

**SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO'S  
SPEECH ABOUT COVID-19**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of Requirement  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan  
English Education Program*

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**MEDAN**

**2020**



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## ABSTRACT

**Nurhayati, Dalimunthe NPM : 1602050157 “Speech Acts Analysis of President Joko Widodo’s Speech about Covid-19.” Skripsi, English Education Program of the Faculty of the Teachers Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2020.**

Speech act is one of the most important things in doing communication. It contains not only meaningful information but also instruction for someone to do something. This research tried to analyze about speech act. The aim of this study is to describe the types of speech acts and the most dominant types in the speech from president Joko Widodo about Covid-19. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative method. So, the writer used documentation method to collect the data. The data are the utterances containing speech acts which are found from President Joko Widodo’s speeches. From the analysis of the data, the researcher finds five types of Illocutionary acts based on Searle theory. There are 31 speech acts uttered by 2 speeches from president Joko Widodo about Covid-19 with the frequencies as follow : Assertives 22,58 %, Directives 48,39 %, Commissives 9,68 %, Declaratives 16,13 % and Expressive 3,22 % respectively.. The most dominant types of Illocutionary act is directives. Finally, the findings showed almost all types of Illocutionary acts contained commands and requests from president Joko Widodo to handle the pandemic Covid-19.

**Keywords :** *Speech , Speech Acts, Covid-19*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, the researcher would like to say thanks to Allah SWT, the most almighty, who has given healthy and chance to the her finishing this study from the beginning up to the end. Blessing and peace be upon to Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought human being from yhe darkness in to the light era as we hold be until now and his family. Thanks to her beloved parents : her father, Mr. Hasbi Dalimunte and her mother Mrs. Sarina Rambe, who have given support, advice, suggestion, love, and financial to complete her study.

The aim of this researcher is one ot th requirements for the Sarjanan Pendidikan degree in faculty of Teachers' Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. The researcher writes this research under the title Speech Acts Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech about Covid-19. The researcher faces a lot of problem in completing this research and without much help the other people, it was impossible for her complete it. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her gratitude and appreciation to :

1. Dr. Agusani,M.AP, as the Rector of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd as the dekan of FKIP UMSU who has given the recommendation to carry out the researcher.
3. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum, as the head of English Education Program and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum, as the secretary of English Education Program of FKIP UMSU for their administrative service.

4. Ratna Sari Dewi, SS, MA, her supervisor for her guidance, ideas and suggestion who has spent their precious time in giving valuable advice, and correction during the process of complete this study.
5. Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, M.Hum, as her reviewer who had given her guidance of valuable suggestion, critics for showing her to write a scientific writing well and giving his useful knowledge to complete the ideas of study.
6. All the lecturers of English Education Program who has given their valuable thought in teaching English as foreign language at FKIP UMSU.
7. The employees in English Administration FKIP UMSU who had given help in administrative system service of completing necessary requirements, so all administrative system could be resolved easily. Her beloved friends like Sri Ulina, Vaniar Nasininta, Selvi Hardiyanti, Septiani Pohan and Nuril Hikmah, who console, entertainment, and give her support and motivation.
8. Her Second Family and her beloved sister, Husnul Maisa, Hira, Jamila, Jukli Andi, Najmi, Selvi, Vaniar, Sri Ulina, and Muhammad Ihsan who give her spirit and support as long as to be students in the university.
9. All of friends in class C morning for giving support.

Finally, the researcher hopes this research will be beneficial for those who read and study. May Allah SWT blessed forever, Aamiin.

Medan, August 2020

**Nurhayati Dalimunthe**  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

In modern era, the existence of language is basically inseparable from human life, especially in social life that requires humans to relate and cooperate with each other, so as to fulfill their desires as social beings who need to interact with others, humans need tools called languages. Language has an important role in human life, with human language can convey a variety of ideas, thoughts, and feelings. Speech act is a pragmatic element that involves the speaker, listener or writer of the reader as well as those discussed. In its application speech acts are used by several disciplines.

Action Performed via utterances are generally called speech act, Yule (1996:47). It means speech act is using utterance to do an action, when people want to suppose to do an action is not just use physical movement but also they can use utterances to do an action. In English, Speech act has got specific labels as utterances function such as promising, asking for help, requesting, commanding, agreeing, disagreeing and many others. Furthermore, in distinguishing the labels of speech acts, speakers should have science and experience to avoid the misinterpreting of utterances included of those labels.

Furthermore, Austin (1962) defines speech act as the actions performed in saying something. According to Aitchison (2003: 106) describes speech act as a number of utterance behave somewhat like actions. He also states that when a

person utters a sequence of words the speaker is often trying to achieve some effects with those words; an effect which might in some cases has been accomplished by an alternative action.

Speech act is one of language aspects that are functional, observable, workable, concrete and empirical. Speech act is a “locomotive” to move a language or as a “trigger kit” to make a language functional in communication. Speech act is an utterance used by a speaker to make a piece of spoken language (utterance). Speech act is an ability of talking to convey, to promise, to ask, to demand, to command, to request, to deny, to complain, and to announce. It is a functional basic unit used in communication. It is the nature of language as a means of communication for doing things and working among people in the world.

According to Searle in Rahardi (2005) *Speech acts : An essay in the philosophy of language*, stating that is practice the use of the language there are three kinds of speech acts that row can be described as follows : Locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts.

Many people don't understand about speech and don't understand the parts of the speech act. And there are also many people who cannot distinguish what type of speech acts from the utterances. Speech acts that occur will vary in each speech situation, depending on who the speaker is, the interlocutor, the topic, the time, and the place where the speech takes place. Likewise what happens when someone makes a speech at a certain event. In this event, the speech acts used can be seen. Based on this, the writer is interested in examining more deeply about

speech acts in speech. In this study, the researcher does not discuss generally speech act study, but in a more specific study or illocutionary act will be the focus of this research. The researcher analyzed illocutionary act because most people still have misunderstanding when they have conversation with each others. It occurs because of not knowing what is meant by the speaker utterances expressed so, it is essential for them to know what the utterance means when it delivered.

The reason why the writer chosen President Joko widodo's speech about covid-19 is because he is famous in Indonesia and he is the head state of the Indonesian. Joko Widodo have simple style and when he delivers his speech is to the point and it's makes the people interested. It can be seen in his style speech about Covid-19. And the writer are also interested in covid-19 because covid-19 is a very dangerous and highly contagious disease. Covid-19 is very discussed because it is very easy to spread and there is no cure for this disease. Besides Covid-19 which is a new type of corona virus, there are also other types. These include Acute Respiratory Syndrome or SARS, and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome or MERS-CoV. Then, in his speech he delivered directions, steps, and strategies when dealing with covid-19.

Based on the description above, the author is doing the research with the title "Speech Acts Analysis of Joko Widodo's Speech About Covid-19".

## **B. The Identification of the Problem**

1. The types of illocutionary acts found in President Joko Widodo's speech when talked about Covid-19.

2. The most dominant types of illocutionary acts found in President Joko Widodo's speech when talked about covid-19.

### **C. Scope and Limitation**

This study does not investigate all language aspects of President Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19. This study focuses on pragmatic study such as analyzing the types of speech acts used by President Joko Widodo in his speech. In this research, the researcher only uses his speech about covid-19 because covid-19 is not only one of national disaster but also international disaster that happened almost around the world and it became a serious problem that has killed many people. And the researcher limited to analysis on types of illocutionary act from the his speeches which were downloaded from YouTube on Friday 10<sup>th</sup> April 2020.

### **D. The Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the scope and limitation above, the problem of this study was formulated as follows:

1. What types of illocutionary acts occur in President Joko Widodo's speech when talked about Covid-19?
2. What is the most dominant types of Illocutionary acts found in President Joko Widodo's speech when talked about covid-19?

### **E. The Objectives of the Study**

Based on the formulation above, the objectives of this research are :

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts found in President Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19
2. To find out the most dominant types of Illocutionary acts found in President Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19.

### **F. The Significances of the Study**

The finding of this research was expected to be useful for:

#### **1. Theoretically**

The significance of this research is to encourage other researchers of speech act to create discourse analysis such as President Jokowi's speech about Covid-19.

#### **2. Practically**

- a. For the researcher, it can increase the knowledge in speech act and can share to the people who want to research in this field.
- b. For the readers, to know kinds of speech acts .
- c. For the students, it can add and increase their knowledge about speech act and can help them in comprehending the text.
- d. For the teachers, it can help them to further research as reference in it.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

In conducting a research, theories were needed to explain some concepts in research concern. In this chapter, there were some important theories that used in this study. The researcher presented this chapter in order to strengthen this study. The theories were classified in the following:

##### **1. Definition of Pragmatics**

Study about the meaning of the language would be closely between two branches of language science that are semantics and pragmatics. Whereas those branches deal with the meaning of the language and they are totally different. Yule (1996:4) stated Semantics is the study of relationship between linguistic form and entities in the world, that is how the words literary connect to thing. Semantics includes micro linguistics that concern on science of literal meaning of the language, it's not influenced by the context.

