STRATEGIES FOR CONSECUTIVE INTERPRETING IN JOKO WIDODO'S ASEAN BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT FORUM SPEECH

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Abstract

This study explores the consecutive interpreting strategies used in President Joko Widodo's speech at the ASEAN Business and Investment Forum, focusing on how these strategies contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of cross-cultural diplomatic communication. This research provides valuable insights into professional interpreting practices and contributes significantly to the development of interpreting studies, particularly in the field of diplomacy and international communication. The main focus of the research is on three strategies: modulation, transposition, and amplification. Using a descriptive qualitative approach and data from YouTube, this study identifies and analyzes the interpreter strategies applied in the interpretation of messages from Indonesian to English. The results show that successful consecutive interpreting depends not only on linguistic ability but also on a deep understanding of the cultural and political context, as well as the ability to manage diplomatic nuances. This research provides valuable insights into professional interpreting practices at high governmental levels and is expected to contribute significantly to the field of interpreting studies, especially in the context of diplomacy and international communication.

Keywords: presidential speech, consecutive interpreting, interpreting strategies, Indonesian to English

Introduction

Consecutive interpreting plays a critical role in facilitating communication during high-level diplomatic forums, such as the ASEAN Business and Investment Forum, where nuanced and culturally sensitive messages must be conveyed accurately. This study focuses on analyzing the consecutive interpreting strategies used by interpreters during President Joko Widodo's speech, highlighting the importance of linguistic and cultural adaptation in such contexts. Unlike written translation, interpreting requires specialized skills as the interpreter must be able to understand and remember what was said, as well as interpret it quickly and accurately into the target language. This process often occurs in situations such as international conferences, business meetings, courts, and medical situations. The interpreter must be able to interpret together or sequentially,

depending on the context. Tobe can interpret well, it requires a deep command of the language, knowledge of the subject at hand, multitasking skills, and the ability to remain calm under pressure. Successive interpreting is a form of oral interpreting in which the interpreter interprets the speech after the speaker has finished speaking in full or after a few sentences. The interpreter should pay close attention, take brief notes, or use certain memory techniques while the speaker is speaking. After the speaker finishes, the interpreter will deliver the complete interpretation in the target language using notes and memory.

Consecutive interpreting is usually used in situations such as business meetings, conferences, and court hearings, where simultaneous interpreting is not necessary or possible. In consecutive interpreting, the interpreter must have the ability to listen carefully, remember important information, and retell the message completely and accurately in the target language, while maintaining the meaning, style, and tone of the original speaker. In this era, the role of interpreting has become increasingly important, especially in the context of international diplomacy and cross-border business forums. Consecutive interpreting, as the main method of interpreting, plays a very important role in facilitating communication between state leaders and business people from different languages and cultural backgrounds. This study focuses on analyzing the consecutive interpreting strategies used by interpreters in President Joko Widodo'sspeech at the ASEAN business and investment forum.

According to Ribas (2017), various obstacles or difficulties may occur in the interpretation process, whether at the lexical, syntactic, or lexicon-syntactic level. One important aspect in the syntactic context is the cohesive conjunction, which has a significant influence on the structure of meaning. The complexity of interpretation increases when the source language (SL) and target language (TL) have different grammatical patterns or cultural values. Several studies have been conducted to explore consecutive interpreting strategies in various contexts, such as conferences, training, and church sermons. The argument presented regarding the role of a Conference Sequential Interpreter as a cross-cultural mediator provides an alternative explanation to the unclear role of the interpreter in the literature on conference interpretation.

The role of conference consecutive interpreters can be considered to contradict existing concepts and principles related to interpreting, such as accuracy, neutrality, precision, or accessibility. According to Pöchhacker (2020), consecutive interpreting is a process in which the interpreter listens to part of the conversation, notes the key points, and then provides the translation after the speaker stops. Performing this technique requires a high level of concentration, quick analytical skills, and good memory management skills. In the context of presidential speeches at international forums, the complexity of this task is further increased due to the political sensitivities, diplomatic overtones, and technical terminology often used.

In this study, the review of relevant literature provides an overview of research that has been conducted by previous researchers and aims to determine the originality of the research to be carried out. The results of previous studies found by researchers regarding similarities and differences in research, as well as the findings of previous studies will be used as relevant considerations. The following are the results of the research. A study entitled "Consecutive Interpreting Strategies In The Police Filed Investigation" by Irwandika and Lestari (2020) This study aims to investigate the consecutive interpreting strategies used by an Indonesian interpreter, Putu Bellina, a

student from Mahasaraswati Denpasar. This research examines police investigations from Indonesian and translated into English. The similarity between the previous research and the current research is that they both use consecutive strategies. The previous study used the object of police filed investigation, but this study used the president's speech as the object of research.

