

Expressive Speech Acts in the YouTube Kompas TV Comment Column Based on Cyber Pragmatics Perspective

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Abstract-The background of this research is expressive speech act in social media to describe and elaborate the function of expressive speech act based on cyberpragmatics perspective. This study uses a qualitative approach to the content analysis method. The source of data in this study is all language activities contained on the comment page uploaded on September 25, 2023 with a total of 5,832 speeches. The data in this study are all expressive speech acts contained in the comments column totaling 366 utterances. Data collection techniques used are listen, documentation, and record techniques. The research was conducted through YouTube because it makes it easier for netizens to express their speech through the comments column. Based on the analysis, 9 functions of expressive speech acts were found to praise, criticize, congratulate, welcome, accuse, complain, berate, insult and support. The function of speech acts that often arise is the function of praise because it is a form of admiration for someone by the speaker. Speech act the function criticizing serves to provide direction or constructive criticism, function congratulating the form of congratulations on an achievement, function welcoming is expressed when receiving something with a feeling of pleasure, function accusing arises because there is a feeling of dislike for the interlocutor, function complaining expresses a complaint against something, function berating is expressed berating interlocutor, function insulting lowers the degree of speech partner, and function supporting providing support to speech partner. In this study did not find the function of speech acts to thank, sympathize, yell, apologize, forgive, and express condolences.

Keywords: Cyberpragmatics, Expressive Speech Acts, Functions of Expressive Speech Acts

I. INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is essentially the science used by humans in communicating to convey the intentions and goals that exist in their thoughts or feelings. As a component of language, pragmatics focuses more on the act of treating linguistic forms. In pragmatic studies, the person who delivers a speech is called the speaker while the person to whom it is addressed is called the speech partner. One of the studies in pragmatics

is the study of speech acts. Speech acts are actions that are displayed through speech. (Agustine & Amir, 2023; Astika et al., 2021; Dahlia, 2022; Helda & Fatmawati, 2023; Sukmawati & Fatmawati, 2023).

According to Austin (in Chaer, 2010) classifies speech acts in 3 parts, namely speech acts locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locution is the act of speaking to convey information. Illocutionary speech actions are speech acts that

provide information while also implying an action to be taken. Furthermore, perlocutionary speech acts are speech that is employed to persuade the speech partner.

Then, according to Searle (in Chaer, 2010) there are some types of illocutionary speech acts, they are; representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. First, representative or also called assertive, which is speech that oblige the speaker to the verity spoken. For example, say, mention, and report. Second, the directive is speech that is intended with the expectation that the speech partner performs the actions indicated in the speech. For example, pleading, demanding, suggesting and challenging. Third, expressive or also called evaluative, which is a speech that is intended to be a form of evaluation of the things mentioned in the speech. For example, criticize, yell, and say thank you. Fourth, the commission is a speech that binds the speaker to do what is said in the speech. For example, threaten, vow and promise. Fifth, the declaration is the speech intended to create new things. For example, allow, prohibit and decide.

As previously explained, that expressive or evaluative speech acts are spoken with the intention of being an evaluation of what is said in a speech. Based on the literature that the authors have found, there are several functions of expressive speech acts, namely: praising, criticizing, thanking, sympathizing, interrupting, apologizing, forgiving, expressing condolences, congratulating, welcoming, accusing, complaining, berating, insulting, and supporting (Andi Meirling AJ et al., 2021; Dhika, 2023; Ekawati, 2018; Firmansyah, Fatonah, 2021; Lestari & Solihati, 2022; Marliadi, 2019; Maryati & Ningsih, 2023; Pangesti, 2019; Syafendra & Fatmawati, 2023; Zary & Ermanto, 2023).

Usually this expressive speech act can be found not only directly but also can be found in cyberspace with technological intermediaries. The development of highly sophisticated technology can help humans to communicate with each other even over long distances. Cyber pragmatics can effect society in using innovative technology and can lead to interactions that occur between humans when using these technologies (Yus, 2019). Cyber pragmatics is a new science that arises because there is a connection between pragmatics with information technology and digital technology

(Rahardi, 2020). Cyber pragmatics related to all interactions carried out on internet pages, such as email, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, YouTube, among others. This can be found in interactions on social networks.