Pragmatics is part of linguistic that concerns about meaning in communication between speaker and listener. People must be understood about pragmatics because they will understand not only literal meaning an utterances but also in direct meaning. Yule (2010:128) remarked that pragmatic is the study about indirect meaning that know what is meant when it isn't actually said and depend a lot of shared assumptions. Assumptions and expectation support by some insight into how more always communicated than is said.

On the other hand, pragmatics includes macro linguistics that focus on the science of the meaning of the language based on the context and the meaning would have got different meaning when it is stated in the different context or science about the intended meaning based on the context. According to Yule (1996) Pragmatics is the study which believes that what is communicated is more than what people said. It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterance than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.

Pragmatic is the study of meaning in a communication, such as some utterances delivered by the speaker or writer and who interpret these utterances is the listener or reader. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning; Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning; pragmatics is the study of how more get communicated than is said; pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance (Yule, 2005:3). Pragmatics is defined as the study of the meaning of language utterances with respect to their contexts (Demirezen, 1991).

## **2. The Scope of Pragmatic**

Pragmatic is the several scopes which is to be known. According to Levinson (1983) states that pragmatics would include the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts and aspect of discourse structure.

### **a. Deixis**

Deixis is as concerns the ways in which language encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech event and also concern ways in

which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

### **b. Implicature**

Implicature is the what a speaker can imply of the utterances. Based on Parker (1986) he said : implicature refers to what is suggested in a utterance.

### **c. Presupposition**

According to Yule (1996) Persupposition is the what a speaker assumption is true or known by the hearer. And also presupposition is what the taken for gifted in what is a speaker says about.

## **3. Speech**

According to Sapir (1921) speech is so familiar a features of daily life that we reraly pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing.

Speech is when spoken language is used to comminicate. Only humans have language. Speech betweet two people is a conversation. Speech is made of sounds travelling in the air. Sounds from the voice box is shaped by the lips, tongue, tetth, nose, and palate.

- a. Choose speech sounds.
- b. Put them into a sequene.
- c. Produce sound in the voice box.
- d. Use the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate to shape the sounds.

#### **4. Speech Act**

Speech act was originally by philosopher J. L. Austin and developed by John R. Searle. Austin (1955:12) stated in his book, in which by saying or saying something we are doing something. It indicates that in utterances that is stated, there is an action that performed. According to Searle (1979) A language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc.

According to Yule (1996) he stated the speech acts is a concern with the speakers communicative intension in the producing an utterances and it's also defined by the purpose for which thespeakers used the language, for the example is to makea some request, to apologize, and to the report.

According to Marquez Reiter (2000) he argued when using the language people do not produced only an isolated series of the sentences but also perform an the action. It is means when usinf the language, they either do something or make others do something like thanking, promising, requesting, etc.

#### **5. Types of Speech Acts**

According to Austin (1962) there are three parts of the Speech acts and namely is Locutionary act, Illocutionaryact, and perlocutionary act.

##### **a. Locutionary Act**

Locutionary is the saying of something. Locutionary is is the act is performed in order to communicate acts of the actual utterances, and the stydu is domain od filed namely phonetic, phonology, and linguistic.

## **b. Illocutionary Act**

According to Austin (1962) illocutionary is the act doing something. Illocutionary is the function to stated or to inform something which is used to do something. It is making the statement, tanking, promise, and asking.

According to Searle (1975) there are five types of illocutionary act, there is :

### **a. Assertives**

Assertives are those the kinds of speech acts that commit the speakers to truth or expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth-value. They express the speaker belief. Assertives is the speech acts which is binds the speakers to the truth what he says to the hearer. The example is boast, assert, state, claim, complain, conclude, and characterize. When Sam told you, "It is raining out", he was trying to get him to think he believed it was raining out.

### **b. Directives**

Directives are those the kinds of speech acts that attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. Directives is the speech act to conducted the speakers which aims to make the hearer to do the utterances. For example order, suggest, request, command, insist, beg, ask, advise, pray, and entreat.

### **c. Commissive**

Commissives are those the kinds of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express the speakers intention to do something. Commissive is the speech acts which is binds the speakers to carry out everything mentioned the utterances to the hearer. For example, promise, swear, and threaten.

#### **d. Expressive**

Expressive are those the kinds of speech acts. that sypress psychological attitude or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow and likes/dislikes. Expressive is the speech acts which is to conducted with the intention that the utterances is interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned from the utterances. For example, welcome, console, thanks, apologies, and congratulation.

#### **e. Declaratives**

Declarative are those the kinds of speech acts that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. Declarative is the speech acts what the speaker do with the intention of creating a new state. For example, name, define, nominate, declare, appoint, resign, and call.

#### **c. Perlocutionary Act**

According to Yule (1996) perlocutionary is the utterances that the function to have an effect. Perlocutionary is the effects tha the utteraance has on the listener.

### **6. Corona Virus (Covid-19)**

The virus is primarily spread between people during close contact, often via small droplets produced by coughing, sneezing, or talking. While these droplets are produced when breathing out, they usually fall to the ground or onto surfaces rather than being infectious over long distances. People may also become infected by touching a contaminated surface and then their face. The virus can survive on surfaces for up to 72 hours. It is most contagious during the first three days after the onset of symptoms, although spread may be possible before symptoms appear and in later stages of the disease.

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#### **B. Relevant of Study**

Several studies related to the researchers study had been conducted before. The first, by Try Umar Fahmi (2016) entitled “The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo In APEC Forum”. In this research is a qualitative descriptive method. To the find out kinds of the in illocutionary acts and also to identify the effects of contained in the speech of Joko Widodo in APEC Forum.

The second, by Ahmad Zuhri Rosyidi; Mahyuni; Muhaimi (2019) Illocutionary Speech Acts Use by Jokowi in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019. This research was descriptive qualitative research. It is aimed to classify the types of illocutionary use by Jokowi in first Indonesia presidential election debate 2019. It used a descriptive qualitative method by watching the debate, collecting data from the debate with references to the linguistics of theories derived from related literature sources. The data in this study was in the form of a speech used by Jokowi in Indonesia presidential election 2019 debate which contains elements of illocutionary speech acts. Based

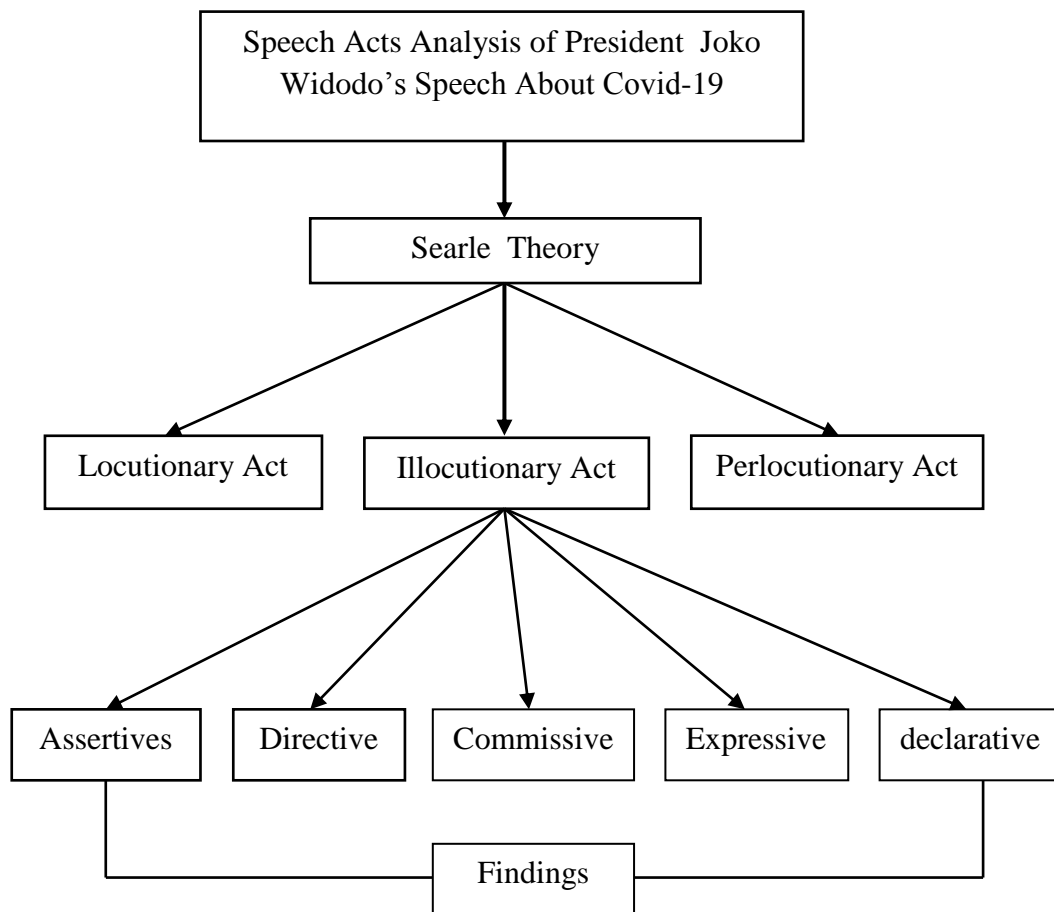
on the analysis, a number of things can be concluded. The writer found and analyzed 13 data of illocutionary acts. In this research, the writer has data on illocutionary acts which are used by the presidential election debate 2019, those are data 6 data was included to Assertive Illocutionary Speech Act, 3 data was Directive Illocutionary act, 3 data was Expressive Illocutionary Speech Act, and 1 data was Commissive illocutionary speech acts.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

This research employs Searle's three dimensions of speech acts especially illocutionary acts and the classifications of them . The data in this research are taken from the speech that delivered by President Joko Widodo found in YouTube. Next, the writer looked at video and the text of the speech used by President Joko Widodo about Covid-19 and then from the video, the writer tries to identify what types of speech act were said by President Joko Widodo. The last, the writer makes the classification of speech act from this documentation.



