

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF RAFFAELE TROMBETTA  
ABOUT COVID 19**

**A THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
For Bachelor Degree**

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## ABSTRACT

This research was about speech act analysis especially illocutionary act on Raffaele Trombetta's interview. Aimed of this research was to find out the types of the illocutionary act which produced by Raffaele Trombetta based on Searle's theory and types of speech act based on Yule theory.

The design of this research was descriptive qualitative research and used documentation to obtain the data. There were some ways to collect the data such as downloaded the video, watched the video, read the dialogue, collected the data, and categorized the data based on theory. Then to analyze the data, there were some steps such as data condensation, data displaying, and drawing and verifying conclusion. Investigator triangulation was used to validate the data.

The result of this research found that there were five types of illocutionary act in 38 utterances produced by Raffaele Trombetta. Assertive with 30 utterances and 4 functions such as stating, complaining, suggesting, and boasting. Directive with 4 utterances with 1 function namely requesting. Commissive with 1 utterance with 1 speech function namely promising. Expressive with 1 utterance and 1 speech function such as praise. The last type was Declaration with 1 speech function such as declar. And then there were 23 utterances consist of direct speech act with 3 functions declarative, imperative, interrogative, and 15 utterances used indirect speech act with 1 function declarative.

## DECLARATION

I am a student of English Education Study Program with the identify below:

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I hereby declared that this thesis is my own work. All the opinions in this thesis have been quoted or paraphrased in accordance with proper ethics and I am very responsible for the contents of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, January 8<sup>th</sup> 2022

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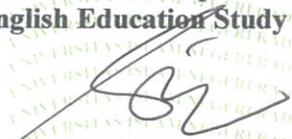
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## MOTTO

وَقُلْ لِعِبَادِي يَقُولُوا الَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَنْزِعُ بَيْنَهُمْ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ

كَانَ لِلإِنْسَانِ عَدُوًّا مُّبِينًا ﴿٥٣﴾

“And say to My servants, "Let them speak better (true) words. Indeed, the devil (always) causes discord among them. Indeed, Satan is a real enemy to mankind..”

(QS. Al-Isra : verse 53)<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup> <https://kalam.sindonews.com/surah/17/al-isra>

## DEDICATION

Bismillahirrahmanirahim, all praise to Allah SWT who has blessed me. I humbly dedicate this thesis to the people who I love and support me in completing this thesis. Especially for:

1. My parents, my Mother Soufiulia and my Father Carto, who always prays for my success. Thanks for all the motivation and support.
2. My brother Rio Okta Fernando.
3. My beloved Father, Mr Syafruddin Prawiranegara S.H and my beloved Mother, Mrs Aspriati
4. My beloved elder sister Suci Novianti S.Pd
5. My beloved teacher Muhammad Muqodas
6. My beloved best friends who always give contribution to accomplish this thesis. They are Vinni Oktaviani S.Pd, Muhammad Guntur S.Pd, Serda Mukarom Alfatsi, Bagus Nur Cahayo, Eko Budi Santoso, Muhammad Dimas
7. My beloved almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung and all the lectures of English Education Study Program. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to learn and having an amazing experience.



## CURRICULUM VITAE

Miftahus Syahroni was born in South Lampung, on June 6th, 1998. He is the first child of Mr. and Mrs. Carto. he has one brother named, Rio Okta Fernando. He has an academic background. First, He studied in Bahari Kindergarten when he was six and graduated in 2004. At the age of seven, he studied at the Elementary School of SDN 5 Sidorejo. After that, he continued to the State of Junior High School of Mts Al-Khairiyah. Then, in Senior High School he studied at MAN 1 Lampung Timur and graduated in 2016. After that, he continued her study at UIN Raden Intan Lampung and took English Education Study Program as the major of him.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirahim, praise and gratitude to Allah SWT because of His mercy and grace this thesis could be completely finished and do not forget to give sholawat and greeting to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from darkness to light. The title of this thesis is "Illocutionary Act of Raffaele Trombetta about Covid19". The purpose of writing this thesis is to fulfill a student's final assignment to get S1 degree. The writing of this thesis would not have been completed without the help and support of many people . I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to:

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Title Affirmation

It is important to affirm a title to have the same unity of concept and interpretation of the contents of the title of this thesis, namely "**Illocutionary Act of Raffaele Trombetta about Covid19**," so that there are no misunderstandings and internal interpretations, the following is a description about how to understanding some of the terms in the proposal's title:

Illocutionary act is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc.<sup>1</sup> An illocutionary act can be defined as an action taken while someone says a word or as anything done while saying something. According to Yule, an illocutionary act is a set of actions carried out through the use of language. The illocutionary itself has several types that need to be understood, such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.<sup>2</sup>

