

**ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT ON WHO DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S  
STATEMENT ABOUT CORONAVIRUS, 22-23 JANUARY 2020**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

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MEDAN  
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## ABSTRACT

**Mutia Safira : Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement about Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan 2020.**

This study deals in Speech act analysis of WHO Director-General's Statement about Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020. This study aimed to find out kind of speech act especially the types of illocutionary acts found in WHO Director-General's Statement, to explain the process of illocutionary act are used on WHO Director-General's Statement. Descriptive qualitative research was applied in this study. The data of research were taken from WHO Director-General's Statement, 52 utterances found in this statements. The data were analyzed by identifying the statement into five type of illocutionary act, classifying the utterances in each type of illocutionary acts, analyzing types of illocutionary acts used in this statement. It was found that there were five type of illocutionary acts in WHO director-general's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 january 2020 namely expressive, assertive, commissive, declarative, and directive. The writer found processes of illocutionary was used in WHO Director General's Statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020, it can be conclude that expressive presented welcoming, thanking, apologizing, and praising, assertive presented claiming, stating, and predicting, declarative presented appointing, commissive presented promising, offering, and vowing, directive presented requesting, commanding, and advising.

Keyword: *Analysis, Speech Act, WHO Director-General's Statement*

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Medan, September 2020

The Researcher

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. The Background of the Study**

The most important of all life skills is being able to communicate effectively. Communication is important for our life because it helps to express message and information among people. There are several ways to express message and information, such as newspaper, televisions, magazines, news etc. Sometimes people do a speech to express the idea, when they want to express information or idea that they have to share.

Unsuccessful communication can still occur, which brings misunderstanding between conversation. The existence of understanding between speaker and listener is a very important thing that will indicate that the communication is running smoothly. Human do a speech when they want to give effect to the listener such as benefits and informations by using good language and easy to be understood by audience.

Speech act theory is one of pragmatic area, which discuss on communication. The theory of speech act introduce by Searle. "speech act is a kind of verbal communications, the words speech act are derived from two they are speech and act. Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action". In verbal communication, the speaker tries to convey messages by uttering words to the hearer. However, usually there is a misunderstanding meaning that the hearer receives from the speaker.

In our daily activity, people often perform speech acts. Sometimes, people don't realize that the utterances they produce contain speech acts, which have implied meaning behind the words uttered. It means that these acts occur in the process of establishing meaning when communication occurs and when listener perceives the aim. Searle in Rahardi (2005: 35-36) in the Searle's book *Speech acts: An essay in the philosophy of language*, stating that in practice the use of language there are at least three kinds of speech acts. In the practice of using language, there are three kinds of speech acts that must be understood. These three kinds of speech act namely locution (*locutionary acts*), illocution (*illocutionary acts*), and perlocution (*perlocutionary acts*).

Searle (1983) as cited in Wardaugh (1986: 287) stated that illocutionary acts must be performed 'intentionally.' In order to communicate something in a language that will be understood by another speaker of that language as an utterance. He also divides illocutionary acts into five classifications: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. For instance, as Yule (1996: 54) explained, if the speaker says "Would you make me a cup of tea?" or "Don't touch that", the speaker does not expect the hearer to answer the question with *yes* or *no*. That is a command to make the hearer acts as what the speaker wants.

Based the explanation above, this researcher analyzed speech acts found in verbal communication in the form of speech. There are many speech act in speech or statement, especially in WHO Director-General's Statement about

coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020. A statement expresses requests, warnings, promises, greetings, or any number of declaration. As an act of communication, a speech act succeeds if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed.

The researcher choose this research to be analyzed speech act theory presented by Searle (1979:8). Based on the explanation above in this research, the researcher is interested to analyze speech acts that focuses on five classifications of speech acts namely representative, declaratives, commissive, directives, and expressive. In this pandemic era, WHO has provided many statements that aim to provoke us to live according to health protocols. The researcher chose this problem because speech acts can be analyzed in the WHO Director-General's statement on the advice of the IHR emergency committee on novel coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

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

The problems of the study were identified as follows:

1. Less perspective understanding in the types of illocutionary acts analysis of WHO Director-General's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.
2. People got the difficulty in comprehending the types of illocutionary acts of WHO Director-General's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

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

The scope of this research was focused on speech acts. There are three kinds of speech acts such as locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. And this research is limited on illocutionary acts. There are five types of illocutionary acts, namely assertives, declaratives, commissive, directives, and expressives.

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

The problems of this research were formulated in the following:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are used in WHO Director-General's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020?
2. How is the processes of illocutionary act is used in WHO Director-General's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020?

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

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts are used in WHO Director General's statement on about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.
2. To explain the processes of illocutionary acts are used in WHO Director-General's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

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

The findings in the study are expected to be useful and relevant in some respects, both theoretically as well as practically:

#### 1. Theoritically

The findings of this study can add knowledge of the theory about speech acts especially in illocutionary acts, can increase a study analysis of five types of illocutionary acts.

#### 2. Practically

- a. For students, to expand the knowledge mainly in five types of illocutionary acts.
- b. For teachers as the material input and consideration that may be useful and beneficial to improving knowledge in analyzing five types of illocutionary acts.
- c. For readers, to understand the five types of illocutionary acts so that can be used as their references.



## CHAPTER II

### THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Theoretical Framework

##### 2.1. Definition of Pragmatic

Pragmatic studies how people comprehend and produce a communicative act or speech act in a concrete speech situation. The benefit of studying language with the use of pragmatic is we know about people's intended meaning, their assumption, their purpose of goals, and the kinds of action that they perform when they speak. According to Yule (1996: 46), pragmatics deals with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. Pragmatic is the study of "invisible meaning". He stated there are four areas that pragmatics are concerned, it is important to briefly review its relationship with other area of linguistic analysis.

1. *Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning.* Pragmatics are concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.
2. *Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning.* This type of study involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said.

3. *Pragmatic is the study of how more meaning gets communicated than it said.* This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. We might say that it is the investigation of invisible meaning.
4. *Pragmatic is the study of the expression of relative distance.* This perspective then raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The basic answer is tied to the concept of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said.

