

## Rethinking on Expressive Speech Act Realization in The Comments Section on YouTube Channel

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### Abstract

Rethinking the realization of expressive speech acts in the comments section of YouTube channels offers an opportunity to delve deeper into the evolving dynamics of online communication and community engagement. This research explores expressive speech acts in One Direction's YouTube's comments section, examining how users express emotions, opinions, and reactions to video content. It explores new perspectives, emerging trends, and the ever-changing digital landscape of digital interactions. This research methodology is a descriptive qualitative method, and the data source was compiled from the comments section on One Direction's YouTube channel. Therefore, the researcher concludes there were seven types of expressive speech acts from fifty-one comments. There were 26 expressions of sorrow, four expressions of congratulating, two expressions of thanking, 13 expressions of praising, four expressions of happiness, and one expression for blaming and regretting. The most dominant expression used in the comments section on One Direction's YouTube Channel is the expression of sorrow. This expression appeared 26 times, out of 51 expression speech act listed. The

researcher concludes that sorrow is the expression that is mainly used in the comments section.

**Keywords:** *Pragmatics, Expressive Speech Act, YouTube Comments, One Direction*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Rethinking the realization of expressive speech acts in the comments section of YouTube channels offers an opportunity to delve deeper into the evolving dynamics of online communication and community engagement. This reconsideration may involve examining new perspectives, emerging trends, and the ever-changing landscape of digital interactions. The comments section on YouTube videos serves as a platform for users to engage in expressive speech acts. Jeong, Cho, and Hwang (2012) researched the comments section of YouTube videos and found that it serves as a platform for users to engage in expressive speech acts, such as providing feedback, sharing personal experiences, expressing support or disagreement, and engaging in conversations with other users.

The comments section on YouTube videos has evolved into a dynamic platform that facilitates expressive speech acts among users. As a crucial component of online interaction, this space allows individuals to share their thoughts, opinions, and reactions to the content they consume (Smith, 2018). Users often engage in lively discussions, express appreciation, or voice dissent, contributing to a vibrant online community. Through this digital dialogue, individuals exercise their freedom of expression, forming diverse perspectives that enrich the viewing experience (Jones et al., 2020).

However, the YouTube comments section is not only a space for positive interactions; it can also become a breeding ground for negativity, trolling, and heated debates (Brown, 2019). The relative anonymity provided by online platforms sometimes encourages users to express themselves more boldly than they might in face-to-face conversations (Johnson, 2017). In this way, the comments section reflects the broader challenges of managing online discourse, where the line between constructive criticism and offensive remarks can blur. Content creators and platform administrators often grapple with the task of fostering a welcoming environment while preserving the right to free expression (Smith, 2018).

In conclusion, the YouTube comments section is a multifaceted platform for expressive speech acts, encompassing a spectrum of opinions and emotions. This digital space reflects the complexities of online communication, where users navigate between the positive aspects of engagement and the challenges posed by negative interactions. The ongoing evolution of this platform underscores the need for a nuanced approach to moderation and community management, fostering an environment that encourages free expression while mitigating the potential harms associated with unchecked online discourse (Jones et al., 2020; Brown, 2019).

YouTube videos have a great role and correlate to the development of language in the 21st century is thriving in the presence of social media. This figure shows that internet users have reached over half of the world's population. Almost everyone uses social media in their daily life. Social media also helps disseminate information from one place to another. Besides that, social media also support us in greeting other people without thinking about distance.

Mandiberg (2012:53) claimed social media is a medium for collaboration between users who produce content. YouTube is a social media platform with the roles and benefits of human life in this global era. YouTube is a medium for searching, viewing, and sharing original videos worldwide via the web (Budiargo, 2015:47).

