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EXPRESSIVE SPEECH IN TWITTER ACCOUNT (X) @UM_FESS

Fentik Melani*, Imam Suyitno

Universitas Negeri Malang*, Universitas Negeri Malang

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ABSTRACT

This study examines expressive speech on the Twitter account @um_fess, an anonymous State University of Malang student community menfess account. This study aims to describe the form of expressive speech, speech strategies, and the meaning of speech on the account with a descriptive qualitative approach, using student tweet data during April 2023. Data analysis includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results show that expressive speech consists of declarative, interrogative, and imperative speech, which express feelings and experiences openly. The utterances are divided into short limited, and deep broad. Complete utterances provide full context, while incomplete utterances rely on contextual understanding. Speech strategies include direct and indirect approaches, with positive and negative politeness, and vague strategies. Literal meanings are able to convey intent clearly, while non-literal meanings are used to convey more complex feelings and criticisms.

INTRODUCTION

Speech is a fundamental form of communication in human life, allowing individuals to convey messages, information, ideas, and express feelings and emotions. Speech, as the end product of speaking, can be analyzed linguistically to understand its meaning and context of use, and refers to language units such as sentences, paragraphs, or texts with specific meanings (Abidin, 2019:1). In linguistic studies, speech and speaking play an important role in understanding how language is used to convey messages, meanings, and

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: fentik.melani.2002126@students.um.ac.id (Fentik Melani)

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emotions. One form of speech is expressive speech, which contains speakers' emotional expressions to express feelings, emotions, or attitudes. This expressive speech is one of the types of speech acts identified by John Searle in his theory of speech acts (Safitri & Mulyani, 2021), including expressions such as thanks, apologies, congratulations, and expressions of sadness or joy.

The development of technology and communication in the form of social media has opened up new opportunities in the way we speak, allowing for wider, faster and more interactive communication. Twitter (X) is one such microblogging platform that has become a popular communication tool in the world due to its dynamic and real-time characteristics, making it a platform for various forms of speech, including expressive speech. With active social media users in Indonesia reaching 167 million people in January 2023 and ranking fourth in the world in the number of Twitter (X) users with 24.69 million active users (Data Indonesia Id; DataReportal, 2024), Twitter (X) is becoming a significant platform in the country. One popular feature is the menfess account, which allows users to send messages or confessions anonymously. Analysis of expressive speech in menfess accounts can provide insight into how people interact and express emotions in the digital world, particularly among university students, where anonymity allows self-expression without fear of social stigma. It shows how anonymity affects communication, different from communication where identities are known, and helps understand online behaviors that may differ from offline behaviors. These menfess accounts cater to specific groups, such as students from one university, where the identity of the individual sending the message remains anonymous, but the audience knows the message comes from among students in that community.

Previous research on speech acts covers various contexts, such as those conducted by Palupi, et al. (2023) who examined the comments of crime news readers on Instagram, finding five forms of speech acts: assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative, with expressive speech as the most frequently used. Nirmalasari & Ibrahim (2023) in their research on illocutionary speech acts in the movie *Miracle In Cell No.7* identified various types of speech acts such as assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative, where expressive speech is also the most dominant. Assidik, et al. (2023) focused on expressive speech in political, economic, and social threads on Twitter, finding eight forms of expressive speech, each with distinctive linguistic markers.

Jihad, et al. (2022) also examined expressive speech acts in Twitter's trending topic feature, identifying that expressive speech is often used to express criticism, especially of the government.

In contrast to previous studies, this research focuses on analyzing expressive speech in the menfess account @um_fess on Twitter (X), which is an anonymous interaction platform among Malang State University students. This anonymity affects the language style used, allowing freer self-expression without the influence of personal identity. This study aims to understand the forms of expressive speech used by students, the speech strategies applied, and the meaning contained in their expressions in the digital world.

