

A Sentiment Analysis on the Resumption of Icc Investigation on the Philippine Drug War

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Annotation: The purpose of this sentiment analysis study was to explore the Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) on the sentiments of Filipino netizens regarding the resumption of the International Criminal Court (ICC) investigation of the Philippine government's drug war. This study employed qualitative design, specifically corpus linguistics and sentiment analysis. The findings revealed that most of the FTAs found in the sentiments of Filipino netizens are threats to the positive face and negative face of the hearer. The sentiments on the proposal to resume the ICC investigation of the Philippine drug war can be clustered into three essential themes or categories- attitude, call to action, and credibility. Additionally, the majority of the participants- Filipino netizens are negative towards the proposal to continue the investigation on the Philippine Government's war on drugs. Finally, the findings revealed that Filipino netizens employ various face-threatening acts in expressing their sentiments and opposition to the ICC probe on the Philippine drug war, thereby highlighting the intricate interplay of politeness theory in shaping public sentiment on this contentious issue.

Keywords: Sentiment Analysis, Face Threatening Acts, Politeness Theory, Drug War, Orange Software, Philippines.

INTRODUCTION

The popularity of social media has proliferated over the last decade, with over 4.20 billion social media users worldwide (Kemp, 2022). Social media users can easily express their opinions, sentiments, and emotions on various emerging topics; however, such freedom of expression can sometimes negatively target specific individuals/institutions that may be on the receiving end (Silva et al., 2016). The request of prosecutor Karim Khan on the International Criminal Court (ICC) to continue investigating the Philippine government's drug war has drawn varying sentiments from Filipino netizens. According to Yeung and Reuters (2022), Gita-Carlos (2022), and Patag (2022), ICC prosecutor Khan found that the cases moved on the surface and resulted in "non-penal initiatives and proceedings" without resulting in criminal prosecutions of those responsible for the killings, thus, made him decide to file before the ICC a continuation of the probe.

Filipino netizens ventilate their opinions and sentiments on the issue, which is on a national scale, mainly on the comment sections of Facebook pages of news channels reporting the intention of one of ICC's prosecutors. These comments from the perspectives of pragmatics are considered speech acts and entail linguistic implicatures such as the Face Threatening Acts (FTA). According to Brown and Levinson (1987), FTAs are speech acts that challenge the face of other interlocutor/s in communication. FTAs could be in the form of criticisms, insults, disapprovals, rejections, threats, dares, and suggestions, to name a few (Aporbo, 2022; Brown & Levinson, 1987; Rachmat & Otsuka, 2021; Sukmawan & Hestiana, 2015). The face is defined as an interlocutor's public self-image that is emotionally invested in a conversation, which can be maintained, enhanced, and lost during interaction (Brown & Levinson, 1987). The face can be earned or sustained through the use of Face Saving Acts FSAs) and can be lost with the presence of Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) during a conversation. Sentiments expressed in

social media could be in the form of FSAs or FTAs. According to Chen (2015), FTAs in the form of criticism expressed on social media increase retaliatory aggression and negative affect on a person on the receiving end.

Various papers have investigated the Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) on political speeches, household conflicts, messages on social media, teacher-student conflicts and conversations, political interviews, conversations in the workplace, etc. (Al-Azzawi & Abdzaid, 2021; Aporbo, 2022; I.-J. Chen, 2017; Dridi, 2021; Nuraeni & Wibowo, 2018; Rahmansyah et al., 2020; Santosa & Iskandar, 2022; Salman & Betti, 2020). However, little is known about studies investigating the Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) on sentiments of netizens on social issues, mainly in the Philippine setting. This warrants the need to materialize this study to demystify the sentiments of Filipino netizens on the resumption of ICC investigation on the Philippine drug war and to shed light on such a gap.

This paper bares significance in Applied Linguistics, particularly in Corpus Linguistics, political linguistics, computational linguistics, and Language and Law. The findings may improve understanding of FTAs in the context of internet sentiments and how these sentiments/corpora could be linguistically analyzed using computer software. Additionally, the sentiments analyzed in this study may inform policymakers, government officials, and the International Criminal Court (ICC) about the position of the Filipino people on the issue.

