

**THE ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT USED IN JOKO
WIDODO'S SPEECH IN PREVENTION OF COVID-19**

A RESEARCH PAPER

Submitted to Fulfill One of Requirements
To Get Sarjana Sastra Degree (S1)



**SEKOLAH TINGGI BAHASA ASING
SEBELAS APRIL SUMEDANG**

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APPROVAL SHEET

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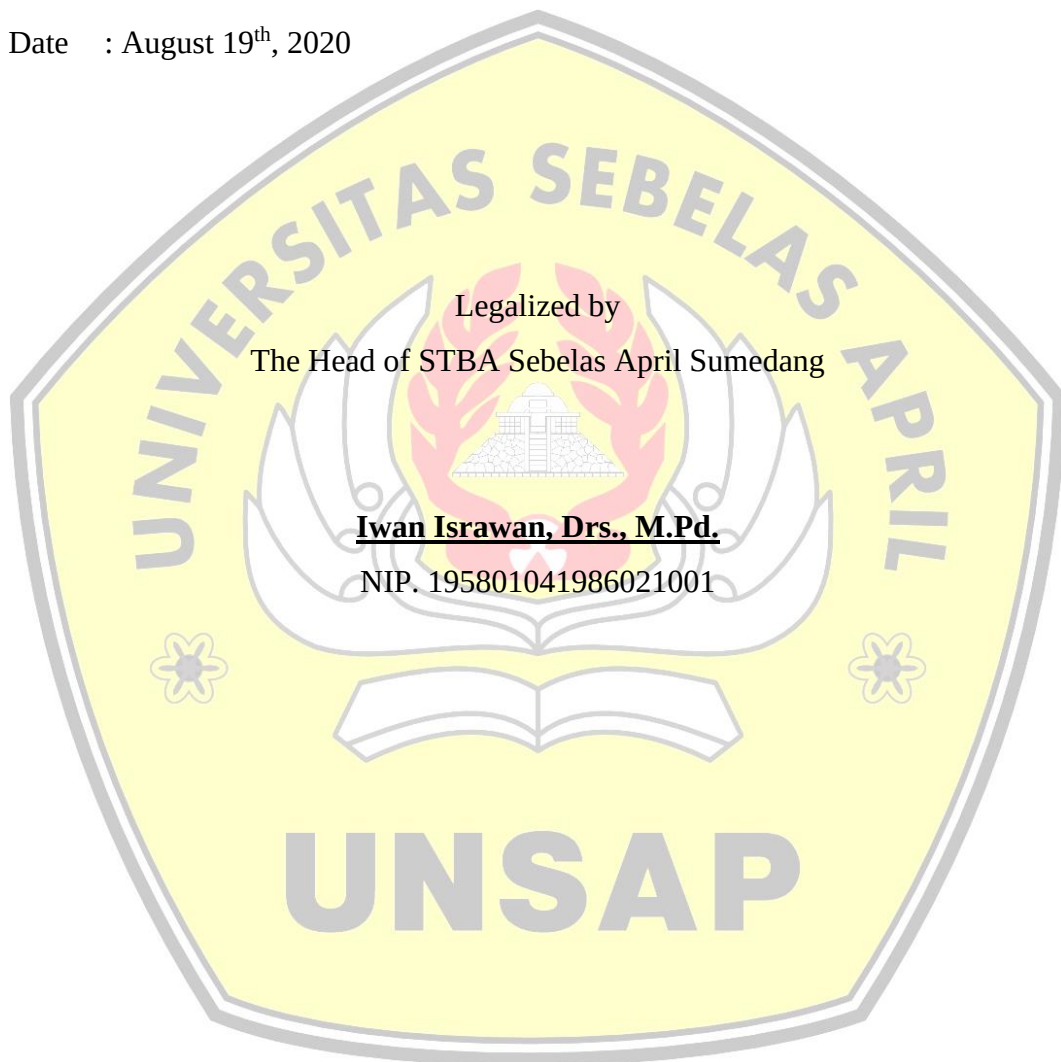