The formulation of problems in this study consists of two main questions, namely what consecutive interpreting strategies are used by presidential interpreters in the ASEAN business and investment forum, and how consecutive interpreting strategies are applied by presidential interpreters when interpreting in the ASEAN business and investment forum. To explore these issues, the research will use Vinay and Darbelnet's theory to help analyze the strategies and challenges in the process of interpreting President Jokowi's speech comprehensively. This study aims to analyze the strategies applied by President Joko Widodo's interpreters in the ASEAN business and investment forum. The main focus of this research is on the consecutive interpreting strategies from Indonesian to English.

Method

This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach, utilizing video recordings of President Joko Widodo's speech at the ASEAN Business and Investment Forum as primary data. The analysis follows Vinay and Darbelnet's translation strategy framework, focusing on identifying modulation, transposition, and amplification strategies. The steps include transcribing the speech, categorizing interpreting strategies, and analyzing the contextual relevance of each strategy used. The data is presented in narrative form without statistical analysis. The main data collection method was video recording, which proved to be effective in understanding the complexity of interactions, particularly the interpreters' verbal utterances in the context of presidential speeches. The data collection process consisted of two main stages. First, downloading and transcribing the video of President Joko Widodo's speech at the ASEAN Business and Investment Forum from the official YouTube channel. Second, analyzing and classifying the types of consecutive interpreting strategies based on Vinay and Darbelnet's theory.

This method allows the researcher to carefully investigate important aspects of the interpreting process in the ASEAN business and investment forum environment. The process of identifying data involves a consecutive search, followed by note-taking to accurately describe the data. This identifying stage involves analyzing the data in the source language (SL) and target language (TL). After evaluating all the data that has been analyzed, the researcher then concludes. These conclusions are expected to provide a comprehensive picture of the consecutive interpreting strategies used in the context of state speeches in international forums, as well as provide valuable insights into professional interpreting practices at the governmental level.

Result and Discussion

This study explores the consecutive translation strategies practiced by interpreters in President Joko Widodo's speech from Indonesian to English. The collected data is then analyzed and interpreted to identify the various consecutive interpreting strategies used by the interpreters. The analysis identified three key interpreting strategies: modulation, transposition, and amplification. For instance, in one example, the phrase 'Kita harus bergerak cepat untuk memulihkan ekonomi regional' was translated as 'Swift action is

crucial for regional economic recovery,' showcasing the interpreter's skill in using modulation to shift sentence structure while maintaining the original meaning and urgency:

a. Modulation Strategy

This research uses modulation strategy which is a consecutive interpreting strategy referring to a technique by which the interpreter changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive categories about the source text. This approach involves a change in the way the message is conveyed while maintaining the original meaning. In the context of consecutive interpreting, where the interpreter listens to a segment of speech before interpreting it, modulation allows the interpreter to adapt the message in a way that is more natural and comprehensible to the target audience, while still maintaining fidelity to the original speaker's intent.

In applying modulation strategies in consecutive interpreting, the interpreter needs to have a deep understanding of both languages and the cultures involved. The interpreter must be able to quickly analyze the linguistic and conceptual structures of the source language, and then reconstruct them in the target language in ways that may be different but still meaningfully equivalent. Some data examples can provide a better understanding of modulation strategies:

Data 1
Source Language: *Kita harus bergerak cepat untuk memulihkan ekonomi regional*
Target Language: Swift action is crucial for regional economic recovery

In data 1, the interpreter demonstrates the interpreting skill of modulating the sentence structure without sacrificing the essence of the message. The change of point of view from an active sentence in the source language to a more passive construction in the target language is a perfect example of the modulation strategy. Despite the change in sentence structure, the interpreter manages to maintain the urgency and importance contained in the original message. The use of the phrase "swift action" as the subject of the sentence in English emphasizes the importance of quick action, which is in line with the intention of "bergerak cepat" in the original statement. In addition, the choice of the word "crucial" gives equal weight to the urgency implied by "harus" in the Indonesian sentence. This strategy not only ensures the accuracy of the message but also presents it in a more natural and digestible form for English-speaking listeners while maintaining the tone and intensity of President Jokowi's original message.