Cyber pragmatics usually deals with dimensions such as language, pragmatics, technology, and social media. It is associated with expressive speech acts that belong to one of the pragmatic Sciences able to describe the forms of context in cyber pragmatics. Context appears in diverse forms. It can shift so that it can change the meaning or intent of a speech. The present context with the future is unlikely to be the same. Because many of these characteristics are connected to cyber pragmatics, it might be considered a transdisciplinary subject of language.

The development of pragmatics is linked to the development of technology and the development of cyberspace. Speeches on social media in the form of hate speech, happiness speech, and the like can be used as data and data sources in cyber pragmatics studies. The speeches are present in the internet media including social networks. With the development of the internet world, interaction and communication can occur between people who are members of social networks on the internet.

Social networking is a container intended to meet the needs of human socialization. With the existence of social networks can mimic the entire pattern of life in the real world. This social network makes people connect with each other even though they don't see each other face to face and the distance is far commonly used in everyday life (Fahrimal, 2018; Majorsy et al., 2013; Nurhayati, 2016; Sosiawan, 2020).

One of the networks or social media commonly used by the public is YouTube. YouTube is one of the social media that is in great demand by the people of Indonesia from young to old. YouTube is a place to enjoy useful videos and a place to express something (Arham, 2020; Pratiwi & Puspito Hapsari, 2020). Usually YouTube displays various kinds of video content, such as learning videos, video clips, podcasts, TV clips, talk, and others (Deny, 2020; Hudani Nabila & Fatmawati, 2022; Ilmiyyah & Wahyudin Rohaedi, 2021). However, due to the high public interest in using YouTube not allow for a problem to occur. Problems usually occur due to delivering speech on freely viewed videos.

Comments that usually often appear in interactions on the YouTube comment column account are comments in the form of expressive

speech acts. YouTube makes it easy for netizens to express their speech through the comments column. Positive and negative things can be found in the comments page on YouTube. We find a wide variety of expressive speech act functions according to the point of view of netizens who comment on the characters in the uploaded video footage.

With the novelty of research, it is appropriate to change and shift in order to find new pragmatic rules. The perspective of cyber pragmatics cannot be separated from that of virtual societies. In the cyber community, the encounter does not have to be all that is presented in a digital form such as the expressive speech act form contained in the YouTube comment page.

There has been extensive investigation into expressive speech acts. However, the research primarily focuses on categorizing the purposes of expressive speech acts. In this particular study, the author directs attention towards the purposes of expressive speech acts through the lens of cyber pragmatics, as observed within the Kompas TV YouTube comment section. The primary inquiry of this study revolves around discerning the purposes of expressive speech acts within the realm of cyber pragmatics. The aim of this research is to amalgamate the functions of speech acts through the perspective of cyber pragmatics. The innovation of this study resides in its utilization of the cyber pragmatics framework. Furthermore, this research delves into elucidating the correlation between the speaker's stance and the utilization of expressive speech act functions.

II. METHODS

In this study using a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach using inductive logic through categorization of data obtained during the data collection process. The method used is the method of content analysis. This method is done by examining the messages in the comments field in sequence. The content analysis method will assist the author in evaluating the content of speech to find the function of expressive speech acts. The content analysis method aims to explore a deeper understanding of the message conveyed through the medium. The source of the data in this study is the comments contained on the Kompas TV YouTube account "*Pidato Pertama Kaesang Jadi Ketum PSI: Masuk Politik Terinspirasi*

Jokowi" which was uploaded on September 25, 2023, totaling 5,832 speeches. The reason for the selection of this YouTube video is a source of data because it is quite important to be researched and is being hotly discussed when the rise of the political world is reverberating. Everyone has a point of view on their assessment of someone in both positive and negative forms. The author wants to know how much language activity is carried out by netizens in the YouTube social media network.

