
The Expressive Speech Act on Ridwan Kamil's Comments in Instagram Posting about First COVID-19 Case in Indonesia

Yulia Anggraeni

Universitas Padjadjaran

Yulia19003@mail.unpad.ac.id

Lia Maulia Indrayani

Universitas Padjadjaran

Lia.maulia@unpad.ac.id

Ypsi Soeria Soemantri

Universitas Padjadjaran

Ypsi.soeria@unpad.ac.id

Corresponding email: Yulia19003@mail.unpad.ac.id

Abstract

In the early time of the president's announcement about the first patient infected the Coronavirus in Indonesia, a governor of West Java, Ridwan Kamil, uploaded the information of the president's announcement in his Instagram account @ridwankamil. The Instagram post received many comments as responses from his followers. Regarding the issue, this study aims at seeing the netizens' responses to the news about the first patient who infected the Coronavirus in Indonesia, Ridwan Kamil posted on Instagram through the theory of expressive speech act. In this research, the researchers used qualitative descriptive research. The instruments of this research are observation and document. Random sampling is used as a Data collection technique. The researchers organizes the data by choosing the comments on Ridwan Kamil's Instagram posting randomly, then the researchers tried to find out, selected, and classified the expressive speech acts used by netizens. The last, researchers explained the result of the analysis. As a result, the researchers found that the responses given by netizens on Instagram contained an expression of wishing, expression of complaining, and expression of protest. Through the comments written by netizens, they tries to give the aspiration to the government to solve the problems that citizens complained or protested about the COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, expressive speech act, Instagram

Introduction

COVID-19 caused by coronavirus has become a worldwide issue, as reported by kompas.com (Media, 2020), the World Health Organization (WHO) officially announced the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic. This was announced on Wednesday, March 11, 2020. Almost every country has patients

who have infected this virus, including Indonesia. The first patient who infected the coronavirus in Indonesia was announced by President Joko Widodo on March 2, 2020. This certainly makes Indonesian citizens worried about the spread of Coronavirus in Indonesia.

Almost all media in Indonesia reported about the COVID-19. Social media like Instagram is one of the media used to provide and find information related to this outbreak. Ridwan Kamil as the governor of West Java who has 12,1 million followers also spread information about the COVID-19 case on his Instagram with an account @RidwanKamil. On March 2, 2020, he posted information about the first patient who infected the coronavirus in Indonesia. That information got a lot of responses from his followers which is called netizen. According to the Oxford dictionary, a netizen is a person who uses the internet. Instagram is part of the internet, thus, people who use Instagram is also called as netizens.

In the comments of the Ridwan Kamil's post, netizens expressed concern, complaining, wishing, and protesting. In linguistics, it can be seen through pragmatic study use the concept of expressive speech acts. This study aims to see the netizen responses to the news about the first patient who infected the coronavirus in Indonesia that Ridwan Kamil posted on Instagram by using the theory of expressive speech act.

The central point of pragmatics is speech acts. The speech act is the study of the meaning and function of an utterance (Della & Sembiring, 2018). The speech act is words that predispose a person to do what is being said by the speaker. The concept of speech acts is firstly developed by a philosopher, John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). Austin (1962) defined speech acts simply as "in saying something, we are doing something. According to Brown & Yule (2012: 133), the term speech act is used to describe actions such as 'requesting,' 'commanding,' 'questioning', or 'informing. Speech acts are classified into locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary act is the production of a meaningful linguistic expression (Huang, 2007: 102). In other words, locutionary act can also be explained as an utterance that is said by the speaker only to give information about what the

speaker was thinking about. Tutuarima *et al.* (2018) stated that locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Below are the examples of locutionary act.