Data 2
Source Language: *Kita harus berjuang bersama untuk bangkit dari krisis ini*
Target Language: Our collective efforts are crucial in overcoming this crisis

Then in data 2, more specific examples of how modulation strategies are applied in the context of consecutive interpreting, particularly in state speeches, can be observed. The first example illustrates how an invitational statement in Indonesian can be transformed into a more formal yet powerful statement in English. When President Joko Widodo says, "Kita harus berjuang bersama untuk bangkit dari krisis in.," A skilled interpreter might use modulation to translate it into "Our collective efforts are crucial in

overcoming this crisis." This change shows how modulation can shift the point of view from a direct invitation to a statement that emphasizes the importance of collective efforts, while still maintaining the essence of the original message about the importance of unity in facing challenges.

Data 3
Source Language: *Pintu investasi kami terbuka lebar*
Target Language: We offer a welcoming environment for investments

In data 3, more specific examples of how modulation strategies are applied in the context of consecutive interpreting, particularly in state speeches, can be observed. The first example illustrates how an invitational statement in Indonesian can be transformed into a more formal yet powerful statement in English. When President Joko Widodo says, "Pintu investasi kami terbuka lebar." A skilled interpreter might use modulation to translate it as "Our collective efforts are crucial in overcoming this crisis" This change shows how modulation can shift the point of view from a direct invitation to a statement that emphasizes the importance of collective efforts, while still maintaining the essence of the original message about the importance of unity in facing challenges.

b. Transposition Strategy

Transposition strategy in consecutive interpreting is a strategy in which the interpreter changes the grammatical structure from the source language to the target language without changing the meaning of the message. This technique involves shifting word classes, changing word order, or adjusting sentence structure to achieve a more natural linguistic equivalence in the target language. In the context of consecutive interpreting, where the interpreter listens to a speech segment before translating it, transposition allows the interpreter to convey the message with a structure that is more in line with the conventions of the target language, making it easier for the audience to understand without sacrificing the accuracy of the original meaning. Examples of data on the transposition strategy are as follows:

Data 4
Source Language: *Reformasi regulasi adalah kunci untuk menarik investasi*
Target Language: Regulatory reform is key in attracting investment

The data in the following shows clearly how transposition can produce a more natural and effective. In this example, the interpreter makes some structural changes: the noun phrase "regulatory reform" is changed to "regulatory reform," following the common pattern in English where adjectives usually precede nouns. In addition, the structure "is key to" is transposed into "adalah kunci untuk" which is a more idiomatic and concise expression in English. These changes, though seemingly simple, are crucial in producing a translation that is not only meaningfully accurate but also sounds natural and easily understood by English-speaking listeners. The use of this kind of transposition strategy allows the interpreter to bridge the linguistic differences between the two languages, ensuring that the message conveyed in the speech can be well received by the target audience without losing the power or nuance of the original.

c. Amplification Strategy

Amplification strategies in consecutive interpreting refer to strategies where the interpreter adds additional information or explanations that are not explicitly present in the source text. The aim is to clarify meaning, provide richer context, or aid the understanding of the target audience who may not have the same background knowledge as the source audience. In the context of consecutive interpreting, where the interpreter has a short period between hearing and delivering the message, amplification strategies are used carefully to ensure the main message is conveyed clearly without compromising accuracy. The use of this strategy requires high expertise from the interpreter in understanding not only the language but also the cultural and situational contexts of the two languages involved. Examples of generalization strategy data are as follows:

Data 5
Source Language: *ASEAN harus menjadi pusat pertumbuhan ekonomi*
Target Language: ASEAN must position itself as the epicenter of economic growth in the post- pandemic era

This data shows an interesting example of interpreting strategies used in a diplomatic context. When President Jokowi delivered a short message that "ASEAN harus menjadi pusat pertumbuhan ekonomi," the interpreter not only interpreted the message word by word but also enriched the message. The results of the interpretation became "ASEAN must position itself as the epicenter of economic growth in the post-pandemic era." The phrase "in the post-pandemic era" by the interpreter is not just a casual addition but provides a more relevant and specific context for international audiences. This shows that the interpreter understands the language and the current global situation, in addition to conveying the message more effectively and meaningfully to the international audience.

