Analysis of Locutionary Speech Acts in Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter Account Posts Regarding Language

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Abstract
The rapid advancement of technology encourages more diverse interactions in languages, one of which is followed by the emergence of various social media. The following research aims to discuss linguistic interactions regarding locutionary speech acts in Pragmatics. Unlike previous studies, this data was taken from utterances that discussed Indonesian language material uploaded by a Twitter user. Starting from discussing UTBK questions, PBM, language issues, to updates regarding the EYD (Edition V) which is implemented in Indonesia. This study aims to determine the intent and form of locutionary speech acts in Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter account uploads regarding this linguistic material. This article applies a research method with a pragmatic and descriptive qualitative approach that uses techniques of reading, observing, and documenting the data to be collected. Documentation techniques are used to collect data, reduce data, display data, and verify the data taken so that all data is neatly arranged and properly recorded. The results of this study, the researcher found 15 speech data where all the data were in the form of locutionary speech acts. The 15 data have the intention of conveying information and giving confirmation from speakers to speech partners related to language. Then, in presenting the data, the writer uses formal and informal presentation. This research is expected to provide an understanding of locutionary speech acts and can be used as a basis and reference or reference by other researchers who wish to conduct similar research in order to improve their problem-solving skills or as an effort to improve their analytical skills .

Keywords: *Speech act; Locutionary; Linguistics; Twitter; Fauzan Al-Rasyid*

INTRODUCTION

There are quite a few things that go viral related to language studies. The phenomenon of language often becomes a link that attracts attention from various groups of society. Indonesia, which is famous for its linguistic diversity, encourages the use of language variations to be spread more freely by the community. This spread quickly expanded with the contribution of social media. Social media is increasingly highlighted by technological advances, making the cycle of increasing its users from year to year. Several social media users often share various moments in their lives which are certainly not far from how they use language in speaking. It is not uncommon for users to share various knowledge via social media to communicate with their followers. Likewise, Indonesian language studies are also discussed in many forums on social media. The Indonesian language study that is usually

analyzed is a speech.

One form of language is speech. Language itself is often said to be the most basic foundation in daily life interactions (Almahdi & Kartikasari, 2022) . A speech or utterance is a form of action. This is strengthened by Austin's argument (in Haryadi, 2003) which states that speech is the act of speaking apart from saying something. Meanwhile, according to another opinion, namely that of Rustono (1999), he concluded that the act of saying is a speech act. This opinion means that a speech act is a speech that functions as a functional unit in communication (Noviana et al., 2020) . Rachman (in Anggraeni & Utomo, 2021) states that speech events are linguistic interactions that take place continuously in the form of language involving two parties. The first party is the speaker and the second party is the speech partner. A speech event is a series of speech acts that are arranged to achieve a goal. From the existence of speech events, language implementation can be used as a medium for creating events or also known as speech situations (Apriliyanti et al., 2021) .

Speech acts are often found in the process of conversation or communication in interaction as a manifestation of the nature of humans as social creatures (Sutiarto et al., 2021) . The communication process can be said to be successful, when the interlocutor can understand the ideas or intentions expressed by the speaker (Setyorini & Sari, 2020) . Speech acts or *speech acts* are a central entity that is central in the study of pragmatics. The discussion of speech acts refers to definitions , forms of speech acts, and types. Speech acts form the basis for analyzing other practical problems, such as prerequisites, principles of courtesy, and principles of cooperation . Speech acts have many variations to express goals (Budiman et al., 2021) . Speech acts have at least five functions, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative and each of these functions can be represented in each type of speech act (Searle in Dewi et al., 2020) .

In the book " *Speech Act: Philosophy of Language* ", John R Searly represents that in the practice of using language, a form of speech act is divided into three types, namely (1) locutionary *acts* , (2) illocutionary *acts* .), and (3) perlocutionary acts (*necessary acts*) (Jahdiah in Faroh & Utomo, 2020) . Based on Austin's opinion (in Susanti et al., 2020) , speech acts imply that "someone saying something usually also does something". Austin further classifies speech acts into three types of division, namely (1) locutionary acts which contain "a certain meaning and reference " and "equivalent to real meaning", (2) illocutionary acts that have "a certain conventional force" or "contextual function", and (3) perlocutionary acts that indicate the effect on the interlocutor that "we produce or achieve by saying

something ".

