speaker causes. However, it must be able to change the situation even though it has not been able to produce results; and a protest in the form of a demand for change (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016).

For example: *“Need transparency on drama fees that cost 10 million.”*

“Instead of passing the Ciptaker Law, it’s better to legalize my relationship with my girlfriend.”

4. Expressives of Wishing

Expressives of wishing are defined as an expression of a strong desire and wants to come true—the desire for something doubtful to happen by taking action to happen and become a reality. The speaker expresses his/her desire with this expression to what the speaker expects can happen according to the speaker’s wishes.

For example: *“Hope these works without any side effects.”*

“I hope that Brazil approves the vaccine soon.”

5. Expressives of Complaining

Complaining is an expression that shows the speaker's dissatisfaction with what happened. Who spoke a complaining expression does not worry about what to do next. The preparation condition is that what the speaker expressed as dissatisfaction is terrible, and there is no need a conjecture because one can spontaneously complain about it (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016). The speaker can complain about a variety of things. Therefore, complaining can be assertive or expressive, where something is wrong or someone expresses his dissatisfaction.

For example: *"How awful."*

"How hot this room is!"

"Unfortunately, the service is dissapointed."

From the theories above, the researcher examines five types of expressive from Searle, starting from expressive for thanking, expressive for congratulation, expressive for protesting, expressive for wishing, and the last expressive for complaining. The researcher uses this theory to find out types of expressive speech acts used in netizens comments on BBC YouTube Channel.

E. Functions of Expressive Speech Act

Leech (1983: 104) proposes an illocution based on its function in the illocutionary relationship with the social goals and setting courteously. The types of illocutionary functions are classified as follows:

- a. **Competitive** aimed at competing with the social goals, such as asking, demanding, ordering, and begging. It creates some effect through actions by the listener, such as “*I ask your help, please*” it is kind of asking.
- b. **Convivial** aims at alignment with the social purposes, such as inviting, saying thank you, greeting, offering help, and giving congratulations. For example, “*Can I help you with this?*” it is kind of offering.
- c. **Collaborative** aims to break away from social purposes such as reporting, instructing, asserting, announcing, and explaining. Eventually the speaker will commit to the truth of the proposition being said. For example, “*I like this book*”. It is kind of reporting.
- d. **Conflictive** aims to reject the social purposes, such as reprimanding, accusing and threatening. Like “*I will say to your father*”. It is kind of threatening.

From the description above, it can be concluded that there are four functions of using Leech’s expressive speech acts, starting from competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The researcher uses this theory to find out how the function of using expressive speech acts in the comments of netizens on BBC YouTube channel.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presented the findings and discussion of the research. The findings consisted of data presentation and data analysis to answer research questions. First, the findings included data presentation and analysis of the types of expressive speech acts using Searle's theory (1976) and the functions of expressive speech acts using Leech's (1983) theory. The analysis was carried out to determine how netizens used the types and functions of expressive speech acts in their comments on the BBC YouTube channel. Second, the findings were discussed to be concluded as a result of this study.

A. Findings

In this part, the researcher analyzed data from netizens' comments on one of the BBC's uploads entitled "*UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine*" on December 2, 2020, on the BBC YouTube Channel. From the analyzed data, the researcher found twenty-six data that belong to expressive speech acts. Furthermore, the utterances were categorized using Searle's theory (1976), namely the expressive speech act of thanking, the expressive speech act of congratulating, the expressive speech act of protesting, the expressive speech act of wishing, and the expressive speech act of complaining. Then, the functions were categorized by using Leech's theory (1983) like competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

After finding the data, the researcher explained all the data that has been classified for types of expressive speech acts and functions of expressive speech acts. For instance, the first datum will be marked with Datum 1. Then, the following data will be written Datum 2, Datum 3, etcetera. Additionally, the utterances which contained expressive speech acts were written in bold italic.



Figure 1. The BBC YouTube channel's post

The data analysis was taken from the BBC YouTube channel's post.

1. Types of Expressive Speech Act Used in Netizens' Comments

1.1. Expressive Speech Act of Thanking

Datum 1

@Daniel B (5 months ago)

*Congrats to all scientists and volunteers involved across the world 2021 is looking much brighter **thanks to you guys.***

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the

UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be thanking.

In this data, @Daniel expressed a thanking utterance to scientists and volunteers for their devotion to this pandemic. It can be seen at the last of comment, "*thanks to you guys,*" as a sign he appreciated scientists and volunteers worldwide who have united in conducting research and creating vaccines to overcome the coronavirus outbreak. Thus, the statement above was a type of expressive speech act of thanking.

Datum 2

@lassa (3 months ago)

*I was cure from covid with the help of doctor Michael **thank you so much**
doctor Michael for your herbs medicine you sent to me **I really appreciate**
your help thank you my joy is back*

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of thanking.

In this data, @Lassa expressed gratitude utterances “*thank you so much*”, “*I really appreciate your help*”, and “*thankyou*”, which marked the speaker’s expression of gratitude to Doctor Michael for handling COVID-19. @Lassa’s statement showed her gratitude because Doctor Michael has helped her fight the covid disease by sending herbs so that she can recover. The statement above was a type of expression of gratitude because it contained expressive speech acts of thanking.

Datum 3

@Tariq Langari (5 months ago)

Great news for humanity! Many Thanks from all stakeholders

The BBC’s YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK’s first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA’s medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government’s policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of thanking.

In this data, @Tariq expressed his gratitude for the approval of the emergency Covid vaccine in the UK. The utterance can be interpreted as a thank you from one of the stakeholders who represented the entire stakeholders. @Tariq’s utterance “*Many Thanks from all stakeholders*” marked the speaker’s expression of gratitude to all stakeholders who have played an active role in health services so

that vaccination can immediately bring improvements to society. The statement above was a type of expression of gratitude because it contained expressive speech acts of thanking.

Datum 4

@Ivan David Berrios Contreras (5 months ago)

Thank you

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of thanking.

In the data, @Ivan's utterance expressed gratitude for the news of the approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine as medicine for British people. The utterance was emphasized by using the same performative verb, "*thank you*". This performative verb was the same as that of the datum @Lassa, and the statement above was a type of expression of gratitude because it contained expressive speech acts of thanking.

1.2. Expressive Speech Act of Congratulating

Datum 1

@Daniel B (5 months ago)

Congrats to all scientists and volunteers involved across the world 2021 is looking much brighter thanks to you guys.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be congratulating.