We cannot simply judge the meaning through the words people say. Beyond those words, there are some aspects of context that we need to be aware of. In line with this, Richard and Schmidt (2002) pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used.

## **2.2. Scope of Pragmatic**

Pragmatic has several scopes which should be known.

### **a. Deixis**

Deixis can be defined as concerns the ways in which language encodes or grammatical features of the context of utterances or speech event and thus also concern ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the

analysis of that context of utterance (Levison, 1983:54). More clearly, Yule (1996) says that deixis means pointing via language. People can point things such as person, things, time, or place using language. It is like when we say I, you, there, here, then, tomorrow, and so on. There are three types of deixis as Yule (1996) suggests. They are as follows:

1. Person deixis

According to Yule (1996), person deixis operates on a basic three-part division. They are the pronouns of the first person (I), second person (you), and third person (she, he, and it).

2. Spatial deixis

Spatial deixis is used to point the distance. In this term, there will be two motions which are the basic discussion. Those two motions are motion away from and toward the speaker. Yule (1996) says that those motions can be indicated by saying some verbs such as come and go.

3. Temporal deixis

Temporal deixis, as Yule (1996) suggests, is used to indicate time. Some expression of time may be used as the temporal deixis such as now, then, yesterday, two weeks ago, and so on.

b. Implicature

Yule (1996: 35) states that implicature is an additional meaning that the speaker tries to convey by the utterances he produce. the term implicature here means something more than what the words say. Implicature is what a speaker can imply. It is message that is not stated in a literally work. More

clearly, Grice (in Levinson, 1983- 31) defines implicature as what the speaker can imply, mean, or suggest more than the words he says. Yule (1996) continues that to make the implicature communicated, we need to take some basic cooperative principles into account. That principle is elaborated into four sub-principles which are called maxims.

a. Maxim of quantity

Maxim of quantity requires us to contribute as needed. We do not give information when it is not required. Yule (1996) explains two points of maxim of quantity as follows:

1. Make your contribution as informative as required (for the current purposes of the exchange)
2. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

b. Maxim of quality

If we are aware of maxim of quality, we will pay attention to what we say. We do not say what we do not have adequate information of.

c. Maxim of relation

In maxim of quality, we say what is related to what is being discussed. Be relevant (Yule, 1996: 36).

d. Maxim of manner

There are five important points related to maxim of manner that Yule (1996) suggest. They are as follows:

1. Avoid obscurity of expression.

2. Avoid ambiguity
3. Be brief.
4. Be orderly.

c. Presupposition

According to Yule (1996:132) Presupposition is what a speaker assumes is true or known by the hearer. A hearer have different intended about what the speaker says. Presupposition is what is taken for granted in what a speaker say. When someone says something, the background of his utterances must have been shared to the hearer of the ones the speaker is talking to. Yule (1996) proposes an example as follows:

*Mary's cat is cute.*

When the speaker says the sentence above, the ones he is talking to must have known that Mary has a cat. Yule (1996) proposes six types of presupposition. They are existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counterfactual.

d. Speech Acts

When we produce utterances, we do not simply make statements or say something without any attention. Austin (in Tsui, 1994:4) states that speech acts are acts that refer to the action performed by produced utterances. In line with this, Yule (1996: 47) states that speech act is action which is performed via utterances. Stating the same idea, Birner (2013) also says that uttering something means doing something. Here, people can perform an action by saying something. The speakers do not need to

do the action physically. The utterances said would be sufficient to perform an action. A boss, for example, does not need to close all the doors in the office to prevent his employee from working there. The boss can simply say “you’re fired” to make the employee stop working there. By this utterances, the employee will understand that he is no longer an employee of the office he used to work in. Thus, he will not come to the office again to work as he did before.

e. Conversational Structure

According to Levison (1983:284) conversational structure is one aspects of pragmatics which concern the organization of conversation. Conversational structure is about the way conversation works in practice.

### **2.3. Theory of Speech Acts**

Speech act is originally present by philosopher Austin (1975) on his book *How to Do Things with Words* and developed by Searle. Searle is one of Austin students. Searle is a major proponent of the speech act theory inherits his ideas from Austin.

Searle says if the speech act performed the utterances of a sentence in general function of the meaning of the sentence. Speech act also called as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance. According to Yule (1996:47) “speech acts defined as the action performed via utterance” when people have conversation, they not only produce utterance but also perform action.

According to Searle (1969:16) “the reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is simply this: all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts,” therefore studying speech act is very important because everyday we concern with linguistic communication.

Searle in Rahardi (2005: 35-36) in the Searle’s book, *Speech Acts An Essay in the Philosophy of language*, stating that in the use of language there are at least three kinds of speech acts. These are three kinds of speech acts that can be described as follows: (1) Locutionary acts, (2) Illocutionary acts, and (3) Perlocutionary acts.

#### **2.4. Kinds of Speech Acts**

Speech act divided into three major kinds, such as:

##### **1. Locutionary Acts**

According to Yule (1996:48) the locutionary act is the basic act of an utterance in producing a meaningful linguistic expression. For example, in the utterance “I’ve just read some books”, the locutionary act of this utterance is that the speaker has just read the books. They are classified into imperative, interrogative, and declarative (Yule, 1996:54)

##### **2. Illocutionary Acts**

Coulthard argues that an illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something, the act identified by the explicit performative, in this case, a person is not just saying something but also doing it at the same time if the conditions are met in the future (Wardhaugh, 1988: 275). Basically, there

are many types of linguistic philosophers. According to Leech (1983: 105-106), Searle's types of illocutionary act is based on the following criteria, they are assertive (representative), directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

### 3. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary act can be called with phrase, the act of affecting someone (Rahardi, 2009: 17). Perlocutionary act refers to the effect this utterance has on the thoughts or action of the other person. The case perlocutionary act is what the speaker intends to communicate of what speaker says. For example, if someone says "where is your homework?" it may be because you look at your book quickly or you might respond "oh my homework is missing home".