Locutionary acts imply the act of doing something; producing a series of sounds means something where the function of speech is not a concern (Akbar in Hasanah et al., 2022) . A locutionary act is a speech act of a speaker when doing something definite even though there is no obligation for the speaker to carry out the intention or content of the utterance being spoken. According to Armistany and Zamzani (2019) , locutionary acts only describe actions to express something. Austin categorizes locutionary speech acts into three types, namely (1) phatic acts , which means speech acts by saying certain vocabulary by directly forming certain grammar; (2) phonetic act , which means not producing certain sounds (phonemes); and (3) rhetic act , which means a speech act that has the aim of reporting the speaker's speech indirectly (Fakhriyah, 2020) .

Locutionary speech acts are used to express statements as they are without conveying other intentions to the interlocutor or speech partner. Thus, locutionary acts can be equated with directive (direct) speech acts and literal speech acts (Rohmadi, 2017) . According to Tarigan (2015) , locutionary acts can be equated with sending messages or ideational communication. Discussions regarding the study of speech acts are found in Pragmatics. According to (Sadapotto & Hanafi, 2016) , pragmatics can be interpreted as the science that studies the meaning of an utterance. Therefore, knowing the meaning of a sentence or speech cannot be realized just by looking at the written meaning, but you also have to look at the context of the speech being spoken (Noor & Qomariyah, 2019) .

Locutionary acts can be questions (interrogative), statements (declarative), and commands (imperative). Declarative locution only functions to convey something to another party, so that the other party only needs attention. Command locution speech acts aim to make the audience respond to an action requested by the speaker. The interrogative locutionary speech act functions to ask questions in order to provide answers to other parties to the questions asked by the speaker. (Noor & Qomariyah, 2019) .

Speech acts can be classified as a communication tool in conveying information through speech (Sari, 2012) . The role of language is very communicative, making it easy for someone to convey or express things that are thought or felt in their own minds freely (Pande & Artana, 2020) . Nowadays, communication media is increasingly advancing rapidly. This progress is proven because of the existence of social media which is often used by the public to convey certain information. Social media, which does not recognize differences in the ages of its users, means that anyone can access information anytime and

anywhere quickly. With one finger, someone can search for all information throughout the world via *a smartphone* .

According to Marliadi (in Maharani & Utomo, 2020) , social media is a vehicle that is used as a forum for carrying out social interaction activities which enable interaction in the form of communicating, sharing, playing and collaborating. Social media is currently very diverse, such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and so on. Among them, Twitter is the social media most often used by netizens to share posts about various things. Starting from the latest news, personal stories, learning materials, to many *official* or authorized accounts that use Twitter to announce general announcements. The form of upload or *tweet* can be in the form of words, sentences, paragraphs, even images and videos. If we look at the current intensity of social media use, it automatically provides a great opportunity for the increasing number of speeches that users can produce every day (Hardiati, 2018) .

Many Twitter accounts deliberately share learning materials as the main topic in each upload. This method makes it quite easy for users to disseminate information to other users quickly and is supported by wider access. One of them is Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter account. Fauzan often uploads discussions about learning materials, especially those related to language. Fauzan uses Twitter as a medium to share teachings in the form of knowledge that he knows to all followers of his page. Starting from discussing UTBK questions, PBM, language issues, to always following updates regarding EYD (Edition V) which is implemented in Indonesia.

A speech act is the activity of conveying a sentence that intervenes in the conditions and intentions of the speaker based on his linguistic abilities (Aini & Utomo, 2021) . So from this definition, through Fauzan Al-Rasyid's account, we can analyze the various speech acts that can appear in each upload. The research carried out will focus on the form of locutionary speech acts contained in Fauzan's Twitter account uploads which focus on expressing everything related to language.

Similar research was conducted by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2022) with the article title "Analysis of Locutionary Speech Acts in Jerome Polin's YouTuber Content". The results of this research are that Jerome Polin often uses locutionary speech acts in the content he uploads. Of the 30 locutionary speech act data obtained from Jerome Polin's videos, 14 (fourteen) locutionary speech acts were found in the news category and 16 (sixteen) locutionary speech acts in the question category . Furthermore, research conducted by Maharani & Utomo (2020) written with the title "Analysis of Locutionary Speech Acts in

Fiersa Besari's Twitter Account" analyzed 23 locutionary speech act data found in uploads from March to April in the form of expressive locutionary speech acts. In contrast to this research, this research will focus on the intent and form of a locutionary speech act contained in Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter account uploads related to Indonesian language material.