The 366 utterances of expressive speech actions that make up the comments column serve as the study's source of data. This study's data was gathered through the use of recording, documenting, and listening procedures. At the listening stage, the author reads the comments contained in the comments column without interacting with social media users. Then, do the documentation by taking screenshots of those comments. Furthermore, the authors make a recording of the screenshots to be analyzed so that conclusions can be drawn that are relevant to the purpose of the study.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on data research, it was found that 5,832 speeches were contained in the comments column of the Kompas TV YouTube account, identified 366 data classified as expressive speech acts. There are also some comments that are identified as having more than one expressive speech act function. The data found in this comment column belong to several expressive speech act functions. The expressive speech act function contained in the comments column of the Kompas TV YouTube account is a function of praising, criticizing, congratulating, welcoming, accusing, complaining, berating, insulting, and supporting. Here the authors present the amount of data that has been found in tabular form.

Table 1. Classification of the function of Expressive Speech Act

No.	Function of Expressive Speech Acts	Amount
1	Praising	158
2	Criticizing	4
3	Congratulating	44
4	Thanking	0
5	Sympathizing	0
6	Welcoming	4
7	Accusing	2

8	Interrupting	0
9	Apologizing	0
10	Complaining	1
11	Expressing Condolences	0
12	Chiding	6
13	Forgiving	0
14	Insulting	92
15	Supporting	55
Number of expressive speech acts		366

1. Expressive Speech Acts Praise Function

Expressive speech acts praise is a speech act that aims to give appreciation or admiration for the acquisition of something. Expressive speech act praise function is the dominant speech act appeared in this study. This is because Kaesang has a great influence related to his father, Mr. Joko Widodo who is the current president of Indonesia. Therefore, many positive comments came from supporters of Mr. Joko Widodo. In the video, there should also be praise and support for Kaesang because he succeeded in becoming chairman who had never previously entered politics.

As a young child of course this is a very extraordinary experience especially among the same age as Kaesang Pangarep. Usually this speech act is expressed because it is in accordance with the wishes of the speaker and the speaker feels happy, happy, or good things. In this study the authors found 158 forms of expressive speech acts praising function. The following are presented examples of expressive speech act comments with the function of praising.

Context:

This asertion was spoken by the account owner @rusminnuryadin4640 and @ekajayakesuma2640 in the comments column of the *KompasTV* YouTube account. They commented on Kaesang Pangarep's first speech after being appointed chairman of the *PSI*. This speech is addressed to the speaker Kaesang about the content of the speech that has been delivered by Kaesang.



The speech delivered by the account owners @rusminnuryadin4640 and @ekajayakesuma2640 belongs to the expressive speech acts of the praise function. The praise given to Kaesang Pangarep is evidenced by the use of the words “*luar biasa*” and “*bisa sehebat ini*”. The *luar biasa* connotation is included in the form of praise which means special while the connotation *bisa sehebat ini* leads to Kaesang delivering a speech that looks so good that the speaker does not think Kaesang can do that. The word praise is a word that is commonly used when someone expresses a form of admiration for something (Amanda, 2024; Mardiah, 2020; Widyawati & Utomo, 2020).


In the realm of cyberpragmatics, the expressive speech function of praise can appear in the form of literal praise and non-literal praise. The literal form of praise is speech delivered with meaning and speech has the same meaning while non-literal praise is speech that is not the same or opposite between the meaning and speech (Brida & Sinaga, 2019; Wijaya, 2019). In this study found only the literal praising form. The function of literal praise in this study refers to a person's ability so that the praise includes expressing positive forms of praise. Positive form of Praise will have an impact on a person so that the person can feel more secure, motivated and try to achieve satisfactory results.

2. Expressive Speech Acts Function Criticizing

Expressive speech acts the function of criticizing arises based on a person's response to his interlocutor. This speech usually serves to provide direction or criticism that is constructive or directs in a better direction. Based on the outcomes of the research, the researchers identified four instances of expressive speech acts encompassing the aspect of criticism. Presented below are illustrations of comments demonstrating expressive speech acts with a critical function..

Context:

This asertion was spoken by the account owners @efrontiala-uc2ib and @moree2973 in the comments column of the *KompasTV* YouTube account. They commented on Kaesang Pangarep after being appointed chairman of the *PSI*. This speech was aimed at speakers about Kaesang's involvement in politics and was immediately appointed chairman of the *PSI*.