In this data, the type used was **congratulating**. At the beginning of the comment, @Daniel congratulated scientists and volunteers worldwide who have united in conducting research and creating vaccines to overcome the coronavirus outbreak. It was shown in the utterance, "*Congrats to all scientists and volunteers involved across the world.*" Thus, the statement above was a type of expressive speech act of congratulating.

1.3. Expressive Speech Act of Protesting

Datum 5

@Max Morris (3 weeks ago)

Lies! The vaccine is killing thousands, does not prevent the spread, and has unknown long term ramifications as well as interferences with other medication which can cause heart attacks. We don't need an mRNA vaccine, to young people this is no more deadly than the flu so don't force it into us!

The BB's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of protest.

In this data, @Max denied the procurement of an emergency COVID-19 vaccine that the UK government has approved for the British. The statement "*We don't need an mRNA vaccine, to young people this is no more deadly than the flu so don't force it into us!*" represented an expression of disapproval or refusal of the speaker to accept the vaccine and believe that the vaccine will have a more lethal effect than flu. The statement above was a type of rebuttal because it contained an expressive speech act of protest.

Datum 6

@Zubair Khan (6 months ago)

Reject the covid 19 vaccine at all costs

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policy making in the comments column. They expressed their

gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of protest.

In this data, @Zubair expressed his disapproval of the COVID-19 emergency vaccine policy. He expressed his complete rejection of the vaccine procurement policy with a short, concise, and firm expression. The statement above was a type of expression of rejection because it contained an expressive speech act of protest.

Datum 7

@Pete Jones (6 months ago)

Well, this is a lie as they are already rolling out the death juice in Russia

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policy making in the comments column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of protest.

@Pete expressed his disapproval of procuring a covid vaccine in the UK. Pete's statement was against this vaccine because he likened the Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine procurement to be carried out in the UK like death juice, which was a term for a mysterious herb that causes death after consuming it. He stated his response

was with a lying word because there have been many deaths in Russia. The statement above was a type of expression of opposing because it contained expressive speech acts of protest.

Datum 8

@Jaheim Oakley (6 months ago)

I don't need any vaccine I know how to heal from holistic and natural medicine you will never know the side effects

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policy making in the comments column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of protest.

In this data, @Jaheim expressed his rejection of the UK's first COVID-19 vaccine with the phrase "*I don't need any vaccine*". @Jaheim's statement also refused to accept the vaccine and chose another alternative to deal with it than receiving a vaccine with no known side effects. He believed in holistic and natural medicine as an alternative in his healing. The statement above was a type of expression of rejection because it contained an expressive speech act of protest.

Datum 9

@Kalifa Makoma (6 months ago)

No one will take this shit

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policy making in the comments column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of protest.

In this data, @Kalifa expressed his disapproval after the news of the UK government's approval of vaccine procurement. This comment represented the speaker's feelings about what he or she believes was bad, and it will be the same as how other people feel and do. Hence, he considered it as nonsense that would not convince anyone. As a form of disagreement, the statement above contained expressive speech acts of protest.

Datum 10

@Alejandro Chun Mei (6 months ago)

I don't trust Pfizer after all the shit they've done.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK

government's policy making in the comments column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of protest.

In the data, @Alejandro expressed his rejection of the procurement of an emergency COVID-19 vaccine that the UK government has approved. @Alejandro's utterance represented an expression of the speaker's distrust of the Pfizer vaccine that is being ordered, and he considered it to be gibberish after what the UK government has promised previously. The statement above was a type of expression of rejection because it contained an expressive speech act of protest.

Datum 11

@chloe jayne (6 months ago)

It takes a couple years to make an effective vaccine.... the way they make this in a couple months is weird and nobody should trust it

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of protest.

In this data, @chloe denied the UK government's procurement of a covid vaccine. @chloe's statement expressed her disbelief at the vaccine's effectiveness distributed to the British society. What was more, she convinced that in her utterance, "*the way they make this in a couple months is weird and nobody should trust it*" showed how to make and test vaccines in a few months contrary to the vaccine testing period in general, so she did not believe it by protesting in her speech. Therefore, the above statement was an expressive speech act of protest.

Datum 12

@Rostam e Iran (5 months ago)

No one in their right mind is going to inject this shit into their body

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of protest.

In this data, @Rostam expressed his disapproval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine approval policy. @Rostam's statement represented his feelings about his protest against vaccines, which he believed was harmful and similar to how others will feel and do. He opposed it in the sentence "*No one in*

their right mind is going to inject this shit into their body.” As a form of expression of disagreement, the statement above contained expressive speech acts of protest.

Datum 13

@Joy (6 months ago):

Even if they tell you the royal family and government officials have taken it, don't believe them. They will have celebrities on live TV shows taking the vaccine, don't believe them. They will inject themselves with vitamins and tell you it is the vaccines.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of protest.

In this data, @Joy expressed his disapproval of procuring a covid vaccine in the UK. @Joy's statement denied the approval and explained that the royal family and government officials who have celebrities could lead viewers' opinions to join Pfizer/BioNTech vaccinations, as evidenced by “... *don't believe them. They will inject themselves with vitamins and tell you it is the vaccines*” which may mean they may be reluctant to do so. The statement above was a type of expression of rejection because it contained an expressive speech act of protest.

Datum 14

@Paolo Rossi (6 months ago)

Covid is a hoax. Such a disease does not exist. Same symptoms as flu + pneumonia. Similar mortality rate as flu. COVID = COV ert ID entification. So, the vaccine against the fictional disease is a poison.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of protest.

In this data, @Paolo opposed the COVID-19 emergency vaccine that the UK Government will provide to its people. He expressed rejection of the covid vaccine in his comment, responding, "*such a disease does not exist,*" and continued by assuming that the corona was just a fictitious disease and the vaccine was poison. The statement above was a type of expression of rejection because it contained an expressive speech act of protest.

1.4. Expressive Speech Act of Wishing

Datum 20

@Rafael V.T (6 months ago)

*GOOD LUCK UK, I **hope** next year the covid 19 pandemic is end*

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of wishing.

In this data, @Rafael expressed his hope that the pandemic will end soon with an emergency covid vaccination in the UK. @Rafael's comments showed his high hopes for vaccine procurement in the UK as a way out that could end the pandemic next year the way he wants. The above statement was a type of expression of hope because the commentator wrote that what he wants can happen, which was included in the expressive speech act of wishing.

