

**AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT ON WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION  
(WHO) PRESS CONFERENCE**

**SKRIPSI**

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

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## **ABSTRACT**

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This study intends to analyse the conversation of World Health Organization (WHO) Press Conference from the pragmatic viewpoint of speech act. The objective of study was to investigate the types of illocutionary act, to discover the dominant types and to figure out the reason of using the dominant type. The qualitative research was applied in this research and the data is in the form of utterance. One of video taken from the official youtube of WHO were randomly selected with duration around 51 minutes and aired on 21 April 2021. Searle's (1976) speech acts theory was applied to analyse the illocutionary act use in press conference. There were 64 data indicate illocutionary act with the specification ; Assertive found 37 data (58%), directive 7 data (11%), commissive 5 data (8%), expressive 15 data (23%), and there is no declarative found in the conversation. The result indicate the most dominant type in conversation of press conference is assertive. Assertive consider as the most appropriate type to the function and necessity of press conference. By using assertive, speaker convey and deliver the information obviously.

*Keywords : speech act, illocutionary act, press conference*

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Medan, Januari 2022

Gita Ramadhani

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of Study

A Speech act is a scope of pragmatic reveals that individual produce utterances to perform an act (Yule, 1996). Significantly, it is conducted to gain an act to interlocutors by using the language like telling, requesting, asking, greeting, advising, betting, challenging, and so on (Griffiths, 2006). Since speech acts are used for many purposes of communication, people must realize the existence of the speech act itself. As evidence, there is much research that has discussed speech acts. It indicates that theory is important and worth analyzing. One of the previous research journaled in Elsevier Procedia- Social and Behavioral Sciences titled *A Critical Analysis of Speech Acts and Language Functions in Top Notch Series* in 2014 aimed to discover the Speech act and language function and their frequency in the Top Notch Series (Kohandani et al., 2014).

The use of speech act in reality can not be avoided. Therefore, even people aware or not between speaker and listener are doing speech act all the time in the communication. For instance when they ask, permit, declare, just say thank you also include as a speech act. Therefore, understanding the concept of speech act is important and help people to be more conscious to choose the appropriate expression and the compatible perception to achieve an established communication well (Budiasih, L. T ; Andayani ; Rohmadi, 2018)

To understand the speech act, it is essential to recognize about kinds of speech act; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is occurred to start saying something with the word into sentence and pronunciation

correctly. It is easy to identify the locutionary act because it can be done without including the context of the utterance. The type of utterance that has a certain function and meaning is known as illocutionary act. People doing this type with a specific purpose to the hearer and to identify it must consider the context. The last is perlocutionary act, which refers to the effect of the speaker's utterance (Austin, 1962). Speech acts can appear both oral or written communication such as in talkshow, movies, textbooks, daily life conversations, and press conferences.

The press conference is one of the public relations tools. Its function is to perform an interview given to a journalist by a prominent person to carry out information, announcement, or answer the question. Generally, a press conference held to announce breakthroughs, emergencies situation, or issues is felt to be important. Moreover, a press conference is involved at a national level. In certain conditions, the scale of the press conference can reach an international level. It depends on how important the issue is being discussed and impact human beings (Olarin & Nichifor, 2015). Therefore, some world organizations use these public relations tools to announce or inform a prominent issue. One of the world organizations which used a press conference as a tool of relation is World Health Organization.

World Health Organization (WHO) is an organization that works to serve people and humanity. Precisely, it is comity that conducted global efforts to enlarge universal health coverage. In order to provide and expand a high standard of health, World Health Organization carry out many humanity activities and share information related to the health issue. Then, to ensure the information can spread widely, World Health Organization used a platform that connect them to billion of people around the world.

Their official youtube account is one of the platforms which share a press conference to announce a prominent issue (World Health Organization, n.d.)

The utterances produce in World Health Organization press conferences for instance greeting, clarifying, stating, asking, and so on include the speech act. People who were involved in the press conference used utterances not only to provide the information but also to obtain an act. The utterance generated by the speaker in a press conference used many performative verbs to indicate the speech act is exist. Furthermore, the utterance was implied something unsaid at a certain moment that must be analyzed. As an example of the conversation in the World Health Organization Press Conference, there is a situation when the chair said "*Now it is good*" after the reporter asked, "*do you hear me?*". Instead of clarifying his intention clearly, the chair implied an action by his utterance even it is unsaid and expected the utterance will produce an act. In this situation the chair welcomed the reporters to continue the question not only tells that the sound was good. Another one is the sentence "*I think Kate will speak to the first part of it*". From the speech act theory point of view, the sentence implied that the speaker is requesting Kate to continue and answer the question even it is not in the form of imperative. The two examples above can be classified as an illocutionary act because it has a specific intention and necessity to do something. Imagine if the error in catching the intention of an utterance happen, it can cause a misleading and complicated situation between hearer and listener.

Based on the explanation above, it is necessary to investigate the speech act at a press conference. By investigating the speech act people be more aware and realize the existence of the speech act. Therefore this research analyzed a speech act and focused

on an illocutionary act. There are five kinds of illocutionary act by John R. Searle which proposed certain function ; *assertives, directives, commissives, expressive and declaratives*. The utterance found on press conference which indicates as an illocutionary act would be analyzed and determined into five kinds of illocutionary above. It becomes very interesting and important to be researched because varied of illocutionary act probably drives people to be confused and create a serious issue. The research would be conducted under the title *An Analysis of Speech Act on World Health Organization (WHO) Press Conference*.

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

1. The analysis of speech act is needed to understand the speaker's intention
2. Utterance in press conference implied an intention to doing an act .

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

The scope of the study is related about pragmatics. The limitation focus on speech act theory by Jonh R. Searle. Precisely, the research analysed the classification of illocutionary speech act ; *assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative* which used on World Health Organization press conference on youtube.

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

The problems are formulated in form of question that would be answer later as follow :

1. What types of illocutionary act use on World Health Organization Press Conference?
2. How frequently the illocutionary act use on World Health Organization Press Conference?

3. Why the most dominant type of illocutionary act appeared on the World Health Organization press conference?

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

The objectives of the study were following :

1. To investigate the types of illocutionary act used on World Health Organization Press Conference
2. To discover the most dominant types of illocutionary act used on World Health Organization Press Conference
3. To figure out the reason of illocutionary act appeared frequently on the World Health Organization press conference.

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

Researcher hope that the study would give benefit and significance to all the level of education practitioners in both practically and theoretically.

1. Practically

This study provide reference for all the level of people to aware and understand the speech act that use not only in World Health Organization Virtual Press Conference but also many oral communication to avoid misunderstanding between speaker and listener. Furthermore, in current pandemic era, many information shared virtually in media orally, and this study can be the guidance to deep comprehend, so the message from speaker will be process clearly without any misleading.

2. Theorically

The result of this study will be expected to be beneficial and use in the future as the reference for further research in the related topic.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Theoretical Framework

##### 1. Pragmatics

Pragmatic is a linguistic field that started in the 1930s by Carnap, Morris, and Pierce who mastery on syntax and linked the relationship between one another formal sign. They clarify that pragmatic is a study that discussed the relation of signs to their users and construes (Horn, L. R; Ward, 2004). Starting for more than 30 years, pragmatics became a field of modern linguistics in the late 1960s which was developed by many experts. The most well-known experts in this field such as J.L Austin, George Yule, and John R. Searle. They were interested in utterance meaning rather than a sentence or word meaning. The pragmatic concepts produced by the experts are put forward and used to this day (Bublitz, Wolfram; Norrick, 2011). Pragmatic not only demands linguistic, more than that it also includes communicative, social, and cognitive competence (Licea-Haquet et al., 2021).

Based on Akmajian (2001) pragmatic is a term to cover the study of language used and in particular the study of linguistic communication, in relation to language structure and context of utterance. Some of characterization of pragmatic that are, pragmatic must identify central used of language, it must specify the conditions for linguistic expression (word, phrases, sentence, discourse), and it must to seek uncover general principles of language use (Akmajian et al., 2001).

Therefore, Yule defined pragmatic into four points. First, pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning as communicated by a speaker/writer and interpreted by

listener/reader. Second, pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning which involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. Third, pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said in order to get an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. The last, pragmatic is the study of the expression of relative distance which is related to the close relationship between speaker and listener. In addition, Yule also stated that studying language via pragmatics can give the advantage. The advantages are to clarify about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action. It means that through pragmatic people can analyze something more than is stated or something imply behind utterance and help to reach the speaker's intention (Yule, 1996).

According to (Kreidler, 2002) pragmatics is one of field in linguistic which is concerned with meaning or the interpretation. The main focus of pragmatic is the ability of someone to obtain meanings from certain types of utterance situations. Beside that, it is useful to recognize what the speaker is referring to. Linking new information to what has gone before. To translate what is said from based on the background of speaker and the topic in text or discourse. Then, to suppose or 'fill in' information that the speaker takes for granted and does not destroy something that want to say. However, (Leech, 1983) defined pragmatics as the study of how utterances have meaning in situations and how language is used in communication. The meaning of utterance in pragmatic is defined relative to a speaker or user of the language. As the conclusion, pragmatics is a branch of linguistic that focus on meaning based on the context situation and the people who used language.

Yule (1996) divided pragmatic into six scope, that are :

- a. Deixis, the primary principle used when people start to express something, this terms came from Greek means “to show”.
- b. Presupposition, a conversational phenomenon that involves rationality, when people talk to their interlocutor followed by the assumption that being a basic problem (Capone, 2017). On the other hand, (Schneider & Janczyk, 2020) state that presupposition convey the assumption that already exist by a certain determinant.
- c. Cooperative Principle, deals with how speaker and listener build an effective conversation and recognize situation to achive the purpose and engage one another. (Yule, 1996).
- d. Speech Act, an action which perform via utterances. People in produce utterance not only containing grammatical structures and words, there is an action implied in the utterance which called as speech act. The basic units of linguistic interaction such as give a warning to, greet, apply for, tell what, confirm appointment is an example of speech act (Griffiths, 2006). Based on J.L Austin a philosopher who composed the speech act, devided speech act into three kinds : *locution, illocution and perlocution*.
- e. Politeness, realize and show the mindful to other person“s face. In this term face means self-image, the impression of someone related about emotional and social sense which everyone has and suppose to understand in interaction.
- f. Implicature , used to entry of what a speaker suggest, propose and interpret in the utterance more than he/she actually says.. Implicature devided into two kinds

: (1) Conventional implicature , depends on the conventional meaning of the word used (2) Conversational implicature, general conversation and using maxim which usually adhere (Brown, Gillian ; Yule, 1983).

## **2. Speech Act**

J. L Austin who composed the terms “Speech Act” in pragmatic field provide his contribution and ideas in pragmatic. Austin stated that people are saying something to doing something. It means when speaker delivered ideas by using words its also expect to do something as an impact (Austin, 1962). Beside that, Searle as an philosopher who interest in speech act theory developed and revise it into the simple and precisely without change the concept of speech act from Austin. The contribution in speech act theory was well-known and used by many people (Neff, 1998).

Speech acts are the main part of linguistic communication. The important reason to learn speech act is because all the linguistic communication include linguistic acts. It means that communication involved the action of something. People produce utterances in order to perform an act. In this case the act can be form in many ways such as asking a question, giving opinion, accept something, make a statement and so on. The production of this utterances under the influence of certain situation called a speech act (Searle, 1969). Beside that, speech act defined as an act performed in uttering expression (Akmajian et al., 2001).

Speech act imply something more than its described by using the utterances to carry out actions. The utterances which required and indicate act called performative utterance (Ansari & Gupta, 2021). By delivering performative utterance, speaker expect to gain an action from listener. It can be conclude that the utterance produce by people

contains actions as a functional entity (Simamora et al., 2020). Even speech act related about utterances it does not mean that its only discuss oral communication. Furthermore, speech act theory is also valid for written text printed in paper, single sentence and spoken language (Griffiths, 2006).

Imagine that speaker and listener in the certain condition and appropriate circumstances, speaker utter one of the following sentence :

- a. George speak loudly
- b. Does George speak loudly ?
- c. George, speak loudly!
- d. Would that George spoke loudly?

Four example above produce in certain and appropriate condition. The utterance produce just not mouthing word. There is an intention in every utterance. It can be conclude that (a) is making an assertion, (b) is asking a question, (c) is giving an order and (d) expressing the wish or desire. In perfoming the example utterance speaker gain different act.

The different kinds of speech act apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing the utterance. The speaker normally expect that listener can recognize or realize the intention. Both speaker and listener are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding the utterance. These circumstances including other utterance are called speech event (Yule, 1996).

Finally, speech act deals to what people declare by using the utterance in the form of written or spoken which imply action to do something. In addition, Yule claim

speech act as the action which performed via utterances, it is probably has more than one interpretation or purpose of speaker called illocutionary force (Yule, 1996).

As clarify in previous discussion, theory of speech act found by Austin and continue developed by Searle. This study applied the speech act theory from Searle because it considere as a recent study, more specific and easy to understand. Speech Act classified into three kinds that are : *locutionary* , *illocutionary* and *perlocutionary* . *locutionary* defined as simple as people produce utterance without any intention instead of sharing thought. *Illocutionary acts*, related about making statement, asking question, promising, greeting, commanding and so on. *Perlocutionary*, is the effect caused by the utterance.

### **3. Illocutionary Act**

Performing utterance with some kind of function in mind called as illocutionary act (Yule, 1996) . It performs via the communicative force of an utterance. By using Illocutionary act people produce utterance to give the influence to hearer (Searle, 1969). Beside that, illocutionary acts defines as an utterances which have a certain conventional force (Austin, 1962).

Illocutionary can be form of stating, offering , explaining or for some other communicative purpose who bring out the illocutionary force. Illocutionary force is a function which being mention in illocutionary act. Illocutionary act can be recognized by considering two things ; Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFIDs) and Felicity Conditions.

#### a. Illocutionary Force Indicating Device

Illocutionary Force Indicating Device is an expression which can help to identify the existence of illocutionary act. IFIDs is the most obvious device for indicating the illocutionary force. IFIDs can be formed as performative verb, intonation and stress. In the utterance “I promise you” is indicated an illocutionary act. There is an IFID of performative verb in the utterance. The word “promise” is classified as performative verb. Moreover, the illocutionary force of the utterance is promising.

#### a. I (Vp) you that

In previous example, promise would be the performative verb, if stated would be very clear IFIDs. However, in delivering utterance it is not always “perform” the speech explicitly like (a). Vp is indicated the performative verb. The use of performative verb shows the illocutionary explicitly. The performative verb such as warning, apologizing, promising, advising, suggesting and so on. Most of the time, however there is no performative verb mention in the utterance. It does not mean the utterance can not be classified as illocutionary act. There are other IFIDs indicate the illocutionary instead performative verb, that are ; stress, intonation, mood (imperative, subjunctive and indicative). While other devices such as lowered voice quality for a warning or a threat might be used to indicate illocutionary force, the utterance also has to be produced under certain conventional conditions to count as having the intended illocutionary force.

#### b. Felicity Condition

The speech act theory can apply successfully depends on the whole condition which is accepted and realized in the appropriate way (Licea-Haquet et al., 2019). Felicity

conditions is the certain expected or appropriate circumstances. It means some utterance only appropriate in certain conditions. Felicity condition is important aspect to support the successful of illocutionary act. In certain case, the performances of illocutionary act will be infelicitous if the speaker is not a specific person in a specific context. In the utterance “I sentence you to six months in prison”. The performance count as successful illocutionary act if the utterance produce by a judge in courtroom in front of the suspect. However, it count infelicitous if the utterance produces by children in a playroom.

Searle in Yuliarti (2021) classified felicity condition into four types, that are :

#### 1. Propositional Condition

The propositional condition defined as a circumstances in which the speakers speaks the utterance. The propositional condition was about the appropriateness of circumstances when the speaker spoke the utterance. Circumstances meant that the speaker spoke the utterance in appropriate time, place, and conditions. For example a judgement will be felicitous if a judge speaks in a courtroom not in the road or other places.

#### 2. Preparatory Condition

Preparatory condition is about the prerequisite of the speaker to speak the utterance. Preparatory condition is about the reason for an utterance spoken by the speaker. For example, when someone gives a question, the speaker does not know the answer and the hearer is willing to answer the question. Preparatory condition were not only about the ability of the speaker to create utterances and authority of the speaker over the hearer but also in predicting the ability and predicting the hearer’s willingness



about what the speaker intended in her utterance. Preparatory condition also about the speaker's belief about the action as mentioned in the utterance.

### 3. Sincerity Condition

Sincerity condition is about specifying what will be achieved if the utterance is sincerely uttered. Sincerity condition was about the psychological aspect of the speaker when she was speaking an utterance. The psychological here meant that the speaker, whether sincere or not when she was speaking an utterance. Analyzing sincerity conditions was another challenge because only the speaker knew whether she was sincere or not. Some sources stated that sincerity meant the speaker was not like an actor. The speaker spoke the utterance in the actual context of communication and spoken without any pretense, it meant that the utterance was felicitous in terms of sincerity condition.

### 4. Essential Condition

Essential condition is about the intention of utterance. It is about the intention of the speaker by performing an utterance. In other words, the essential condition was about what the utterance had to do in its intention. For example in thanking expression as a part of an expressive act. By expressing thanking, the speaker intended the utterance for giving appreciation or gratitude for the previous action and stimuli of the hearer or other people which resulted from the feeling and benefit for the speaker. In simple words, essential condition was about the goal of the spoken utterance (Yulianti et al., 2021).

