

**EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS BY NETIZENS'
COMMENTS ON 'FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF LOMBOK' ON
JOEL FRIEND'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

THESIS

By:

Maratul Fitria Fachrurozi

NIM 18320084



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG**

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YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

THESIS

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By:

Maratul Fitria Fachrurozi

NIM 18320084

Advisor:

Nur Latifah, M.A. TESL

NIP 19770625201802012178



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG**

2022

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Expressive Speech Acts by Netizens’ Comments on ‘First Impressions of Lombok’ on Joel Friend’s YouTube 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, 4 November 2022

The researcher



Maratul Fitria Fachrurozi

NIM 18320084

APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Maratul Fitria Fachrurozi's thesis entitled **Expressive Speech Acts by Netizens' Comments on 'First Impressions of Lombok' on Joel Friend's YouTube Channel** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

Malang, 4 November 2022

Approved by
Advisor,



Nur Latifah, M.A. TESL
NIP 19770625201802012178

Head of Department of English Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by
Dean,



Dr. M. Faisal, M.Ag.
NIP 19730312003121003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

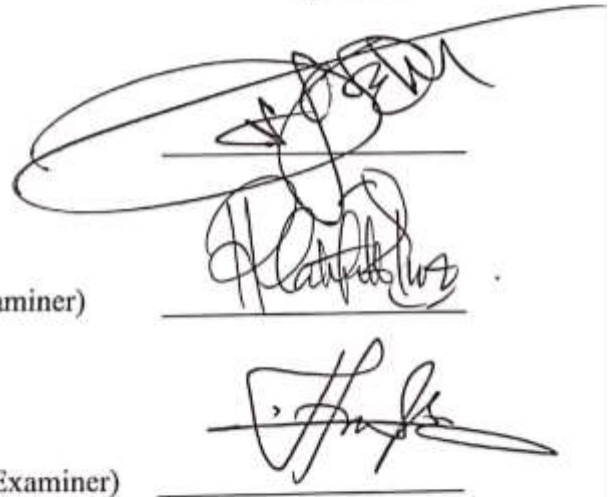
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Malang, 8 Desember 2022

Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.
NIP 198208112011011008 (Chair)
2. Nur Latifah, M.A., TESL
NIP 19770625201802012178 (First Examiner)
3. Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd.
NIP 19910722201802012181 (Second Examiner)



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Dean of Faculty of Humanities



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D. M. P. S., M.Ag.
NIP 197411012003121003

MOTTO

“For indeed, with hardship (will be) ease”

QS. Al-Insyirah : 94 (5)

DEDICATION

With all praise and thanks to the presence of Allah SWT, this research is truly dedicated to my beloved family, who always support and motivate me. Also, my ownself who has worked hard to complete this thesis.

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, praise be to Allah SWT, who, with His grace, the author was able to complete this thesis entitled “Expressive Speech Acts by Netizens’ Comments on ‘First Impressions of Lombok’ on Joel Friend’s YouTube Channel”. Sholawat and greetings may continuously be poured out to the Prophet Muhammad saw. Completing this thesis has many challenges for me. It’s not easy, but it’s a precious experience. Many internal and external trials, from people and the surrounding circumstances, have coloured the process of working on this thesis to completion.

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11. KKM Randugading Family, Amel, Faiz, Khilya, Nida, Titi, Zahro, Damar, Eza, Mahen, Muhyi, Nasrul, Nopal, and Ozik.

I realize this thesis can be said to be far from perfect. Therefore, I am very willing to accept criticism and suggestions from readers. In the end, I hope this thesis can be beneficial for the readers and future researchers who will conduct research in the realm of this study.

Malang, 4 November 2022



Maratul Fitria Fachrurozi

ABSTRACT

Fachrurozi, Maratul Fitria (2022) *Expressive Speech Acts by Netizens' Comments on 'First Impressions of Lombok' on Joel Friend's YouTube Channel*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Nur Latifah, M.A. TESL

Keywords: Expressive Speech Act, Netizens' Comments, Joel Friend

In pragmatic studies, there is a study that studies sentence utterances and understands their meanings, called speech acts. In this study, the researcher aims to provide an overview of the types of expressive speech acts as well as the illocutionary functions contained in expressive speech acts on netizen comments in Joel Friend's YouTube channel uploads about first impressions of Lombok. Netizens speak several expressions in the comments on the upload. The use of expressive speech acts in this study is intended to convey netizens' psychological feelings and emotions regarding first impressions of Lombok on the Joel Friend YouTube channel. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with uploads on the YouTube channel Joel Friend about first impressions of Lombok as the object of this study. The researcher chooses netizen comments that rely on expressive speech acts as the data to be analyzed. The next, researcher analyzes the data to investigate the types of expressive speech acts using Searle's theory (1976) and Leech's theory (1983) to analyze the use of illocutionary functions in expressive speech acts. The results of this study indicate that netizens use seven types of expressive speech acts in the comments column. They are expressions of thanking, welcoming, greeting, complimenting, deploring, apologizing, and wishing. In addition, the researcher also found the use of expressive speech acts in illocutionary functions, which are divided into convivial and collaborative functions.

ABSTRACT

فخر الرازي, مرآة الفطرية (٢٠٢٢) أفعال تعبيرية للكلام بواسطة تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترنت في "الانطباعات الأولى من لومبوك" على قناة اليوتوب جويل فريند. البحث الجامعي. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية و أدبها، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج ، تحت الإشراف نور لطيفة، الماجستير.

الكلمة الرئيسية : أفعال الكلام التعبيري ، تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترنت ، جويل فريند

في الدراسات البراغمية ، هناك دراسات تدرس نطق الجمل وتفهم معانيها والتي تسمى أفعال الكلام. يهدف الباحث في هذه الدراسة إلى تقديم لمحة عامة عن أنواع أفعال الكلام التعبيري بالإضافة إلى الوظائف الإرشادية الواردة في أفعال الكلام التعبيري على تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترنت في تحميلات قناة اليوتوب جويل فريند على حول الانطباعات الأولى عن لومبوك. هناك العديد من التعبيرات التي نطق بها مستخدمو الإنترنت في التعليقات على التحميل. يهدف استخدام أفعال الكلام التعبيري في هذه الدراسة إلى نقل المشاعر والعواطف النفسية التي ينقلها مستخدمو الإنترنت حول انطباعاتهم الأولى عن لومبوك على قناة اليوتوب جويل فريند. يستخدم هذا البحث نهجًا وصفيًا نوعيًا مع التحميلات على قناة اليوتوب جويل فريند على حول الانطباعات الأولى عن لومبوك كموضوع لهذا البحث. اختارت الباحثة تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترنت التي تضمنت أفعال الكلام التعبيري كبيانات ليتم تحليلها. سيقوم الباحث التالي بمشاركة تحليل البيانات لأنواع أفعال الكلام التعبيرية باستخدام نظرية سيرل (1976) ونظرية ليج (1983) لتحليل استخدام الدوال الخطابية في أفعال الكلام التعبيرية. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى وجود سبعة أنواع من أفعال الكلام التعبيري التي يستخدمها مستخدمو الإنترنت في عمود التعليقات. هي عبارات شكر وترحيب وتحية ومدح وندم واعتذار وأمل. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، وجد الباحث أيضًا استخدام الوظائف الخطابية في أفعال الكلام التعبيرية التي تنقسم إلى وظائف ودية وتعاونية.

ABSTRACT

Fachrurozi, Maratul Fitria (2022) *Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Komentar Warganet pada 'First Impressions of Lombok' dalam Kanal YouTube Joel Friend*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Nur Latifah, M.A. TESL

Kata kunci: Tindak Tutur Ekspresif, Komentar Warganet, Joel Friend

Dalam kajian pragmatik, terdapat studi yang mempelajari ujaran kalimat dan memahami maknanya yang disebut tindak tutur. Pada penelitian ini peneliti bertujuan untuk memberi gambaran dari jenis-jenis tindak tutur ekspresif serta fungsi ilokusi yang terdapat pada tindak tutur ekspresif pada komentar netizen dalam unggahan kanal YouTube Joel Friend tentang kesan pertama terhadap Lombok. Terdapat beberapa ungkapan yang diucapkan oleh warganet dalam komentar pada unggahan tersebut. Penggunaan tindak tutur ekspresif dalam penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menyampaikan perasaan psikologis serta emosi yang disalurkan warganet tentang kesan pertama terhadap Lombok pada kanal YouTube Joel Friend. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan unggahan pada kanal YouTube Joel Friend tentang kesan pertama terhadap Lombok sebagai objek pada penelitian ini. Peneliti memilih komentar warganet yang mengandung tindak tutur ekspresif sebagai data yang akan dianalisis. Peneliti selanjutnya akan membagi analisis data untuk jenis tindak tutur ekspresif menggunakan teori Searle (1976), dan teori Leech (1983) untuk menganalisis penggunaan fungsi ilokusi pada tindak tutur ekspresif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya tujuh jenis tindak tutur ekspresif yang digunakan warganet dalam kolom komentar. Mereka adalah ungkapan terimakasih, menyambut, menyapa, memuji, menyanyangkan, meminta maaf, dan berharap. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan penggunaan tindak tutur ekspresif dalam fungsi ilokusi yang terbagi menjadi fungsi konvivial dan kolaboratif.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the elaboration of background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Communication has become a prevalent word people hear. It is because that communication has become an important aspect and is closely related to humans in everyday life. People certainly want communication to be well-formed to convey a specific goal, both verbal (verbal) and non-verbal (such as gestures, body language, and facial expressions). Kwon (2003) also adds that humans need to develop competitive communication by performing various speech acts as essential part of it. Humans generally use language as a medium for communicating or interacting. Sabilla (2020) stated that past experts had studied language from various aspects, such as structure, culture, and sound processes because it has an essential role in social life. In interacting, humans use language to communicate and express their feelings through speech. The main aspects of language which the researcher will study in this research are aspects of culture and language variations called pragmatics.

Since the pandemic era came, many people can only stay home to do all activities, so it doesn't feel exciting. Therefore, people are slowly starting to be interested in various social media platforms for entertainment. One such

platform is YouTube. This platform provides multiple contents presented by content creators, such as cooking content, *mukbang* (an eating show), daily life, traveling, prank, et cetera, and people can choose the range that suits their tastes. As one of them is traveling content, people release their tiredness by ‘traveling online’ by watching vlogs from existing creators. As for this study, the researcher chose a spanning range by a YouTuber named Joel Friend. The content contains the YouTuber’s first trip to Indonesia, especially Lombok, and the first impression of the place.

The research here will discuss expressive speech acts on the platform, specifically in YouTube content. More precisely, a study on expressive speech acts of netizens in responding to a video vlog about ‘first impressions of Lombok’ on Joel Friend’s YouTube channel. Pragmatic approaches and speech acts are considered appropriate for this study. Pragmatics is part of the study of linguistics which studies language and its variations according to the use of the context (Cutting, 2008). In pragmatics, there is a study called speech acts. As quoted in Sumarsono and Paina Partama (2002), speech acts are part of speech events, which are limited to activities or aspects of it, and regulated by rules or norms for speakers directly.

Furthermore, in the concept of speech acts, Austin (1969) analyzes it into three types. There are locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. In this regard, Searle developed Austin’s categorization of illocutionary speech acts into five macro classes. There are

directive speech acts, representative speech acts, expressive speech acts, declarative speech acts, and commissive speech acts. Searle has a function in each of its categorizations, such as one of the expressive speech acts that represent the speaker's feelings. Examples of expressive speech acts include thanking, greeting, apologizing, protesting, wishing, and so on.

In this regard, this research thoroughly discusses the expressive speech acts of netizens in the comments column on the Joel Friend YouTube channel about 'first impressions of Lombok.' This research is essential because it is necessary to study the expressive speech acts of a speaker, although not directly, only through the comments column. It refers to a post on Joel Friend's YouTube vlog entitled "First Impressions of Lombok - Is it better than Bali?" This study focuses on expressive speech acts and the function of expressive speech acts of netizens in the comments column on the vlog. The researcher chose expressive speech acts in this study because speech acts are one of the language events to express what the speaker feels. In this context, people express what they feel on social media platforms to be able to interact with each other. In addition, netizens' comments trigger the spread of expressive speech according to the situation they feel, such as pleasure, admiration, confusion, surprise, and other feelings, so it displays various expressive speech acts. Therefore, this can affect the perspective of others. It refers to a post on Joel Friend's YouTube vlog entitled "First Impressions of Lombok - Is it better than Bali?" Thus, it is essential to study this so readers can determine how language events occur in expressive speech acts.

The researcher chose the YouTube platform in this study for the following reasons. YouTube has been the most popular social media platform since the pandemic era, with the highest number of users in the world. On this platform, users can share information as a forum for creativity in the form of videos. Based on Harared & Hadi (2020), users here can exchange comments, likes, and dislikes and subscribe to fellow users. In addition, an excellent audiovisual display with adjustable duration and a variety of exciting content makes YouTube attractive to many people.