This research aims to determine the purpose and form of the discovery of locutionary speech acts in Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter account uploads regarding linguistic material. Apart from that, research is expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits. Researchers hope that this research can theoretically be used as a basis and reference for other researchers who wish to conduct similar studies and research to improve problem-solving abilities and efforts to improve analytical skills. It is hoped that the following research will practically provide benefits in the form of understanding locutionary speech acts.

METHOD

This research uses a pragmatic and descriptive qualitative approach. According to Sudaryanto (1993), qualitative research using descriptive methods is research that identifies, classifies, analyzes the data obtained, and how to describe it is in the form of describing language as it is (Iye et al., 2020) . The pragmatic approach is an approach that has its own way of looking at literary works. This approach is a means of conveying goals such as education, morals, religion, politics, and so on which are generally found in literary works (Setyawati, 2013) . According to Arsjad and Mukti (1997), the pragmatic approach is an approach related to the skills of using language to communicate practically in various contexts which is the basis for linguistic interaction between individuals as part of a society (Sudjalil et al., 2022) . Qualitative research is carried out by utilizing descriptive data in oral and written form and analysis of studies of phenomena, activities, thoughts and perceptions of people individually and in groups from the study of observed subjects (Sukmadinata, 2008) . In the analysis process, researchers used descriptive methods. According to Djaelani (2010) , the descriptive method attempts to solve problems by describing the state of the research object based on unaltered facts, whereas according to Mustofa (in Saputri & Nugraheni, 2020) , research using the descriptive method is written based on coherent linguistic facts. Descriptive research was conducted by identifying locutionary speech acts in Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter posts.

The data in this research comes from Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter upload which was

studied based on locutionary speech acts. The data source was taken from all uploads on Fauzan al-Rasyid's Twitter account. The author analyzes tweets that can be categorized as locutionary speech acts. In documenting data, the author uses reading and listening techniques. Reading techniques are used by researchers to select uploads that are appropriate to the study, while listening techniques are used by researchers to obtain data by observing and digesting the words conveyed so that the information obtained will be more accurate. The author uses normative techniques in analyzing the data that has been collected. With this technique, the author explains the data that has been obtained and then analyzes the data to produce correct and appropriate conclusions. The next step is to reduce the data using reading techniques. Researchers observed and digested Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter upload by implementing reading techniques, displaying data using reading techniques, and verifying the data taken by combining listening and reading techniques. Furthermore, data is presented in formal and informal forms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Referring to previous research, the results of this research are in accordance with the problem formulation and research objectives that have been determined, namely explaining the purpose and form of a locutionary speech act in Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter account uploads regarding language. In this research, researchers analyzed 15 speech data which were classified as locutionary speech acts from uploads from Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter account regarding language.

Analysis of Locutionary Speech Acts in Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter Account Posts Regarding Language

(1) *The use of the word "where" in Indonesian ONLY functions as a word to ASK about a place or location. Finished.*

Speech context:

Speech data (1) is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to the interlocutor, namely Twitter account followers, that the use of the word "where" in Indonesian serves to ask for a place or location. This speech is intended to provide information to his followers that the word "where" is only to ask for a place or location.

same analysis was carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021). The similarities

in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that express information. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that the speaker informs that the word "where" is only to ask for a place or location, while the analysis carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021) informs that Jerome Polin will tell about his success in getting a scholarship.

(2)   *The use of "where" as a connector in sentences is influenced by English (where).*
      Speech context:
      Speech data (2) is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to his interlocutors, namely Twitter account followers, that the use of the word "where" in Indonesian as a connector in sentences is influenced by English [*where*]. This speech is intended to provide information to its followers that the word "where" as a link in sentences is influenced by English.

      same analysis was carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that express information. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that the speaker informs that the word "where" as a link in the sentence is influenced by English, while the analysis carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021) informs that Jerome Polin received a scholarship at IPH *School* and that IPH *School* is a school the high class one .

(3)   *However, unlike "where", "which" is not always placed in interrogative sentences .*
      "Which" COULD indicate a choice.
      Speech context:
      Speech data (3) is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to the interlocutor, namely followers of the Twitter account, that the use of the word "which" in Indonesian is placed in a question sentence and can indicate a choice. This utterance is intended to provide information to followers that the word "which" is placed in the question sentence and shows the choice in the sentence.

      same analysis was carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that express information. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that the speaker informs if the word "which" is placed in the question sentence and shows the choice in the sentence, while the analysis carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021)

informs that Jerome Polin is committed to getting a scholarship abroad.