Based on Searle's theory, illocutionary act classified into 5 (five) kind ; *assertive, directive, commissive, expressive* and *declarative*. Here the brief description :

## 1. Assertives

The first kind of illocutionary act proposed by Searle is assertive. The aim of assertive is to carry out speaker's believe that being the case or matter in the conversation in short its mention people how things are going. Searle (1979) state that assertive is used to tell how things are going. This class contained most of Austin's expositives and many of his verdictives. To assess this type of illocution, it can be apply a question includes true and false to determine that speaker's believes to be the case or not.

Assertive usually concern what people belief and know as the fact by using word and match to the world, it is called *word-to-world* this terms tell that the speaker try to make the word (his utterance) appropriate with reality. The utterance classified as assertive are produced based on the observation of certain things then followed by stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. When someone says "*you are so beautiful*" , the speaker can state the sentence based on the fact or just give their own opinion about physical condition of person.

Based on Searle (1979) some of the verbs denoting members of this class are ;

*State*, an utterance has meaning to express something in spoken or written words. For example "The objective of this approach is to improve students skill in listening"

*Boast*, an utterance has meaning to talk about one's own achievements or abilities with too much pride and satisfaction. For example "No one can sing as good as I do"

*Claim*, means to declare something is a fact or it is the case but no to prove this, to demand or request something because it is one's legal right or one's property to require or deserve something. "He claim that his product is the best in this town"

*Report*, means to give a spoken or written account of something heard, seen, done, studied, etc to describe something and make it known especially by publishing. For example "Around 100 people had to evacuate because of the flood".

*Assert*, means to state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully. For example "The government asserts that this new regulation will not harm anyone"

*Inform*, mean to make one aware of something. It implies the imparting of knowledge especially of facts or occurrences. For example "this movie is so interesting and entertaining"

*Complain*, it refers to express grief, pain or discontent. It is also to make a formal accusation or charge. For example "The price is so expensive for this low quality"

*Announce*, means to make something known or tell people about something officially. For example " She announced the winner of the competition"

*Remind*, the utterance means to make someone think of something they have forgotten or might have forgotten. For example : please remind me to bring umbrella when go outside"

*Confirm*, it use to make an arrangement or meeting certain, the action usually often by phone or in writing. For example "Yes the meeting today was important"

*Assume*, it use to accept something to be true without question or proof. For example "Let's assume that they are coming and join the party"

*Clarify*, it use to make something clear or easier to understand by giving more details or a simple explanation. For example “Government has clarified that the issue is wrong”.

*Conjecture*, it use to guess about something based on how it seem and mnot on proof. For example “They look like a thief, it can be seen from how they dressed”

*Describe*, it use to say or write what someone or something is like. For example “I have a cat, her name is Casper. She is so beautiful, has a white fur and long tail”

*Conclude*, it use to finish, close or end a speech, meeting or piece of writing. For example “Before I close this meeting, there are five important point you should remember”

All of the verb above classified as assertive when it contain and arise speaker’s belief related the issue discussed. Let see another example below :

- a. The first president of republic Indonesia is Soekarno
- b. When summer comes, the temperature getting higher
- c. No one can makes a cake better than me

In the example above show that speaker clarify a forceful statment which is linear with his belief, there is an assertion in the first sentence that emphasize the president of republic Indonesia is Soekarno. In second sentence, speaker claim something that fit with world. The illocutionary force of the utterance above can identify obviously if the context is clear. *a* and *c* can show a boasting (If the intention is to talk about achievement with pride). Mostly, the assertive utterance found in conversation is in the form of statement. However not all the statement can be classified as assertive.

d. Hei Marco, you have passed the exam

The statement above may be simultaneously asserting that Marco have passed the exam. It can be congratulating Marco because he has passed the exam. It can be persuading Marco to hangout because the exam has passed. It is all depends to the context of communication.

## 2. Directives

Simply directives can defined as perform to force or ask hearer to do something directly. Directives goes to point out speaker's desire and determine to obtain the hearer to do something. It looks like when speaker ask you that you do it. The illocutionary point of this consist in the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something (Searle, 1979). Many of Austin's excertives are also in this class.

Based on Searle (1979) some of verbs denoting this class are :

*Command*, having the authority to give orders to someone. For example "the soldiers were under the command of a tough sergeant major"

*Request*, the act of politely or officially asking for something. For example "Please add some sugar to my coffee"

*Recommend*,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 "I recommend you to try pizza beside our office, it is so yummy"

*Advise*,an action to give an advice to someone. For example "the doctor advised to stop smoking for a better life"

*Invite*, make a polite, formal, or friendly request to someone to go somewhere or to do something. For example “Tomorrow is my birthday, don’t forget to join the party at my house”

*Suggest*, is use to mention an idea, possible plan or action for other people to consider. For example “You should think twice before take a decision”

All of the verbs above classified as directive when it contain a force or ask someone to do something. Below is another example :

- a. Come to my house tonight, there is a party
- b. Finish your homework
- c. I recommend you to the guidelines put out by WHO
- d. Sit down please!
- e. Is there anyone figured out how to filter the facebook feeds?

In the example above show that first sentence aim to invite someone else to join the party tonight. The second and fourth sentence perform a command since he is commanding hearer to finish the homework and sit down. The third sentence is suggest someone to use the guideline of WHO. The fifth sentence is in the form of asking question. Questions are subclass of directive since its attempt speaker to get listener to answer. All of the example intend to gain an act from the listener.

### 3. Commissives

Commissive defined by Searle as an act produce by speaker to do something in the future (Searle, 1979). Commissive are those illocutionary acts whose point to commit the speaker (in varying degree) to some future course of action. The direction of fit is world to the word. It means speaker produce directive to match the world or

situation into their word. This type tells the speaker's intention that are going to be done in the future.

The direction of fit between directive and commissive is similar. For instance promise is commit the speaker to do something and request is to try to get the listener to do something. However, to assimilate it Searle propose that one would show that promises are really a specific to one self and request placed the listener under the obligation. Commissive cover many function of communication purpose. It can be the form in many various ways. Based on Searle (1979) some of verbs denoting this class are :

*Promise*, it use to tell someone that you will certainly do something in the future. For example "I promise to come back as soon as possible"

*Planning*, it is an act of deciding how to do something. For example "We will go to Brastagi after visiting Paropo"

*Wishing*, it use to tell the desire to do something. For example "I wish you were here"

*Commit*, to promise or give your loyalty, time or money to a particular principle, person or plan of action. For example "I think I can come but I will not commit myself till I know for sure"

All of the verb denoting commissive must contain afuter action by speaker. Below are another example :

- a. I will tell you the truth tomorrow
- b. We are going to Bali next year
- c. I promise to clean the floor

In the example above indicate the action that will perform in the period of time (future). It is a plan that *I* will come tonight and *We* are going to Bali next year. The third sentence speaker perform an action refer to the future time In the example, all of the speaker produce the utterance commit to do something in the future in certain context and condition.

#### 4. Expressives

Expressive defined an act to express and implicate the feeling of speaker related about the psychological and experience then change into the form of statements. This type can be influenced purely by speaker's experience or may be from the hearer. Noticed that in the expressive there is not direction of fit. In performing expressive the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world. For instance, when speaker apologize for having stepped on listener toe it is not speaker's purpose either to claim that your two was stepped or nor to get it stepped on.

The act that can be categorized to this type such as :

*Thank*, express to someone that we are pleased or grateful for something that have done. For example "Thank you for coming"

*Congratulate*, to praise someone and say that speaker sprove of or pleased about achievement. For example "Congratulation, you did a great job!"

*Condolence*, express the sympathy with a person who is suffering. For example "I am so sorry to your lost"

*Blame*, to say or think that someone or something did a wrong action or responsible to something bad happening. For example "Budi blame me for the lost of his money"



*Apologize*, to tell someone that you are sorry for having done something that has caused problems or unhappiness for them. For example “I apologize for everything I hav done to you”

*Regret*, a feeling of sadness about something sad or wrong or about a mistake that you have made and a wish that it could have been different and better. For example “I am feeling regret to think that I do nothing for you”

*Welcome*, to be pleased about and encourage or support something. For example “Welcome to this meeting today”

*Deplore*, feel or express strong disapproval of something. For example “we deplore to the president decision.”

*Disappoint*, fail to fulfill the hopes or expectations of someone. For example “The supply of vaccine is crack towards the demand.”

By doing expressive so the speaker try to make the word fits to the world, it means that the utterance produce based on the situation of world in this case the world seen as feeling of speaker (Yule, 1996). For example :

- a. Congratulation! You won
- b. I am sorry to hear that
- c. I welcome everyone to the global exhibiton of the year
- d. Sending condolences to your lost

a and b are the sentence of expressive because it tells the speaker’s feeling about someone else. In the first sentence speaker tells the happy feeling that hearer won the competition by congratulate her. In the second and fourth show the feeling of sorry on condolence. In the third sentence, speaker send a greeting to the audience.

## 5. Declaratives

Declaratives deals to declare something by using word that can change the world. There is the correlation between the propositional content that being a case to the reality. This type can be draw as If I declare the act to starting the war then the war is on in that time. It show the influenced after the declaration produce because declaratives direction of fit is word-to-world or world-to-words since there is no sincerity condition.

This class that successful performance of one its member brings about the correspondence between propositional content and reality, successful performance guarantees that the propositional content correspond to the world. This feature of declarations distinguishes them to another categories. In the history of the discussion of these topics since Austin's first introduction of his distinction between performative and constative. Constative was saying (constative, statements, assertions) performative (promises, bets, warning, etc). Some of verbs denoting declarative such as : *Marry*, to become the legally accepted husband or wife of someone in an official or religious ceremony. *Employ*, to have someone work or do a job for you and pay them for it. *Declare*, to announce something clearly, firmly, publicly or officially. *Nominated*, to officially suggest someone for an election, job, position or honour. For example :

- a. I pronounce both of you are husband and wife now
- b. You graduate successfully
- c. Your employment is terminated

In the both example declare something that can change the situation, in the first the situation change the relation between love birds into husband and wife and then the second declare that the hearer just graduate.

Furthermore, the characteristic of illocutionary act that are ; illocutionary act can often be successfully performed simply by uttering the right explicit performative sentence but sometimes it can be implicit. Illocutionary act is a central of linguistic communication. It is because our daily or normal communication involved illocutionary act such as stating, thanking, apologizing, informing and so on.

Leech in his book titled Principles of Pragmatics proposed functions of Illocutionary act. It classified into four types , according to how they relate to the social goal of establishing and maintaining comity (Leech, 1983)

- a) Competitive : the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal ; ordering, asking, demanding, etc.
- b) Convivial : the illocutionary goal concides with the social goal ; offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, etc.
- c) Collaborative : the illocutionary goal indifferent to the social goal ; asserting, reporting, announcing, etc.
- d) Conflictive : the illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal ; threatening, accusing, cursing, etc.

#### **4. Press Conference**

Press conference is the one of public relation tools which aimed to inform or announce a major breakthroughs, emergencies situation or important issue (Olarin & Nichifor, 2015). Based on Cambridge Dictionary press conference is a meeting which setting by person individually or grouping in organization to provide a statement in public and give the change to the reporters to ask question freely. Press conference also can be categorize as a news interview since it can involves the sharing of information

and question answer session (Yu, 2020). Cited by James Chen in Investopedia, press conference is an event which organized to officially distribute information and answer questions from the media and also announced in responses to specific public relations issues (Chen, n.d.). In other words, a press conference deals with present information to the presenters (Leinmann, R. ; Baikaltseva, 2006). Furthermore, Leinmann and Baikaltseva stated that the common thing in the press conference is the message disclosed at the event is intended for the audience of the conference.

Some points that should be consideration before set up the press conference, there is a press release to announcing the conference. It should be clear, concise and to the point and stick to the topic discussed. The choose of place of press conference also getting attention, it should be strategies and capable to accomodate the audience properly in order to build a great atmosphere during the press conference, has a necessary infrastructure both audio or visual to support the presentation well.

Every press conference should arrange the format of their press conference eventhough the format may be different between one another, generally press conference start with the registration before the presentation and after that followed by question and answer session (QnA) which give the opportunities for audience to asking question after the presentations in the press conference itself usually this session lead by moderator to guide the press conference runs well as a schedule. Moderator plays an important role in the success of a press conference therefore, moderator should able to build a great relationship between presentator and journalist (Sihombing, 2006).

However, World Health Organization is an community who brings out the health awareness and work to serving people and humanity. Most importantly, it's about

fighting to ensure the health of people is a basic human right” – dr Tedros as the director-general. As the influential organization and getting more attention since the pandemic began, this organization also streamed the press conference frequently in the official youtube. The topic discussed about the essential issue that is Coovid-19. The press conference of World Health Organization provide the information and further discussion related health issue involved many doctor who also served on the board in World Health Organization.

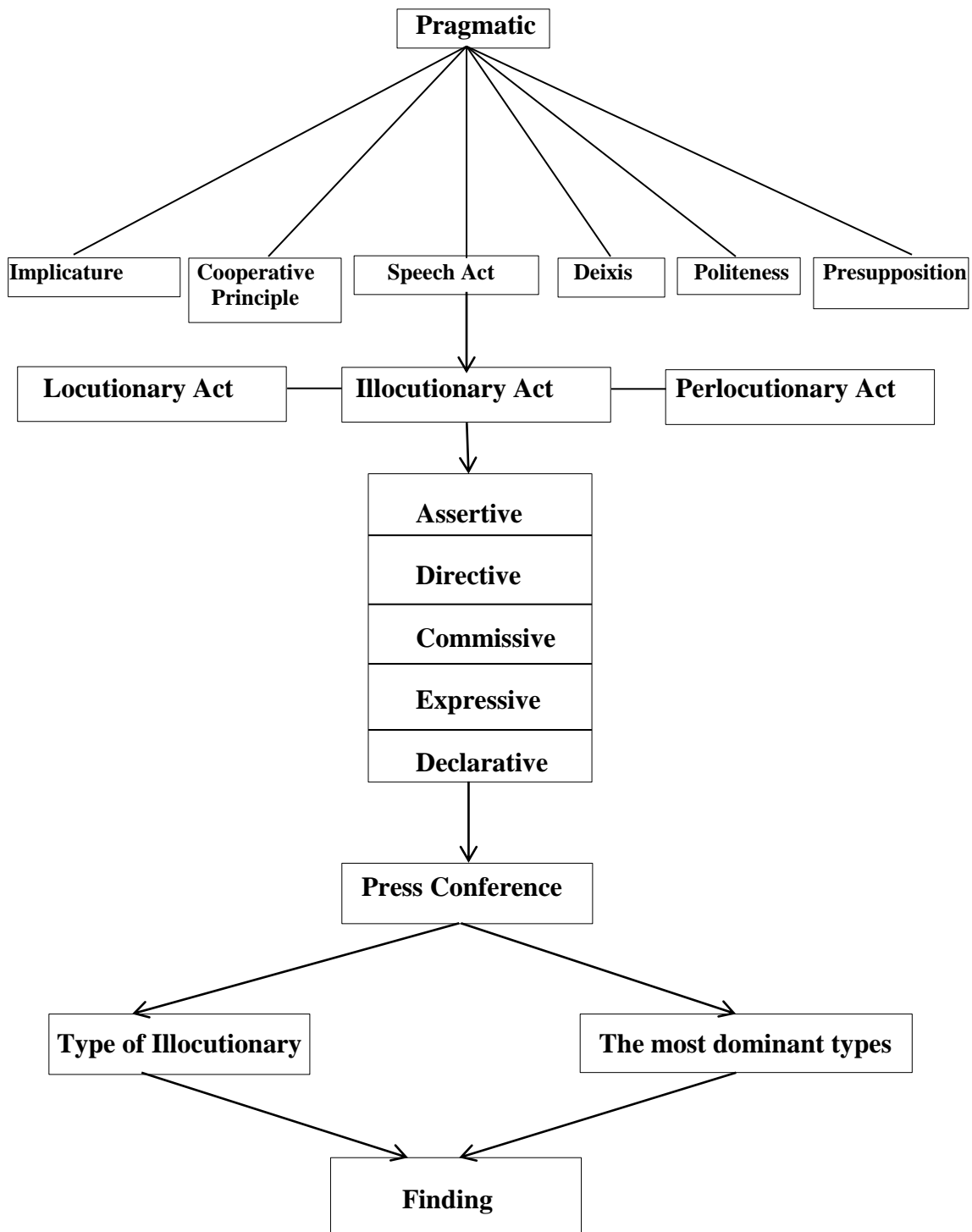
The speech act found on press conference can be seen from the use of performative verbs. The performatives verbs such as welcoming, stating, asserting, thanking and so on. It means people who involved in the conversation of press conference should understand what speaker’s saying that being intention. Throughtout analysis, the information can absorb clearly by understanding not only literal meaning but also consider the context.