Datum 21

@n_rasoj _pb (6 months ago)

***Hope** these works without any side effects.*

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their

gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of wishing.

In the utterance @n_rasoj _pb, hope was an expressive speech act of wishing. In this context, he wanted the procurement of emergency COVID-19 vaccinations in the UK to run smoothly and not cause side effects for British people who will do it. The statement above contained an expressive speech act of wishing since the commentator wanted something to happen.

Datum 22

@Fatty Kamara (5 months ago)

Good luck to everyone taking it

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of wishing.

In this comment, @Fatty expressed her wishes to the British people who will carry out the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccination. @Fatty's statement showed her desire for vaccine recipients to be given the smoothness of vaccinating as she expects. The statement above was a type of expression of wishing because

when the commentator wrote, she wanted something to happen and it was belong to the expressive speech act of wishing.

Datum 23

@GOTAVUS (6 months ago)

I hope that Brazil approves the vaccine soon.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of wishing.

In the data, @Gotavus utterance expressed his wish for news of the approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. His comment represented the speaker's feeling who wanted to immediately procure vaccines in Brazil, such as the UK government's policy of pre-ordered 40 million doses for the British people. The statement above was a type of expression of wishing because when the commentator wrote he wanted something to happen was belongs to the expressive speech act of wishing.

Datum 24

@Jonaz Bermudez (6 months ago)

*I really **hope** this don't turn England into a weird mutant waist land or something plz work vaccine **I'm crossing my fingers***

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of wishing.

In this data, @Jonaz expressed high hopes for vaccination. In this context, @Jonaz's statement wanted the vaccination to be held in the hope that Britain will not become a country that looks like *a weird mutant Weistland* as he had in mind, namely someone born with abnormal genetics due to a crisis over a pandemic in a region. This hope was reinforced by the idiom "*I'm crossing my fingers*," which was used to express the expectation that something will happen in a good way as he wanted them to, namely hoping that conditions will improve soon after the vaccine was available. The comment above was included in the expressive speech act of wishing because they expressed wishes to happen.

Datum 25

@Saswot Lamichhane (6 months ago)

Finally! There's a enlightened hope that this pandemic is going to end and I can soon get out of this "new" normal! I hate this!

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of wishing.

In this data, @Saswot wanted the pandemic to end soon with news of the UK's first COVID-19 vaccine approval being what he had hoped. @Saswot's statement showed his great desire to be able to get out of the pandemic, especially the '*new normal*' rules implemented by the government to reduce the increase in its spread, as evidenced in his sentence, "*Finally! There's an enlightened hope that this pandemic is going to end*". The statement above was a type of expression of wishing because it contained expressive speech acts of wishing.

1.5. Expressive Speech Act of Complaining

Datum 15

@Ratnajit Jadhav (6 months ago)

How can they approve without noting 6months impact effects, side effects....

Reliability is a question mark.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and

healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of complaining.

In this data, @Ratnajit expressed his dissatisfaction with the news of the UK's first covid vaccine approval. @Ratnajit's comment showed his complaint about the UK government's approval of emergency covid vaccinations without regard to side effects in 6 months. Another thing complained by the commentator was about the vaccine's effectiveness, which has not been proven, as in the clause "*Reliability is a question mark*," representing the dissatisfaction with the British government's decision. The utterance was intended to attract readers' attention to increase public safety through the stages of passing the vaccine clinical trial first. Thus, this comment was called an expressive speech act of complaining.

Datum 16

@Giddeo (6 months ago)

This Government has just destroyed any good faith they may have had. I'll take my chances with masks and sanitizer. Let someone else be the guinea pig.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK

has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of complaining.

In this data, @Giddeo expressed his disappointment at the approval of the UK's first COVID-19 vaccine. @Giddeo's utterances complained about the UK government's decision to approve emergency vaccinations amid ongoing testing. The clause *"I'll take my chances with masks and sanitizer"* represented an expression of the speaker's disappointment with the news of the approval by preferring to wear masks and sanitisers instead of receiving vaccines. The comment was intended to attract readers' attention to guarantee public safety through the UK government's review of vaccine approval decisions. The comment above was a form of expression of dissatisfaction, and it included an expressive speech act of complaining.

Datum 17

@Max (6 months ago)

Look, I'm not anti vax but I feel like this is not fully safe it might have effects years later in ur body

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the

UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of complaining.

In this data, @Max expressed complaints against the news of the approval of the first Covid vaccine in the UK. Max's comment represented his complaint that he feels that the Covid emergency vaccine that the UK government will distribute is not safe for recipients. He was also not satisfied because the side effects caused by this vaccine have not been tested, but vaccine procurement will be carried out. The utterance was carried out to attract readers' attention to increase public safety by first reviewing the stages of a vaccine clinical trial. Thus, this comment was called an expressive speech act of complaining.

Datum 18

@Ricardo Almeida (6 months ago)

10 years it takes to develop a vaccine and this one was developed in less than 1 year.....not against vaccination but something and somebody is making rush conclusions....

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained

expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of complaining.

In this data, @Ricardo expressed his dissatisfaction with the news of the approval of the UK's first Covid vaccine. @Ricardo's statement expressed his grievances over the development of a covid vaccine which should have taken ten years to manufacture; however, it was approved by the UK government before the usual time required. The clause "*.....not against vaccination but something and somebody is making rush conclusions....*" represented the speaker's disappointment with that vaccination approval decision. The utterance was intended to attract readers' attention to guarantee public safety through the UK government's review of vaccine approval decisions. The comment above was a form of expression of dissatisfaction, and it included an expressive speech act of complaining.

Datum 19

@Ben Grizzly Adams (5 months ago)

there is no widespread evidence of the security of those vaccines.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of complaining.

In this comment, @Ben Grizzly expressed his dissatisfaction with the news of the UK's first Covid vaccine approval. @Ben Grizzly's comments reflected his complaints about the safety of an unproven COVID-19 vaccine that has received UK government approval for emergency vaccinations. His comment was evident, which represented the speaker's feelings of disappointment with the policy. The speech was intended to attract readers' attention to increase public safety by reviewing clinical trials of vaccines until their safety was proven. Thus, this comment was called an expressive speech act of complaining.

2. Functions of Expressive Speech Acts Used in Netizens' Comments

2.1. Competitive

Datum 6

@Zubair Khan (6 months ago)

Reject the covid 19 vaccine at all costs

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policy making in the comments column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of competitive functions.

