Expressive Speech Acts in the Introductory Discourse of Online Dating Tinder in Malaysia

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	Abstract
Keywords: Tinder; pragmatics; expressive speech acts	Tinder is a popular social media platform that is widely used in Malaysia. This research aims to describe the form of expressive speech acts in the introductory discourse of the online dating media Tinder in Malaysia. This type of research employed a qualitative descriptive technique. The data used consists of words or phrases with expressive speech acts. The data source for this research is chats used by netizens on the online dating application Tinder in Malaysia. The research's method of collecting data involved listening, taking notes, and documenting. The data analysis method used in this research is the intralingual and extra-lingual matching method. The findings indicated that numerous expressive speech acts were included in the Tinder introduction application used in Malaysia. Expressive speech acts are speech acts that function to express or show the speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation, such as congratulating, apologizing, thanking, blaming, praising, blaming, forgiving, and condoling The expressive speech acts found were 33% of the expressive speech acts of praise, 21% of the expressive speech acts of congratulations or greetings, 12% of the expressive speech acts of apologizing, 12% of the expressive speech acts of praying, and 13% of the expressive speech acts of admiration. The frequency of expressive speech acts of praising is 33%, whereas that of apologizing is 12%. The results showed that the form of praise is the most dominant expressive speech act. Therefore, it can be concluded that speakers in Tinder media use expressions of praise to attract interest in interlocutors and engage in conversation.
	Abstrak:
Kata Kunci: Tinder; Pragmatik; Tindak tutur ekspresif.	Tinder merupakan salah satu media sosial yang banyak digunakan di Malaysia. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan bentuk tuturan ekspresif dalam wacana perkenalan media *online dating* Tinder di Malaysia. Jenis penelitian ini yaitu kualitatif dengan teknik deskriptif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah kata atau kalimat yang mengandung tindak tutur ekspresif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah chat yang digunakan warganet dalam aplikasi *online dating* Tinder di Malaysia. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode simak, catat dan dokumentasi. Metode analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode padan intralingual dan ekstralingual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dalam aplikasi perkenalan Tinder yang digunakan di Malaysia ditemukan sejumlah tindak tutur ekspresif. Tindak tutur ekspresif yang ditemukan yaitu tindak tutur ekspreif memuji yang ditemukan sejumlah 33%, tindak tutur ekspresif mengucapkan selamat atau salam sejumlah 21%,

tindak tutur ekspresif meminta maaf sejumlah 12%, tindak tutur ekspresif mendoakan 21%, dan tindak tutur ekspresif kagum sejumlah 13%. Tindak tutur ekspresif memuji memiliki frekuensi paling banyak yaitu sejumlah 33%, adapun tindak tutur ekspresif meminta maaf memiliki frekuensi paling sedikit yaitu sejumlah 12%. Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa dalam menarik lawan tutur dalam media Tinder penutur menggunakan ungkapan pujian agar dapat menarik perhatian mitra tutur.

INTRODUCTION

Humans cannot be separated from communication activities in everyday activities (D. Rahmawati et al., 2022; Waljinah et al., 2019). Therefore, effective communication is essential to ensure the message is fully received and there is clear understanding. Communication in our daily lives helps us build relationships by allowing us to share our experiences and needs and connect with others. It is the essence of life, allowing us to express feelings, convey information, and share ideas.

The tool used in communication is language (Witdyawatiningrum et al., 2022). When dealing with communication, language is a medium for conveying the thoughts and feelings of two individuals (Pangesti et al., 2022). Moreover, language is also one of the tools to express feelings and thoughts through sounds, symbols, written or spoken words, postures, gestures, or signs, thus forming meaning. According to Keraf (1997), language is one of the most fundamental aspects of communication and an essential part of human relationships. Furthermore, Chaer (2015) states that language is a symbolic system that means or represents other things. The symbols used combine to form a language system or code. The code is culturally agreed upon and arbitrary, which all people in a community conventionally understand. Language also plays an essential role in communication because it conveys speech acts (Ratnani et al., 2022).