## 2.5. Types of Illocutionary Act

Searle classified the communication function in illocutionary act divided into five types. They are:

### 1. Assertives

Assertives are the speech acts in which the speaker asserts a proposition to be true, such as:

**Stating** is something that someone says or writes officially, or an action done to express opinion, for example "The United States of America is a compassionate nation". **Suggesting** is to mention an idea, possible plan, or action for other people to consider, for example "why don't you sit down



and relax for a while? It must be tiring day for you”. **Complaining** is to say that something is wrong or not satisfactory, for example “Tom is complaining to the manager”. **Claiming** is to say that something is true or is a fact, although you cannot prove it and other people might not believe it, for example “They claim that they are battling a dastardly conspiracy”. **Predicting** is what someone thinks will happen in the future, for example “it is going to rain”.

## 2. Directives

Directives are the speech acts in which the speaker tries to make hearer to do something, such as:

**Ordering** is a request to make, supply, or deliver food or goods, for example “I order you to report to the commanding officer”. **Commanding** is having the authority to give orders, for example “be sure you have already shopped around for the best price before you make your purchase”. **Requesting** is the act of politely or officially asking for something, for example “please lend me your book”. **Advising** is to give someone advice, for example “Meanwhile he had been appointed physician advising on the establishment of a silk factory”. **Recommending** is to suggest that someone or something would be good or suitable for a particular job or purpose, or to suggest that a particular action should be done, for example “we recommend that all application letters be submitted before December 2012”.

## 3. Expressive

Expressives are the speech acts in which the speaker expresses an attitude to or about a state of affairs. When the speaker say something about what they feel, for the example, “Nice!”, “I’m sorry”, “it’s amazing!” they actually are performing expressive speech acts. such as:

**Welcoming** is pleasant and makes you feel relaxed when you arrived in a place, for example “good morning..”. **Thanking** is to express to someone that you are pleased about or are grateful for something that they done, for example “After thanking his benefactor and dropping off his bike for repairs, he stopped for a quick bite to eat”. **Congratulating** is to praise someone and say that you approve of or are pleased about a special or unusual achievement, for example “Congratulations on the birth of your lovely baby son”. **Pardoning** is to forgive someone for something they said or done. This word is often used in polite expression, for example “pardon sir, could yu explain again?”. **Blaming** is to say or think that someone or something did something wrong or is responsible for something bad happening, for example “I think you are to blame”. **Praising** is to express admiration or approval of the achievements or characteristics of a person or thing, for example “your dress is beautiful”. **Apologizing** is to express regret for something done or said, for example “He apologized for his mistake”.

#### 4. Commisives

Commisives are those kinds of speech act that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future time. Such as:

**Promising** is something that is promising shows signs that is going to be successful or enjoyable, for example “I’m not promising any miracle. We got a lot to do to prepare the world for Hazel”. **Vowing** is to make a determined decision or promise to do something, for example “Tom vowed to do everything within his power to protect the local wildlife”. **Offering** is something that you give or offer to someone, for example “To be fair, his father hadn’t made things any better by offering money to Alex and not his sister”. **Refusal** is someone's refusal to do something is the fact of them showing or saying that they will not do it, allow it, or accept it, for example “His letter in response to her request had contained a firm refusal.”

#### 5. Declarative

Declaratives are speech act that changes the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration, such as:

**Resigning** is to give up a job or position by telling your employer that you are leaving, for example “I would be grateful if you confirm the acceptance of my resignation”. **Dismissing** is to decide that something or someone is not important and not worth considering, for example “we’ll dismissing class early today”. **Naming** is the activity of saying publicly that a person, company, etc. for example “He readily backed the naming of underperforming schools”. **Appointing** is to choose someone officially for a job or responsibility, for example “They appointed Mr.White as manager”. **Sentencing** is a group of words, usually containing a verb, that

expresses a thought in the form of a statement, question, or exclamation and starts with capital letter when written, for example “I sentence you to ten years in prison”.

## **B. Previous Related Studies**

In this research, consider some previous research to support this proposal as follows:

1. A Speech Act Analysis of the Acceptance of Nomination Speeches of Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Chief M.K.K. Abiola by Samuel Alaba Akinwotu from Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria. This study identified five illocutionary acts by Searle (1969), namely assertives, expressives, commissives, directives, and declaratives. The results of the identified data are characterized by dominant assertive and expressives which are mostly used in political campaigns.
2. Illocution on Speech Acts of Foreign Students in Indonesian Learning by Latifah Tri Budiasih, Andayani, Muhammad Rohmadi from Sebelas Maret University, 2016. In this study, researchers found three assertives such as complaining, confirming, and expressing. Two directives such as asking and pleading. Two expressives such as apologizing and thanking. And researchers didn't found declaratives in their study.
3. An Analysis of Commissive and Assertive Speech Act in Donald Trump's First State of the Union Address on January 30, 2018 by Ray Sita, 2018. In this study, the the researcher found that the function of commissive and assertive are classified into commit, promise, pledge, offer, assert, remind,

and report in which they uttered both directly and indirectly in Donald Trump's First State of the Union Address on January 30, 2018.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning. Pragmatics are concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Pragmatic has several scopes which should be known. Pragmatic would include study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts and aspect of discourse structure. This research employs Austin's three dimension of speech acts which are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. This research focus on types of illocutionary acts, namely assertives, expressives, commissives, declaratives, and directives.