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ABSTRACT

This research paper entitled **THE ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT USED IN JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH IN PREVENTION OF COVID-19.**

The aims of this research is to find out illocutionary act in Joko Widodo's speech based on illocutionary act and illocutionary force. The approach used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The data was collected by reading and examining the speech text. Then the data were analyzed based on the illocutionary theory by John Searle. From 26 data analysis of illocutionary act data, it was found that the utterances consisted of 5 categories of illocutionary acts; Representatives, Directive, Expressive, and Commissive. Meanwhile, there are 13 categories of illocutionary force analysis; Concluding, Asserting, Assessing, Advising, Ordering, Requesting, Arresting, Offering, Promising, Warning, Welcoming, Thanking, and Promising.

Keywords: *Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Illocutionary Force.*



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the basic of this research. It consist of background of the research, focus of study, objective of the research, significance of the research, scope and limitation of the research.

A. Background of Research

Language has a significant role in communication because it is used to share the information, ideas, feelings, desires of what the speaker wants or to explain what the speaker wants the listener to do something. When President Joko Widodo speech about the prevention Covid-19 case, the public began to listen and applying through the aim of the speech.

In speech acts, the utterances also occur in a public speaking which the process of communication happens among the speaker and The speech of Joko Widodo is an example of how information works, it is aimed for public to trust in government prevention. Speech is one of the way to share an information to connect between the government and public.

The communication produces a meaning when a speaker and listener understand the topic and also a context. For example, a President told a public about the prevention of Covid-19. The communication happens when the topic is understood by a speaker and a public, So they can understand each other.

The context helps the hearer in understanding the speakers intention. When there is no context, the communication will fail. The hearer will confused or misunderstand the context. If the speaker do not declare something or do not share the information, the hearer will not get the meaning. Pragmatic is a role of relation between speaker and hearer, and that happened when Joko Widodo's speech with the public about prevention of Covid-19.

Pragmatic is the study of relation between language and context that are gramaticalized or encoded in structure of language (Nadar, 2009). Context is an important thing in pragmatic study. Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearers interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance (Nadar, 2009). Beside context, there are other aspects of speech; those are hearer and speaker and purpose of speech.

Speech act, according to Chojimah (20015: 31), is preceded from philosophers' opinion believing that sentence is meaningless unless its truthfulness and falsity can be tested. The sentence having like property is declarative ones whose function to describe state of affairs. It means that every sentence of the people spoken has some meanings in speech act theory. In speech acts, the utterances also occur in a speech or public speaking. Therefore, the writer chooses a Joko Widodo's speech in prevention of Covid-19 to be analyzed, and then it will be classified into types of illocutionary in speech act.

Illocutionary act consists of five different types such as the following divisions: representative, directive, expressive, declarative, and commisive (Searle, 1969:120-123). Representative (A kind of illocutionary act that carries the values

`true or false'), directive (to direct him or her towards some goal of the speaker's mostly), expressive (expresses an inner state of the speaker. The expression is essentially subjective tells us nothing about the world), declaration (brings about a change in the world by uttering an illocutionary act), commissive (commits the speaker to some future course of action).

In this case, the most appropriate way to examine the use of illocutionary acts used by Joko Widodo's speech in prevention of Covid-19. Pragmatic is the study of how language is used in speech for communication. Yule (1996: 3) Pragmatic relates to the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (or reader). The role of utterance is very important to understand meaning in communication. Thus, the use of illocutionary acts used by Joko Widodo's speech in prevention of Covid-19 uses speech act theory to find out what is the meaning by his speech.

Covid-19 virus which causes some activities to be carried out only at home. President Joko Widodo also appealed in his speech to take the Covid-19 virus seriously. The Indonesian people must also understand the meaning of his appeal speech in order to get the meaning he meant and realize it. the utterances also occur in a public speaking which the process of communication happens among the speaker or Joko Widodo and audience or people of Indonesia. Therefore, the writer chooses a Joko Widodo's speech to be analyzed because the writer want to know the utterances, and then it will be classified into types of illocutionary in speech act. There are many speech of president Joko Widodo which have preventions. One of them is the prevention of Covid-19, and also it will be the focus of this research.