The framework of this research is presented in this following figure :



**Figures 2.1 Speech Acts Analysis**

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method the source of the data came from the speech delivery during covid-19 disaster. Such As Bogdan and Biklen say in Sugiyono (2014:21), that qualitative descriptive method is the method that used to collect the data in the forms of words of pictures rather than number. The researcher intends identifying the types of speech act and describing the function and the effect of the speech used by president Joko Widodo in his speech about covid-19. The data of this research are the utterances that President Joko Widodo used to announce the people during this disaster in Indonesia. So, this research analyzed naturally every single speech acts occur based on the theories of speech acts proposed by Austin (1969) in his theories about the classification of speech acts. And the researcher takes the data from YouTube, the writer uses the documentation methods.

#### **B. Sources of Data**

In the study, the source of the data used the transcript of the speech by President Joko Widodo about covid-19 . The researcher downloaded his video from YouTube and on Friday, 10<sup>th</sup> April 2020. It is choosen because Joko Widodo is the president of Indonesia and in this research the researcher taken his speech as the source of data. There are many speech of Joko Widodo about Covid-19, but the researcher took 2 speech. That is “Penjelasan Jokowi di Ratas Terkait Virus

Corona on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2020” and “Pernyataan Presiden Joko Widodo terkait penanganan virus Covid-19 di Istana Presiden” on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2020.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

The technique for collecting the data was documentary technique. According to Burhan (2007) documentary technique was a method for collecting data which was kept in the form of documentation. Therefore, there were some steps for data collection as below:

1. Downloading and Watching the video of President Joko Widodo’s speech about covid-19.
2. Selecting utterances by utterances which contain pragmatic analysis of speech acts in his speeches.
3. Making a note from the text of President Joko Widodo about covid-19.
4. Identifying and classifying the types of speech act from President Joko Widodo’s speeches about covid-19.
5. Analyzing the types of speech acts from President Joko Widodo’s speeches about covid-19 by using Austin theory
6. Converting the occurrences into percentage.
7. Drawing the conclusion from the finding.

### **D. Technique of Data Analysis**

After downloading the data from YouTube, the data was analyzed through Miles & Huberman (2014) theory, that involved : data condensation, data display, and conclusion. Based on the following theory, the researcher applied the following steps:

### **1. Data Condensation**

The first step of the data analysis was data condensation. It was referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data. In the data condensation the researcher collected data about speech acts of President Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19. The researcher transcribed the data, collecting and reducing the data, choosing the main thing, and focusing on the important things. And then the researcher got the data from the analysis documentary about speech acts of President Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19. In this condensation, the researcher focused on types of speech acts there is illocutionary acts.

### **2. Data Display**

The second step is data display. By displaying the data, the researcher was easy to understand and to analyze what was happening with the data presented. And the researcher began to do the next plan of the research based on what the researcher has experienced.

### **3. Conclusion**

The third step of qualitative data analysis is conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions. The conclusion is analyzed continuously and verified the validity to get the perfect conclusion about speech acts of President Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. DATA COLLECTION

In this chapter, the data was collected from transcript of the speech by President Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19 and watched the video taken from Youtube. There were many types of the speech acts, and the researcher analyzed them based on Searle theory (1971 : 17 ). There were five types of illocutionary acts namely assertive, directives, commissives, expressive and declaratives. Actually, there are many speeches from Joko Widodo about Covid-19 but the researcher only took 2 speech that are : "Penjelasan Jokowi di Ratas Terkait Virus Corona dated 4<sup>th</sup> February 2020" and "Pernyataan Presiden Joko Widodo terkait penanganan virus Covid-19 di Istana Presiden dated 15<sup>th</sup> March 2020. There were 31 data which consist of clause and sentences. There were 11 data from speech 1 and 20 from speech 2.

The types of illocutionary acts can be described in the following tables:

**Tables 4.1**

**Data Collection Speech 1 on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2020**

No.	Clause/Sentence	Types of Illocutionary Acts				
		Asse rtive s	Dire ctive s	Com miss ives	Expr essiv es	Decl arati ves
1.	Yang pertama kita semuanya, saya minta untuk mengambil langkah-langkah perlindungan dan pencegahan dan juga memberikan pengertian kepada seluruh		✓			

	masyarakat, seluruh rakyat dimanapun berada.					
2.	Tidak perlu panik karena kita telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang tegas.		✓			
3.	Mulai dari pemberlakuan protokol kesehatan, kemudian tidak mengizinkan semua pendatang yang tiba dari Mainland China atau juga berada disana selama 14 hari, untuk masuk dan transit ke Indonesia kemudian juga kita telah menghentikan sementara fasilitas bebas visa, dan visa on travel bagi WN Tiongkok.					✓
4.	Keputusan itu harus di ambil dalam rangka untuk melindungi seluruh rakyat di tanah air dari penyebaran virus corona.					✓
5.	Yang kedua perlindungan WNI kita, WNI kita di RRT juga kita telah melakukan evaluasi. Bagi wni kita yang berada di Wuhan provinsi Hubei, yang saat ini masih di observasi di Natuna.		✓			
6.	Yang ketiga saya meminta di kalkulasi secara cermat dampak dari kebijakan ini pada perekonomian kita baik dari sektor perdagangan, sektor investasi, dan		✓			

	sektor pariwisata.					
7.	Dan terkait sektor perdagangan kita tahu RRT merupakan negara tujuan ekspor pertama dengan pangsa pasar 16,6 persen dari total ekspor Indonesia sangat besar. Tapi juga sekaligus negara asal impor terbesar di Indonesia. karena itu betul-betul harus diantisipasi dampak dari virus corona dan perlambatan ekonomi di RRT terhadap produk ekspor kita.		✓			
8.	Dan saya kira ini juga disini ada peluang untuk memanfaatkan ceruk pasar ekspor di negara-negara lain yang sebelumnya banyak mengimpor produk yang sama di RRT.		✓			
9.	Saya juga melihat hal ini memberikan momentum bagi substitusi impor didalam negeri untuk meningkatkan produksi berbagai produk yang sebelumnya diimpor dari Tiongkok.					✓
10.	Kemudian yang terakhir terkait dengan sektor pariwisata juga meminta disiapkan langkah-langkah teruma untuk Bali dan Sulawesi Utara, 2 daerah yang selama ini banyak dikunjungi		✓			

	wisatawan dari RRT.					
11.	Dan dalam jangka waktu pendek juga saya minta dimanfaatkan peluang untuk menyasar ceruk pasar wisatawan mancanegara yang sedang mencari alternatif untuk destinasi wisata karena batal berkunjung ke RRT.		✓			

**Tables 4.2**

**Data Collection Speech 2 on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2020**

No.	Clause/Sentence	Types of Illocutionary Acts				
		Asse rtive s	Dire ctive s	Com miss ives	Expr essiv es	Decl arati ves
12.	Sejak kita mengumumkan adanya kasus Covid-19 diawal tahun ini saya telah memerintahkan kepada Menteri Kesehatan dan kementerian terkait untuk meningkatkan langkah-langkah ekstra menangani pandemi global Covid-19 ini.		✓			
13.	Kita melihat beberapa negara yang mengalami penyebaran lebih awal dari kita, ada yang melakukan <i>lockdown</i> , namun melakukan langkah dan kebijakan yang ketat untuk menghambatl penyebaran Covid-19.			✓		
14.	Pemerintah terus berkomunikasi	✓				



	dengan WHO dan mempergunakan protokol kesehatan WHO serta berkonsultasi dengan para ahli kesehatan masyarakat dalam menangani penyebaran Covid-19.					
15.	Pemerintah telah membentuk Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19 yang di ketuai oleh Kepala Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Letjen TNI Doni Monardo. Gugus Tugas ini telah bekerja secara efektif dan efisien dengan mensinergikan kekuatan nasional, baik di pusat maupun di daerah, melibatkan ASN, TNI, dan POLRI, serta melibatkan dukungan dari swasta lembaga sosial dan perguruan tinggi.	✓				
16.	Sebagai negara besar negara kepulauan tingkat penyeberana Covid-19 ini bervariasi antardaerah. Oleh karena itu, saya minta kepada seluruh Gubernur, Bupati, dan Walikota : untuk terus memonitor kondisi daerah dan terus berkonsultasi dengan pakar medis dalam menelaah situasi.		✓			
17.	Kemudian terus berkonsultasi dengan Badan Nasional		✓			