On Twitter (X), expressive speech is very important in interactions between users, especially among university students who utilize anonymity to express feelings more openly and honestly without fear of judgment. This anonymity creates a free space for users to share thoughts, emotions and experiences spontaneously and directly. Social media, such as Twitter (X), provides a unique and fast channel for expression that can be seen by a wide audience, making it an essential tool in modern communication.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative approach with descriptive method. The data in this study come from tweets sent by students to the @um_fess account on Twitter (X), focusing on words or texts that describe expressive speech, speech strategies, and their meanings by considering the context. The research was conducted by reading menfess tweets from the account in a span of one month, from April 1 to April 30, 2023. The main instrument of this research is the researcher, who is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and concluding the content of expressive speech on the @um_fess account. In the data collection stage, the researcher used the documentation method with screenshots to collect expressive speech within a predetermined time span.

After the data is collected, the next stage is data analysis, which aims to summarize the data in an organized manner so that the results are easy to understand and convey. In this study, data analysis used the Miles and Huberman model (in Sugiyono, 2019: 246), which includes three stages: (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) conclusion drawing.

The data sorting process was carried out through three main stages. First, data reduction was carried out by identifying relevant data in accordance with the research focus and classification guidelines. Second, data presentation is done by classifying data based on the research focus in the form of tables in accordance with the theoretical basis. Third, conclusion drawing and verification is done by compiling conclusions that answer the research focus in a concise and comprehensive manner after going through the process of collecting, reducing, and presenting data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Forms of Expressive Speech

Expressive Speech Forms Based on Intent

Expressive speech forms based on their intentions can be divided into three categories, namely, declarative, interrogative, and imperative speech. A representation of the findings is presented below.

- 1) um! **seneng bgtt** kl wishlist ku nonton konser tulus abis ini ke ceklis huhu semoga gaada pembatalan konserrr 🥰 (BM/AS/D-4)
- 2) um! tidur jam 9/10 malem trs bangun jam 1/2 pagi trs melek lgi sampe jam 9/10 malem kek gt trs 2 bln ini, **nih wajar ga sih?** sempet dibilang kek lgi stress jam tidurnya kurang 🙄 (BM/IN/D-1)
- 3) um! yang merasa feeling lonely **angkat** tangan 🙌 (BM/IM/D-2)

Data (1) belongs to declarative speech that expresses the speaker's joy and hope because his desire to watch Tulus' concert is almost realized, accompanied by a 🥰 emoticon that shows the speaker's happy feelings. This speech informs happiness without expecting a response. However, it cannot be denied that in social media declarative speech also invites responses from speech partners or readers. This is explained by Kivran-Swaine & Naaman (2011) in their research results show that tweets containing positive emotions tend to be retweeted more often and get more responses, it can be concluded that social media users are more interested in sharing and responding to content that evokes happiness.

Data (2) belongs to interrogative speech which expresses the speaker's doubt about the irregular sleeping pattern she has experienced over the past two months, and questions whether it is normal. This speech not only asks for an answer but also expresses the speaker's feelings and situation, which is often used on social media to seek support. This is

in line with research conducted by Umami (2021) which explains that emotions are expressed and interpreted on social media. This includes how questions are used to communicate emotional states and seek support from others.

Meanwhile, data (3) invites speech partners who feel lonely to symbolically “raise their hands”, using imperative speech to build direct interaction and show that they are not alone. Research conducted by Huang (2016) found how imperative sentences are used in Twitter and Facebook social media communication to request certain actions from speech partners or audiences to build stronger and more direct interactions with other users. Nurrahma (2018) in her research found that imperative speech is often used to direct action or give advice to followers.

Forms of Expressive Speech Based on its Expressiveness

Expressive speech forms based on their intent can be divided into two categories: limited speech and broad speech. Broad speech can be further divided into equal compound, multilevel compound, complex compound, paragraph, and discourse. The presentation of the findings is presented through the following data representation.