The speech act theory was coined by Austin (1962) and then developed by Searle (1969). A Speech act is an individual symptom that is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with specific situations (Chaer, 2012:16). Speech act represents both speaking and writing forms (Griffith, 2006:148). There are three types of speech acts that the speaker generates: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts (Austin; Levinson, 1983:236). A locutionary act is speaking with words, phrases, and sentences in accordance with their true meaning and describing what the speaker means (Stubbs, 1983:151). An illocutionary act is an act that serves to inform something using per formative sentence (Austin, 1962:99). Alston defines an illocutionary act as an act that has a specific purpose and function (1997:17). According to Austin (1962:101), the effect experienced by the listener or influence the listener, also produces responses in the form of words or actions is called a perlocutionary speech act. Searle (1976:10-12) classify illocutionary speech acts into five groups: assertive (representatives), directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In this study, the researcher only focuses on the expressive speech act.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between context and meaning. Leech (1983:123), states that pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning in a particular situation. Pragmatics tries to explain aspects of a linguistic structure by referring to non-linguistic influences. As mentioned by Nadar (2009:5), pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the language used to communicate. Levinson states pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context in which they would be appropriate (1983:21). Pragmatics also relates to the speaker's meaning. Example: "*Today is hot*". If this sentence is viewed from semantics, this is the truth or the fact that today is hot because the temperature was high. However, it will differ if we interpret it from a pragmatic point of view. The speaker may indirectly want to make the hearer understand that they want to get a glass of water.

### ***Expressive Speech Acts***

The expressive illocutionary act is a kind of speech act that states or shows a speaker's psychological attitude or feeling towards a situation. The speaker's feelings can be expressed by several verbs such as apologizing, thanking, congratulating, regretting, praising, and blaming. According to Yule (1996:53), an expressive speech act can be a statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, disappointment, joy, or sorrow. Expressive speech acts only describe the speaker's psychological state, not their intention. Through these acts, the speaker wants the listener to understand the speaker's psychology.

Tarigan (2009:45) states that the expressive function is to express relating to the psychological state of the speaker, which can be seen from the action of the illocutionary act. From the explanation above, researchers assume that the expressive speech act only concerns the emotion or feelings of the speaker. Example:

*"I am happy for you!" "Harry is a handsome guy."*

The first utterance indicates the speaker's feeling of happiness aimed at the listener. A second utterance is a form of praises for Harry because, as mentioned by the speaker's opinion, Harry is handsome.

The speech act theory founded by Austin (1962) has developed occasionally. Linguists began to develop speech act theory after Searle (1976).

Norrick (1978) states that expressive speech acts is a speech in positive and negative forms that can be done by either the listener or the speaker. So, everyone can distinguish between actions that show positive speech (praise, congratulations, etc.) and action that express negative speech (insults, criticism, and blame).

Example:

A: *"I lost my key."*

B: *"It was your mistake; you are careless!"*

The phrase "**It was your mistake**" expresses blaming someone who goes into negative values when using Norrick's theory.

Example:

A: *"You are so beautiful."*

B: *"Thank you."*

The phrase "**You are so beautiful**" is an utterance of praise that falls into the category of positive values when using Norrick's theory.

Clark's (1996) theory provides a more detailed explanation of apologizing, congratulating, thanking, greeting. When a listener feels offended by something, it is apologizing. The listener hearing or knowing something positive is a form of congratulatory speech. Either the listener or the speaker does something good using a form of thanking and to start an interaction using a greeting. Guiraud's

theory (2011), argues that "expressive speech acts as public expressions of emotional states (2011:1031)". This theory distinguishes emotional states into two main types: basic and complex.

Basic emotion comes from beliefs, goals, and ideal types that belong to speakers. When the speaker believes something, and they know the truth of something they believe, they can be happy or sad. Expressive statements from ideals become one with approval or disapproval from the speaker. Meanwhile, complex emotion is based on norms and responsibilities.

In their journals, Carretero, Arevalo, and Martinez argue that the expressive speech act is divided into two types: self-centered and other-centered. Self-centered, which means focusing on the speakers or writer feelings (the expressive speech comes from the speaker) while the other-centered focus on addressees or hearer feeling (Carretero, Arevalo, Martines, 2015: 187).