	Penanggulangan Bencana untuk menentukan status daerahnya siaga darurat atautkah tanggap darurat bencana non-alam.					
18.	Berdasarkan status kedaruratan daerah tersebut jajaran Pemerintah Daerah dibantu jajaran TNI dan POLRI serta dukungan dari pemerintah pusat untuk terus melakukan langkah-langkah yang efektif dan efisien dalam menangani penyebaran dan dampak Covid-19.	✓				
19.	Membuat kebijakan tentang proses belajar di rumah bagi pelajar dan mahasiswa. Membuat kebijakan tentang sebagian ASN bisa bekerja di rumah dengan menggunakan interaksi <i>online</i> , dengan tetap mengutamakan pelayanan yang prima kepada masyarakat.					✓
20.	Menunda kegiatan-kegiatan yang melibatkan peserta banyak orang. Meningkatkan pelayanan pengetesan secara maksimal dengan memanfaatkan kemampuan rumah sakit daerah, dan bekerja sama dengan rumah sakit swasta, serta lembaga riset dan pendidikan tinggi yang direkomendasikan oleh					✓

	Kementerian Kesehatan.					
21.	Pemerintah terus berkomunikasi dengan WHO dan mempergunakan protokol kesehatan WHO serta berkonsultasi dengan para ahli kesehatan masyarakat dalam menangani penyebaran Covid-19 ini.		✓			
22.	Selain itu, Menteri Keuangan juga sudah mengeluarkan peraturan dan pedoman untuk penyediaan anggaran yang di perlukan oleh seluruh Kementerian Lembaga dan Pemerintah Daerah dan Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19.	✓				
23.	Peraturan ini memberikan landasan hukum agar pihak yang relevan dapat menggunakan aanggarnya dan mengajukan kebutuhan anggaran tambahan untuk menangani tantangan penyebaran Covid-19.				✓	
24.	Dampak pandemi Covid-19 ini telah memperlambatekonomi dunia secara masif dan signifikan, termasuk terhadap perekonomian Indonesia. Untuk itu, pemerintah telah dan terus melakukan langkah-langkah cepat untuk mengantisipasi	✓				

	beberapa dampak ini.					
25.	Pemerintah memastikan ketersediaan bahan kebutuhan pokok yang cukup dan memadai untuk memenuhi kebutuhan masyarakat.			✓		
26.	Pemerintah juga telah memberikan intensif kebijakan ekonomi, sebagaimana telah diumumkan oleh Menko perekonomian untuk menjaga agar kegiatan dunia usaha tetap berjalan seperti biasa.			✓		
27.	Saya juga meminta Kepala Daerah untuk mendukung kebijakan ini dan melakukan kebijakan yang memadai di daerah. Saya dan seluruh jajaran kabinet terus bekerja keras untuk menyiapkan dan menjaga Indonesia dari penyebaran Covid-19 dan meminimalkan implikasinya terhadap perekonomian Indonesia.		✓			
28.	Sebagaimana kemarin telah disampaikan bahwa salah satu menteri kami terdeteksi positif terinfeksi Covid-19. Langkah-langkah antisipatif telah dilakukan dan saya yakin bahwa para menteri tetap bekerja penuh seperti biasa.	✓				
29.	Bahkan hari-hari ini para menteri bekerja lebih keras, walaupun	✓				

	sebagian dilakukan secara <i>online</i> untuk mengatasi isu kesehatan dan mengatasi dampak perekonomian akibat Covid-19 ini.					
30.	Terakhir, kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia, saya meminta untuk tetap tenang, tidak panik dan tetap produktif dengan meningkatkan kewaspadaan agar penyebaran Covid-19 ini bisa kita hambat dan kita setop.		✓			
31.	Dengan kondisi ini, saatnya kita kerja dirumah, ibadah dirumah. Inilah saatnya bekerja sama-sama, saling tolong menolong, dan bersatu padu, gotong royong, kita ingin ini menjadi sebuah gerakan masyarakat agar masalah Covid-19 ini bisa tertangani dengan maksimal.		✓			

## B. DATA ANALYSIS

This research aims to describe types of speech acts and the most dominant types of speech acts used in the utterances from speech by President Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19. There are three types of speech acts namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. After watching the video and look

at the transcript, the researcher found many types of speech acts in his speeches.

And the most dominant types that are used can be seen from the data below :

**1. Joko widodo's speech on 04<sup>th</sup> February 2020 about "Penjelasan Joko Widodo di Ratas Terkait Virus Corona".**

**Data 1 :**

First of all we are, I ask to take steps to protect and prevent and also give understanding to the whole community, all people everywhere.

Yang pertama kita semuanya, saya minta untuk mengambil langkah-langkah perlindungan dan pencegahan dan juga memberikan pengertian kepada seluruh masyarakat, seluruh rakyat dimanapun berada.

**Analyzed :**

From the sentence above, Joko Widodo wanted to ask and give directions to the all communities to be more careful in handling this pandemic. Speech acts in this sentence is illocutionary which means directives because Joko Widodo asked and gave information about pandemic.

**Data 2 :**

Don't be panic because we have taken strict steps.

Tidak perlu panik karena kita telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang tegas.

**Analyzed :**

From the sentence above, Joko Widodo said to the all communities don't be panic and afraid about this pandemic. The type of speech acts in this sentence is illocutionary which means directives because President begged all communities not to be panic with this pandemic.

**Data 3 :**

Starting from the enactment of the health protocol, then not allowing all arrivals arriving from Mainland China or also being there for 14 days, to enter and transit to Indonesia then we have also temporarily stopped visa-free facilities, and visas on travel for Chinese citizens.

Mulai dari pemberlakuan protokol kesehatan, kemudian tidak mengizinkan semua pendatang yang tiba dari Mainland China atau juga berada disana selama 14 hari, untuk masuk dan transit ke Indonesia kemudian juga kita telah menghentikan sementara fasilitas bebas visa, dan visa on travel bagi WN Tiongkok.

**Analyzed :**

From the sentence above, speech acts in this sentence is illocutionary which means declarative which functions as "prohibiting" . Joko Widodo prohibited someone who came from China to enter or transit Indonesia in order to avoid the spread of this virus.

**Data 4 :**

That decision must be taken in order to protect all people in the country from the spread of the corona virus.

Keputusan itu harus di ambil dalam rangka untuk melindungi seluruh rakyat di tanah air dari penyebaran virus corona.

**Analyzed :**

From the sentence above, the type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is declarative which functions as “deciding”. In this sentence, Joko Widodo said the decision was due to protect people of Indonesia from the spread of Corona Virus.

**Data 5 :**

The second is the protection of our Indonesia citizens, our citizens in China also have conducted our evaluations. For us, we are in Wuhan in Hubei Province, which was currently under observation in Natuna.

Yang kedua perlindungan WNI kita, WNI kita di RRT juga kita telah melakukan evaluasi. Bagi wni kita yang berada di Wuhan provinsi Hubei, yang saat ini masih di observasi di Natuna.

**Analyzed :**

From the sentence above, the type of illocutionary act in this sentence is directive request. In this sentence, Joko Widodo gave information about citizens of Indonesia which were in RRT have evaluated into Natuna island.



**Data 6 :**

Third, I ask to carefully calculate the impact of this policy, on our economy both in the trade sector, in the investment sector, and in the tourism sector.

Yang ketiga saya meminta di kalkulasi secara cermat dampak dari kebijakan ini pada perekonomian kita baik dari sektor perdagangan, sektor investasi, dan sektor pariwisata.

**Analyzed :**

From the sentence above, type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is directive which functions as “request”. In this sentence, the President wanted to know the impact of the policy especially in trade, investment and tourism sectors so that the economy in Indonesia became stable.

**Data 7 :**

And related to the trade sector, we know that China is the first export destination country with a market share of 16.6 percent of Indonesia's total exports. But also at the same time the country of origin of the largest imports in Indonesia. Therefore it must really be anticipated the impact of the corona virus and the economic slowdown in China on our export products.

Dan terkait sektor perdagangan kita tahu RRT merupakan negara tujuan ekspor pertama dengan pangsa pasar 16,6 persen dari total ekspor Indonesia sangat besar. Tapi juga sekaligus negara asal impor terbesar di Indonesia. karena itu betul-betul harus diantisipasi dampak dari virus corona dan perlambatan ekonomi di RRT terhadap produk ekspor kita.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence Joko Widodo said “harus diantisipasi dampak dari virus corona dan perlambatan ekonomi di RRT terhadap produk ekspor kita” and type of illocutionary acts is directive because Joko Widodo said that Indonesia was experiencing an economic slowdown because of the impact of Corona Virus.

**Data 8 :**

And I think there is also an opportunity here to take advantage of export market niches in other countries which previously imported a lot of the same products in China.

Dan saya kira ini juga disini ada peluang untuk memanfaatkan ceruk pasar ekspor di negara-negara lain yang sebelumnya banyak mengimpor produk yang sama di RRT.