 @efrontiala-uc2ib • 4 bln lalu
Berproseslah masbro. Karena dgn proses, suatu saat anda akan jd pemimpin yg hebat. Hanya indomie yg instan. Calon pemimpin yg hebat, akan tercipta dari proses yg panjang

 @moree2937 • 4 bln lalu
udah jangan slengekan lagi mas..jadi ketum harus sedikit serius

The speech delivered by the account owner @efrontiala-uc2ib and @moree2973 is an expressive speech act with the function of criticizing. Expressive speech act criticizing aims to provide direction because of something that is not in accordance with what is expected (Gea & Salliyanti, 2023). The criticism submitted by the owner of the @efrontiala-uc2ib account relates to Kaesang's process of becoming chairman of the *PSI*. According to him, the process of Kaesang is considered instant because Kaesang has no experience in the political world so he still has a lot to learn and process in the political world so that he can produce great leaders. In line with that, account owner @moree2973 also gave criticism related to the way Kaesang delivered his speech in front of the public. The speaker hopes that Kaesang can change his way of speaking because he has become a general chairman who is used as a role model by his members. In the realm of cyberpragmatics, the expressive speech function of criticizing usually reveals a person's mistakes followed by suggestions for improvement in the future. These suggestions can be used as learning and changes for better results.

3. Expressive Speech Acts Congratulatory Function


Expressive speech act congratulatory function is a shape of speech that congratulates somebody on an advancement. This speech act contains expressions of praise and a joyful mood from the speaker towards something pleasant. Derived from the study's outcomes, researchers unearthed 44 instances of speech acts categorized under the congratulatory function within expressive speech acts. Below are showcased exemplars of comments embodying expressive speech acts with a congratulatory purpose.

Context:

This asertion was spoken by the owner of the @edikomodo4453 and @suratorian9381 accounts in the comments column of the

KompasTV YouTube account. They expressed their congratulations regarding the determination of Kaesang Pangarep as chairman of the *PSI*.

 @edikomodo4453 • 4 bln lalu
Selamat Buat Bro Kaesang
FROM PARTAI GELORA INDONESIA

 @suratorian9381 • 4 bln lalu
Selamat mas Kaesang.. semoga bisa membawa gerbong *PSI* semakin maju di cintai rakyat dan bisa membawa kemajuan bangsa Indonesia. ... Selamat berjuang.

The speech delivered by the account owner @edikomodo4453 and @suratorian9381 accounts is an expressive speech act with the function of congratulating. Expressive speech act the function of congratulating is usually in the form of recognition of one's success (Anggraini & Suprayetno, 2023; Safira et al., 2023). The speech delivered by the speaker to Kaesang was a form of congratulations on his appointment as chairman of the *PSI*. Speakers hoped Kaesang could make the *PSI* more advanced and loved by the people of Indonesia. This is line with the opinion Aziza, et al (2021) who states one of the functions of expressive speech acts is the congratulatory function which intends to congratulate certain achievements. In the realm of cyberpragmatics, expressive speech the function of congratulating refers to the context aimed at the achievement of a person. Speech will appear when someone does a success in getting something.

4. Expressive Speech Acts Welcoming Function

Expressive speech act the welcoming function is a form of speech that receives and gives a response to something. Usually the presence of a person is very welcome and well regarded with a feeling of pleasure and happiness. Based on the study's findings, four speech acts were identified as containing expressive speech acts with a welcoming function. Here are provided instances of comments showcasing expressive speech acts with a welcoming purpose.

Context:

This speech was spoken by the owner of the account @alichandra8887 in the comments column of the *KompasTV YouTube* account. He welcomed the new *PSI* led by Kaesang Pangarep as chairman of the *PSI*.