I've just made some coffee. (Yule, 1996: 48)

The utterance above tells the listener information. The speaker tells that he/she has made coffee, those sentences can be identified as locutionary act where the speaker just says something without asking someone to do something. Thus, in locutionary act, the meaning of the utterance is implied in the expression. Like locutionary act, illocutionary act is also the utterance that is said by the speaker, but the illocutionary acts are utterances that have the function, such as giving a direction, expressing a feeling, giving an opinion, making a promise, and declaring something. According to Mey (2001: 110), the criteria of illocutionary acts are based on the contexts which determine the forces or functions of the utterances. The same utterances can be categorized as different illocutionary because of different forces or functions which are greatly influenced by the context of use. Yule (1996: 53) discussed that there are five types of general functions performed by the speech act derived from one general classification system. They are declarative, representatives, commissives, directives, and expressive.

Declarative is speech illocutionary acts that change the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration such as baptisms, pronouncing someone guilty, or pronouncing someone as husband and wife. According to Yule (1996: 53),

Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world through their utterance. The example of a declaration by Yule (1996: 3) is shown below.

Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.

When the priest utters "I now pronounce you husband and wife", that utterance can change someone from single to be husband or wife. Thus, the utterance is called a declaration since it can change something.

Representatives according to Huang (2007: 106) are those kinds of speech actions that bind the speaker to the truth of the statement, and thus carry the meaning of the truth. Huang (2007: 107) gave an example of a representative as shown below.

The soldiers are struggling on through the snow.

In the utterance above is called representative since the speaker gives information to the listener that the soldiers are struggling on through the snow.

Directives are the category covers acts in which the words are aimed at making the hearer or reader do something. Huang (2007: 106) states that the Directives are certain kinds of speech acts that reflect an effort by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. The example of the directive by Huang (2007: 107) is shown below.

Turn the TV down.

In the example of directives that Huang (2007: 107) gave, the speaker asks someone to turn off the TV. It is suitable for the function of directives because the speaker makes someone do something via their words.

Expressive is the type of speech acts in which the words state what the speaker feels. According to Huang (2007: 107), speech acts that express a psychological attitude or state in speakers are called expressive. Yule (1996: 53) gives some examples of illocutionary functions on expressive. They are a statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. The example of expressive by Huang (2007: 107) is shown below.

I'm so happy

In the example above, the speaker expresses their happiness. That sentence is suitable for to function of expressive.

According to Huang (2007: 107), commissives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to some future course of action. On the other hand, in reference to expressive type, this type is the type of expressing the psychological attitude of the speaker towards the conditions that occurred in the illocution. Below is the example of commissive by Huang (2007: 107).

I'll be back in five minutes.

It is called commissive since the speaker promise that the speaker will be back in five minutes to the listener.

The last speech act is the perlocutionary act which is the effect on the hearer of what the speaker says. According to Huang (2007: 103), the perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee. When the speaker asks to turn off the TV, and the listener does what

the speaker asking about, it is called the perlocutionary act. Praditya *et al.* (2014) gave an example of a perlocutionary act as the utterance "there is something in your shoulder!" may cause the listener to panic and to look on his shoulder. Thus, this perlocution is to cause those emotions and actions of the hearer.

There are several researchers researched expressive speech acts. Sirwan & Yulia (2017) conducted the research which aims to analysis the expressive speech acts used by Steve Rogers as the main character in the *Civil War* movie. They found there is 45 expressive speech acts used by Steve Rogers in the *Civil War* movie, there are ten kinds of them covering wishing, congratulation, condolence, thanking, attitude, apology, greeting, lamentation, agreement, and exclamation.

Different from Sirwan & Yulia (2017) that analyzed the expressive speech act on movie, Selviyani & Pujiati (2019) and Mustofa, Nababan, & Djatmika (2019) conducted the research to analyze the expressive speech act on a novel. Selviyani & Pujiati (2019) analyzed the expressive speech act contained in *The Perfect Husband* novel by Indah Riyana. They found that the function of the expressive speech act mostly used in that novel is asking for an apology with a percentage of 27,08%. Male Characters' Expressive Speech Act on *New Moon* novel was analyzed by Mustofa, Nababan, & Djatmika (2019) in their research. The result of their research showed that there are 15 types of expressive speech act, they are: showing dislike, caring, regretting, surprising, apologizing, greeting, loving, mocking, showing relief, giving a compliment, confessing, encouraging, showing anger, and thanking.