- 4) **cantik banget bulan malem ini** rek um! (KL/TB/D-5)
- 5) um! Rindu makan lekker, onde onde **sama** tahu walik (KL/LS-MS/D-25)
- 6) sender kl dirumah suka keliling” naik motor **tapi karena** di kos gk bawa motor jadi gabut+sedih gk bisa kemn” (dikossss terusss) um! (KL/LS-MB/D-3)
- 7) buat arek” teknik um! aku gatau kalian di selasar nungguin aku nyelesaikan tugas apa gmn, **tp** makasi ya uda ditemenin sampe selesai, jangan lupa sahur! (KL/LS-MK/D-8)
- 8) Di tahun ini benar2 jadi titik balik dr seorang 'aku'. Mengikhhlaskan mereka yg memutuskan pergi dr kehidupanku. Disisi lain aku bersyukur untuk orang-orang baru yg datang ke kehidupanku. Bertemu kalian merupakan rezeki terbaikku di tahun ini! Dgn kalian hidupku lebih bermakna dan aku mengerti arti dr bersyukur, luv all! Um! (KL/LS-Pg/D-11)
- 9) Piye rek um!
Sender janjiin bukber sama teman-teman. Setelah ribet milih hari... Terus mulai pembahasan... Sender ngasih mereka pilihan mulai dari tempat makan yang paling mahal (sekitar 175/nett) dan mereka pilih yg 175 d hotel... Hari h jam 3 sore sender cht grup gaada yg bales... Setengah 6 sender sampai lokasi meja masih kosong, sampai jam 7 satu temen cewek sender datang dan kami nungguin sampai jam 9 malm cowok2 ini gk ada yang dating... Sender pengen marah tapi nahan karena merasa harus njaga pertemanan, tapi sender chat bilang “gak ada lain kali buat bukber sama kalian, hari ini terakhir dan seterusnya gak akan pernah ada lagi, maksih ya” (KL/LS-Wcn/D-3)

Data (4) above is an example of a single or limited utterance because it only consists of one main clause that has a simple structure. This limited speech refers to short and concise communication that conveys only one main idea. Prasetyaningrum (2024) in his writing explains how social media such as Twitter (X), with its character limitations, affects

writing style and language use. As a result, users often use short forms such as acronyms, emoticons, and informal words to convey emotions and ideas in a limited space.

Data (5) is an example of equivalent compound broad speech because it consists of two or more clauses that have the same position or degree and are connected by a coordinating conjunction. These clauses complement each other without being the parent or subordinate clause. The equivalent compound form allows speakers to convey more information efficiently, in accordance with the characteristics of communication on platforms that often limit the number of characters such as Twitter (X). Gawne & McCulloch (2019) also support this finding by discussing how social media users construct equivalent sentences to express multiple ideas at once.

Data (6) is an example of multilevel compound speech because it consists of two clauses, with one of the clauses functioning as an extension that acts to provide additional information. The main clause states the speaker's usual condition, while the subordinate clause, provides additional information that explains the reason behind the feelings of boredom and sadness. This nested compound form is often used to provide additional context and show cause-and-effect relationships, thus conveying information in a richer and more nuanced way, as described by Mayer (2003).

Data (7) above can be considered a complex compound sentence because it consists of several clauses that are logically connected. The utterance is an independent clause connected by the conjunction 'tp' which is a marker that the utterance is included in a complex compound utterance. It has a main clause that expresses the speaker's gratitude and a subordinate clause that provides additional information about the situation in which his friends are waiting in the hallway. This complexity shows that the speaker is not only expressing gratitude but also providing context about the situation he is experiencing. This form of complex compound speech allows speakers to express more complex relationships between ideas and provide more in-depth context, in accordance with Halliday's (1985) statement about the use of complex compound clauses to convey more detailed and specific meanings in communication.

Data (8) belongs to paragraph speech because it organizes information in a structured and coherent manner, thus increasing the effectiveness of communication. By organizing complex ideas in clear units, paragraphs make it easier for readers or listeners to understand the content of the message. The importance of understanding the principles

of paragraph usage in communication is supported by Thompson (2014), who states that paragraphs help structure complex discourse and connect sentences to convey a more in-depth and cohesive message.

