

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the initial introduction of the research. This chapter consists of research background, research question, research purposes, research significances, conceptual framework, previous studies, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Research Background

In a life that is starting to show a modern direction, the use of social media is the main center for interacting and expressing an opinion and feelings in various conditions whether oral or written, which is currently a lot of things done by people. People can produce a natural expression within themselves when on social media, such as expressions of happiness, gratitude, apology, anger, blame, hatred, worry, etc., that will appear when something provokes it based on a certain context (Dikhawati, 2019). Every sentence delivered by every human being always contains a certain meaning and purpose. In delivering an utterance, speaker can have a more relevant conversation by preparing a context that is clear, easy to understand, and not out of context. When someone conveys their opinions or feelings, it can have purposes such as communicating information, conveying wishes, and conveying complaints (Frandika & Idawati, 2020).

Social media is present as an online media that can be used to communicate, disseminate information, and become a place to share many activities. Social media has an important role in helping humans with various aspects of their needs, such as entertainment, education, health, self-expression, and others. There are several kinds of social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Line, Twitter, TikTok, and others (Rahmayanti & Fauzi, 2021). Social media is equipped with the ability for people to create, share, and exchange information, opinions, and ideas within a community (Bala, 2014). Someone who uses social media can give their opinion on a topic, news, or any event that occurs

with any expression. One of the social media that is quite popular among other social media is Instagram.

Instagram is one of the social media platforms used by many people as a medium of freedom to share all things according to their wishes, such as sharing things about daily activities, being a place to carry out an interaction with others, and being a medium for expressing feelings and sharing in the form of images, videos, and writing in a caption (Hinshaw & Eddy, 2023). A post uploaded by someone in the form of images, videos, or text captions can cause various reactions from people who see it, and the person's reaction can be seen in a comment such as advice, praise, or criticism (Dewiyana et al., 2023). Comments become a form of communication, freedom of opinion on what is seen and felt, and someone can comment according to the context of the post, positively or negatively.

The study of pragmatics examines speech acts in an utterance made by a person in a certain context or situation (Yule, 1996). A speech act is the beginning of something that is spoken, accompanied by actions that are in accordance with what is said and reactions based on the words spoken. Speech acts are the result of every sentence spoken by someone based on certain conditions and contexts that have actions in them, where the action is carried out so that the speech partner understands or knows the meaning of what is said by the speaker (Nurhamida & Tressyalina, 2019). The type of speech act, expressive speech act, relates to the psychological condition of the speaker when expressing what is being felt, such as feelings of anger, sadness, happiness, like, dislike, apologise, gratitude, surprise, and other expressions involving feelings (Asiah M et al., 2024).

Expressions of anger can arise from a sense of inner restlessness that cannot be suppressed and is triggered by circumstances that are considered unfair, disputes with others, frustration, and others. In releasing the object of this anger, it can be done in several ways, such as by taking firm action, speaking harshly, such as swearing, or writing a post on social media (Bhave et al., 2023). The expression

of anger expressed by a person can help to regain calmness after the physical and mental state is unbalanced due to anger in oneself (Han et al., 2015). Expressions of anger are often seen in comments on various social media as a form of release of anger at what is done by others or because of certain conditions. Expressions of anger are expressed using language that can be conveyed directly or indirectly (Izar et al., 2021). The analysis of the expression of anger in a comment in this research belongs to the scope of pragmatics and is one of the types of expressive speech acts. In knowing the meaning of a comment that has an expression of anger, an understanding of pragmatics is needed.

The current world situation, which is considered to be in a fairly critical state, can be seen from the state of security that is experiencing various world crises, wars in various countries, and increasing crime rates. According to Waluyo et al. (2023) in recent decades, the world has experienced global crisis conditions that have affected many countries. Similarly, the current conflict between Palestine and Israel has been ongoing for a long time and has worsened since October 2023. It started with Hamas carrying out the attack and Israel retaliating. Israel carried out attacks by air and land that led to the Gaza area in Palestine. According to Gadzo et al. (2024) in [aljazeera.com](https://www.aljazeera.com), Israel carried out airstrikes on refugee camps around Rafah and killed more than 30 people on 25-28 May 2024. As a result of the Israeli attack, it became a trending topic on various social media and there were many people who reacted to the news. Many of them expressed their reactions through comments on Israeli social media. So during the month of May, Israeli social media was bombarded with comments with various expressions on some posts.