**Analyzed :**

Type of illocutionary act in this sentence is directive because he said “Dan saya kira ini juga disini ada peluang untuk memanfaatkan ceruk pasar ekspor” meant to inform opportunities to exploit a niche market to other countries which had the same products like China.

**Data 9 :**

I also see this as giving momentum to the import substitution industry in the country to increase production of various products previously imported from China.

Saya juga melihat hal ini memberikan momentum bagi substitusi impor didalam negeri untuk meningkatkan produksi berbagai produk yang sebelumnya diimpor dari Tiongkok.

**Analyzed :**

Type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is declarative because Joko Widodo said “untuk meningkatkan produksi berbagai produk” which meant the economy in Indonesia especially in imported products were increasing in all products.

**Data 10 :**

Then the last related to the tourism sector also asked for prepared steps, especially for Bali and North Sulawesi, 2 areas that have been visited by many tourists from China.

Kemudian yang terakhir terkait dengan sektor pariwisata juga meminta disiapkan langkah-langkah teruma untuk Bali dan Sulawesi Utara, 2 daerah yang selama ini banyak dikunjungi wisatawan dari RRT.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence Joko Widodo wanted to request the government related to tourism sector to prepare steps in two islands. He said “Kemudian yang terakhir terkait dengan sektor pariwisata juga meminta disiapkan langkah-langkah terutama untuk Bali dan Sulawesi Utara”. Speech acts in this sentence is illocutionary directives which functions as “request”.

**Data 11 :**

And in the short term I also ask for the opportunity to be used to target a niche market for foreign tourists who are looking for alternatives to tourist destinations because they are not going to China.

Dan dalam jangka waktu pendek juga saya minta dimanfaatkan peluang untuk menyasar ceruk pasar wisatawan mancanegara yang sedang mencari alternatif untuk destinasi wisata karena batal berkunjung ke RRT.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence Joko Widodo said “saya minta dimanfaatkan peluang untuk menyasar ceruk pasar wisatawan mancanegara negara yang sedang mencari alternatif untuk destinasi wisata”. It meant to find a solution for niche market for foreign tourists who looked for destination and the type of illocutionary t acts is directive.

**2. Joko Widodo’s speech on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2020 about “Pernyataan Presiden Joko Widodo terkait penanganan virus Covid-19 di Istana Presiden”.**

**Data 12 :**

Since we announced the Covid-19 case at the beginning of this month, I have instructed the Minister of Health and relevant ministries to increase extra steps in dealing with the Covid-19 global pandemic.

Sejak kita mengumumkan adanya kasus Covid-19 diawal tahun ini saya telah memerintahkan kepada Menteri Kesehatan dan kementerian terkait untuk meningkatkan langkah-langkah ekstra menangani pandemi global Covid-19 ini.

**Analyzed :**

Type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is directive which functions as “commanding”. Joko Widodo said “saya telah memerintahkan kepada Menteri Kesehatan dan kementerian terkait untuk meningkatkan langkah-langkah ekstra dalam menangani pandemik global Covid-19 ini”. It meant he gave command to increase the steps to handling a pandemic.

**Data 13 :**

We see, some countries that experienced the spread earlier than us, there are those who do lockdown with all the consequences that accompany it. But there are also countries that do not lockdown, but take strict steps and policies to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

Kita melihat beberapa negara yang mengalami penyebaran lebih awal dari kita, ada yang melakukan *lockdown*, namun melakukan langkah dan kebijakan yang ketat untuk menghambatl penyebaran Covid-19.

**Analyzed :**

The type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is commissive that meant promising because he promised to take strict steps and policies to prevent the country from the spread of covid-19.

**Data 14 :**

The government continues to communicate with WHO and use the WHO Health Protocol, and consult with public health experts in dealing with the spread of Covid-19.

Pemerintah terus berkomunikasi dengan WHO dan mempergunakan protokol kesehatan WHO serta berkonsultasi dengan para ahli kesehatan masyarakat dalam menangani penyebaran Covid-19.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence Joko Widodo give the information about WHO and the types of speech in this sentence is assertive that meant stating because it gave information about the relationship between our government and WHO in health sector.

**Data 15 :**

The government has formed the Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19 Handling, which is chaired by the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency, Lt. Gen. Doni Monardo. This task force has worked effectively by synergizing national forces, both at central and regional levels, involving ASN, TNI and POLRI, as well as involving support from the private sector, social institutions and universities.

Pemerintah telah membentuk Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19 yang di ketuai oleh Kepala Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Letjen TNI Doni Monardo. Gugus Tugas ini telah bekerja secara efektif dan efisien dengan

mensinergikan kekuatan nasional, baik di pusat maupun di daerah, melibatkan ASN, TNI, dan POLRI, serta melibatkan dukungan dari swasta lembaga sosial dan perguruan tinggi.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence Joko Widodo said “Pemerintah telah membentuk Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19”. It meant that our government was care for this pandemic by forming the Task Force for the Acceleration of Covid-19. Illocutionary acts in this sentence is assertive because he gave information about how to handling the Corona Virus.

**Data 16 :**

As a large country and an archipelago, the degree of spread of Covid-19 varies in degree between regions. Therefore, I ask all Governors and Regents and Mayors: To continue to monitor the condition of the area and continue to consult with medical experts in examining the situation.

Sebagai negara besar negara kepulauan tingkat penyeberana Covid-19 ini bervariasi antardaerah. Oleh karena itu, saya minta kepada seluruh Gubernur, Bupati, dan Walikota : untuk terus memonitor kondisi daerah dan terus berkonsultasi dengan pakar medis dalam menelaah situasi.

**Analyzed :**

Illocutionary acts in this sentence is directives which function as “request”. In this sentence , Joko Widodo wanted to request the governor, regent and mayor to monitor about the condition and consult with the paramedics for this situation.

**Data 17 :**

Then, continue to consult with the National Disaster Management Agency to determine the status of the area on emergency alert or non-natural disaster response.

Kemudian terus berkonsultasi dengan Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana untuk menentukan status daerahnya siaga darurat atautkah tanggap darurat bencana non-alam.

**Analyzed :**

The type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is directive which functions as command because Joko Widodo wanted BNPB to stanby for handling the emergency of non-natural disasters.

**Data 18 :**

Based on the emergency status of the area, the ranks of the Regional Government are assisted by the ranks of the TNI and Polri and support from the central government to continue to take effective and efficient steps in dealing with the spread and impact of Covid-19.

Berdasarkan status kedaruratan daerah tersebut jajaran Pemerintah Daerah dibantu jajaran TNI dan POLRI serta dukungan dari pemerintah pusat untuk terus melakukan langkah-langkah yang efektif dan efisien dalam menangani penyebaran dan dampak Covid-19.



**Analyzed :**

The types of illocutionary acts in this sentence is assertives which function as “suggesting”. Joko Widodo suggested the government to take effective and efficient steps to handle the impact of this Corona Virus.

**Data 19 :**

Make a policy about the learning process from home for students and students.

Making a policy about some ASN can work at home using online interaction, while prioritizing excellent service to the community.

Membuat kebijakan tentang proses belajar di rumah bagi pelajar dan mahasiswa.

Membuat kebijakan tentang sebagian ASN bisa bekerja di rumah dengan menggunakan interaksi *online*, dengan tetap mengutamakan pelayanan yang prima kepada masyarakat.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence, type of illocutionary acts is declarative which functions as suggesting because Joko Widodo suggested people to stay at home and all the activities we do at home.

**Data 20 :**

Postpone activities involving many participants. Improve Covid-19 infection testing and treatment services to the fullest, by utilizing the capabilities of regional hospitals, and working with private hospitals, as well as research and higher education institutions, recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Menunda kegiatan-kegiatan yang melibatkan peserta banyak orang. Meningkatkan pelayanan pengetesan secara maksimal dengan memanfaatkan kemampuan rumah

sakit daerah, dan bekerja sama dengan rumah sakit swasta, serta lembaga riset dan pendidikan tinggi yang direkomendasikan oleh Kementerian Kesehatan.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence, Joko Widodo prohibited the community to meet together during this pandemic era. Type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is declarative which functions as prohibiting.

**Data 21 :**

I have ordered to provide adequate budget support to be used effectively and efficiently. First, it refers to Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, which allows the government and regional governments to prioritize and use the budget quickly.

Pemerintah terus berkomunikasi dengan WHO dan mempergunakan protokol kesehatan WHO serta berkonsultasi dengan para ahli kesehatan masyarakat dalam menangani penyebaran Covid-19 ini.

**Analyzed :**

Type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is directives which function as “commanding”. Joko Widodo said “Saya sudah perintahkan untuk memberikan dukungan anggaran yang memadai untuk digunakan secara efektif dan efisien”. It meant he gave command to give the assistance to the community.

**Data 22 :**

In addition, the Minister of Finance has also issued regulations and guidelines for the provision of the budget needed by all Ministries of Institutions and Regional Governments and the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19.

Selain itu, Menteri Keuangan juga sudah mengeluarkan peraturan dan pedoman untuk penyediaan anggaran yang di perlukan oleh seluruh Kementerian Lembaga dan Pemerintah Daerah dan Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19.