The utterance functioned as a competitive command contained in his comment on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine". In this

context, @Zubair Khan's comment strongly called for the vaccine to be rejected at all costs. It aimed to reduce the disharmony that occurs in society over vaccine procurement policies. Thus, the utterance was a competitive function.

Datum 13

@Joy (6 months ago):

Even if they tell you the royal family and government officials have taken it, don't believe them. They will have celebrities on live TV shows taking the vaccine, don't believe them. They will inject themselves with vitamins and tell you it is the vaccines.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of competitive functions.

Furthermore, @Joy's remarked in the competitive advising function were contained in his comments on the BBC post "UK first in the world for Covid vaccine approval." The context situation occurred when @Joy advised readers not to use the royal family and government officials as an example in making vaccination decisions. The speaker's response referred to his feelings for the reader

not to do something based on what the celebrity did or said without understanding it first. Thus, the utterance can include a competitive function of advising.

Datum 24

@Jonaz Bermudez (6 months ago)

I really hope this don't turn England into a weird mutant waist land or something plz work vaccine I'm crossing my fingers

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of competitive functions.

Furthermore, @Jonaz's speech had a competitive command function in his comments on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine." The comment "*plz work vaccine*" represented @Jonaz's expression in asking for help so that vaccination can be carried out as soon as he hoped. Thus, the utterance can be identified as a competitive function of command.

2.2. Convivial

Data 1

@Daniel B (5 months ago)

Congrats^[1.1] to all scientists and volunteers involved across the world 2021 is looking much brighter thanks to you guys^[1.2].

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of convivial functions.

Based on data, the comment was included in the convivial function of the illocutionary act. In this context, @Daniel also congratulated "*Congrats to all scientists and volunteers*" to scientists and volunteers who have conducted vaccine test studies so that they can get approval for distribution to the public. In addition, "*thanks to you guys*" marked the offering of a speaker to them. Therefore, the comment above can be identified as a convivial function of congratulating and thanking.

Datum 2

@lassa (3 months ago)

*I was cure from covid with the help of doctor Michael **thank you so much** doctor Michael for your herbs medicine you sent to me **I really appreciate your help thank you** my joy is back*

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of convivial functions.

Furthermore, @Lassa had a convivial function to thank in her comment on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine". It can be seen from the utterance "*thank you so much*" or "*thank you*" the context situation occurred when the news of vaccine approval as a way to reduce the rate of increase in cases, while @Lassa also said thank Dr Michael for his dedication that has helped her recover from the coronavirus. In this case, Doctor Michael treated her by giving her medicine. The utterance above was an offering and could be identified as a convivial function of thanking.

Datum 3

@Tariq Langari (5 months ago)

Great news for humanity! Many Thanks from all stakeholders

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the

UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of convivial functions.

The utterance functioned as a convivial thank contained in his comment on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine." The comment "*Many Thanks from all stakeholders*" the context situation appeared when the speaker thanked all stakeholders who play an active role in public health services, and it was a kind of offering. The utterances can be identified as convivial functions.

Datum 4

@Ivan David Berrios Contreras (5 months ago)

Thank you

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of convivial functions.

Furthermore, @Ivan had a convivial function of gratitude in his comments on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine". In this context,

@Ivan said thank you for the news of the approval of the first COVID-19 emergency vaccine as medicine for British people. It can be seen from the utterance “*thank you*” as a form of speaker offerings on policies that the British Government has taken to protect its society. Therefore, the utterance above can be identified as a convivial function of gratitude.

Datum 20

@Rafael V.T (6 months ago)

GOOD LUCK UK, I hope next year the covid 19 pandemic is end

The BBC’s YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK’s first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA’s medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government’s policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of convivial functions.

Furthermore, @Rafael’s speech has a convivial function in his comments on the BBC post “UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine.” It can be seen from the speech “*GOOD LUCK UK, ...*” which meant the speaker was friendly by saying an expression of support for the UK so that the pandemic ended with the procurement of vaccines. It was kind of like @Rafael’s offering to all UK people who will receive emergency vaccinations. The utterance can be identified as a convivial function.

Datum 21

@n_rasoj _pb (6 months ago)

Hope these works without any side effects.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of convivial functions.

Next, @n_rasoj _pb's speech was included in the convivial function in his comment on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine." @n_rasoj _pb's statement expressed his hope clearly where the speaker wanted the vaccine to work well in the body without causing side effects. Thus, the utterance can be identified as a convivial function.

Datum 22

@Fatty Kamara (5 months ago)

Good luck to everyone taking it

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the

UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of convivial functions.

Furthermore, @Fatty's utterance has a convivial function in her comments on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine." It can be seen from the her utterance, which meant the speaker was friendly by saying the expression of support. In this case, it was a form of @Fatty's offering to anyone who will vaccinate so that everything has gone smoothly. The utterance can be identified as a convivial function.

Datum 23

@GOTAVUS (6 months ago)

I hope that Brazil approves the vaccine soon.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of convivial functions.

Next, @Gotavus's speech was included in the convivial function in his comment on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine."

His statement expressed hope that there will be vaccinations in Brazil soon. Thus, the above utterance is included in the convivial function.

2.3. Collaborative

Datum 8

@Jaheim Oakley (6 months ago)

I don't need any vaccine I know how to heal from holistic and natural medicine you will never know the side effects

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policy making in the comments column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

The comment was included in the collaborative function of the illocutionary act. This statement occurred when @Jaheim said he was boasting about holistic and natural medicine as an alternative to vaccination. The speaker refused to accept any vaccines, but he also did not prove how the treatment he did was without side effects. Therefore, the comment above was included in the collaborative function of boasting.

Datum 9

@Kalifa Makoma (6 months ago)

No one will take this shit

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policy making in the comments column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

Then, @Kalifa's utterance was included in the collaborative complaining function in his comment on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine". The context situation occurred when @Kalifa was dissatisfied with the vaccination policy taken by the UK government in its response. He complained that he thought it was bullshit that would not convince anyone. Therefore, an utterance can be identified as a collaborative function of complaining.

Datum 10

@Alejandro Chun Mei (6 months ago)

I don't trust Pfizer after all the shit they've done.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK

government's policy making in the comments column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

The comment was included in the collaborative function of the illocutionary act. The statement "*I don't trust Pfizer*" occurred when @Alejandro expressed his distrust of Pfizer vaccines. The speaker strongly opposed it because the steps taken previously were not in line with what was expected, so he no longer believed in the existence of a vaccine or the policies taken by the British government. Therefore, the comment above was included in the collaborative function of the state.