Raffaele Trombetta is the Italian Ambassador to the United Kingdom. Ambassador Raffaele Trombetta was born in Naples in 1960 and has worked almost thirty years in the Foreign Service. He was appointed as the Italian Ambassador to the United Kingdom on January 29, 2018. Ambassador Trombetta joined the Italian diplomatic service in 1985, after getting a Master's degree in Political Science from the University of Naples and a Master's degree in European Studies from the

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<sup>1</sup> Levinson, Sthepen. C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. (United states: Chambridge University Press), p.236

<sup>2</sup> George Yule, *Pragmatics*, Oxford University Press, 2005

London School of Economics. He begins his diplomatic work as a First Secretary in Bogotá and later as a Consul in London.<sup>3</sup>

Covid-19 is a pandemic that delivers the 2019 Corona Virus Disease over all countries. The SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus, a unique new type of coronavirus, is implicated in these diseases. The Covid-19 outbreak was discovered on December 1, 2019, in Wuhan City, Hubei, China, and the World Health Organization (WHO) classified it as a virulent disease on March 11, 2020. COVID-19 is characterized by a fever, a dry cough, and trouble breathing. Sore throats, runny noses, and sneezing are typically much lower. In most persons at risk, the disease can cause pneumonia and multiorgan failure.

Illocutionary is an act that is related to the situation. Learning illocutionary act can help students in understanding every utterance that is conveyed and can help them to avoid misunderstandings. one of the media that can be used to study the illocutionary through an interview from Raffaele Trombetta

So, the title of this thesis about ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF RAFFAELE TROMBETTA ABOUT COVID19.

## **B. Background of the problem**

As social beings, we are expected to interact with others at all times. They want to understand and interact with their surroundings. Humans must communicate with their surroundings in order to interact with them. It is difficult to overstate the importance of language in human relationships. Language is used to create and maintain interpersonal relationships. It implies that you

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.icgn.org/speakers/raffaele-trombetta-italian-ambassador-uk>

should employ step language in every interaction to communicate. A language is a form of communication that humans used to communicate in this world.

Language is a purely human and non-instinctive way of communicating thoughts, feelings, and wants via the use of symbols that are created spontaneously.<sup>4</sup> Formal and informal languages are the two forms of language. If there is a Direct Speech Act, it will be enforced, according to Yule. The utterance's role and the structure's direct relationship.<sup>5</sup> As a result, direct speech describes the speaker's direct delivery of sentences. Speaking itself the structure and intent of the utterances, as well as the relationship between the two, will be revealed.<sup>6</sup> If the structure and function of a speech act have an indirect relationship. Indirect sentences are uttered sentences that communicate someone's message.

The study of the intentional meaning of speech actions, which are spoken and written utterances. The whole speech act in the total speech circumstance is the sole real phenomenon that we incorporate in the explanation as to the last option. Locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts are the three categories of speech acts. The necessity of providing more information to the public and avoiding misunderstandings. The goal of speech act analysis is to determine what messages each utterance contains.

Italy does contain some of the most beautiful architecture in the world. The Colosseum, Milan Cathedral, Florence Cathedral, Pisa's Leaning Tower, and Venice's architecture are all found in Italy. Italy is the world's fifth most visited country. Italy is ranked

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<sup>4</sup> Hartman and Stork, 1973:124 cited in Kaswan and Suprijadi, 2011:9

<sup>5</sup>Yule, George. Pragmatics. (Oxford: Oxford University Press).1996.P.55

<sup>6</sup>P.56

second in the world in terms of the healthcare system and third in terms of healthcare performance. According to reuters.com, the number of individuals killed by the coronavirus in Italy jumped by 743 on Tuesday. This is the second-highest figure since the coronavirus outbreak in Italy began on February 21, 2020. On Monday, March 22, 2020, 602 people perished as a result of COVID-19. The terrible sickness took the lives of 6,820 people in Italy in less than a month. There were 69,176 coronavirus cases in Pizza Country as of Tuesday, March 24, 2020. Coronavirus testing was only undertaken on people who had severe symptoms, according to Italy's Civil Protection Agency. According to the agency, the number of people infected with the coronavirus in Italy could be ten times more than expected.<sup>7</sup>

Raffaele, an Italian official who serves as the Italian ambassador, conveys a speech act phenomenon in which he answers to COVID-19 in Italy based on information gathered legally and professionally. Researchers identified Raffaele Trombetta's illocutionary conduct in response to Covid19 as an illocutionary phenomenon. By Searle's thesis, this study employs illocutionary acts. Researchers can discover more about Raffaele Trombetta's illocutionary acts by listening to his interview with Cathy Newman of Channel 4 News. Raffaele, an Italian official who works as an Italian ambassador, conveys a speech act phenomenon in which he speaks about COVID-19 based on legally and officially obtained material. Researchers discovered an illocutionary phenomenon in Raffaele Trombetta's response to Covid19. By Searle's thesis, this research employs illocutionary activities. Through his interview

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<sup>7</sup><https://ilmupengetahuanumum.com/profil-negara-italia-italy/>

with Channel 4 News presenter Cathy Newman, researchers can learn more about Raffaele Trombetta's illocutionary acts.