(4)   *What are particles ?*

Words that usually cannot be derived or inflected, contain grammatical meaning and do not contain lexical meaning, including articles, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections.

Speech context:

Speech data [4] is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to the interlocutor, namely followers of the Twitter account, that particles or task words are words that have grammatical meaning without lexical meaning and cannot be derivated or inflected and include articles, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. This utterance is intended to provide information to its followers that word particles cannot usually be derived or inflected.

same analysis was carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that express information. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that the speaker informs that word particles which usually cannot be derivated or inflected, while the analysis carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021) informs that his contribution if he becomes Indonesia's minister of education, he will grow the interest and prestige of students. to take part in learning competitions that encourage students to compete in order to win the competition by studying seriously.

(5)   *Dizzy huh...?*

We don't need to look at that definition. The main thing is ...

Particles are a class of words that only have grammatical meaning and no lexical meaning.

Speech context:

Speech data (5) is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to his interlocutors, namely Twitter account followers, that particles are a class of words that only have grammatical meaning and no lexical meaning. This utterance is intended to provide a statement to its followers that particles are a class of words that only have grammatical meaning.

same analysis was carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that

state something. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that the speaker states that particles are a class of words that only have grammatical meaning, while the analysis carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021) states that Jerome Polin does not want to work under someone else.

(6) *Still confused?*

Particles are words that are related to other words.

Finished.

Speech context:

Speech data (6) is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to his interlocutors, namely Twitter account followers, that particles are words that are related to each other. This speech is intended to provide information to its followers that Particles are words that are structured and related to other words.

same analysis was carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that state something. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that the speaker states that particles are words that are related to other words, while the analysis carried out by Hasanah, Nurjanah, & Utomo (2021) states that Jerome Polin entered the world of social media in 2015.

(7) *Well... There are at least four particles that are often miswritten. There are things that should be written together, but instead they are separated, and vice versa. The four particles are:*

1. -lah

2. -kah

3. any

4. per

Speech context:

Speech data [7] is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to his interlocutors, namely followers of the Twitter account, that there are at least four particles that often contain spelling errors. There are several particles that should be written together, but instead they are separated, and vice versa. The four particles are: 1. -lah 2. -kah 3. pun 4. Per. This speech is intended to provide information to his followers that there are at least four particles that are often written incorrectly.

same analysis was carried out by Maharani, & Utomo (2020). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that provide information. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that there are at least four particles that are often written incorrectly, while the analysis carried out by Maharani & Utomo (2020) states that Fiersa Besari often thinking too hard or *too thin to* be able to work to support the family.

(8) *1. -lah*

   The -lah particle MUST be written in sequence with the word that precedes it. Finished. It's easy, right?

   Speech context:

   Speech data (8) is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to his interlocutors, namely Twitter account followers, that the particle that MUST be written in sequence with the particle that precedes it is the -lah particle. This speech is intended to provide information to its followers that particles MUST be written in sequence with the word that precedes them.

   same analysis was carried out by Maharani, & Utomo (2020). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that express affirmation. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that the -lah particle MUST be written in sequence with the word that precedes it, while the analysis carried out by Maharani & Utomo (2020) states that life is not an event to be contested or even litigated, but there is one thing that can make life feel uncomfortable, namely what people say.

(9) *2. -kah*

   The -kah particle MUST be written in conjunction with the word that precedes it. Finished. It's easy, right?

   Speech context:

   Speech data (9) is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to his interlocutors, namely Twitter account followers, that the particle that MUST be written in sequence with the word that precedes it is the kah particle. This utterance is intended to provide information to its followers that the -kah particle MUST be written in conjunction with the word that precedes it.

   same analysis was carried out by Maharani, & Utomo (2020). The similarities in the

results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that express affirmation. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that the -kah particle MUST be written in sequence with the word that precedes it, while the analysis carried out by Maharani & Utomo (2020) states that Fiersa Besari does not hate the existence of a particular song, but rather hates the memory stored in that song.

(10) *3. any*

Particles MUST be written SEPARATELY from the word that precedes them.
Finished. It's easy, right?