Datum 11

@chloe jayne (6 months ago)

it takes a couple years to make an effective vaccine.... the way they make this in a couple months is weird and nobody should trust it

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

Furthermore, @chloe's utterance included the collaborative function in her comment on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine." The context situation occurred when @chloe complained about the emergency vaccination policy that the UK government had approved, she thought it was strange given the vaccine development in a few months. The speaker was disappointed with the vaccine order and considered it a bad thing. Thus, an utterance can include as a collaborative function of complaining.

Datum 12

@Rostam e Iran (5 months ago)

No one in their right mind is going to inject this shit into their body

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

Then, @Rostam's utterance included the collaborative complaining of function. His comments complaining about the emergency vaccination policy that the UK government has approved. As a form of dissatisfaction with the vaccine order and considered it a bad thing. Thus, an utterance can identify as a collaborative function of complaining.

Datum 14

@Paolo Rossi (6 months ago)

Covid is a hoax. Such a disease does not exist. Same symptoms as flu + pneumonia. Similar mortality rate as flu. COVID = COV ert ID entification. So, the vaccine against the fictional disease is a poison.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

The comment included the collaborative function of the illocutionary act. @Paolo's speech showed a gibberish explanation that the covid disease did not exist and the symptoms were the same as flu + pneumonia. It was evident in his utterance, "*Covid is a hoax. Such a disease does not exist*", which meant that the speaker boasted that covid did not exist, with an explanation that cannot be proven true. Therefore, the comment above included the collaborative function of boasting.

Datum 15

@Ratnajit Jadhav (6 months ago)

*How can they approve without noting 6months impact effects, side effects....
Reliability is a question mark.*

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

The comment was included in the collaborative function of the illocutionary act. In this context, @Ratnajit said his complaints against the approval of the emergency covid vaccination in the UK without regard to side effects in the first six months and the effectiveness of the vaccine were still questionable. The comments represented the speaker's dissatisfaction with the approval of the vaccine ordered. Therefore, an utterance can be identified as a collaborative function of complaining.

Datum 16

@Giddeo (6 months ago)

This Government has just destroyed any good faith they may have had. I'll take my chances with masks and sanitizer. Let someone else be the guinea pig.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK

has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

The comment was included in the collaborative function of the illocutionary act. @Giddeo's comment complained about the UK government's decision to make emergency vaccinations. The *clause* "I'll take my chances with masks and sanitizer" represented the speaker's commitment to the truth of the proposition he said, namely by preferring to wear masks and sanitisers rather than taking vaccines. Therefore, it was indifferent to social goals, so it was included in the collaborative function.

Datum 17

@Max (6 months ago)

Look, I'm not anti vax but I feel like this is not fully safe it might have effects years later in ur body

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained

expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

Then, @Max's speech was included in the collaborative function contained in his comment on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine." The utterance "*Look, I'm not anti vax but...*" a context situation occurred when @Max complained about the UK government's decision on emergency vaccination which was deemed not wholly safe. He was not satisfied with the vaccine, which might have side effects for the user. Therefore, an utterance can be identified as a collaborative function of complaining.

Datum 18

@Ricardo Almeida (6 months ago)

10 years it takes to develop a vaccine and this one was developed in less than 1 year.....not against vaccination but something and somebody is making rush conclusions....

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

The comment was also included in the collaborative function of the illocutionary act. @Ricardo's statement expressed his complaint about developing a covid vaccine approved by the UK government before the usual time for manufacture. His speech *".....not against vaccination but something and somebody is making rush conclusions...."* represented his indifferent feeling about vaccination and the purpose for society. The comments above can be identified as a collaborative function.

Datum 19

@Ben Grizzly Adams (5 months ago)

There is no widespread evidence of the security of those vaccines.

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

Next, @Ben Grizzly's utterance was included in the collaborative function contained in his comment on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine." @Ben's statement showed what the speaker believes to be the truth about the safety of vaccine ingredients, for which there was little evidence. It was indicated in the sentence *"there is no widespread evidence of the security of those*

vaccines,” representing the speaker’s emphatic statement that there was no extensive evidence of this situation. Thus, the utterance can be identified as a collaborative function of stating.

Datum 25

@Saswot Lamichhane (6 months ago)

Finally! There’s a enlightened hope that this pandemic is going to end and I can soon get out of this “new” normal! I hate this!

The BBC’s YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK’s first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA’s medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government’s policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of collaborative functions.

Furthermore, @Saswot’s speech was included in the collaborative function, which was contained in his comment on the BBC post “UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine.” Comments “*I can soon get out of this ‘new’ normal!*” the context situation occurred when @Saswot wanted the pandemic to end with vaccinations, so the speaker made it clear that he could soon get out of the ‘new normal’ because of the vaccinations being approved. Thus, the utterance can be identified as a collaborative function of the state.

2.4. Conflictive

Datum 5

@Max Morris (3 weeks ago)

Lies! The vaccine is killing thousands, does not prevent the spread, and has unknown long term ramifications as well as interferences with other medication which can cause heart attacks. We don't need an mRNA vaccine, to young people this is no more deadly than the flu so don't force it into us!

The BB's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for the British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policymaking in the comment column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of conflictive functions.

Then, @Max's statement was included in the conflictive function of accusing in his comment on the BBC post "UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine". The context situation occurred when there was news of vaccine procurement to suppress the increasing number of covid cases, but @Max said allegations that the vaccine being ordered could kill thousands of people, not preventing the spread, long-term risk and heart attack disorders. The utterance elicits anger and can be identified as a conflictive function of accusing.

Datum 7

@Pete Jones (6 months ago)

Well, this is a lie as they are already rolling out the death juice in Russia

The BBC's YouTube Channel post talked about approval of the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccine. It will be used as MHRA's medicines and healthcare products regulatory agency for British people. Furthermore, the UK has pre-ordered 40 million doses. From this post, many netizens responded to the UK government's policy making in the comments column. They expressed their gratitude, congratulations, wishes, complaints to protests. The comments contained expressive speech acts. The researcher identified utterances, especially in this section they could be in the form of conflictive functions.