**Analyzed :**

Type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is assertives which function as “stating”. Joko Widodo said “Menteri Keuangan juga sudah mengeluarkan peraturan dan pedoman untuk penyediaan anggaran yang diperlukan oleh seluruh Kementerian Lembaga dan Pemerintah Daerah dan Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19.” It meant he gave information to state and handle this pandemic.

**Data 23 :**

This regulation provides a legal basis so that relevant parties can use their budgets and submit additional budgetary requirements to address the challenges of the deployment of Covid-19.

Peraturan ini memberikan landasan hukum agar pihak yang relevan dapat menggunakan aanggarannya dan mengajukan kebutuhan anggaran tambahan untuk menangani tantangan penyebaran Covid-19.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence , Joko Widodo blasted the law for the party and explains how we to handle this Corona Virus. Type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is expressive which functions as blasting.

**Data 24 :**

The impact of the Covid pandemic19 has slowed the world economy massively and significantly, including on the Indonesian economy. For this reason, the government has taken and continues to take rapid steps to anticipate some of these impacts.

Dampak pandemi Covid-19 ini telah memperlambatekonomi dunia secara masif dan signifikan, termasuk terhadap perekonomian Indonesia. Untuk itu, pemerintah telah dan terus melakukan langkah-langkah cepat untuk mengantisipasi beberapa dampak ini.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence Joko Widodo gave the information about the impact of the Corona Virus and he also explained the government have taken the steps to anticipated the impact of Corona Virus. And type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is assertive which functions as stating.

**Data 25 :**

The government ensures the availability of sufficient and basic staples to meet the needs of the community.

Pemerintah memastikan ketersediaan bahan kebutuhan pokok yang cukup dan memadai untuk memenuhi kebutuhan masyarakat.

**Analyzed :**

The type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is illocutionary commissives which function as “promising”. Joko Widodo confirms and promised to provide basic needs to the community.

**Data 26 :**

The government has also provided economic policy incentives, as announced by the Coordinating Minister for Telecommunications and the ranks of the minister of the economy, to keep business activities as usual.

Pemerintah juga telah memberikan intensif kebijakan ekonomi, sebagaimana telah diumumkan oleh Menko perekonomian untuk menjaga agar kegiatan dunia usaha tetap berjalan seperti biasa.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence , Joko Widodo promised to recover the economic condition during this pandemic era. And types of illocutionary acts in this sentence is commissive because he wanted to keep businesss as usual. And he also explained the economic policy must to be noticed.

**Data 27:**

I also ask the Regional Head to support this policy and carry out adequate policies in the regions. I and the entire cabinet continue to work hard to prepare and protect Indonesia from the spread of Covid-19 and minimize its implications for the Indonesian economy.

Saya juga meminta Kepala Daerah untuk mendukung kebijakan ini dan melakukan kebijakan yang memadai di daerah. Saya dan seluruh jajaran kabinet terus bekerja keras untuk menyiapkan dan menjaga Indonesia dari penyebaran Covid-19 dan meminimalkan implikasinya terhadap perekonomian Indonesia.

**Analyzed :**

In this sentence, the type of illocutionary acts is illocutionary directives which function as “requesting”. He commanded to do the policy and he also explained all the cabinets must work hard.

**Data 28 :**

As yesterday it was said, that one of our ministers was detected positively infected by Covid-19. Anticipatory steps have been taken, and I am sure that the ministers will continue to work as usual.

Sebagaimana kemarin telah disampaikan bahwa salah satu menteri kami terdeteksi positif terinfeksi Covid-19. Langkah-langkah antisipatif telah dilakukan dan saya yakin bahwa para menteri tetap bekerja penuh seperti biasa.

**Analyzed :**

The types of illocutionary acts in this sentence is illocutionary assertives which function as “stating”. Joko Widodo stated that there was one minister who was tested positive Covid-19. And he stated that the ministers kept working as usual though the social distancing.

**Data 29 :**

In fact, these days the ministers are working harder, although some are done online, to address health issues and overcome the economic impact of Covid-19.

Bahkan hari-hari ini para menteri bekerja lebih keras, walaupun sebagian dilakukan secara *online* untuk mengatasi isu kesehatan dan mengatasi dampak perekonomian akibat Covid-19 ini.

**Analyzed :**

Type of illocutionary act in this sentence is assertive. In this sentence Joko Widodo gave information about the ministers worked hard to overcome the economic impact of Corona Virus.

**Data 30 :**

Finally, to all the people of Indonesia, I ask to remain calm, not panic, and remain productive by raising awareness so that the spread of Covid-19 can be blocked and we stop.

Terakhir, kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia, saya meminta untuk tetap tenang, tidak panik dan tetap produktif dengan meningkatkan kewaspadaan agar penyebaran Covid-19 ini bisa kita hambat dan kita setop.

**Analyzed :**

Type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is illocutionary directive which functions as “requesting ”. Joko widodo wanted to ask the people to stay at home, not to be panic and be productive during this pandemic.

**Data 31 :**

With this condition, it's time we work from home, learn from home, worship at home. It is time to work together, help one another, and unite, work together, we want this to become a community movement so that the problem of Covid-19 can be handled optimally.

Dengan kondisi ini, saatnya kita kerja dirumah, ibadah dirumah. Inilah saatnya bekerja sama-sama, saling tolong menolong, dan bersatu padu, gotong royong,

kita ingin ini menjadi sebuah gerakan masyarakat agar masalah Covid-19 ini bisa tertangani dengan maksimal.

**Analyzed :**

Type of illocutionary acts in this sentence is illocutionary directives which function as “commanding”. Joko Widodo said “saatnya kita kerja dari rumah, belajar dari rumah, ibadah di rumah”. It meant all the activities that we do must be at home, so that the Corona Virus easily to be handled and to inhibit the spread.

After analyzed all the speeches above, the total of speech acts were 31. They were divided into five types of illocutionary acts. They are assertive 7, directive 15, commissive 3, declarative 5 and expressive 1 respectively. This result shows that the most dominant illocutionary acts used in the speech from President Joko Widodo is directive.

**Table 4.3**

**Types of Illocutionary Acts**

No	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Amount	Percentage
1	Assertive	7	22,58 %
2.	Directive	15	48,39 %
3	Commissive	3	9,68%
4	Declarative	5	16,13 %
5	Expressive	1	3, 22%
	Total	31	100 %



The table above showed us that there were 31 data illocutionary acts from two speeches of President Joko Widodo during the pandemic covid-19. It consisted of 7 (22,58%) for assertives, 15 (48,39%) for directives, 3 (9,68%) for commissive, 5 (16,13%) for declaratives and 1 ( 3,22%) for expressive. The most dominant types of illocutionary act in this speech is directive with the total amount is 15 (58,39%). It contained the meaning that almost all utterances used in this speech were commanding, requesting and ordering.

### **C. Research Finding**

After analyzing all the data that found in the speech delivered by President Joko Widodo during covid-19, the writer can give some arguments as the finding of this study as follow :

1. There were 31 illocutionary data taken from President Joko Widodo Speech during pandemic covid-19. It consisted of 7 (22,58%) for assertive, 15 (48,39%) for directives, 3 (9,68%) for commissives, 5 (16,13%) for declaratives and 1 (3,22%) for expressive.
2. To be the most dominant illocutionary acts in this speech was directives with the total amount 15 (48,39%). It meant that the speech from President contained ordering, commanding and requesting.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

After analyzing speech acts a of President Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19.

1. The first, the objective of this research is to describe and identify the types of illocutionary acts found in President Joko Widodo's speech when talked about Covid-19.. There were five types of illocutionary acts that are directive, assertive, commissive, declarative and expressive appeared by president Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19 on his video. Assertive were 7, directives were 15, commissives were 3, declaratives were 5 and expressive were 1 times.
2. The second objective of this research is to describe the most dominant type of illocutionary acts found in President Joko Widodo's speech when talked about Covid-19. There were classifications of illocutionary acts of his speech are assertives were 7 (22,58 %), directives were 15 (48,39 %), commissives were 3 (9,68 %), declaratives were 5 (16,13 %) and expressives were 1 (3,22 %).
3. The most dominant types of illocutionary acts was directives with the total data were 15 (48,39 %).

#### B. Suggestions

After analyzing the data of speech acts by president Joko Widodo's speech about Covid-19, the researcher hopes that the stake holder such as below:

**1. To Readers and Students of Linguistics**

It can add and increase their knowledge about speech act and can help them in comprehending the text.

**2. To other Researcher**

It can increase the knowledge in speech act and can share to the people who want to research in this field.

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<https://youtu.be/ic7ha7rUhA>

## APPENDIX I

### 3. Transcript of President Joko Widodo's speech on 4<sup>th</sup> February 2020 about "Penjelasan Joko Widodo di Ratas Terkait Virus Corona".

Yang pertama kita semuanya, saya minta untuk mengambil langkah-langkah perlindungan dan pencegahan dan juga memberikan pengertian kepada seluruh masyarakat, seluruh rakyat dimanapun berada.

Tidak perlu panik karena kita telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang tegas.