Data (9) can be described as part of a discourse that provides an in-depth analysis of the structure and content of each part. It describes a disappointing personal experience in a planned get-together, covering the social dynamics in the group, and the speaker's emotional reaction to the situation. By conveying the complete personal experience from beginning to end, this speech effectively provides a clear picture of the events and feelings experienced by the speaker, thus enriching the reader's or listener's understanding of the situation described.

Expressive Speech Forms Based on Completeness

10) mas yang tadi tadarus sampe jam setengah 12 malem di masjid um! It 2, keren sih
(KP/LK/D-16)

11) Um! Anak anak dospem gue cakep cakep njir 1 (KP/TLK/D-64)

The utterance in data (10) is an example of a complete utterance, with the subject 'mas' performing the activity 'tadarus' at a specified location and time. Additional predicates and adverbs, such as 'sampe jam setengah 12 malem' and 'di masjid um It 2' provide clear details. The opinion 'keren sih' adds to the positive assessment of the speaker.

The data findings on the use of complete speech show that a clear and complete sentence structure can increase communication effectiveness. Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) also emphasize that although communication on social media is often brief, it should still be complete and clear to avoid misunderstandings, emphasizing the importance of content structure for effective communication.

Meanwhile, data utterance (11) is an example of an incomplete utterance because it only includes the subject 'anak anak dospem gue' (my supervisor's children) and the phrase 'cakep cakep njir' to provide information or description of the subject. This speech gives an assessment without additional context, such as the reason or situation that makes the speaker give the description. The absence of further information or explanation causes this speech to feel incomplete.

Incomplete structures in speech can lead to unclear meaning, misunderstanding, and inability to convey emotions effectively. Clark & Brennan (1991) point out that speech incompleteness can disrupt the grounding process, thus making communication ineffective

as the listener has to guess the speaker's intentions. However, Humphreys (2010) highlights that social media users often rely on contextual understanding and shared knowledge to interpret messages, so incomplete messages can still be understood.

2. Speaking Strategy

Direct Speech Strategy

Direct speech strategies can be divided into three categories, namely, direct speech statements, direct speech questions, direct speech orders. The following is the data representation.

12) **aku suka dia tapi dia ga suka aku paling bener belajar** um! (BL/Ny/D-22)

13) um! **emg musimnya cowo nge ghosting ya?** 🙄(BL/Tn/D-18)

14) Um! **Bantu sender cari kost ga lebih dari 500.** Lagi butuh banget huhu (BL/Pr/D-6)

Speech (12) expresses the personal feelings and emotional conflict of the speaker who likes someone who does not reciprocate his feelings. The speaker concludes that focusing on studying is the solution to overcome these feelings. The direct statement 'aku suka dia tapi dia ga suka aku' explicitly states the speaker's feelings, while 'paling bener belajar' offers a solution in the form of focusing on studying. This speech shows the speakers' honesty and courage in expressing their feelings openly and clearly. This phenomenon is supported by Nurlaela, et al. (2022) who show that direct statements are used to ensure clarity and avoid misunderstandings in communication, allowing messages to be conveyed quickly and effectively.

Speech (13) contains a direct question that reflects the speaker's confusion or disappointment with the ghosting phenomenon, as seen in the quote 'emg musimnya cowo nge ghosting ya?'. The speaker observes that many men are ghosting and directly asks a rhetorical question that implies disappointment or frustration. This finding supports that direct and explicit questions facilitate understanding and encourage interaction from the audience, as explained by Umar (2024:83), who emphasizes that direct questions expect a response and some cases of direct questions are accompanied by additional information that provides more context about the situation or the speaker's feelings.

Speech (14) is a request for help conveyed directly by the speaker. By using the word 'bantu' the speaker directly asks the speech partner or reader to provide concrete assistance in finding a suitable boarding house with a maximum budget of Rp 500,000. This

direct speech strategy is used to convey the need explicitly, ensuring that the reader understands the request. Research by Safira & Kurwidaria (2022) supports this finding, which shows that the use of lingual markers in direct speech commands aims to influence speech partners to act according to the speaker's expectations, often with additional information to provide context or reasons for the request.