## **B. Conceptual Framework**

The research attempts to analyzed the speech act theory in World Health Organization Press Conference. The speech act theory by Jonh R. Searle classified as three type ; locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. This study proposed to investigate the utterance produced by doctor which indicate the act of to do something. Focused on the types of *Illocutionary acts* researcher was discovered the illocutionary act used during the World Health Organization press conference. There are five items which indicate the five kinds of illocutionary act, that are : *Assertives, Commissive, Directives, Expressives and Declaratives*. After collected the data, every

sentence analysed and classified based on the kinds of illocutionary. The framework of this research can be seen below :

**Figure 1. Conceptual Framework**



### C. Previous Related Studies

There are some studies related about speech act field which researcher conducted. Eventhough there is no previous study which discusse speech act in press conference, but in this case some previous research related about the analysis of speech act in written conversation and oral communication show that press conferecnece worth to be analyzed because it involved the oral communication. Below the related studies :

1. Journaled in Elsevier Procedia- Social and Behavioral Sciences titled *A Critical Analysis of Speech Acts and Language Functions in Top Notch Series* in 2014 and authorized by Mohammedreza Kohandani, Nima Farzenah and Mahmood Kazemi. The research aimed to discover the language function and speech act and their frequency in the Top Notch Series. The result shows the frequencies and percentage of language function and speech act aspect in Top Notch series 1 was not distributed equally because there are a significant gap between each item (Kohandani et al., 2014). This journal relevance to the research, eventhough the object is a book, but the source of the data is in the form of conversation and it will be appropriate to the conversation script of press conference

2. Second, titled *Speech Acts Analysis of Donald Trump's Speech*. The study aimedto analyze the types of illocutionary speech act which was dominantly used in Donald Trump's speech by using descriptive qualitative method and speech act theory by Yule. The result showed that there were 63 utterances. The highest percentage of illocutionary type is representative with 46%. This article consider to be a reference because the similarity in the terms of analysis which focused on speech act. (Mufiah & Rahman, 2018)

3. Another study journalled in *English Education Journal* titled *The Fulfillment of Felicity Conditions in Speech Acts in Winfrey's Speech : Learn From Every Mistake* in 2021. This study analyzed the existances of felicity condition in Winfrey's utterance. The felicity of the utterance was analyzed based on Searle's felicity condition theory and using qualitative case study. The findings showed that all tha utterances in five types of speech act fulfilled the felicity conditions. This previous study show the relevancy of the research, focused on illocutionary act in oral communication and it consider to be appropriate to the research (Yuliarti et al., 2021).

4. This study was published in *Journal of Social Studies* titled *Directive Speech Act in President Joko Widodo's Speech Related to Handling Corona Virus (Covid-19) in Indonesia (Pragmatic Review)*. The study aimed to describes the types, forms and meanings or intentions of speech acts in the president's speech related to the handling of the corona virus. This study applied qualitative research. The results showed that directive speech acts consist by asking, inviting, pleading, ordering, and prohibiting. The speech act is in the form of an oral form, an utterance uttered by the president in his speech regarding the corona virus's handling. The purpose of directive speech acts has several meanings namely to influence, invite, tell or explain, expect attention, forbid, etc (Sari & Utomo, 2020).



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

This research was conducted a descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative method was attempted to understand a specific organisational reality and occurring phenomenon from the perspective of those involved (Jonker & Pennink, 2010). This method was chose because its capable to reveal the phenomenon of speech act use on World Health Organization press conference specifically. By using descriptive qualitative method, this research was disclose the indication of illocutionary act. The phenomenon of illocutionary act found in press conference would illustrate in the form of descriptive. As a result, this method was used to investigate,analyze and find out the kind of illocutionary act use in press conference

#### B. Source of Data

The source of data was taken from the official youtube channel of World Health Organization (<https://youtu.be/iADYeZ8JbB0>). The data is one of the press conference video that involved a doctor as a source person. It Released on April 12<sup>th</sup> 2021 streamed live on youtube with duration around 51 minutes. The data source is in the form of spoken langugae that changed into script conversation. Then the analysis focused on utterance produced by doctors who involved in the conversation. The total utterances was around 119 data.

#### C. Technique of Collecting Data

This study was applied a technique heed and note. According to this technique the researcher must heed the data and take a note to every detail of sentence related

about the study. There are some steps that have done to accomplished the study in order to collecting data, below is the detail :

1. For the first step, researcher watch and listen the World Health Conference Press in the official youtube as a primary data of research carefully.
2. Make a note of every conversation which found in the conference press video
3. After complete the conversation. The next step was divided the sentence according to the kinds of illocutionary speech act based on the theory of John R. Searle.
4. Researcher start to answer each research question in this study based on the data
5. Reported the finding of the study and give the conclusion.

#### **D. Technique of Analyzing Data**

Analyzing data is an essential step, it aims to observe wheter the data obtained are linear with the outline that is reference. Furthermore, analysis data is needed to assure the data collected is relevant to what is required (Kothari, 2004). Analysis in this terms means processing data to find the existance of facts by dividing the complicated into a smaller group or parts in order to facilitate in the process of understanding and interpretation of data (Singh, 2006).

This research was used the technique of analysis data by Miles and Huberman (1994). In their book titled *Qualitative Data Anlysis* clarify that in analysis qualitative data there are at least three steps that we should have done which is *data reduction* , *data display and conclusion drawing or verification* (Miles, Matthew B ; Huberman, 1994). Below is the explication of the three steps :

## 1. Data reduction

The first step in analysis qualitative data is reduction, as the name in this section refers to selecting, processing, sorting, grouping, simplifying, reduce the unimportant data that has been collected in order to observe which data that is required in the reseach, the data that can be grouped in the same case, data that can be used and appropriate to choose. By doing this, the process to analysis will be easier because the data have sorted, focused and significant with the research.

Based on the explanation, firstly the researcher must watch and listen the press conference to heed the data. Next, checked the data and started to selected utterance produce by doctor in the press conference which categorized as an illocutionary act. After that, the utterance selected as an illocutionary act were grouping based on the five kinds of illocutionary act, that are ; *Assertives, Directives, Commissives, Expressives* and *Declaratives*.

## 2. Data display

This section the researcher started to display or show the data that has been selected into an organized and structured form. The display can be form in many ways such as diagram, table, list, matrices, charts, graphics and so on. This research show the data into the table form because the table form considered as the appropriate way to show the data in the format of conversatiton which need a more space than diagram or etc. Every utterance analysed were organized and presented into the table form equipped with the kinds of illocutionary act severally. In this part, the research began to answer the research question.

### 3. Drawing conclusion/ verification

The drawing conclusion is the last step arise as a deeper analysis of the data. The researcher would recited and take a final decision, the conclusion may be discover a new pattern or not. The conclusion also show the whole of research. After the research problem answered, the conclusion would draw based on the result.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data

This section would show the data were taken from the conversatiton in press conference. Below are the data of illocutionary act use on press conference total 64 data:

**Table 1**  
**Illocutionary act used on World Health Organization Press Conference**

No	Data	Illocuionary act Classification
1	Thank you Christian, Good morning, good afternoon and good evening	Expressive
2	Last week was the fourth highest number of case despite the fact that more than 780 million doses of vaccine was administrated globally.	Assertive
3	Make no mistake, vaccine are a vital and powerful tool. But they are not only tool. We say this day after day , week after week we will keep saying it. Physical distancing, masks, hand hygiene , ventilation , surveillance testing, contact tracing, isolation supportive quarantine, they all work to stop infections and save lives.	Assertive
4	But confusion, complacency and inconsistency in public health measures and their application are driving transmission and costing lives. Many countries proved this virus can be stopped by measuring and strong system. As a result, many of those countries have gained control over Covid-19	Expressive
5	WHO does not want endless lockdowns. We too want to see societies and economics reopening and travel resuming.	Assertive
6	But right now intensive care units in many countries are overflowing and people are dying, and it is totally avoidable. In some countries despite continuing transmission, restaurants and nightclubs are full. People thought that if that are relatively young, it does	Expressive

	not matter if they get Covid-19.	
7	This disease is not flu. Young, healthy people have died and we still do not fully understand the long term consequences of infection for those who survive. Many people who have suffered even mild disease report long-term symptoms.	Assertive
8	This pandemic is a long way from over. But we have many reasons for optimism. The decline in cases and deaths during the first two months of the year shows that this virus can be stopped. With a concerted effort to apply public health measure, alongside equitable vaccination, we could <sup>bring</sup> this pandemic under control in a matter of months..	Assertive
9	Christian, back to you	Directive
10	Thank you very much Agnes	Expressive
11	Yes the meeting today was particularly important and it was a summit called by a number of heads of state of africa and the African Union to discuss steps which could be taken concretely and rapidly to establish production capacity of vaccine.	Assertive
12	I think what we saw was extraordinary seriousness and commitments for the very heads of state as well as the expert agencies in Africa such as the African CDC very very quickly on this agenda.	Assertive
13	We will have to wait to see where the final decisions and the next steps land	Directive
14	Thank you Christian	Expressive
15	What we have seen in this pandemic is there is a massive imbalance in the global supply chains and especially in manufacturing capacity.The African Union , as we just heard, is very keen to invest in building that infrastructure and capacity but it will take time.	Assertive
16	That is, the goal is over the next few weeks and moths that will try and do this in partnership with the Africa Union but also in other regions in the world where there is interest.	Commissive
17	I will take the second part of the question and I think Kate will speak to the first part of it	Commissive
18	WHO got many call from any company that engaged in production of vaccine. Similar to what the European medicines agency was doing, we might as rapidly as possible to ensure that they meet WHO Emergency Use Listing requirments and that they could be then	Assertive

	recommended by WHO for use.	
19	At this point, two of the Chinese vaccines are in advanced stage of that process Sinopharm and Sino products. We had terms in China for nearly a month through January and the beginning of February to access the facilities.	Assertive
20	With the expectation that at least one of these products will be looked at by the Technical Advisory Group that advices on the Emergency Use Listing of products for WHO as early as late this month. And then a second product, hopefully very soon.	Commissive
21	Perhaps Kate will speak to that	Directive
22	On this question of what we refer to as mix and match, where a second dose would be of a product different than the first dose, there is no data at this point on any mix and match regiments.	Assertive
23	We really welcome studies that would look at mix and match regiments.	Expressive
24	Again, we look forward to additional studies looking at combinations of different products in a single regiment in an individual	Assertive
25	Thank you	Expressive
26	To what has been said. And that is about actually the standardisation of the assays. As you just heard there is a study going on in the United Kingdom that is looking at mix and match of AstraZeneca with one of the MRNA vaccines	Assertive
27	I think they are using both Pfizer and Moderna. The final product it will be. . . it is not clinical efficacy trial. It is going to look at comparable imunigesity.	Assertive
28	We do not have for trials for test people, to see if they have antibodies which will protect them from infection or disease. you cannot compare the results of the antibody.	Assertive
29	I wanted to alert everyone to the fact we have the WHO International standards and we encourage everyone to use those	Directive
30	Thank you	Expressive
31	Hi Simon. Thank you very much for the question	Expressive
32	The COVAX Facility distributed over 38,7M doses today, and we expect 40M later this week. A few weeks later countries in African continent will receive nearly half of doses from COVAX	Assertive

33	So Simon one of the things we will look at is how to distribute doses out of SII, out of Asia etc, to make sure that all countries especially the countries on the African continent can be covered as well. But the reality is the whole vaccine supply situation remains precarious.	Assertive
34	As the good news is, as we spoke about previously that the interval between the AstraZeneca doses can be extended up to 12 weeks and probably is necessary a bit longer, so we do have a bit time to the second question that you asked	Assertive
35	We have provided guidance to countries about using the supply which has been provided to immunities as many people as possible with the expectation that additional supply will be coming in order to provide the second dose	Assertive
36	We give the vaccines their best chance of providing that protection and across the whole of the community and scaling up immunity.	Assertive
37	I really want to emphasise that again and in particular around this issue of supply of second doses and the interval between giving a first dose and then getting that second dose	Assertive
38	I think we need to emphasise and we need your help, those of you who are writing articles following our press conference today.	Assertive
39	We are in a critical point of the pandemic right now. The trajectory of this pandemic is growing. Its seven week in the world more than 4,4 million more cases reported in the last week.	Assertive
40	It is time right now where everyone has to take stock and have a reality check about what we need to be doing. The director-general's speech today outline what happened we need to be doing. Vaccination are coming on line. There are concrete steps. We have be using them right now	Assertive
41	Look at your social media feed. Take a look at what people are doing and how you are mixing. Make sure you are doing the right steps you can take to keep yourself safe and your loved ones safe	Directive
42	We need government to support individuals so the control measures that are in places are alied consistently are applied in a coherent manner across state lines, province lines, whatever that levels is. It is confusing, the messages and the application of these interventions is not being applied consistentially	Assertive



43	We all need to be playing our part at an individual level. . It is vaccines but it is not vaccines only. It is vaccines and what can you be doing every day. What can you do to keep yourself and your loved ones safe	Assertive
44	Thank you for the question, Priti	Expressive
45	So we will come up with more question on the vaccine manufacturing task force in the next few days. What we are doing right now is working with the partners, can CEPI, GAVI, and UNICEF to outline what the key actions will be.	Commissive
46	The goal of course is to increase vaccine supplies, so that we can scale up the vaccination programmes globally and to do it as quickly as possible and for that we need some actions which are very immediate in the short-time and that will result in the immediate removal of any obstacle	Assertive
47	So the first step is really to identify critical need are. The second would be really to look at expanding the manufacturing of currently available and approved vaccines. The third stream of work in this task force is really going to be expanding the basic manufacturing capacity of parts of the world- the African continents.	Assertive
48	And you will here more about it in the coming weeks	Commissive
49	the final data on remdesivir is now being analysed. This is going to be looking at more than 4,500 patients in remdesivir compared to the same number in placebo. This is a huge number.	Assertive
50	But I recommend you to the guidelines put out by WHO that clearly summaries all of the evidence on remdesivir and basically the recommendation was that there was not enough strong evidence of its benefit in hospitalised patients.	Directive
51	To add in about the guidelines that Soumya mentioned. We do have living guidelines out published on remdesivir. They were published in November. We currently have made a conditional recommendation againts the use of remdesivir in hospitalised Covid-19 patients.	Assertive
52	Thank you for the question	Expressive
53	As you know there are quite a number of vaccines that are being used around the world now in different programmes. And all of those vaccines are under emergency use licenceure with an evolving evidence base around their efficacy.	Assertive

54	But what is really important to recognise is that the vaccines have all met the benchmark. The second thing is that when you compare the results of one vaccine against another, in spite of some standardised case definitions, that does not necessarily mean that the case definitions were used in a standardised way from one trial to the next.	Assertive
55	So, I think those are some of the sort of main points around caution about comparing a cross products.	Assertive
56	Our recommendation for health workers all countries before we reach all of the populations in some country. So thanks for just giving me a chance to clarify that	Assertive
57	That was for Gabriella with regards to self-testing, I think what is really interesting in this pandemic is that we have had really interesting into evasion as it relates to testing.	Assertive
58	What we have to do is make sure these self-test are accurate, quality assured, easy to use. And that they perform well and so there is a lot of test that are on the market and not all performs well. What we need is to know who has the virus, so they can receive clinical care and appropriate care so they can be isolated. This is important that it is reliable	Directive
59	I emphasise that it needs to be strategic and we need all of the tools at hand. They need to be reliable, accurate and linked to public health action.	Assertive
60	Thank you Christian	Expressive
61	Pandemic has shown that global manufacturing capacity is not sufficient to deliver vaccines and other essential health products quickly and equitably to where they are needed most	Expressive
62	Earlier today, I joined several leaders from Africa for a discussion about how to increase local vaccine production.	Assertive
63	To address this challenge, WHO and our partners have established a COVAX manufacturing task force, into create supply in the short-term but also to build a platform for sustainable vaccine manufacturing to support regional health security in the long-terms. What should be done today should be done today	Assertive
64	I also want to express my solidarity with the people on the Caribbean Island of St Vincent who have been evacuating their homes due to volcanic activity over the weekend and WHO stands ready to support government and people of St Vincent in anyway we	Expressive

	can, and finally, I would like to wish all Muslims Ramadhan...Thank you	
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**B. Data Analysis**

Based on Miles and Huberman after sorting the data, then is data display. The step was compiled in this part. In data display, the research problem started to be answered. The data collection organized on the table form and grouping in the same kind of illocutionary act. The Searle’s theory of Illocutionary act classified into five kinds, that are ; *assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative* (Searle, 1979). Below are the detail and analysis :

**1. Investigating the type of illocutionary act in press conference**

There are 64 data found on World Health Organization press conference. The data analysed based on the type of illocutionary act by John R. Searle. Here the analysis:

**a. Assertive**

The first kind of this illocutionary act reveals about to commit the speaker to something being the case. People produce this kind of utterance to share what are they believe and make word fit to the world. There are so many form of utterance which classifies as assertive, for instance ; asserting, reporting, informing, claiming, complaining, announcing and so on. The table below show the data classified as assertive on World Health Organization press conference.