Conclusion

This study highlights the critical role of modulation, transposition, and amplification strategies in consecutive interpreting during high-stakes diplomatic events. The findings underscore the importance of linguistic proficiency, cultural sensitivity, and political awareness in ensuring effective communication. These results contribute to a deeper understanding of interpreting strategies in diplomacy and offer practical insights for interpreters working in international forums. Using a descriptive qualitative approach and data from YouTube, this study successfully identifies and analyzes the various interpreting strategies applied in the process of transferring messages from Indonesian to English. The method of data collection through video recording proved effective in understanding the complexity of verbal interaction in the context of presidential speeches. An in-depth analysis of the transcription data revealed how the interpreter skillfully used modulation strategies to change the point of view without changing the meaning, transposition strategies to adjust the grammatical structure, and amplification strategies to add relevant context, all aiming to produce a translation that is accurate, natural, and easily understood by an international audience.

The results of this study provide valuable insights into professional interpreting practices at high levels of government, particularly in the context of international forums. The analysis not only reveals the specific strategies used by interpreters but also demonstrates how interpreters need to have a deep understanding of language, culture, and the global situation to effectively interpret diplomatic messages. The research findings show that successful consecutive interpreting in this context depends not only on linguistic ability, but also on proficiency in managing diplomatic nuances, political sensitivity, and the ability to convey messages in a way that is most appropriate for an international audience. The conclusions drawn from this study are expected to make a significant contribution to the field of interpreting studies, especially in the context of diplomacy and international communication, as well as a reference for interpreting practitioners and students interested in the field of consecutive interpreting.

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EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS TO REFLECT SOCIAL SUPPORT ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH IN @GEMMACORRELL'S INSTAGRAM COMMENTS

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Abstract

This research was initially prompted by the language use in Instagram to address mental issues in America. The American society tended to express the psychological or mental states and experiences in social media, particularly Instagram. Hence, dealing with psychological expressions, this research deployed the analysis of expressive speech acts aimed at identifying the types of expressive speech acts and how they were delivered in communication -strategies. The data were taken from @gemmacorrell's selected comment section. The analysis resulted in the finding of 7 out of 12 types of expressive speech acts utilization with the most usage order was compliment (39), lament (11), thank (7), congratulate (1), deplore (1), protest (1), and welcome (1). Further, most utterances denoted explicit, direct, and literal strategies without covering implied meanings. Regarding social dimensions, this research found that American society tended to share their problems with unknown virtual relatives, as it can be a signal that 'real' humanity is declining to be replaced by 'virtual' humanity. It is such an irony because in real life, people seem not to care about each other but in digital reality, they obviously support each other. Hence, the researchers motivate scholars worldwide to initiate advanced studies on the phenomenon of language, social media, digital society, and mental health issues.

Keywords: language use; expressive speech acts; Instagram; digital society; mental issues

Introduction

This research was motivated by the phenomenon of language use on Instagram to promote mental issues particularly in American society. In this case, the expressive speech acts analysis was primarily employed to investigate how Instagram users reveal their feelings and emotions through their utterances in the comment section posted by @gemmacorrell account. The expressive speech acts are functioned to unveil people's mental, psychological, and emotional stance (Parker & Riley, 2009). Another idea about expressive speech acts is proposed by Searle (1976), emphasizing the psychological or mental state of a person expressed by utterances with the speaker's sincere intention to reveal feelings and emotions. Further, Wijana (1996) states that expressive speech acts are utterances which have a function to demonstrate the speakers' feelings and other psychological aspects. It can be inferred that expressive speech acts deal with the use of language -utterances- to express speakers' mental states or feelings upon something or someone after passing personal appraisal. Hence, the expressive speech acts analysis

was considered appropriate to investigate the utterances indicating mental issues in the @gemmacorrell's comment section as the mental issues are more related to expressions of feelings. Expressive speech acts are beneficiary in pragmatic discourses and in human communication in general. Studies related to expressive speech acts have been widely conducted to reveal various linguistic and social phenomena. Belonging to one of the functions of expressive speech acts, praise is considered less recognized by linguists and scholars, an investigation was conducted to analyze how praise is shown in English and Ugandan English (Meierkord, 2023). An investigation of the comments in @lambe_turah's Instagram account unveiled that they function as expressive speech acts to produce harmful emotion and hate speech against social groups and individuals (Mubarok et al., 2024). Within the context of communication, expressive speech acts normally result in action or behavior triggered by particular state of mind (Deamer, 2023). Meanwhile, a study revealed that African American women characters living in Mississippi experienced educational, racial, economic, family, and political problems through expressive speech acts analysis in Tate Taylor's The Help (Mianawati, 2013). In tourism field, a study unmasked that English expressive speech acts can be tools to state appraisals or reviews from hotel guests incorporating politeness strategies (Radovanović, 2023).