Furthermore, the comment @Pete was included in the conflictive function of the illocutionary act. The context situation occurred when news of vaccine procurement appeared, but @Pete stated the accusation with/without evidence that it was a lie because of the large number of deaths in Russia. The utterance above can be identified as a conflictive function of accusing.

Based on the explanation above, here is a summary of the analysis result in the form of images. Figure 2 explains the functions of expressive speech act used in netizens' comments based on the theory Leech (1983).

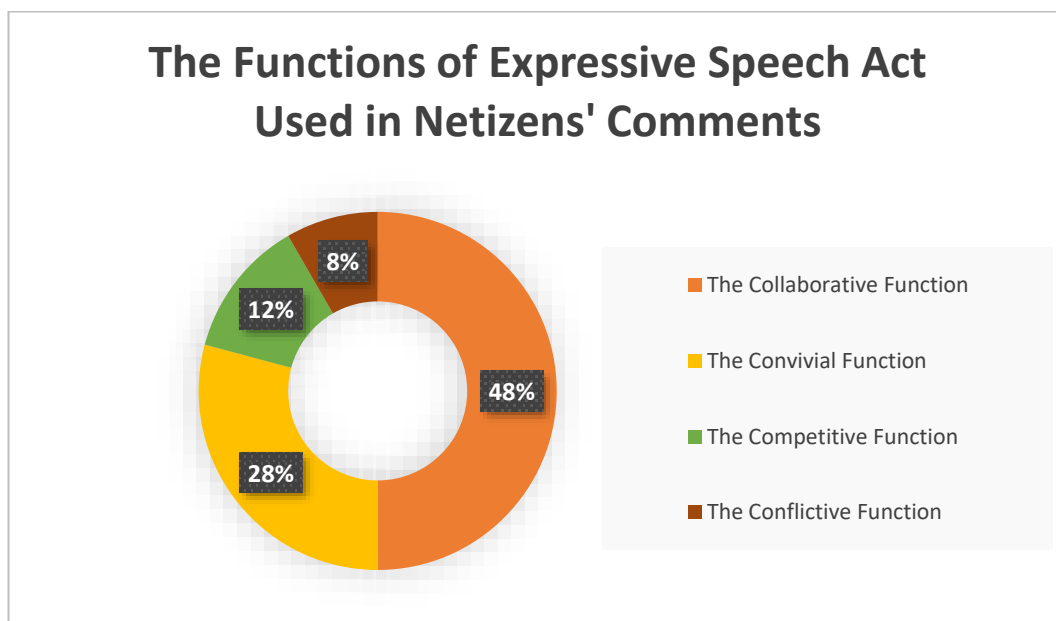


Figure 2. Functions of Expressive Speech Act Used in Netizens Comments in BBC YouTube Channel Post

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher reviews the findings discussed in the previous section. The analysis will answer two problem statements proposed in this study, and the discussion only focuses on them. First, the study aims to see netizens' responses to BBC's posts on YouTube about the UK's First COVID-19 Vaccine issue through expressive speech act theory. The second is the functions of the expressive speech act used in netizens comments about the UK's First COVID-19 Vaccine issue on the BBC channel. Then, the results of the analysis made netizens have various responses, which will be discussed below.

As we know, the pandemic has made all people in the world look for solutions to reduce the increasing number of COVID-19 cases that are currently happening. Then, the news *"UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine"*

appeared, so the question arose as to how netizens responded to the news of covid on the BBC YouTube channel. They express various responses according to what they feel in their comment column, including in expressive speech acts. It is in line with Searle's (1976) statement, as quoted by John Cutting (2008, pp. 14-15) expressive is a speech act that states what the speaker feels about a situation. In this study, the researcher found twenty-six utterances that indicated expressive speech acts by netizens in their comments. This sentence was classified based on the theory of expressive speech act (Searle, 1976). It is divided into several types: the expressive speech act of thanking, the expressive speech act of congratulating, the expressive speech act of protesting, the expressive speech act of wishing, and the expressive speech act of complaining.

In the expressive speech act of protesting, the researcher found ten utterances. It can be seen on **datum 5, datum 6, datum 7, datum 8, datum 9, datum 10, datum 11, datum 12, datum 13, and datum 14**. One example was in datum 6, Zubair Khan said, "*Reject the covid 19 vaccine at all costs*". Zubair expressed his complete rejection of the COVID-19 emergency vaccine policy in the UK. In this context, the type of expressive speech act of protesting, which Zubair Khan said in his comment, showed a psychological state with expressions of disagreement beyond mere expressions of dissatisfaction. He wanted to refuse the vaccine at all costs.

In wishing, the researcher found six utterances on **datum 20, datum 21, datum 22, datum 23, datum 24, and datum 25**. Here was one example in datum 22, @Fatty said, "*Good luck to everyone taking it*". She expressed her wishes to

the British people who will carry out the UK's first COVID-19 emergency vaccination to run smoothly. In this context, the type of expressive speech act of wishing that she said in his comments shows her strong desire for the vaccine recipient to be given the fluency of vaccination he hoped.

In Complaining, it was found in **datum 15, datum 16, datum 17, datum 18, and datum 19**. One of the examples was in datum 16, @Ratnajit said, *"How can they approve without noting 6months impact effects, side effects.... Reliability is a question mark"*. He expressed his dissatisfaction with the news of the approval of the UK's first covid vaccine. The type of expressive speech act of complaining that he said in his comments was intended to show complaints about the UK government's approval of emergency covid vaccinations without regard to side effects in 6 months and the vaccine's effectiveness, which has not been proven. This type is used to attract readers' attention to increase public safety through the stages of passing the vaccine clinical trial first.

In thanking, the researcher found four utterances in **datum 1, datum 2, datum 3, and datum 4**. One of the examples was *"Thanks to you guys"*. In this case, he expressed a thanking utterance to scientists and volunteers for their devotion to this pandemic. This type was used to show that he appreciated scientists and volunteers worldwide who have united in conducting research and creating vaccines to overcome the coronavirus outbreak. It acknowledged the listener for his kindness.