This study was chosen by the researcher to investigate Searle's illocutionary act theory. According to the description, the researcher will identify the types of illocutions made by Raffaele Trombetta on Covid19. Raffaele Trombetta was chosen as the subject of the study because he was interested in recent speaking actions. Many speech acts can be studied in every word that Raffaele Trombetta speaks in an interview with presenter Cathy Newman from Channel 4 News, in the discussion about Covid-19, namely Italy, many speech acts can be studied in every word that Raffaele Trombetta speaks in an interview with presenter Cathy Newman from Channel 4 News, Channel 4 News has published an interview with Raffaele Trombetta entitled: What can we learn from Italy's response to coronavirus - Italian ambassador to the UK on YouTube, which has been sharing on social media networks.

### **C. Focus and Sub-focus**

The focus of the research was illocutionary act by Raffaele Trombetta, while the sub-focus of this research is the type of illocutionary act based on Searle's theory.

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

Based on the focus and sub-focus of the problem, the researcher formulated research questions, namely:

1. What kinds of illocutionary acts were used by Raffaele Trombetta?
2. What types of Direct and Indirect speech acts were found by Raffaele Trombetta based on Yule

theory?

### **E. Objectives of the Research**

1. To find out what were the kinds of illocutionary act used by Raffaele Trombetta..
2. To find out what were the types of direct and indirect speech acts by Raffaele Trombetta.

### **F. Significances of the Research**

#### 1. Theoretical Contribution

This research can be used as a reference by other writers who undertake comparable research. This research also aims to add to linguistics in speech acts, particularly illocutionary acts.

#### 2. Practical Contribution

- 1) For students, studying speech acts can also help students understand every utterance conveyed by the teacher so that it can reduce misunderstandings and make it easier for them in the learning process
- 2) For teachers, videos can be used as learning media and theses can be used as guidelines to improve skills in the field of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts.
- 3) For other researchers, this research is expected to be used as an additional reference and also knowledge about illocutionary that can be used as a learning medium for students and this research can also be used as a comparison for further research.

## G. Relevant Research

Several previous types of research are relevant to the research. First, this research has been conducted by Rani Violeta with the title "Speech Acts Analysis Of The Main Character In Maleficent Movie Script By Jane McGee ". The purpose of this research was to know the types of Speech acts that were dominantly presented by Maleficent in the Maleficent movie through its script. Speech acts are divided into three acts; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. An illocutionary act is the focus of this study since it is the most essential act in the speech acts and it relates to the speaker's intentions. The researcher employed the descriptive qualitative approach to describe and evaluate the selected Speech acts from the script, and then classified them using John R. Searle's concept of illocutionary actions. Maleficent used all forms of illocutionary acts in this study: Representative, Directives, Commissive, Expressives, and Declarative.

Second, this research has been conducted by Santri Fatimah with the title "Speech Act Analysis On Facebook Statuses Used By Students Of the Muhammadiyah University Of Surakarta". The data of this research are written utterances made by students of class A of the English Department in the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The data sources are from Facebook, having the shape of Facebook statuses. The results of the research show that firstly based on the types of speech act. From 160 data the researcher finds five types of speech acts. There are 53 data or 33, 13% which are representatives act, 34 data or 21, 25%, directives act, 8 data or 5, 00%, commissives act, 64 data or 40, 00%, expressive act, and 1 datum or 0, 62%, declarations act. There are 30 functions of the

speech act on Facebook statuses. Representative act having functions describing, asserting, and informing. Directives act having functions requesting, commanding, persuading, prohibiting, asking, and suggesting. Commissive act having functions offering and promising. Expressives act having functions to show sorrow feeling, pleasure, congratulation, greeting, longing, apology, boring, confusing, disappointing, dislike, hoping, satisfying, scaring, supporting, thanking, tiredness, yearning, and anger. Declarations act having function declaring.