Another research about the expressive speech act conducted by Riana, Tambunan, & Sijinjak (2018). They analyzed the expressive speech acts in Ellen Show entitled "An Interview with Ed Sheeran" by using Searle theory (1976). They found the types of expressive acts like a surprise, happiness, sadness, congratulation, and thank. Ronan (2015) conducted the research about the categorizing expressive speech acts in the pragmatically annotated SPICE Ireland corpus. The researcher found eight distinct subcategories of expressive speech acts. These categories are agreement, disagreement, volition, offering thanks, apologies, exclamations, expressions of sorrow, and greetings.

Ilyas & Khushi (2012), Tauchid & Rukmini (2016), and Ambarwati, Nurkamto, & Santosa, (2018) are conducted research about the expressive speech act on Facebook. Ilyas & Khushi (2012) analyzed the communicative functions of status updates on Facebook through Searle's Speech Act framework. They found that the expressive speech acts were most frequently used in status messages. Tauchid, Tauchid & Rukmini (2016) identify the forms of expressive speech act performed by Wayne Rooney on his Facebook and explain how the effects of the expressive speech act performed by Wayne Rooney on the listeners. In their research, they found that the expressive speech act of boasting was the most dominant used by Wayne Rooney. Furthermore, each type was performed by Wayne Rooney either with direct expressive speech acts or with the addition of preparatory acts, supportive acts, as well as the combination of both of them to modify the head acts as the main messages. The other expressive acts found are speech acts of congratulating tended to cause the hearers to respond the same as what the speaker intended, expressive speech acts of complimenting, and thanking. Meanwhile, Ambarwati, Nurkamto, & Santosa (2018) conducted the research which aims to describe and to identify the function of expressive speech acts used by adult women when communicating on Facebook. They analyzed the data used expressive speech act based on Kreidler's theory. They found that 6.88 % utterances are in the form of expressive speech acts and the function of expressive speech act indicates thanking, apologizing, blaming, praising, and wailing.

Pebrianto, Daniarsa, & Awaliyah (2018) also conducted research to analyze the speech act on social media. They analyzed speech acts Used on Instagram comments of EllenDegeneres' Instagram account. They found that the type of speech acts mostly appear in the comments that are representative and expressive. Through their comments that contained the expressive speech act, it can also be inferred that netizen wants to state their opinion based on their feelings towards Ellen as a gay.

The research also aims to analyze the expressive speech act as the netizen responses to the first patient infected COVID-19 in Indonesia on Ridwan Kamil's Instagram post using. The aspirations or opinions of the citizens are

needed by the government as a reference for making policies in handling COVID-19 cases. Therefore, with this research, researchers hope to provide benefits for the government in making policies based on the aspirations or opinions of the citizens.

Research Methodology

Descriptive qualitative was used in this research. Bogdan and Taylor, quoted in Moleong (2004), said that the data analyzed by the researchers were in the form of oral or written words in descriptive qualitative analysis. This research was called qualitative since it was concerned with non-numerical data and it was descriptive since it aims at describing the facts of the analysis systematically based on actually they are, observation and document were used as the instrument in this research. Observation is the process of gathering open-ended, firsthand information by observing people and places at a research site (Creswell, 2012: 213). The researchers used non-participant observations due the researchers do not directly involve in the situation that observes, the researchers observe the comments on Ridwan Kamil's Instagram post which is contained the expressive speech act. It is in line with Fraenkell, Wallen, & Hyun, (2012: 446) that stated in non-participant observation, the researchers do not participate in the activity being observed but rather "sit on the sidelines" and watch. While Documents consist of public and private records that qualitative researchers obtain about a site or participants in research, and they can include newspapers, minutes of meetings, personal journals, and letters (Creswell, 2012: 213). The researcher got the data from the comments in Ridwan Kamill's Instagram post about the first patient who infected the COVID-19 in Indonesia. Random sampling was used as a data collection technique in this research. The researchers chose the data randomly according to comments that contained expressive speech acts.