Furthermore, this study examines Joel Friend's YouTube channel, sharing traveling content with viewers to enjoy the natural beauty of various parts of the world. The YouTube channel has had 50.7k subscribers and tens of hundreds to thousands of views on each video since the pandemic. Each content often presents information and the creator's opinion on every place visited by giving various other user responses and getting lots of likes, dislikes, and comments from them. The content chosen in this study is from one of the vlogs about 'first impressions of Lombok.' The researcher chose the content because Lombok has become known worldwide because of its natural beauty, like Bali. Especially since Indonesia became the host of the MotoGP race at Mandalika circuit in Lombok, many people, especially tourists, are now visiting Lombok for tours. And so far, previous research has yet to examine the expressive speech acts of netizens' comments and their function in this vlog. It proves that no research discusses similar to this study. Thus, it is necessary to fill this gap to add insight to the researcher and readers with this research.

In connection with the explanation above, several studies refer to the study of expressive speech acts. Most of these previous studies discussed expressive speech acts on social media, as in the research of Harared & Hadi (2020). The researchers in this study examined netizen comments in comments on the YouTube channel about the 2019 presidential candidate poll in the form of expressive speech acts and politeness strategies. The research entitled “Netizen’ Comments in Responding Polling of Presidential-VP Candidate 2019 on YouTube Rocky Gerung’s Channel” is a qualitative descriptive study with several theories related to analyzing data using informal methods. The results of this study indicate that expressive speech acts are the most frequently used speech acts by YouTube users, including expressions of anger, satirizing, sympathizing, blaming, thanking, and fulfilling. The researchers add that expressive speech acts are essential to maintain politeness in spoken language. The researchers conclude that netizens can express their ideas creatively through written language.

Some studies also use social media to collect and analyze their data, such as the Twitter platform (Pertiwi, Markhamah, Sabardila, & Wahyudi, 2022). The title of this research is “The Expressive Speech Acts in @Susipudjiastuti’s Captions and the Development of Reader’s Trust and Their Implementation in Indonesian Language Learning.” The techniques used in this research are listening, note-taking, and documentation techniques in data collection, extra-lingual equivalent techniques in analyzing data, and theoretical triangulation techniques in data validity techniques. Using a qualitative descriptive method, the researchers in this study found three forms of expressive speech acts, including

hope four times, gratitude three times, and thanks four times, so the total data obtained is 11. The researchers inform that future researchers or teachers would later be able to apply the results of this research to learning Indonesian in response texts for class IX SMP.

The third previous study also discussed expressive speech acts on social media, this time on Instagram, about the posts of United States president Joe Biden (Indriyana, Nurulaen, & Ardiansyah, 2021). The research is entitled “Expressive Speech Acts on Netizens’ Comments in Joe Biden’s Instagram Account.” The study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with observation, selection, and identification in data collection. The study found four types of expressive speech acts in the 26 data. There are ten times thanking expressions, three congratulating expressions, five wishing expressions, and eight attitude expressions. The results of this study indicate that the expression of thanking is the most widely used form of expressive speech act by netizens in the research data.

Previous research further discusses expressive speech acts in the same social media, namely Instagram as an educational medium and sharing information related to Covid-19 and then periodically by Utami & Yanti (2021). The research is entitled “An Analysis of the Expressive Speech Act on the World Health Organization Instagram Comments about Covid-19”. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method concerning the theory of Searle (1976), Cutting (2003), Holmes (2013), and Leech (1974). This study found five types of

expressive speech acts: thanking, praising, complaining, protesting, and hoping. This study also found the functions of the types of expressive speech acts used according to the context of the data obtained and the frequent use of expressive speech act functions. The results of this study can be developed later by further researchers and can be a reference for further research based on data or other linguistic subjects.

Still, on the same platform, previous research further discusses expressive speech acts contained in the upload of the Governor of West Java, Ridwan Kamil, on his Instagram account @ridwankamil (Anggraeni, Indrayani, & Soemantri, 2020). The research is entitled “The Expressive Speech Act on Ridwan Kamil’s Comments in Instagram Posting about the First COVID-19 Case in Indonesia”. This research is a qualitative descriptive study with data collection techniques using random sampling. The results of this study indicate that there are three types of expressive speech acts spoken by netizens, including expressions of wishing, complaining, and protest.

Research also discusses expressive speech acts on social media platforms like Facebook (Syafitri, 2020). This research is entitled “Expressive Speech Acts in the Statuses of the Facebook Users.” The data in this study were collected using the observational method. They analyzed based on the theory of Sudaryanto (2015) in pragmatic identity, Ronan’s theory (2015) for types of expressive speech acts, and the mode of speech based on the theory of Alwi et al. (2000). Descriptive qualitative approach is the method that researcher use here. This study

succeeded in finding 14 types of expressive speech acts used by Facebook users in status, including agreement, disagreement, apology, gratitude, sorrow (sadness), exclamation (complaint), volition (hope), anger, disappointment, encouragement, satire, annoyance, pride, and congratulation. The modes of expressive speech acts found include declarative mode, interrogative mode, and exclamative mode.

In addition, research also discusses expressive speech acts in a show interview (Ngasini, Senowarsito, & Nugrahani, 2021). This research is entitled “An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used in Ellen Show “Interview with Billie Eilish.” The method used is descriptive qualitative. This study collects data from interview scripts and analyzes them using document analysis. Based on the results of this study, there were 16 data containing expressive speech acts, including the expression of apologizing one time (6.2 %), expressive of thanking one time (6.2 %), expressive of congratulating six times (37.5%), expressive of greeting once (6.2%), expressive of wishing once (6.2%), and expressive of attitudes five times (31.2%). Thus expressive congratulation is this study’s most dominant type of expressive speech act.

A study also discusses expressive speech acts in a talk show studied by Nuraini, Santoso, Rahmi, & Kaptania (2020). This research is entitled “Expressive Speech Acts in the Republican Political Play Episode of Mata Najwa Talkshow.” This study uses the theory of Kreidler and Frank with a qualitative descriptive approach. In collecting data, the researchers used the documentation technique in this study. This study found 13 types of expressive speech acts and two forms of

expressive speech acts. The types of expressive speech act found thanking, regretting, apologizing, praising, liking, disliking, approving, disapproving, condoling, criticizing, boasting, lamenting, and blaming. Declarative and interrogative are those found in expressive speech acts.

However, research also discusses expressive speech acts in movies such as “Venom” (Nareswara & Suseno, 2019). The study applied a qualitative descriptive approach by using listening and note-taking techniques in collecting data and pragmatic matching methods in analyzing the data. The results of this research entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts in the Movie Venom” indicate the following expressions: apologizing, blaming, congratulating, greeting, introductions, praising, and thanking, including in the category of expressive speech acts.

The research is in the form of a thesis entitled “The Expressive Illocutionary Acts of YouTube Comments on Video about Mental Health,” written by Bariansyah (2021), discussing expressive speech acts in comments on YouTube videos about the mushrooming phenomenon of mental health. The thesis uses a qualitative descriptive approach by employing Searle and Vanderveken’s (1985) theory in categorizing expressive speech acts and the theory of Hymes’ (1974) employed ethnography of speaking. The results found in this study amounted to ten types of expressive speech acts. They are apologetic and deploring as many two times, protest five times, thank fourteen times, condole eighty-nine times, complain twenty-eight times, lament sixty-eight times,

praise twenty times, compliment seventy times, and greet one time. Based on the result, condole is the most used expression in the thesis. Besides, the researcher reveals the factors of commentators interested in replying to top comments, including supporting each other, sharing experiences, positioning each other's conditions, and seeking information about their conditions.

Also, a thesis entitled "The Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts in the Comments Section on One Direction's YouTube Channel" discusses the expressive speech acts contained in the comments section on the YouTube channel of One Direction (Hambali, 2021). The thesis uses a qualitative descriptive method to obtain the data. The researcher found several types of expressive speech acts in 51 data. They are 26 expressions of sorrow, four expressions of congratulation, two expressions of thank, 13 expressions of praise, four expressions of happiness, and one expression of blaming and regretting. Thus, the frequent type that appears is the expression of sorrow.

The previous studies above differ in the research objectives, subjects, data, and theories used in each of these studies. Referring to previous studies, this research, sourced from Joel Friend's YouTube channel, which is more specific in postings about 'first impressions of Lombok,' is interested in enriching previous findings by conducting a similar pragmatic study. Furthermore, the researcher tries to find gaps that previous research has not found, namely the discussion of various expressive speech acts by citizens in comments on the Joel Friend YouTube channel. By relying on the theory of Searle and Leech, the researcher

will deepen studies that focus on expressive speech acts, and the use of expressive speech acts in illocutionary function expressed by netizens in vlogs about 'first impressions of Lombok,' one of Indonesia's beauties, which is almost like Bali. Thus it presents the perceptions and responses of netizens channeled through the comments column. Thus, the findings in this study will be different, so this research is helpful to fill the void of previous studies, especially in the scope of the study of expressive speech acts.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, this research examines the following problems:

1. What types of expressive speech acts are used by netizens' comments on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel on the 'first impressions of Lombok?'
2. How is the use of expressive speech acts in the illocutionary function by netizens' comments on Joel Friend's YouTube channel on 'first impressions of Lombok?'

C. Significance of the Study

Significantly, this research can expand the scope of information and references in the pragmatic domain. This analysis is intended for future researchers so that it can become a reference in studying types of speech acts of expression. The data can be obtained from netizens' comments in a traveling vlog on a YouTube channel. In addition, it also increases readers' understanding of the use of expressive speech acts in illocutionary functions used by netizens.

D. Scope and Limitation

In this study, speech acts are chosen to be the scope, and the limitation attempts to identify and focus on netizens' speech that contains expressive speech acts in the comments column on Joel Friend's YouTube channel regarding his vlog about 'first impressions of Lombok.' To avoid a broader discussion on this study, the researcher focuses on analyzing netizen comments on one of the videos on Joel Friend's YouTube channel, which was uploaded on July 15, 2022, entitled "First Impression of Lombok - Is it better than BALI?" This study was analyzed using a pragmatic approach using Searle's theory (1976) on expressive speech acts, while the use of the function was analyzed using Leech's (1983) theory.

E. Definition of Key Terms

The following are definitions of the terms used in this study to inform the readers to prevent misunderstanding and ambiguity. Expressive speech acts are speech acts that have speech or expressions to reveal the psychological state of a speaker according to conditions based on propositional content (Searle, 1976).

As for netizens' comments, which consist of the words netizen and comment, as quoted in Arafah, Hasyim, and Kapoyos (2021), netizens are a combination of the words internet and citizen, which thus means internet citizens. So that way, netizens' comments mean comments made by netizens or internet citizens.

Besides, the name of a YouTube channel used by the researcher in this research is 'Joel Friend.' It is managed by a 23 years old British guy named Joel, who likes adventure and traveling to various parts of the world and has a good time with whatever he does. This YouTuber captures it all on camera and turns it into content on his YouTube channel (Rangers & Coates, 2022).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher applies several relevant theories related to this research. These theories cover the main topics of research, which include pragmatics, speech acts, classifications of speech acts, classifications of illocutionary speech acts, types of expressive speech acts, and functions of illocutionary acts. Each of them will be explained in more detail as follows.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines the external structure of language. Yule (1996) explains that pragmatics is a study that studies the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of these forms. Levinson (1983) adds that pragmatics is a study that studies linguistic principles to explain whether a particular set of sentences is an anomalous utterance or impossible. In pragmatics, a speaker tries to explain a particular utterance in a sentence so that the sentence can be captured and understood by the listener or the so-called speech partner. This explanation is in line with Wijana & Rohmadi's (2010, p. 3-4) explanation that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies language structure externally, namely how language can be used in communication. In Rahardi's (2005, p. 49) opinion, pragmatics is a science that studies the conditions of the use of human language, determined by the context that embodies and underlies the language.

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the use of those forms (Hanafi, 2016). Yule (2010) views pragmatics in four areas: First, pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intentions. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Third, pragmatics studies how to convey more than is said. Last, pragmatics is the study of expressions from a distance relationship.

Morris (in Syafi'ie, 1989) provides a limitation that pragmatics is the study of language, which studies the relationship between signs and their speakers. In this case, pragmatics studies speakers' meaning and listeners' interpretation. According to Tarigan (2009, p. 30), pragmatics examines particular utterances in particular situations and focuses on the various ways that are containers of various social contexts.

Based on Yule (2010), pragmatics aims to understand the reader about the meaning conveyed by the speaker regarding the intent to be interpreted by the speech partner as listener and interlocutor. In more detail, the study of pragmatics is not to understand the speaker's words but rather to prioritize understanding the meaning of the sentence from the speaker (Yule, 2010). When people speak, they will make an utterance to convey what they want to convey to others. This context includes the speech of time, place, and social conditions (Anggraeni & Tajuddin, 2018).

The development of pragmatic theory to date is inseparable from the writings of Austin (1962), Searle (1969), and Grice (1975), so several linguists began to integrate pragmatic theory into their grammatical theory. Based on some

of the definitions above, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies human language's structure and use externally. The context behind the language determines its meaning of language.