The attacks from Israel were not comparable to what was done by the Palestinians, this then caused criticism from various parties because of the attack many human lives have been lost and there is no one intention to stop it. Weak civilians do not have any power and civilian objects used by people with no military interest in war such as schools and refugee camps are protected under international law. (Sulistia, 2021). In this case, Israel's actions are considered a

mistake because it has attacked Palestinian civilians who are in a refugee camp which is a protected thing in war conditions, so the reactions that arise are counter expressions from the public against Israel's actions such as expressions of anger and condemnation, so in this case this research is focused on expressions of anger.

Instagram social media from Israel with the username @stateofisrael in this research presents various information, pictures, and videos about the current conflict conditions based on the point of view of the Israeli side. In the Instagram post uploaded regarding the news that Israeli carried out an attack on the Palestinian camp in Rafah, there were various reactions from those who saw the news and many gave their opinions in the comments column and then expressed various expressions of feelings. After the attack by Israel on the refugee camp in Rafah, the Israeli government's Instagram became the main target of the public or Instagram users as a place to vent anger against Israel's actions when they could not convey the emotions of anger directly to the government of Israeli. So that is the interest to be analysed because the comments on Instagram posts have an indication of one type of speech act that is expressive speech act. Thus, this study aims to find out more about the types of expressive speech acts, namely expressions of anger expressed by Instagram users on the Israeli government's Instagram comment section using the main theory of expressive speech acts from Yule (1996) after the attack carried out by Israel against the refugee camp in Rafah.

1.2 Statement of Problems

Currently, the world's attention is focused on the worsening conflict between Palestine and Israel, especially when Israel attacked the refugee camp in Rafah, which is considered something that violates the rules. In the midst of these conditions, the Israeli government shared information about the situation on various social media, especially Instagram. Various counter reactions including expressions of anger emerged to the news about Israel's actions by commenting on posts uploaded by the Israeli on Instagram. In delivering comments related to the

conflict, Instagram users use their anger expressions to convey a certain intention. The comments submitted by netizens on the Israeli government's social media accounts are interesting and important to analyse because they have indications of expressive speech acts related to the expressions and feelings of netizens commenting on conflict situations. Based on the statement problem of the research, it can be formulated into the research question as follows:

1. What are the types of anger expression in the comment section of @stateofisrael Instagram account?
2. What are the intentions of anger expression in the comment section of @stateofisrael Instagram account?
3. What are the forms of anger expression in the comment section of @stateofisrael Instagram account?

1.3 Research Purposes

Based on the formulation of the statement problem above, there are also main purposes in this research as follows:

1. To find the types of anger expression in the comment section of @stateofisrael Instagram account.
2. To analyze the intentions of anger expression in the comment section of @stateofisrael Instagram account.
3. To clarify the forms of anger expression in the comment section of @stateofisrael Instagram account.

1.4 Research Significances

This research was conducted with the hope of having benefits in the future both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich and provide new information about research concepts related to expressive speech acts with a main focus on anger expression.
2. Practically, this research has a relationship with the expressions expressed by someone on social media and this research is expected to provide broad insights for readers as well as being used as a reference regarding expressive acts in a comment and can also be a guide for readers who may next conduct research on expressive speech acts, especially on expressions of anger.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

This study aims to find out more about expressive speech acts in one of its types, namely anger in comments on Israeli government Instagram posts with the username @stateofIsrael. This research uses pragmatics approach as the main reference to reveal the problem. To be able to answer several questions, the researcher uses several theories, to answer the first question using Mack LeMouse's theory (2020) to find out the types of anger expressions, for the second question using George Yule's theory (1996) regarding the meaning of angry expressions, and the third question using Leo Madow's theory (1972) for the forms of anger expressions.

Pragmatics relates to the use of language in communicating which depends on the context where it involves the speaker and the speech partner as the one who uses the language (Ibrahim, 1993). Pragmatics is also related to speech acts, which is one of the scopes of the study of pragmatics (Tarigan, 2015). Previously, the theory of speech act was first introduced by Austin (1962), who stated that when someone speaks, it is not only speaking, but there is also an action in it.

The expressive speech act is one of the types that express the feelings or state of mind, attitude of the speaker about oneself or things related to the world. This type of speech act usually expresses things that are good or bad-oriented.

These speech acts are also based on basic emotions such as joy, sadness, approval, and disapproval (Ronan, 2015). The type that will be discussed in this study still has a connection with expressive speech acts, namely the expression of anger.

Anger expressions are expressed when feeling annoyed, upset, and threatened. Anger can be a desire and a way for humans to show negative feelings when someone experiences a situation that is not in accordance with their wishes or is prevented from being able to fulfill their wishes. Feelings of anger can start from an inner annoyance to an overwhelming rage. Expressions of anger can also be a response to situations that are painful or threatening (Shahsavarani & Noohi, 2014). Expressions of anger can signify aggression which can trigger a reaction of fear or a tendency to engage in conflictual situations or can also elicit uplifting feelings with others and this depends on the context in which it occurs (Williams, 2017).