One of the primary objectives of communication is to establish and foster social relationships. Regarding human relations, effective communication facilitates articulating personal experiences and needs and fosters a harmonious connection between individuals. The interlocutor aims to ascertain the intention conveyed and comprehended by the interlocutor (Krisdiah et al., 2022). Speech acts are utterances that affect the interlocutor (Sasmitha et al., 2022). In contemporary society, individuals might encounter and cultivate relationships in various ways. Some of the available modes of communication include online platforms and face-to-face interactions. The advent of technology brings significant changes to social patterns, particularly in finding a life partner.

In today's digital era, the emergence of social media such as *Facebook, Instagram, Linkedin*, and *Pinterest* are becoming increasingly widespread. In terms of function, it is also quite diverse, such as *Linkedin*, which users typically use for professional and career-related purposes; *Pinterest* is widely used to find image references; *Instagram*, which serves as a platform for sharing photos and videos; and *Facebook*, which facilitates communication between individuals. Along with their primary functions, users frequently use social media to find a partner in the virtual world, also known as an online dating application. Consequently, numerous social media platforms have emerged since 2012, specifically focusing on online dating. One notable example is *Tinder*.

Several dating applications that exist and are widely used include *OkCupid, Tantan, Omi, Tinder*, and matchmaking applications. Regarding function and target use, dating applications have different characteristics from other social media applications. Social media has features that the public or followers can see and comment on openly. Meanwhile, dating applications are designed to be more private, and profiles only contain information with a limited number of characters. Apart from that, in dating applications, some features reflect other users' sides, such as hobbies, gender, and information that can later interest other users. Data from Statista Research Department (2022) states that 55.11% percent of Malaysian respondents who used dating applications stated that they used Tinder. Even more broadly, a survey reveals that 34% of Malaysian respondents use dating apps. This shows that Tinder is the most widely used dating application in Malaysia. Behind the high use of the Tinder application, another reality cannot be denied, namely the increasing number of frauds or scams carried out by individuals to gain profits from their victims, who are fellow Tinder users.

Tinder matches individuals based on their location. They are recognizing online dating as one of the most prevalent technological innovations for initiating romantic relationships. Whereas many online dating applications intentionally distort the truth, many exist. Because many users need to disclose accurate information about themselves, online interactions are integral to modern social life, driven by the fundamental human need to interact.

This phenomenon is significant to study because it aims to discover the expressive speech acts used by Tinder users that elicit responses from those who have become "matched" partners. It is essential to acknowledge that communication is a process of conveying messages, which occurs when both speakers and interlocutors have the same meaning about the communicated message. The similarity of meaning between speakers and interlocutors is highly context-dependent. In other words, the meaning of an utterance

will vary depending on its context. Given the preceding context, conducting more in-depth research on Pragmatic Studies of expressive speech acts in the discourse of Tinder's introductions is essential.
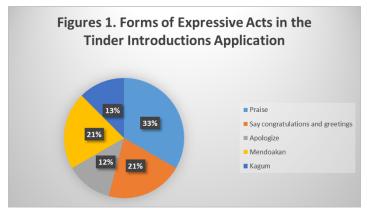
METHOD

The employed research methodology is a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative descriptive method is the process of resolving a research problem by describing or writing the state of the subject or objects of research (Sugiyono, 2015). This study described expressive speech acts employed by Tinder users to initiate conversational discourse. Hence, the data in qualitative research is in phrases, clauses, and sentences, without any quantitative measurement (Mahsun, 2019; Moelong, 2017). This research was conducted in Kuala Lumpur, and the object of research was the participants of Online Dating Tinder with heterogeneous backgrounds. The introduction discourse of the speakers includes English and Malay, along with the practice of code-mixing.

The study focuses not on linguistic elements but on the expressive speech acts used by application users. Method triangulation is employed to ensure the data validity of this study. The data source includes the introductory speech of Malaysian users on the online dating application Tinder. The data utilized in this study are written transcripts of conversations containing expressive speech acts employed by speakers and their interlocutors during introductions. The collecting data methodology refers to a method researchers use to gather data (Tanujaya, 2017).