There are several steps to analyze the data in this research. First, the researchers selected the data from comments in Ridwan Kamil's Instagram post about the first patient who infected the COVID-19 in Indonesia. After that, the researchers identified data by selecting which data was contained expressive speech act. In the next steps, the researchers analyzed the data that has been obtained based on the classifications of expressive speech act. Sirwan & Yulia

(2017) discussed there are ten classifications of expressive speech act. Meanwhile, Tauchid & Rukmini (2016) discussed eleven classifications of the expressive speech act. However, this research only adapt three classifications of the expressive speech act, they are;

- 1) The expressive Speech Act of Wishing which is the expression when the speaker wants something to be true or to happen.
- 2) The expressive speech act of complaining which is the expression when someone expresses discontent.
- 3) The expressive speech act of protesting, like complaining and lamenting, presupposes that what is represented by the propositional context is bad.

After done several steps above, finally the researchers summarize and describe the results of the whole analysis.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

As explained earlier, this research aims to look at the responses given by netizens regarding the first patient who infected the COVID-19 in comments on the Ridwan Kamil's Instagram by looking at the expressive speech act that emerged in the comments.

From the data which has analyzed, the researchers found three classifications of expressive speech act contained in the comments on Ridwan Kamil posted in Instagram about the first patient who infected the COVID-19 in Indonesia, they are; expressive speech act of wishing, the expressive speech act of complaining, and expressive speech act of protesting. The table below is presented the amount of expressive speech act contained in the comments.

Table 2: The amount and percentage of expressive speech acts

NO	The Classifications of Expressive Speech Act	Total	Total (%)
1	The expressive speech act of wishing.	13	50
2	The expressive speech act of complaining.	9	34,6
3	The expressive speech act of protesting.	4	15,4
Total		26	100

From the table above, it can be seen that the comments are mostly contained expressive speech act of wishing with a percentage of 50 percent. The comments that contained the expressive speech act of complaining is 36,4 percent. The comments that contained expressive speech act of protesting is only 15,4 percent. Thus, it can be seen that netizens told their wishing, their protest and their complaints as the responses to the Ridwan Kamil's Instagram post about the first patient who infected the COVID-19 in Indonesia

The data analysis findings are taken from the analyzing process through data concerning the expressive speech act found in Ridwan Kamil's Instagram post. The analysis is shown below.

Expressive Speech Act of Wishing

The analysis of the expressive speech act of wishing that contained on netizens' comment of Ridwan Kamil's post about the first patient who infected the Coronavirus on Instagram is shown below.

Comment 1

Semoga virus tsb tidak mewabah di negri kita ya pak @ridwankamil ☐.
Semoga kita dijauhkan dari segala marabahaya, karena jujur kl dilihat2 kayaknya negri kita kurang persiapan utk menghadapi penyebaran virus ini. Dan mudah2an juga warganet kita bs lebih bijak lagi, tidak menjadikan virus corona ini sbg bahan becandaan lagi. Amin

As discussed before, expressive speech act of wishing is an expression when the speaker/writer wants something to be true or to be happen. In the comment above, the commentator shows expressive speech act of wishing because the commentators wants the corona virus doesn't spread in Indonesia and the commentator wishes netizens don't make the Coronavirus issue as a joke.

Comment 2

Semoga dalam pengawasan tidak terlewati dan semua sehat2 saja, aamiin
☐☐

In this comment, the commentator wishes to be under surveillance and the commentator wants everyone to be healthy. When the commentators wrote what he/she wants something to happen is belong to the expressive speech act of wishing.

Comment 3

Semoga kedua orang yang terkena virus covid-19 tersebut dapat disembuhkan dan virus tersebut tidak menyebar luas...

The commentator wrote the expressive speech act of wishing since the commentator wishes the first patient who infected the coronavirus will get well soon and the coronavirus doesn't spread to other people.

Comment 4

semoga pemerintah bisa menyediakan masker gratis seperti negara lain...

This comment contains an expressive speech act of wishing since the commentator wants something to happen. The commentator wants the government can provide free masks as other countries do.

Comment 5

semoga cepat teratasi dan jangan panik, ikutin petunjuk dan arahan kementerian

This comment also shows the expressive speech act of wishing since the commentator wish this case can be solved as soon as possible.