Third, this research has been conducted by Fenty Rahmayanti Usman “An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts In Donald Trump’s Presidential Candidacy Speech”. In this research, the writer used a descriptive qualitative method to identify and explain illocutionary acts used in Donald Trump’s speech using Searle’s five categories, representatives, directives, expressions, commissions, and declarative. The data were taken from video and the script which were downloaded from internet sources. After collecting the data, the writer classified and identified the types and sub-categories of illocutionary acts in Donald Trump’s speech. The results of the research indicate that there are 358 utterances of Illocutionary Acts of Donald Trump’s speech on the announcement of the presidential candidate. It dominantly used assertive, followed by commissions, directives, and expressive respectively. Meanwhile, declarative has the lowest frequency.

## H. Methodology

### 1. Research Design

A research design is a process for completing research and obtaining research results. There are many different types of research designs, including qualitative, conceptual, quantitative, and analytical research designs.<sup>8</sup> In this study, the researcher conducted descriptive qualitative research to identify the illocutionary in Raffaele Trombetta's interview.

Qualitative descriptive research is written research that describes a phenomenon or an object. According to Leedy in Gusan, descriptive qualitative research looked at phenomena accurately as well as descriptively the phenomena that were observed.<sup>9</sup>

Qualitative methods can also be used to answer any research questions such as explanations and understandings related to phenomena and social contexts. Sugiyono argues that qualitative method is a method used to examine an object where the researcher is an instrument, data collection is done by triangulation and the analysis is inductive.<sup>10</sup> Based on the explanation above, descriptive qualitative research can be used to provide information clearly. Therefore, this study uses descriptive qualitative to analyze the illocutionary in Raffaele Trombetta's interview.

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<sup>8</sup> C.R.Khotary. *Research Methods and Techniques*. (New Delhi: New Age International. 2009), p.5

<sup>9</sup> Gusan Susri, 2020. "speech acts in english translation of the holy qur'an surah al-kahfi by abdullah yusuf ali" *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*. Vol. 13 (1), 2020 75-89

<sup>10</sup> Prof.Dr.Sugiyono, "metode penelitian kualitatif", Bandung:penerbit Alfabeta, p185, 2018

## 2. Research Subject

The research subject of this research is Raffaele Trombetta interview. Researcher chose Raffaele Trombetta because he is ambassador from Italy to speak up about covid19 in Italy.

## 3. Data and Data Source

In this study the data source was Raffaele Trombetta interview which taken from youtube channel 4 news. Summit on March 11, 2020. The length of the video interview from Raffaele Trombetta is 13.37 minutes. Here was the link of video :

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rrsu5OVIGvg&t=6s>

## 4. Instrument

The researcher will read, identify, and analyze the data using Searle's theory as the instrument of this study. According to Moleong, in qualitative research, the researcher utilized himself as the main instrument, planning, collecting, and analyzing the data. Documentation, such as the video of the interview and later the script of the video, was also employed as an instrument.<sup>11</sup>

This study used the data sheet to identify the data.

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<sup>11</sup> Moleong, Lexy J. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008

**Table 1**

No	Utterances	ILLOCUTIONARY ACT					Speech Function
		ASSE	DIR	COM	EXP	DEC	

Note :

**Asser** : Assertive

**Dir** : Directive

**Com**: Commissive

**Exp** : Expressive

**Dec** : Declaration

**Table 2**

### Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

No	Utterances	Directly	Indirectly	Function		
				Declarative	Imperative	Interrogative
1						
2						
3						

## 5. Data Collecting And Data Analysis

### 1) Data Collecting Technique

Qualitative data is collected through focus groups, interviews, opened-ended questionnaire items, and other structured situations.<sup>12</sup> There are some types to collect data according to Miles and Huberman such as interview, documentation and interview. This research used documentation technique to collect the data. Which the data take from youtube.

The steps in the data collection process as follows:

1. The first step for the researcher is to download a

<sup>12</sup>Migrant & Seasonal Head Start Technical Assistance Center."Introduction to Data Analysis Handook". Academy for Educational Development.2006.P.7

copy of the videos script.

2. The researcher also watching the videos more than once.

3. Third, the researcher reads the dialogue from the script and observes it.

4. Next, the researcher collects data by watching videos and trying to solve problems to clearly know it and searching for all speech

5. Finally, the researchers will gather data in order to categorize it. Acts of illocutionary based on Searle's categories.

## 2) Data Analysis

Data analysis is the act of searching and collecting the researcher's interview transcripts, field notes, and other resources in order to better her own interpretation of them and share what he may have uncovered to others.<sup>13</sup>

In qualitative research, techniques for evaluating data are typically used during the data gathering phase and continued until reliable data is gathered. Miles and Huberman noted that qualitative data analysis was carried out in a continual manner.<sup>14</sup> Miles and Huberman divide qualitative data analysis into three categories.