A @alichandra8887 • 4 bln lalu :
Saatnya PSI utk menjadi partai besar..utk memimpin
negara kedepan lebih maju sukses.. bersih dari
KKN.. PSI jaya

The speech delivered by the account owner @alichandra8887 is an expressive speech act with a welcoming function. The speech delivered by the speaker was to welcome the *PSI* to become a major party in Indonesia. The speaker believes that the election of Kaesang as chairman can make the *PSI* more successful and not involved in crimes such as corruption, collusion, and nepotism. With this speech, it can be concluded that the speaker gave a positive response to the election of Kaesang as chairman of the *PSI*. In line with the opinion Mariana (2023) which states that the welcoming function speech is to give a positive reaction or a feeling of happiness. The positive reaction given in the speech above is positive words addressed to the *PSI*. In the realm of cyberpragmatics, the expressive speech of the welcoming function appears in several conditions, namely related to the feeling of pleasure when receiving something. This will bring up positive comments welcoming the desired person or in accordance with the expectations of the community.

5. Expressive Speech Acts Accusative Function

Expressive speech act the accusative function is a form of speech act that indicates that someone is doing less well. Usually this speech act arises because of dislike and suspect that the speech partner is doing something that is not necessarily true. Two speech actions that are categorized as expressive speech acts accusing function were identified from the study's findings. Examples of expressive speech act statements that have an accusing purpose are shown below.

Context:

This statement was spoken by the account owner @panjiraga6854 in the comments column of the *KompasTV* YouTube account. He expressed accusations about the participants and people involved in the composition of the *PSI*.

p @panjiraga6854 • 4 bln lalu :
Yang tepokannya banyak dan keras dan paling
banyak hiruk pikuk, pasti nanti dapat amplop

This speech delivered by the account owner

@panjiraga6854 is an expressive speech act with an accusing function. The speech delivered by the speaker is to comment on the applause when Kaesang delivers his speech. He thought that the one who clapped would get the money. It is illustrated in the speech that he accused the characters in the post of doing something that was not good, namely giving money to people who were enthusiastic about the event. The cyberpragmatics perspective assumes that the expressive speech acts of the accusing function can be related to many things (Fatmawati & Ningsih, 2024). Many of these things can be attributed to something out of context such as the accusation of taking PDIP cadres who actually in *KompasTV* YouTube account post only show the *PSI* and there is no footage of the PDIP.

6. Expressive Speech Acts Complaining Function

Expressive speech act the function of complaining is a speech act that expresses dissatisfaction with something. Usually this speech Act contains complaints that he feels under certain conditions. The author only found 1 expressive speech complaining function because the speech complaining function is not in accordance with the context of Kaesang was sworn in as chairman of the *PSI*. Judging by the post, there should be words of praise, support and congratulations in the comments. The following is an example of an expressive speech act comment with a complain function.

Context:

This speech was spoken by the owner of the @ucokkulim106 account in the comments column of the *KompasTV* YouTube account. He commented on the issue of Kaesang's appointment as chairman of the *PSI*.

U @ucokkulim106 • 4 bln lalu :
begitu hebat nya negara Indonesia, partai dijadikan
alat untuk menaikkan pamor pribadi.tapi belum tentu
berkualitas

This speech delivered by the owner of the @ucokkulim106 account is an expressive speech act with a complain function. The speech delivered by the speaker is to convey complaints related to the party as a tool to raise personal names that are not necessarily qualified. This speech is classified as a complaining function because it expresses complaints about the rise of people who are less

competent or less qualified to lead an organization. Complaints usually arise due to a person's dissatisfaction with a particular condition (Jannah et al., 2023). Perspective cyberpragmatics assumes that complaints arise because of thoughts or ideologies that are not in accordance with the figures in the account posts. With the accusative function of speech, it can be said that the speaker does not have an alignment with Kaesang.

7. Expressive Speech Acts The Function Of Berating

Expressive speech act the berating function is a speech act that is cursing or blaspheming to the opponent (Syafendra & Fatmawati, 2023). Usually spoken speech is impolite that should not be spoken. Usually diatribes arise because of displeasure or there is a feeling of disappointment in the speech partner. Six speech actions were identified from the study's results as belonging to the expressive speech acts of the berating function. Here is an illustration of an expressive speech act statement meant to be reprimanded.

Context:

This statement was spoken by the account owner @husainassega5807 and @rudicello3133 in the comments column of the KompasTV YouTube account. In his post, the owner of the @KompasTV account showed a video in which Kaesang delivered his first speech after being appointed chairman of the PSI. Both accounts reveal expressive speech with the function of berating using disrespectful words.