**Table 2**  
**Assertive utterances**

No	Utterances	Specification
1	Last week was the fourth highest number of case despite the fact that more than 780 million doses of vaccine was administrated globally.	Reminding (A;2)

2	Make no mistake, vaccine are a vital and powerful tool. But they are not only tool. We say this day after day , week after week we will keep saying it. Physical distancing, masks, hand hygiene , ventilation , surveillance testing, contact tracing, isolation supportive quarantine, they all work to stop infections and save lives.	Asserting (A;3)
3	WHO does not want endless lockdowns.. We too want to see societies and economics reopening and travel resuming.	Asserting (A;5)
4	This disease is not flu. Young, healthy people have died and we still do not fully understand the long term consequences of infection for those who survive. Many people who have suffered even mild disease report long-term symptoms.	Reminding (A;7)
5	This pandemic is a long way from over. But we have many reasons for optimism. The decline in cases and deaths during the first two months of the year shows that this virus can be stopped. With a concerted effort to apply public health measure, alongside equitable vaccination, we could bring this pandemic under control in a matter of months.	Stating (A;8)
6	Yes the meeting today was particularly important and it was a summit called by a number of heads of state of africa and the African Union to discuss steps which could be taken concretely and rapidly to establish production capacity of vaccine.	Confirming (A;12)
7	I think what we saw was extraordinary seriousness and commitments for the very heads of state as well as the expert agencies in Africa such as the African CDC very very quickly on this agenda.	Assuming (A;11)
8	What we have seen in this pandemic is there is a massive imbalance in the global supply chains and especially in manufacturing capacity.The African Union , as we just heard, is very keen to invest in building that infrastructure and capacity but it will take time.	Clarifying (A;15)
9	WHO got many call from any company that engaged in production of vaccine. Similar to what the European medicines agency was doing, we might as rapidly as possible to ensure that they meet WHO Emergency Use Listing requirments and that they could be then recommended by WHO for use.	Claiming (A;18)
10	At this point, two of the Chinese vaccines are in advanced stage of that process Sinopharm and Sino products. We had terms in China for nearly a month through January and the beginning of February to access	Informing (A;19)

	the facilities.	
11	On this question of what we refer to as mix and match, where a second dose would be of a product different than the first dose, there is no data at this point on any mix and match regiments.	Clarifying (A;22)
12	Again, we look forward to additional studies looking at combinations of different products in a single regiment in an individual	Asserting (A;24)
13	To what has been said. And that is about actually the standardisation of the assays. As you just heard there is a study going on in the United Kingdom that is looking at mix and match of AstraZeneca with one of the MRNA vaccines	Clarifying (A;26)
14	I think they are using both Pfizer and Moderna. The final product it will be. . . it is not clinical efficacy trial. It is going to look at comparable immunogenicity.	Conjecturing (A;27)
15	We do not have for trials for test people, to see if they have antibodies which will protect them from infection or disease. you cannot compare the results of the antibody.	Clarifying (A;28)
16	The COVAX Facility distributed over 38,7M doses today, and we expect 40M later this week. A few weeks later countries in African continent will receive nearly half of doses from COVAX	Reporting (A;32)
17	So Simon one of the things we will look at is how to distribute doses out of SII, out of Asia etc, to make sure that all countries especially the countries on the African continent can be covered as well. But the reality is the whole vaccine supply situation remains precarious.	Clarifying (A;33)
18	As the good news is, as we spoke about previously that the interval between the AstraZeneca doses can be extended up to 12 weeks and probably is necessary a bit longer, so we do have a bit time to the second question that you asked	Announcing (A;34)
19	We have provided guidance to countries about using the supply which has been provided to immunities as many people as possible with the expectation that additional supply will be coming in order to provide the second dose	Claiming (A;35)
20	We give the vaccines their best chance of providing that protection and across the whole of the community and scaling up immunity.	Clarifying (A;36)
21	I really want to emphasise that again and in particular around this issue of supply of second doses and the interval between giving a first dose and then getting that second dose	Asserting (A;37)

22	I think we need to emphasise and we need your help, those of you who are writing articles following our press conference today.	Asserting (A;38)
23	We are in a critical point of the pandemic right now. The trajectory of this pandemic is growing. Its seven week in the world more than 4,4 million more cases reported in the last week	Reporting (A;39)
24	It is time right now where everyone has to take stock and have a reality check about what we need to be doing. The director-general's speech today outline what happened we need to be doing. Vaccination are coming on line. There are concrete steps. We have be using them right now	Asserting (A;40)
25	We need government to support individuals so the control measures that are in places are alied consistently are applied in a coherent manner across state lines, province lines, whatever that levels is. It is confusing, the messages and the application of these interventions is not being applied consistenially	Complaining (A;43)
26	We all need to be playing our part at an individual level. . It is vaccines but it is not vaccines only. It is vaccines and what can you be doing every day. What can you do to keep yourself and your loved ones safe	Asserting (A;44)
27	The goal of course is to increase vaccine supplies, so that we can scale up the vaccination programmes globally and to do it as quickly as possible and for that we need some actions which are very immediate in the short-time and that will result in the immediate removal of any obstacle	Informing (A;46)
28	So the first step is really to identify critical need are. The second would be really to look at expanding the manufacturing of currently available and approved vaccines. The third stream of work in this task force is really going to be expanding the basic manufacturing capacity of parts of the world- the African continents.	Describing (A;47)
29	The final data on remdesivir is now being analysed. This is going to be looking at more than 4,500 patients in remdesivir compared to the same number in placebo. This is a huge number	Informing (A;49)
30	To add in about the guidelines that Soumya mentioned. We do have living guidelines out published on remdesivir. They were published in November. We currently have made a conditional recommendation againts the use of remdesivir in hospitalised Covid-19 patients.	Informing (A;51)
31	As you know there are quite a number of vaccines that	Claiming

	are being used around the world now in different programmes. And all of those vaccines are under emergency use licence with an evolving evidence base around their efficacy.	(A;53)
32	But what is really important to recognise is that the vaccines have all met the benchmark. The second thing is that when you compare the results of one vaccine against another, because the result will be different between one another and it can not be standardization	Explaining (A;54)
33	So, I think those are some of the sort of main points around caution about comparing a cross products.	Concluding (A;55)
34	That was for Gabriella with regards to self-testing, I think what is really interesting in this pandemic is that we have had really interesting into evasion as it relates to testing	Clarifying (A;57)
35	I emphasise that it needs to be strategic and we need all of the tools at happened. They need to be reliable, accurate and linked to public health action.	Asserting (A;59)
36	Earlier today, I joined several leaders from Africa for a discussion about how to increase local vaccine production.	Telling (A;62)
37	WHO and our partners have established a COVAX manufacturing task force as has been explained by Soumya, into create supply in the short-term but also to build a platform for sustainable vaccine manufacturing to support regional health security in the long-terms. What should be done today should be done today.	Claiming (A;63)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37 Utterances</b>

Based on the table above, there are 37 utterance classified as assertive were found on World Health Organization press conference. Below is the analysis of each data.

- (1) **“Last week was the fourth highest number of case despite the fact that more than 780 million doses of vaccine was administrated globally.” (A;2).**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief about how dangerous the virus infect human. In the utterance above, speaker put forward the case of Covid is getting higher and not in accordance to the number of vaccine administrated. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance

is reminding because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to remind people. It shown that vaccine can not prevent the infection perfectly. Even the vaccine distributed in high number, the infection case is also getting higher. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about things that are objective. Speaker talk about the fact that *“Last week was the fourth highest number of case”*. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. However, it can be conclude from the entire utterance that the point is *“I remind you”* even it is not stated explicitly. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because the case of Covid-19 was getting higher. The speaker produce this utterance as a reminder to people seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is to remind. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

- (2) **“Make no mistake, vaccine are a vital and powerful tool. But they are not only tool. We say this day after day , week after week we will keep saying it.**



**Physical distancing, masks, hand hygiene , ventilation , surveillance testing, contact tracing, isolation supportive quarantine, they all work to stop infections and save lives.” (A;3).**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit speaker's belief. Speaker believe that every protocol is work to prevent the infection and people must follow. The speaker assert that all the action mention above is working to prevent the infection. Therefore everyone should follow the protocol because it works. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is asserting because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to assert the issue. It can be seen from the utterance *“We say this day after day , week after week we will keep saying it”*. The line indicate an assertion. It count as an important things to follow the protocol so that's why the speaker were keep saying and asserting his utterance. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about things that are objective. The line *“Physical distancing, masks, hand hygiene , ventilation , surveillance testing, contact tracing, isolation supportive quarantine, they all work to stop infections and save lives.”* it is a certain case that all of stuff were mentioned is work to prevent the infection. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Another IFIDs found is intonation and stress word. In the line *“We say this day*

*after day , week after week we will keep saying it”* the speaker give a pressure to his utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because people are neglectful in follow the health protocol. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and disconcerting, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is giving the assertion to people who listen to the press conference. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

(3) **“WHO does not want endless lockdowns. We too want to see societies and economics reopening and travel resuming.” (A;5)**

This utterance is kind of **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that WHO does not want endless lockdown. The speaker assert that they have desire to stop the virus and back to the normal life. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is asserting because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to propose the affirmation that WHO want to stop the lockdowns. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the certain opinion

of speaker. The line “*We too want to see societies and economics reopening and travel resuming.*” it is a certain opinion that all people want to live as a normal situation. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Another IFIDs found is intonation and stress word. In the line “*WHO does not want endless lockdowns*” the speaker’s desire was delivered by giving a pressure to the utterance that indicate the assertion. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker want everyone realize and cooperate to stop the pandemic. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is giving the affirmation of WHO’s desire. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

- (4) **“This disease is not flu. Young, healthy people have died and we still do not fully understand the long term consequences of infection for those who survive. Many people who have suffered even mild disease report long-term symptoms.” (A;7)**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that Covid-19 is a serious diseases. The speaker remind that everyone can be infected no matter how old they are. **The illocutionary force** of this

utterance is reminding because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is remind people to be carefull and and do not take it lightly to the virus. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about an objective issue about the disease. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker want everyone realize and be carefull about the disease because its serious. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is reminding people who listen to the press conference. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

- (5) **“This pandemic is a long way from over. But we have many reasons for optimism. The decline in cases and deaths during the first two months of the year shows that this virus can be stopped. With a concerted effort to apply public health measure, alongside equitable vaccination, we could bring this pandemic under control in a matter of months.” (A;8)**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that the pandemic can be stopped by doing health measure and vaccine. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is convincing because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to convince people to stay optimis that the pandemic can be stopped. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the certain opinion of speaker. The line *“This pandemic is a long way from over. But we have many reasons for optimism”* show that speaker express his certain opinion related the pandemic. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circuntances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker want to motivate and persuade people to stay strong and fight this pandemic together. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is convincing people that the pandemic can be stopped by doing measure health and vaccine. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(6) **“Yes the meeting today was particularly important and it was a summit called by a number of heads of state of Africa and the African Union to discuss steps which could be taken concretely and rapidly to establish production capacity of vaccine.” (A;11).**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit the speaker’s belief. Speaker belief that the meeting was important prove by the presence of heads of state Africa and the African Union. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is confirming because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to give confirmation over the reporter’s question. It can be seen from this line that speaker give a confirmation *“Yes the meeting today was particularly important”*. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. Mood of verb as one of the IFIDs was found in this utterance. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the objective issue accrodance to the fact. The line *“Yes the meeting today was particularly important and it was a summit called by a number of heads of state of Africa and the African Union”* show that speaker express his certain opinion that the meeting was important because the presence of heads state of Africa anf Africa Union. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circuntances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in

propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because reporter asked about the meeting. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is confirming. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance

- (7) **“I think what we saw was extraordinary seriousness and commitments for the very heads of state as well as the expert agencies in Africa such as the African CDC very very quickly on this agenda.” (A;12).**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit speaker’s belief. Speaker believe that this pandemic is serious and it is delighted that heads of state of Africa give a fast response to the agenda. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is assuming because the intention of speaker is giving assumption about the case being discussed. It can be seen from the line *“I think what we saw was extraordinary seriousness”*. The line indicate an assumption because speaker assume that this agenda was very important since African agencies contribute very quickly. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the certain opinion accordance to the fact. In this utterance the certain opinion can be seen from the line *“I think what we saw was extraordinary*

*seriousness*". And the fact of the fast response of Africa heads state. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce as a respond to the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is assuming. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

**(8) "What we have seen in this pandemic is there is a massive imbalance in the global supply chains and especially in manufacturing capacity. The African Union , as we just heard, is very keen to invest in building that infrastructure and capacity but it will take time." (A;15)**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit speaker's belief. Speaker believe that there is a massive imbalance between the supply and the demand of vaccine. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is clarifying because the intention of speaker is giving a clarity to the reporter's question. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. Mood of verb was found in this utterance. This



utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the certain opinion accordance to the fact. In the line *“What we have seen in this pandemic is there is a massive imbalance”* it can be seen that its a certain opinion. It means the opinion is appropriate to the reality. Then, there is no other device found as IFIDs in this utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to reduce confusion of reporter. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is clarifying. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

- (9) **“WHO got many call from any company that engaged in production of vaccine. Similar to what the European medicines agency was doing, we might as rapidly as possible to ensure that they meet WHO Emergency Use Listing requirments and that they could be then recommended by WHO for use.” (A;18).**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit the speaker’s belief. Speaker believe that WHO did a partnership to the company engaged in vaccine production. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is clarifying because the intention of speaker in producing this utterance is to give clarity over the reporter’s question. Beside that, this utterance count as

illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. Mood of verb as one of the IFIDs was found in this utterance. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the objective issue accordance to the fact. The fact that being mention is WHO got many call and propose to engage with the company in vaccine production. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to reduce the confusion or misleading of reporter. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is clarifying. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(10) **“At this point, two of the Chinese vaccines are in advanced stage of that process Sinopharm and Sino products. We had terms in China for nearly a month through January and the beginning of February to access the facilities.” (A;19)**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit the speaker’s belief. Speaker believe that there is a production of Sinopharm and

Sino product was processing. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is clarifying because the intention of speaker in producing this utterance is to give clarity over the reporter's question. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. Mood of verb as one of the IFIDs was found in this utterance. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the objective issue accrodance to the fact. The reality that there is a chinese vaccine produce in that time count as a fact. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumtances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to reduce the confusion or misleading of reporter. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is clarifying. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

- (11) **“On this question of what we refer to as mix and match, where a second dose would be of a product different than the first dose, there is no data at this point on any mix and match regiments.” (A;22)**

The utterance is kind of **assertive**. It is because the utterance reveals speaker's belief. Speaker believe that there is no data support to the issue which state second dose would be different to the first dose. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is clarifying because the intention of speaker in producing this utterance is to give clarity over the reporter's question. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. Mood of verb as one of the IFIDs was found in this utterance. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the objective issue accordance to the fact. The reality that there is no data proved the mix and match meant that first dose would be different to second dose. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to reduce the confusion or misleading of reporter. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is clarifying. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(12) "Again, we look forward to additional studies looking at combinations of different products in a single regiment in an individual" (A;24)**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit the speaker's belief. Speaker believe that WHO expect the studies related mix and match product. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is asserting because the intention of speaker in producing this utterance is to give assertion to everyone that WHO look for some studies related the issue. It is also count as assertion because the word "*again*" used to give a pressure as an assertion to the previous utterance. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. Mood of verb as one of the IFIDs was found in this utterance. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the certain opinion accordance to the fact. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to answer the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is asserting. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(13) **“To what has been said. And that is about actually the standardisation of the assays. As you just heard there is a study going on in the United Kingdom that is looking at mix and match of AstraZeneca with one of the MRNA vaccines.” (A;26)**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit speaker's belief. Speaker believe that there is a study about mix and match in United Kingdom. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is confirming because the intention of speaker is giving a confirmation to the reporter about the previous issue. In the line *“to what has been said” “as you just heard”* indicate that speaker confirm the issue. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. Mood of verb was found in this utterance. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the objective issue accordance to the fact. In the line *“there is a study going on in the United Kingdom”* count as a reality that proved the objective issue. Then, there is no other device found as IFIDs in this utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to answer the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and, it can be evidence to the sincerity

condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is confirming. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

- (14) **“I think they are using both Pfizer and Moderna. The final product it will be. . . It is not clinical efficacy trial. It is going to look at comparable imunigesity.” (A;27)**

The utterance is kind of **assertive**. It is because the utterance reveals speaker's belief. Speaker believe that in United Kingdom they were using both Pfizer and Moderna. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is conjecturing because the intention of speaker in producing this utterance seems to a speculation. In the line *“I think they are using both Pfizer and Moderna”* indicate conjecturing because speaker said it uncertain and it count as speculation. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. Mood of verb as one of the IFIDs was found in this utterance. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the objective issue accrodance to the reality. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumtances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce aas a response to the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker

intention in producing this utterance is conjecturing. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(15) **“We do not have for trials for test people, to see if they have antibodies which will protect them from infection or disease. you cannot compare the results of the antibody.” (A;28)**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit speaker's belief. Speaker believe that WHO do not test a vaccine to people. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is clarifying because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to give clarity to the reporter. It can be seen from the utterance *“We do not have for trials for test people”*. It is the clarity that WHO do not test people used vaccines. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about things of certain opinion. In the entire utterance speaker reveals his certain opinion accordance to the reality. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to avoid misleading and make the issue more



comprehensible. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is clarifying. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

**(16) “The COVAX Facility distributed over 38,7M doses today, and we expect 40M later this week. A few weeks later countries in African continent will receive nearly half of doses from COVAX.” (A;32)**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit speaker’s belief. Speaker believe the COVAX has distributed 38,7M doses and few weeks African continent will receive a vaccine. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is reporting because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to report the update of vaccine distributed by COVAX. It can be seen from the utterance *“The COVAX Facility distributed over 38,7M doses today”*. The line indicate a report by giving a fact about number of vaccine distributed. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about things that are objective accordance to the fact. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this

utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produces a response to the reporter's question. The speaker produces this utterance seriously and disconcerting, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker's intention in producing this utterance reporting. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

**(17) “So Simon one of the things we will look at is how to make sure that all countries especially the countries on the African continent can be covered as well. But the reality is the whole vaccine supply situation remains precarious.” (A;33)**

The utterance above is categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commits the speaker's belief. The speaker believes that WHO wants to distribute the vaccine widely but in reality, the supply is not covered as well. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is clarifying because the intention of the speaker in producing this utterance is to give a clarity to Simon. The clarity is useful to avoid the misleading and make Simon to be more comprehend the issue. Besides that, this utterance counts as an illocutionary act by considering two features. There are illocutionary force indicating devices and felicity conditions. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has an indicative mood, because it is used to talk about things that are objective and accordance to the reality. The line *“But the reality is the whole vaccine supply situation remains precarious.”* shows the reality of vaccine production. Then, there is no performative verb in this utterance that indicates the illocutionary force because its

implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce as a response to the Simon's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is giving clarity to Simon. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

**(18) “As the good news is, as we spoke about previously that the interval between the AstraZeneca doses can be extended up to 12 weeks and probably is necessary a bit longer, so we do have a bit time to the second question that you asked” (A;34)**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit speaker's belief. Speaker believe that the interval in production of Astra Zeneca is about 12 weeks. Therefore there is more time to answer the question about Aztra Zeneca while waiting for the production finish. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is announcing because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to announce how long the interval of Astra Zeneca . It can be seen from the utterance *“As the good news is, as we spoke about previously that the interval between the AstraZeneca doses can be extended up to 12 weeks”*. The phrase good news indicate this utterance is announcing. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are

illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about things that are objective and accordance to the reality. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to answer the question of reporter. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and spiritly, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is to announcing. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

(19) **“We have provided guidance to countries about using the supply which has been provided to immunities as many people as possible with the expectation that additional supply will be coming in order to provide the second dose” (A;36)**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit speaker’s belief. Speaker believe that WHO provide the guidance of using vaccine supply. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is claiming because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to claim the position of WHO eventhough it can not be prove by hearer. Beside that, this utterance count

as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about things of certain opinion accordance to the reality. The line “*We have provided guidance to countries about using the supply.*” It is the certain opinion and not against the reality. Then, There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to answer the reporter’s question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is to claiming. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

**(20) “We give the vaccines their best chance of providing that protection and across the whole of the community and scaling up immunity.” (A;37)**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit speaker’s belief. Speaker believe that vaccine has their own way to provide protection and scale up the immunity. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is clarifying because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to give the clarification over the reporter’s question. Beside that, this utterance count as

illocutionary act by considering two features. There are illocutionary force indicating devices and felicity conditions. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because it is used to talk about things of certain opinion according to the reality. The line “*We give the vaccines their best chance of providing that protection.*” It is the certain opinion according to the reality. Then, there is no performative verb in this utterance that indicates the illocutionary because it is an implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produces this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produces to answer the reporter’s question. The speaker produces this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is to clarify. It is according to the illocutionary force.