Further, in America, the use of Instagram to respond to mental issues is quite increasing. It indicates that American society is seriously facing mental issues in life. Studies reveal how American society is currently struggling on mental issues. A study revealed self-perceived burden to be deployed as a significant measurement in drawing decisions upon people with chronic psychological conditions (Kuharic et al., 2024). Piatkowska et al. (2024) conducted a study and inferred that the crimes in America is significantly increasing as an effect of the increased mental illness in the country incorporating racial issues. After COVID-19 stroke, there have been so many societal issues inhereted from the mental illness increasing in the US (James et al., 2023; Kapp et al., 2023; Oblath et al., 2024). From the studies it can be inhereted that American society is cureently struggling on mental issues affecting to major aspects in life. Thus, there should be a serious attention to address mental issues faced by the country.

The social media particularly Instagram becomes a comfort virtual place for its users to express their psychological conditions (Fajri et al., 2023). Several studies were conducted by Aarts et al., (2015) and Wiwatkunupakarn et al., 2022) and revealed that social network site was quite used to respond depression and loneliness in lower levels. Griffith et al., (2021) through their research, it is found that Instagram artists were eager to promote mental health even wider through Instagram. It means that on the other hand, posts, comments, and captions suspected reflecting mental illness is commonly found in Instagram. Kim et al., (2021) found that social media can be used as tools for screening depressed and non-depressed people. Hence, social media are valid tools to identify depression. Potential psychological aspects involved in the relationship between Instagram use and indicators of mental health had also been investigated by Faelens et al., (2021). Picardo et al., (2020) found that in Instagram, there were a quite large number of contents concerning for self-harm risk although it was only one assessed to be related to actual suicidal act. It means that Instagram is commonly used to express unpleasant feelings of its users. In other research, it was reported by Brown et al., (2019) that 80% of their research participants had seen instances of active suicidal ideation on Instagram utilizing derogatory emotional terms. Further, Harvey (2012) conducted a study dealing with the adolescent's online mental health. It found that there are two kinds of utterances expressing the depression: "I am depressed" and "I have depression". The research was corpus-based study. Armstrong et al. (2023) reported through their research that they found 441 suicide news articles in Chhattisgarh during the period of February and July of 2019. It indicates that depression is happening everywhere across the world caused by varied factors.

Based on the background both linguistic aspect and American society context, this research aims at investigating the types and strategies of expressive speech acts in @gemmacorrell's Instagram comment section. The account was selected because it explicitly states to concerns mental issues in the US. The account also has broad followers proved by the sign of verified account. Further the creator is affiliated to Mental Health America, a quite established organization dedication its existence to mental health, well-being, illness prevention, and other societal crises. Hence, the account @gemmacorrell represents the data core of this research. This research is significant to be conducted because it is expected to provide reflections and alternatives concerning mental illnesses through the utilization of language and digital platforms in a more global context worldwide. Instagram content creators can later replicate the pattern of style of @gemmacorrell's content in reflecting mental issues using the frame of expressive speech acts. Further, this research is also significant because the unification of language use and digital platform can generate social support, particularly among those experiencing mental issues as the issues tend to massively grow everywhere.

1 Conceptual Framework

1.1 Expressive Speech Acts

Speech act, according to Austin, (1962), indicates that in speaking, people mean to do something. This notion is then become the basic core of a speech act theory formulated by Yule (1996). In his theory, activities performed through utterances are considered as speech acts. Further, Searle (1969) proposed the speech act components into three; the locutionary act (words meaning); the illocutionary act (speakers' intention); and the perlocutionary act (listeners interpretation of the utterances). Regarding the illocutionary act, there are five basic categories: representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. In this study, the illocutionary act will be focused on the expressive speech act.

Going forward, the authors involves the theories of expressive speech act proposed by several scholars. Norrick (1978) offers a notion that expressive illocutionary acts are constructed by essential basic emotions behind and the illocutionary acts involve psychological condition of the speakers. The Norrick's notion is then followed up by Guiraud et al. (2011) that basic emotions cover joy, sadness, approval, and disapproval. He also claimed that sadness is a situation when speakers knowing that their desire is not about to come true. Ronan (2015) then draw categorization of the expressive illocutionary acts which one of them is expressing sorrow. As its name suggests, the category contains utterances expressing sorrow or sad feelings of the speakers. Regarding with the utterance, it has been previously claimed that utterances can be further analyzed to rethink and bring another dimension of informational analysis (Borchmann, 2018). It means that beyond the utterances, there are deeper and varied alternative meanings that can be recovered.