Mulai dari pemberlakuan protokol kesehatan, kemudian tidak mengizinkan semua pendatang yang tiba dari mainland china atau juga berada disana selama 14 hari, untuk masuk dan transit ke indonesia kemudian juga kita telah menghentikan sementara fasilitas bebas visa, dan visa on travel bagi WN Tiongkok. Keputusan itu harus di ambil dalam rangka untuk melindungi seluruh rakyat di tanah air dari penyebaran virus korona.

Keputusan itu harus di ambil dalam rangka untuk melindungi seluruh rakyat di tanah air dari penyebaran virus corona.

Yang kedua, perlindungan WNI kita, WNI kita di RRT, juga kita telah melakukan evaluasi. Bagi wni kita yang berada di Wuhan provinsi Hubei, yang saat ini masih di observasi di Natuna.

Yang ketiga saya minta dikalkulasi secara cermat dampak dari kebijakan ini, pada perekonomian kita baik dari sektor perdagangan, sektor investasi, dan sektor pariwisata.

Dan terkait sektor perdagangan kita tahu RRT merupakan negara tujuan ekspor pertama dengan pangsa pasar 16,6 persen dari total ekspor Indonesia sangat besar. Tapi juga sekaligus negara asal impor terbesar di Indonesia. karena itu betul-betul harus diantisipasi dampak dari virus corona dan perlambatan ekonomi di RRT terhadap produk ekspor kita.

Dan saya kira ini juga disini ada peluang untuk memanfaatkan ceruk pasar ekspor di negara-negara lain yg sebelumnya banyak mengimpor produk yang sama di RRT.

Saya juga melihat hal ini memberikan momentum bagi industri substitusi impor didalam negeri untuk meningkatkan produksi berbagai produk yang sebelumnya di impor dari Tiongkok.

Kemudian yang terakhir terkait dengan sektor pariwisata juga meminta disiapkan langkah-langkah terutama untuk Bali dan Sulawesi Utara, 2 daerah yang selama ini banyak dikunjungi wisatawan dari RRT.

Dan dalam jangka pendek juga saya minta dimanfaatkan peluang untuk menyasar ceruk pasar wisatawan mancanegara negara yang sedang mencari alternatif untuk destinasi wisata karena batal berkunjung ke RRT.

First of all we, I ask to take steps to protect and prevent and also give understanding to the whole community, all people everywhere.

No need to panic because we have taken strict steps.

Starting from the enactment of the health protocol, then not allowing all arrivals arriving from mainland china or also being there for 14 days, to enter and transit to Indonesia then we have also temporarily suspended visa-free facilities, and visas on travel for Chinese citizens. That decision must be taken in order to protect all people in the country from the spread of the corona virus.

That decision must be taken in order to protect all people in the country from the spread of the corona virus.

Secondly, the protection of our Indonesian citizens, our Indonesian citizens in China, we have also evaluated. For us, we are in Wuhan in Hubei Province, which is currently under observation in Natuna.

Third, I ask to carefully calculate the impact of this policy, on our economy both in the trade sector, in the investment sector, and in the tourism sector.

And related to the trade sector, we know that China is the first export destination country with a market share of 16.6 percent of Indonesia's total exports. But it is also the largest country of origin of import in Indonesia. therefore it must really be anticipated the impact of the corona virus and the economic slowdown in China on our export products.

And I think there is also an opportunity here to take advantage of export market niches in other countries which previously imported a lot of the same products in China.

I also see this as providing momentum for the import substitution industry in the country to increase production of various products previously imported from China.

Then the last related to the tourism sector also asked for prepared steps, especially for Bali and North Sulawesi, 2 areas that have been visited by many tourists from China.

And in the short term I also ask for the opportunity to be used to target a niche market for foreign tourists who are looking for alternatives to tourist destinations because they are not going to China.

#### **4. Joko Widodo's speech on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2020 about "Pernyataan Presiden Joko Widodo terkait penanganan virus Covid-19 di Istana Presiden".**

Sejak kita mengumumkan adanya kasus Covid-19 di awal bulan ini saya telah memerintahkan kepada Menteri Kesehatan dan kementerian terkait untuk meningkatkan langkah-langkah ekstra dalam menangani pandemi global Covid-19 ini.

Kita melihat beberapa negara yang mengalami penyebaran lebih awal dari kita, ada yang melakukan *lockdown*, namun melakukan langkah dan kebijakan yang ketat untuk menghambat penyebaran Covid-19.

Pemerintah terus berkomunikasi dengan WHO dan mempergunakan protokol kesehatan WHO, serta berkonsultasi dengan para ahli kesehatan masyarakat dalam menangani penyebaran Covid-19 ini.

Pemerintah telah membentuk Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19, yang di ketuai oleh Kepala Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana Letjen TNI Doni Monardo. Gugus tugas ini telah bekerja secara efektif dengan mensinergikan kekuatan nasional, baik di pusat maupun di daerah, melibatkan ASN, TNI, dan



POLRI, serta melibatkan dukungan dari swasta lembaga sosial dan perguruan tinggi.

Sebagai negara besar dan negara kepulauan, tingkat penyebaran Covid-19 ini bervariasi antardaerah. Oleh karena itu, saya minta kepada seluruh Gubernur dan Bupati serta Walikota :

Untuk terus memonitor kondisi daerah dan terus berkonsultasi dengan pakar medis dalam menelaah situasi.

Kemudian terus berkonsultasi dengan Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana untuk menentukan status daerahnya siaga darurat atautkah tanggap darurat bencana non-alam.

Berdasarkan status kedaruratan daerah tersebut jajaran Pemerintah Daerah dibantu jajaran TNI dan POLRI serta dukungan dari pemerintah pusat untuk terus melakukan langkah-langkah yang efektif dan efisien dalam menangani penyebaran dan dampak Covid-19.

Membuat kebijakan tentang proses belajar dari rumah bagi pelajar dan mahasiswa. Membuat kebijakan tentang sebagian ASN bisa bekerja di rumah dengan menggunakan interaksi *online*, dengan tetap mengutamakan pelayanan yang prima kepada masyarakat.

Menunda kegiatan-kegiatan yang melibatkan peserta banyak orang. Meningkatkan pelayanan pengetesan secara maksimal dengan memanfaatkan kemampuan rumah sakit daerah, dan bekerja sama dengan rumah sakit swasta, serta lembaga riset dan pendidikan tinggi yang direkomendasikan oleh Kementerian Kesehatan.

Saya sudah perintahkan untuk memberikan dukungan anggaran yang memadai untuk digunakan secara efektif dan efisien. Pertama merujuk pada UU No 24 Tahun 2007 tentang penanggulangan bencana, yang memungkinkan pemerintah dan pemerintah daerah untuk memprioritaskan dan menggunakan anggaran secara cepat.

Selain itu, Menteri Keuangan juga sudah mengeluarkan peraturan dan pedoman untuk penyediaan anggaran yang diperlukan oleh seluruh Kementerian Lembaga dan Pemerintah Daerah dan Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan Covid-19.

Peraturan ini memberikan landasan hukum agar pihak yang relevan dapat menggunakan anggarannya dan mengajukan kebutuhan anggaran tambahan untuk menangani tantangan penyebaran Covid-19.

Dampak pandemi Covid-19 ini telah memperlambat ekonomi dunia secara masif dan signifikan, termasuk terhadap perekonomian Indonesia. Untuk itu, pemerintah telah dan terus melakukan langkah-langkah cepat untuk mengantisipasi beberapa dampak ini.

Pemerintah memastikan ketersediaan bahan kebutuhan pokok yang cukup dan memadai untuk memenuhi kebutuhan masyarakat.

Pemerintah juga telah memberikan intensif kebijakan ekonomi, sebagaimana telah diumumkan oleh Menko perekonomian untuk menjaga agar kegiatan dunia usaha tetap berjalan seperti biasa.

Saya juga meminta kepada Kepala Daerah untuk mendukung kebijakan ini dan melakukan kebijakan yang memadai di daerah. Saya dan seluruh jajaran kabinet terus bekerja keras untuk menyiapkan dan menjaga Indonesia dari penyebaran Covid-19 dan meminimalkan implikasinya terhadap perekonomian Indonesia.

Sebagaimana kemarin telah disampaikan bahwa salah satu menteri kami terdeteksi positif terinfeksi Covid-19. Langkah-langkah antisipatif telah dilakukan dan saya yakin bahwa para menteri tetap bekerja penuh seperti biasa.

Bahkan hari-hari ini para menteri bekerja lebih keras, walaupun sebagian dilakukan secara *online* untuk mengatasi isu kesehatan dan mengatasi dampak perekonomian akibat Covid-19 ini.

Terakhir, kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia, saya meminta untuk tetap tenang, tidak panik dan tetap produktif dengan meningkatkan kewaspadaan agar penyebaran Covid-19 ini bisa kita hambat dan kita setop.

Dengan kondisi ini, saatnya kita kerja dirumah, ibadah di rumah. Inilah saatnya bekerja bersama-sama, saling tolong menolong, dan bersatu padu, gotong royong, kita ingin ini menjadi sebuah gerakan masyarakat agar masalah Covid-19 ini bisa tertangani dengan maksimal.