### 1. Data Condensation

Data condensation was a process for selecting, focusing, abstracting, and transforming data. It could be said that data condensation was the first step used in

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<sup>13</sup> Bogdan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education : An introduction to the theory and method.*(Boston Allyn And Bacon inc,1998) p.28

<sup>14</sup> Miles, B. Matthew and Huberman, A. Michael, *Qualitative data Analysis: An Expeded sourcebook*, California: Sage Publications, 1994

analyzing by collecting data and focusing the data to make it easier to analyze. Therefore, this study used and selected data from Raffaele Trombetta interview and focused on the types and functions of illocutionary act.

## **2. Data Display**

This was the stage in organizing. According to Miles and Huberman, data display was used to make the research easier to understand, in qualitative research data could be displayed in several forms, namely tables, graphs, diagrams, and pictograms. In this case, the steps taken by the researcher were to arrange sentences into a table that was categorized and described into the types and functions of illocutionary act conveyed by Raffaele Trombetta interview.

## **3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion**

The last step was drawing conclusion and be verified, this step was used to validate the results of the findings. This verification was carried out to ensure that the data found could be accounted for later

### **3) Trustworthiness of the Data**

In qualitative research, data validity is important. This validity refers to the researcher's belief in data collection during the investigation. The validity of qualitative research, according to Creswell, is its strength.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> John W Creswell, "Research Design Fourth Edition", United State of America: SAGE, p191, 2014

Valid research is data that does not deviate from the researcher's reported data and the data acquired on the research subject. The researcher will employ triangulation techniques to guarantee the data's validity in this scenario. Triangulation is a technique for bolstering evidence acquired from a variety of sources, such as individuals, data collection systems, and so on.

Miles and Huberman divide triangulation into 4 types, namely:

1. Triangulation of data sources

Data source triangulation is a method used to test the credibility of the data with several sources, such as documentation, interviews and observations

2. Methodological triangulation

This triangulation uses some of the findings of several researchers using different methods.

3. Investigator triangulation

This is a triangulation that involves more than 1 expert to analyze the data that has been found by the researcher.

4. Theoretical triangulation

This method uses theories related to research such as books, journals and articles.<sup>16</sup>

From the kinds of triangulation above, this research will use Investigator triangulation to validate data. This is also based on the explanation in the data analysis technique section above.

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<sup>16</sup> Miles, B. Matthew and Huberman, A. Michael, *Qualitative data Analysis: An Expanded sourcebook*, California: Sage Publications.

## I. Systematic of Discussion

The discussion of this research will be systemized into three chapters that are related to one another. The structure of the discussion as below:

Chapter I : This chapter is an introduction that consists of

- a) Title affirmation
- b) Background of the problem
- c) Focus and sub-focus
- d) Formulation of the problem
- f) Objective of the research
- g) Significance of the research
- h) Relevant research
- i) Methodology
- j) Systematic of discussion.

Chapter II : This section is a theoretical framework that contains:

- a) Pragmatic
- b) Speech Act Theory
- c) Speech Act Classification
- d) COVID 19

Chapter III : This section is a description of the object research that contains:

- a) General Description of the Object
- b) Fact and Data Display

Chapter IV : This section is a research analysis that contains:

- a) Research Findings
- b) Discussion

Chapter V  
contains:

: This section is a closing that

- a) Conclusion
- b) Suggestion



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Theory

##### 1. Definition of Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a branch of language that is context-bound or context-dependent. That is in pragmatics, the speaker's intention or pragmatic meaning can only be interpreted by considering the context. Pragmatic competence is an important factor in determining the success of communication. In real-life interactions, language learners are not only expected to use language and produce speech that is understandable or grammatically correct but also is expected to produce culturally appropriate speech. Pragmatics is commonly defined as the study of meaning by, or dependent on, the use of language.<sup>17</sup>

Described pragmatics as the study of language from the point of view of the users, especially of the choices they make, the constraints they encounter in using language in social interaction and the effects their use of language has on other participants in the act of communication.<sup>18</sup> Based on this definition, it can be understood that pragmatics is about the reason behind a speaker's or writer's choice of language influenced by their knowledge and awareness of the community's accepted norms. Similarly, pragmatics is the study of the way speakers or writers participate through the use of language as social actors, who do not only want to get their message transferred to the readers or listeners but

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<sup>17</sup> Huang, Y. (2014). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

<sup>18</sup> Crystal (1985:204)

also consider the impact on their interpersonal relationship with the readers or listeners.<sup>19</sup>

Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language.<sup>20</sup> So we can know that pragmatics is a study that discusses the relationship between language and contexts that are relevant to grammar. Pragmatics also discusses deixis, speech acts, and so on. Pragmatics includes aspects of language that are contextual to the context of the structure and principles of language use. Pragmatics assumes that when people communicate with each other, they normally follow some kind of cooperative principle; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should cooperate in their communications. Because the effect of speech acts in the realm of pragmatics, that is related to the context. When delivering a speech, the speech act may differ. Spoken in a different setting Speech acts can be found in a variety of forms of communication. A speech, on the other hand, consists of many words that can be used in different contexts. The speech act theory was used to analyze the data.