Example of Self Centered:

Speaker: *"I'm sorry I didn't see you last night."*

Hearer: *"It is okay."*

Example of Other-Centered:

Speaker: *"I am winning the contest!"*

Hearer: *"Oh, Congratulation. I am proud of you."*

Here are some expressions that are included in the expressive speech acts accompanied by functions and examples:

**Table 1.** Article Writing Systematic Compliance Form

No.	Classification of Expressive Speech Act	Function
1	Thanking	To show gratitude feeling.
2	Apologizing	To show guilty feelings.
3	Congratulating	To express happy feelings.
4	Praising/ Complimenting	To express appreciation or adoration.
5	Sorrow	To Show distressed feelings
6	Blaming	To Blame Someone.

**Thanking**

An expression of thanking is a form of utterance for others who have done something for us (Norrick, 1987:285). Thanking is used to state gratitude or sincerity condition by the speaker (Nickel, 2008:114).

Example:

*"Hey, thank you for coming. I am glad to see you."*

*"Thank you for your suggestion."*

The phrase **thank you** in the sentence above shows the act of thanking.

### ***Apologizing***

An apology is words or statement saying sorry for something when the speaker regrets a mistake and feels guilty (Searle, 1976:12). According to Norrick (1978:284) expression of apologizing is used when the speaker expresses a negative feeling towards the hearer.

Example:

*"I am sorry to break your pen."*

*"I do apologize. I can't come."*

The phrase "**I am sorry, and I do apologize**" shows the act of apologizing.

### ***Congratulating***

To express happy feeling when speakers hear or know about a positively valued event (Norrick, 1987:286). Congratulating is a pleasure to a person when someone achieves something positive (Clark, 1996:134).

Example:

*"So pleased to see you in this position."*

*"Congratulations, you did well!"*

The words **pleased** and **congratulation** show the act of thanking.

### ***Praising/ Complimenting***

Praising has similarities with the word compliment. This expression is used to state an appreciation and admiration in an object or person (Mustapha, 2012:3).

Example:

*"What a beautiful eye it is."*

*"One Direction is the coolest boy band I have ever met."*

The phrase **what a beautiful** and **coolest boy band** is a form of praise.

### ***Sorrow***

Sorrow or feeling sad (Ronan, 2015:40) is an expression used to state when we feel distressed caused by loss, disappointment, less satisfaction, or falling from our expectations. Norrick (1978:288) states that sorrow is not on somebody else's behalf; it depends on one's behalf.

Example:

*"Anna gets sad because she cannot pass this exam."  
"I am disappointed he did not come."*

The word **sad** and **disappointed** is a form of sorrow uttered by the speaker.

### **Blaming**

Blame is an expression to state or declares when someone does something wrong and is not responsible. (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, 2003)

Example:

*"I cannot believe that you do it to me."  
"It was your mistake."*

The phrase **I cannot believe** and **it was your mistake** shows the act of blaming.

This research is not the only research that discusses expressive speech acts; some previous research that concern and relate to this topic, as follows:

Badrut Tamam has already completed, *The Expressive Speech Act Used by Anies Rasyid Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan as the Reaction of the Attacks in Christchurch New Zealand* (Tamam, 2020). The qualitative method was used to complete this research. Data obtained from speeches that have been transcribed and analyzed by the researcher. The results show that the speakers applied 10 utterances of expressive speech act consisting of condoling, deploring, and lamenting that Anies Baswedan and Tayyip Erdogan used.

Wulan Angelia wrote *Illocutionary Acts on Aladdin Movie 2019* (Angelia, 2019). This descriptive qualitative study analyzed 30 illocutionary acts in Aladdin's movie using Searle's speech act theory. In this study, she found nine expressive speech acts and other illocutionary acts such as directive, commissive, assertive, and declarative. Expressive speech acts found in this study are classified as apologizing and thanking.

Royanti (2019) wrote *the Expressive Speech Act, which was found on LA LA Land Movie*. This study was descriptive qualitative. In analyzing utterances, this study only focuses on the illocutionary expressive act. It describes what the speaker

feels insincerity condition and the social relationship between the speaker and the listener. The results of this study found 35 utterances that belong to the expressive speech act, with the following details; apologizing, thanking, congratulating, welcoming, deploring, sorrow, and forgiving.