In congratulating, it was found in **datum 1**. The example *"Congratulations to all scientists and volunteers involved across the world 2021 is looking much*

brighter” showed the expression of netizen’s support for the achievements of scientists and volunteers during a pandemic. In this context, the type of expressive speech act of congratulating, which netizen said in his comment, showed an expression of joy over the successful procurement of a vaccine that will make 2021 a brighter year as news of the UK’s first emergency vaccination had been approved by the UK government.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher provides a table to show the percentage of the types of expressive speech acts used in netizen comments on the BBC post entitled *“UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine.”* The table can be seen below:

Figure 3. Types of Expressive Speech Act Used in Netizens Comments in BBC YouTube Channel Post

No	Expressive Speech Act	Frequencies	Percentages
1	Thanking	4	15%
2	Congratulating	1	4%
3	Protesting	10	39%
4	Complaining	5	19%
5	Wishing	6	23%
Total		26	100%

From the table above, the researcher found five types of expressive speech acts used in netizens comments on the BBC YouTube Channel. From 26 utterances, there were thanking, congratulating, complaining, protest, and wishing. The expressive speech act of protest was used at most ten times and congratulating at least once.

After classifying the data into the types of expressive speech act based on Searle (1976)'s theory, it was continued by categorizing functions of expressive speech act. The researcher used the theory of Leech (1983) to know the functions of expressive speech act itself in life and answer the last research question in this study. These functions are divided into competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive (Leech, 1983).

After conducting the study, the researcher found four functions of expressive speech act used in netizens' comments on the BBC's uploads entitled "*UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine*" on December 2, 2020, on the BBC YouTube Channel. From twenty-six data, collaborative function was used 12 times. The collaborative function is mostly used in netizens' comments in response to news of the UK's first covid vaccine approval. It is because the collaborative function does not involve politeness; that is, the illocutionary goal is indifferent to social goals. In this case, netizens responded to the BBC's post regarding approval of vaccination policies with like or not, agreeing or disagreeing, complaining, stating, and boasting. It also gives netizens a new perspective that they still do not know to know. In the end, netizens will commit to the truth of the proposition they know in the content of their comments.

The convivial function was used in netizens' comments nine times. The convivial functions mostly used in netizens' comments, then competitive function. That is because the convivial function has an illocutionary goal that coincides with a social goal. In this case, politeness is more positive and seeks social time opportunities to be friendly or respectful. Many netizens responded to the BBC's

posts about vaccination policy approval with thanks and congratulation or support comments. It is because netizens appreciate the dedication of all parties in handling cases of the corona outbreak with the approval of an emergency corona vaccine as medicine for the British people. For example, *“Many thanks from all stakeholders”* is a kind of offering.

The competitive function was used three times in netizens’ comments. The competitive mainly used in netizens comments then conflictive. That is because illocutionary goals compete with social goals. In this function, netizens responded to the BBC’s post about approval of vaccination policies with negative politeness but aimed at reducing disharmony. Their comments use competition demanding, advising, and commanding. It helps increase critical thinking, allowing netizens to respond to something, such as news on the UK’s first Covid vaccine policy. Thus, it creates some effect of action by the listener. For example, *“They will have celebrities on live TV shows taking the vaccine, do not believe them”* netizens use advising competitions so that listeners do not vaccinate based on what they see on TV shows.

The conflictive function was used in netizens’ comments only 2 times. The conflictive function is the least used by netizens in commenting on the BBC’s uploads entitled *“UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine”*. The reason is, netizens do not immediately open without politeness in commenting on the news. In this function, only two netizens’ utterances contradicted social goals, such as accusing. For example, *“Well this is a lie as they are already rolling out the death*

juice in Russia” is a kind of accusation with or without evidence because the function aims to cause anger.

Related to previous research in previous studies which showed that this study provided different findings, as happened in the research according to (Indriyani, Y. et al., 2019), analyzing using Searle (1976)’s theory. The categorization of other expressive speech acts such as condolence, admiring, blaming, and quipping in their study in *Suara Umum* of Merapi newspaper column was not found in the findings of this study that focused on the situation of vaccination approval in the midst of a pandemic. Netizens did not get anything that made them have to say their condolences to someone. something far from their expectations whose essence is admiration. The expressive speech act of admiring is also not found in the comments, because it was not a situation where netizens should express their pride over the approval of the first Covid-19 vaccine in an emergency and the clinical trial phase of the vaccine was also carried out briefly or something far from their expectations whose essence is admiration.

In addition, this study aims to see the netizens’ response to the news of “UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine” on December 2, 2020, through the expressive speech act theory. The researcher analyzed the data using Searle’s theory (1976) to examine the types of expressive speech acts and the function based on Leech’s (1983) theory. The study uses a qualitative descriptive method and the instruments use observation and documents. As a result, five variations of expressive speech acts were found, namely expressive speech acts of protesting, complaining, wishing, thanking, and congratulating on netizens’ comments on the

UK's First COVID-19 Vaccine issue on BBC channel with four functions, namely collaborative, convivial, competitive, and conflictive. However, the similarity of this study is that expressive speech act studies are used to show netizens' feelings towards the corona virus phenomenon. Similar to the research case of Anggraeni, Y., Indrayani, LM, & Soemantri, YS (2020), based on their categorization, they saw the response of netizens' expressive speech acts to Ridwan Kamil's post on Instagram about a patient who first contracted the Coronavirus in Indonesia tended to be in three categories. Expressions of wishing, complaining, and protesting as something of hope, dissatisfaction, and the truth about the corona virus problem that is happening. The findings of this previous study are similar to the findings of this study, which shows that the three largest percentages of expressive speech acts are occupied by expressions of disapproval, dissatisfaction, and hope for the news of the first covid vaccination compared to the categorization of thanking and congratulating speech acts which were also found in this analysis with a total percentage of only 15%. Previous studies have supported this study in enriching studies on new global issues, namely focusing on the issue of the coronavirus vaccine in the UK. It does not tend to examine expressive speech acts only, but also their functions which are communicated through comments columns based on Leech's (1983) theory, with four functions, namely collaborative, convivial, competitive, and conflictive.

As a result, the findings will definitely be different, and this research will be useful in the use of expressive speech acts. The news of the UK's first COVID-19 vaccine issue on the BBC channel made netizens actively express various

responses of concern for something that had just happened, which gave rise to netizens' perceptions according to the situation they felt, expressive speech acts that tend to be dominant in bad contexts on this finding. However, netizens' comments containing protests, hopes, complaints, expressions of gratitude, and congratulations on the news of the UK's first COVID-19 vaccine are a form of society participation in supporting the government's efforts so that the handling of the corona virus pandemic in the future can run better according to social expectations and can be back to normal soon.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discussed the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion was drawn from the result of the analysis in the previous chapter. The analysis consists of the types of expressive speech acts and functions of expressive speech acts found in netizen comments on the BBC's uploads entitled "*UK first in the world to approve Covid vaccine*". Furthermore, the suggestion contained some recommendations which were made for the following study.