## 2. Speech Act Theory

Speech acts consist of three related acts, the first is a locutionary act, which is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Mostly we don't just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose. We form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. The second dimension is the Illocutionary act. That is performed via the

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<sup>19</sup> Leech (1983)

<sup>20</sup> Stephen c. Levinson, "Pragmatics", Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge 1983.

communicative force of an utterance. We do not create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. This is the third dimension, the perlocutionary act.<sup>21</sup> Speech Acts are divided into three classes, which are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.<sup>22</sup>

The speech act or acts performed in the utterances of a sentence are in general a function of the meaning of the sentence.<sup>23</sup> The meaning of a sentence does not in all cases uniquely determine what speech act is performed in a given utterance of that sentence, for a speaker may mean more than what he says, but it is always in principle possible for him to say exactly what he means. Therefore, it is in principle possible for every speech act performs or could perform to be uniquely determined by a given sentence, given the assumptions that the speaker is speaking literally and that the context is appropriate. There are five general ways of using language, five general categories of illocutionary acts. We tell people how things are (Assertives), we try to get them to do things (Directives), we commit ourselves to do things (Commissives), we express our feelings and attitudes (Expressives), and we bring about changes in the world through our utterances (Declarations).

Speech acts are defined as an activity expressed by utterances or speech.<sup>24</sup> The study of the speech act is significant for us. The point of researching speech acts is to help us understand what information is conveyed in each utterance. The ability of the speaker to deliver the

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<sup>21</sup> Yule, George.(1996). Pragmatics.Oxford University Press 1996.

<sup>22</sup> Austin (1962) to in Dylgjeri (2017:21)

<sup>23</sup>Searle, John R (1969). SPEECH ACTS “An Essay in the Philosophy of Language”. Cambridge University Press: United Kingdom.)

<sup>24</sup>Gusan Susri, Fithrah Auliya Ansar , Moh. Muhassin. 2020. “speech acts in english translation of the holy qur’an surah al-kahfi by abdullah yusuf ali” English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris. Vol. 13 (1), 2020 75-89

message in communication is also determined by the speech act. When you can easily understand the meaning of a speaking activity.

When we communicate or converse with other people, the speaker must not only talk source the utterance has no objective and goals, but also explain the speaker's meaning to the listener. And by saying something, the speaker can make the listener know what the speaker is saying. The speaker and the listener do the speech act in a conversation or dialogue.

Speech acts can be classified into Direct Speech Act and Indirect Speech Act.

#### A. Direct Speech

It is explained by Yule, if there is a Direct Speech Act, it will be implemented. The structure direct relationship as well as the role of the utterance.<sup>25</sup> So direct speech is sentences that are spoken directly by the speaker.

There are 3 speech functions in the direct speech act such as declarative sentence, interrogative sentence and imperative sentence.

Declarative used to convey a statement, Interrogative used to ask a question and Imperative used to give an order to the listeners.

Example:

- Declarative sentence
  - We have to practice social distancing
  - The mayor of Baguio city has once again declared a liquor ban.
- Interrogative sentence
  - Where is the library?

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<sup>25</sup>Yule, George. Pragmatics. (Oxford: Oxford University Press).1996.P.55

- What is your house?
- Imperative sentence
  - Stop the car
  - You must wear a mask

## B. Indirect Speech

If there is an indirect relationship between the structure and function of a speech act, it will occur.<sup>26</sup> The act of speaking relationship of the two, the structure and purpose of the utterances. Indirect sentences are sentences that are spoken to convey someone's statement. There are 3 speech functions in the indirect speech act such as declarative sentence, interrogative sentence and imperative sentence.

Example:

- Declarative sentence

The clothes will not hang themselves from the sentence there is an intention of the utterance that is conveyed which means "someone must hang the clothes".

- Interrogative sentence

Could you lower the volume? This question has an indirect meaning where the speaker says "lower the volume", which means the volume is too loud.

- Imperative sentence

The room is dirty the sentence has an indirect meaning which means someone has to sweep the room to make it clean.

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<sup>26</sup> P.56

## 2.1 Speech Act Classification

The Speech Act has been classified by linguistic. Beyond the act of utterance, there are three stages of action identified by Austin. A speech act is something that is expressed by someone who not only provides information but also takes action. The speech act is usually performed when apologizing, greeting, requesting, complaining, complimenting, refusing, or inviting someone. The statement from Muhassin, speech acts are activities performed by speakers through speech, and they are characterized variously in English, such as apology, complaint, invitation, promise, or request.<sup>27</sup> This means that the speaker is always trying to give information via intensive communication in order to build an utterance.