Comment 6

*Pa Gubernur tolong adakan operasi pasar untuk masker di kota bandung. Karena sulit dicari dan walaupun ada di apotik harganya jadi mahal. Puntennnn pisan **mugi Pa Gubernur kening barokah Allah SWT ...aamiin.** Hatur Nuhun.*

In this comment, the commentator wants the governor to get a blessing from God. That comment contains the expressive speech act of wishing.

Comment 7

*Sedihnya pecah telur corona adanya di Jawa barat **ya Allah lindungi kami semua***

The expressive speech act of wishing is contained in this comment since the commentator wishes God will protect everyone.

Comment 8

semoga di jauhkan dari virus dan di dekatkan sama yang serius

Comment 8 also contains an expressive speech act of wishing because the commentator wishes to not contracting the coronavirus.

Comment 9

Mudah mudahan ga menular ke yang lainnya..aamiin..

The comment 9 shows that the commentator wishes the coronavirus is not contracting to the other people, so this comment is the expressive speech act of wishing.

Comment 10

Semoga kita semua di lindungi dari penyakit ini oleh Allah SWT dan jangan lupa kita semua harus jaga sholatnya! Karna air wudhu bisa mencegah virus Corona ini .

The expressive speech act of wishing also showed in this comment because the commentator wishes God protect everyone from the coronavirus.

Comment 11

Semoga teratasi dan tidak menyebar □□□□#maskermahal

Comment 11 also contains the expressive speech act of wishing since the commentator wants this case can be solved and not spread.

Comment 12

Semoga pemerintah bagi" masker gratis kya di Taiwan .soal nya masker udh Mahal pisan :(@gerrydwiky @alwieazhari@ghifaryladunni @emaydia17@markasan_sh

The comment above shows an expressive speech act of wishing since the commentator wants the government to give a free mask to the citizen.

Comment 13

Asa hawatos gusti, masuk angin biasa juga jadi bawaannya parno.
Semoga kita terhindar dari penyakit2 yg serem ini □

The comment 13 shows that the commentator wishes the corona virus isn't contracting a lot of people, so this comment is expressive speech act of wishing.

The Expressive Speech Act of Complaining

The analysis of comments that contained the expressive speech act of complaining in Ridwan Kamil's Instagram posting about the first patient who infected the COVID-19 on Instagram is shown below.

Comment 14

Pak saya koas kedokteran gigi, Pak cukup alat alat kedokteran gigi saja yg mahal untuk masker jgn ikut Mahal juga, setiap hari kami butuh untuk kerja

pasien, bantu turunkan harga masker dan perbanyak ketersediaan masker pak saya mohon :(

In the comment 14, the commentator needs mask to work, but the price of the mask becomes expensive so the commentator complains about the price of the mask. Thus, this comment called as expressive speech act of complaining.

Comment 15

*Kirain hanya **masker n sanitizer sj yg sulit didapat, klo ada pun harganya udh ga realistis..dan hari ini u/ gula pasir sy cari muter2 jg pd kosong...tolong ditindaklanjuti pak @ridwankamil , klo bnyk yg nimbun spt ini justru jdnya manusia yg nimbun2 itu lbh jahat dr corona nya itu sendiri***

The comment 15 is an expressive speech act of complaining since the commentator complains about the masks and hand sanitizers that are hard to get and the price becomes expensive. Another thing complained by the commentator is about the difficulty of getting sugar because many people do panic buying.

Comment 16

Saya cari masker ke setiap apotik dan smua bilang ga ada. Dan jika ada pun harga nya selangit. Mengingat hal ini, banyak pihak yang memanfaatkan keadaan ini untuk memperkaya diri. Tidak melihat dampak dari perbuatannya yg menimbun masker untuk d jual mahal. Tolong di tindak tegas orng" yg menaikkan harga masker. Dan skrng sulit untuk menemukan masker

The expressive speech act of complaining is contained in this comment since the commentator complains about the difficulty of getting a mask because many people are stockpiling and the price of masks is not make sense.