Indirect Speech Strategies

- 15) um! mumpung udah buka waktunya sy melampiaskan amarah sy. dear pemilik motor merah (lupa merk intiny lu parkir di sebelah motor mio j biru) di parkiran fis **besok2 kalo parkir dikunci setir lagi trs posisinya mept sama motorku lagi ya** NI GRGR ENTE SY YG LAGI LMES HARUS NGELUARIN EFFORT LEBIH BUAT NGELUARIN MOTOR! nyusahin bgt Eu (TL/D-5)

The sentence *besok2 kalo parkir dikunci setir lagi trs posisinya mept sama motorku lagi ya* in quote (15) above is an indirect sentence that is intended to insinuate rather than actually meaning to tell you to do this. Although it looks like an order sentence, the speaker's intention is actually to request that the motorcycle not be parked in a difficult position. This strategy is used to reduce direct confrontation and still convey the desired message subtly. The use of this indirect speech strategy can reduce the risk of conflict or tension, in accordance with the concept of politeness in communication. Leech (2014) states that indirect strategies are often used to comply with politeness maxims, such as avoiding rudeness and minimizing coercion towards interlocutors.

Strategy for Speaking Frankly Without Nonsense

- 16) um! buat mba mba cwe yg tdi naik motor trs nabrak cwo yg lgi jalan dri ambarawa ke arah masjid um, lain kali kalau nabrak dri belakang minta maaf **jgn pergi gt aja** (BTT/D-3)

Speech (16) expresses the speaker's annoyance with a woman who hit a man from behind and left without apologizing. With the phrase '*jgn pergi gt saja*,' the speaker directly requests that the woman apologize first if a similar situation occurs again. This speech is frank and direct, without preamble, emphasizing clarity and speed in communication. According to Yulita & Tressyalina (2023), the straightforward speech strategy is useful to ensure the message is conveyed clearly and efficiently. However, if according to Mutaqiin (2022), direct communication can indeed speed up problem solving but also has the potential to cause conflict if not managed properly. Therefore, it is important to consider the context and the relationship with the recipient of the

message.

Strategy for Speaking Frankly with Positive Politeness

Joke or Humor Speech

- 17) Buat mba mba Um! yang senyum pas aku di cakar kucing waktu pagi hari di hari Selasa
Boleh kenalan kah mbak 🙄 (KP/TB/D-3)

This speech (17) is an expression of interest conveyed directly and the speaker's intention to get acquainted with someone who smiled at him at a funny incident, namely when the speaker was scratched by a cat on a Tuesday morning, but the speech was delivered in a friendly and slightly joking tone. The use of humor, in the quote 'pas aku di cakar kucing,' as well as the laughing emoticon '🙄' helped to create a positive conversational atmosphere and reduce tension. The data findings suggest that this strategy allows speakers to convey messages directly while keeping the atmosphere friendly, which is effective for building closeness with listeners and avoiding potential tension.

Reasoning Speech

- 18) Temenku pernah pinjol di apk gitu terus dia gak bisa bayar sampai lewat batas waktunya. Kita lama gak kontak, eh tiba-tiba dia chat cuma buat pinjem uang 500K lagi. **Bukannya gak mau minjem tapi karena itu uang sakuku yang dikasih ortu dan aku juga gak nyambi kerja jadi aku nolak.** Tapi dia bujuk" terus, yaudah lah um! (KP/TMA/D-3)

The utterance in data (18) describes the speaker's honest experience when refusing a request for a money loan from his friend who is experiencing financial problems. The speaker feels a dilemma because his personal financial situation is also limited, as shown in the quote, 'bukannya gak mau minjem tapi karena itu uang sakuku yang dikasih ortu dan aku juga gak nyambi kerja jadi aku nolak.' Although they continue to be persuaded, speakers use a straightforward speaking strategy but still maintain politeness by providing rational reasons for refusing the request. This strategy helps speakers convey decisions clearly without causing conflict, in accordance with Nur's research (2022) which emphasizes the importance of positive politeness in maintaining interpersonal relationships on social media when refusing requests.