This study employed several techniques, including listening, note-taking, and documentation. Initially, the researchers analyzed the data extracted from the online dating platform known as Tinder. After listening to the data on expressive speech acts, the researcher records them on the provided cards. The next step is to analyze the data. This study employed a data analysis technique offered by Waljinah et al. (2019), which involves using the intralingual pairing method, complemented by extra-lingual pairing as suggested by Prayitno (2011). The intralingual commensurate method is a linguistic analysis method that involves examining and comparing linguistic features inside either various languages or the same language (Mahsun, 2019). The extra-lingual pairing method is an analysis method that involves comparing external items to the language with the contextual factors present in the ongoing speech. The context of the ongoing speech includes the setting of the place and the atmosphere when the speech occurs.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The development of online media in the era of Industry 4.0 is occurring rapidly and has numerous advantages (Ismiyatin & Prayitno, 2022). The role of speech acts in Industry 4.0 and digital transformation has altered the order of information dissemination (Prayitno et al., 2021). The result of the 4.0 era is the continued development of online media. Tinder is one of the online communication platforms utilized in Malaysia. Therefore, this research revealed the findings of the expressive speech acts utilized by Malaysian Tinder user in approaching their potential partners. The following diagram illustrates the findings of expressive speech acts in the Tinder application for communication media in Malaysia.

Figures 1. Form of Expressive Acts in The Tinder Introductions Application

Based on the image above, it can be inferred that the expressive speech act of praising has the highest frequency Malaysians use in communicating on the Tinder application. Speech acts are a means of communicating with interlocutors that have consequences so that what is communicated can influence the actions that will be taken (Solikhah et al., 2022). Expressive speech acts are forms of speech that show the speaker's feelings to interlocutors (Yustita et al., 2022). The frequency of expressive speech acts can be categorized as follows: praising accounts for 33%, congratulating or greeting for 21%, apologizing for 12%, praying for 21%, and admiration for 13%.

Expressive Speech Acts of Praise

Expressing praise is a speech act the speaker carries out through linguistic markers associated with praising. The act of praising can be interpreted as conveying admiration and recognition towards an individual with positive qualities or achievements. According to Sari (2012), praising speech is based on several factors. These factors include the alignment of the interlocutor's condition with the prevailing reality, the speaker's intention

to alleviate the interlocutor's emotional burden, the speaker's intention to captivate the interlocutor, the speaker's desire to please the interlocutor or the speaker's recognition of praiseworthy actions they have performed. The speaker performs the expressive speech act of praising the interlocutor, which aims to praise the speech partner. Expressive speech acts of praise are considered to be one of the speaking acts that fall under politeness (Dewi et al., 2018; H. K. Kusmanto et al., 2019). The significance of expressive speech acts involving praise in an utterance is highlighted by the observation that praising is a form of speech act characterized by politeness (Kusmanto, 2019). Below are the findings regarding expressive speech acts of praise discovered on Tinder in Malaysia.

(1) Edward: Hi, it's a pleasure to meet you. How have you been?
       What **a lovely profile** you have!

The provided data in Example 1 contains expressive speech acts of praise. During his speech, Edward admired the profile photo on Rose's Tinder account before proceeding with an introduction. Edward expresses admiration for the profile image utilized by Rose, as seen by his use of the English phrase "What a lovely profile you have!". The speech indicates that Edward is interested in Rose's profile picture, so Edward compliments Rose. The praising speech delivered by the interlocutor at the initial meeting is polite. It indicates that the speaker, in this case, Edward, is a member of a society with a civilized living environment. The findings of this study are relevant to the research of Stambo & Ramadhan (2019), which asserted that politeness in ordinary life plays a crucial role in social life because it is influenced by a person's environment and surrounding community. The speech act of praising involves expressing appreciation for something considered excellent, beautiful, courageous, etc. (Monika et al., 2020).

(2) Mike: ***Good morning, gorgeous***. I hope we will have the opportunity to get to know one another.