Comment 17

Heran saya lihat negara ini,kalau WNI pulang dari LN negeri pasti dikarantina.tapi kenapa WNA asing bebas keluar masuk.

This comment contains an expressive speech act of complaining since the commentator wrote about foreign citizens who can come and go freely to Indonesia without quarantine.

Comment 18

*Pak mohon bantuan.. **Saya warga bandung yang mengais rezeki di jakarta dan teman sekantor banyak yg berasal dr depok.. Mohon solusi atas masker yang keberadaannya langka dan walaupun ada harganya sampai 350-450 rb pak.***

The commentator had difficulty getting masks and the price of the masks became expensive while he had to meet other people in the office. therefore, the commentator complains about it in Ridwan Kamil's Instagram account. The comment is an expressive speech act of complaining.

Comment 19

Pak tolong di daerah Cisarua bogor masih banyak WN Arab Tidak menutup kemungkinan bisa terjangkit.. mohon ada tindakannya...

The commentator complained about an Arab citizen who came to Cisarua Bogor, the commentator complained about it because he was worried that the Arab citizen would be infected by the coronavirus which could spread to the Bogor citizens.

Comment 20

Kenapa sekarang di indonesia harga masker naik drastis? Bukanya harusnya di kasih harga lebih murah atau harga normal jg gpp , gimana mau pd sehat kalau beli masker saja sekarang mahal, banyak oknum2 yg memanfaatkan virus corona untuk mencari keuntungan,

In comment 20, the commentator thinks that she cannot be healthy because she couldn't get mask easily, so the commentator complained about the increase price of mask.

Comment 21

Pak..gmn ni sya domisili cikarang selatan dkt lippo dan bekerja pun di perusahaan asing (bnyk org cina da jepang)..jd sararieun pak!!

The expressive speech act of complaining contains in the comment above. The commentator complained because of his work that required meeting foreign citizens.

Comment 22

Pak @ridwankamil **harga masker mahal** bngt paaa :(

The comment above shows that the commentator complained about the price of the mask, so this comment is an expressive speech act of complaining.

The expressive speech act of *Protesting*

The analysis of comments that contained the expressive speech act of protesting in Ridwan Kamil's Instagram posting about the first patient who infected the coronavirus in Instagram is shown below.

Comment 23

Ya **seharusnya untuk WNA sementara di tutup yg masuk ke Indonesia..** gitu loh pak... Terutama Cina Jepang Korea... Pikirkanlah rakyat Indonesia .. jangan mentang mentang ga kena Corona lalu masih bebas keluar masuk wara asing

This comment contains expressive speech act of protesting since the commentator wants foreign citizens not coming to Indonesia.

Comment 24

stop wna masuk indonesia donk...masker pemerintah yg beli bagiin ke warga □

The commentator protested about foreigners who are still able to come to Indonesia, the commentator wants the government to stop foreigners come to Indonesia. The commentator also wants the government to gives the free mask to citizens.

Comment 25

#turunkanhargamasker pak, karena harga sudah tidak manusiawi bagi kami warga missqueen.

The hashtag **#turunkanhargamasker** shows that commentator protested the price of masks being expensive and commentator wants the price of masks can be lowered.

Comment 26

Pa Gubernur tolong adakan operasi pasar untuk masker di kota bandung. Karena sulit dicari dan walaupun ada di apotik harganya jadi mahal.

*Puntennnn pisan mugi Pa Gubernur kenging barokah Alloh SWT ...aamiin.
Hatur Nuhun.*

The comment above is an expressive speech act of protesting since the commentator asks the governor to conduct the mask market as a form of protest from the price of the mask being expensive.

Discussion

Yule (1996) asserts that analyzing expressive speech acts will be able to reveal psychological states based on speakers' feel about something based on their experience. The netizens respond the Ridwan Kamil's Instagram posting to show the expression of wishing due the netizens want something to happen. The netizens wrote wishes that the first patient who infected the coronavirus will get well soon, they wish the Coronavirus spread to another people, they wish that people do not make the coronavirus issue as a joke, they wish everyone to be healthy, they want the government can provide free mask as other countries do, they wish this case can be solved as soon as possible, they wish God will protect everyone. And they wish this case can be solved as soon as possible.