B. Research Questions

According to the background, there are two problems that could be formulated. They are :

1. What types of the illocutionary acts are found in the Joko Widodo's speech in prevention of Covid-19?
2. What illocutionary forces in the Joko Widodo's speech in prevention of Covid-19 are?

C. The Purpose of The Research

In doing this research, there are purposes that want to be achieved. They are:

1. To find out the types of the illocutionary acts in the Joko Widodo's speech in prevention of Covid-19.
2. To find out the illocutionary forces in the Joko Widodo's speech in prevention of Covid-19.

D. Scope of Study

This research focuses on the analysis of the speech act based on Yule theory:

Illocutionary acts used by Joko Widodo's speech in prevention of Covid-

19. The types of locutionary acts based on Searle; It consists of five different

types such as the following divisions: representative, directive, expressive,

declarative, and commissive.

E. Research Benefit

In this research, the researcher expects that this study is able to contribute English studies material, especially in giving description about speech act. For the researcher, this research is able to improve the researcher ability to comprehend this study and understand about a good speech communication. For reader, the result of this study is able to references to study speech act and it can be used as additional knowledge in linguistics, pragmatics and others.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of research design, research object, data collection technique, data analysis, and data validity.

A. Research Design

In conducting this research, the writer used the library research and descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative was used to solve problems by objectively identifying, classifying, analyzing and describing specific situations.

This is a qualitative study, because the researcher analyzed data in the form of text speech script. In addition, library research was used because the data were Jokowi Widodo speech in prevention of Covid 19.

B. Research Object

The object of this study is Joko Widodo's speech in prevention of Covid-19. The researcher tries to analyze this Speech because it has several illocutionary act used in Joko Widodo's speech.

News in Setneg, Kompas and VOA Indonesia online newspaper from March until May 2020 was taken as the research object. The title and the content of the news that contain the government representation in prevention of Covid-19, government's regulation through Covid-19 and the

data collection of Covid-19 that is explained by the government was analyzed in this research. Setneg is one of media in Indonesia which also reported government news and also Covid-19 cases. Even, Tempo reported the news in its headlines.

Three news were analyzed in this research. The news was selected from April until June. The first topic in Kompas's online newspaper on March 31th, 2020 edition reported Covid-19 influence on the economy, in this research labeled as A1L1. Focus All Strength on Handling Covid-19 was the second data on April 14th, in Setneg's online newspaper 2020 edition labeled as A2L2. VOA Indonesia online newspaper on May 14th, 2020 edition reported Jokowi Invites the Optimistic Society to Oppose Covid-19, labeled as A3L3. The object of the research is presented in the following table:

Table 3.1 Research Object

Number of Data	Title of The News	Edition	Link of The News	Code
1.	Dampak Wabah Covid-19 Terhadap Ekonomi	March 31 th , 2020	https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/03/31/16271751/pidato-lengkap-jokowi-dari-psbb-listrik-gratis-hingga-keringanan-kredit?page=all	A1L1

2.	Fokuskan Semua Kekuatan Kita Pada Upaya Penanganan Covid-19	April 14 th , 2020	https://setneg.go.id/baca/index/presiden_fokuskan_semua_kekuatan_kita_pada_upaya_penanganan_covid_19	A2L2
3.	Jokowi Ajak Masyarakat Optimis Lawan Covid-19	May 14 th , 2020	https://www.voaindonesia.com/a/jokowi-ajak-masyarakat-optimis-lawan-covid-19/5419779.html	A3L3

The codes listed in the table above were used for labeling the news. A1L1 means first data of first line. A2L2 means second data of second line. The third data of third line labeled A3L3.