B. Speech Acts

A speech act is one of the branches of study in pragmatic studies. Searle (1969) states that speech act theory rests on the assumption that a language is a form of behavior governed by strict rules. Austin (1962) added that a speech act is a portion of an action carried out with speech, such as ordering or making a promise. Schmidt & Richards (1980) further state that speech acts are whatever people do when they speak, and all the actions people take by speaking, interpreting, and negotiating speech act depending on the context or discourse.

Speech acts deliver a sentence uttered by someone according to their understanding, aiming to convey a speaker's intention to the interlocutor. Speech acts are one of the essential parts of pragmatics. It is helpful as a tool for social interaction. Cutting (2002) states that a speech act defines actions taken by someone to say something. People are said to have good knowledge and communication skills when they can use speech acts appropriately with the interlocutor (Eisenstein & Bodman, 1986). As quoted in Sumarsono and Partana (2002), speech acts are part of speech events, which are limited to activities or aspects of it, and regulated by rules or norms for speakers directly. Speech acts are psychological events that can understand the meaning to both parties by being

determined by several aspects of comprehensive communication, including situational elements of communication.

Speech act theory focuses on formal utterances related to the diversity that is made, which is utilized on the social status of the listener and speaker (Sanders, 2005). The action that results from an utterance is called a speech act. Therefore, Tarigan (1987) mentions that speech acts as a language shown as a form of action. Sudirman (2018) states that speech acts are speech used by a person in responding to several situations or contexts. From this, we can finally understand that a speech act is an utterance that functions in communication.

C. Classifications of Speech Acts

In its distribution, speech acts are divided into three types of actions. They are locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts (Austin, 1962). The explanation is in line with the opinion of Yule (1996), who divides it into three categories. The first is locutionary speech acts. Quoted from Mariasari (2019), locutionary speech acts are speech acts where the meaning of the speech conveyed by the speaker is by the syntactic rules. A locutionary speech acts known as introductory speech acts or speeches that produce meaningful linguistic expressions. The meaning of the locutionary speech act is conveyed by the speaker to his interlocutor by syntactic rules.

The second is illocutionary speech acts. Mariasari (2019) explains that illocutionary speech acts are speech acts in which the speaker conveys an intention to the interlocutor through his speech. Illocutionary speech acts, namely

utterances, are formed in a person's mind according to a particular function. The utterance delivered by the speaker contains an intention to be captured by the interlocutor.

The third or last is the perlocutionary speech act. It is a speech act whose utterance by the speaker has a specific purpose and aims to influence the interlocutor so that the speaker's wishes can realize actions (Mariasari, 2019). Perlocutionary speech act occurs when a speaker creates the desired effect on the listener. This category intends the speaker to trick his interlocutor into acting according to the speaker's wishes.

D. Classification of Illocutionary Speech Acts

Yule (1996) classifies illocutionary speech acts into five types. They are representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Here is a further explanation.

1. Representative

First is *representative speech acts*. According to Huang (2007, p. 106), it is a type of speech act that binds the truth of the speaker's statement so that it can be stated that the speaker carries the meaning of truth. It is in line with the opinion of Yule (1996), which states that representatives are speech acts that state what the speaker believes about the truth of the speech. For example, a person's statement of a fact, describing, confirming, and concluding. The following is an example of a representative based on Huang (2007, p. 107) below.

The soldiers are struggling on through the snow.

The sentence above shows a representative speech act because the speaker provides truthful information that the soldiers are struggling to get through the snow.

2. Directive

The second is *directive speech acts*. According to Huang (2007, p. 106) is a speech act that aims to reflect the speaker's efforts in making the speech partner do something. It is in line with the understanding from Yule (1996), which states that directives are types of speech acts, which state that the speaker, in the form of his or her speech, intends to influence his interlocutor to do something the speaker wants. They are some examples, such as pleading, ordering, advising, ordering, and recommending. The following is an example of a directive speech act by Huang (2007, p. 107).

Turn the TV down.

In the example above, Huang (2007, p. 107) explains that a speaker asks someone as his interlocutor to turn off the TV. It is by the directive function in which the speaker asks his interlocutor to do something through his speech.

3. Expressive

The third *expressive speech acts* are speech acts that express what the speaker feels about a situation. This type of speech act expresses psychological conditions and can be in the form of statements of pleasure, sadness, likes, dislikes, pain, et cetera (Yule, 1996). Examples include congratulating, thanking,

apologizing, blaming, criticizing, and praising. According to Huang (2007, p. 107), here is one of the expressive examples.

I am so happy about today.

In the example above, Huang (2007) illustrates that the speaker is happy today. It is by the function of expressive speech acts.

4. Declarative

Fourth is *declarative speech acts*. Yule (1996) said that declarative speech acts produce changes in the world through speech, such as baptizing, firing, punishing, surrendering, et cetera. It is similar to the opinion of Anggraeni, Indrayani, & Soemantri (2020). Declarative is an illocutionary speech act that changes reality based on the proportion of statements. For example, baptism declares someone guilty or two humans as husband and wife. Yule (1996) gives one example of a declarative as below.

Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.

Based on the sentence above, we can see that a priest is speaking a speech that can instantly turn two single people into husband and wife. Because of that, the utterance is declarative because it can change a case.

5. Commissive

The last is *commissive speech acts*. Huang (2007, p. 107) states that this speech act binds the speaker to future actions. While referring to the expressive type, Huang (in Anggraeni, Indrayani, & Soemantri, 2020) added that this type of

speech act reveals the psychological attitude of the speaker of the current illocutionary condition. This statement is in line with Yule (1996), who said that commissive speech acts are types of speech acts that function on speakers to improve themselves for future actions. This type of speech reveals what the speaker means, such as promising, swearing, pledging, refusing, offering, or threatening. The following is an example of a commissive speech act, according to Huang (2007, p. 107).

I will be back in five minutes.

In the sentence above, it is explained that a speaker states in his speech to his interlocutor that he will return in five minutes. Thus a sentence like the one above is called commissive.

E. Types of Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive speech acts, according to Searle (1976, p. 12), are speeches that reveal the speaker's feelings about himself or the world. Taavitsainen and Jucker (2010) have previously discussed expressive speech acts by concentrating on politeness and gratitude, as well as other expressions that indicate the state of a speaker's attitude, thoughts, and feelings. Expressive speech acts are psychological conditions that arise in certain circumstances, which are neither intentions nor beliefs (Norricks, 1978). In further studies, it is also stated that an act can be said to be an expressive speech act if a person expresses his psychological condition simultaneously through action. Searle (1976) then states

various expressive speech acts, which include thanking, welcoming, greeting, complimenting, deploring, apologizing, and wishing.

1. Thanking

The first type of expressive speech act is thanking. Many experts state that thanking is a universal illocutionary speech act across languages and cultures (Coulmas, 1981; Aijmer, 1996; & Schneider, 2005). The expression of thanking is used to thank a speaker so that the recipient knows he is thankful for what the recipient has done or said to the speaker (Jautz, 2008, p. 142). The conditions for an expression of thanking are if the thing in question is good or beneficial for the speaker, and the recipient has responsibility for it. The expression of thanking can increase solidarity and good relations as well as warm feelings between the interlocutors (Eisenstein and Bodman (1993); Jung (1994)). For example:

Thank you for the explanation.

In the sentence above, it shows that the speaker expresses thanks to the interlocutor for the explanation given. Thus it can be categorized as expressive of thanking.

2. Welcoming

The second type of expressive speech act is welcoming. According to Tauchid & Rukmini (2016), welcoming is a type of expressive speech act in which a person can accept other people in a friendly manner so that welcoming can be concluded as an expression of pleasure or good feeling for the presence or

arrival of someone. Welcoming is directed to the listener or interlocutor. For example:

Please welcome to our country.

The sentence above shows that the speaker welcomes the interlocutor to their country. Thus it can be categorized as a welcoming expression.

3. Greeting

The next type of expressive speech act is greeting. This type of speech act is, of course, very familiar to hear. Greeting is an expressive speech act we do in everyday life. The greeting is the only marginal illocutionary act because it does not have propositional content (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016). When someone is greeting another person, such as by saying 'Hello,' he is showing a polite greeting. Thus, we can understand that a greeting indicates a polite acknowledgment with the assumption that the speaker has just met the speech partner. For example:

Hello, my name is John.

The sentence above shows that the speaker greets the interlocutor in introducing himself. Thus it can be categorized as expressive of greeting.

4. Complimenting

The fourth type of the fifth expressive speech act is complimenting. It is an expression of approval of someone or something (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016). Complimenting is an action that we often encounter in communicating.

Compliment illustrates that something someone praises is good for the listener, even though it is not necessarily suitable for the speaker. For example, when someone praises someone else for his actions in saving a weak and self-sacrificing person, and so on. Tauchid & Rukmini (2016) add that in a speech of praise, one can express it firmly or expressively. For example:

Wow, what beautiful you are in that dress, Lisa!

The sentence above shows that the speaker praises the interlocutor for how beautiful she is in her dress. Thus it can be categorized as expressive of complimenting.

5. Deploring

The fifth type of expressive speech act is deploring. In this type, a person is said to deplore if they express a sense of a forceful display of sadness or can be displeased. The deploring shows an overt verbal act to imply that someone is to blame for the unfortunate thing. Deploring does not always have to be a public act. Therefore someone can regret something by lamenting, crying, or feeling angry about something sad. For example, when someone says,

Alex was shocked. His two younger siblings were involved in the demonstration, which claimed the lives of nearly 20 people.

The sentence above shows the deplore explicitly. In the sentence, the speaker deplores the tragedy of his two younger siblings, who were involved in a demonstration that killed nearly 20 people expressively. In this case, the interlocutor must be responsible for what the speaker deplores about in any way.

6. Apologizing

The following sixth type of expressive speech act is apologizing. Norrick (1978) explains that apologizing is an act when a speaker expresses negative feelings towards the speech partner, which is calming. It is because the listener in this situation may feel offended by something, thus indirectly calling for an expressive speech act of apologizing to the speaker. The apologizing expression aims to show the speaker's feelings of guilt for his actions to the interlocutor with expressions of sadness and regret. The initial condition for apologizing is that the speaker must be responsible for the speech conveyed from the feeling of guilt. As for the second preparatory condition, the situation represented by the proposition is terrible for the hearer, with a note that if the proposition is true, it is terrible (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016). The example is as follows.

I apologize for my mistake, Sir.

The sentence above shows that the speaker apologizes to someone for the mistake the speaker made. Thus it can be categorized as expressive of apologizing.

7. Wishing

The last type is wishing. Expressive wishing utterances have a strong desire for something and aim to express that desire to come true. An example is the following expression. The speaker in the example expresses hopes using this expression so that what the speaker wants can come true.

Hopefully, this ordeal will end soon.

The speaker in the example expresses hopes using this expression so that what the speaker wants can come true. Thus it can be categorized as expressive of wishing.

F. Functions of Illocutionary Acts

In this classification, Leech (1983, p. 104) divides the illocutionary function into four.

1. Competitive

The competitive has a function that aims to compete with social goals, such as asking, ordering, demanding, and begging. The politeness element in this function tends to be negative and has an unethical purpose that creates the effect of action with the listener, such as, "I am asking you for a favor, please." The speaker in the statement intends to ask the interlocutor for help. The statement is included in the competitive function for asking in this context.

There is a difference between manners and manners in this regard. If manners lead to behavior, which is carried out to achieve goals, then manners lead to those goals being achieved.

2. Convivial

Convivial has a function that aims to align with social goals, such as greeting, offering, inviting, thanking, and congratulating. The politeness element in this function is more prominent than the competitive function. It is because politeness is positive in the convivial function and aims to be friendly. An example of a convivial function would be, "Thanks for the help." The speaker, in

this context, intends to thank the interlocutor for the assistance provided. Thus, it is an example statement in this function to say thank you.

3. Collaborative

Collaborative functions have a purpose regardless of social goals because manners in this function are irrelevant. Some are stating, reporting, announcing, instructing, and explaining. An example of a collaborative function would be, “I love this place.” In this context, the speaker intends to report that the speaker loves the place to the interlocutor. Thus, this statement is a collaborative function in reporting.

4. Conflictive

The conflictive has a function contrary to social goals because this function does not highlight manners at all. This function aims to cause anger because it rejects social plans, such as reprimanding, accusing, cursing, scolding, and threatening. An example of collaborative functions is, “I will report you to the police.” This context shows the speaker’s speech threatening the interlocutor to be reported to the police. In the conflictive function, this example statement has the function of threatening.

Based on the data obtained, the researchers in this study will only use convivial and collaborative functions in analyzing the use of the illocutionary functions in expressive speech acts by netizens’ comments on Joel Friend’s channel. It is because the functions found in the video’s comments column only have convivial and collaborative functions.

G. Joel Friend's YouTube Channel

Joel Friend is the name of a YouTube channel run by a 23-year-old Englishman named Joel. At a relatively young age, he has traveled quite a lot to various parts of the world. Joel lives for adventure, travel, and, most importantly, having fun in whatever he does. Joel caught it all on camera and made up for lost time now that international borders have opened (Rangers & Coates, 2022).