-  @husainassega5807 · 4 bln lalu :
PSI= Partai Syetan Indonesia
-  @rudicello3133 · 4 bln lalu :
Ketika pelawak menjadi lakon di parTAI Dageelan...

The comment above is classified as an expressive speech act function of berating. The comments were made by speakers with the intention of berating Kaesang and the PSI. The first speech includes the expressive speech act of berating characterized by the use of the word "syetan". Meanwhile, in the second speech, including expressive speech, chiding is characterized by the word "tai". Speakers likened the PSI to the word syetan and tai which should not be appropriate to pronounce. Speaker expressed his displeasure with Kaesang and the

PSI so that abusive comments appeared that should not be in the comment field (Syafendra & Fatmawati, 2023). In the realm of cyberpragmatics, insults are common in interactions on social media sites. Public space is very much not limiting anything that the speaker will say to someone. People should be more careful in giving a comment so as not cause disputes between others (Cahyanti & Sabardila, 2020).

8. Expressive Speech Acts Derogatory Function

Expressive speech act insulting function is a speech act that is degrading the degree and honor of a person. It is common for the words spoken to belittle their opponents. This insulting act can hurt the feelings of others. Expressive speech acts the functions of berating and insulting have differences. Abusive speech will be harsher than insulting speech (Syafendra & Fatmawati, 2023). Derogatory function speech is also often found in the comments column. The author assumes that people who say insulting functions they do not like the policies of both the PSI and Kaesang Pangarep. From the results of the study found 92 speech acts that are classified as expressive speech acts derogatory function. The following are presented examples of expressive speech act comments with a derogatory function.

Context:

This speech was spoken by the owner of the account @preslytorsa5348 and @sukisnokisno6975 in the comments column of the KompasTV YouTube account. In his post, the owner of the @KompasTV account showed a video in which Kaesang delivered his first speech after being appointed chairman of the PSI. Both accounts revealed insults to Kaesang for having been elected chairman of the PSI.

-  @preslytorsa5348 · 4 bln lalu :
Belum ada pengalaman tau tau sudah jadi ketua umum, gak salah nih? 😂😂😂😂😂😂😂
-  @sukisnokisno6975 · 4 bln lalu :
Semakin lucu ni partai jadi games deh Partai anak ingusan

The above data represent comments that are included in the expressive speech act derogatory function. The comments were made with the intention of insulting Kaesang for suddenly becoming chairman of the PSI without qualified work experience. The speaker thinks that

opponents of speech are not suitable if they enter the world of politics. Then Kaesang was also considered inappropriate to be the chairman because he looked too young so that the speaker likened him to a small child. It is clear that the speech is mocking Kaesang. This in line with opinion (Sukma Jaya & Intan Sari Ramdhani, 2023; Suryani et al., 2022) insulting is the same as vilifying his speech partner. Based on the results of the study, derogatory functions were found by many authors. The author assumes that the insulting remarks found are people who are not in line with the thoughts and ideology of Kaesang or the Indonesian Solidaritas Party. In line with the perspective of cyberpragmatics that will cause a lot of derogatory responses due to the mismatch of the speaker's expectations. People can say comments that are conveyed in a way that insinuates someone who is considered annoying.


9. Expressive Speech Acts Supporting Function

Supportive expressive speech acts are speech acts that provide support or assistance to speech partners. Usually this speech arises from the pleasure or liking of the speaker to his speech partner. From the results of the study found 55 speech acts that are included in the expressive speech acts supporting function. The following are presented examples of expressive speech act comments with supporting functions.

Context:

This speech was spoken by the account owner @nurcholis4094 and @mangjunsy4062 in the comments column of the *KompasTV YouTube* account. In his post, the owner of the @*KompasTV* account showed a video in which Kaesang delivered his first speech after being appointed chairman of the *PSI*. Both accounts revealed expressive speech with the function of supporting Kaesang because he had been elected chairman of the *PSI*.