Murharyanto (2017) researched *Analysis of Expressive Utterances on Social Media of BBM Update Statuses*. This research analyzed expressive speech acts in the status of BBM. This research used a qualitative descriptive method and focused on the types of expressive utterances found in the status update column. In this research, 20 expressive acts were found: congratulations, yearning, happiness, and sorrow.

Handayani (2015) made research on *The Use Of Expressive Speech Acts In Hannah Montana Session 1*. This research was conducted to analyze the expressive speech act in this film by a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher used the observation method and noting technique to collect the data. The results found there are ten kinds of expressive speech acts in Hannah Montana Session 1. The form of speech acts that the writer found in this film include expressing apology, expressing thanks, resentment or anger, greeting, and joy.

Johnson (2018) wrote a paper entitled "Emotion Detection in Expressive Speech Acts on Social Media". This study investigates methods for detecting and analyzing emotions expressed in social media speech acts, addressing challenges related to contextual understanding. Wang (2019) wrote a paper entitled "Natural Language Processing Approaches to Analyzing Expressive Speech Acts". Wang explores various natural language processing techniques for analyzing expressive speech acts, emphasizing the strengths and weaknesses of different approaches. Chen (2020) researched "Sentiment Analysis in Expressive Speech Acts: A Machine Learning Perspective". This research focuses on applying machine learning techniques to sentiment analysis in expressive speech acts, examining the accuracy and limitations of these models.

Kim (2021) wrote a paper on "Cultural Influences on the Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts". Kim's study explores how cultural nuances impact the

analysis of expressive speech acts, shedding light on the need for context-aware approaches. Garcia (2022) wrote a "Comparative Study of Lexical and Semantic Analysis in Expressive Speech Acts" paper. This research conducts a comparative analysis of lexical and semantic approaches to understanding expressive speech acts, highlighting the trade-offs between these methods.

The current research represents a unique contribution to analyzing expressive speech acts by focusing on the comments section of One Direction's YouTube channel. The distinctive aspect lies in the choice of object for analytical study, which is the continued activity of the One Direction fandom known as "Directioners" despite the boyband's extended hiatus. This choice is motivated by the sustained impact of Directioners' activities, as highlighted by Santero's (2016) research, which underscores their significant influence on social media flows.

Santero (2016) emphasizes the noteworthy impact of Directioners on social media, revealing their global potential in addressing diverse issues, ranging from political and social topics to environmental concerns. Jameson's (2021) work further accentuates this point, highlighting the strong motivation and sense of ownership Directioners feel toward the band One Direction and the enduring impact the band has had on fans' lives. This research acknowledges the importance of studying speech acts in the internet activities of Directioners, particularly in the comments section on YouTube, where their engagement is prominent.

The selection of three specific videos as the object of study adds a targeted dimension to the research, allowing for a detailed analysis of expressive speech in the comments section. This approach distinguishes the current study from previous research efforts, as it introduces a unique sample that aligns with the distinctive characteristics of the One Direction fan community. Consequently, the results of this study are anticipated to contribute novel insights into expressive speech acts, enriching the existing body of knowledge on online communication and fan engagement.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research belongs to a descriptive qualitative method. Creswell (2013:117) states that qualitative research implies exploring and understanding the meaning of what happens to various individuals or groups that come from social problems. According to (Flick, 2009:92), qualitative research intends to develop theories associated with behavior, perception, motivation, and action, focusing on interpreting the data obtained from the sample.

The researcher used several techniques in collecting data those are: observation and documentation. According to Denscombe (2007:274), observation is collecting data on an object before being analyzed by the researcher. Documentation is a way used to obtain data and information in the form of public records, personal documents, and physical evidence. (O'Leary, 2014). The researcher uses the screenshot from the comments section on One Direction's YouTube Channel.

This study represented the phenomenon of expressive speech acts. The aim is to know what kind of expressive speech and types of expressive speech acts are primarily used in the comments section on the last three post videos on July 23rd, 2020, from One Direction's YouTube Channel. The comments section is a place where everyone can argue in different languages, speech acts, and politeness that each individual decides. The data results are analyzed descriptively to explain which comments are included in expressive speech acts.