Every content that Joel shares on his YouTube channel can be said to be exciting and can feast the eyes of his audience. Not only that, but Joel also shares information on each place that is being visited so that viewers can find out more information about related places. As in one of the content studied in this research. In the content, Joel says it was the first time he and his girlfriend, Emilia, set foot on Lombok after visiting Bali. While sharing information about Lombok as far as he knew and had been, he also shared the natural beauty of several related places, such as beaches, mountains, and cities that were being visited at that time. Thus, the audience can feel as if they are also in these places. Moreover, especially for people who want or will visit Lombok can find out more about Lombok with one of them through this vlog.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

To expedite research, the researcher in this chapter requires a research method, a series of procedures and steps for conducting research. The method used in this study applies the following steps:

A. Research Design

In completing this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. According to Moleong (2009), this method aims to discover the phenomenon of the research subject, which data is derived from the descriptive text, not numerical data. It focuses on analyzing in detail the linguistic phenomenon, especially on the use of expressive speech acts of netizens in the comments column in a young British man's vlog about his 'first impression of Lombok' on his YouTube channel Joel Friend. As a travel vlogger, Joel Friend's YouTube channel invites his viewers to 'virtually travel' to various parts of the world and does not forget to share some helpful information about the places he is visiting in each of his vlogs. Therefore, the content always gets comments from netizens, whether it is praise, suggestions, complaints, et cetera. The speaker's feelings in producing utterances, such as spoken language in written, can exceed the meaning of sentences or what we learn as expressive speech acts. As explained above, this will be the main topic of this research. Thus, this research will be able to be appropriately analyzed to make it easier for readers to understand.

B. Data and Data Source

This research takes data from uploading on Joel Friend's YouTube channel, especially in his vlog about 'first impressions of Lombok.' This research took the data into sentences, phrases, or words containing expressive speech acts. The data obtained from netizens' comments on the upload, which was uploaded on July 15, 2022, entitled "First Impression of Lombok - Is it better than BALI?" The data taken for this research are existing comments from when the video was uploaded to the last comment on October 22, 2022. The data will be classified to obtain sufficient data for research findings. These comments can be accessed at the following link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QedkTvAbr3Q>.

C. Research Instrument

The main instrument was the researcher herself because the researcher became a human instrument in analyzing data. As quoted by Ary et al. (2010), the human investigator can be the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing data in qualitative studies. As a critical instrument, the researcher is tasked with collecting data by selecting and reviewing netizen comments on the uploaded Joel Friend YouTube channel that has been determined. Another secondary instrument is non-participant observation, so the researcher does not need to get involved in the situation being carried out but rather 'sits on the edge' and watches. The researcher did the observation because this research only observed through netizen comments on Joel Friend's upload entitled "First Impression of Lombok - Is it better than BALI?" and did not participate in the activities observed.

D. Data Collection

Data collection carried out includes the following steps. First, the researcher watched a video on Joel Friend's YouTube channel, uploaded by a YouTuber on 15 July 2022, entitled "First Impression of Lombok - Is it better than BALI?" Second, the researcher read the transcript of netizens' comments on the video. The researcher collected all 82 commentary transcripts by copying them into Ms. Word. From some of the data found, the researcher examined more deeply the data containing expressive speech acts and their use in illocutionary functions by giving signs. The researcher has read several studies describing expressive speech acts and examples here. The researcher here only collected data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences in the commentary transcript, so the researcher did not take comments that only contain emoticons. Finally, the researcher rewrote the data to help in analyzing and displaying in findings.

E. Data Analysis

The researcher analyzes data to answer the research questions in this research. Researchers use the following steps to analyze specifically. After the researcher sorted the data, 35 were collected to be identified in this study. The researcher analyzed these data into categories of expressive speech acts, divided into seven types. The researcher analyzed the data using Searle's (1976) theory in this step. After identifying the types, the researcher examined the use of expressive speech acts in illocutionary functions based on Leech's theory (1983). In this study, the researcher only found two functions from some data. In the final step, the researcher explains the data findings by inserting several data found.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will describe the types of expressive speech acts in netizen comments uploaded on the Joel Friend YouTube channel entitled “First Impression of Lombok - Is it better than BALI?” on July 15, 2022. This chapter includes two parts, namely, findings and discussion. The first part consists of the researcher’s findings from data analysis to answer the research problem formulation based on Searle’s theory (1976) and the use of the illocutionary function of expressive speech acts by Leech’s theory (1983). The second part discusses the data findings in more detail, which is then concluded as the study’s results.

A. Findings

The researcher in this section examines data from netizens’ comments containing expressive speech acts in a post on Joel Friend’s YouTube channel about ‘first impressions of Lombok.’ This study divides its findings into two parts, the first is the findings on the types of expressive speech acts, and the second is the use of the illocutionary function of expressive speech acts. In this study, the researcher found as many as 35 data included in the category of expressive speech acts.

The first finding in this research discusses the types of expressive speech acts obtained based on Searle’s (1976) theory. Next, the researcher discusses the use of expressive speech acts in illocutionary function based on the theory of

Leech (1983). The following are the research findings with some data obtained from the Joel Friend YouTube Channel.

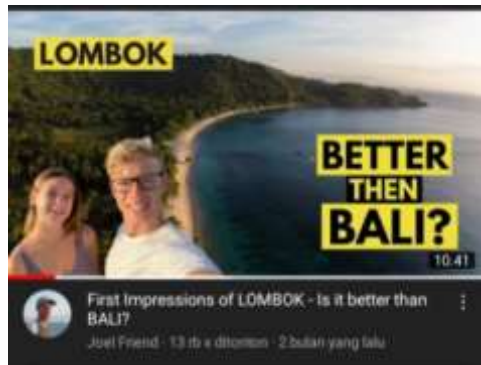


Figure 4.1 The YouTube channel of Joel Friend

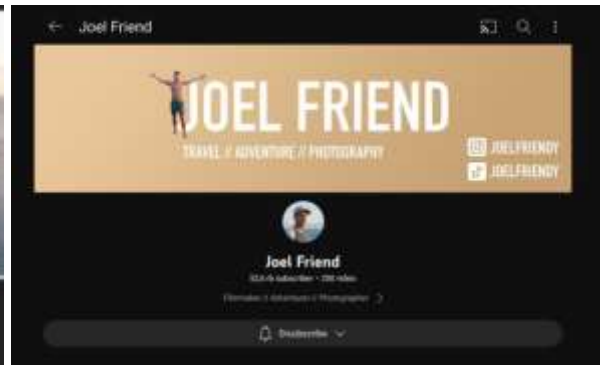


Figure 4.2 The Joel Friend YouTube channel's post

1. Types of Expressive Speech Acts

a. Thanking

The first type of expressive speech act is thanking. It is an expression to thank anyone who positively impacts and for any conditions.

Datum 1

@francine Janine sarmiento (2 months ago)

*So great to hear this one, haven't explored Lombok yet and Java. Definitely looking forward to visiting soon. **Thanks for sharing this!** Always thought that carrying a light and functional travel bag like the *Origami Tote of Nomad Lane* is the best choice!*

The first data came from a user with the username @francine Janine sarmiento who uploaded the comment two months ago. The user expressed thanks in the snippet of the comment, “Thanks for sharing this!” It is a form of appreciation to Joel, the YouTube channel owner of Joel Friend, for

exploring several places in Lombok and what was his first impression there. Because of it, the user was impatient to visit there soon. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of thanking.

Datum 2

@Alistair Taylor (1 month ago)

*Very good points, **thank you.***

The second data comes from a user with the username @Alistair Taylor who uploaded the comment one month ago. On the data, the user feels thanked Joel for his trip with his couple, Emilia, to Lombok. The user wrote a commentary, “Very good points, thank you,” which showed appreciation for Joel’s points about his first impressions in exploring several places, food, and others in Lombok. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of thanking.

Datum 3

@Dann Bangkok (2 months ago)

***Thx.** That explains everything.*

The third data came from a user with the username @Dann Bangkok, who uploaded the comment two months ago. The data shows that the user uploaded a reasonably short comment, “Thx. That explains everything.” The word thx here is an abbreviation of the expression ‘Thanks.’ In that context, the user thanks another user, @Alex Lee, who replied to the comment about cap cay to straighten out the opinion on the user’s previous comment. So, the

user thanks @Alex Lee for explaining everything. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of thanking.

Datum 4

@Zuehlke's Travelove (2 weeks ago)

*Very Nice video. **Thanks.***

Further data came from users with the username @Zuehlke's Travelove, who uploaded the comment two weeks ago. The user showed the expression in the comment, "Very Nice video. Thanks." here, the user gives appreciation and continues with the words 'Thanks.' It means that the user thanked Joel for the video of his journey with Emilia, his couple on the first day, which was also their first impression of Lombok, which he uploaded, and for the user, it was good, so the user was thankful for it. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of thanking.

Datum 5

@ENDORAS OFFICIAL (1 month ago)

*Hi ... **thanks for the nice vlog.***

The latest data on this type of expressive speech act comes from a user named @ENDORAS OFFICIAL, who uploaded the comment one month ago. In the commentary, the user begins with a greeting. Then it continues with a statement of thanks in the comment, "thanks for the nice vlog." This snippet in the comment shows that the user thanked Joel and his couple for their nice vlog about their 'first impression of Lombok.' Thus, the last

statement in this section is also included in the type of expressive speech acts of thanking.

b. Welcoming

Welcoming, the second type of speech act, is an expression to welcome someone's arrival.

Datum 1

@Indra Yanto (3 months ago)

Welcome to Lombok bro

The following data are categorized in the welcoming expression, and there may be only one in the comments column during the research process. The comment above comes from a user with the username @Indra Yanto uploaded three months ago. In the commentary, the user said, "Welcome to Lombok bro." It means that the user represents the welcome to Joel and Emilia for their arrival in Lombok. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of welcoming.

c. Greeting

The third expressive speech act is greeting. It is an expression to show greetings to the interlocutor.

Datum 1

@Great Tiny Travels (2 months ago)

Hi Dani, I can't speak for Joel, but maybe my experience can help you.

We took the ferry to Lombok because we wanted to keep our scooters.

It's fairly cheap but takes a loong time. We have a video about traveling from Bali to Lombok if you want to get a better impression. Have a great day :)

The following data is categorized in greeting expressions from users with the username @Great Tiny Travels, uploaded two months ago. More clearly, this comment is a reply to an earlier comment by username @Dani Jadidi who asked Joel and Emilia, his couple, how they got from Bali to Lombok. The user here represents an answer based on the user's experience. At the beginning of the reply, the user inserts the greeting to the user asking earlier, "Hi Dani," Thus, the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of greeting.

Datum 2

@Ian Smith (3 months ago)

Hey guys great video, will you be visiting the Gili Islands?

The second data comes from user @Ian Smith who uploaded the comments three months ago. In these positive comments, the user begins with the expression, "Hey guys," which indirectly refers to Joel and Emilia. The target of this statement is detectable because, after the greeting, the user continues with compliments and questions for them. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of greeting.

Datum 3

@ENDORAS OFFICIAL (1 month ago)

Hi ... thanks for the nice vlog.

The third data on this type of expressive speech act comes from a user named @ENDORAS OFFICIAL, who uploaded the comment one month ago. In the commentary, the user wrote a short greeting the comment, “Hi ...” followed by thanking the vloggers. From this, it can be seen that the comment fragment is a greeting addressed to Joel and Emilia as the perpetrators of the vlog. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of greeting.

Datum 4

@arron aussie (2 months ago)

Hi that's great

The following fourth data in this section are categorized in greeting expressions from users with the username @arron aussie, uploaded two months ago. In the commentary, the user writes a greeting as a prefix in the following statement. The “Hi” expression here is followed by the praise that indirectly returns to the first day’s vlog and Joel and his couple’s first impressions of Lombok. So, it can be seen that the expression is aimed at Joel and Emilia. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of greeting.

Datum 5

@liana jap (3 months ago)

Hi. You must go to Labuan bajo , more beautiful than lombok

The following latest data in this section are categorized in greeting expressions from users with the username @liana jap, uploaded three months ago. In the commentary, the user writes a greeting as a prefix in the following statement. The “Hi” expression here is followed by the praise that indirectly returns to the first day’s vlog and Joel and his couple’s first impressions of Lombok. So, it can be seen that the expression is aimed at Joel and Emilia. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of greeting.

d. Complimenting

The fourth type of expressive speech act is complimenting. It is a type of expression to show appreciation for the words or actions of the interlocutor and make the listener feel happy.

Datum 1

@Rini Rusmiyati Azzahra Aulia (2 months ago)

*i really really recommend you guys to visit Labuan Bajo (the comodo dragon island), I was there a month ago, and **that was the best island I've visited in Indonesia so far***

The first data categorized in the expression of praise comes from a user with the username @Rini Rusmiyati Azzahra Aulia, who uploaded the comment two months ago. In the commentary, the user recommends Labuan Bajo, which is also part of the island of Lombok, because, according to the experience, Labuan Bajo is the best island in Indonesia that the user has

visited far. The statement is, "... and that was the best island I've visited in Indonesia so far," where the word 'that' is returned to the island of Labuan Bajo. Based on the user's comments, it can be seen that the user is amazed by this part of Lombok island. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 2

@SR X (2 months ago)

Both Bali and Lombok including the Gili Islands are beautiful. Each has its own charm own attractions. Bali is the first destination then followed by Lombok for a great and wonderful travel experience...Nice video.