Moreover, the results of this investigation may enlighten the Filipino people, the Philippine government, the International Criminal Court (ICC), and other countries about the sentiments of Filipino citizens regarding the issue of the resumption of the ICC investigation on the PH drug war.

The purpose of this sentiment analysis study was to explore the Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) on the sentiments of Filipino netizens regarding the resumption of the International Criminal Court (ICC) investigation of the Philippine government's drug war. At this stage in the research, sentiments refer to the written comments of Filipino netizens on news articles about the resumption of the ICC investigation on PH drugs, which are posted on Facebook news pages.

Research Questions

The sentiment analysis- qualitative research design was employed to investigate the Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) on the sentiments of Filipino netizens regarding the resumption of the International Criminal Court (ICC) investigation of the Philippine Government's drug war.

Specifically, it sought answers to the following research questions:

1. What are the FTAs present on the sentiments of Filipino netizens?
2. How are the sentiments clustered as regards the resumption of the ICC investigation on the PH drug war?
3. What are the sentiments of Filipino netizens regarding the resumption of the ICC investigation on the PH drug war?

Politeness Theory

The paradigm Brown and Levinson (1987) proposed, known as the Politeness Theory, offers significant insights into the intricacies of conflict avoidance, effective communication, and politeness dynamics. It underscores the significance of courtesy as a strategic instrument for avoiding potential hostility and conflict. Within this particular framework, politeness signifies the exhibition of esteem and decency towards individuals. It is a crucial component in preventing conflicts (Lakoff, 1990).

Lakoff (1990) presents a pragmatic viewpoint on politeness, emphasizing its function in reducing the likelihood of conflicts and confrontations intrinsic to human interaction. Grice (1975) emphasizes the significance of

cooperative principles in facilitating meaningful communication wherein persons function as rational agents between conversing parties.

Additionally, Richard J. Watts classifies politeness into two distinct categories in his book "Politeness": first-order politeness (politeness1) and second-order politeness (politeness2). There are numerous sociocultural groups in which courteous behavior is discussed in the context of politeness1. Politeness2, on the other hand, is a linguistic concept of a more technical nature and is significant in a comprehensive theory of social interaction.

Engel (2003) elucidates how Brown and Levinson's (1978) Politeness Theory is founded on an interactionist framework rooted in social psychology. According to Fraser (1990), politeness is the tangible execution of conversational rights and responsibilities, wherein both speakers and listeners abide by the "conditions and terms of the conversational contract." This view posits that politeness stimulates the psychological needs of interlocutors as a type of social interaction.

Face

Brown and Levinson (1978, 1987) propose a theoretical framework for politeness techniques that revolves around the notion of 'face,' which symbolizes the aspirations and incentives of individuals. The term 'face' refers to the public persona that each person strives to uphold. Brown and Levinson classify 'face' into two distinct types: positive face, which signifies the yearning for others to demonstrate gratitude, acceptance, and comprehension, and negative face, which signifies the yearning for autonomy devoid of external pressures.

Face Threatening Acts (FTAs)

Given the inherent vulnerability of 'the face' to harm, preservation, or augmentation, it is critical to discern behaviors that may pose a possible risk to 'the face.' These behaviors are called "Face Threatening Acts" (FTAs). Brown and Levinson's (1978) theory of politeness is founded on the premise that several speech activities naturally present a risk to one's "face."

FTAs are categorized according to two critical criteria: (1) The speaker or the addressee whose "face" is being threatened, and (2) The sort of "face" that is being threatened (positive or negative face). FTAs that aim to undermine the positive face of the addressee encompass behaviors wherein the speaker expresses disapproval or lack of support for the positive face or self-image of the addressee. These behaviors may consist of making complaints, criticisms, accusations, or bringing up taboo subjects.

Conversely, circumstances in which the addressee is coerced into accepting or rejecting a future speaker action, such as pledges and offers, or when the addressee believes that the speaker covets their goods, constitute acts threatening an addressee's negative face. FTAs that aim to enhance the speaker's positive image may consist of self-humiliations, confessions, apologies, or the acceptance of compliments. Conversely, FTAs that threaten the speaker's negative image include expressions of gratitude, acceptance of an offer, an apology, or a thank-you, as well as making commitments.