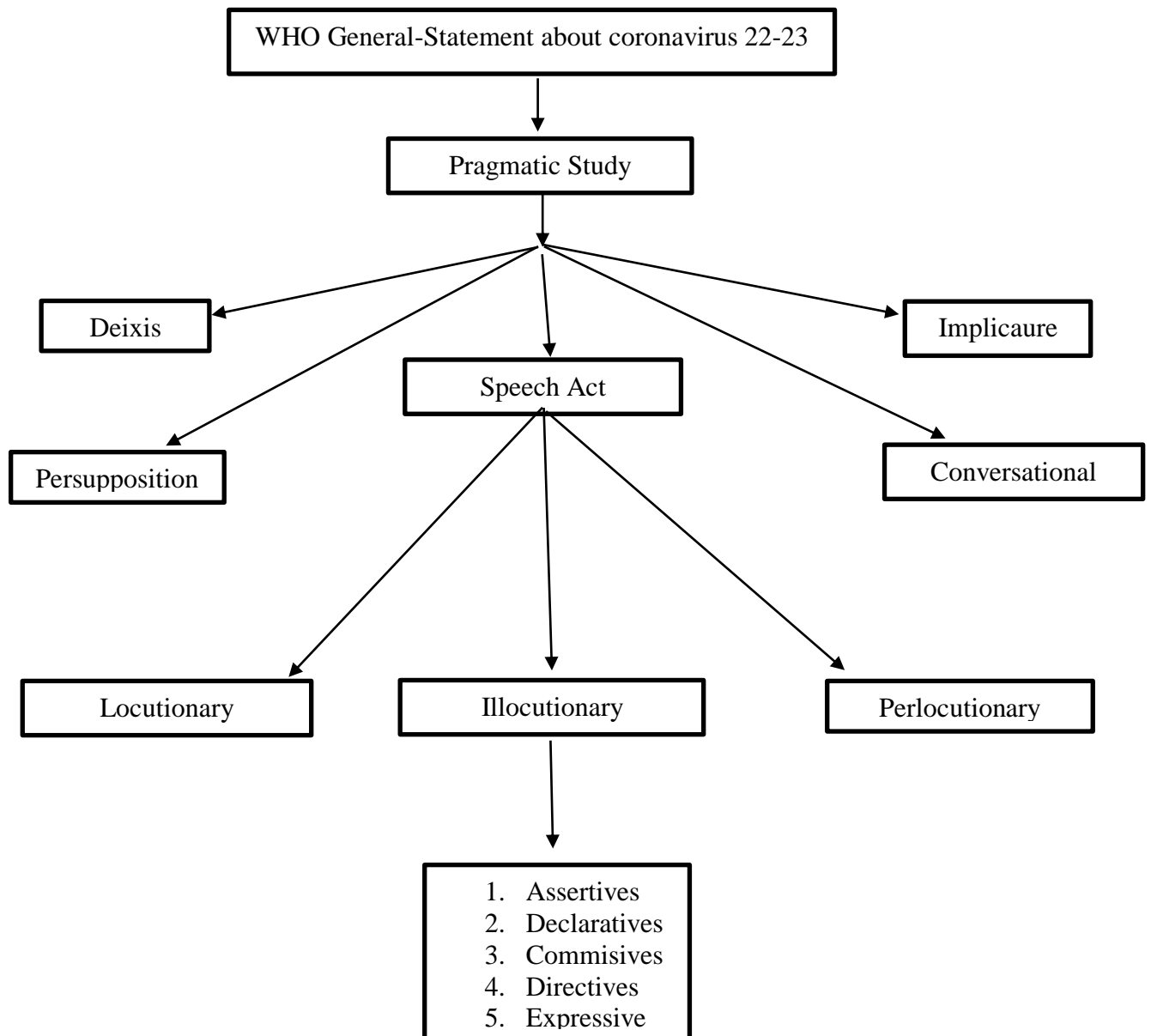


Figure 2.1. Chart of Conceptual Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

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

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research is not only observed objects but on something that is behind the observed object. Sugiyono (2007:1) stated the qualitative method is a research method that is used to investigate a natural object and stresses meaning or purpose. This qualitative descriptive method was used to analyzed WHO director-general's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020. Nawawi and Martini (1994:73) stated the descriptive method as a procedure to solve the problem by describing the object of the research based on fact-finding.

#### **B. Source of the Data**

The source of data was taken from the transcript of WHO Director-General's statement on the advice of the IHR emergency committee on novel coronavirus, 22 January 2020 <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-statement-on-ihr-emergency-committee-on-novel-coronavirus> and WHO Director-General's statement on the advice of the IHR emergency committee on novel coronavirus, 23 January 2020 <https://www.who.int/dg/speeches/detail/who-director-general-s-statement-on-the-advice-of-the-ihr-emergency-committee-on-novel-coronavirus>.

### **C. The Techniques for Collecting Data**

The steps in collecting data are:

1. Browsing the script of WHO Director-General's statement on the advice of the IHR emergency committee on novel coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020 from transcripts-World Health Organization.
2. Printing the data.
3. Reading the transcription.
4. Underlining the types of illocutionary acts.
5. Analyse the speech act that are contained in WHO Director-General's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

### **D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data**

After collecting the data, it was analyzed the data by using some steps based on theory of Miles, Huberman and saldana (2014), namely in three steps:

#### a. Data Condensation

According to Miles and Huberman (2014:10), data condensation refers to the process of selecting data, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field note or transcription.

#### b. Data Display

The researcher present the data in the form of brief description, table, and chart that illustrate the data analysis.

#### c. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification



The researcher concludes the data in accordance with the formulation of problem that has been raised. The data that has been described is summarized in general. After conclude, analyze the data again to the first step until all data are complex.

In his research, the steps are describe as follow:

1. Classify the types of illocutionary acts on WHO Director-General's about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.
2. Analyze types of illocutionary acts on WHO Director-General's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020 using Searle's illocutionary acts theory.
3. Analyze the processes of illocutionary acts used on WHO Director-General's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020 using Searle's illocutionary acts theory.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

#### A. Data Analysis

The data this study was the speech act of WHO Director-General's Statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020. The data was analyzed into five types of speech act, namely expressive, assertive, declarative, commissives, and directive.

Data analysis type of speech act use on statement 22 January 2020, the researcher found 15 utterances. They are:

a. Expressive

**1. Good morning to everyone in the room, and to everyone online.**

In this statement refers to welcoming. It means that an expressing for welcomed the audience by saying "good morning to everyone..."

**2. I'm really sorry that we're so late.**

In this statement refers to apologizing. It means that an expressing for apologized to the audience for his mistake because he was late.

**3. Thank you all for your patience.**

In this statement refers to thanking. It means that an expressing for grateful to audience's patience by saying "thank you..."

**4. I'd like to thank Dr. Housin for his leadership of the Emergency Committee, and all members of the committee, the advisors, and those who made presentations today.**

In this statement refers to Thanking. It means that an expressing for pleased with the presentations by saying “I’d like to thank...” to the leader Dr. Housin, all members, advisors, and who made presentation.

**5. I was very impressed by the detail and depth of China’s presentation.**

In this statement refers to praising. It means that an expressing for admiration to China’s presentation by saying “I was very impressed...”