### 1. Locutionary act

The meaning of the words spoken, or the fundamental act of utterance, is the act of place. The statement Austin, the locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a specific meaning and reference expression, which is, in turn, roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense.<sup>28</sup> It explains by Leech, locutionary acts are used to carry out the act of saying anything.<sup>29</sup> Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. A locutionary act is an act of saying something,

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<sup>27</sup> Mohammad Muhassin, "Analisis Tindak Tutur Performatif dalam Wacana Naratif Bahasa Inggris (Studi pada Novel *The Beautiful and the Damned* oleh F.S. Fitzgerald)." *Jurnal English Education* 4 (2).2015.P.8

<sup>28</sup> Austin, J. L. (2018). *How to Do Things with Words* (Paperback edition). New York: Martino Fine Books.

<sup>29</sup> Leech, G.1996. *Prinsip-prinsip pragmatis*. Terjemahan M.D.D. Oka. Jakarta: UI Press.

which is the act of producing an utterance. Locutionary speech acts are roughly equivalent to uttering certain utterances with specific sense and reference, which is again roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. The example of the locutionary speech act can be seen in the following sentences:

- It's so dark in this bathroom
- The packet is heavy.

above two sentences represent the actual condition. The first sentence refers to the lighting of the bathroom and the second sentence refers to the weight of the packet.

## 2. Illocutionary act

The speaker's words play an important role in the illocutionary act. Illocutionary act behavior is described by Austin, as a phrase that has a certain conventional effect. Also points out that the illocutionary act implements the act by saying something. Illocutionary acts can be divided into five categories:

- 1) Representative speech acts are utterances that connect the speaker to the truth of a proposition.
- 2) Directives are statements that attempt to persuade someone to take action. The aim is to persuade the listener to do something that follows a logical word-to-word pattern.
- 3) Commissives: the proposition is a future act by the speaker in which an intention is conveyed; the commission's act commits the speaker to do something in

the future with a word-to-word match direction.

- 4) Expressive: An expressive act is an utterance that expresses the speaker's inner state in relation to a specific object.
- 5) Declarations: A declaration act is done by someone who is authorized to do something in a specific institutional sense.

Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering. This is also known as the act of doing something to say something. The illocutionary act is the most important level of action in a speech act because it is determined by the force preferred by the speakers. The example of the Illocutionary speech act can be seen in the following sentences:

-It's so dark in this bathroom.

-The packet is heavy.

Based on the examples above, the first sentence shows a request to switch the light on and the second sentence shows a request to lift the packet.

Views that there are five types of general functions performed by speech acts especially illocutionary act, such as representatives, expressive, directives, commissives, and declarative.<sup>30</sup>

- a. Representatives:

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<sup>30</sup> Yule (1996:53)

Those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions. In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief).

Example:

- The earth is flat.
- Chomsky didn't write about peanuts.
- It was a warm sunny day.

b. Expressive:

Those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological state and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

Example:

- I'm really sorry!
- Congratulations!
- Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssahh!

c. Directives:

Those kinds of speech act that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. In using directives, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).

Example:

- Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.
- Could you lend me a pen, please?
- Don't touch that.

d. Commissives:

Those kinds of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They promise, threats, refusals, and pledges. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).

Example:

- I'll be back.
- I'm going to get it right next time
- We will not do that.

e. Declarations:

Those kinds of speech acts change the world via their utterance. The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.

Example:

- Priest : I now pronounce you husband and wife.
- Referee : You're out!

Searle classified illocutionary into 5 kinds.<sup>31</sup>

a) Assertive

Assertive is about the speaker's purpose of a truth and due to Searle Assertive is utterances of truth expressed by the speakers. Utterance based on the observation of the speaker by stating the fact. Example in speech: Our team is best anywhere in the world. That utterance showed about Boasting. Assertive performs action like stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining and claiming, etc. Stating is an action which someone assumed officially or the action acquired by someone for giving an opinion. Boasting is talking with pride and pleasure about something that had been done or something that was owned. Suggesting is an expression in conveying an idea that could be considered by someone. Complaining is saying something that was not satisfactory. Claiming is saying the truth or a fact even though it do not has evidence and someone might not believe it.

b) Directive

Directive is the speaker's attempt to make the listener do something include: requesting, command, orders, warning, and advising. For example in this speech: Older Americans must avoid nonessential travel in the crowded places. The action in here include of Command. Requesting is an activity that was done politely to