The second data comes from a user with the username @SR X who uploaded his comment two months ago. In the commentary, the user stated that, in essence, Bali and Lombok are both beautiful, and each of them has characteristics that make it attractive. At the end of the comment, the user complimented Joel's "Nice video." Although short, this expression can be interpreted as a compliment and appreciation for the video that Joel and Emilia made on their first day in Lombok. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 3

@Lombok Property Investment Lombok NTB indonesia (2 months ago)

You should try and check out South West Lombok. Area called Sekotong. It has amazing islands. Gili nangggu, Gili Gede, Gili Kedis.

The third data categorized in the expression of praise comes from a user with the username @Lombok Property Investment Lombok NTB indonesia, who uploaded the comment two months ago. In the commentary, it appears that the user recommends Sekotong, which is part of the South West Lombok, because, according to the experience, Sekotong has unique islands, including Gili Nanggu, Gili Gede, and Gili Kedis. This statement is found in the comment section, “It has amazing islands.” where the word ‘it’ is returned to Sekotong. Based on the user’s comments, it can be seen that the user is amazed by this part of South West Lombok. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 4

@Bagusan 24 (2 months ago)

what a very extraordinary trip in Bali, I hope you are healthy and happy always and can travel around my beautiful and peaceful country

The following data comes from users with the username @Bagusan 24, who uploaded the comments two months ago. The user seems to have mistaken the place in the commentary and may think it is Bali. However, the user expressed admiration for the trip of Joel and Emilia, his partner, so the user wrote, “what a very extraordinary trip in Bali” as a compliment for their extraordinary journey. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 5

@gajah oleng (2 months ago)

Wonderful Indonesia

The fifth data comes from a user with the username @gajah oleng, who posted a comment two months ago. In that short comment, the user expressed admiration for Lombok, which became the content in Joel's vlog as one of the beauties of Indonesia, so the user said, "Wonderful Indonesia" in the comment. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 6

@The Bearded Vagabond (3 months ago)

*Giving the before the video even starts as I know it deserves it. **Loving the videos.** This will be my next Asian country for sure*

The sixth data categorized in the expression of praise comes from a user with the username @The Bearded Vagabond, who uploaded the comment three months ago. The commentary appears that the user expressed love for Joel and Emilia's videos on their trip to Lombok. The user inserted the expression in the middle of the comments: "Loving the videos." That means that the user likes the video and is indirectly connected with the user's statement that Lombok will be the next destination for an Asian country. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 7

@Kiem Atek (2 months ago)

Lombok is the best

The seventh data comes from a user with the username @Kiem Atek who posted a comment two months ago. In that short comment, the user expressed admiration for Lombok, that Lombok is the best, according to the user, which might be in terms of tourist destinations if it is based on Joel's vlog. The user thus stated, "Lombok is the best," as praise in the comment. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 8

@bluestarfishsea (1 month ago)

Great video, beautiful place!

The eighth data categorized in the expression of compliment comes from users with the username @bluestarfishsea, who uploaded the comments one month ago. The user expresses appreciation and admiration in the commentary by saying, "Great video, beautiful place!" Here it can be seen that the user was amazed at Joel's video and the place he visited with Emilia at that time, namely Lombok. It means that the user in his comment expressed the praiseworthy expression twice, namely 'Great video,' which was aimed at Joel's video, and 'beautiful place!' devoted to the place they visit. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 9

@denn (2 months ago)

bali lombok is like twins different mom

The ninth data came from a user with the username @denn, who uploaded the comment two months ago. In the commentary, the user expresses praise for Lombok and Bali. It is revealed in a fragment of the comment, “Bali Lombok is like twins different mom,” which means that the user praises the beauty of Lombok and Bali are almost identical, like twins different mom. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 10

@Dani Jadidi (3 months ago)

Great video as always! I Follow you guys since quite a bit now! How did you guys go from Bali to Lombok? Plane, Fast Boat or Ferry? And can you share your Experiences?

The following tenth data came from a user with the username @Dani Jadidi who uploaded the comment three months ago. In the commentary, the user expresses admiration for Joel and Emilia. It is revealed in a fragment of the comment, “Great video as always!” The user continued with a statement that the user had been following them for quite a while. Then it continued with some questions. Here, it can be seen that the user is an old follower, so the user knows that their videos are always good by adding the word ‘always’

to strengthen the expression of praising them. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 11

@Farming Ideas PH (2 months ago)

amazing beautiful perfect place

The eleventh data comes from a user with the username @Farming Ideas PH, who posted a comment two months ago. In the comment, the user expressed a very impressed expression towards Lombok by stating, “amazing beautiful perfect place.” It means the user expressed praise in the comment three times, including unique, beautiful, and perfect for Lombok. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 12

@Denny Sutanto (2 months ago)

Lombok = Indonesian's Phuket.... Yeahhhhh.... Damn I love Lombok Road bro.. Don't forget Visit Manado, bro, it's amazing too... The Culinary is amazing and the people are wow amazing too

The twelfth data comes from a user with the username @Denny Sutanto who posted a comment two months ago. In the commentary, the user expressed admiration for Lombok, stating, “Lombok = Indonesian’s Phuket...” in the snippet at the beginning of the comment. In this context, what is meant is that Phuket is an island in Thailand with a million beauties,

the same as Lombok. That means the user expresses the praise in the comment indirectly. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 13

@Brother SMan (3 months ago)

*Cool video Honestly, I do totally prefer Lombok over Bali having been to both places at different times. I didn't like Bali that much but **Lombok was awesome. South Lombok beaches are amazing, the waterfalls of the north were beautiful, Secret Gili Islands off SW Lombok were stunning** as were the Gili Islands itself. And beautiful mosques as well especially Lombok Islamic Centre in Mataram. I also stayed at Senggigi as well*

The thirteenth data comes from a user with the username @Brother SMan, who uploaded the comment three months ago. Since the beginning of the comment, the user has admired Joel's video. It was written in the comment section, "Cool video," in which the user praised Joel's excellent video. The user stated that the user prefers Lombok to Bali. Still in the same comment, in the following sentence, the user again expressed admiration for Lombok as in the following statement, "South Lombok beaches are amazing, the waterfalls of the north were beautiful, Secret Gili Islands off SW Lombok were stunning." In the fragment, it appears that the user is amazed by the stunning southern beaches, the beautiful northern waterfalls, and the Gili Islands, which are also part of Lombok, which is very impressive. Thus the

statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 14

@Ed's Travel (3 months ago)

Another great video guys

The fourteenth data comes from a user with the username @Ed's Travel, who uploaded the comment three months ago. In that comment, The user seems to be a follower of Joel. So in the comments, "Another great video guys," can be interpreted as an expression of praising Joel's video about his trip to Lombok with Emilia, and also inserts an indirect meaning that Joel's other videos are also good, through the word 'another' in the comment. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 15

@Alistair Taylor (1 month ago)

Very good points, thank you.

The fifteenth data comes from a user with the username @Alistair Taylor who posted a comment one month ago. In the commentary, the user expressed praise for another user, @Alex Lee, who criticized Joel for some information about Lombok that was given. The user felt that the user got new insights from the criticism because it was also added with explanations. So in this context, the user expresses, "Very good points," as a compliment to the

critic's explanation, followed by thanks by the user. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 16

@Emmy's Daily life (3 months ago)

*Wow.. **lombok is lovely toooo***

The sixteenth data came from users with the username @Emmy's Daily life, who uploaded the comments three months ago. In the commentary, the user seems to express admiration in the form of praise for Lombok. The comment, "Wow.. Lombok is lovely toooo," means the user states that Lombok is lovely too, with the addition of the word 'wow' at the beginning of the comment as a sense of wonder. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 17

@Ian Smith (3 months ago)

*Hey guys **great video**, will you be visiting the Gili Islands?*

The following data comes from user @Ian Smith who uploaded the comments three months ago. The user praises Joel's videos about his trip with Emilia to Lombok in the commentary. The excerpt of the statement, "... great video," shows that their video is considered excellent by the user, so it is praised. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 18

@Rennes Official (1 week ago)

Lombok is the best

The following eighteenth data comes from a user with the username @Rennes Official, who posted a comment one week ago. In the commentary, the user expresses an expression of praise for Lombok as a feeling of admiration, so the user states, “Lombok is the best,” just like the previous comment by user @Kiem Atek, who also expressed similar praise. In this context, the user praises that Lombok is the best, which may be in terms of tourist destinations if it is based on Joel’s vlog. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 19

@Mas Boy RC (2 months ago)

Impressive

The nineteenth data comes from a user with the username @Mas Boy RC uploaded two months ago. The user gave a terse statement in the comments. Although short, the user’s statement, “Impressive,” is an expression of praise, which can be focused on the video, Lombok, or even on Joel and Emilia. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 20

@Zuehlke’s Trevelove (4 weeks ago)

Very Nice video. Thanks

The following data comes from a user with the username @Zuehlke's Trevelove, uploaded four weeks ago. The user expresses admiration through the comments. The user's statement, "Very nice video." means that Joel and Emilia's videos were adorable, so the user expresses an expression of praise, followed by an expression of gratitude for it. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 21

@Paksi Pm (1 month ago)

Wowwwwwww, cool

The twenty-first data came from users with the username @Paksi Pm, who uploaded the comments one month ago. In the commentary, the user seems to express admiration in the form of praise for Lombok. The comment, "Wowwwwwww, cool," means that the user states Lombok is excellent, with the addition of the word 'Wowwwwwww,' which is almost the same as the previous data at the beginning of the comment as an expression that the user feels very impressive. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 22

@Nomad lad (1 month ago)

Nice vids guys off too indo in 3 weeks

The following data came from users with the username @Nomad lad, who uploaded the comments one month ago. In the commentary, the user expresses admiration and appreciation for the video of Joel and Emilia. The comment fragment, “Nice vids guys,” means that the user appreciates their video, so it expresses praise. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 23

@arron aussie (2 months ago)

Hi that's great

The twenty-third data comes from users with the username @arron aussie, who uploaded the comments two months ago. In the commentary, the user seems to express admiration, which could be directed at the video, Lombok, or even Joel and Emilia. Beginning with greeting words, the statement, “that’s great,” shows that the user appreciates those who are great, so the user expresses an expression of praise for it. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 24

@Lo GALAU (3 months ago)

many beautiful beaches in lombok Selong belanak beach Tanjung aan beach Mawi beach Kuta mandalika beach Mawun beach Seger beach Tampah beaches etc

The following twenty-fourth data comes from a user with the username @Lo GALAU, who posted a comment three months ago. In the commentary, the user expressed admiration as a form of praise for Lombok. So, the user stated, “many beautiful beaches in lombok Selong belanak beach Tanjung aan beach Mawi beach Kuta mandalika beach Mawun beach Seger beach Tampah beaches etc.” In this context, the user praises Lombok’s many beautiful beaches, including Selong Belanak beach, Tanjung Aan beach, Mawi beach, Kuta Mandalika beach, Mawun beach, Seger beach, Tamba beaches, et cetera, according to the user. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

Datum 25

@colour (3 months ago)

Lombok is the best...beaches, waterfalls, Mount Rinjani

The following twenty-fifth data, as the last datum for this type, comes from a user with the username @colour, who posted a comment three months ago. In the commentary, the user expressed admiration as a form of praise for Lombok, so the user stated, "Lombok is the best," just like the two previous comments by user @Kiem Atek and user @Rennes Official, who also expressed similar praise. In this context, the user praises Lombok that it is the best, according to the user. Based on the continuation of the sentence, the praise is directed at places in Lombok, including beaches, waterfalls, and Mount Rinjani. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

e. Deploring

The fifth type of expressive speech act is deploring. It is an expression to show the speaker's complaints to the interlocutor for dissatisfaction with something.

Datum 1

@Jimmy (5 days ago)

such a nice place Lombok.....but pity, lombok is one of tourist trap....

The data comes from users with the username @Jimmy, who uploaded recently five days ago. In the commentary, the user seems to express the deplore and feels regret for Lombok, which is true, according to the user. The comment started with a compliment based on the fact that Lombok was a nice place. However, because Lombok is one of the tourist traps, the user deplored through the statement, "...but pity, lombok is one of the tourist traps..." in the comment. Thus the word above is included in the type of expressive speech act of deploring.

f. Apologizing

The sixth type of expressive speech act is apologizing. It is an expression to show the speaker's remorse for something towards the other person.

Datum 1

@Joel Friend (2 months ago)

I apologize man, if you don't like I won't make you watch it

The data comes from the channel owner of the @Joel Friend, aka Joel, posted two months ago. More specifically, the comment was a reply to a comment from a user with the username @Edis Turic who also posted two months ago and criticized Joel that he said too much in the video. Therefore, Joel replied, “I apologize man,” followed by a satirical statement for the user. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of apologizing.

g. Wishing

The last type of expressive speech act is wishing. It expresses the speaker’s hopes and prayers for anything to the listener or interlocutor.