Speech Involves Speakers

- 19) Pipol yuem ws ndelok video mas teknik elektro ke kampus pake baju tidur ceunah. Cringe gak sih, **wdyt menurut klean ciwi-ciwi um!** (KP/TMP/D-1)

Speech (19) expresses the speaker's curiosity about an electrical engineering student who came to campus in a nightgown, and asks readers, especially women, whether it is embarrassing or not. By using the quote 'wdyt menurut klean ciwi-ciwi um,' the speaker invites participation and opinions, creating a familiar atmosphere. This strategy aims to invite active interaction and maintain politeness by respecting the speech partners views. According to Kindangen & Al Katuuk (2023), positive politeness strategies like this are effective in creating inclusive and interactive discussions on social media, making readers feel more engaged.

Speeches Making an Offer or Promise

- 20) um! **Ayok yang mau berbarengan**
um! Guys yang dari Banyuwangi ada yang kehabisan tiket kereta ga? Huhuu aku baru cek ternyata tiket kereta udah habis, sekarang bingung mau naik travel yang aman dimana ya? Dan kalau bus pesennya dimana atau langsung ke terminal ya? Maaf ga pernah naik bus sendiri 🙏 **Oiya yang kehabisan tiket juga dan mau barengan ayok, btw sender cewe.**
Terimakasih (KP/TMT/D-1)

The utterance in data (20) reflects the desire of the speaker who is looking for a travel companion from Banyuwangi because he ran out of train tickets. And at the end of his speech he offers an invitation to go together in the quote 'oiya who ran out of tickets too and want to go together,' The offer is to find a solution together, creating a sense of solidarity and togetherness. This strategy is used to maintain social harmony and show goodwill, encourage a culture of mutual help, and create a friendly atmosphere and increase the chances of getting a positive response from readers.

Speeches Showing Optimism

- 21) Tuturan Menunjukkan Keoptimisan
um! cpek juga ya ikut ukm, **bismillah kuat smpek tamat...** (KP/TMO/D-2)

The strategy in speech (21) communicates difficulties honestly without a negative or desperate impression. The speaker expresses fatigue due to being involved in the Student Activity Unit (UKM) but still includes hope and prayer that it can last until the end, as seen in the quote 'bismillah kuat smpek tamat...,' which shows optimism supported by religious beliefs. This strategy is effective for showing openness to problems while maintaining a

positive attitude, which can inspire readers. By combining honest expression of difficulties with religious faith-based optimism, this strategy maintains good social relations and motivates the self as well as the reader, often used to maintain harmony and provide support in communication (Rakhmaniar, 2023).

Strategy for Speaking Frankly with Negative Politeness

Apologizing Speech

22) UM! Sedih banget hari ini, Tetanggaku main ke rumah ku eh malah ngata2in aku, mana ada bapak sama ibukku. **Maaf sender curhat** hehe (KN/TMM/D-5)

Speech (22) describes the speaker's feelings of sadness and hurt due to the insult from his neighbor in front of his parents, seen from the phrase 'sedih banget hari ini.' To reduce the negative impact of this vent, the speaker adds 'maaf sender curhat hehe,' which reflects an attempt to remain polite and not burden the listener with personal problems. This strategy shows negative politeness, where the speaker tries not to disturb or force the listener with an apology and maintain a polite distance. According to Nakrowi & Pujiyanti (2019), negative politeness protects the listener's right not to be disturbed or coerced, keeping the atmosphere of the conversation empathetic and supportive.