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<sup>31</sup> John R Searle., Expression and Meaning, New york: cambridge University Press, 1979, p12

ask for something. The action of someone who had the authority to let an order called command. The act of asking for something like making coffee, buying a book or something else was called ordering. Warning is an act of warning someone for something dangerous. Advising is an act of advising someone.

c) Expressive

Expressive is expressing psychological state and there are some expressive actions include: thank, apologizing, congratulate, condole, and praising. For example: God bless you, and God bless America. Thank you. That utterance consist of thank you. The act of expressing that was shown to someone who had helped you and to express gratitude for what someone had done for you, it called Thank you. Apologizing is an act to say sorry to someone. Congratulate is an action to appreciate someone's success. Condole is an expression intended for someone who was experiencing grief, an suffering sorrow. Actions aimed at conveying admiration for someone called praise.

d) Commissive

Commissive is the illocutionary act that commit some future actions like promising, offering, etc. For example in this speech: I would always put the well of America first. The utterance showed promise. Promising is an act of giving hope what will happen in the future. Offering is an action that you offer or give to someone.

### e) Declaration

Declaration is a type of illocutionary that not only make someone do something but could change all world through utterance. Declaration like declar, resign, dismiss, name, excommunicate, appointing, etc.<sup>21</sup>

For example: I am instructing a small Business Administration for exercising available authority to present the liquidity and capital to firms affected by the coronavirus. This example included of Appointing. Declar means about the speaker could change the world with their word/utterance. Resign was an act of asking someone to go out from their job. Actions taken to show that something was useless or not important was called dismiss. Naming is an action took to declare to the public about something bad or illegal. Excommunicating is the act to throw out someone from a group. Appointing is the act of officially designating someone to do a job.

### 3. Perlocutionary act

The sense of the phrase for the listener. The perlocutionary act is the effect of an utterance. It is what individuals bring about or accomplish by saying things like compelling, deterring, and even telling, shocking, misleading. Determines that, by saying something, the perlocutionary act executes the act. The perlocutionary act is the act that is carried out by a speaker when making an utterance causes in certain effect on the hearer and others. The effect of an utterance on the

thoughts or actions of another person is referred to as a perlocutionary act. The perlocutionary act is specific to the circumstances of issuance, and is thus not conventionally achieved simply by uttering that particular utterance, and includes all of the effects, intended or unintended, often indeterminate, that some particular utterance in a particular situation cause. The example of Perlocutionary:

- It is so dark in this room.
- The box is heavy

Based on the example it can be inferred that the first sentence is uttered by someone while switching the light on and the second sentence is done by someone while lifting the packet.

### 3. COVID 19

In December 2019, a series of pneumonia cases of unknown causes outbreaks in Wuhan, Hubei, China.<sup>32</sup> One month later, scientists isolated a novel coronavirus that was severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) other than SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV, avian influenza, influenza, and other common respiratory viruses.<sup>33</sup> Since its outbreak, China responded quickly and has taken proactive public health measures to combat the disease including intensive surveillance, epidemiological investigations, active treatment of confirmed and suspected patients, and cut off the routes of transmission. However, the case count from the virus

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<sup>32</sup> Li Q, Guan X, Wu P, et al. Early Transmission dynamics in Wuhan, China, of novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia. *N Engl J Med* 2020 [in press].

<sup>33</sup> Gorbalenya AE. Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus: the species and its viruses, a statement of the coronavirus study group. *bioRxiv* 2020 [in press].

has soared. Concerning the outbreak of SARS- CoV-2, WHO declared the disease as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC),<sup>34</sup> and it was named COVID-19. The transmission routes, treatments, and outcomes of COVID-19 continually receiving much research attention recently. What is clear for now is that the mode of transmission is through contact and in the form of droplets although airborne transmission has not been ruled out. Since late January 2020, the Chinese researcher ties recommended that people go to crowded places as little as possible to avoid cross-infection. On the other hand, people's fear of COVID-19, because of its novel and rapid transmission, makes them reluctant to go to public places including medical and dental hospitals. The literature shows that many dental procedures produce aerosols and droplets that are contaminated with bacteria, viruses, and blood, and have the potential to spread infections to dental personnel and other people in the dental office. The health researcher ties of some cities in China ordered the dental institutions to suspend general non-emergency dental treatment while providing emergency dental services only. Policy factors and personal considerations alike deterred patients from seeking dental care except in an emergency.

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<sup>34</sup> WHO. *Statement on the second meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee regarding the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)*. 2020 [Internet], [https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/30-01-2020-state-ment-on-the-second-meeting-of-the-international-health-regu-lations-\(2005\)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-outbreak-of-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)](https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/30-01-2020-state-ment-on-the-second-meeting-of-the-international-health-regu-lations-(2005)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-outbreak-of-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov)).



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