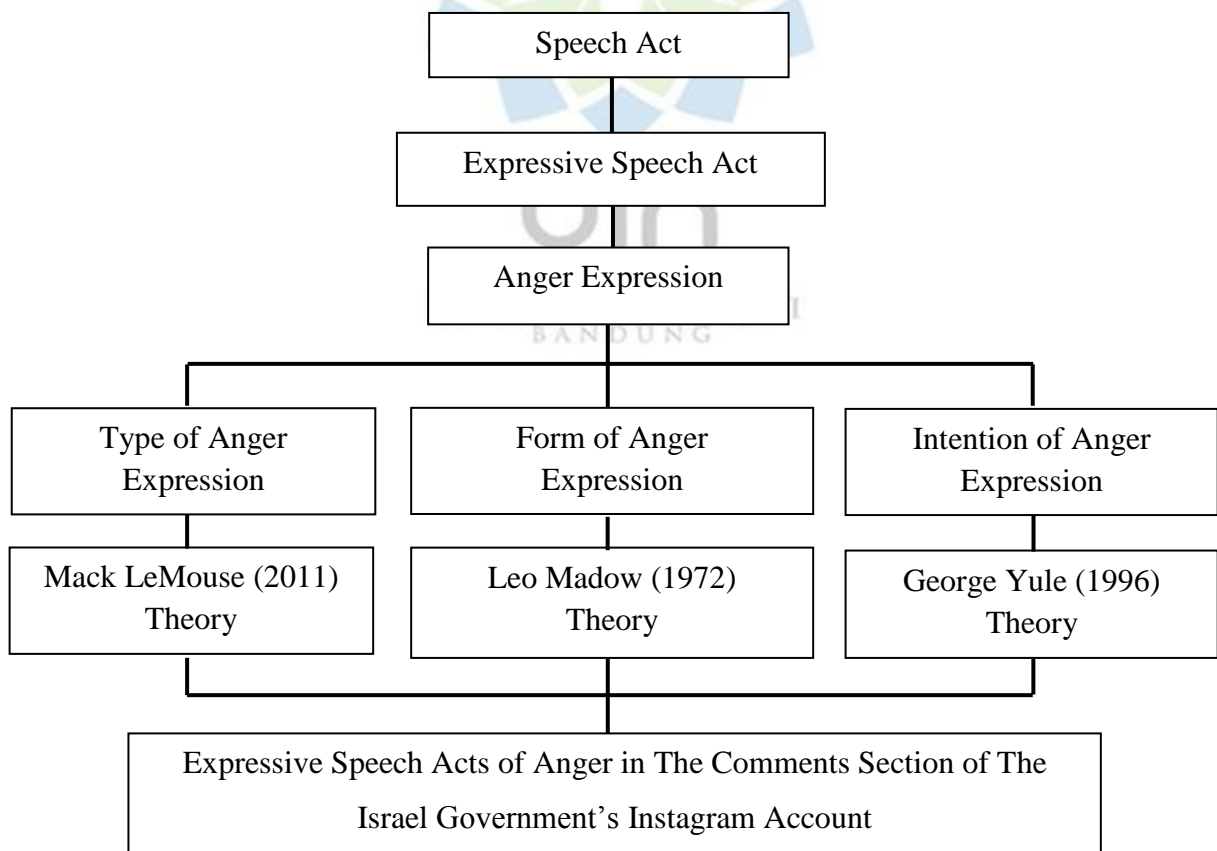


Diagram 1.1 Conceptual Frameworks

1.6 Previous Studies

There are previous studies that discuss speech acts and have a connection with the research to be done. The first research is from Qoriah (2021), with the research title "*Pragmatic Analysis on Anger Expression in Free West Papua Campaign's Instagram Comment.*" This research has a main focus on (1) the form of angry expressions in the comments column and (2) the meaning of angry expressions shown by social media users in each comment from the Free West Papua Campaign Instagram. The data were analyzed using Madow's (1972) theory to find the form of angry expression and Searle's theory to find the original purpose of angry expression. The results showed that 43 data points were divided into two categories. First, there are three forms of anger: direct form, thinly veiled form, and indirect form. Then, in the second, there are 12 anger intentions obtained that are, Asserting, Swearing, Commanding, Criticizing, Mocking, Questioning, Blaming, Suggesting, Threatening, Refusing, Disbelieving, Complaining.