(21) “**I really want to emphasise that again and in particular around this issue of supply of second doses and the interval between giving a first dose and then getting that second dose**” (A;39)

The utterance above is categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commits speaker’s belief. Speaker believes that there is a certain interval between first and second dose of vaccine that’s why he wants to explain it. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is asserting because the intention of speaker in producing this

utterance is to assert the issue. It can be seen from the utterance “*I really want to emphasise that again and in particular around this issue of supply*”. The line indicate an assertion because the speaker state an assertion by using verb “emphasize”.Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. It is a certain opinion that there is interval between first to second dose and its accordance to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. The verb “*emphasize*” is a performative verb because when speaker produce it they also do it. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to answer the reporter’s question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and its truly sincer, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is asserting. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

**(22) “I think we need to emphasise and we need your help, those of you who are writing articles following our press conference today” (A;40)**

The utterance above categorized as **assertive**. It is because the utterance commit speaker's belief. Speaker believe that the support from reporters can help WHO to inform many issue related Covid-19. Therefore it would informed many people. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is asserting because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to assert the issue. It can be seen from the utterance *"I think we need to emphasise and we need your help"*. The line indicate an assertion because speaker assert the utterance by using "emphasize". Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about things of certain opinion. The line *"I think we need to emphasise and we need your help"* its indicate the opinion of speaker accordance to reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. The performative verb is *"emphasize"*. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to answer the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker



intention in producing this utterance is to asserting. It is accordance to the illocutionary force.

(23) **“We are in a critical point of the pandemic right now. The trajectory of this pandemic is growing. Its seven week in the world more than 4,4 million more cases reported in the last week” (A;41)**

The utterance is kind of **assertive**. It is because the utterance reveals speaker's belief. Speaker believe that this pandemic is a critical situation. Speaker assert everyone to be carefull and realize that this situation is serious. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is reporting because the intention of speaker in producing this utterance to report the case of infection. It prove by stating the number of case in the seven weeks that is 4,4 million case. The line consider as a reporting speech *“Its seven week in the world more than 4,4 million more cases reported in the last week”*. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. Mood of verb as one of the IFIDs was found in this utterance. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about the objective issue accrodance to the reality. The speaker state about the fact in the line *“Its seven week in the world more than 4,4 million more cases reported in the last week”*. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumtances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in

appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce as a response to the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is reporting. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(24) "It is time right now where everyone has to take stock and have a reality check about what we need to be doing. The director-general's speech today outline what happened we need to be doing. Vaccination are coming on line. There are concrete steps. We have be using them right now" (A;44)**

The utterance is kind of **assertive**. It is because the utterance reveals speaker's belief. Speaker believe that people must do every rules of protocol and got vaccine as stated by director in the previous. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is reminding because the intention of speaker in producing this utterance to remind poeple about what they obligation. It prove by stating the number of case in the seven weeks that is 4,4 million case. The line "*Vaccination are coming on line. There are concrete steps. We have be using them right now*" used to remind people to get vaccine. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. Mood of verb as one of the IFIDs was found in this utterance. This utterance has indicative mood. Indicative mood used to talk about the certain opinion, objective and accordance

to reality. In the the line “*The director-general’s speech today outline what happened we need to be doing*” is a certain opinion that accordance to the reality. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to alert everyone that they must follow the instruction and get vaccine. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is reminding. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(25) “**We need government to support individuals so the control measures that are in places are alied consistently are applied in a coherent manner across state lines, province lines, whatever that levels is. It is confusing, the messages and the application of these interventions is not being applied consistenially.**” (A;44)

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that government must support individuals to control measure in every levels.. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is claiming because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to express claim to government who not able support the measurements. In the line “*It is confusing, the messages and the application of these interventions is not being applied consistenially.*” Indicate the doubt of speaker due to the application can not

applied consistently. Besides that, this utterance counts as illocutionary act by considering two features. There are illocutionary force indicating devices and felicity conditions. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because it is used to talk about an objective issue and accordance to the fact. It can be seen clearly that the speaker complains based on the reality. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicates the illocutionary force because it is an implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successfulness of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, the speaker produces this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in a press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance is produced because the speaker looks at an inappropriate situation. The speaker produces this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker's intention in producing this utterance is complaining to the government about the inconsistent application. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(26) **“We all need to be playing our part at an individual level. It is vaccines but it is not vaccines only. It is vaccines and what can you be doing every day. What can you do to keep yourself and your loved ones safe” (A;45)**

The utterance above is classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker proposes his belief that people at individual levels must play their own role to keep themselves safe and everyone around is safe. **The illocutionary force** of this

utterance is asserting because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to assert the idea that people must play their rules to stay safe. In the line *“It is vaccines but it is not vaccines only.”* Indicate the assertion. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. It can be seen clearly that speaker propose his opinion that individuals can safe everyone safe by following the rules. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to persudae people to play their role in order to keep everyone safe. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is asserting. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

- (27) **“The goal of course is to increase vaccine supplies, so that we can scale up the vaccination programmes globally and to do it as quickly as possible”**  
**(A;48)**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that WHO work hard to provide vaccine supply to scale up the vaccine program. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is informing because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to inform people the goal or something that want to achieved by WHO. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. It can be seen clearly that speaker propose his opinion that they are tried the best to provide the vaccine supply to scale up vaccine program. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circuntances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce as a response to the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is informing. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(28) “So the first step is really to identify critical need are. The second would be really to look at expanding the manufacturing of currently available and approved vaccines. The third stream of work in this task force is really going to be expanding the basic manufacturing capacity of parts of the world.” (A;49)

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that there are some step in providing the vaccine to the country got infected. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is describing because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to describe step by step in providing vaccine.it can be seen from the utterance that speaker used a sequencer in his speech Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. It can be seen clearly that speaker propose his opinion about vaccine distributed to critical place. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to make the issue

more comprehensible. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is describing. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(29) **“The final data on remdesivir is now being analysed. This is going to be looking at more than 4,500 patients in remdesivir compared to the same number in placebo. This is a huge number” (A;51)**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that remdesivir is a kind of drug was analysed by commission to see the effect in 4500 patients. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is informing because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to to inform that remdesivir can not use right now due to the analysis process Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. It can be seen clearly that speaker propose his opinion about remdesivir that analysis in the line *“The final data on remdesivir is now being analysed”*. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition,



speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to answer the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is informing. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(30) “To add in about the guidelines that Soumya mentioned. We do have living guidelines out published on remdesivir. They were published in November. We currently have made a conditional recommendation againts the use of remdesivir in hospitalised Covid-19 patients.” (A;54)**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that WHO has published their guideline of using remdesivir. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is informing because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to inform people to use the remdesivir guideline published by WHO. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. It can be seen clearly that speaker propose his opinion about the guideline of remdesivir. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the

successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce as the answer to the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is informing. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(31) “As you know there are quite a number of vaccines that are being used around the world now in different programmes. And all of those vaccines are under emergency use licenceure with an evolving evidence base around their efficacy.” (A;56)**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that the vaccine is still monitoring base on the efficacy of the vaccine. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is clarifying because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to clarify the reporter in order to avoid misleading and more comprehend to the issue. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. The line *“As you know there are quite a number of vaccines that are being used around the world”* is a certain

opinion and not against to the reality. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce as a reponse to the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is clarifying. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(32) **“But what is really important to recognise is that the vaccines have all met the benchmark. The second thing is that when you compare the results of one vaccine against another, because the result will be different between one another and it can not be standardization” (A;57)**

The utterance is kind of **assertive**. Assertive defined as the utterance that commit speaker's belief. In this utterance speaker belief that vaccine has their own standart and every effect of vaccine can not be compare between one another. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is explaining. It is because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to explained hearer that the effect in each individual can not be the standardization. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force**

**indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. In the line *“what is really important to recognise is that the vaccines have all met the benchmark”* propose certain opini and accordance to reality.. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumtances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to answer the question of reporter. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is explaining. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance..

**(33) “So, I think those are some of the sort of main points around caution about comparing a cross products.” (A;58)**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that there are some point related to the caution in comparing a cross product.. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is concluding because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to conclude the explanantion in previous. The line *“I think those are some of the sort of main points”* show that speaker starting conclude the. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device

and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. In the line *“So, I think those are some of the sort of main points”* indicate the certain opinion and accordance to reality. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to propose the conclusion of explanation. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is concluding. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(34) “That was for Gabriella with regars to self-testing, let me highlight first. I think what is really interesting in this pandemic is that we have had really interesting into evasion as it relates to testing.” (A;60)**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that many people avoid to get the testing. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is asserting because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to give the assertion to everyone who avoid the testing. Even though it is useful to prevent the infection. In the line *“let me highlight first”* indicate that

this issue is important and speaker give the assertion. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. It can be seen clearly that speaker propose his opinion that many people decline to get testing. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce warn people that testing is a must. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is asserting. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(35) **“I emphasise that it needs to be strategic and we need all of the tools at happened. They need to be reliable, accurate and linked to public health action” (A;62)**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that people in self-testing must make sure that its reliable. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is asserting because the intention of speaker

in produce this utterance is to give assertion to everyone that it is essential to make sure the accuracy of self-testing. It is useful to avoid the unwanted things happen. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. It can be seen clearly that speaker propose his opinion about the security of self testing. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. The performative verb is "*emphasize*" this verb also indicate that the utterance function is to assert. The intonation of speaker in delivering the utterance in the line "*I emphasize*" put the pressure. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce in order to give understanding of self-testing. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is asserting. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(36) "Earlier today, I joined several leaders from Africa for a discussion about how to increase local vaccine production." (A;65)**

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that many of leaders do their best to increaase local vaccine production. As the evidence, the speaker joined the discussion todiscuss the issue. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is telling because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to tell everyone that he attended the discussion, therefore poeple must be calm because many leaders try to manufacturing more vaccine. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. It can be seen clearly that speaker propose his opinion about vaccine distributed to critical place. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumtances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce to share his personal expereiened and effort in order to increase the vaccine production. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is telling. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.



(37) “WHO and our partners have established a COVAX manufacturing task force as has been explained by Soumya , into increase supply in the short-term but also to buils a platform for sustainable vaccine manufacturing to support regional health security in the long-terms. What should be done today should be done today.” (A;66)

The utterance above classified as **assertive**. It is because the speaker propose his belief that WHO do many things with partners in order to indrease vaccine supply. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is claiming because the intention of speaker in produce this utterance is to claim the position of WHO and partners in the terms of vaccine supply. This is count as claiming is also because the ideas can not be prove by the listener even it is a truth. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because its used to talk about certain opinion accordance to the reality. It can be seen clearly in the line “*WHO and our partners have established a COVAX manufacturing task*” that speaker propose his certain opinion. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary because its implicit utterance. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press

conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce as the answer of the reporter's question. The speaker produce this utterance seriously, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is claiming. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**b. Directive**

Directive is attempt by speaker to get or force listener to do something. In this type of illocutionary, the intention of speaker produce the utterance it to gain something from listener. It refers to many kind of utterances, that are ; command, request, beg, invite, suggestion and so on. Below were the data of directive on World Health Organization press confonrence :

**Table 3**  
**Directive utterances**

No	Utterances	Illocutionary Force
38	Christian, back to you	Commanding (Dr;9)
39	We will have to wait to see where the final decisions and the next steps land.	Commanding (Dr;13)
40	Perhaps Kate will speak to that	Requesting (Dr;21)
41	I wanted to alert everyone to the fact we have the WHO International standards and we encourage everyone to use those	Commanding (Dr,29)
42	Look at your social media feed. Take a look at what people are doing and how you are mixing. Make sure you are doing the right steps you can take to keep yourself safe and your loved ones safe	Commanding (Dr;41)
43	But I recommend you to the guidelines put out by WHO that clearly summaries all of the evidence on remdesivir and basically the recommendation was that there was not enough strong evidence of its benefit in hospitalised patients”	Recommending (Dr;50)
44	What we have to do is make sure these self-test are accurate, that they are reliable, quality assured, easy	Suggesting (Dr;58)

	to use. And that they perform well and so there is a lot of test that are on the market and not all performs well. What we need is to know who has the virus, so they can receive clinical care and appropriate care so they can be isolated so that contact tracing can be carried out. This is important that it is reliable.	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7 Utterances</b>

It can be seen from the table, there are 7 utterance of directive were found on

World Health Organization Press Conference. Here are the description of each data.

**(38) “Christian, back to you” (Dr;9)**

The utterance is categorized as directive. Accordance to its definition, directive is an utterance attempt by speaker to get or force hearer to do something. In this utterance contain a command to the listener. It can be seen in the line “*back to you*”. The illocutionary force of this utterance is commanding. It is because the speaker ask the hearer which is in this case is Christian to take over and continue the agenda after he close his speech. . Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has imperative mood, because this utterance is a commanding. It can be seen clearly in the line “*back to you*” that speaker give a command to Christian. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because

speaker believe that hearer able to do the commanding. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and sincerely, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is commanding. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(39) “We will have to wait to see where the final decisions and the next steps land” (Dr;13)**

The utterance is kind of **directive**. It is because the utterance attempt by speaker to get the hearer to do something. In this utterance contain a command to the hearer to wait the final decicion and the next step. On the other hand, the speaker ask listener to be patient for further information. Therefore the **illocutionary force** of this utterance is commanding. It can be seen clearly in the line “*we have to wait*” means that speaker force people to wait. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has subjunctive mood, because this utterance consist the desire of speaker. It can be seen clearly that speaker intend people to wait for the further information. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumtances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce

because speaker believe that hearer able to do the commanding. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and sincerely, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is commanding. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(40) “Perhaps Kate will speak to that” (Dr;21)**

The utterance above classified as **directive**. Accordance to its definition, directive is an utterance that force or ask someone to do something. In this utterance contain a request from te speaker to Kate. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is requesting. It is because the utterance produce by speaker intend to Kate to answer the question. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has subjunctive mood, because this utterance consist the desire of speaker. It can be seen clearly that speaker intend Kate to answer the question even it is not in the form of imperative. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circuntances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe that hearer able to do the

requesting. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and sincerely, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is requesting. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(41)“I wanted to alert everyone to the fact we have the WHO International standards and we encourage everyone to use those”. (Dr;29)**

The utterance above classified as **directive**. It is because the utterance attempt by speaker to get the hearer to do something. In this utterance contain a command to the hearer to use the standards of WHO. Therefore the **illocutionary force** of this utterance is commanding. It can be seen clearly in the line “*we encourage everyone to use those*” means that speaker force people to follow the instruction and use the WHO standard. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has subjunctive mood, because this utterance consist the desire of speaker. It can be seen clearly that speaker intend people to use the standard of WHO that have arranged by scientist and experties. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference.