1.2 Digital Discourse

Digital technology has successfully brought new spaces, realities and ways of life, influencing the change of how people perceive and recognize the world surrounding (Zhang et al., 2024). Digital discourse is defined as "a world of research that attends primarily to linguistic, sociolinguistic and discursive phenomena in new/social media" by Thurlow, (2017). In addition, Hafner, (2018) claims, "Digital discourses, that is, texts and interactions in digitally mediated contexts, provide an additional site for applied linguistics research, presenting opportunities and challenges." Further, as the notion of social media and Instagram, the discussion cannot be separated from digital society its discourse. Digital discourse in term of involving most up-to-date technologies covers users interaction in instant messengers, web-blogs, photo or graphic contents, handphones, social network websites, gaming platforms, and video contents Thurlow & Mroczek, (2011). Hence, in short, it can be said that what can be read on Instagram in this

case is seen as digital discourse. Digital discourse emphasizes the perspective of sociolinguistic in terms of language use in digital technologies.

1.3   Instagram and Mental Issues

According to Kaplan & Haenlein, (2010), the core of social media is related to digital, technologies, content, and interactions from users. Social media is also related to the interaction through direct messengers or platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram (Howard & Parks, 2012; Kent, 2010). Hence, the notion of social media can be defined as a digital platform where users can put their content and interact with other users directly through messengers or through the features of the contents. Further, one of the most popular social media today is Instagram where users can create, share, like, and comment on photos that may have captions attached (https://instagram.com/). Instagram was built to provide users platform to share happiness they experience to the world immediately. Even further, social and mass media play significant roles in people's lives. As proposed by Turska-Kawa (2011), media is utilized to by the society to build a social identities. Radovic et al., (2017) has outlined the positive and negative social media uses caused by different moods. The positive use of social media covers positive content for the purposes of entertainment, humor, content creation, tourism, and the likes. On the contrary, the negative use of social media includes sharing risky behaviors, cyberbullying, and making self-denigrating comparisons with others. In short, both positive and negative uses of social media are significantly related to the language -utterances-used, in addition to the graphic display or illustration. Depression as one of mental issues is closely related to emotion as both are also parts of psychology. Currently, psychological constructionists disclose that there is interconnectivity between language and emotion in the context of empiric experiences and scientific assessments (Lindquist et al., 2015)

2   Method

This research was approached qualitatively to describe and reflect the use of expressive speech acts in @gemmacorrell's comment section. The data was taken from the Instagram comments section of the *@gemmacorrell's* account in the form of utterances. The comment section referred to a content in a series of pictures posted in Mey 15, 2024, consisting of 151 comments (see picture 1). The series of pictures was deployed as the context of the utterances in the comment section. In this case, it was contextualized that mental illness had the varied metaphors. The utterances in the 151 comments were shortlisted to find which of those conforming to the frame of expressive speech acts. The shortlisted utterances were then analyzed using the list of twelve expressive speech acts proposed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985); *apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, greet, and welcome.* The analysis also complied with the concept of expressive speech acts offered by Guiraud et al., (2011), Norrick, (1978), and Ronan, (2015) to express human's mind, psychological, and mental states upon something, someone, and situation after processing their personal appraisal. To strengthen the psychological aspects of the analysis, this research also incorporated the list of Words for Emotions by Barron, (2021) providing various emotional conditions both positive and negative.

3   Result and Discussion

3.1   Spotlighting the Types of Expressive Speech Acts
As mentioned in the method section, the context was the reflection of mental illness metaphor in society's real life. In other words, the creator intended to describe how mental illness looked like in reality. Hence, the utterances in the comment sections tended to respond to the context about mental illness reflections in real life based on their respective emotional states about the

content. Picture 1 demonstrates the context of the discourse to see how IG users respond to the notion of the context.

Picture 1. A Series of Pictures in @gemmacorrell's IG Account Used as the Data Source

The initial stage of data analysis resulted the statistics in Table 1. From 151 total comments, 50 out of them were only mentions to other IG accounts that did not provide any meaningful response. Hence, taken out of 50 comments, the data remained 101 comments consisting meaningful responses among IG users. The 101 comments consisted of 83 verbal utterances and 18 emojis 'nonverbal text'. The existence of the emojis as nonverbal text to express emotional states was interested to be further analyzed. However, this research only focused on the verbal expressions.