A. Conclusion

In this chapter, the author explained the results of the analysis and discussion from chapter 3, which discusses the issue of the covid 19 vaccine, entitled "*UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine*". This study just focused analyze the types of expressive speech acts and functions of expressive speech acts used in netizens' comments on the BBC YouTube channel. The types of expressive speech act covered types that were proposed by Searle (1976)'s theory. They were expressive speech acts of protesting, wishing, complaining, thanking, and congratulating.

As the first finding, the researcher has found all five types of expressive speech acts used in netizen comments on the BBC YouTube channel post entitled "*UK first in the world to approve the Covid vaccine.*" The result of this study was protesting utterance gets 10 out of 26 data or 39%. The wishing utterance gets 6 out of 26 data or 23%, and the complaining utterance gets 5 out of 26 or 19%, the thanking utterance gets 4 out of 26 or 15%, and the congratulating utterance only

once or 4%. Therefore, the most dominant used was expressive speech act of protest, while congratulating only once on this study.

The last finding, netizens' comments, covered four expressive speech act functions proposed by Leech (1983). Those functions were competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. From 26 utterances, the most often function used in netizens' comments was collaborative, while the least function used was conflictive. Those netizens used collaborative for 12 times, convivial for eight times, competitive for three times, and conflictive for two times.

B. Suggestion

Regarding the topic of this study, based on the findings, some suggestions could be offered. Firstly, since the present study examined the types and functions of expressive speech acts in netizens' comments, the researcher suggested that the next researcher analyze expressive speech acts in other objects, such as podcast or drama.

Secondly, in analyzing the data, the researcher focused only on the data as they were displayed in the comments without considering other factors. The study suggested the further study might focus on the background of the subject and the criteria of linguistics in using expressive speech acts.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Erika NurFitriyan was born in Pasuruan on July 10, 1999. She graduated from SMAN 3 Pasuruan in 2017. While studying in senior high school, she actively participated in OKI (Organisasi Kerohanian Islam) as the education division. She also joined scout extracurricular. She started her higher education in 2017 at the English

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APPENDIX

The Finding of Types of Expressive Speech Act Used in Netizens' Comments on BBC Channel

T : Thanking

Con : Convivial

Cn : Congratulating

Com : Competitive

P : Protesting

Col : Collaborative

Cm : Complaining

Conf : Conflictive

W : Wishing

No	Data	Types of Expressive Speech Acts					Functions			
		T	Cn	P	Cm	W	Con	Com	Col	Conf
1	<i>Congrats to all scientists and volunteers involved across the world 2021 is looking much brighter thanks to you guys.</i>		✓				✓			
2	<i>Congrats to all scientists and volunteers involved across the world 2021 is looking much brighter thanks to you guys.</i>	✓					✓			

3	<i>Thank you</i>	✓					✓			
4	<i>I was cure from covid with the help of doctor Michael thank you so much doctor Michael for your herbs medicine you sent to me I really appreciate your help thank you my joy is back</i>	✓					✓			
5	<i>I was cure from covid with the help of doctor Michael thank you so much doctor Michael for your herbs medicine you sent to me I really appreciate your help thank you my joy is back</i>	✓					✓			
6	<i>I was cure from covid with the help of doctor Michael thank you so much doctor Michael for your herbs medicine you sent to me I really appreciate your help thank you my joy is back</i>	✓					✓			

7	<i>Great news for humanity!</i> <i>Many Thanks from all stakeholders</i>	✓					✓			
8	<i>Lies! The vaccine is killing thousands, does not prevent the spread, and has unknown long term ramifications as well as interferences with other medication which can cause heart attacks. We don't need an mRNA vaccine, to young people this is no more deadly than the flu so don't force it into us!</i>			✓						✓
9	<i>Reject the covid 19 vaccine at all costs</i>			✓				✓		
10	<i>Well this is a lie as they are already rolling out the death juice in Russia</i>			✓						✓
11	<i>I don't need any vaccine I know hoe to heal from holistic and natural medicine</i>			✓					✓	

	<i>you will never know the side effects</i>								
12	<i>No one will take this shit</i>			✓				✓	
13	<i>I don't trust Pfizer after all the shit they've done.</i>			✓				✓	
14	<i>it takes a couple years to make an effective vaccine.... the way they make this in a couple months is weird and nobody should trust it</i>			✓				✓	
15	<i>No one in their right mind is going to inject this shit into their body</i>			✓				✓	
16	<i>Even if they tell you the royal family and government officials have taken it, don't believe them. They will have celebrities on live TV shows taking the vaccine, don't believe them. They will inject themselves with vitamins and tell you it is the vaccines.</i>			✓			✓		

17	Covid is a hoax. Such a disease does not exist. Same symptoms as flu+pneumonie. Similar mortality rate as flu. COVID = COV ert ID entification. So the vaccine against the fictional disease is a poison			✓				✓	
18	<i>How can they approve without noting 6months impact effects, side effects.... Reliability is a question mark.</i>				✓			✓	
19	<i>This Government has just destroyed any good faith they may have had. I'll take my chances with masks and santiser. Let someone else be the guinea pig.</i>				✓			✓	
20	<i>Look, I'm not anti vax but I feel like this is not fully safe it might have effects years later in ur body</i>				✓			✓	

21	<i>10 years it takes to develop a vaccine and this one was developed in less than 1 year.....not against vaccination but something and somebody is making rush conclusions....</i>				✓				✓	
22	<i>THERE IS NO WIDESPREAD EVIDENCE OF THE SECURITY OF THOSE VACCINES</i>				✓				✓	
23	<i>GOOD LUCK UK, I hope next year the covid 19 pandemic is end</i>					✓	✓			
24	<i>Hope these works without any side effects.</i>					✓	✓			
25	<i>Good luck to everyone taking it</i>					✓	✓			
26	<i>I hope that Brazil approves the vaccine soon.</i>					✓	✓			
27	<i>I really hope this don't turn England into a weird mutant</i>					✓		✓		

	<i>waist land or something plz work vaccine I'm crossing my fingers</i>								
28	<i>Finally! There's a enlightened hope that this pandemic is going to end and I can soon get out of this “new” normal! I hate this!</i>					✓			✓