In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe that hearer able to do the commanding. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and sincerely, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is commanding. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(42) “Look at your social media feed. Take a look at what people are doing and how you are mixing. Make sure you are doing the right steps you can take to keep yourself safe and your loved ones safe”. (Dr;43)**

The utterance is kind of **directive**. It is because the utterance attempt by speaker to get the hearer to do something. In this utterance contain a command to the hearer to more sensitive with their environment. On the other hand, in this era it is not difficult to update the news around the world. Therefore the **illocutionary force** of this utterance is commanding. It can be seen clearly in the line “*look at your social media feedt*” means that speaker force people always update and consider every way to keep themselves and people around stay safe. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has imperative mood, because this utterance consist the commanding. It can be seen clearly in the line “*look at your social media feed*”. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this

utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe that hearer able to do the commanding. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and sincerely, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is commanding. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(43) “But I recommend you to the guidelines put out by WHO that clearly summaries all of the evidence on remdesivir and basically the recommendation was that there was not enough strong evidence of its benefit in hospitalised patients” (Dr;52)**

The utterance is kind of **directive**. It is because the utterance attempt by speaker to get the hearer to do something. In this utterance contain a recommendation for hearer that remdesivir can not be used because there is not enough evidence to support the efficacy of remdesivir. Therefore the **illocutionary force** of this utterance is recommending. It can be seen clearly in the line *“but I recommend you to the guideline”* means that speaker ask people to follow the recommendation. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has subjunctive mood, because this utterance consist the desire of speaker. It can be seen clearly that speaker ask people to follow the



recommendation. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. The performative verb is “*recommend*” it is because when speaker mention this verb he is also do it. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe that hearer able to do the recommending. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and sincerely, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is recommending. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(44) “What we have to do is make sure these self-test are accurate, that they are reliable, quality assured, easy to use. What we need is to know who has the virus, so they can receive clinical care and appropriate care so they can be isolated so that contact tracing can be carried out. This is important that it is reliable.” (Dr;61)**

The utterance is kind of **directive**. It is because the utterance attempt by speaker to get the hearer to do something. In this utterance contain a suggestion to the hearer to make sure the self-testing accurate, reliable, quality assured and easy to use. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is suggesting. Because the intention of speaker in producing this utterance is to give the suggestion about what they should do towards self testing. on the other hand this utterance also

intend a caution to stay vigilant because many self-testing can not worthy in the markets and dangerous to people. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance consist the certain opinion and reliable to reality. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circuntances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe that hearer able to do the suggesting. The speaker produce this utterance seriously and sincerely, it can be evidence to the sincerity condition. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is suggesting. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

### **c. Commissive**

Searle defined commissive as speaker's commit to some future course action. In this type, speaker reveals something that will be done in the future time. Some of action indicate a commissive are ; committing, wishing, planning, promising, and so on. Below were the data of commissive.

**Table 4**  
**Commissive Utterances**

No	Utterances	Illocutionary Force
45	That is, the goal is over the next few weeks and months that will try and do this in partnership with the Africa Union but also in other regions in the world where there is interest.	Planning (C;16)
46	I will take the second part of the question and I think Kate will speak to the first part of it	Planning (A;17)
47	With the expectation that at least one of these products will be looked at by the Technical Advisory Group that advises on the Emergency Use Listing of products for WHO as early as late this month. And then a second product, hopefully very soon.	Wishing (C;20)
48	So we will come up with more question on the vaccine manufacturing task force in the next few days. What we are doing right now is working with the partners, can CEPI, GAVI, and UNICEF to outline what the key actions will be	Planning (C;46)
49	You will here more about it in the coming weeks	Wishing (C,48)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5 Utterances</b>

It can be seen from the table, there were 5 utterance of commissive found in press conference. Below are the analysed of each data :

**(45) “That is, the goal is over the next few weeks and months that will try and do this in partnership with the Africa Union but also in other regions in the world where there is interest” (C;16)**

Utterance above is classified as **commissive**. According to Searle’s theory, commissive defined as an asking to do something in the future. It can be seen on the utterance above, there is an action will be done in the future. *“the next few weeks and months that will try and do this in partnership with the Africa Union but also in other regions in the world where there is interest”*. The speaker told that a few weeks later there is a partnership with african Union. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is refer to the planning. It is because this

utterance still a plan that will be done in the future. It can be done or canceled sometime. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance is consist the certain opinion and in the form of statements. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe that hearer wants this event is truly happen. In sincerity condition, speaker was willing to do the event sincerely. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is planning. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(46) “I will take the second part of the question and I think Kate will speak to the first part of it” (A;17)**

This utterance above indicate a **commissive**. According to Searle’s theory, commissive defined as an asking to do something in the future. It can be seen on the utterance above, there is an action will be done in the future. “*I will take the second part*”. There is an action that speaker was planning to be done. The action is to answer the second question. **The illocutionary force** of this

utterance is refer to the planning. It is because this utterance have a plan to answer the question just for the second question. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance is consist the certain opinion and in the form of statements. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker is able to do it. In sincerity condition, speaker was willing to do the action sincerely. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is planning. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(47) “With the expectation that at least one of these products will be looked at by the Technical Advisory Group that advices on the Emergency Use Listing of products for WHO as early as late this month. And then a second product, hopefully very soon.” (C;20)**

Utterance above is classified as **commissive**. According to Searle’s theory, commissive defined as an asking to do something in the future. It can be seen on the utterance above, there is an action will be done in the future. *“then a second*

*product hopefully very soon*". **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is referred as a wishing. It is because the speaker intends the wish that the vaccine product will be processed very soon by the Technical Advisory Group. Besides that, this utterance counts as an illocutionary act by considering two features. There are illocutionary force indicating devices and felicity conditions. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is the mood of the verb. This utterance has a subjunctive mood. According to its definition, a subjunctive mood is closely related to the subjective nuance such as wish, desire, or uncertain things. It can be seen clearly that this utterance is a wishing in the line "*with the expectation at least.*" In that line, the speaker proposes his wishing. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicates the illocutionary act. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful completion of an illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, the speaker produced this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in a press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance was produced because the speaker is able to do it. In sincerity condition, the speaker was willing to do the event sincerely. The last is essential condition, the speaker's intention in producing this utterance is wishing. It is according to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(48) "So we will come up with more questions on the vaccine manufacturing task force in the next few days. What we are doing right now is working with**

**the partners, can CEPI, GAVI, and UNICEF to outline what the key actions will be” (C;47)**

Utterance above is classified as **commissive**. According to Searle’s theory, commissive defined as an asking to do something in the future. It can be seen on the utterance above, there is an action will be done in the future. “*so we will come up with more question on the vaccine manufacturing task force in the next few days*”. The speaker told that they would be back to discuss the issue in next few days. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is refer to the planning. It is because this utterance intend the plan of speaker in the future. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance is consist the certain opinion and in the form of statements. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe that hearer wants this action is truly happen. In sincerity condition, speaker was willing to do the event sincerely. The last is essential condition, the

speaker intention in producing this utterance is planning. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(49) “You will here more about it in the coming weeks” (C;50)**

Utterance above is classified as **commissive**. According to Searle’s theory, commissive defined as an asking to do something in the future. In this utterance speaker propose the desire and ask reporter to join the press conference in coming weeks. **The illocutionary force** of this utterance is refer to the wishing. It is because this utterance contain a desire that undefinetely. Beside that, this utterance count as illocutionary act by considering two feature. There are illocutionary force indicating device and felicity condition. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has subjunctive mood, because this utterance is contain a desire of speaker that stil uncertain. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumtances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe that hearer wants this event is truly happen. In sincerity condition, speaker was willing to do the event sincerely. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is planning. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**d. Expressive**



The point of this class is to express the psychological feeling. Speaker produce this kind of illocutionary to convey something related about emotinal experience or reaction. Expreesive can be statements of ; pleasure, apologize, thansgiving, condolence, welcoming, regret and many more. Here the data of expressive found in press connference

**Table 5**  
**Expressive Utterances**

No	Utterances	Illocutionary Force
50	Thank you Christian, Good morning, good afternoon and good evening. In January and February.	Thanking (E;1)
51	But confusion, complacency and inconsistency in public health measures and their application are driving transmission and costing lives. Many countries proved this virus can be stopped by measuring and strong system. As a result, many of those countries have gained control over Covid-19	Deploring (E;4)
52	But right now intensive care units in many countries are overflowing and people are dying, and it is totally avoidable. In some countries despite continuing transmission, restaurants and nightclubs are full. People thought that if that are relatively young, it does not matter if they get Covid-19	Dissapointing (E;6)
53	Thank you very much Agnes	Thanking (E;10)
54	Thank you Christian	Thanking (E,14)
55	We really welcome studies that would look at mix and match regiments	Welcoming (E;23)
56	Thank you	Thanking (E;25)
57	Thank you	Thanking (E;30)
58	Hi Simon. Thank you very much for the question.	Thanking (E;31)
59	Thank you for the question, Priti	Thanking (E;45)
60	Thank you for the question	Thanking (E;52)
61	Our recommendation for health workers all countries	Thanking

	before we reach all of the populations in some country. So thanks for just giving me a chance to clarify that.	(E;58)
62	Thank you Christian.	Thanking (E;60)
63	Pandemic has shown that global manufacturing capacity is not sufficient to deliver vaccines and other essential health products quickly and equitably to where they are needed most	Dissapointing (E;61)
64	I also want to express my solidarity with the people on the Caribbean Islan of St Vincent who have been evacuating their homes due to volcanic activity over the weekend and WHO stands ready to support government and people of St vincent in anyway we can, and finally, I would like to wish all Muslims Ramadhan...Thank you	Condolencing (E;64)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15 Utterances</b>

It can be seen from the table above, there were 15 utterance indicate expressive found in press conference. Below is the analyssis of each data :

**(50) “Thank you Christian, Good morning, good afternoon and good evening.**

**In January and February” (E;1)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an uterance to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is gratitude to Christian. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of thanking to the hearer toward the chance to deliver the speech. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity**

**condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce hearer give a benefit to speaker. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling appreciative by the event. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(51) **“But confusion, complacency and inconsistency in public health measures and their application are driving transmission and costing lives. Many countries proved this virus can be stopped by measuring and strong system. As a result, many of those countries have gained control over Covid-19” (E;4)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an utterance to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is regret toward the inconsistency in public health measure. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is deploring. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of disapproval of the inconsistency in public health measure. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary.

Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker want people to be aware. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling regret sincerely. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is deploring. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance..

(52) **“But right now intensive care units in many countries are overflowing and people are dying, and it is totally avoidable. In some countries despite continuing transmission, restaurants and nightclubs are full. People thought that if that are relatively young, it does not matter if they get Covid-19.” (E;6)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an utterance to express speaker's feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is dissatisfaction. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of disappointing. It can be seen from the line *“but right now intensive care in many countries are overflowing and people are dying”*. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as

objective and related to the reality. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because the situation getting critical. In sincerity condition, speaker deliver the feeling sincerely. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is disappointing. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance..

**(53) “Thank you very much Agnes” (E;10)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an uturence to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is gratitude to Agnes. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of thanking to the hearer toward the the question by Agnes. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was

achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce by hearer is beneficial. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling appreciative by the question. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(54) “Thank you Christian” (E;14)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an utterance to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is gratitude to Christian. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of thanking to the hearer toward the chance to deliver the speech. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce hearer give a benefit to speaker. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling appreciative by the event. The last

is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(55) “We really welcome studies that would look at mix and match regiments”  
(E;23)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an utterance to express speaker's feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is welcoming people that interest to the mix and match. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is welcoming. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of greet. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe this question will be beneficial. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is welcoming. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(56) “Thank you” (E;25)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an utterance to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is gratitude to reportert towards the question. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of thanking toward the question deliver by reporter. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe this question will be beneficial. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling appreciative by the question. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(57) “Thank you” (E;30)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an utterance to express speaker’s feeling related psychological



experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is gratitude to reportert towards the question. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of thanking toward the question deliver by reporter. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe this question will be beneficial. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling appreciative by the question. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance..

**(58) “Hi, Simon. Thank you very much for the question” (E;31)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an uterance to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is gratitude to Simon towards his question. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of thanking

toward the question deliver by reporter. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker prooduce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe this question will be beneficial. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling appreciative by the question. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance..

**(59) “Thank you for the question, Priti” (E;46)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an uterance to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is gratitude to Priti toward her question. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of thanking toward the question deliver by reporter. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because

this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe this question will be beneficial. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling appreciative by the question. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance..

**(60) “Thank you for the question” (E;55)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an utterance to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is gratitude to reportert towards the question. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of thanking toward the question deliver by reporter. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate

circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe this question will be beneficial. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling appreciative by the question. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

(61) **“Our recommendation for health workers all countries before we reach all of the populations in some country. So Thanks for just giving me a chance to clarify that.” (E;59)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an utterance to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is gratitude toward the chance given. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of thanking toward the chance he got to clarify the issue mention. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is *“Thank”* and *“recommend”*. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this

utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe this question will be beneficial. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling appreciative by the question. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance..

**(62) “Thank you Christian.” (E;63)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an uturence to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is gratitude to Christian. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of thanking to the hearer toward the chance to deliver the closing speech. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because speaker believe it will

be beneficial. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling appreciative by the event. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(63) “Pandemic has shown that global manufacturing capacity is not sufficient to deliver vaccines and other essential health products quickly and equitably to where they are needed most” (E;61)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an utterance to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is dissatisfaction. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is thanking. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of disappointing of speaker because not able to produce the vaccine quickly to they are need most. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is no performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circumstances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, this utterance produce because the situation getting critical. In sincerity condition, speaker deliver the feeling

sincerely. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is disappointing. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

**(64) “I also want to express my solidarity with the people on the Caribbean Islan of St Vincent who have been evacuating their homes due to volcanic activity over the weekend. According to experts there are likely to be further eruptions and WHO stands ready to support government and people of St vincent in anyway we can, and finally, I would like to wish all Muslims Ramadhan...Thank you” (E;64)**

This utterance classified as **Expressive**. Accordance to its definition, expressive is an uturence to express speaker’s feeling related psychological experience. The utterance above expressed the feeling of speaker that is condolence toward the eruptions in Caribbean St Vicent. The **illocutionary force** of this utterance is condolencing. It is because the utterance intend the feeling of sympathy toward the natural disaster in that place. On the other hand this utterance also express the gratitude at the end os speech. **Illocutionary force indicating device** is an expression used to indicate the illocutionary act. One of the IFIDs found is mood of the verb. This utterance has indicative mood, because this utterance count as objective and related to the reality. There is performative verb in this utterance that indicate the illocutionary that is “*Thank*”. Then, **felicity condition** is certain expected or appropriate circuntances to support the successful of illocutionary act. In this utterance, the felicity condition was achieved. It can be seen that in

propositional condition, speaker produce this utterance in appropriate time and place that is in press conference. In preparatory condition, speaker believe that it will be beneficial to hearer. In sincerity condition, speaker was feeling sympathy toward the disaster and appreciative because the chance to closing the speech. The last is essential condition, the speaker intention in producing this utterance is condolencing and thanking. It is accordance to the illocutionary force of this utterance.

## 2. Investigating the most dominant type of illocutionary act in press conference

After investigating the data by grouping based on the type of illocutionary carefully. The results of the analysis have been depicted through tables 6. It includes information on the frequencies and percentage of each type.

**Table 6**  
**Percentage of Data**

No	Illocutionary Act	Illocutionary Force	Data	Total of Frequency	Percent
1	Assertive	Asserting	8	37	58%
		Stating	2		
		Reporting	1		
		Informing	4		
		Claiming	4		
		Complaining	1		
		Announcing	1		
		Reminding	2		
		Confirming	1		
		Assuming	1		
		Clarifying	7		
		Conjectering	1		
		Describing	1		
		Explaining	1		
		Concluding	1		
2	Directive	Commanding	4	7	11%



		Requesting	1		
		Recommending	1		
		Suggesting	1		
3	Commissive	Planning	3	5	8%
		Wishing	2		
4	Expressive	Thanking	10	15	23%
		Condolencing	1		
		Welcoming	1		
		Deploring	1		
		Disappointing	2		
5	Declarative			0	0%
<b>Total</b>			<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table showed the percentage of illocutionary act type found in press conference. Assertive found 37 data (58%), directive 7 data (11%), commissive 5 data (8%), expressive 15 data (23%), and declarative 0 data (0%). According to this data, the most dominant type of illocutionary act used on World Health Organization lead to Assertive with total 37 data (58%). Assertive reached around half of total data found as illocutionary act. Then, followed by expressive 15 data, directive 7 data, commissive. It can be seen the most dominant type used in press conference is assertive.

The assertives realized on the press conference in the form of *asserting, stating, reporting, informing, claiming, complaining, announcing, Reminding, confirming, assuming, clarifying, conjecturing, describing, explaining, concluding and telling.*

The directives realized on the press conference in the form of *commanding, requesting, recommending, suggesting.* The commissives realized on the press conference in the form of *planning and wishing.* The expressives realized on the press conference in the form of *thanking, condolencing, welcoming, deploring, dissapointing.*

### 3. Figure out the reason of appearance the frequently type of illocutionary act

Assertive defined as utterance used to carry out speaker's believe. Searle (1979) state that the point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something being case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. The direction of fit of this class is words fit the world. It intends when speaker produce the utterance in assertive, they try to match their utterance to the situation or world. Therefore, this class are assessable on the dimension of assessment which includes true and false.

Assertive in press conference found in varying illocutionary force such as :

**Asserting**, "I think they are using both Pfizer and Moderna. The final product it will be. . . it is not clinical efficacy trial. It is going to look at comparable imunigesity"

**Informing**, "At this point, two of the Chinese vaccine are in advanced stage of that process Sinopharm and Sino product"

**Clarifying**, "On the question of what we refer to as mix and match where a second dose would be of a product different than the first dose, there is no data at this point on any mix and match"

**Claiming**, "We have provided giudance to countries about using the supply which has been provided to immunities as many people as possible"

**Reporting**, "The Covax facility distributed over 38,7 M doses today."

**Conjecturing**, "I think we need to emphasise and we need your help, those of you who are writing articles following our press conference today"

The sample above provide that assertives carry out varying function of communication in press conference. Assertive can be used to propose the conjecture,

claim, report, clarify, inform and assert. It proved that every utterance classified as assertives were able to bring out the speaker's believe as the Searle's theory (1979). On the other hand, press conference is a public relation tools where use as a place to informing or declaring an important issue.