The provided data in example (2) contains expressive speech acts praising physicality. The context of the data above is Mike saying good morning to Rose. Mike does this by praising Rose's beauty. Mike greeted Rose with the adjective "gorgeous," which implies beautiful. Speakers can praise their interlocutors by praising their physical and natural characteristics. Physical praise encompasses the admiration of body shape, appearance, behavior, and others. Mike can be interpreted as having a humanist outlook since he subtly expresses admiration without engaging in derogatory behavior towards others. Humanist speech includes praise speeches, which can also function as motivational speeches (Ariyanti & Zulaeha, 2017). This study's findings are pertinent to

the research of (Ariska and Yanti, 2022), who discovered expressive speech acts of praise.

(3) Jeremy: ***What beautiful words you have***

The provided data in example (3) contains expressive speech acts of praise. Jeremy praises Rose's utterances. It is shown by the term "beautiful words", which refers to attractive words. Rose's Tinder profile is frequently filled with beautiful or motivational words. Jeremy responds positively to the words by complimenting Rose for her frequent use of beautiful words on Tinder. Rose is very skilled at choosing her words to elicit a favorable response from Jeremy. This is in line with the research of Nurhamida and Tressyalina (2019), which states that the expression of praise can be directed at the interlocutors' intelligence, achievement, ability, etc., in order to convey a high level of appreciation for the interlocutor's accomplishment. The primary function of expressiveness is to express certain psychological conditions. This is meant to convey the speaker's subjective emotional or psychological state concerning a specific object or concept (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016).

(4) Simon: Good morning, beautiful Rose, and a **stunning** one. What made you smile today?

The provided data in example (4) is addressed by Simon to Rose. Simon compliments that today is wonderful. Simon wishes Rose a good morning and compliments her beauty. The speech delivered by Simon is an expression of admiration that focuses on Rose's physical appearance. In addition, Simon compliments Rose for being an attractive woman who shines throughout her activities. Simon's praising speech compliment Rose's physical appearance. Implicitly, Simon's compliment compares to the prevailing atmosphere at the time, namely the vibrant atmosphere comparable to Rose's profile picture. Someone can praise something by comparing it to things with the same beautiful meaning (Marliadi, 2019).

(5) Al B Bach: Lol!!! ***Love your profile!***

The provided data in example (5) contains expressive speech acts of praise. Al praised Rose's profile picture. Al is fond of the profile photo that Rose has chosen to use. In this particular scenario, Al engages in expressive communication by employing the communicative strategy of praising, which is explicitly directed towards the interlocutor, Rose. Expressive speech acts can be defined as speech acts that arise from the speaker's psychological state (Nuardani et al., 2018).

Expressive Speech Acts of Congratulating or Greeting

A greeting is a kind or courteous verbal expression or action employed upon meeting or welcoming an individual (Vita Handayani, 2015). Congratulating or greeting is one of the expressive speech acts found in the Tinder communication media. This speech act aims to express gratitude to the interlocutor invited to speak or communicate. Language serves as more than just a means of communication; it also reflects its speakers' cultural and personal identities (Fatma et al., 2019). Expressing congratulations is a communicative behavior commonly employed as a salutation, often encompassing well wishes, prayers, or declarative statements. Generally, this expressive speech act is characterized by the speaker's wish to encourage the interlocutor. The prize can be in the form of a speech that can inspire and encourage the interlocutor. Expressive speech acts refer to using verbal communication to convey human ideas and emotions in specific ways (Izar et al., 2021). The following is an analysis of the Tinder application's spoken actions of congratulating or greeting.

(6) Andy: ***Good morning***!!!
(7) Din : ***Good morning,*** Rose. It looks like we'd get along rather well.
(8) Sam Abdullah : Hi ***Good morning***

The data examples (6), (7), and (8) contain expressive speech acts of greeting. This is indicated by the linguistic indicator "good morning". The speech is delivered by Andy, Din, and Sam. They began their Tinder conversation by expressing a greeting. This expressive speech act serves as the beginning of a morning conversation. Expressive speech acts are speech acts that function to express or show the speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation, such as congratulating, apologizing, thanking, blaming, praising, blaming, forgiving, and condoling (Muliana, 2015). Congratulations is a civility strategy that demonstrates familiarity with the client. The greeting fulfills the politeness strategy that shows familiarity (Budiarta et al., 2021).