**6. I also appreciate the cooperation of China’s Minister of Health, who I have spoken with directly during the last few days and weeks.**

In this statement refers to praising. It means that an expressing for admiration by saying “I also appreciate the cooperation of China’s Minister of Health...” speaker appreciate his leadership.

**7. His leadership and the intervention of President Xi and Premier Li have been invaluable, and all the measures they have taken to respond to the outbreak.**

In this statement refers to praising. It means that an expressing for admiration by saying “... have been invaluable” to the leadership of President Xi and Premier Li respond to the outbreak.

**8. Thank you very much, and we would be glad to answer any question tomorrow.**

In this statement refers to thanking. It means that an expressing for thanking to the audience by saying “thank you...”

b. Assertive

**a. As you know, this is an evolving and complex situation.**

In this statement refers to claiming. It means the speaker was claimed that this is involving situation.

- b. There was an excellent discussion during the committee today, but it was also clear that to proceed, we need more information.**

In this statement refers to claiming. It means the speaker was claimed that there was an excellent discussion but he still need more information.

- c. The decision about whether or not to declare a public health emergency of international concern is one I take extremely seriously, and one I am only prepared to make with appropriate consideration of all the evidence.**

In this statement refers to claiming. It means the speaker was claimed that to make this situation become public health emergency is hard decision. He claims that it will still take time to consider all the evidence in order to avoid chaos.

- d. Our team in China is working with local experts and officials to investigate the outbreak.**

In this statement refers to stating. It means the speaker was stated that their team in China investigate the outbreak.

- c. Declarative

- a. Before that, I would like to hand over to the Chair of the Emergency Committee, Dr. Houssin, to say a few words about the committee's deliberations.**

In this statement refers to appointing. It means speaker choose the Chair of Emergency Committee to explain the committee's deliberation by saying "I would like to hand over..."

d. Commisive

**a. We will have much more to say tomorrow.**

In this statement refers to promising. It means the speaker promised the audience to more information tomorrow.

e. Directive

**a. For that reason, I have decided to ask the Emergency Committee to meet again tomorrow to continue their discussion, and the Chair, Dr. Houssin, has agreed with that request.**

In this statement refers to requesting, it means that the speaker officially asking the Emergency Committee to meet again tomorrow to continue their discussion and the Emergency Committee has agreed with that request.

From the analysis above, there are 15 utterances in WHO director-general's statement about coronavirus 22 January 2020. There are 8 utterances for expressives, 4 utterances for assertives, 1 utterance for Commisive, 1 utterance for directive, and 1 utterance for Declarative.

Data analysis type of speech act use on statement 23 January 2020, the researcher found 37 utterances. They are:

a. Expressive

1. **Good evening once again to everyone in the room, and to everyone online.**

In this statement refers to welcoming. It means the speaker was greeted the audience by saying “good morning...”

2. **Once again, I’d like to thank Dr. Didier Houssin, who has done a super job of leading Emergency Committee through what was a very complex deliberation.**

In this statement refers to thanking. It means the speaker was pleased Dr Didier Houssin by saying “I’d like to thank Dr. Didier Houssin...” because he has done great job of leading Emergency Committee.

3. **My thanks again to all members of the committee for their time, expertise and full commitment.**

In this statement refers to thanking. It means the speaker was pleased to all members by saying “My thanks again to all members...” because their performance.

4. **Once again, I would like to thank the Government of the People’s Republic of China for its cooperation and transparency. The government has been successful in isolating and sequence with WHO and international community.**

In this statement refers to thanking. It means the speaker was expressed his grateful by saying “I would like to thank the Government...” for China Government’s cooperation and transparency. He considered China Government’s has been successful in isolating with other organizations.

**5. Thank you very much.**

In this statement refers to thanking. It means the speaker was pleased by saying “Thank you very much”.

b. Assertive

**1. I am not declaring a public health emergency of international concern today.**

In this statement refers to claiming. It means the speaker was claimed that he was not to declare this emergency is not a public health emergency at the time.

**2. As it was yesterday, the Emergency Committee was divided over whether the outbreak of novel coronavirus represents a PHEIC or not.**

In this statement refers to claiming. It means the speaker was claimed that Emergency Committee was divided outbreak of novel coronavirus represents a PHEIC or not.

**3. *WHO’s risk assessment is that the outbreak is a very high risk in China, and high risk regionally and globally.***

In this statement refers to stating. It means the speaker was stated WHO’s risk assessment. He explained that this outbreak could be at high risk in china and globally.

**4. 584 cases have now been reported to WHO, including 17 deaths, 575 of those cases and all of the deaths have been reported in**

**China, with other cases reported in Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, the United States of America and Vietnam.**

In this statement refers to stating. It means the speaker was stated number of cases that have been reported to WHO. He explained there was 584 cases including 17 deaths in China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, United States of America and Vietnam at that time.

- 5. We are aware of media reports of suspected cases in other countries, but those cases are still being investigated.**

In this statement refers to claiming. It means the speaker was claimed that the cases are still being investigated. He explained still being investigated suspected cases in other country to make sure it's part of the outbreak or not.

- 6. We know that this virus can cause severe disease, and it can kill, although for most people it causes milder symptoms.**

In this statement refers to claiming. It means the speaker was claimed that he know this virus can cause severe disease.

- 7. We know that among those infected, one quarter of patients have experienced severe disease.**

In this statement refers to claiming. It means the speaker was claimed that he know one quarter of patients have experienced severe disease.



- 8. We know that most of those who have died had underlying health conditions such as hypertension, diabetes or cardiovascular disease that weakened their immune systems.**

In this statement refers to claiming. It means the speaker was claimed that he know the patient who have died had underlying health conditions. He told that people who have died had underlying health, not only because the virus.

- 9. We know that there is human-to-human transmission in China, but for now it appears limited to family groups and health workers caring for infected patients.**

In this statement refers to claiming. It means the speaker was claimed that he know the patient was infected from human-to-human transmission. The speaker explained the spread of the virus can occur between family groups and health workers caring for infected patients.