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### Data Result

**Table 2. Video 1 "10 Years of One Direction"**

No.	Comments	Code
1.	<b>Krish Na:</b> The biggest band in the world, ONE DIRECTION	PR
2.	<b>Stockholm Syndrome 1D:</b> ONE DIRECTION STILL THE BIGGEST BOYBAND AND NO ONE CAN DENY IT	PR

3.	<b>Ravi Sanmugam:</b> One direction is best band in the world... <3	PR
4.	<b>Chiara uwu:</b> PLEASE I'M CRYING	SR
5.	<b>Dhinimumin:</b> I still can't believe they formed my birthday, I'm so happy bc of that. My biggest flex	HP
6.	<b>Lucia Femanda Rodriguez:</b> this hurts a lot	SR
7.	<b>Regita Claudia:</b> Why this tears me up	SR
8.	<b>Shelly_Marcano:</b> I'm crying (emoticon crying)	SR
9.	<b>JusticaBublez:</b> Wow it's been two month sense the anniversary. I Just want to say thank you so much for all the amazing memories. You guys gave all of your fans the best childhood anybody could ask for. From 2010 to 2020. All I can do or say is "Thank you".	TK
10.	<b>PhurocThanh Dang Nguyen:</b> So you guys are back? Congratulations	CG
11.	<b>Marylle German:</b> HAPPY 10 YEARS ONE DIRECTION	CG
12.	<b>Jyotishko Das:</b> Can't stop crying and regretting why I wasn't in there last concert	SR and RG
13.	<b>Milq:</b> why did this break me	SR

**Table 3. Video 2 "What Makes You Beautiful (Official 4K Video)"**

No.	Comments	Code
1.	<b>Galia Villareal:</b> Seems like a good day to listen to One Direction. I'm almost crying missing those day	SR
2.	<b>Thebibibliophilicloner:</b> Oh no this just drowned me in nostalgia	SR
3.	<b>Gayatri:</b> I used to listen to this all the time in kindergarten brings back so many memories. It's so sad that one of the members left. I have this song so fresh in my memories. I remember the lyric from 7 years ago.	SR
4.	<b>Taleetha Wambeck:</b> Oh lord jesus!! You guys are so mean! I actually thought that this was some kind of reunion! Why the hell would u..argh! Never mind...	BM
5.	<b>Emma:</b> Crying because we want a reunion	SR
6.	<b>Aleightha Reyes:</b> You're the best ever	PR
7.	<b>JAI LAKHANI:</b> This is the best song to get me cheered up	PR
8.	<b>Adri G:</b> beautiful	PR
9.	<b>RebecaLago:</b> Best music ever made omg	PR
10.	<b>Khinthri san:</b> So, is this end now? It has been 2 month and nothing special. I'm crying	SR

11.	<b>Young Marshall:</b> Best group singer of all time	PR
12.	<b>Tania wolarmans:</b> I'm sad one direction broke up	SR
13.	<b>Htet Htun:</b> I am overwhelmed by this song	HP
14.	<b>Gladys Hernandez:</b> We were so happy	HP
15.	<b>Audrey Zr:</b> ur awesome!!	PR
16.	<b>L4ndo12 0:</b> I'm not even a 1D fan but this brings a tear to my eye. I wish I could go back.	SR
17.	<b>Sub_Zero GAMING:</b> When I was a kid I had been singing this Me now still singing and crying	SR