Datum 1

@Bagusan 24 (2 months ago)

*what a very extraordinary trip in Bali, **I hope you are healthy and happy always** and can travel around my beautiful and peaceful country*

The first data comes from users with the username @Bagusan 24, who uploaded the comments two months ago. In the commentary, the user expresses hope to Joel and Emilia, his couple, by starting with an expression of praise. The user writes, “I hope you are healthy and happy always,” in the middle of the comment, which is addressed to Joel and Emilia so that they are always healthy and happy. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of wishing.

Datum 2

@Alex 007 (3 weeks ago)

*I miss this place **hopefully one day I'll get a chance to return there again!!!***

The second data comes from users with the username @Alex 007, who recently uploaded a comment three weeks ago. In the commentary, there is a statement that the user misses the place, which is none other than Lombok, so the following sentence is written, “hopefully one day I’ll get a chance to return there again!!!” From this, it can be seen that, because of longing for Lombok, the user expresses the hope that one day he will have the opportunity to go there again. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of wishing.

Datum 3

@naufal amanullah (3 weeks ago)

*Lombok then labuan bajo and komodo national park then raja ampat ...
hope u can go there.*

The third, as the last datum for this type, comes from users with the username @naufal amanullah, who recently uploaded his comments three weeks ago. In the commentary, it can be seen that the user indirectly recommends destinations from Lombok to several places that are no less good, so the following sentence reads, “... hope u can go there.” From this, it can be seen that the user hopes that Joel and Emilia can go there. Thus the statement above is included in the type of expressive speech act of wishing.

Table 4.1 Data analysis of types of expressive speech acts

No.	Types of Expressive Speech Act	Frequencies	Percentages
1.	Thanking	2	6%
2.	Welcoming	1	3%
3.	Greeting	2	6%
4.	Complimenting	20	56%
5.	Deploring	1	3%
6.	Apologizing	1	3%
7.	Wishing	2	6%
8.	Double expressions in one data	6	17%
	<i>thanking; complimenting (2)</i>		
	<i>thanking; greeting (1)</i>		
	<i>greeting; complimenting (2)</i>		
	<i>complimenting; wishing (1)</i>		
Total		35	100%

Based on the table above, the researcher found 35 data containing expressive speech acts on netizens' comments in Joel Friend's YouTube channel posts on uploads about 'first impressions of Lombok.' They are thanking, welcoming, greeting, complimenting, deploring, apologizing, and wishing. Also, 6 of the 35 data simultaneously contain two types of expressive speech acts.

2. The use of Expressive Speech Acts in Illocutionary Function

In analyzing the following expressive speech acts, the researcher will explain the use of the illocutionary function of the sentences in the data obtained (such as to say thank you, compliment, state, report, et cetera). The data below is divided into convivial functions and collaborative functions as follows.

a. Convivial

The convivial function aims to look for opportunities to be friendly and its manners.

Datum 1

@francine Janine sarmiento (2 months ago)

So great to hear this one, haven't explored Lombok yet and Java. Definitely looking forward to visiting soon. Thanks for sharing this! Always thought that carrying a light and functional travel bag like the Origami Tote of Nomad Lane is the best choice! – say thank you

The user with the username @francine Janine sarmiento posted two months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' It is in the statement, "Thanks for sharing this!" The context focuses on information about Lombok that can help add insight, especially for people who have never been and will be there. The user here would like to thank Joel, the actor of the vlog, for his participation, in helping people who have not and are going to Lombok with some of the information shared. Thus, the speech above helps to say thank you and includes a convivial function.

Datum 2

@Bagusan 24 (2 months ago)

what a very extraordinary trip in Bali, I hope you are healthy and happy always and can travel around my beautiful and peaceful country – compliments, hope

The user with the username @Bagusan 24 posted a comment two months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The statement, "what a very extraordinary trip in Bali," shows

the user's praise about a trip in Bali. The user also adds, "I hope you are healthy and happy always," expressing the user's hope to Joel and Emilia that they will always be healthy and happy. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and hope and includes a convivial function.

Datum 3

@Alex 007 (3 weeks ago)

I miss this place hopefully one day I'll get a chance to return there again!!! - hope

The user with the username @Alex 007 posted a comment three weeks ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The statement, "hopefully one day I'll get a chance to return there again!!!" expresses the user's hope to get a chance to return to Lombok again. Thus, the speech above is helpful for hope and includes a convivial function.

Datum 4

@bluestarfishsea (1 month ago)

Great video, beautiful place! - compliments

The user with the username @bluestarfishsea posted a comment one month ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The statement, "Great video, beautiful place," expresses the user's praise for Joel's excellent video and beautiful place in Lombok. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and includes a convivial function.

Datum 5

@Dani Jadidi (3 months ago)

Great video as always! I Follow you guys since quite a bit now! How did you guys go from Bali to Lombok? Plane, Fast Boat or Ferry? And can you share your Experiences? - compliments

The user with the username @Dani Jadidi posted a comment three months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The statement, "Great video as always!" expresses the user's praise for Joel's video always great. The user also states that being their follower for quite a long time. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and includes a convivial function.

Datum 6

@Great Tiny Travels (2 months ago)

Hi Dani, I can't speak for Joel, but maybe my experience can help you. We took the ferry to Lombok because we wanted to keep our scooters. It's fairly cheap but takes a loong time. We have a video about traveling from Bali to Lombok if you want to get a better impression. Have a great day :) - greets

The user with the username @Great Tiny Travels posted a comment two months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The user greets, "Hi Dani" another user, @Dani Jadidi, asks Joel and Emilia, Joel's girlfriend, how they got from Bali to Lombok. In this context, the user tries to help answer based on the user's

personal experience. Thus, the speech above is helpful for greets and includes a convivial function.

Datum 7

@Indra Yanto (3 months ago)

Welcome to Lombok bro - welcome

The user with the username @Indra Yanto posted a comment three months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The short statement, "Welcome to Lombok bro," expresses the user's welcome to Joel and Emilia to Lombok. Thus, the speech above is helpful for a welcome and includes a convivial function.

Datum 8

@Farming Ideas PH (2 month ago)

Amazing beautiful perfect place - compliments

The user with the username @Farming Ideas PH posted a comment two months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The user writes, "Amazing beautiful perfect place," which the word 'place' refers to Lombok. The words then express the user's praise of Lombok, which according to the user, was terrific, beautiful, and perfect. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and includes a convivial function.

Datum 9

@Ed's Travel (3 month ago)

Another great video guys - compliments

The user with the username @Ed's Travel posted a comment three months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The user writes, "Another great video guys," to express the user's praise to Joel and Emilia that their video was great. The word 'another' means that Joel and Emilia's other videos were also great, and this video was one of them. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and includes a convivial function.

Datum 10

@Alistair Taylor (1 month ago)

Very good points, thank you. – compliments, say thank you

The user with the username @Alistair Taylor posted a comment one month ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The user writes, "Very good points, thank you" in the commentary to express praise to the previous user @Alex Lee that reprimanded Joel because of disagreed with some of the information Joel provided in his vlog. The last user, as the protester, gave several of Joel's wrong points and needed to justify the information in the vlog. Here, the user gets additional knowledge from the protester. Then, the user in the context continues the statement, "... thank you." to thank @Alex Lee for the excellent points. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and saying thank you and includes a convivial function.

Datum 11

@Emmy's Daily life (3 month ago)

Wow.. lombok is lovely toooo - compliments

The user with the username @Emmy's Daily life posted a comment three months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The user writes, "Wow.. lombok is lovely toooo", which the word 'wow' shows the user is amazed, and the comments after that express the user's praise of Lombok that was lovely too. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and includes a convivial function.

Datum 12

@Dann Bangkok (2 months ago)

thx. That explains everything. – say thank you

The user with the username @Dann Bangkok posted a comment two months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, the statement "thx." means 'thanks' which refers to the other user @Alex Lee who straightened the user's perception of cap cay. Thus, the speech above helps in saying thank you and includes a convivial function.

Datum 13

@Ian Smith (3 months ago)

*Hey guys great video, will you be visiting the Gili Islands? – greets,
compliments*

The user with the username @Ian Smith posted the comment three months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, "Hey guys" refers to the user's speech to greet Joel and Emilia at the vlog. The user also added "great video" to express praise for Joel and Emilia's video, which was great. Thus, the speech above is helpful for greets and compliments and includes a convivial function.

Datum 14

@naufal amanullah (3 weeks ago)

*Lombok then labuan bajo and komodo national park then raja ampat ...
hope u can go there. - hope*

The user with the username @naufal amanullah posted a comment three weeks ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' The statement, "... hope u can go there." expresses the user's hope for Joel and Emilia so that after visiting Lombok, they can also visit Labuan Bajo, Komodo National Park, and then Raja Ampat. Thus, the speech above is helpful for hope and includes a convivial function.

Datum 15

@Mas Boy RC (2 months ago)

Impressive - compliments

The user with the username @Mas Boy RC posted a comment two months ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first

impressions of Lombok.’ In this context, “Impressive” may refer to the video, Lombok, or perhaps Joel and Emilia. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and includes a convivial function.

Datum 16

@Zuehlke’s Travelove (2 weeks ago)

Very Nice video. Thanks. – compliments, say thank you

The user with the username @Zuehlke’s Travelove posted a comment two weeks ago on the vlog of Joel Friend’s YouTube channel about the ‘first impressions of Lombok.’ In this context, “Very nice video.” refers to the user’s praise for Joel and Emilia’s video, which is very nice, according to the user, and then added “Thanks.” to thank them because of it. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and saying thank you and includes a convivial function.

Datum 17

@ENDORAS OFFICIAL (1 month ago)

Hi ... thanks for the nice vlog. – greets, say thank you

The user with the username @ENDORAS OFFICIAL posted a comment one month ago on the vlog of Joel Friend’s YouTube channel about the ‘first impressions of Lombok.’ In this context, the user states, “Hi ...” to Joel and Emilia to greet them. The statement continues, “thanks for the nice vlog,” as an expression of thanks to them for their nice vlog. Thus, the speech above is helpful for greets and saying thank you and includes a convivial function.

Datum 18

@Paksi Pm (1 month ago)

Wowwwwwww, cool - compliments

The user with the username @Paksi Pm posted a comment one month ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, the user states, "Wowwwwwww, cool." The word 'cool' may refer to praise Joel and Emilia's video or maybe to Lombok. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and includes a convivial function.

Datum 19

@Nomad lad (1 month ago)

Nice vids guys off too indo in 3 weeks - compliments

The user with the username @Nomad lad posted a comment one month ago on the vlog of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about the 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, the user states, "nice vids guys," which refers to praise for Joel and Emilia's video that, according to the user, it was nice. Thus, the speech above is helpful for compliments and includes a convivial function.

Datum 20

@arron aussie (2 months ago)

Hi that's great – greets, compliments

The username @arron aussie posted a comment two months ago on Joel

Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, "Hi" refers to the user's greets for Joel and Emilia at the vlog. The user adds the statement, "that's great," to praise Joel and Emilia's video vlog. Thus, the speech above is helpful for greets and compliments and includes a convivial function.

Datum 21

@Joel Friend (2 months ago)

I apologize man, if you don't like I won't make you watch it - apologize

The channel owner, the username @Joel Friend, aka Joel, posted a comment two months ago on his YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, Joel apologizes by saying, "I apologize man," to reply to the previous user @Edis Turic who complained about Joel's video, which was so much talking to make the video longer. Thus, the speech above is helpful for apologies and includes a convivial function.

Datum 22

@liana jap (3 months ago)

Hi. You must go to labuan bajo, more beautiful than lombok. - greets

The username @liana jap posted a comment three months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, the user expresses "Hi" to Joel and Emilia to greet them at the vlog, the same as the user's expression before, @arron aussie.

Thus, the speech above is helpful for greets and includes a convivial function.

b. Collaborative

The function of collaboration or collaborative function is a function that does not involve too much politeness to ignore social goals.

Datum 1

@Rini Rusmiyati Azzahra Aulia (2 months ago)

i really really recommend you guys to visit Labuan Bajo (the comodo dragon island), I was there a month ago, and that was the best island I've visited in Indonesia so far - stating

The username @Rini Rusmiyati Azzahra Aulia posted a comment two months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, the user states, "... that was the best island I've visited in Indonesia so far," the word 'that' refers to Labuan Bajo to show the opinion that Labuan Bajo was the best island the user has visited in Indonesia so far. Thus, the speech above serves to state and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 2

@SR X (2 months ago)

Both Bali and Lombok including the Gili Islands are beautiful. Each has its own charm own attractions. Bali is the first destination then followed by Lombok for a great and wonderful travel experience...Nice video. - stating

The username @SR X posted a comment two months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, the user states, "Both Bali and Lombok including the Gili Islands are beautiful." to show the opinion about Bali and Lombok, including Gili Island, that both are beautiful. The user also adds an explanation in the comment, strengthening the user's words about the beauty of Bali and Lombok. Thus, the speech above serves to state and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 3

@Lombok Property Investment Lombok NTB indonesia (2 months ago)

You should try and check out South West Lombok. Area called Sekotong.