- 10. At this time, there is no evidence of human-to-human transmission outside China, but that doesn't mean it won't happen.**

In this statement refers to predicting. It means the speaker was predicted that the outbreak will also occur outside china not only in China.

- 11. There is still a lot we don't know. We don't know the source of this virus, we don't understand how easily it spreads, and we don't fully understand its clinical features or severity.**

It statement refers to predicting. It means the speaker was predicted how this virus spread. Speaker said that many things can not explained or measured regarding this virus.

- 12. WHO is working with our partners night and day in China and the other affected countries, at the regional level and here at headquarters to fill the gaps in our knowledge as quickly as possible.**

In this statement refers to stating. It means the speaker was stated that WHO was working to fill the gaps in their knowledge. He explained WHO did hard work with their partners and other affected countries.

- 13. It is likely that we will see more cases in other parts of China and other countries.**

In this statement refers to predicting. It means the speaker was predicted that see more cases.

- 14. China has taken measures it believes appropriate to contain the spread of coronavirus in Wuhan and other cities.**

In this statement refers to stating. It means the speaker was stated that China has taken measures to contain the spread of coronavirus.

- 15. We hope that they will be both effective and short in their duration.**

In this statement refers to predicting. It means the speaker was predicted that China will effective to end this cases.

- 16. WHO has a full package of information on its website.**

In this statement refers to stating. It means the speaker was stated that WHO had information.

- 17. This outbreak was detected because China had put in place a system specifically to pick up severe lower respiratory infections. It was that system that caught this event.**

In this statement refers to stating. It means the speaker was stated that a system specifically in China has detected this virus. Through the system the origin of this case was discovered.

- 18. WHO is following this outbreak every minute of every day, at country, regional, and global level.**

In this statement refers to stating. It means the speaker was stated WHO handle this case regularly.

- 19. We are coordinating our networks of global experts.**

In this statement refers to stating. It means the speaker was stated that WHO coordinating with global expert.

c. Commisive

- 1. I wish to reiterate that the fact I am not declaring a PHEIC today should not be taken as a sign that WHO does not think the situation is serious, or that we are not taking it seriously. Nothing could be further from the truth.**

In this statement refers to promising. It means the speaker was promised to handle this case seriously and he told that WHO does not think the situation is serious.

**2. We are working to prevent human-to-human transmission.**

In this statement refers to promising. It means the speaker was promised to prevent human-to-human transmission.

**3. We have provided guidance to all countries for the rapid identifications, management and containment of the virus.**

In this statement refers to offering. It means the speaker offered guidance to all countries for rapid identification.

**4. We are working to advance the development of diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines.**

In this statement refers to promising. It means the speaker was promised to advance every development.

**5. We are completely committed to ending this outbreak as soon as possible.**

In this statement refers to promising. It means the speaker was promised by saying “committed...” to ending this outbreak as soon as possible.

**6. And I will not hesitate to reconvene the committee at a moment’s notice-anytime. It could be in a day, it could be in a couple, it could be anytime.**

In this statement refers to vowing. It means the speaker make determined decision by saying “I will not hesitate to reconvene the committee...”. The speaker convinces the audience to reconvene the committee at a moment’s notice-anytime.

d. Directive

1. **Make no mistake, this is an emergency in China, but it has not yet become a global health emergency. It may yet become one.**

In this statement refers to commanding. It means the speaker commanding to make no mistake before this virus became an international epidemic that infected people all over the world.

2. **Let me talk about we know.**

In this statement refers to requesting. It means the speaker act politely asking to talk by saying “let me talk...”

3. **For that moment, WHO does not recommend any broader restrictions on travel or trade.**

In this statement refers to recommending. It means WHO recommend stay at home not to travel or trade.

4. **We recommend exit screening at airports as part of a comprehensive set of containment measures.**

In this statement refers to recommending. It means the speaker suggest the audience by saying “we recommend...”

5. **All countries should have in place measures to detect cases of coronavirus, including at health facilities.**

In this statement refers to requesting. It means the speaker officially asking for all countries should have in place measures to detect cases.

6. **The committee has made several recommendations to prevent the further spread of the virus, which the Chair has described, and which I have accepted.**

In this statement refers to recommending. It means the speaker was suggested the audience by saying “the committee has made several recommendations...”

- 7. There are a few simple things we can all do to protect ourselves and each other, like washing hands, covering your mouth and nose when you sneeze, and so on.**

In this statement refers to advising. It means the speaker give audience advise to protect ourselves from virus with a few simple things the audience can do to stop the spread of the virus.

From the analysis above, there are 37 utterances in WHO director-general’s statement about coronavirus 23 January 2020. There are 5 utterances for expressives, 21 utterances for assertives, 6 utterances for Commisive, 5 utterances for directive, and there is no utterance for Declarative.

**Table 4.1**  
**The results of the combined Illocutionary Acts analysis in WHO Director General’s Statement from 22 January and 23 January.**

No.	Types of illocutioanry Act	22 January	23 January	Result
1	Expressive	8	5	13
2	Assertive	4	19	23
3	Commisive	1	6	7
4	Directive	1	7	8
5	Declarative	1	0	1

	15	37	52
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From table 4.1 above, it can be found that there are 13 utterances are expressive, 23 utterances are assertives, 7 utterances are commissives, 8 utterances are directives, and 1 utterance is declarative on WHO Director General Statement about Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

## **B. The Findings**

After analyzing the data, it was found that,

1. There were five types of illocutionary acts on WHO director-general's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020, namely Expressive, Assertive, Declarative, Commissive, and Directive.
2. The processes of illocutionary acts was used in WHO director-general's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020, such as:

- a. Expressive

The process of expressive in WHO director-general's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020 can be found when the speaker said something about what he felt, such as welcoming, apologizing, thanking, and praising to express his attitude to the audience.