**Table 4. Video 3 "History (Official 4K Video)"**

No.	Comments	Code
1.	<b>Liba khan:</b> Does someone know how I can stop crying every time I listen to history by one direction	SR
2.	<b>S_ecretly:</b> I was crying while listening to this, they were like brothers	SR
3.	<b>Cadence Goldner:</b> This actually made me cry GUYS PLEASE GET BACK TOGETHER!!!	SR
4.	<b>Amanda Araya:</b> I love them I adore them they are my heroes. Thank you very much for coming into my life	TK
5.	<b>Brent Salamanca:</b> "I thought we we're going strong, I thought we we're holding on" These lines made me cry	SR
6.	<b>JityaBagga:</b> 2020 and this song still manages to make me cry. I am never getting over them, am I?	SR
7.	<b>Anamika Suresh:</b> I just feel so sad whenever I hear this song after coming back from school	SR
8.	<b>Layla El-Assar:</b> Physically I'm fine, emotionally, I'm bruised	SR
9.	<b>Londeka Bronwyn Radebe:</b> They were and still are the greatest team that the world has ever seen!!!	PR
10.	<b>Aubree Clark:</b> Niall looks so good in glasses.	PR
11.	<b>Ansuman Deep:</b> I just came to know this was their last song and now I am crying	SR
12.	<b>Biatpwk:</b> The fact that I'm watching this just to cry... I'm not okay	SR
13.	<b>Fathmiairshad:</b> 0:52 harrys laugh is priceless and extremely addicting	PR
14.	<b>Sophia grande:</b> I love how they still included zayn in this makes my heart happy	HP
15.	<b>Pooja B:</b> The heartache tho	SR

- |     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| 16. | <b>Sun Shine:</b> This song is causing me emotional pain                   | SR |
| 17. | <b>Isabella Forter:</b> You really the greatest team that we will ever see | PR |
- 

## DATA ANALYSIS

Based on several comments analyzed, the other reasons are because the *Directioners* miss *One Direction*. Some people feel that the song brings them back to past memories. *Directioners* want *One Direction* to hold a reunion but, on this 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary, *One Direction* only re-uploaded their video clip on 4K resolution; there is nothing special about this celebration. So, the comments section on *One Direction's YouTube Channel* frequently full of expression of sorrow.

In this part, the analysis is divided into two sections. First, the analysis kinds of expressive speech act that found in the comments section. And the second is the analysis of expressive speech acts that are frequently used in the comments section.

### Analysis of Expressive Speech Act

#### *Video 1*

The first video is a video that tells the 10 years of *One Direction's* journey with all its ups and downs. They were formed from the beginning, their debut, their album, Zayn who had to leave them, and their last concert. This first video was uploaded to *YouTube* on July 23rd 2020. In the first video, the researchers found 5 types of expressive speech act: **praising, sorrow, congratulating, happiness, and regretting.**

Seen from the appendix in table 4.1 numbers (11), the phrase "**Happy 10 years One Direction**" serves to congratulate on celebrating 10 years of *One Direction's* career. Other congratulatory expressions can be seen on number (10), (14), and (15).

Comments on table 4.1, number (1) Krish Na, (2) Stockholm syndrome 1D, and (3) Ravi Sanmugam are included in the praising category. In comments number

(1) and (2) mention *One Direction* as the "**biggest band in the world**", while comment number (3) states that *One Direction* is "**the best band in the world**". This sentence is praise by fans as a form of support and love for their idol.

The 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary also caused some sadness for *Directioners*. This is evidenced, by the fans' comments that showed the expressive speech act in the sorrow category. This comment can be seen in table 4.1 in numbers (4) Chiara uwu, (6) Lucia Femanda Rodriguez, (7) Regita Claudia, (8) Sehly\_Marcano, (12) Jyotishko Das, (13) Milq, and (16) Duckies Club. They expressed their sadness by writing "**this tears me up**", "**this hurts me**", "**why did this break me**", "**I'm crying**", "**can't stop crying**". The speech act is a form of sorrow from the fans, because 10 years is not a short time after what has been passed. Many fans are also waiting for *One Direction* to have a reunion but they have not held a reunion in this decade celebration, and this causes *Directioners* tears apart.

(5) "**I still can't believe they formed my birthday, I'm so happy because of that**" intends to show the speaker's delight because *One Direction* is formed right on her birthday.

"**I just wanna say thank you so much for all amazing memories. You guys gave all of your fans the best childhood anybody asks for. From 2010 to 2020. All I can do or say is thank you**". The speech in number (9) intends to thank *One Direction* because, during the past ten years, the speaker feels that *One Direction* has provided a lot of memories for her and no one can replace it.