The second research discusses the expressive speech act researchers is from Nissa (2021), who analyzed "*An Expressive Speech Acts Analysis On Anger Expression Found In Comment To Puan Maharani's Account Instagram*". This Research aims to determine the type of expressive speech acts of expressive anger and the most used type in the comments on Puan Maharani's Instagram account by using Guiraud's theory of expressive anger. The researcher used qualitative research as a mode of inquiry in the research. Based on the findings of the analyzed data, there are 63 definitions of angry expressive speech acts. There are 27 comments of sorrow, 29 comments of blaming, and 7 comments of regretting. The most frequently used type of angry expressive speech act is blaming.

The third is research journal conducted by Kusumawardhani, Haryanto, & Setyabudi (2024), with a research entitled "*Anger Expressive Used By The Characters In The Chronicles Of Narnia Series I*". This research was conducted

using qualitative research methods with the main objective of knowing the pragmalinguistic form of anger expression and the intention of anger expression of the characters in the movie Narnia 1. In analyzing the data, Madlow's theory of pragmalinguistic forms of anger expression and Leech's theory of speaking situations were used. The results of this research show that there are three forms of anger expression such as, direct form (26), thinly veiled Form (12), and indirect form (1). Then eleven angry expression intentions were found that is questioning (5), asserting (11), commanding (5), criticizing (2), mocking (5), disbelieving (2), ordering (1), suggesting (1), disagreeing (2), warning (3), and declaring (2).

The fourth research discusses expressive speech acts from Ilma (2021), with the research title "*The Expression of Anger And Rejection in The Comments on Joe Biden's Twitter Account*". This study aims to analyse the expression of anger and rejection contained in comments on social media with the object of research comments on Joe Biden's Twitter account. the methodology used is descriptive qualitative research and data analysis techniques using document analysis. This research uses Madlow's anger expression theory and Kartomihardjo's rejection theory. The results of the study reveal that speech acts can be found on social media as a place to communicate with each other, then it can be seen that there are 115 expressions of anger and 40 expressions of rejection contained in the comments.

The fifth is also relevant previous research from Ilma (2021), with the research title "*Expressive Speech Act Analysis on The Comment Section of Prince Ea's Youtube Channel*". This research has objectives that are focused on things: (1) finding expressive speech acts in Prince Ea's Youtube comment section, (2) describing the meaning of expressive speech acts in Prince Ea's Youtube comment section (3) knowing the function of expressive speech acts in Prince Ea's Youtube comment section. This research uses the object of research comments from Prince Ea's videos, 'I Just Sued The School System' and 'Student Vs Teacher'. The methodology used is descriptive qualitative research. The result of the research can be seen that there are 7 out of 8 types of expressive speech acts which include

agreement, volition, thanking, exclamations, sorrow, and greetings. Thanking speech appears the most with 36 occurrences. Then to describe the meaning, the research is done on the context where it can be seen four different functions that appear namely competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive functions. The most friendly function appears 60 times in the two videos.

There have been many studies on expressive speech acts, but this research is different from previous studies. The difference between previous research and the research to be studied is different in the object of data to be analyzed. This research uses a topic that is currently of global concern, namely the worsening conflict between Palestine and Israel with data from comments on the Israeli government's Instagram social media. In contrast to previous studies that only aim to know the types and intentions or to know the types and forms of expressive speech acts, this study tries to bring novelty by combining all objectives to complement the shortcomings of previous studies, that is to know the types, intentions, and forms.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

In a study there are terms that are key as part of the topic related to this research which are defined or explained as follows:

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the scopes of linguistic studies that have a meaning as a study related to language combined with context situations that can understand the meaning in an utterance intended by a speaker (Birner, 2012).

2. Speech act

The term speech act means an action performed in the process of speaking or when delivering an utterance not only uttering a sentence but also doing various things that contain actions (Horn & Ward, 2004).

3. Expressive Speech Act

The type of speech acts, expressive speech acts, relate to the emotional or psychological state of the speaker when expressing what is being felt in a situation (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

4. Anger

It is a natural emotion that arises when a sense of inner unrest cannot be contained and is triggered by threatening circumstances, perceived unfairness, disagreements with others, frustration (Bilodeu, 1992).

5. Instagram

Instagram is one of the social media platforms used by many people as a medium of freedom to share everything they want, such as sharing things about daily activities and interactions with other people in the form of pictures, videos, and writing.

6. Comment

Comments become a form of communication, freedom of opinion on what is seen and felt, and someone can comment according to the context of the post, positively or negatively.

7. Conflict

Conflict is situation involving one or two people or a group in a state of disagreement due to different conditions such as social conditions, values, status, and power.