- b. Assertive

The process of assertive in WHO director-general's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020 can be found when the speaker presented claiming, stating, and predicting as verbal actions to convey information to the audience.

c. Declarative

The process of declarative in WHO director-general's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020 can be found when the speaker presented appointing or choose someone officially for responsibility.

d. Commisive

The process of declarative in WHO director-general's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020 can be found when the speaker presented promising, offering, and vowing to commit what he have planned to do in future time to the audience.

e. Directive

The process of declarative in WHO director-general's statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020 can be found when the speaker presented requesting, commanding, and advising to make audience to do something.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **A. Conclusions**

After analyzing the data, the findings of this research are concluded as follow

1. There are five types of illocutionary act on WHO Director General's Statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020, namely assertive, expressive, directive, commissive, and declarative.
2. The processes of illocutionary was used in WHO Director General's Statement about coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020, it can be conclude that expressive presented welcoming, thanking, apologizing, and praising, assertive presented claiming, stating, and predicting, declarative presented appointing, commissive presented promising, offering, and vowing, directive presented requesting, commanding, and advising.

## **B. Suggestions**

Based on the conclusions stated above, the suggestion can be drawn as follow:

1. For teacher, this research might be useful in giving additional knowledge and reference for language features in teaching about speech act especially illocutionary act.
2. For student who are impressed by analyzing speech act, to study and expand knowledge about types of illocutionary act, both oral and written.
3. Based on this study, the writer hopes to the reader or other researcher that this study will be useful for future improvement of discourse analysis, basically the category of an illocutionary act theory in the statement.

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## **APPENDIX**

### **WHO Director-General's statement on IHR Emergency Committee on Novel Coronavirus**

**22 January 2020**

Good evening to everyone in the room, and to everyone online.

I'm really sorry that we're so late. Thank you all for your patience.

As you know, this is an evolving and complex situation.

I'd like to thank Dr Houssin for his leadership of the Emergency Committee, and all the members of the committee, the advisors, and those who made presentations earlier today.

I was very impressed by the detail and depth of China's presentation.

I also appreciate the cooperation of China's Minister of Health, who I have spoken with directly during the last few days and weeks. His leadership and the intervention of President Xi and Premier Li have been invaluable, and all the measures they have taken to respond to the outbreak.

There was an excellent discussion during the committee today, but it was also clear that to proceed, we need more information.

For that reason, I have decided to ask the Emergency Committee to meet again tomorrow to continue their discussion, and the Chair, Dr Houssin, has agreed with that request.

The decision about whether or not to declare a public health emergency of international concern is one I take extremely seriously, and one I am only prepared to make with appropriate consideration of all the evidence.

Our team in China is working with local experts and officials to investigate the outbreak.

We will have much more to say tomorrow.

Thank you very much, and we would be glad to answer any questions you have.

Before that, I would like to hand over to the Chair of the Emergency Committee, Dr Houssin, to say a few words about the committee's deliberations.

**WHO Director-General's statement on the advice of the IHR Emergency Committee on Novel Coronavirus**

**23 January 2020**

Good evening once again to everyone in the room, and to everyone online.

Once again, I'd like to thank Dr Didier Houssin, who has done a superb job of leading the Emergency Committee through what was a very complex deliberation.

My thanks again to all the members of the committee for their time, expertise and full commitment

I am not declaring a public health emergency of international concern today.

As it was yesterday, the Emergency Committee was divided over whether the outbreak of novel coronavirus represents a PHEIC or not.

Make no mistake. This is an emergency in China, but it has not yet become a global health emergency. It may yet become one.

WHO's risk assessment is that the outbreak is a very high risk in China, and a high risk regionally and globally.

584 cases have now been reported to WHO, including 17 deaths. 575 of those cases and all of the deaths have been reported in China, with other cases reported in Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, the United States of America and Vietnam. We are aware of media reports of suspected cases in other countries, but those cases are still being investigated.

Let me talk about what we know.

We know that this virus can cause severe disease, and that it can kill, although for most people it causes milder symptoms.

We know that among those infected, one quarter of patients have experienced severe disease.

We know that most of those who have died had underlying health conditions such as hypertension, diabetes or cardiovascular disease that weakened their immune systems.

We know that there is human-to-human transmission in China, but for now it appears limited to family groups and health workers caring for infected patients.

At this time, there is no evidence of human-to-human transmission outside China, but that doesn't mean it won't happen.

There is still a lot we don't know. We don't know the source of this virus, we don't understand how easily it spreads, and we don't fully understand its clinical features or severity.

WHO is working with our partners night and day in China and the other affected countries, at the regional level and here at headquarters to fill the gaps in our knowledge as quickly as possible.

It is likely that we will see more cases in other parts of China and other countries.

China has taken measures it believes appropriate to contain the spread of coronavirus in Wuhan and other cities.

We hope that they will be both effective and short in their duration.

For the moment, WHO does not recommend any broader restrictions on travel or trade.

We recommend exit screening at airports as part of a comprehensive set of containment measures.

All countries should have in place measures to detect cases of coronavirus, including at health facilities.

The committee has made several recommendations to prevent the further spread of the virus, which the Chair has described, and which I have accepted.

There are a few simple things we can all do to protect ourselves and each other, like washing hands, covering your mouth and nose when you sneeze, and so on.

WHO has a full package of information on its website.

Once again, I would like to thank the Government of the People's Republic of China for its cooperation and transparency. The government has been successful in isolating and sequencing the virus very quickly, and has shared that genetic sequence with WHO and the international community.

This outbreak was detected because China had put in place a system specifically to pick up severe lower respiratory infections. It was that system that caught this event.



I wish to reiterate that the fact I am not declaring a PHEIC today should not be taken as a sign that WHO does not think the situation is serious, or that we are not taking it seriously.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

WHO is following this outbreak every minute of every day, at country, regional and global level.

We are working to prevent human-to-human transmission.

We have provided guidance to all countries for the rapid identification, management and containment of the virus.

We are coordinating our networks of global experts.

We are working to advance the development of diagnostics, therapeutics and vaccines.

We are completely committed to ending this outbreak as soon as possible.

And I will not hesitate to reconvene the committee at a moment's notice - anytime. It could be in a day, it could be in a couple, it could be anytime.

Thank you very much.