(9) Lutviger: *Hi how are you?* I read your profile and was curious about the person behind these words.

The provided data example (9) contains expressive speech acts of greeting. The statement is expressed by Lutviger to Rose. Luviger cordially extends a greeting inquiring about Rose's well-being. Initiating a meaningful discussion often involves inquiring about the well-being of the individual. Incorporating inquiries about current events is a form of expressive speech acts associated with greeting. This study aligns with the research

conducted by Ekasani et al. (2021), which examined the occurrence of congratulatory expressive speech acts by restaurant waitstaff during the COVID-19 pandemic.

> (10) Mohd Fauzi : Hai
> Rose : **_Salam_**
> Mohd Fauzi : Wsalam. Awak kat mana tu
> Rose : Iam in KL, Abang…
> How about you?
> Mohd Fauzi : Di Shah Alam. Menyewa ke KL?

The provided data example (10) contains expressive speech acts of greeting. Rose initiated the chat on the Tinder platform by interacting with a greeting. Expressing greetings can be classified as a form of speech act. Mohd reciprocates the welcome by offering a customary Islamic salutation called "wassalamualaikum." By extending greetings, the speaker indicates respect for the interlocutor. This is related to the views of Irma (2017) which states that greeting others is a highly recommended activity due to its numerous benefits. These include fostering happiness and demonstrating respect towards interlocutors.

Expressive Speech Acts of Apologizing

Apologies are a form of expressive speech act that arises in response to a prior error or mistake. Expressive speech acts often acknowledge and rectify errors, whereas apologizing is a form of respect or a symbol of politeness when asking permission, doing something, and asking politely. Typical linguistic markers of an apology are the words "apologize" and "beg for forgiveness" (Puspitasari et al., 2022). Forgiveness is one of the characteristics of a faithful person (Kusmanto et al., 2021). Expressive speech acts include thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating (Fadhillah et al., 2022; Sudarmawan et al., 2022).

> (11) Dino: Hey Lisa!
> Rose!
> **_Sorry_**
> Hey Rose
> Typo
> Yes, I read ur bio
> No, I won't ask those things, to be honest

The example of data (11) above contains an expressive speech act of apologizing. The linguistic indicator (11) of the expressive speech act of apologizing is the term "sorry" Dino apologizes to Rose in data (11) for typing the incorrect name when he called Rose's name instead of Lisa's. By explicitly apologizing to Rose, Dino's behavior exemplifies the behavior of a considerate and responsible individual in response to his errors. Apologizing is included in the category of expressive speech acts because emotions of the soul and heart of the speaker accompany apologizing. Additionally, apologizing is a form of

communication between humans who recognize all the wrongdoings committed (Anshori, 2018).

> (12) Ricky: It was great!
> How was your day?
> ***Sorry... hope I didn't wake you up!***

There is an expressive speech act of apologizing in data (12). The linguistic indicator of expressive speech acts seen in the dataset is the term "sorry," which corresponds to the Indonesian word for expressing an apology. Ricky apologized to Rose for the delayed response to her Tinder message at late hours, interrupting her rest period. In communication, responding to messages during the late hours of the night is considered impolite, as this period is typically designated for people to rest. This study's findings align with Maruti's research that the form of speech to apologize is distinguished based on its mode and components. Every expressive speech can establish a harmonious and meaningful communication atmosphere (Rakhmawati & Sulistyorini, 2021).

> (13) Alan : Hi Rose, Alan is here, I'm taking a break from work for a while...
> Good morning... are you busy?
> ***Rose : hi, sorry. so busy today, dear***
> Alan : ***hi, no worries, sorry... I was driving just now hi there. Do you want to chat? I'm still at the office... lol***

Example data (13) contains expressive speech acts of apologizing. This is marked with the lingual indicator "sorry," which in Indonesian means apologize. Both Rose and Alan deliver the apology speech. Rose apologized to Alan because she could not respond to his Tinder message on time due to her heavy workload that day; she responded to his message at midnight. Alan also apologized for his inability to respond to her message rapidly, as he was driving and unable to focus or communicate intently. This indicates that Rose and Alan said the apology because they were occupied with their respective activities. An apology can remedy every human relationship; therefore, apologizing will re-establish the previously broken bond (Budiono, 2018). The multicultural values of expressive speech acts are incredibly inspiring and valuable.