Speech Minimizes Burden or Coercion to the Speaker

23) um! aku mau curhatt perihal tugas kelompok bener bener bikin batin banget, **ada yang mau aku curhatin gakk?** (KN/TMBP/D-1)

Speech (23) is a request from the speaker who wants to express feelings of stress due to group assignments, as seen in the sentence 'ada yang mau aku curhatin gakk?' This speech uses negative politeness by giving choices to the reader, avoiding forcing them to listen. This strategy helps maintain interpersonal relationships by reducing the burden on the reader. According to Mills (2003), this kind of strategy is effective in maintaining communication ethics and reducing the potential for conflict, especially on social media. By asking permission and giving choices, speakers ensure readers feel valued and free to respond as they wish.

Request for Advice in the Form of a Question

- 24) Um! Galau aku rek. Ga wani mudik karena kerjaaaanku durung jelas, tp sajane aku ws iso bantu perekonomian ortu. Tapi ttp ae ga wani gawe ketemu dulur2 AAAAA . **Enake aku mulih opo ora yo?** 🙄 (KN/PBP/D-4)

Speech (24) expresses the feeling of confusion and confusion of the speaker who is hesitant to go home because his job is not yet clear, even though he has been able to help his parents economy. The speaker conveys the confusion directly and asks for advice whether he should go home or not, which can be seen from the quote “AAAAA. Enake aku mulih opo ora yo?”. This strategy of speaking frankly with negative politeness can attract sympathy or an empathetic response from the listener or reader, and help the speaker get another point of view or advice that might overcome the confusion he is experiencing. The use of this strategy allows speakers to express their feelings honestly and openly, while still respecting the listener or reader by asking directly.

Speeches Expressing Business Pessimism

- 25) um! **pas skripsian pgn cepet lulus, tapi pas udah deket wisuda malah takut karna nganggur** 🙄 (KN/TPU/D-3)

The utterance in data (25) expresses the pessimistic feelings of a student who initially wanted to graduate immediately because of the thesis burden, but now feels anxious about the future and is afraid of being unemployed after graduation. This feeling illustrates the general transition from academic anxiety to career anxiety at the end of the study period. This speech reflects pessimism that can demoralize and motivate both the speaker and the listener. When someone is pessimistic about an uncertain future, it can lead to reduced self-confidence and cause stress or anxiety (Kesuma, 2022). Therefore, it is important to manage these feelings wisely to maintain morale, mental health and positive social relationships.

Vague Speech Strategies

Speech Using Signs

- 26) um! siapa yg lagi ngrasa salah jurusan ayo **sini** kita kompak dulu :((((BS/MI/D-2)

Speech (26) uses the strategy of speaking cryptically by using gestures through the

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word “ini.” It functions as an invitation to speech partners who feel they have chosen the wrong major to gather and support each other. The use of “sini” creates a sense of community among those who experience similar things, and shows that they are not alone in their feelings. By using gestures, speakers try to build emotional connections and seek sympathy or advice from speech partners. Minto et al. (2024) added that gestures are often used to refine communication and facilitate understanding without lengthy explanations, especially if the interlocutors already have the same understanding.

Self Demeaning Speech

27) Um! Aku baru tau crush ku udh punya pacar dan pacarnya cantik banget 🥰 **aku yang umbi** ini menangis liat nya 🥺 (BS/MMD/D-1)

This speech uses a disguised politeness strategy by lowering himself to convey the feeling that he feels less confident after knowing that the person he likes already has a very beautiful girlfriend. By referring to himself as a “umbi,” the speaker describes a feeling of inferiority or feeling less attractive than the girlfriend of the person he likes. This strategy can help speakers feel more relieved and gain sympathy or support from speech partners who understand their feelings. However, it is important for speakers not to constantly use patronizing language, as this can reinforce feelings of inferiority. For the speech partner or reader, it is important to provide an empathic response that can help create a supportive and positive communication environment.

Speech Using Association Clues

28) Ngakune ra oleh gendak an, tapi lakok duwe anyar, memang **guguk** um! (BS/MPA/D-1)

The utterance expresses the disappointment or anger of the speaker who feels betrayed. The term “guguk” or “anjing” is used to describe the person's bad or unfaithful behavior. By combining a straightforward speech strategy with association clues, the speaker manages to convey his message and emotions effectively without sounding too harsh or explicit. By combining vague speech strategies with association clues, speakers manage to convey their messages and emotions effectively without sounding too harsh or explicit. Speech partners or readers who understand the association clues and the context may provide an empathic response in support (Agus, 2013). This can help speakers feel

supported and understood.