Face Threatening Acts (FTAs), Politeness Theory, and 'face' function as fundamental concepts within this theoretical framework to analyze the emotions conveyed by Filipino internet users over the recommencement of the International Criminal Court's investigation into the Philippine drug war. This framework analyzes how the dynamics of courtesy and friendly tone of voice affect online interactions and mold the emotions and responses of internet users when a sensitive and contentious subject is being discussed.

METHOD

The investigators utilized a Qualitative Research Design grounded in the Social Constructivist philosophical perspective, which asserts that people strive to comprehend their own lives and the environments in which they

exist (Creswell, 2007). Extensive interviews between the interviewer and participants (Naderer & Balzer, 2007) and prolonged observations by the researcher comprised this exploratory qualitative study (Creswell & Poth, 2017).

In this investigation, corpus linguistics and sentiment analysis constituted the principal methodologies. Using sophisticated software, corpus linguistics collects and analyzes vast quantities of naturally occurring language to obtain insight into frequencies, co-occurrences, and meanings (Hunston, 2022). Opinion mining, or sentiment analysis, is the computational exploration of individuals' sentiments, opinions, attitudes, and emotions (Cambria et al., 2017).

The thoughts made by Filipino netizens regarding the ongoing investigation into the Philippine war on drugs comprised the corpus of the study. The comment sections of Facebook sites affiliated with notable news networks, such as CNN Philippines, Philippine Star, ABS-CBN, and Philippine Daily Inquirer, were mined for the data. Popularity, trustworthiness throughout the last decade, and a track record of publishing items about the International Criminal Court probe into the Philippine drug war were considered when selecting these channels. The substantial Filipino community that followed them on social media contributed many responses, sentiments, and emotions.

Once appropriate news outlets had been identified, the researchers gathered data by selecting English-language comments from Filipino internet users. The remarks were consolidated and structured within a Microsoft Excel document in preparation for further examination utilizing the Orange program. In the study, 149 comments were incorporated in total.

Linguistic analysis, which included qualitative analyses like thematic analysis and sentiment analysis utilizing software, were the two modes of data analysis. In accordance with the recommendations of Colaizzi (1978) and Braun and Clarke (2006), thematic analysis was utilized to discover themes and patterns in the data. Version 3.32.0 of the Orange software was employed to determine the opinions of Filipino Internet users.

The framework proposed by Lincoln and Guba (1994), which emphasizes credibility, transferability, confirmability, and dependability, was utilized to establish the research's trustworthiness. In order to ensure confirmability, a peer review was conducted, whereas expert consultation and an exhaustive literature study were utilized to establish credibility. In order to tackle the issue of transferability, thorough procedures for preserving data and documentation were implemented. Maintaining transparency about operational details and rigorously documenting study protocols contributed to the integrity of the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Face Threatening Acts of Filipino Netizens

As seen in Table 1, the frequency of FTAs is disclosed. The findings indicate that the FTA that transpired most frequently was the threat to the hearer's positive face, including 55.03 percent of the complete dataset. Moreover, the negative facial expression of the hearer constitutes the second most frequent FTA, accounting for 40.27 percent of the overall data.

On the contrary, occurrences of FTAs that specifically target the positive and negative face of the speaker are few, comprising a mere 2.01% and 2.68 percent, respectively, of the complete sample. The importance of comprehending the intricacies of face-threatening behaviors within the framework of online discussions among Filipino internet users is underscored by these results.

Face Threatening Acts on the Hearer's Positive Face

ICC, shame on you. Our president Duterte is just doing his job and responsibility to clean up our country for illegal drugs and criminality, do you think that we're allow you to touch our president No way Why don't you clean up your own backyard, like Syria, Yemen, Iraq and Afghanistan (P-21)

ICC has no jurisdiction over the Philippines (P-35).

The hypocrisy of ICC (P-71)

They only look upon weak countries to defend their existence (P-78).

We're doing it on our own We don't need you (P-88).

ICC cant even exposes crime done in the US then they come here in the Philippines. what a hypocrisy in your organization (P-97).

Face Threatening Acts on the Hearer's Negative Face

Go to Russia & investigate & even other countries where you think there is an abuse of human rights, People benefits from the drug war, Mind your business (P-8).