Expressive Speech Acts of Praying

Praying is an expressive speech act that gives prayers to the interlocutor. This speech act typically functions as a wish from the speaker to the interlocutor. The data table presents expressive speech acts of praying utilized by users of the Tinder dating application in Malaysia.

(14) Mike: please text me to catch up. Tkkre n have a ***blessed day.***
Cheers, Mike

Example data (14) Mike prays for Rose to be blessed by God every day. Mike prayed for Rose always to be careful and that every step of her life is blessed by God. The linguistic indicator of the expressive speech act can be found in the phrase "blessed day," which is the intended meaning of invoking God's continuous blessings. The phrase "Blessed by God" is frequently spoken by individuals who identify as Christian or Catholic, meaning God accompanies every step. The expressive speech act of praying means asking for blessings or good things to God by reading, saying, or reciting prayers (Rahmawati, 2021).

(15)   Mike: ***Good morning, gorgeous***. I hope we will have the opportunity to get to know one another.

In the example data (15), there is an expressive speech act of praying. The linguistic indicator of the expressive speech act can be found in the phrase "hope ."Hope is an expression in praying wherein an individual desires for their wishes to be fulfilled. Mike expects the initial encounter with Rose to be a favorable foundation, facilitating future growth and progress. Mike desires to establish a deeper understanding of Rose. The primary objective of the Tinder application is to facilitate interpersonal connections and find a life partner. It can be interpreted that Mike expects to meet with Rose to develop a more committed relationship. It is also to be concluded that Mike has a respectful and religious attitude toward Tinder users he has just encountered. Praying is included in praiseworthy actions. This includes prayer out loud for others. Expressions of praying for others function as providing positive energy to speech partners or people who are prayed for, creating happiness for others, giving other people's lives more color, making life full of goodness and blessings, and having a high sense of social sensitivity to speech partners (A'yuniyah & Utomo, 2022).

(16) Karna: Hello Rose, I am a doctor in San Francisco with my family in Jakarta – who visits malaysia for the excellent health care*. **I really hope everything is going well for you there.***

Data (16) There is an expressive speech act of praying. This is shown by the term "hope." In the introduction, Karna describes his origin as a doctor from San Francisco with a family in Jakarta. Karna prayed that Rose in Malaysia would be fine. This can be interpreted that the data contains expressive speech acts of praying. Ibrahim stated that prayer is one of the expressions that conveys the speaker's desire and belief to perform

an action specified in the proposition's content under certain conditions (Lathifurrahman, 2022).

> (17) Reeves: Hi. Great to get to know you here
> I am curious about you and would appreciate it if you could get in touch with me as soon as possible.
> **Take care, and have a good day!**

Data (17) contains expressive speech acts of praying. The linguistic marker of the expressive speech act can be found in the phrases "take care" and "have a good day." Reeves prays that Rose is always careful in carrying out every activity she undertakes. In addition, Reeves prayed for Rose that her life would always be enjoyable. The conclusion is that prayer involves an expressive speech act.

> (18) Weihcrega: **Have a great day,** and I will meet you up soon.

Data (17) contains expressive speech acts of praying. The linguistic marker of the expressive speech act can be found in the phrase "have," which conveys a sense of hopefulness. Data (18) Weigcrega prays that Rose's life is always pleasant. Weihcrega desires a direct conversation with Rose. The communication that Weihcrega desires is not limited to online platforms, such as Tinder. However, Weihvrega desires the opportunity to meet Rose in the real world.

Expressive Speech Acts of Admiration

Admiration is a form of speech impact based on an attitude towards someone. The interlocutor expresses admiration. It is to express a sense of admiration for the attitude carried out by the interlocutor.

> (19) Mike: **Wow Rose**, you got matched straight… do drop me a message to catch up.