C. Data Collection Technique

1. Documentation

The documentation technique needed in this study as research material. The addresses of Tempo, Setneg and VOA online newspaper websites that can be accessed by applications for Android, Apple, and Windows are also visited. After visiting the website address, news is chosen, data that is not relevant to the study are not taken. Therefore, news

containing Joko Widodo's speech prevention Covid-19 was chosen to be the object of research. The documentation steps are carried out in the following steps:

- a. Finding and selecting the news of Joko Widodo's Speech Prevention of Covid-19 Cases at www.Tempo.co , www.Setneg.go.id and www.Voaindonesia.com
- b. Screen capture the whole text of the news
- c. Reading and identifying the whole text of the news based on the date of edition.
- d. Select the part of the news that will be analyzing.

2. Library Research

Books, papers, and previous research were required when the paper was organized. Secondary source was used in this research. The material of Critical Discourse Analysis including transitivity that had a correlation with text particularly with news was read.

D. Data Analysis

After collecting data, the research will analyzing data using technique as follows :

1. Identifying the data by reading the Joko Widodo's speech selected as an object of research.
2. Organize and prepared data needed for analysis.

3. Finding the data in the form of speech script containing illocutionary acts from the Joko Widodo's speech.
4. Conduct analysis by using patterns to classify data of speech containing illocutionary acts based on the theory of Searle.
5. Conclude the result of the study.

E. Data Validity

Validity as a measure that indicates the level of validity or legitimacy of an instrument (Arikunto, 2010). Sugiyono (2011) stated that reliability as the degree of consistency and stability of the data or findings. Validity and reliability in qualitative research can be examined by extension of observation, amplified persistence, triangulation, negative case analysis, and member. This study decides on using the triangulation technique whereby the existing data sources are combined with other various data collection techniques, such is defined by Sugiyono (2011). Susan Stainback (1998) as cited by Sugiyono (2011) stated says that the aim is not to determine the truth about some social phenomenon, rather the purpose of triangulation is to increase one's understanding of whatever is being investigated.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

In this chapter, we have the conclusion from the analysis of the illocutionary acts happen in the Joko Widodo's speech prevention. The purpose of this research is to describe the types of illocutionary acts in the speech scrip and finding the forces of illocutionary acts used in the speech.

The researcher has explained in the theoretical framework that there are five categories of illocutionary acts according to John Searle. In this analysis the researcher concluded that there are twenty six data of illocutionary acts which is used by Joko Widodo in his speech prevention of Covid-19, those are: six data of Representatives, ten data of directive, six data of declaratives, three data of Expressives, and one datum of commissives.

Each type has different illocutionary forces found in the speech. Representatives have illocutionary forces of asserting, concluding and assessing. Directives have illocutionary forces of ordering, advising and requesting. Expressives have illocutionary forces of thanking and welcoming. Commissive have illocutionary forces of informing. The last is declarative which has illocutionary forces of Arresting, Offering, Promising, and Warning

In this case, the illocutionary goal's majority of Joko Widodo's speech prevention of Covid-19 coincided with the social purposes and the politeness here took a positive from seeking opportunities from comity in order to make a pleasure relationship

B. Recommendation

Based on the conclusions before, the researcher would like to give recommend as follows;

The researcher wants to provide recommendations based on the following previous conclusions;

1. For STBA Sebelas April Sumedang, based on the results of this study, the researcher hopes that the readers or other researchers will use this research to analyze the improvement of illocutionary acts in the future, basically illocutionary acts on the speech.
2. For researchers who are interested in the illocutionary act. Not only speeches but also other works such as; films, novels, poetry, prose and drama can also be objects of illocutionary analysis and literary study.
3. For further research, it is advisable to conduct further research on illocutionary act and force in a speech. Because it turns out that in a speech it is not only intended to be heard by the audience, but also as a means of conveying expression as well as declaring something

about the problems that exist in a country. Thus, as researchers we can educate the public about the importance of caring about social problems.



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