Table 1. Initial Data Analysis in @gemmacorrell's Comments

Total Comments	Mentions	Utterances	Verbal		Emojis
			Expressive	*Non-Expressive*	
151	50	101	61	22	18

Source: Data Analysis, 2024

Further, referring to the list of expressive speech acts types proposed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and list of emotion words by Barron (2021), it was confirmed that the data analysis performed 7 out of 12 types of expressive speech acts with the most usage in order as follows; *compliment (39), lament (11), thank (7), congratulate (1), deplore (1), protest (1), and welcome (1).* Table 2 shows the statistics of types. Among the seven involved types, more than a half was in the form of compliment toward the content, which was positive emotions. It indicated that people saw the content of @gemmacorrell positively to address mental issues in America. The positive emotional states were reflected in the forms of *compliment, thank, congratulate, and welcome* with total number of 48 utterances. Meanwhile, 13 utterances performed negative emotional states in the forms of *lament, protest, and deplore.* Table 2 shows how the types of expressive spread in number.

Table 2. Types of Expressive Speech Acts in @gemmacorrell's Comments

Types of Expressive Speech Acts (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)											
apologize	thank	condole	congratulate	complain	lament	protest	deplore	boast	compliment	greet	welcome
0	7	0	1	0	11	1	1	0	39	0	1

Source: Data Analysis, 2024

Further, each type of expressive speech acts found in @gemmacorrell's comments performed various kinds of linguistic features as the expressive signifiers such as adjectives, verbs, adverbs, phrasal words, and even complete sentences. Table 3 shows a recap about the expressive signifiers.

Table 3. Verbal Expressions -Signifiers- in @gemmacorrell's Comments

Types of Expressive Speech Acts	Verbal Expressions (Linguistic Features)
compliment	**adjectives**: *amazing, powerful, wonderful, fantastic, happy, perfect, accurate, cool, recognizable, excellent, very real, so good, awesome, brilliant, so true, clever, amazing, inspiring, never gets old* **verbs**: *love, amazed* **adverbs**: *so well, perfectly* **phrasal nouns**: *such an engaging way, a yes, all of this, a beauty* **exclamation**: *wow!*
lament	**adjectives**: *aching, worst* **verbs**: *tired* **phrasal nouns**: *what I tell myself to do every day, every one of these* **sentences**: *My motivation is running away. Get outta my brain!!, I faced mental health issue. I always have mental breakdowns.*
thank	**verbs-sentence**: *thank, thank you*
congratulate	**noun-sentence**: *congratulation!*
deplore	**sentence**: *Mental health challenges are so misunderstood as it's frankly upsetting.*
protest	**sentences**: *But I think that it's really sad the way how you represent sinister and other bad feelings painted in Black.* *As a Black person I feel really bad about this.*
welcome	**sentence**: *Hope I will find out where to buy in switzerland.*

Source: Data Analysis, 2024

From the data shown in Table 3, it can be inferred that compliments mostly involved positive emotional words or expressions. It implied that users giving their comments in the IG post possessed positive psychological states towards @gemmacorrell's intended messages through the post. The users were generally happy with @gemmacorrell's works and the way they portrayed mental issues in America. Other positive emotional expressions were found in the types of *congratulate, thank,* and *welcome*. The user congratulated @gemmacorrell for creating such a good illustrative work, welcomed @gemmacorrell's work -book- to be distributed to more countries, and thanked @gemmacorrell for concerning mental issues by creating such a relatable illustration. Meanwhile, negative emotional words or expressions were found in the types of *laments, deplore, and protest.* In the type of *lament* tended to describe and emphasize how the IG users were struggling on facing mental illnesses and issues they had. The deplore type showed how people were disappointed by their mental issues, and the protest type spotlighted the color choices in @gemmacorrell's content assumed by some people disrespectful to a particular race -black people.

3.2   Strategy of Expressive Speech Acts Delivery

This section serves some examples of the use of expressive speech acts in utterances and how they were delivered in @gemmacorrell's comments in term of the strategy. In this case, the strategy of speech acts delivery referred to the strategy proposed by Wijana (1996).

4   Compliments

The examples of compliment demonstrated how IG users express their amazement and praises toward @gemmacorrell's content. Some of them were expressed in a complete syntactic structure while others were not, as simply as *'Wow'*.

That's an amazing reflection, I love your work, Gemma!

The comment denotes a compliment towards @gemmacorrell's illustrative work. It was explicitly, directly, and literally expressed by the word *'amazing',* indicating that the IG user praised the gemma's work. There was no implied meaning nor message behind the utterance.

Perfect, just perfect ♡!