ICC must go to UKRAINE and file a case against PUTIN the court here in the Philippines is alive and working (P-17).

ICC please investigate UKRAINE/RUSSIA war they make the WORLD, slowly to malfunctioning due high prices of PETROLEUM products, it's very alarming now Your ISSUE in the PHILIPPINES is a dust like size compared to WAR (P-19).

ICC do it FIRST in US or in any MOST trouble deadly country on drugs (P-107).

Back Off because your not even helping our people from anything you do not have the right only us we know our country all you are stupid if you come here we will file complaint against you and then we will lock up you'll in the jail so backoff (P-124).

The results obtained from our investigation suggest that Face Threatening Acts (FTAs) targeting the positive face of the listener predominate. As previously recorded in research, these FTAs under positive Face threats consist of speaking acts marked by criticisms, insults, and disapproval (Al-Azzawi & Abdzaid, 2021; Aporbo, 2022; Brown & Levinson, 1987).

The findings of our study present persuasive proof that the predominant sentiments conveyed by Filipino internet users concerning the suggestion to recommence the International Criminal Court's (ICC) inquiry into the Philippine drug war are expressed in the form of free trade agreements (FTAs), specifically those that undermine the credibility of the institution being addressed (ICC in this instance). The importance of comprehending the characteristics and frequency of these free speech agreements (FTAs) inside the realm of digital conversation is illuminated by this prevalent trend, which further emphasizes the intricate nature of communication in this particular sociopolitical setting.

Table 1: Face Threatening Acts on the sentiments of Filipino Netizens on the resumption of ICC investigation on the PH drug war.

FTA	Frequency (N=149)	Percentages
FTA on H Positive Face	82	55.03
FTA on H Negative Face	60	40.27
FTA on S Positive Face	4	2.68
FTA on S Negative Face	3	2.01
Total	149	100

Word Clusters Drawn from Sentiments from the Filipino Netizens on the Resumption of ICC Investigation on the Philippine Drug War

Table 2 shows the results of the topic modeling analysis, particularly the latent semantic indexing analysis. The top three key topics were chosen to derive essential themes from the comments or sentiments of Filipino netizens on the resumption of the ICC investigation into the Philippine drug war. The three essential themes are attitude, call to action, and credibility.

Attitude

A salient theme in the dataset is the prevailing attitude or perspective of Filipino netizens towards the resumption of the ICC investigation on the Philippine drug war. Based on the comments, it is evident that a considerable proportion of Filipino internet users firmly advocate for the continuation of the domestic drug war, highlighting the considerable advantages it bestows upon the populace. Moreover, they contend that the Philippines is not subject to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) on account of its withdrawal from the organization. This theme emphasizes the profound convictions and emotions of the general Filipino population concerning this matter.

Filipino Netizens want to continue the war on drugs

According to Filipino internet users, President Rodrigo Roa Duterte's war on drugs has substantially reduced the country's crime rate. It is evident that the public supports the continuation of the war on drugs due to its tangible impact on national security.

Continue the WAR ON DRUGS Get rid of all the criminals, they are viruses of the society (P-37).

Go on for war on drugs...God will help you (P-40).

PLEASE CONTINUE WAR ON DRUGS PBBM & VPSARA (P-52).

I LOVE WHAT PRRD DID ABOUT WAR ON DRUGS THANK YOU PRRD (P-60).

U better mind your own business our Children and the youth in our country is affected by this drug..u dint have the rights to question on how our government fight against this illegal drugs..we the filipino people are happy with the result of president Duterte war on drugs (P-136).

Filipino netizens claim that ICC has no jurisdiction over the country

A prevalent view among Filipino internet users is the belief that the Philippines is not subject to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC), according to our research of their online comments. Furthermore, the evidence suggests that a significant number of Filipinos are dissatisfied with the ICC's alleged intervention in government programs that have, in their opinion, provided considerable advantages for the entire nation. This

sentiment highlights a prevalent conviction among Filipino online users concerning the role and activities of the ICC within their nation.

ICC has no jurisdiction over the Philippines (P-35).

it is only their opinion the senate and the congress already investigated ICC has no jurisdiction to investigate pres Duterte ICC only come to investigate if there is no justice system in the Philippines (P-83).