3. Meaning of Expressive Speech

Literal Meaning

29) UM! **njir hampa bet kek ga punya semangat hidup, kamar berantakan aja gamau bersihin** (LT/D-26)

Speech (29) illustrates the speaker's feeling of emptiness and loss of enthusiasm for life, seen in the lack of motivation to clean up the messy room. It reflects a very tired, apathetic, and perhaps slightly depressed emotional state. The utterance directly expresses the speaker's feelings of frustration and fatigue, using informal language and dialect that remains clear in conveying the main meaning. With its literal delivery, it reinforces the explicit expression of emotion, avoiding any ambiguity or misinterpretation that might arise if figurative language or metaphors were used.

Non Literal Meaning

30) Tambah suwi **tambah maju yo [shof] terawih e um!** 🙄(NL/D-2)

Speech (30) uses sarcasm to convey criticism of the decrease in tarawih prayer congregations, indicated by the statement that tarawih prayer is “semakin maju.” It uses sarcasm and irony to express disappointment and frustration, even though it appears to be a compliment. The added emoticons reinforce the non-literal message and give it a deeper emotional feel. The use of non-literal speech like this often provokes a response because it invites the reader to understand the hidden meaning. However, if the context or communication strategy is not understood, this speech can lead to misunderstanding or ambiguity. Sobiczewska (2022) highlights that irony and sarcasm in communication can cause confusion when the listener is not familiar with the context or the true meaning of the utterance.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis of expressive speech on Twitter account (X) @um_fess, it is concluded that declarative speech is often used to honestly express personal emotions and experiences without expecting a response, although it often gets a response from the reader. Interrogative speech functions to seek help or information, as well as express the

situation at hand, which shows active social interaction. Meanwhile, imperative speech directs the reader to perform a certain action. Based on breadth, limited speech conveys one main idea briefly, while broad speech contains several interrelated ideas to convey a deeper message. Based on completeness, complete speech provides full context that supports effective communication, while incomplete speech often relies on contextual understanding to convey the message.

Speech strategies in expressive speech take a variety of forms and purposes. Direct speech strategies, such as statements, questions, and commands, are used for clarity and efficiency in conveying messages. In contrast, indirect speech strategies aim to reduce confrontation and maintain politeness. Straightforward indirect speech strategies focus on clarity, but can have a negative impact on social image if not managed well. Meanwhile, strategies with positive politeness are used to convey messages in an honest and friendly manner. Negative politeness strategies, on the other hand, aim to convey the message while reducing the threat to the interlocutor. In addition, vague speech strategies allow speakers to convey criticism or feelings without direct confrontation. These various strategies allow speakers to adjust their mode of communication to suit the social context and interpersonal relationship, ensuring the message is received clearly and effectively without compromising good relations.

Utterances with literal and non-literal meanings have their own uniqueness in conveying the speaker's feelings. Literal meaning can clearly convey the meaning of each utterance so that it is easily understood by the speech partner or reader. In contrast, non-literal meanings, such as satire, sarcasm and irony, are used to convey feelings and criticism in a more complex way. While these strategies can elicit a deeper response and trigger sympathy, there is a risk of misunderstanding if the reader does not understand the context or the communication strategy used.

The analysis of expressive speech on Twitter account (X) @um_fess shows that the speech reflects the speakers' personal emotions and experiences, as well as the use of various communication strategies that influence interactions on social media. To improve communication effectiveness, social media users are advised to be thoughtful and empathic in communicating, pay attention to the context, and choose the right strategy so that the message is well received. Twitter users (X) on the menfess account should be careful in delivering speech to avoid misunderstandings. Future research can consider

other pragmatic theories and expand the analysis to other social media.

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