The word *'perfect'* signified the compliment explicitly from the IG user to @gemmacorrell's work. In addition, the compliment was also delivered directly and literally as it had no other hidden meaning or intention. Through this comment, the IG user claimed that gemma's work was totally flawless but ultimately good.

Amazed by your talent of story-drawing. 🎨 ♥

This comment showed an IG user's admiration towards @gemmacorrell's work. The word *'amazed'* denotes how the IG user was excited about gemma's skill in story-drawing -comics. The speech act strategy was delivered explicitly regarding the word of expression, directly regarding the modus of sentence, and literally regarding the meaning.

Wow.

This comment simply exposed the IG user's amazement to @gemmacorrell's post about mental illness in America. It was explicitly expressed in direct way without ambiguous meaning - literally.

5   Laments

Lament refers to any expression of sorrow, sadness, and other unpleasant feelings. The three examples of lament would describe how IG users' sorrows were expressed in @gemmacorrell's IG comments.

I feel all of these 😵 🥵 I am so tired if being tired and all…

This comment revealed the IG user's exhaustion represented by gemma's work about mental illness. The user explicitly agreed to what gemma illustrated in direct manner with no hidden intention but literal. In other words, the comment unveiled the user's exhausting life in any way.

Constant, Aching Fatigue is basically my personality.

The word *'aching fatigue'* became the key terms in this comment. The IG user intended to explicitly express that s/he had recurring fatigue in life repeatedly. The word *'personality'* inferred that fatigue had been embodied to her/his life. The expression speech act was directly delivered in literal manner.

I think motivation is running away from me 😂

This comment was hopeless. It showed the IG user's hopelessness as it said, 'Motivation is running away,' implying that the IG user has nothing to bargain with in life. The desperation in the comment was explicitly expressed and directly spelled out.

6   Thank

Thank you so much for being you and sharing these trials we go through everyday that so many people (including me) have no words to express. THANK YOU.

All the messages in this comment were explicitly revealed. This comment denoted that the IG user was totally thankful for seeing gemma's excellent work. The repeated *'Thank You'* told everything about the user's gratefulness expressed in explicit and direct way without hidden intentions.

Wow. Literally my life in pictures. Thankyou ♡

Before showing thankfulness, this comment gave praise toward @gemmacorrell's content for the conformity with the IG user's life experiences. The phrase 'thank you' denoted everything about the IG user's gratitude exposed explicitly, directly, and literally.

7 Congratulate

Fantastic book, congratulations 🤩

The word *'congratulations'* in this comment said it all that the IG user wanted to congratulate @gemmacorrell for creating a fantastic work. The intention was explicitly, directly, and literally expressed.

8 Welcome

Hope I will find out where to buy in Switzerland.

This comment indicated that the IG user would so much welcome gemma's work distribution to Switzerland. The IG user expressed hope and welcoming in explicit, literal, and direct strategies.

9 Deplore

Mental health challenges are so misunderstood as it's frankly upsetting.

This comment denoted the IG user's disappointment indicated by the word *'upsetting'.* The speech act strategies involved were explicit, direct, and literal ways without implying hidden meaning.

10 Protest

But I think that it's really sad the way how you represent sinister and other bad feelings painted in Black. As a Black person I feel really bad about this...

The IG user in this comment intended to protest Gemma for her color selection in her illustrations. The IG user believed that black color strongly affiliated to black people representation. This is what made the IG user was against gemma's work despite admiring it. The speech act strategy deployed explicit, direct, and literal manners. There was no implied meaning in this comment.

11 CONCLUSION

From the finding and discussion, the authors draw the conclusion that American society tended to share support for each other having mental issues by utilization of Instagram as it was revealed by the analysis of @gemmacorrell's IG comments. At least there were seven out of twelve types of expressive speech acts deployed by the utterances in particular @gemmacorrell's IG comments. They were compliment (39), lament (11), thank (7), congratulate (1), deplore (1), protest (1), and welcome (1). The compliment more dealt with gemma's excellent works in campaigning mental issues in America, in illustration. They also thanked Gemma for creating related content to their respective life experiences. Meanwhile, most of the expressive speech acts in particular @gemmacorrell's IG comments utilized explicit, direct, and literal strategies, indicating that the American people were quite clueless about their mental issues. They could just reveal their mental issues openly without any boundary. It also implies that they really need help for their mental issues. Moreover, this research implies that people tend to share their feelings on social media. It is an interesting phenomenon and ironic as well because people start avoiding each other to share their feelings. Is it a humanity decrease? More advanced investigations need to be conducted to dig deeper into the phenomenon of language, social media, digital society, and mental health issues.

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