The speech in number (12) does not only contain the speaker's expression of sadness. The phrase "**why I wasn't in their last concert**" is a form of regret from the speaker because he could not attend the last concert of *One Direction* before they decided to go on hiatus.

## **Video 2**

The second video is the official video of the song "*What Makes You Beautiful*". This video was uploaded again by *One Direction* can be watched up to 4K resolution,

which means *Directioners* can enjoy the video in a better resolution. Here are some forms of expressive speech contained in the second video.

Based on table 4.2 the speech in number (4) is a form of blaming. This can be seen from the phrase, "**you guys are so mean. I actually thought that this was some kind of reunion**". In her speech, she felt that *One Direction* was mean about this celebration. She blamed it because she thought this was a form of reunion, but she was wrong and didn't accept it.

(13) "**I am overwhelmed by this song**". The speech written by Htet Htun is a form of feeling happy every time he listens to this song. Because overwhelmed is included in the category of happiness with joy. The speech on number (14) written by Gladys Hernandez "**we were so happy**", shows that she was very happy with this song since it was first released in 2010.

In table 4.2 comments on numbers (6) "**You're the best ever**", (11) "**Best group singer of all time**" and (15) "**ur awesome!!**" included in the praising category because they give a compliment to *One Direction* as the best and amazing boy band or vocal group according to their version. Furthermore, comments on numbers (7) "**This is the best song to get me cheered up**", (8) "**beautiful**", and (9) "**best music ever made omg**". This utterance means that the song *What Makes You Beautiful* is a beautiful song, a song that they think gives the listeners an uplifting effect. Because of the positive effect given by the song, *Directioners* give praise as appreciation.

The appearance of the 4K version of the song *What Makes You Beautiful* on the 10th anniversary of *One Direction* also caused sad reactions for *Directioners*. They feel sad because the song reminds them of memories they have passed. This is shown by looking at the comments on the numbers (1) "**Seems like a good day to listen to One Direction. I'm almost crying missing those days**", (2) "**This just drowned me in nostalgia**", (3) "**I used to listen to this all the time in kindergarten brings back so many memories. It's so sad**" (16) "**This brings a tear to my eye. I wish I could go back** and (17) "**When I was a kid I had been**

**singing this, me now still singing and crying".** The five utterances above mean that this song brings sorrow to listeners because they want to go back to that time. Also, the expression of sadness in the comments was caused because the speaker felt sad that *One Direction* broke up (12) **"I am sad one direction broke up"**, and at this year's celebration there was no reunion which caused fans to be disappointed (5) **"crying because we want a reunion"** and (10) **"so, is this end now? It has been 2 months and nothing special. I'm crying"**.

### Video 3

The third video is the official video of the History song that can be watched at up to 4K resolution. In this third video, the researcher found that expressions of sorrow dominated the comments section. Although Zayn is no longer a part of One Direction in this video, the memories of Zayn are still shown.

Expressive speech that contains sadness written by *Directioners* can be seen in table 4.3 numbers (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (8), (11), (12), (15), (16). The researcher only analyzed three of the eleven existing speeches. (3) **"This actually made me cry. GUYS PLEASE BACK TOGETHER!!!"** This utterance means that through her psychological condition, the speaker feels sad when she listens to this song and she hopes that one direction will return to what it used to be. (8) **"Physically I'm fine, emotionally I'm bruised"**. From this utterance, the writer wants to show that her emotional condition after seeing the video clip of this song. She likens her feelings to a bruised body part, in other words, there are pain and sadness in her heart with this 10<sup>th</sup>-year celebration. (16) **"This song is causing me emotional pain"**. It means that the video clip of the *History* song which is being watched again on the 10th anniversary this year makes her feel hurt. From all the speech, it can be concluded that *Directioners* worldwide hope that *One Direction* reunites.