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Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Mutia Safira  
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IPK = 3,45

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement on the Advice of the IHR Emergency Committee on Novel Coronavirus, 22 Januari 2020.	
	An analysis Language Features by Beauty Blogger on Youtube.	
	English Teacher Obstacle on Implementing the 2013 Curriculum	

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,

Mutia Safira

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :  
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi  
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

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

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Mutia Safira  
NPM : 1602050134  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement on the Advice of the IHR  
Emergency Committee on Novel Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd, M.Hum. Sebagai  
Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

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,

Mutia Safira

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :  
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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

Nomor : 826/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020  
 Lamp. : ---  
 Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim  
 Assalalamu'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 :

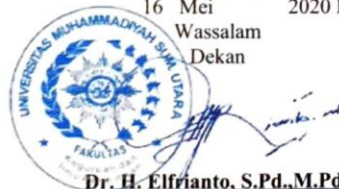
Nama : **Mutia Safira**  
 N P M : 1602050134  
 Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Judul Penelitian : Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement on the Advice of the IHR Emergency Committe on Novel Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

Pembimbing : **Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd, M.Hum.**

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 tanggapan : **16 Mei 2021**

Medan, 23 Ramadhan 1441 H  
16 Mei 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)**




MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

**PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**


Dengan ini saya :

Nama Mahasiswa : Mutia Safra  
NPM : 1602050134  
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Enhancing Students' Writing Achievements through STAR Strategy Assisted by Cue Card in MTs Babul Ulum Medan Labuhan	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh  
Dosen Pembimbing

  
Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Medan, 10 Maret 2020  
Hormat Pemohon,

  
Mutia Safira





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
VERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
AKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
l. 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)

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 : Mutia Safira  
NPM : 1602050134  
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

**Judul Pertama :**

**Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement on the Advice of the IHR  
Emergency Committee on Novel Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.**

**Menjadi :**

**Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement about Coronavirus, 22-23  
January 2020.**

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

Medan, 14 Mei 2020

Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Hormat Pemohon


  
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

  
Mutia Safira

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

  
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

  
Fatimah Sari Siregar, M.Hum



**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL**

Nama : Mutia Safira  
NPM : 1602050134  
Program Studi : Pendidikan bahasa Inggris  
: Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's  
Judul Skripsi : Statement on the Advice of the IHR Emergency Committe on  
Novel Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
14 Mei 2020	Chapter I	
14 Mei 2020	Chapter II	
14 Mei 2020	Chapter III Research Design Source of the Data The Techniques of Collecting Data Appendix	
14 Mei 2020	Acc for seminar	

Diketahui/Disetujui  
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 14 Mei 2020  
Dosen Pembimbing

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum**

**Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum**



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Mutia Safira  
N P M : 1602050134  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement on the Advice of the IHR Emergency Committee on Novel Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020

Pada hari Senin bulan Juni tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 8 Juni 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum





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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Senin Tanggal 8 Juni Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Mutia Safira  
N P M : 1602050134  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement on the Advice of the IHR Emergency Committee on Novel Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement on the Advice of the IHR Emergency Committee on Novel Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.
BAB I	- Background of study -Identification of problem -Formulation and objectives
BAB II	-Theoretical framework -Conceptual framework
BAB III	- Almost all
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	( ) Disetujui ( ) Ditolak (√) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas

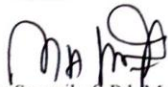
  
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Medan, 8 Juni 2020  
Dosen Pembimbing

  
Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum

### PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

  
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

  
Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
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Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

### 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 : Mutia Safira  
NPM : 1602050134  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Senin  
Tanggal : 8 Juni 2020

Dengan Judul Proposal : Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement on the Advice of the IHR Emergency Committee on Novel Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

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

Dikeluarkan di : Medan  
Pada Tanggal : 8 Juni 2020

Wassalaam  
Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
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Jalan 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)

**SURAT PERNYATAAN**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Mutia Safira  
NPM : 1602050134  
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement about Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas 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 oranglain 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, Oktober 2020

Hormat Saya

Yang Membuat Pernyataan



**Mutia Safira**

Diketahui Oleh  
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.**



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 : 1046/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020  
Lamp. : --  
Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Medan, 07 Dzulqad'idah 1441 H  
29 Juni 2020 M

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 : **Mutia Safira**  
NPM : 1602050134  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-Genera'l's Statement about Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

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 :  
- Pertinggal



**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: 302/KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

Nama : Mutia Safira  
NPM : 1602050134  
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 :

*"Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's Statement about Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020"*

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 9 Rabiul Awal 1442 H  
10 Oktober 2020 M

Mutia UPT Perpustakaan,  
  
Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
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Website <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Nama : Mutia Safira  
NPM : 1602050134  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General'  
Statement about Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
11-09-2020	Chapter 1 = Introduction	
6-10-2020	Chapter 4 : Review of literatur	
9-10-2020	Chapter 4 : Method of Research	
14-10-2020	Chapter 4 : Data findings	
17-10-2020	Chapter 5 : Conclusion and Suggestion.	
20/10/2020		

Medan, Oktober 2020  
Dosen Pembimbing

Diketahui/Disetujui  
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd.,M.Hum.**

**Fatimah Safi Singgar, S.Pd.,M.Hum.**



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**  
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

**LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skrripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Mutia Safira  
NPM : 1602050134  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Analysis of Speech Act on WHO Director-General's  
Statement about Coronavirus, 22-23 January 2020.

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, Oktober 2020

Disetujui oleh:  
Pembimbing

**Fatimah Sari Siregar, S.Pd., M.Hum.**

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

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

Ketua Program Studi

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.**

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **IDENTITY**

1. Name : Mutia Safira
2. Place/Date of Birth : Medan, August 25, 1998
3. Register Number : 1602050134
4. Sex : Female
5. Religion : Moslem
6. Marital Status : Single
7. Address : Jln. Yossudarso KM 16,5 KEL. Martubung KEC.  
Medan Labuhan Jalan Pajak Rambai.
8. Hobby : Make everyone happy
9. Parents
  - a. Father's Name : Samsul Bahri L.Tobing
  - b. Mother's Name : Khairunnida
  - c. Parent's Address : Jln. Yossudarso KM 16,5 KEL. Martubung KEC.  
Medan Labuhan Jalan Pajak Rambai.

### **EDUCATION**

1. Elementary School at SD Negeri 060952 Medan
2. Junior High School at SMP Negeri 20 Medan
3. Senior High School at SMA Negeri 9 Medan
4. The Student of UMSU in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Department (2016-2020)