Since we announced the Covid-19 case at the beginning of this month I have instructed the Minister of Health and relevant ministries to increase extra steps in dealing with the Covid-19 global pandemic.

We see a number of countries that experienced an earlier spread than we did, some who did a lockdown, but made strict steps and policies to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

The government continues to communicate with WHO and use WHO health protocols, and consult with public health experts in dealing with the spread of Covid-19.

The Government has established the Gugu Task Force for the Coordination of Handling Covid-19, which is chaired by the National Disaster Management Agency Lieutenant General Doni Monardo. This task Gugu has worked effectively by synergizing national forces, both at the central and regional levels, involving ASN, TNI and POLRI, as well as involving support from private social institutions and universities.

As a large country and an archipelago, the level of spread of Covid-19 varies between regions. Therefore, I ask all Governors and Regents and Mayors:

To continue to monitor the condition of the area and continue to consult with medical experts in examining the situation.

Then continue to consult with the National Disaster Management Agency to determine the status of the area on emergency alert or non-natural disaster response.

Based on the emergency status of the area the ranks of the Regional Government are assisted by the ranks of the TNI and POLRI as well as support from the central government to continue to take effective and efficient steps in dealing with the spread and impact of Covid-19.

Make a policy about the learning process from home for students and students. Making a policy about some ASNs can work at home using online interaction, while prioritizing excellent service to the community.

Postpone activities involving many participants. Increasing testing services to the maximum by utilizing the capabilities of regional hospitals, and working with

private hospitals, as well as research and higher education institutions recommended by the Ministry of Health.

I have ordered to provide adequate budget support to be used effectively and efficiently. The first refers to Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management, which allows the government and regional governments to prioritize and use the budget quickly.

In addition, the Minister of Finance has also issued regulations and guidelines for the provision of the budget needed by all Ministries of Institutions and Regional Governments and the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19.

This regulation provides a legal basis so that relevant parties can use their budgets and submit additional budgetary requirements to address the challenges of the deployment of Covid-19.

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has slowed the world economy massively and significantly, including on the Indonesian economy. For this reason, the government has taken and continues to take rapid steps to anticipate some of these impacts.

The government ensures the availability of basic and sufficient basic needs to meet the needs of the community.

The government has also provided intensive economic policies, as announced by the Coordinating Minister for the economy to keep business activities as usual.

I also ask the Regional Head to support this policy and carry out adequate policies in the regions. I and the entire cabinet continue to work hard to prepare and protect Indonesia from the spread of Covid-19 and minimize its implications for the Indonesian economy.

As yesterday it was said that one of our ministers was detected positively infected by Covid-19. Anticipatory steps have been taken and I am sure that the ministers will continue to work as usual.

Even today ministers work harder, although some are done online to address health issues and overcome the economic impact of Covid-19.

Finally, to all the people of Indonesia, I ask to remain calm, not panic and remain productive by raising awareness so that the spread of Covid-19 can be blocked and we stop.

With this condition, it's time we work at home, worship at home. This is the time to work together, please help, and unite, mutual cooperation, we want this to become a community movement so that the problem of Covid-19 can be handled optimally.



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Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Nurhayati Dalimunthe  
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 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

IPK = 3,37

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Speech Act Analysis of Jokowi's Speech About Covid-19	
	An Analysis of Phrase in Jakarta Post	
	The Effect of Applying Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT) by Using Picture Stories on Students Literal Reading Comprehension Achievement.	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020

Hormat Pemohon,



Nurhayati Dalimunthe

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Nurhayati Dalimunthe  
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 ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Speech Act Analysis of Jokowi's Speech About Covid-19

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Ratna Sari Dewi, SS, MA  
 Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

acc Pp

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020  
 Hormat Pemohon,

Nurhayati Dalimunthe

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :

- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
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- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Website : [fkip.umsu.ac.id](http://fkip.umsu.ac.id) E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)**

Nomor : 674/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020  
Lamp. : ---  
Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan  
Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim  
Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

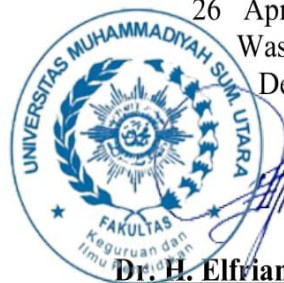
Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Nurhayati Dalimunthe**  
N P M : 1602050157  
Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Speech Act Analysis of Jokowi's Speech About Covid-19  
  
.Pembimbing : **Ratna Sari Dewi, SS, MA**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku ***Panduan Penulisan Skripsi*** yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Daluarsa tanggal : **26 April 2021**

Medan, 03 Ramadhan 1441 H  
26 April 2020 M  
Wassalam  
Dekan

  
**Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan  
**(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)**



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Nurhayati Dalimunthe

N.P.M : 1602050157

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : Speech Acts Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech about  
Covid-19

sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Juni 2020

Dosen Pembimbing,



**Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.A**



**BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL  
PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS**

Pada hari ini Sabtu tanggal 18 Mei 2020 telah diselenggarakan Seminar Proposal Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Nurhayati Dalimunthe  
NPM : 1602050157  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Speech Act Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech about Covid-19

No.	Uraian / Saran Perbaikan
1.	The title revised from act became acts
2.	Acknowledgement revised : look at grammar
3.	Chapter I : identification of the problem, scope and limitation-revised
4.	Chapter II : look at the research before
5.	Chapter III: research design, source data, technique of data collection

Medan, 18 Mei 2020

Proposal dinyatakan sah dan memenuhi syarat untuk diajukan ke skripsi

Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Pembahas

Dr. Bambang Panca S.Pd, M.Hum



## SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Nurhayati Dalimunthe  
NPM : 1602050157  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Senin  
Tanggal : 18 Mei 2020  
Dengan Judul Proposal

: Speech Act Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech about Covid-19

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, smoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mhasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan  
Pada Tanggal : 18 Mei 2020

Wassaalam  
Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238  
 Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

ZZ

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 FKIP UMSU

Perihal : Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

Bismillahirrahmaanirrahim  
 Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Nurhayati Dalimunthe  
 NPM : 1602050157  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

**Judul Pertama :**

**Speech Act Analysis jokowi's Speech about Covid-19**

**Menjadi :**

**Speech Acts Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech about Covid-19**

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 20 Mei 2020

Ketua Program Studi  
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Hormat Pemohon

Nurhayati Dalimunthe

Dosen Pembahas

Dr. Bambang Panca S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Ratna Sari Dewi, SS, MA



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30  
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

### SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Nurhayati Dalimunthe  
N.P.M : 1602050157  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Speech Acts Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech about Covid-19

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Juni 2020

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Nurhayati Dalimunthe

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



**UMSU**

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400  
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@yahoo.co.id](mailto:fkip@yahoo.co.id)

Nomor : 986/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020 Medan, 27 Syawal 1441 H  
Lamp. : -- 19 Juni 2020 M  
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Kepada Yth.:  
Bapak/Ibu **Kepala Perpustakaan UMSU**  
Di  
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : **Nurhayati Dalimunthe**  
NPM : 1602050157  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Speech Acts Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech about Covid-19.

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.  
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh

Dekan  
  
**Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.**  
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :  
- Pritinggal



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238  
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor: 1179./KET/II.8-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020



Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

**Nama** : Nurhayati Dalimunthe  
**NPM** : 1602050157  
**Univ./Fakultas** : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
**Jurusan/P.Studi** : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

***"Speech Acts Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech about Covid-19"***

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 15 Zulhijjah 1441 H  
05 Agustus 2020 M

**Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,**

  
**Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd**



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238  
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor: 1170.../KET/II.8-AU/UMSU-PM/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

**Nama** : Nurhayati Dalimunthe  
**NPM** : 1602050157  
**Fakultas** : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
**Jurusan/ P.Studi** : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 15 Zulhijjah 1441 H  
05 Agustus 2020 M

**Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,**

**Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd**





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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**BERITA ACARA BAHASAN PROPOSAL**

Nama : Nurhayati Dalimantara  
NPM : 1002001137  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Speech Act Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech about Covid-19

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bahasan Proposal	Jumlah Page
21-04-2020	Chapter I Background of the study Chapter II Conceptual framework	14-1
23-04-2020	Chapter I Identification of the problem Scope and limitation Formulation of the problem The objectives of the study Chapter III Method of research Sources data Technique of data collection Technique of data analysis	14-1
02-05-2020	Bibliography Acknowledgement	14-1
13-05-2020	ACC study for consent	14-1

Diketahui/Ditandatangani  
Keris Prida

Mandira Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, 13 Mei 2020  
Dosen Pembimbing

Ratna Sari Dewi, SS., MA.



## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Name : Nurhayati Dalimunthe

Place/Date of Brithday : Aek Pisang, 05 February 1997

Sex : Female

Religion : Islam

Hobby : Singing, Listening Music, and Reading

Father : Hasbi Dalimunthe

Mother : Sarina Rambe

Address : Jl. Ampera VIII No. 20 Medan Timur

Email : nurhayatidalimunthe98@gmail.com

Education : - SD Negeri 100510 Aek Pisang 2004-2010  
- MTs PP. Amiruddiniyah Purbasari 2010-2013  
- SMA Swasta Budisatrya Medan 2013-2016