Accordance to the explanation, there is a connection linked both of assertive and press conference. The function of assertive is able to fulfill and linear to press conference purposes. The reason of assertive was dominant type in press conference because its accordance to the function of press conference. As a public relation tool, press conference are used to informing, declaring, and announcing issue. Significant to the theory that press conference aimed to inform or annouce a major breakthroughs, emergencies situation or important issue. On the other hand, assertive is useful to carry out speaker's believe related about informing, announcing, reporting, clarifying, claiming, describing and so on (Searle, 1979). Supported to the previous related studies that found the assertives as the dominant type in speech. It figure out the reason of assertive was dominant type appeared in speech because its potentially represents the factual, informative, and supportive nature of the speaker (Mufiah & Rahman, 2018). Assertives is the act that state what the speaker's believe be the case or not. Assertive being the most appropriate kind of illocutionary act to delivering its function. By using assertive, the function of press conference can be achieved because it has the identical purpose. Beside that, speaker can deliver or convey his belief and thought obviously.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After conducting an in depth analysis of all data from World Health Organization Press Conference. The conclusion of this research can be drawn as follow:

1. There are 64 data of illocutionary act. It distributed on assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. In the terms of assertive, the illocutionary force indicate *informing, clarifying, claiming, reporting, conjecturing, announcing, describing, explaining, stating, concluding, asserting and telling*. In directive category there are *requesting, commanding, recommending, suggesting*. In commissive indicate *planning, and wishing*. And Expressive illocutionary force indicate *thanking, deploring, disappointing, welcoming, condolencing*.
2. A total 64 data found in press conference with the specification , assertive 37 data (58%), directive 7 data (10,4%), directive 7 data (11%), commissive 5 data (8%), expressive 15 data (23%), and declarative 0 data (0%). It can be seen the most dominant type is assertive. Then, followed by expressive, directive, and commissive.
3. Significant to the theory that press conference aimed to inform or annouce a major breakthroughs, emergencies situation or important issue (Olarin & Nichifor, 2015). The reason of assertive was dominant type in press conference because its accordance to the function of press conference. Press conference is a public tools to announce or inform a major breakthroughs, emergencies situation or prominent issue. On the other hand, assertive is useful to carry out speaker's

believe related about informing, announcing, reporting, clarifying, claiming, describing and so on (Searle, 1979). Supported to the previous related studies that found the assertives as the dominant type in speech. It figure out the reason of assertive was dominant type appeared in speech because its potentially represents the factual, informative, and supportive nature of the speaker (Mufiah & Rahman, 2018). Assertives is the act that state what the speaker's believe be the case or not. Therefore, assertive being the most compatible type to bring out the information delivered by the doctor involved in press conference. It can be seen between press conference and assertive has identical function.

## **B. Suggestion**

Accordace to the conclusion, the researcher withdraw a suggestion. It is obvious that the concept of speech act is comprehensive. Therefore, to the future research should discover another context which applied speech act in order to expand the understanding of speech act. It will be more attractive to investigate the speech act type instead of illocutionary act. It is useful to consider the IFIDs contain in utterances when analyse data because some utterance may lead confusion to determined its kind of illocutionary. Finally, may this paper will be helpful to the readers in order to understand illocutionary act.

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# **APPENDICES**



## **World Health Organization Press Conference Script**

**Streamed on April 12th 2021**

- Chair : Hello and good day to wherever you are listening to us today. It is Monday 12th April 2021. My name is Christian I welcome you to today's global Covid-19 press conference.
- Chair : Simultaneous interpretation is provided in the six official UN languages, Arabic, Chinese, French, English, Spanish and Russian.
- Chair : As well as Portuguese and Hindi. Now let me introduce the participants in the room. Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, WHO Director-General. Dr Maria Van Kerkhove, Technical Lead on Covid-19. Dr Bruce Aylward, Special Advisor to the Director-General and the lead on ACT-Accelerator and Dr Kate O'Brien, director for Immunisation, Vaccines and Biologicals. We are joined remotely by Dr Michael Ryan, Executive Director for the Health Emergencies Programme and by Soumya the Chief Scientist.
- Chair : dr Tedros the floor is yours.
- dr. Tedros : Thank you Christian, Good morning, good afternoon and good evening.
- Dr Tedros : In January and February. The world saw six consecutive weeks of declining cases. We have now seen seven consecutive weeks of increasing cases and four weeks of increasing deaths. Last week was the fourth highest number of cases in a single week so far. Several countries in Asia and the Middle East have seen large increase in cases. This is despite the fact that more than 780 million doses of vaccine have now been administered globally. Make no mistake, vaccine are a vital and powerful tool. But they are not only tool. We say this day after day , week after week we will keep saying it. Physical distancing works, masks work. hand hygiene works, ventilation works, surveillance testing, contact tracing, isolation supportive quarantine and compassionate care, they all work to stop infections and save lives.
- Dr tedros : But confusion, complacency and inconsistency in public health measures and their application are driving transmission and costing lives. It takes a consistent, coordinated and comprehensive approach. So many countries around the world have shown that the virus can be stopped and contained with proven public health measures and strong systems that respond rapidly and consistently. As a result, many of those countries have gained control over Covid-19 and their people are now able to enjoy sporting events, concerts, restaurants and seeing their family and friends safely. WHO does not want endless lockdowns. The countries that have done best have taken a tailored, measured, agile and

evidence- based combination of measures. We too want to see societies and economics reopening and travel resuming. But right now intensive care units in many countries are overflowing and people are dying, and it is totally avoidable. In some countries despite continuing transmission, restaurants and nightclubs are full. Markets are open and crowded with few people taking precautions. Some people appear to be taking the approach that if that are relatively young, it does not matter if they get Covid-19. This disease is not flu. Young, healthy people have died and we still do not fully understand the long term consequences of infection for those who survive. Many people who have suffered even mild disease report long-term symptoms, including fatigue, weakness, brain fog, dizziness, tremors, insomnia, depression, anxiety, joint pain, chest tightness and more. Which are symptoms of long Covid. This pandemic is a long way from over. But we have many reasons for optimism. The decline in cases and deaths during the first two months of the year shows that this virus and its variants can be stopped. With a concerted effort to apply public health measure, alongside equitable vaccination, we could bring this pandemic under control in a matter of months. Whether we do or not comes down to the decisions and the actions that Governments and individuals make every day.

Dr Tedros : The choice is ours. Christian, back to you.

Chair : Thank you very much Dr Tedros.

Chair : Let me now open the floor to question from the media. To get into the queue to ask question you need to raise your hand icon. Please do not forget to unmute yourself. We have a long list already. So let's see how far we get.

Chair : We will start with Agnes from AFP. Please unmute yourself.

Reporter : Hi. Good evening everybody. Do you hear me?

Chair : Please go ahead

Reporter : Thank you. Dr Tedros, has participated on a vaccination in Africa today.

Reporter : While there is another high level meeting with WHO and WTO and manufactures of vaccines this week, we wanted to know if there is any progress on the front and if you can share some details with us about that? And if we should expect a boost, an increase in production in the

near future of the vaccines which have already been authorised? Thank you.

Dr Aylward : Thank you very much Agnes.

Dr Aylward : Yes the meeting today was particularly important and it was a summit called by a number of heads of state of africa and the African Union to discuss steps which could be taken concretely and rapidly to establish production capacity on the continent and then to use that obviously to expand in the near term and longer term, the production capacity for Africa in particular but even to serve beyond that potentially and the participating part of that meeting. I think what we saw was extraordinary seriousness and commitments for the very heads of state as well as the expert agencies in Africa such as the African CDC very very quickly on this agenda. As everyone knows it takes time to build the regulatory capacities in place. When you have that political will to put the necessary resources behind it and support behind it. I anticipate this is going to move much more quickly than people anticipated with the meeting still going on and will be for some time.

Dr aylwaard : We will have to wait to see where the final decisions and the next steps land.

Chair : This is Dr Soumya Swaminathan, chief advisor.

dr Soumya : Thank you.

Dr Soumya : Just to add to what dr Aylward said the WHO along with the partners in Covax, that is CEPI, GAVI, UNICEF but also others like the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the World Bank have worked on proposals to expand capacity for vaccines and other drugs as well, in areas of the world where there is little or no capacity right now. What we have seen in this pandemic is there is a massive imbalance in the global supply chains and especially in manufacturing capacity, in some parts of the world and not others. The African Union, as we just heard, is very keen to invest in building that infrastructure and capacity. This is something that will take some time because you have to build not only physical infrastructure, that is the easier part but it is the human. It is the trained human resources that you need, that have the expertise because the vaccine development is a fairly complex endeavour, and so there will be a process of having to train those staff and they very important there will need to be technology transfer from institute,

academics and companies that have technologies for vaccine development, tried and tested technologies now. The MRNA the viral vector vaccines these are tried and tested and can be easily also changed to accommodate a new pathogen, a new variant or a completely new pathogen.

Dr Soumya : That is, the goal is over the next few weeks and months that will try and do this in partnership with the Africa Union but also in other regions in the world where there is interest.

Chair : Thank you very much dr Soumya Swaminathan.

Chair : We come to the next question and that is Donato from the Financial Times. Please unmute yourself

Reporter : hey, can you hear me?

Chair : yes, go ahead

Reporter : Thanks for taking my question.

Reporter : Do you have any more comment on the plans and matching of vaccines, most recently in China and also France and Germany. I know you said there is not enough to warrant the use but wonder if you have any more on that. What is the current status of the four Chinese made shots, in terms of WHO appraisal? Are you looking at them? Will you be looking at them?. Thank you so much

Chair : Thank you Donato.

Chair : Dr Aylward please.

Dr Aylward : I will take the second part of the question

Dr Aylward : I think Kate will speak to the first part of it.

Dr Aylward : In terms of the Chinese products, as we have talked about last week. WHO has since the beginning since the last year 2020. We have gone out with a call for expressions of interest for any company that is engaged in advanced-stage trials and production of Covid-19 vaccines to workd with the WHO on the early and on-going. What we call a rolling review of those products. Similar to what the European medicines agency was doing, so that we might as rapidly as possible be able to ensure that they meet WHO Emergency Use Listing requirements and that they could be then recommended by WHO for use. At this

point, two of the Chinese vaccines are in advanced stage of that process Sinopharm and Sino products. We had terms in China for nearly a month through January and the beginning of February to access the facilities, the manufacturing practises, et cetera, with that part done, there is a number of additional stages and steps which are happening now. With the expectation that at least one of these products will be looked at by the Technical Advisory Group that advices on the Emergency Use Listing oof products for WHO as early as late this month. And then a second product, hopefully very soon after and then with respect to the mix and match.

Dr Aylward : Perhaps Kate will speak to that.

Dr Kate : On this question of what we refer to as mix and match, where a second dose would be of a product different than the first dose, there is no data at this point on any mix and match regiments, although certainly there probably are individual around the world who have had a different product for their second dose than the product that they had for their first dose.

Dr Kate : We really welcome studies that would look at mix and match regiments.

Dr Kate : From a supply perspective and also from a programmatic perspective where many countries have more than one and some countries up to three, four, five products in the country, be very valuable to have these kinds of data to inform how best to use the vaccines. So, we really encourage studies to look at mixing and matching vaccines, but that really does have to be done in a way that provide evidence that can be acted upon both by the regulators and by the policy advisers and policymakers. We are aware of a clinical trial in the UK looking at a mix and match regiment with the AstraZeneca and the Pifizer product.

Dr. Kate : Again, we look forward to additional studies looking at combinations of different products in a single regiment in an individual. Thank you.

Dr Soumya : I would like to add very quickly, Christian.

Dr Soumya : To what has been said. And that is about actually the standardisation of the assays. As you just heard there is a study going on in the United Kingdom that is looking at mix and match of AstraZeneca with one of the MRNA vaccines. I think they are using both Pfizer and Moderna. The final product it will be. . . it is not clinical efficacy trial. It is going to look at comparable imunigesity. We do not have for trials for test

people, to see if they have antibodies which will protect them from infection or disease. We need to define that cut off. That can be done essentially if the different studies around the world try to use the same standard, otherwise you cannot compare the results of the antibody. Both neutralization and binding body assays. What WHO has done, is we of course had this expert committee on biological standards that sets the standard for many many test and it does so every year. They work very rapidly to establish the standards for neutralising and binding assays. We work with the national institute of biological standards is available for any groups of vaccine developers, an academic lab doing these assays to use, and we encourage everyone to use the WHO international standard and to report their essays results in international units which have been defined. That will then enable us to compare the different studies, ultimately define protection in the studies we are talking about. The mix and match studies but also to test the new vaccines which have been developed for variants as well as other potential new vaccine which can coming now.

Dr Soumya : I wanted to alert everyone to the fact we have the WHO International standards and we encourage everyone to use those. Thank you.

Chair : Thank you very much. This was dr Soumya, Chief scientist for WHO.

Chair : We continue with Simon from today news Africa. Please unmute yourself.

Reporter : Thank you for taking my question.

Reporter : This is Simon with Today News Africa in Washington DC.

Reporter : With doses of AstraZeneca vaccines drying up accross the world, can you give us an update on the COVAX rollout accross Africa? How many doses are being sent to Africa now? How will the vaccine freeze affect rollout in Africa? How will it receive those who have only received their first doses? Thank you

Chair : Thank you very much, Simon.

Chair : To dr Aylward.

Dr Aylward : Hi Simon. Thank you very much for the question.

Dr Aylward : So as I think most people are aware I think one of the priorities of the COVAX Facility has been to ensure that all countries can get access to

vaccine in an equitable manner. And at this point, as again most of you would have been aware, the COVAX Facility has as of today distributed just over 38.7 million doses and we expect to get 40 million doses this, later this week, 33 countries of the African Union have received doses so far from COVAX. Another five or six.

Dr Aylward : We should go over 40 countries on the African continent would have received doses by the end of this week and they will receive nearly half of the doses from COVAX would have gone to countries on the African continent. As for today, Simon, that stands at almost exactly 17 million doses and it will go to nearly to about 18 near 19 million doses by the end of this week.

Dr Aylward : In terms of the bigger question you raise about the vaccine supply. This continues to be a real challenge, as most of the journalists on the call are aware the demands of the escalating outbreak and pandemic in India have made tremendous demands out of the supply of India, the SII. Producer in particular. Which is one of the main producers that supplies the COVAX Facility. And we do know that India is working hard to ensure that as it meets the needs of its own citizens. It can also ensure that SII doses can continue to flow through COVAX as well. There is certainly the commitment on that side to ensure that happens. At the same time we have supplies from AstraZeneca directly through the COVAX Facility and over the last two weeks we have seen a real scale-up in the speed and the rollout of those products and now, if we were to look at the countries supplied from the AstraZeneca side, that now is getting up in the double digit gets as well. So Simon one of the things we will look at is how to distribute doses out of SII, out of Asia etc, to make sure that all countries and especially and including the countries on the African continent can be covered as well. But the reality is the whole vaccine supply situation remains precarious and the challenge still, because such community demands for those doses remains very difficult one to manage. As the good news is, as we spoke about previously that the interval between the AstraZeneca doses can be extended up to 12 weeks and probably is necessary a bit longer, so we do have a bit time to the second question that you asked about ensuring that people get their second doses but obviously we like to make sure that interval does not go longer than that, so we are doing everything possible to ensure the supply of doses of AstraZeneca product in particular because that is what has gone out already through COVAX but that continues.

Chair : Thank you

Chair : dr O'Brien please.

Dr O'brien : Let me add a couple of things to what Bruce Aylward shared in terms of the doses going to different parts of the world and this, we have provided guidance to countries about using the supply which has been provided to immunities as many people as possible with the expectation that additional supply will be coming in order to provide the second dose. But it really provides an emphasis that I think many people in these press conference, Maria especially, have just emphasised over as vaccines are being developed this is exactly the time where we need to double down on the nonpharmaceutical interventions on masking and reducing transmission, because we give the vaccines their best chance of providing that protection and providing protection across the whole of the community when in addition to scaling up immunity through vaccination. We reduce transmission, which also reduces the likelihood of having emergence of variants which could escape from vaccine-induced immunity. This is a reinforcement we have so much hope and desire to get on with more regular life as people become vaccinated. It is actually the opposite. It is very time when we should be as diligent as ever and assure that we are not releasing too early those nonpharmaceutical interventions, hand washing, masking, not gathering in large crowds.

Dr O'brien : I really want to emphasise that again and in particular around this issue of supply of second doses and the interval between giving a first dose and then getting that second dose.

Chair : Thank you

Chair : dr Maria Van Kerkhove please.

Dr Van Kerkhove : I wanted to come in on that as well.

Dr Aylward : I think we need to emphasise and we need your help, those of you who are writing articles following our press conference today. We need headlines around these public health and social measures. We need headlines around the tools that we have right now that can prevent infections and save lives. We are in a critical point of the pandemic right now. The trajectory of this pandemic is growing. Its seventh week in the world more than 4,4 million more cases reported in the last week. If you compare that to a year ago we had



about 500,000 cases being reported per week. Last week we had 4,4 million cases. If you look on our website and you actually look at the epi-curve it is growing. This is not the situation we want to be 16 months into a pandemic where we have proven control measures. It is time right now where everyone has to take stock and have a reality check about what we need to be doing. The director-general's speech today outline what happened we need to be doing. You hear us every day say what we need to be doing. Vaccines and vaccination are coming on line. They are not in every part of the world they need to be. There are concrete steps. Right now there are tools we have. We have be using them right now.

Dr Aylward : Look at your social media feed. Take a look at what people are doing and how you are mixing. Make sure you are doing the right steps you can take to keep yourself safe and your loved ones safe.

Dr Aylward : We need government to support individuals so the control measures that are in places are alied consistently are applied in a coherent manner across state lines, province lines, whatever that levels is. It is confusing, the messages and the application of these interventions is not being applied consistenially. About a year ago we outlined adjusting social measures and the six things was about having a system in place to know where your virus is. Do you have good surveillance in place. Do you have health capacities in place to detect cases out quickly to carry out content tracing, to provide quarantine, to get individuals into a clinical care pathway so they can receive the care they need. Do you have the outbreak risk minimised in specific settings like long-term living facilities or setting where we know where the virus transmission can be amplified. Indoor settings, for example? Do we have preventative measure in place in school? Disinfection. Good ventilation. Good communication for staff, for people who have visiting these essential locations. Have you managed the risk of importation, as travel is opening up ? do we have communities fully engaged. All those six measures outlined still need to be applied as we look at adjusting our measures.