ICC has no jurisdiction since the law was not published in the official gazette Publication is necessary for it to be binding (P-115).

Just a reminder ICC that Phils already dismembered from the Rome Statute You have no more jurisdiction to investigate the alleged drug war killings in the Phils (P-131).

Call to Action

Another crucial thematic element from our study is the "call to action." The findings indicate that Filipino internet users express or suggest particular courses of action that the International Criminal Court should undertake (ICC). These individuals propose that the International Criminal Court (ICC) realign its investigation endeavors, urging the court to remove its attention from the Philippines.

Filipino netizens want the ICC to investigate other countries

A notable perspective put up by Filipino online users is their unequivocal demand that the International Criminal Court (ICC) shift its investigative focus to other nations. Participants argue that the magnitude of human rights challenges and abuses in places such as the Philippines is comparatively little compared to countries like Africa, the United States, and others. As a result, they strongly advocate for the International Criminal Court (ICC) to reallocate its focus and resources to these urgent worldwide concerns, underscoring the significance of these circumstances as a more appropriate and critical sphere for global examination and intervention.

Go to Russia & investigate & even other countries where you think there is an abuse of human rights, People benefits from the drug war, Mind your business (P-8).

Investigate other countries like USA(I wonder WHY they're not a member); Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, etc how bad their human rights committed with their people Philippines been rotten with drug Lords, drugs, and addicted young generations The bloody USELESS past presidents spread it simultaneously for 30yrs Enriching themselves at the expense of the taxpayers sweat and blood hard earned monies (P-28).

While putin is committing human rights violations in your countries and you cannot do anything (P-73).

Filipino netizens want ICC to act on other issues

A prevalent sentiment among our participants is the unequivocal desire for the International Criminal Court (ICC) to shift its investigative focus toward alternative issues in different countries. Filipino netizens emphatically advocate that the ICC's attention should be redirected away from the Philippine drug war, which they contend is a politically motivated issue devoid of substantive foundation in terms of human rights violations. Their combined viewpoint emphasizes the necessity for the International Criminal Court (ICC) to address more urgent worldwide issues that extend beyond the borders of the Philippines.

ICC please investigate UKRAINE/RUSSIA war they make the WORLD, slowly to malfunctioning due high prices of PETROLEUM products, it's very alarming now Your ISSUE in the PHILIPPINES is a dust-like size compare to WAR (P-19).

Investigate u.s government why they are many shooting incidents in their country many innocent are being killed, because fire arm can be easily bought and also drugs (P-47).

Out of curiosity, why ICC did not investigate, RUSSIA for the war crimes in UKRAINE AMERICA for IRAQ AFGHANISTAN LIBYA SOUTH AMERICA? .INDIA AND PAKISTAN War crimes to each other And AFRICAN NATION to their atrocity towards their CITIZEN Is this SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT Or being triggered by Phil CHR and their RADICAL ideology BIASE towards CPP NPA Terrorist plot to create chaos anarchy and rebellion towards a Sovereign Nation GMA BIASED REPORTER PLS ANSWER?? (P-62).

Go to Syria or investigate Russia What they're doing is far worse Oh wait You're afraid to go there (P-119).

Wtf investigate first American criminal crime in Libya, Afghanistan, Syria and Iraq... Then we will believe your Justice (P-134).

Credibility

The concluding thematic strand discerned from the dataset revolves around "credibility." A considerable proportion of the remarks and sentiments conveyed by Filipino online users concerning the recommencement of the International Criminal Court's (ICC) inquiry into the Philippine drug war revolve around casting doubt on the reliability and trustworthiness of this international organization.

Filipino netizens raise queries regarding the ICC's credibility

Upon closer examination of the data, it becomes evident that participants' queries concerning the credibility of the ICC are a repeating topic. These inquiries pertain to the Philippines' ongoing operations of its legal system and its withdrawal from the International Criminal Court. Filipino internet users consequently cast doubt on the integrity of the ICC's ability to investigate the drug war. Moreover, they discern that the International Criminal Court's conduct appears to give precedence to issues pertaining to deceased drug addicts and drug lords who perished in the course of the government's anti-drug initiative. These issues highlight the widespread doubt that Filipino internet users have concerning the credibility of the International Criminal Court in relation to the Philippine drug war.