The netizens also respond the Ridwan Kamil's Instagram posting to show their complaint due the netizens express discontent. The expression of complaining is one of the expressive speech acts. The netizens were complaining about the masks and hand sanitizers that are hard to get and the price becomes expensive. Another thing complained by the netizens is about the difficulty of getting sugar because many people do panic buying. They also complained about foreign citizens who can come and go freely to Indonesia without quarantine, they complained about it because they were worried that the foreign citizen would be infected by the coronavirus which could spread to the Indonesian citizens.

The comments contain an expressive speech act of protesting since the netizens presuppose that what is represented by the propositional context is bad. The netizens protested about foreigners who are still able to come to Indonesia, the netizens want the government to stop foreigners come to Indonesia. The netizens also want the government to gives the free mask to citizens. The hashtag *#turunkanhargamasker* shows that netizens protested the

price of masks being expensive and netizens want the price of masks can be lowered. The netizens also ask the governor to conduct the mask market as a form of protest from the price of the mask being expensive.

Pebrianto *et al.* (2018) on their research stated that expressive speech acts used in order to show netizens feeling towards the phenomena. Thus, by looking at the expressive speech act used by netizens in Ridwan Kamil's Instagram posting, the aspirations and opinions which they express are based on how they feel and what they experienced about the COVID-19 case can be seen in this research. Based on Sirwan & Yulia's (2017) categorization of expressive speech act, the comments contain only one expressive speech act, which is the expressive speech act of wishing, and based on Tauchid & Rukmini (2016) categorization of expressive speech there is two categorizations of expressive speech act used by netizens in their comments, they are expressive speech act of complaining and protesting. Different from the previous researcher conducted by Ilyas & Khushi (2012) that found expressive speech act of joy, love, sorrow, and border in Facebook comments, this analysis shows that on the citizens' responses to Ridwan Kamil's Instagram posting are contained the expressive speech act of wishing, complaining and protesting.

The other categorization of speech act such as expressive speech act of thanking and apologize like Ambarwati *et al.* (2018) and Riana *et al.* (2018) found in their research were not found in this research because in this pandemic situation, netizens do not get something that makes them have to express gratitude to someone. The expressive speech act of apologies also was not found in the comments, because it was not a situation where netizens should express their sorrow or regret is the point of apologizing.

Thus, netizens are more likely to reveal something to be true or to happen, express discontent, and presuppose that what is represented by the propositional context is bad. However, the comment from citizens contained complaining and protesting about because Ridwan Kamil is governor West Java which is a part of the government that should be should solve the problems that citizens complained or protested about the Coronavirus.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Since the COVID-19 is declared as a pandemic, a lot of media provide and give information about that issue. The information about the first patient who infected the coronavirus in Indonesia is posted on Ridwan Kamil's Instagram account. Ridwan Kamil as governor of West Java that has 12,1 million followers got a lot of responses on his Instagram posting. The different response is given by the followers. In this research, the researchers analyzed the response used in the expressive speech act theory. From the comments, the researchers found there are sixteen expressive speech acts of wishing, nine expressive speech acts of complaining, and four expressive speech acts of protesting.

The comments contained the expressive speech act of wishing since the netizens wished the virus does not spread, wish to be protected by God, wish the government provides a free mask, wish this COVID-19 case can be resolved, and wish that the governor gets blessings from God. The comments contained the expressive speech acts of complaining when the commentators complained about the price of the mask, hard to get the masks and hand sanitizers, and about the foreign citizens that come to Indonesia. The last, the comments contained the expressive speech act of protesting since the netizens protested about foreigners who are still able to come to Indonesia and they want the government to ban the foreign citizens come to Indonesia, and protested the price of masks being expensive.

In conclusion, the comments from netizens are not only contained the expressive of wishing but also contained complaining and protesting because Ridwan Kamil is the governor of West Java which is a part of government that should be listening to the aspiration from citizens and also should solve the problems that citizens complained or protested about the COVID-19.

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