Dr Aylward : If you look at the trajectory within your borders, reassess the situation and see what can be done. We all need to be playing our part at an individual level. Governments to support us in being able to do so. There was a 9% increase in transmission last week.

Seventh consecutive week where we have seen an increase in transmission. A 5% increase in deaths. This is not the direction we need to be going. It is vaccines but it is not vaccines only. It is vaccines and what can you be doing every day. What can you do to keep yourself and your loved ones safe.

Chair : Thank you

Chair : now to Priti from new humanitarian. Please unmute yourself. Do you hear us? Please unmute yourself

Reporter : Can you hear me?

Chair : Now it is good.

Reporter : This is Priti from Geneva health files.

Reporter : Last week it was mentioned that a vaccine manufacturing task force was set up under COVAX. Can you tell us a little bit more about this and whether this task force will only look at bilateral technology transfer to boost the production of vaccines? And if yes, will this undermine the Covid-19 Technology Access Pool that seeks to encourage nonexclusive licensing agreements? Thank you

Chair : Thank you very much Priti.

Chair : Virtually looking at Soumya Swaminathan, please

Dr. Soumya : Thank you for the question, Priti. It is really important.

Dr Soumya : Just to build on what was discussed a little earlier, in response to another question.

Dr Soumya : So we will come up with more question on the vaccine manufacturing task force in the next few days. What we are doing right now is working with the partners, can CEPI, GAVI, and UNICEF to outline what the key actions will be. The goal of course is to increase vaccine supplies, so that we can scale up the vaccination programmes globally and to do it as quickly as possible and for that we need some actions which are very immediate in the short-time and that will result in the immediate removal of any obstacle, that is things like looking at the raw material, the tubings and the plastic which getting into short supply now because there

are limited suppliers of these products and there is the demand is clearly outstripping the supply.

Dr Soumya : There are also export restriction which have been put in place by some countries on some of these products which is creating a problem for some manufactures. So the first step is really to identify what those critical need are. Where there is a global shortage and try and address them, find new manufactures for those products but also work with governments to make sure that there are no export restriction on these products. That is where the WTO and the trade rules would come in. The second would be really to look at expanding the manufacturing of currently available and approved vaccines. We have seen a number of manufactures have gone out and done their own, made their own arrangements, AstraZeneca, for example has partnered with over eight companies around the world. But not all have done that. So we want to try to encourage companies to do more of this type of voluntary licensing of their technologies.

Dr Soumya : And this is where the SETAP comes in. So there is a link with the access pool, who will work closely with the medicines patents pool which has all the , they have the knowledge and experience in doing this kind of licensing agreements, which are fair, which are transparent and most importantly they must assure that the additional doses will go through COVAX to the countries that need them. So there has to be an equitable distribution of the additional tools that are produces. That is why working an intermediary is going to be very important. The third stream of work in this task force is really going to be expanding the basic manufacturing capacity of parts of the world- the African continents, for example that currently have very very limited capacity. That will involve a number of different activities.

Dr soumya : It is going to require investment. It is going to require a business plan for sustainability and it will need of course technology transfer, a lot of training and so on. So that will probably take 6-12 months to get into place. Some other actions we can take now could make difference in the next two to three months. It is going to be an integrated approach, with immediate short-term, medium terms as well as long-term goals and objectives but with the soal of increasing vaccine supplies for Covid but also for other disease.

Africa has a huge need for vaccines for disease that are still quite common on the continent- yellow fever, Ebola, there is a huge potential for manufacturing vaccines on the continent for other diseases and ultimately will be self-sufficient.

Dr Soumya : And you will here more about it in the coming weeks.

Chair : Thank you dr Soumya Swaminathan.

Chair : With this we move to. .from India Today. Please unmute yourself.

Reporter : Thank you. I wanted to ask about remdesivir. Where does the WHO stand on the use of remdesivir? Is there any clinical trial to show that it is used as far as Covid is concerned? In India there is a huge queue of patients for remdesivir who cannot get it. Can you comment on this? Thank you

Chair : Thank you

Chair : please dr Soumya Swaminathan?

Dr Soumya : I can stand and I do not know if Janet Diaz is on the call. But essentially the guideline development group of WHO did put out guidance. As you know we have this living guidelines now, where every time there is enough evidence on a particular drug. We update the guideline and this was done for remdesivir several months ago, based on the available evidence there were about five trials that we available at that time, of which the Solidarity Trials was the largest-multicountry trial in more than 30 countries which essentially showed that remdesivir, given to hospitalised patients did not reduce mortality. It did not reduce the duration of hospitalisation. It did not affect the proression of disease from being off oxygen to patients progressing on to oxygen of the need for mechanical ventilation. Those were the endpoints that were looked at.

Dr Soumya : Now there are smaller studies which have shown in some sub groups of patients, perhaps a marginal benefit like patients who need low-flow oxygen. The NIH trial shows there was perhaps a marginal mortality benefit. The solidarity trials as you know has been going on now for the last, almost one year. And the final data on remdesivir is now being analysed. This is going to be looking at more than 4,500 patients in remdesivir compared to the same

number in placebo. This is a huge number. The data analysis is on going and we should update those results in the next few weeks. But I refer you to the guidelines put out by WHO that clearly summaries all of the evidence on remdesivir and basically the recommendation was that there was not enough strong evidence of its benefit in hospitalised patients. We are looking at any emerging data that is coming out and which will be used then to update those guidelines. Thanks

Chair : Thank you very much.

Chair : We do not have Janet Diaz online but Dr Van Kerkhove can add

Dr Van Kerkhove : To add in about the guidelines that Soumya mentioned. We do have living guidelines out published on remdesivir. They were published in November. We currently have made a conditional recommendation against the use of remdesivir in hospitalised Covid-19 patients, regarding of their disease as Soumya has said and as we said for other therapeutics, these are living guidelines and will be updated as details from the clinical trials become available.

Chair : Thank you very much.

Chair : So the next question we come to Gabriella please unmute yourself

Reporter : Thank you very much for taking my question, Christian.

Reporter : One question and one quick clarification. The head of the Chinese centre for the disease control and prevention said that their vaccines do not have very high rates of protection.

Reporter : So my question is that many countries in Latin America are using the Chinese vaccines. So what is your assessment on this situation?

Reporter : And a very quick clarification, if may after question last week because I think your message has not been understood. Doctors who are in the first line with Covid patients have the priority to be vaccinated, regardless if they work in the private sector or public sector. Because in Mexico those who work in private hospitals with Covid patients have been relegated. They have not been taken into account. So just a quick clarification on that. Thank you.

Chair : Kate O'Brien, please

Dr Kate : Thank you for the question, as you know there are quite a number of vaccines that are being used around the world now in different programmes. And all of those vaccines are under emergency use licence with an evolving evidence base around their efficacy. Their performance and of course those are from randomised control trials and then we are also looking at evidence from the routine use of vaccines. And there is a range in the randomised control trials of the efficacy of the vaccines.

Dr Kate : But what is really important to recognise is that the vaccines have all met the benchmark of what WHO established as the minimum criteria for vaccines that would be effective for use to control the pandemic. The second thing to recognise is that when you compare the results of one vaccine against another, in spite of some standardised case definitions, that does not necessarily mean that the case definitions were used in a standardised way from one trial to the next. So it is quite difficult to compare the specific quantitative results from one product to the next. And thirdly, the results for just about everyone of the vaccines has shown there's much higher efficacy, the more severe end of the spectrum of disease that is looked at.

Dr Kate : So, each of the vaccines has had very high efficacy against hospitalisation, severe disease and then as you go down into more mild disease, and frankly as we go down just to asymptomatic infection, for most of the vaccines, the efficacy value goes down. And so what I think is most critical here is that we are in a phase of constraint of supply of vaccines around the world. We are learning about the best use of each of the vaccines as we go forward. In particular for, I think you are referring to some recent results that have come out in the past four, five days and over the weekend, on the sinovac product and some trial results, both in routine use and from clinical trials and again, a range of value has been reported for that product going from more mild and moderate disease to more severe disease with again that gradient of efficacy as you go to more and more severe disease, and in this phase where we are really focusing on reducing hospitalisation and deaths and serious disease, it is really the performance against the serious end of the spectrum of disease that is most critical.

Dr Kate : So, I think those are some of the sort of main points around caution about comparing a cross products, the fact that we are really looking at products that meet those benchmarks for that WHO set for the performance of the vaccines that would be useful in public health programmes and ongoing learning about how best to use the products that are at hand with prioritisation of product for healthcare workers and those at highest risk of serious disease which is really the target for protecting healthcare systems and reducing to the maximum degree possible serious disease and death.

Chair : Thank you very much for the clarification.

Chair : We will come to the last question, as I see it for a guest we have not had on line with us so far. That is constantinus please unmute yourself.

Reporter : Thank you Christian for the question.

Reporter : Greece, like other European countries has rightly started conducting self-diagnosis tests in schools and the society. So that the coronavirus transmission chains can be broken in a very difficult situation, with increasing number of cases.

Reporter : My question how useful are the self-test in the strategies to reduce cases? And one question that has arisen in many countries, is the managemet of test waste which has been done so faar in test centers are there guidelines from WHO on the management of this waste? Are the test dangerous if they are possitive and some one comes into contact with them? Thank you very much.

Chair : Thank you very much.

Chair : I will ask Dr Van Kerkhove.

dr Van Kerkhove : We did not answer the second part of the last question about health workers.

Dr Van Kerkhove :Our recommendation for health workers all countries before we reach all of the populations in some country. So thanks for just giving me a chance to clarify that. That was for Gabriella with regars to self-testing, I think your point about waste is an important one.

Dr Van Kerkhove : Let me highlight something before that. I think what is really interesting in this pandemic is that we have had really interesting things come into play as it relates to testing. This is a very exciting time in terms of the advancement in our ability to detect the virus, to detect the SARS-Cov 2 virus . so there is a lot of exciting innovation which is out there on testing that is easier to use, that could be done by an untrained individual like you or I at home, outside of the healthcare facility. What we have to do is make sure these self-tests are accurate, that they are reliable, quality assured, easy to use. And that they perform well and so there is a lot of tests that are on the market and not all perform well. Many of them are under evaluation in individual countries.

Dr Van Kerkhove : We will be assessing those as well into the future because testing needs to be strategic in countries. The use of tests as part of controlling COVID needs to be linked to public health action. Testing for testing's sake really is not useful. What we need is to know who has the virus, so they can receive clinical care and appropriate care so they can be isolated so that contact tracing can be carried out. This is important that it is reliable. Given we have some self-tests coming on to the market we need to make sure they are assessed . this is important, in terms of waste , the viral load that is used in these tests that are as part of the tests are considered to be quite low. It is important to follow the manufacturer's recommendation in terms of disposal of this. As a precaution we recommend putting it into a sealed bag. I think you heard the Director-General talk a lot about testing how important it is.

Dr Van Kerkhove : I emphasise that it needs to be strategic and we need all of the tools at hand. They need to be reliable, accurate and linked to public health action.

Chair : Thank you very much for the clarification also the add on for the question before. With this, we are coming to the end of our question and answer session.

Chair : Thank you all for your participation. Online and in the room.

Chair : We will send the audio files and dr Tedros's remarks after the conference. The full transcripts will be posted on the WHO website tomorrow morning.



Chair : For any follow-up question please contact us at media inquires.  
Over to dr Tedros for closing remarks.

Dr Tedros : Thank you Christian.

Dr Tedros : In closing I would like to say a few things, the COVID-19 pandemic has shown that global manufacturing capacity is not sufficient to deliver vaccines and other essential health products quickly and equitably to where they are needed most. Earlier today, I joined several leaders from Africa for a discussion about how to increase local vaccine production. I was, it was very encouraging to hear from the Presidents of Rwanda and South Africa and also Senegal, speak about the concrete steps they have so far taken to start local production. As you know, early in the pandemic, African countries came together to agree on a coordinated continental approach to the pandemic and now they are coming together for a coordinated approach to scaling up manufacturing. Investing in sustainable secure manufacturing capacity and national regulatory authorities is critical for providing essential immunization programmes and for building strong, resilient health systems against the inevitable health emergencies of the future.

Dr Tedros : To address this challenge, WHO and our partners have established a COVAX manufacturing task force as has been explained by Soumya , into crease supply in the short-term but also to buils a platform for sustainable vaccine manufacturing to support regional health security in the long-terms. What should be done today should be done today. WHO is also ready to provide immediate technical support to assist countries in assessing the feezability of local production and accessing technology and know how.

Dr Tedros : I also want to express my solidarity with the people on the Caribbean Islan of St Vincent who have been evacuating their homes due to volcanic activity over the weekend. According to experts there are likely to be further eruptions and WHO stands ready to support government and people of St vincent in anyway we can, and finally, I would like to wish all Muslims Ramadhan...Thank you.



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**PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan ini saya:

Nama Mahasiswa : Gita Ramadhani  
NPM : 1702050073  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Critical Analysis of Speech Act in WHO Virtual Press Conference	<i>ACC</i>

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Medan, 5 April 2021

Disetujui oleh

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih S.Pd., M.Hum.

Hormat Pemohon

Gita Ramadhani



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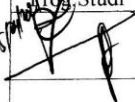
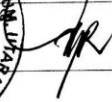
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Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

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NPM : 1702050073  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Kredit Kumulatif : 140 SKS IPK = 3,67

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, Prog. Studi	Judul Yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Critical Analysis of Speech Act in WHO Virtual Press Conference	
	An Analysis of Conjunction Word in <i>Generals Wife</i>	
	Speech Function Analysis in <i>Rocky Gerung</i> Video	

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

Medan, 5 April 2021  
Hormat Pemohon,

  
Gita Ramadhani

Keterangan:  
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- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Form K-2

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*Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb*


Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Gita Ramadhani  
NPM : 1702050073  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Critical Analysis of Speech Act in WHO Virtual Press Conference

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.** Acc 07/04-2021 

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

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

Medan, 5 April 2021  
Hormat Pemohon,



Gita Ramadhani

Keterangan:

Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
- Duplikat untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Jurusan  
- Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Lamp : ---  
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal  
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

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N P M : 1702050073  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Critical Analysis of Speech Act in WHO Virtual Press Conference  
Pembimbing : Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

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

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 6 April 2022

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal :  
Medan, 23 Sya'ban 1442 H  
06 April 2021 M



Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

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



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**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Nama : Gita Ramadhani  
NPM : 1702050073  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Speech Act On World Health Organization (WHO) Press Conference

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
11-08-2021	Chapter I : Introduction - Background of Study - Identification of Problem - Formulation of Problem	
24-08-2021	Chapter II : Review of Literature - Theoretical Framework	
07-09-2021	Chapter II : Review of Literature - Conceptual Framework - Previous Related Study	
14-09-2021	Chapter III : Method of Research - Research Design - Technique of Collecting Data - Reference	
16-09-2021	ACC seminar proposal	

Medan, 16 September 2021

Diketahui/Disetujui  
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dosen Pembimbing

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

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



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#### 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 : Gita Ramadhani  
NPM : 1702050073  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Selasa  
Tanggal : 28 September 2021  
Dengan Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Speech Act on World Health Organization (WHO) Press Conference

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 kerja sama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Dikeluarkan di : Medan  
Pada Tanggal : 28-09-2021

Wassalam  
Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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



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### PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – 1 bagi :

NamaLengkap : Gita Ramadhani  
NPM : 1702050073  
Program Studi : Pendidikan BahasaInggris  
JudulSkripsi : An Analysis of Speech Act on World Health Organization (WHO) Press Conference.

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat di izinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

Diketahuioleh :

Diketahui/DisetujuiOleh  
Ketua Program Studi

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

DosenPembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum)





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Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Gita Ramadhani  
NPM : 1702050073  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Speech Act on World Health Organization  
(WHO) Press Conference

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

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

Medan, 19 Februari 2022

Hormat saya  
Yang membuat Pernyataan



(Gita Ramadhani)

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.



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Lamp : ---  
Hal : **Permohonan Izin Riset**

Medan, 28 Shafar 1443 H  
05 Oktober 2021 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara  
di  
Tempat

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim*  
*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

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 Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

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NPM : 1702050073  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Speech Act on World Health Organization (WHO) Press Conference

Demikian 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'alaikum Wr.Wb



Dekan  
  
Prof. Drs.H. Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd  
NIDN 0115057302

\*\*Pertinggal\*\*



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**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor : 2506/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021

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

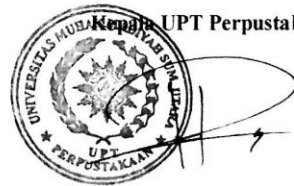
**Nama** : Gita Ramadhani  
**NIM** : 1702050073  
**Univ./Fakultas** : UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
**Jurusan/P.Studi** : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/S-1

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

***"An Analysis of Speech Act on World Health Organization (WHO) Press Conference"***

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, 08 Rabiul Awal 1443 H.  
14 Oktober 2021 M



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



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/Prog.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Nama Lengkap : Gita Ramadhani  
NPM : 1702050073  
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Speech Act on World Health Organization  
(WHO) Press Conference

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
04 Februari 2022	Chapter I	
11 Februari 2022	Data analysis /chapter II	
16 Februari 2022	Chapter III & IV	
18 Februari 2022	Chapter V & Abstract	
	<u>Acc Sidang Meja Hijau</u>	

Medan, 18 Februari 2022

Diketahui/Disetujui  
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)