The truth is ICCs love the criminals instead of the innocent victims, Why go home ok don't come here The Philippines is very much Ok now □□□□□ Thank you PRRD (P-12).

Human rights for criminal And drug lord. ICC is crazy Go home (p-15)

ICC has the highest form of hypocrisy and prejudice brand of justice Presenting double standards of their philosophy in different nat US US wars on different countries in middle east where countless of innocent children die and suffer go unpunished yet they are celebrated heroes What kind of sick joke is this Philippines is a sovereign nation and yet you, outsiders, have the audacity to call the shots in here You want to intimidate other nation's leader by threatening to charge them everytime they try to do what they think is best for their country Illegal drugs is a huge problem everywhere and Duterte is one of the few presidents who wants to brave the threats and consequences of defying the powerful and wealthy enablers of drugs that run since time immemorial (P-43).

Karim khan investigate your own country it's better than to investigate her in the Philippines (P-48).

Human rights?Whose right side ba The criminals' right or the victims' right (P-58).

Doubts Surrounding ICC's Actions

A prominent sentiment expressed by Filipino netizens revolves around the perceived dubious nature of the International Criminal Court's (ICC) actions. Many individuals within the Filipino populace are pondering the

rationale behind the ICC's intervention in the Philippines, particularly within the context of a justice system that they view as operational. Moreover, these uncertainties encompass a more general inquiry into the rationale behind the International Criminal Court's intense focus on the Philippines, given that many countries contend with far more pressing and compelling matters that merit global recognition. The comments above indicate the widespread doubt and suspicion that Filipino internet users have over the ICC's objectives and activities.

Investigate your country, Khan, before getting involved in another country (P-67).

The hypocrisy of ICC (P-71).

Let's talk about the massacre in school premise of Mexico, have you done enough (P-75).

They only look upon weak countries to defend their existence (P-78).

The ICC has very little credibility : Chinese Communist Party Dictator Xi freely murders approximately 30,000 innocent victims per year to sell their organs, but the fake, prejudiced international ICC forces can only see the sins of the democracies trying to defend their kids against the miseries and tragedies of cruel drug addiction. Currently, the despicable dictator Emperor Xi requires approximately 30,000 usually untried, unconvicted unsentenced innocent victims to be "murdered to individual order" in his official hospitals to supply approximately 100,000 human organ transplant "procedures" per year in the CCP's vast Crimes Against Humanity racket.

1. *"Bloody Harvest" David Kilgour & David Matas 2006, '07.*
2. *"The Slaughter" Ethan Gutmann, 2014*
3. *"Bloody Harvest/The Slaughter: Update" Matas & Gutmann, 2016/17*
4. *"Harvested alive –10 years investigation of Force Organ Harvesting in china" Feb 19, 2017 [youtube.com/watch?v=Od3Q6O7HMy8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Od3Q6O7HMy8)*
5. *"Medical Genocide" [facebook.com/watch/?v=371172450993531](https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=371172450993531)*
6. *China Tribunal Final Judgement <http://chinatribunal.com/china-tribunal-final-judgement.../>*
7. *"What is the Evidence of 'Forced Organ Harvesting' in China?" Matthew Robertson, 9/7/19 (P-89).*

ICC investigate tUSU.S for killing millions of innocent people including children by bombing lots of countries like Iraq, Syria , Afghanistan and many others Why investigate the Philippines Our president didn't invade any countries bUSU.S does (P-99).

The results of our analysis indicate a prevailing reluctance among the majority of participants to support or express positive sentiments regarding the ICC prosecutor's proposal to continue the investigation into the Philippine Government's war on drugs. In addition, Filipino internet users are concerned about the ICC's perceived meddling in a program that they regard as advantageous to the Philippine government.

Furthermore, the attitudes articulated by Filipino internet users underscore their aspiration for the International Criminal Court to refocus its investigation endeavors on other countries. These individuals argue that nations, including Russia, the Philippines, Africa, the United States, and Colombia, are confronted with more urgent challenges than those about human rights breaches in the Philippines. In this context, Filipino netizens advocate for the ICC's involvement in critical global concerns, including matters of war, hunger, hate crimes, and discrimination.