It has amazing islands. Gili nangggu, Gili Gede, Gili Kedis. - reporting

The username @Lombok Property Investment Lombok NTB indonesia posted a comment two months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' The statement, "It has amazing islands," refers to the user's speech, recommending Joel and Emilia visit South West Lombok, Sekotong. The user then reported to them that Sekotong was a fantastic island. Thus, the word above serves to report and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 4

@gajah oleng (2 months ago)

Wonderful Indonesia - stating

The username @gajah oleng posted a comment two months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' The short statement, "Wonderful Indonesia," shows the user's expression that Indonesia was wonderful, according to the user. Thus, the speech above serves to state and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 5

@The Bearded Vagabond (3 months ago)

Giving the before the video even starts as I know it deserves it. Loving the videos. This will be my next Asian country for sure - reporting

The username @The Bearded Vagabond posted a comment three months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' The statement, "Loving the videos," expresses that the user loves the video of Joel and Emilia. The user then reported to them that Sekotong was a fantastic island. Thus, the speech above serves to report and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 6

@Kiem Atek (2 months ago)

Lombok is the best - stating

The username @Kiem Atek posted a comment two months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' The short statement, "Lombok is the best," shows the user's

expression that Lombok is the best, according to the user. Thus, the speech above serves to state and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 7

@denn (2 months ago)

bali lombok is like twins different mom - stating

The username @denn posted a comment two months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, the user writes the word, "bali lombok is like twins different mom," expressing the user's statement that Bali and Lombok have almost the same level of beauty with their characteristics according to the user. Thus, the speech above serves to state and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 8

@Denny Sutanto (2 months ago)

Lombok = Indonesian's Phuket.... Yeahhhhh.... Damn I love Lombok Road bro.. Don't forget Visit Manado, bro, it's amazing too... The Culinary is amazing and the people are wow amazing too – stating, reporting

The username @Denny Sutanto posted a comment two months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, the user writes the word "Lombok = Indonesian's Phuket," expressing the user's statement that Lombok is like

Phuket island in Thailand, according to the user. The comments also added, “Damn I love Lombok Road bro..” in the commentary to report that the user loves the road of Lombok to Joel. Thus, the speech above serves to state and report and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 9

@Brother SMan (3 months ago)

Cool video Honestly, I do totally prefer Lombok over Bali having been to both places at different times. I didn't like Bali that much but Lombok was awesome. South Lombok beaches are amazing, the waterfalls of the north were beautiful, Secret Gili Islands off SW Lombok were stunning as were the Gili Islands itself. And beautiful mosques as well especially Lombok Islamic Centre in Mataram. I also stayed at Senggigi as well – reporting, stating

The username @Brother SMan posted a comment three months ago on Joel Friend’s YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia’s ‘first impressions of Lombok.’ In this context, the user writes, “I do totally prefer Lombok over Bali,” showing a report that the user prefers Lombok to Bali. The user also states that Lombok was awesome, whereas Bali does not like that much and adds reasons that make the user choose Lombok over Bali.

Thus, the speech above serves to report and state and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 10

@Rennes Official (1 week ago)

Lombok is the best - stating

The username @Rennes Official posted a comment one week ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' The short statement, "Lombok is the best," shows the user's expression that Lombok is the best, according to the user, same as the previous comment by the user @Kiem Atek. Thus, the speech above serves to state and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 11

@Jimmy (5 days ago)

Such a nice place Lombok.....but pity, Lombok is one of tourist trap - stating

The username @Jimmy posted a comment five days ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, the user states, "but pity, Lombok is one of tourist trap," to say something unfortunate, namely Lombok, one of the tourist traps. Thus, the speech above serves to state and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 12

@Lo GALAU (3 months ago)

many beautiful beaches in lombok Selong belanak beach Tanjung aan beach Mawi beach Kuta mandalika beach Mawun beach Seger beach Tampah beaches etc - stating

The username @Lo GALAU posted a comment three months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' In this context, the user states that many beaches in Lombok are beautiful, including Selong Belanak beach, Tanjung Aan beach, Mawi beach, Kuta Mandalika beach, Mawun beach, Seger beach, Tampa beach, et cetera. Thus, the speech above serves to state and includes a collaborative function.

Datum 13

@colour (3 months ago)

Lombok is the best...beaches, waterfall, Mount Rinjani - stating

The username @colour posted a comment three months ago on Joel Friend's YouTube channel vlog about Joel and Emilia's 'first impressions of Lombok.' The statement, "Lombok is the best...beaches, waterfall, Mount Rinjani," shows the user's expression that Lombok is the best, including beaches, waterfall, Mount Rinjani, according to the user, same as the previous comment by the user @Kiem Atek and @Rennes Official. Thus, the speech above serves to state and includes a collaborative function.

Table 4.2 Data analysis of the use of illocutionary act functions

No.	Functions of Expressive Speech Act	Frequencies	Percentages
1.	Convivial	22	63%
2.	Collaborative	13	37%
Total		35	100%

Based on the table above, the researcher analyzes illocutionary acts functions, which in expressive speech acts on netizen comments in Joel Friend's YouTube channel posts on uploads about 'first impressions of Lombok.' Of the 35 data obtained, the researcher found 22 convivial data and collaborative as many 13 data.

B. Discussion

After explaining the data findings in the first part in detail, in this section, the researcher will review the findings of this study. The research discusses expressive speech acts on Joel Friend's YouTube channel on uploads about 'first impressions of Lombok' by netizens in the comments column on the post. The analysis will address two of the problems in this research. This discussion will only focus on them. The first analysis will answer the question of the types of expressive speech acts using Searle's theory (1976), and the second analysis will address the use of expressive speech act functions by netizens in comments using Leech's (1983) theory. The researcher will discuss the results of the data analysis as follows.

Lombok is one of the beauties of Indonesia, which is now becoming known to the world. It is because Lombok has extraordinary natural beauty. The beautiful natural scenery will spoil everyone who visits there. For example, Mount Rinjani and Segara Anak are lakes on Mount Rinjani, Pergasingan hill. Several beaches, such as Senggigi beach, Nambung beach, and Penyisok beach. There is also Gili Trawangan, Gili Meno, and Gili Air. There is also a

Mangkusakti waterfall, Benang Kelambu waterfall, and other natural beauties. There is also one of the favorite destinations in Lombok, namely the Mandalika circuit.

Because of its natural beauty, the island of Lombok is known internationally, as is the case with Bali. Moreover, because of that, Joel's post, the owner of the Joel Friend YouTube channel, about the 'first impressions of Lombok' brought up several different perspectives from netizens. So they show their expressions in the comments column, according to how they feel, and are included in expressive speech acts. This study found 35 data containing expressive speech acts, including expressions of thanking, welcoming, greeting, complimenting, deploring, apologizing, and wishing. Here is a further discussion.

In the first type of expressive speech act, namely thanking, the researcher found 5 data in this study, where 2 out of 5 data is data that only contain this type, and 3 of the 5 data obtained also contained other types of expressive speech acts. As in the example in datum one below. User @francine janine sarmiento revealed, "***Thanks for sharing this!***" two months ago. The phrase is addressed to Joel for sharing his video. In the comment, the user @francine janine sarmiento indirectly showed a psychological state by expressing gratitude. In this context, the expression is included in the type of expressive speech act of thanking.

In the second type of expressive speech act, namely welcoming, only 1 data was found in this study, as in the following example. User @Indra Yanto

revealed, “*Welcome to Lombok bro*” 3 months ago. The user addressed the phrase to Joel and his girlfriend, Emilia, who traveled to Lombok then. User @Indra Yanto in the comment indirectly indicated a psychological state by expressing a welcome to welcoming Joel and Emilia. In this context, the expression is included in the type of expressive speech act welcoming.

The third type of expressive speech act is greeting. There were 5 data found in this study, where only 1 out of 5 data is data that only contains this type, and 4 of the 5 data obtained also contained other types of expressive speech acts, as in the datum one below. User @Great Tiny Travels, in the comment, said, “*Hi Dani, ...*” two months ago. The user addressed the phrase to the previous user, @Dani Jadidi, who asked Joel and Emilia. The user here represents the answer based on the user’s experience. User @Great Tiny Travels, in the comment, indirectly indicates a psychological state by expressing a friendly greeting to the other user, @Dani Jadidi. In this context, the expression is included in the type of expressive speech act greeting.

In the fourth type of expressive speech act, namely complimenting, there were 25 data found in this study, where 19 out of 25 data are data that only contain this type, and 6 of the 25 data obtained also collected other expressive speech acts. As in one of the following examples. On datum 11, user @Farming Ideas PH revealed, “*amazing beautiful perfect place*” 2 months ago. The phrase refers to the extraordinary, beautiful, and perfect Lombok in the vlog of Joel and his girlfriend, Emilia, who traveled to Lombok then. User @Farming Ideas PH, in

the comments, indirectly shows a psychological state by expressing praise to show admiration for the beauty of Lombok. In this context, the expression includes the type of expressive speech act complimenting.

In the fifth type of expressive speech act, namely deploring, there was 1 data found in this study, as in one of the following examples. On the datum, user @Jimmy revealed, “... *but pity, lombok is one of tourist trap...*” 5 days ago. User @Jimmy, in the comments, indirectly indicated a psychological state by expressing deploring to Lombok. The user directed the expression at Lombok as one of the tourist traps. Thus, the word includes the type of expressive speech act of deploring.

In the sixth type of expressive speech act, apologizing, the researcher found only 1 data in this study, as in the following example. Joel, the owner of the @Joel Friend channel, said, “*I apologize man, if you don't like I won't make you watch it*” 2 months ago. Joel addressed the statement to user @Edis Turic who complained about Joel's old videos because they talked too much in them. Joel, the owner of the channel, indirectly showed a psychological state in the comment by apologizing to another user who was one of the viewers. In this context, the expression is included in apologizing for an expressive speech act.

In the last type of expressive speech act, wishing, the researcher found 3 data in this study, where 2 out of 3 data are data that only contain this type, and 1 out of 3 data obtained contained other types of expressive speech acts other than wishing, as in one of the following examples. On datum 2, user @Alex 007

revealed, “...*hopefully one day I’ll get a chance to return there again!!!*” three weeks ago. The phrase is aimed at the hope that one day they will have the opportunity to return to Lombok again. In this context, the expression is included in the expressive wishing speech act type. User @Alex 007, in the comments, indirectly indicates a psychological state by expressing hopes that are hoped to come true.

From the analysis of the data obtained, there are 6 out of 35 data contain two types of speech acts at once. They are expressions of thanking and complimenting 2 data, expressions of thanking and greeting 1 data, expressions of greeting and complimenting 2 data, and expressions of complimenting and wishing 1 data, as in one of the following examples. User @Zuehlke’s Travelove revealed, “*Very nice video. Thanks.*” two weeks ago. In the statement, the expression ‘*Very nice video*’ includes the complimenting expression listed in datum 20 in that category, and the expression ‘*Thanks*’ is a thanking expression listed in datum 4. Another example by user @Ian Smith is in the comment, “*Hey guys great video, will you be visiting the Gili Islands?*” three months ago. The statement contains two expressive speech acts: greeting in the phrase ‘*Hey guys*’ and complimenting in the expression ‘*great video.*’ Thus, the researcher means double expression in one data in the category of expressive speech acts.

According to the discussion above, the researcher concludes the analysis results of the number and percentage of data containing types of expressive speech acts in netizens’ comments on Joel Friend’s YouTube channel uploads

about ‘first impressions of Lombok.’ The total of data is 35, including thanking 2 data or 6%, welcoming 1 data or 3%, greeting 1 data or 3%, complimenting 20 data or 56%, deploring 1 data or 3%, apologizing for 1 data or 3%, and wishing 2 data or 6%. Also, 6 of the 35 data, or 17%, contain two types of expressive speech acts simultaneously. They are the expression of thanking and complimenting 2 data, thanking and greeting 1 data, greeting and complimenting 2 data, and complimenting and wishing 1 data.

After discussing the results of the analysis of the classification of expressive speech acts according to Searle’s theory (1976), the next researcher will discuss the results study of the use of illocutionary function contained in expressive speech acts by netizens’ comments on the data obtained using Leech’s theory (1983). The first function is convivial. The researcher found as many as 22 data, some of which function to greet, say thank you, welcome, compliment, and apologize. One of the data obtained is the upload of user @Dann Bangkok on datum 12 two months ago. The post is, “*thx. That explains everything.*” The statement is addressed to a user who corrected the user’s mistake in the previous comment. Thus, the following user expression example helps say thank you and includes a convivial function in this context.