 @nurcholis4094 · 4 bln lalu :
Terus maju mas kaesang...banyuwangi hadir dan siap mendukung psi

 @mangjunsy4062 · 4 bln lalu :
Klo mas kaesang mau nyapres. Pokok e saya dukung. Dari pidato dan rekam jejak mas kaesang menurut saya orang yg baik. Mantap 👍👍👍👍

The above data are comments that are

classified as expressive speech acts supporting functions. The comments were made with the intention of supporting Kaesang and the *PSI* to move forward and the speaker was willing to vote for the *PSI* in the interests of the Indonesian state. The community gave a lot of support both to Kaesang and to the *PSI*. They assume that Kaesang's track record of life is good and has never done anything inappropriate. Therefore, they are sure to give their support to Kaesang and the *PSI*. This is reinforced by the opinion of Paulana, et al (2022) who states that the form of support can be given through the situation, time or things that the speech partner likes. In the realm of cyberpragmatics, support works when stating that the speaker has indirectly supported any policy that will be carried out in the future. Supportive function utterances are common in cyberspace and are easy to find when someone has accomplished something.

IV. CONCLUSION

Nine expressive speech acts were identified from 366 utterances based on the data analysis results. The author identified the following expressive speech acts: complimenting, accusing, grumbling, berating, insulting, welcoming, criticizing, and supporting. With up to 158 utterances, the expressive speech act praising function is the most often occurring speech act function in this study. Based on the perspective of cyber pragmatics, expressive words of praise can arise because someone shows a compliment or a sense of community pleasure to Kaesang Pangarep.

Speech acts insulting function found as many as 92 utterances that arise because of people who are not in line with the thoughts and ideology of Kaesang or the *PSI*. In line with the cyber pragmatics perspective that will cause a lot of derogatory responses due to the mismatch of speaker expectations. Supporting function speech acts found as many as 55 speeches that appeared because they provided support both to Kaesang and the *PSI*. In line with the cyber pragmatics perspective, support works when stating that the speaker has indirectly supported any policy that will be carried out in the future.

Speech acts congratulating function found as many as 44 utterances that appeared because they congratulated Kaesang on his appointment as chairman of the *PSI*. In line with the realm of cyber pragmatics, the expressive speech function of congratulating refers to the context aimed at one's

achievements. Speech acts of chiding function were found as many as 6 utterances that appeared due to the displeasure of the speaker to Kaesang and the *PSI*. In the realm of cyber pragmatics, insults are common in interactions on social media sites.

Speech act criticizing function found as many as 4 utterances that arise because of someone's mistake followed by suggestions for improvement. In line with the realm of cyber pragmatics, the criticizing function usually reveals the fallacy of someone who followed suggestions for improvement. Speech acts welcoming function found as many as 4 utterances that appeared because they welcomed the presence of Kaesang as chairman of the *PSI*. In the realm of cyber pragmatics, the welcoming function appears in several conditions, namely the feeling of pleasure when receiving something. Speech act accusing function found as many as 2 utterances that arise because of a sense of dislike and suspect the speech partner to do something that has not really happened. In the realm of cyber pragmatics, the function of accusing can be related to many things. The least found function of speech acts is the complaining function found as much because usually complaints can arise due to someone's dissatisfaction with something.

No one can limit all expressions of netizens feelings on social media. In this study there is no Speech act function function to say thank you because there is no expression of gratitude for something that has been given speech partner, there is no sympathy function because there is no sympathy speech partner, there is no flip function because there is no accusation from speech partner, there is no function to apologize because there is no regret for mistakes speech partner, forgiving function, and the function of expressing condolences was not found because there was no disaster experienced speech partner.

The shift towards cyber-perspective pragmatics focuses not so much on the speech of people in real encounters as it does in the virtual world. The tendency is often the case that speech is done digitally through communication technology that develops in accordance with the times. With this situation, language research should be shifted in order to find new pragmatic rules and will be useful for further research.

Based on the perspective of cyber pragmatics, different functions appear according to the posts displayed. The results of this study

have provided an overview that social media posts get a variety of expressive speech acts from netizens. In the context of cyber pragmatics, the similarity of views on personal assumptions largely determines the quality of communication and interaction. Therefore, the author further recommended to research further and in depth about expressive speech acts dengan make this study as a reference.

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