Moreover, our findings unveil that Filipino netizens raise questions regarding the International Criminal Court's (ICC) credibility. They perceive the ICC's priorities as skewed, with a seemingly disproportionate focus on drug addicts and drug lords affected by the government's war on drugs program rather than those whom drug-related criminal activities have victimized. Moreover, Filipino internet users contest the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction over their nation, contending that its rulings are devoid of legal foundation. As a result of these discoveries, the diverse and multifaceted viewpoints of Filipino internet users about the ICC's probe into the Philippine drug war are highlighted.

Table 2. Clusters of sentiments of Filipino Netizens on the resumption of ICC investigation on the PH drug war.

Essential Theme	Codes	Core Ideas
Attitude toward Philippine drug war and ICC Jurisdiction	Filipino Netizens want to continue the war on drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The war on drugs of President Duterte has significantly benefited the country. ➤ The drug war should be continued, given its good outcomes.
	Filipino netizens claim that the ICC has no jurisdiction over the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Philippines is no longer part of the ICC ➤ ICC is not part of the judicial system of the Philippines ➤ ICC should not interfere with the justice system and programs of the country /PH government
Call to Action	Filipino netizens want the ICC to investigate other countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ICC Prosecutor should investigate his own country. ➤ US should be investigated for mass shooting incidents and for bombing Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, etc. ➤ Russia should be investigated for the war against Ukraine
	Filipino netizens want ICC to act on other issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ICC should not interfere with the problems of the country ➤ ICC should investigate other issues or cases, such as mass shooting incidents, hate crimes, racial discrimination, and war. ➤ ICC should deal with the skyrocketing oil prices. ➤ Filipinos want the ICC to investigate the human rights issue in Africa
Credibility		
	Filipino netizens raise queries regarding the ICC's credibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ICC values more the drug lords than the victims ➤ The country's ICC prosecutor has more

		human rights violations and more issues to solve
		➤ ICC shows no consistency in its values
	Doubts Surrounding ICC's Actions	➤ Filipino netizens question why ICC interferes in the Philippines.
		➤ ICC has no basis for investigating the drug war in the Philippines
		➤ ICC is playing politics

Sentiments of Filipino Netizens on the resumption of the PH drug war probe

The sentiment analysis, as presented in Table 3, delineates the perspectives of Filipino netizens concerning the resumption of the International Criminal Court's (ICC) investigation into the Philippine drug war. It reveals that among the participants, 28.86% expressed support or conveyed positive sentiments regarding the ICC's investigative initiative. In contrast, a larger contingent of 49.66% of Filipino netizens display a lack of support for the ICC's involvement, while 21.48% of participants maintain a neutral stance on this particular issue. This distribution underscores the varied spectrum of viewpoints Filipino netizens hold concerning the ICC investigation's resumption.

Table 3. Sentiments of Filipino Netizens on the resumption of ICC investigation on the PH drug war.

Sentiment	Frequency (n=149)	Percentage
Positive	43	28.86%
Negative	74	49.66%
Neutral	32	21.48%
Total	100	100%

The study underscores a prevalent negative sentiment among the majority of participants, specifically Filipino netizens, regarding the proposal made by one of the ICC prosecutors to continue the investigation into the Philippine Government's war on drugs. Conversely, a relatively smaller fraction, slightly over a quarter of the participants, express positive attitudes towards the resumption of the investigation. Additionally, nearly a quarter of the participants adopted a neutral stance on this issue. These findings illuminate the varying sentiments held by the Filipino netizen community in response to the ICC's decision to resume its investigation.

CONCLUSION

The research reveals that Filipino netizens frequently deploy FTAs in their sentiments about the International Criminal Court's (ICC) probe into the Philippine drug war. These FTAs focus primarily on the positive and negative faces of the hearer and show strong criticisms and rejection of the ICC's acts and jurisdiction. In addition, the data suggests that the majority of Filipino netizens oppose the ICC's probe into the Philippine drug war. These findings shed light on the nature of public sentiment regarding this topic and its alignment with the concepts of politeness theory.

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