Data (19) contains expressive speech acts of admiration. The linguistic marker of the expressive speech act can be found in the phrase "Wow." The term "wow" is an exclamation to admire individuals. Mike is amazed by Rose's figure, who can immediately interact with people he has just met. Rose is considered unique by Mike Rj because she is very adaptable to other people despite only knowing them through online media.

> (20) David: You are a **strong and great** woman

In data (20), the lingual marker admiration is marked by the words "strong and great." David is quite impressed with Rose because Rose is a strong and great woman.

Rose lives in Malaysia alone and works for her family. Finding other women is challenging. The analysis suggests that the utterance comprises expressive speech acts characterized by adoration, namely David's admiration for Rose.

(21) Bastian: ***Spectacular!*** You are such an agile in every step.

Data (21) contains expressive speech acts of admiration. This is characterized by the word "spectacular." Spectacular means that it attracts attention, or it can be interpreted that the speaker is amazed or interested in the interlocutor. Bastian is amazed by Rose's agility. Rose's vibrant disposition captures Bastian's interest.

This research relates to prior research conducted by previous researchers. For instance, according to the findings of Ogiermann & Bella (2021) four expressive speech acts are the focus of analysis: greeting, apologizing, thanking, and wishing. The relational work performed by these speech acts reflects the social changes caused by the pandemic and the business owners' efforts to retain customers. The expressive speech acts displayed on the sign are compared to the norms established by the genre of closing signs. The form of speech acts found in the research of Ogiermann and Bella is similar to that found in this study, but this study also found expressive speech acts of admiration. Furthermore, the findings of this study can also be applied in the context of Indonesian language learning at the junior high school level.

The findings of a study conducted by Ngasini et al. (2021) indicate the existence of 16 expressive speech acts. There are 16 expressive speech acts, including 1 expression of apology (6.2%), 1 expression of gratitude (6.2%), 6 expressions of congratulations (37.5%), 1 expression of greeting (6.2%), 1 expression of hope (6.2%), and 5 expressions of attitude (31.2%). The results showed that the form of congratulations is the most dominant expressive speech act. Both Ngasini et al. and this study researched expressive speech acts; however, in Ngasini et al.'s study, greeting was found to be the most dominant expressive speech act, whereas in this study, praising was found to be the most dominant expressive speech act.

Abbas et al. (2021) conducted a study identifying sixteen distinct functions of expressive speech acts. These functions include expressing thanking, greeting, apologizing, blaming, praising, regretting, complaining, criticizing, expressing hope, agreeing, disagreeing, expressing optimism, expressing desire, insinuating, making jokes, and appreciating. Subsequently, the candidates' tendencies in performing these expressive speech acts varied. Both candidates use similar amounts of greetings, apologies, compliments, complaints, disagreements, optimism, wishes, and comedy.

Afterward, candidate 01 tends to express hope and insinuate, while Candidate 02 expresses gratitude, blame, regret, criticism, appreciation, and thanks. Finally, in the 2019 Presidential Election debate, both candidates utilized Indonesian speech acts. In this study, 33% of expressive speech acts consisted of praise, 21% of expressive speech acts consisted of congratulating or greeting, 12% of expressive speech acts consisted of apologizing, 21% of expressive speech acts consisted of praying, and 13% of expressive speech acts consisted of admiration. The frequency of the expressive speech act of praising is 33%, while the frequency of the expressive speech act of apologizing is 12%.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussions, the Tinder online dating introduction application utilized in Malaysia encompasses numerous expressive speech acts. The identified expressive speech acts include praising, congratulating, greeting, apologizing, praying, and admiring. These expressive speech acts are distributed as follows: praising accounts for 33%, congratulating or greeting for 21%, apologizing for 12%, praying for 21%, and admiration for 13%. The frequency of expressive speech acts on praise is the highest at 33%, whereas the frequency of expressive speech acts associated with apologies is the lowest at 12%. The most expressive speech act observed is the act of expressing praise. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that Tinder users in Malaysia communicate politely. This research only focuses on expressive speech acts contained in the online Tinder application in Malaysia. Researchers hope this research can be used as a reference for other researchers to examine speech acts in the Tinder application in other countries.

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