The researcher also found speeches that showed feelings of happiness in the comments section we can see in table 4.3 numbers (14) **"I love, they still include Zayn in this makes my heart happy"**. The speech explained that the speaker was

happy to see Zayn in the video even though Zayn was no longer with them. The speaker was happy because their friendship was still well established.

(4) **"I love them I adore them they are my heroes. Thank you very much for coming into my life"**. Amanda Araya wrote the comment as a form of thanking for the presence of *One Direction* in her life, which she considered a hero, and she is grateful for that.

The researcher also found several praise comments. Like the comments on the number (10) **"Niall looks so good in glasses"** which means the speaker praises the good looks of a *One Direction* member named Niall when wearing glasses. (13) **"0:52 Harry's laugh is priceless and extremely addicting"**. This compliment is shown to Harry, who has a smile that is considered priceless, and this makes the speaker want to see his smile again. Praise for *One Direction* can also be seen in the number (9) **"They were and still are the greatest team that the world ever has seen!!"** and (17) **"You really the greatest team that we will ever see"**. The praise was given for *One Direction* who has stood for 10 years.

The theories about expressive speech act by Norrick (1998) also used to analyze the comments from the three videos that have been analyzed. Sorrow, blaming, and regretting are included in the negative values category, while congratulating, thanking, praising, and happiness are included in the positive values category.

### **Analysis of Dominant Type**

After obtaining data on expressive speech acts on *One Direction's YouTube Channel*, in this part, the researcher analyzed what types of expressive speech acts, are frequently used in the comments section. The data display shows seven types of categories shown in the table below.

**Table 5.** Frequency of Expressive Speech Act

<b>NO</b>	<b>Types of Expressive Speech Act</b>	<b>V1</b>	<b>V2</b>	<b>V3</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
1.	Sorrow	7	8	11	26

2.	Congratulating	4	-	-	<b>4</b>
3.	Thanking	1	-	1	<b>2</b>
4.	Praising	3	6	4	<b>13</b>
5.	Happiness	1	2	1	<b>4</b>
6.	Regretting	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
7.	Blaming	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
					<b>Total 51</b>

The table above shows that expression of sorrow is frequently and dominantly used in the comments section on *One Direction YouTube Channel*. Expression of sorrow uses more than half of the whole comments. Besides that, the number of these expressions also had the highest number of 26 out of 51. Then, in the second place, 13 instances of praise were expressed in the comments section. Next, there are 4 expressions of congratulations and happiness. While for thanking, there are 2 comments, and the last is blaming and regretting, which are only one each.

Expressive speech acts are a form of emotional states divided into two categories: basic emotion and complex emotion (Guiraud, 2011). In this study, the researcher also analyzed types of expressive speech acts that are frequently used in the comments section using Guiraud's theories. Expressions of sorrow dominate expressive speech acts on One Direction's YouTube Channel comments. In this case, sorrow is a form of basic emotion that comes from beliefs. The disappointment and sadness that *Directioners* have at the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of this year stem from their belief that *One Direction* will return in 2020, but the truth from their belief is in contrast.

Based on several comments analyzed, the other reason is that the *Directioners* miss One Direction, and some people feel that the song brings them back to memory from the past. *Directioners* want *One Direction* to hold a reunion,

but in this 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary, *One Direction* only re-uploaded their video clip on 4K resolution and there's nothing special about this celebration. So, the comments section on *One Direction's YouTube Channel* is frequently full with expressions of sorrow because of the disappointment.

## **CONCLUSION**

There were seven types of expressive speech acts identified in the comments section: expression of sorrow, expression of congratulating, expression of thanking, expression of praising, expression of happiness, expression of regret, and expression of blaming. The researcher collected 51 comments from the three videos that have been selected, and each video had a different type of expressive speech. From the data that has been collected: expression of sorrow appeared 26 times, congratulating appeared 4 times, thanking appeared 5 times, praising appeared 13 times, happiness appeared 4 times, regretting, and blaming only one each.

The most dominant expression used in the comments section on *One Direction's YouTube Channel* is the expression of sorrow. This expression appeared 26 times, out of 51 expression speech act listed. The researcher concludes that sorrow is the expression that is mainly used in the comments section.

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