In collaborative, the second function of illocutionary acts, the researcher found 17 data, including those that function to state and report. One of the data obtained is the expression of user @gajah oleng on datum 5 two months ago. The phrase, namely, “*Wonderful Indonesia,*” This expression tends to refer to the

beauty of Indonesia. Thus, the speech above serves to state and includes a collaborative function.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher then shows the analysis results of the amount and percentage of data containing illocutionary acts functions, which in expressive speech acts on netizens' comments in Joel Friend's YouTube channel posts on uploads about 'first impressions of Lombok.' Of the 35 data obtained, the convivial function found 22 or 63%, and the collaborative function as many 13 data or 37%.

When related to previous studies discussed in the research background, this study succeeded in showing new findings that were different from previous studies, as in the study by Harared & Hadi (2020), which also examined netizens' comments in response to the 2019 poll of presidential-VP candidates on the YouTube platform. The study shows netizens' comments, such as anger, satirizing, sympathizing, blaming, thanking, and fulfilling. This study does not show that there are comments by netizens to express feelings of happiness and admiration for the results of the 2019 presidential-VP candidate poll. Although there are expressions of gratitude in the study, this is more than just showing gratitude for the notification of the poll results. There is also a study by Anggraeni, Indrayani, & Soemantri (2020), which also examines expressive speech acts in Ridwan Kamil's Instagram comments about the first Covid-19 in Indonesia. This study shows several expressions, such as wishing, complaining, and protesting. No comments indicate that netizens must be happy with the news

of the first Covid-19 case in Indonesia, so they show more of these expressions. It is different from this present research which shows more expressions of happiness, admiration, and other positive feelings in response to this vlog video about Lombok. Besides, what is interesting about the findings in this study is the discovery of double expressions in the same data, where the number of data containing double expressions is 6 out of a total of 35 data. It differs from previous research, which can be ascertained only has one definite expression in each data obtained.

Some previous studies also found various expressive speech acts in their respective research objects. The study by Utami & Yanti (2021) examines the expressive speech acts of WHO's Instagram comments. They studied using the theory of Searle (1976), Cutting (2003), Holmes (2013), and Leech (1974) in analyzing the data. It is different from this study, which, although it also uses Searle's (1976) theory, another theory is Leech's (1983), which results in different data findings. It is also different from the study by Syafitri (2020), which examines the status of Facebook users. Although it also analyzes expressive speech acts, this study uses the theories of Sudaryanto (2015), Ronan (2015), and Alwi et al. (2000). So the results are also different and more diverse. Other differences also exist in the final study by Bariansyah (2021), which uses the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and Hymes (1974) in analyzing the data. Although the field of study is the same, the results found differ due to differences in the theory used. The findings in this previous research are more diverse than this present research.

This research is concerned with the study of expressive speech acts, which examines netizens' comments on the YouTube platform in a travel vlog and first impressions of a place, namely Lombok. Besides the differences described, this study also has similarities with previous studies, such as the research by Pertiwi, Markhamah, Sabardila, & Wahyudi (2022), who found three forms of expressive speech acts in their research. They are expressions of hope, gratitude, and thanks. The results of this study show that the readers, in response to @Susipudjiastuti's captions, show a cheerful expression. This case is similar to the study by Indriyana, Nurulaen, & Ardiansyah (2021). In researching netizens' comments on Joe Biden's Instagram, they also found expressive speech acts of thanking, congratulating, wishing, and attitude, in which the four expressions show the positive feelings of netizens. It is the same as the study of expressive speech acts in an interview by Ngasini, Senowarsito, & Nugrahani (2021). The research results in the previous study almost all showed positive feelings. Some of these previous studies have similarities with this present research. The findings also show that almost all of them express positive feelings. As expressions of complimenting, which are most commonly found in this study.

After comparing the present research with previous studies, this research produces different findings. The researcher in this study contributed to the world of education, especially in the realm of linguistic studies. This study describes the use of social media as research data as the right target in this modern era. In addition, the researcher makes this study the first to examine expressive speech acts and their use in functions in netizen comments on the Joel Friend YouTube

channel on uploads about ‘first impressions of Lombok.’ The researcher hopes this research can contribute to and benefit linguistic education, especially in studying pragmatic expressive speech acts.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher will describe the conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion is drawn based on the discussion in the previous chapter. The researcher also provides recommendations on suggestions for research that the next researcher may carry out in the future.

A. Conclusion

In this sub-chapter, the researcher explains the conclusions about the results of the analysis of expressive speech acts by netizens in uploads on the Joel Friend YouTube channel about 'first impressions of Lombok.' The conclusions are based on the findings and analysis of expressive speech acts on netizens' comments before.

The researcher found seven types of expressive speech acts from 35 data which are netizen comments in the upload of Joel Friend's YouTube channel about 'first impressions of Lombok.' They include pure data showing only one expression, including thanking 2 data (6%), welcoming 1 data (3%), greeting 1 data (3%), complimenting 20 data (56%), deploring 1 data (3%), apologizing for 1 data (3%), and wishing 2 data (6%). The expressive speech acts that contain two types at once is 6 data (17%), including the expression of thanking and complimenting 2 data, thanking and greeting 1 data, greeting and complimenting 2 data, and complimenting and wishing 1 data. Therefore, the total data containing

one or two types of expressive speech acts at once is 35. The following is a more explicit description in the following table as follows.

In the total of 35 data found, the use of expressive speech acts in the illocutionary function of netizen comments on Joel Friend's channel uploads about 'first impressions of Lombok' is divided into two. They are convivial functions with 22 data (63%), and as many as 13 (37%) are collaborative functions. The more explicit description is presented in tabular form as follows.

B. Suggestion

This research can offer some suggestions based on the analysis results in the previous chapter. For further research, the researcher suggests studying expressive speech acts in netizen comments other than on the YouTube channel. Because many research objects still need to be explored, or it could be that further research examines the same object with a different realm of analysis apart from expressive speech acts.

Besides that, because this research only focuses on accurate comments from netizens, future research can examine the subject's background in using expressive speech acts and their linguistic criteria more deeply.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Maratul Fitria Fachrurozi was born in Malang on June 11, 1999. She graduated from MA Attaraqie Malang in 2018. While studying at the Senior High School, she participated in several MTQ competitions and albanjari festivals. She started her higher education in 2018 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2022. During her study at the University, she joined Hai'ah Tahfizh Al-Qur'an (HTQ) UIN Malang in 2018 as a member and has served as treasurer for two years since 2019. She has also participated in El-Ma'rifah MSAA UIN Malang for a year as an administrator and has been on a committee in several campus events. She has also participated in albanjari festivals and won several competitions. During her semester break, she participated in campus organization activities and seminars.

APPENDIX

No.	Time	Comment	Expressive Speech Acts	Ilocutionary Function
1.	2 months ago	@francine janine sarmiento: <i>So great to hear this one, haven't explored Lombok yet and Java. Definitely looking forward to visiting soon. Thanks for sharing this! Always thought that carrying a light and functional travel bag like the Origami Tote of Nomad Lane is the best choice!</i>	Thanking	Say thank you (convivial)
2.	2 months ago	@Rini Rusmiyati Azzahra Aulia: <i>i really really recommend you guys to visit Labuan Bajo (the comodo dragon island), I was there a month ago, and that was the best island I've visited in Indonesia so far</i>	Complimenting	Stating (collaborative)
3.	2 months ago	@SR X: <i>Both Bali and Lombok including the Gili Islands are beautiful. Each has its own charm own attractions. Bali is the first destination then followed by Lombok for a great and wonderful travel experience...Nice video.</i>	Complimenting	Stating (collaborative)
4.	2 months ago	@Lombok Property Investment Lombok NTB Indonesia: <i>You should try and check out South West Lombok</i>	Complimenting	Reporting (collaborative)

		<i>Area called Sekotong. It has amazing islands. Gili nangggu, Gili Gede, Gili Kedis.</i>		
5.	2 months ago	@Bagusan 24: <i>what a very extraordinary trip in Bali, I hope you are healthy and happy always and can travel around my beautiful and peaceful country</i>	Complimenting; Wishing	Compliments and hope (convivial)
6.	3 weeks ago	@Alex 007: <i>I miss this place hopefully one day I'll get a chance to return there again!!!</i>	Wishing	Hope (convivial)
7.	2 months ago	@gajah oleng: <i>Wonderful Indonesia</i>	Complimenting	Stating (collaborative)
8.	3 months ago	@The Bearded Vagabond: <i>Giving the before the video even starts as I know it deserves it. Loving the videos. This will be my next Asian country for sure</i>	Complimenting	Reporting (collaborative)
9.	2 months ago	@Kiem Atek: <i>Lombok is the best</i>	Complimenting	Stating (collaborative)
10.	1 month ago	@bluestarfishsea: <i>Great video, beautiful place!</i>	Complimenting	Compliments (convivial)
11.	2 months ago	@denn: <i>bali lombok is like twins different mom</i>	Complimenting	Stating (collaborative)
12.	3 months ago	@Dani Jadidi: <i>Great video as always! I Follow you guys since quite a bit now! How did you guys go from Bali to Lombok? Plane, Fast Boat or Ferry? And can you share your Experiences?</i>	Complimenting	Compliments (convivial)

13.	2 months ago	@Great Tiny Travels: <i>Hi Dani, I can't speak for Joel, but maybe my experience can help you. We took the ferry to Lombok because we wanted to keep our scooters. It's fairly cheap but takes a loong time. We have a video about traveling from Bali to Lombok if you want to get a better impression. Have a great day :)</i>	Greeting	Greets (convivial)
14.	3 months ago	@Indra Yanto: <i>Welcome to Lombok bro</i>	Welcoming	Welcome (convivial)
15.	2 months ago	@Farming Ideas PH: <i>Amazing beautiful perfect place</i>	Complimenting	Compliments (convivial)
16.	3 months ago	@Ed's Travel: <i>Another great video guys</i>	Complimenting	Compliments (convivial)
17.	1 month ago	@Alistair Taylor: <i>Very good points, thank you.</i>	Complimenting; Thanking	Compliments and say thank you (convivial)
18.	3 months ago	@Emmy's Daily life: <i>Wow.. lombok is lovely toooo</i>	Complimenting	Compliments (convivial)
19.	2 months ago	@Denny Sutanto: <i>Lombok = Indonesian's Phuket.... Yeahhhh.... Damn I love Lombok Road bro.. Don't forget Visit Manado, bro, it's amazing too... The Culinary is amazing and the people are wow amazing too</i>	Complimenting	State and report (collaborative)
20	3 months ago	@Brother SMan: <i>Cool video Honestly, I do totally prefer Lombok over Bali having been to both places at different</i>	Complimenting	Report and state (collaborative)

		<i>times. I didn't like Bali that much but Lombok was awesome. South Lombok beaches are amazing, the waterfalls of the north were beautiful, Secret Gili Islands off SW Lombok were stunning as were the Gili Islands itself. And beautiful mosques as well especially Lombok Islamic Centre in Mataram. I also stayed at Senggigi as well</i>		
21.	1 week ago	@Rennes Official: <i>Lombok is the best</i>	Complimenting	Stating (collaborative)
22.	5 days ago	@Jimmy: <i>Such a nice place Lombok.....but pity, Lombok is one of tourist trap</i>	Deploring	Stating (collaborative)
23.	2 months ago	@Dann Bangkok: <i>thx. That explains everything.</i>	Thanking	Say thank you (convivial)
24.	3 months ago	@Ian Smith: <i>Hey guys great video, will you be visiting the Gili Islands?</i>	Greeting; Complimenting	Greets and compliments (convivial)
25.	3 weeks ago	@naufal amanullah: <i>Lombok then labuan bajo and komodo national park then raja ampat ... hope u can go there.</i>	Wishing	Hope (convivial)
26.	2 months ago	@Mas Boy RC: <i>Impressive</i>	Complimenting	Compliments (convivial)
27.	2 weeks ago	@Zuehlke's Travelove: <i>Very Nice video. Thanks.</i>	Complimenting; Thanking	Compliments and say thank you (convivial)
28.	1 month ago	@ENDORAS OFFICIAL: <i>Hi ... thanks for the nice vlog.</i>	Greeting; Thanking	Greets and say thank you (convivial)

29.	1 month ago	@Paksi Pm: <i>Wowwwwwww, cool</i>	Complimenting	Compliments (convivial)
30.	3 months ago	@Lo GALAU: <i>many beautiful beaches in lombok Selong belanak beach Tanjung aan beach Mawi beach Kuta mandalika beach Mawun beach Seger beach Tampah beaches etc</i>	Complimenting	Stating (collaborative)
31.	3 months ago	@colour: <i>Lombok is the best...beaches, waterfall, Mount Rinjani</i>	Complimenting	Stating (collaborative)
32.	1 month ago	@Nomad lad: <i>Nice vids guys off too indo in 3 weeks</i>	Complimenting	Compliments (convivial)
33.	2 months ago	@arron aussie: <i>Hi that's great</i>	Greeting; Complimenting	Greets and compliments (convivial)
34.	2 months ago	@Joel Friend: <i>I apologize man, if you don't like I won't make you watch it</i>	Apologizing	Apologize (convivial)
35.	3 months ago	@liana jap: <i>Hi. You must go to labuan bajo, more beautiful than lombok.</i>	Greeting	Greets (convivial)