Speech context:

Speech data (10) is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to his interlocutors, namely Twitter account followers, that particles MUST be written SEPARATELY from the words that precede them. This speech is intended to provide information to his followers that Particles MUST be written SEPARATELY from the words that precede them.

same analysis was carried out by Maharani, & Utomo (2020). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that express affirmation. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that even particles MUST be written SEPARATELY from the words that precede them, while the analysis carried out by Maharani & Utomo (2020) states that Fiersa Besari is getting used to thinking that everything will be fine, while the other side of her Unconsciously you have deceived yourself to look fine.

(11) *4. per*

The particle per MUST be written SEPARATELY from the word that precedes it.
Finished. It's easy, right?

Speech context:

Speech data (11) is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to his interlocutors, namely Twitter account followers, that the particle MUST be written SEPARATELY from the word that precedes it. This utterance is intended to provide information to its followers that the particle per MUST be written SEPARATELY from the word that precedes it.

same analysis was carried out by Maharani, & Utomo (2020). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that express

affirmation. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the statement that the particle MUST be written SEPARATELY from the word that precedes it, while the analysis carried out by Maharani & Utomo (2020) states that for Fiersa Besari, helplessness is an annoying thing.

(12) *Now, you know that -lah and -kah must be written together, while pun and per must be written separately.*

However, don't forget, there are 11 that must be written in sequence: 2A, 2B, 2K, 2M, 2S, and 1W (surely you remember!)

Speech context:

Speech data [12] is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to his interlocutors, namely Twitter account followers, that -lah and -kah must be written together, while pun and per must be written separately. However, don't forget, there are 11 that must be written in sequence: 2A, 2B, 2K, 2M, 2S, and 1W (surely you remember!). This saying is intended to provide information to his followers that -lah and -kah must be written together, while pun and per must be written separately.

same analysis was carried out by Maharani & Utomo (2020). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts that state something. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that the speaker states that the particles that must be written together are the -lah and -kah particles, while the particles that must be written separately are the pun and particles, while the analysis carried out by Maharani & Utomo (2020) states that the people he loves are his encouragement. to face the possibility of less fortunate days in living his life.

(13) *Particle:*

Per = for the sake of, every, start

Preposition:

Per = divide, with

Speech context:

The speech data [13] is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to the interlocutor, namely followers of the Twitter account, that the particles per=by, each, starting and the prepositions per=divide, with.

same analysis was carried out by Maharani, & Utomo (2020). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts which express

statements. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that the particles per=by, each, starting and the preposition per=bagi, while the analysis carried out by Maharani & Utomo (2020) states that Fiersa Besari is jealous of the person Fiersa loves.

(14) *What we are discussing this time is spring as a particle. However, yes... it's true, that per can also be a preposition. This is what needs to be differentiated in use.*
Speech context:

The speech data [14] is the statement of the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, towards the interlocutor, namely followers of the Twitter account, that per is a particle and can be a preposition.

same analysis was carried out by Maharani, & Utomo (2020). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts which express statements. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that per is a particle and can be used as a preposition, while the analysis carried out by Maharani & Utomo (2020) states that Fiersa Besari has encouragement from the presence of her beloved people who she can use as enthusiasm in living a life, even though sometimes the days - unlucky days come without knowing the time.

(15) *Formula:*
me -/pe- + one syllable word = meng-/penge-
Speech context:

The speech data [15] is a statement by the speaker, namely Fauzan Al-Rasyid, the owner of a Twitter account, to the interlocutor, namely followers of the Twitter account, that *me-/pe- + a word with one syllable = ke-/penge-* .

same analysis was carried out by Maharani, & Utomo (2020). The similarities in the results of the analysis lie in the utterances in the form of locutionary speech acts which express statements. The difference only lies in the speech. The author analyzes the speech that *me-/pe- + words with one syllable = ke-/penge-* ., while the analysis carried out by Maharani & Utomo (2020) states that the reason that Fiersa Besari cannot respond back to someone's message is because he cannot say what he wants to talk about.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of a study regarding locutionary speech acts in uploads from Twitter user Fauzan Al-Rasyid's account regarding language, 15 speech data were found, all

of which were in the form of locutionary speech acts. These data have the aim of conveying information and providing confirmation from the speaker to the interlocutor regarding language. All the utterances analyzed are locutionary speech acts in the form of statements expressed by Fauzan Al-Rasyid as a speaker to his speech partners, namely the followers of Fauzan Al-Rasyid's Twitter account.

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