AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMAPHOSA'S SPEECHES TO COMBAT COVID-19 PANDEMIC

A Thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-Degree

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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMAPHOSA'S SPEECHES TO COMBAT COVID-19 PANDEMIC

By :
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The purpose of this research was to know the type of illocutionary acts which presented by President of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa in his speeches to combat covid-19 pandemic. In this research, the researcher analyzed the illocutionary acts, direct and indirect speech acts. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the illocutionary acts which are taken from the President Cyril Ramaphosa's speeches. The researcher analyzed the data by one according to the Yule's concept of types of illocutionary acts, there are representative, directive, commisive, expressive, and declaration. The reasult of this research showed that there were 320 data from three speeches they were 168 utterance belong to declarative, 57 utterances belong to directive, 71 utterances belong to commisive, 19 utterances belong to expressive, and 5 utterances belong to declaration. this research also analyzed there were 10 utterances belong to direct speech acts and 8 utterances belong to indirect speech acts.

Keyword : *Speech Acts, Illocutionary Act, Direct Speech, Indirect Speech.*

DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled: AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMAPHOSA'S SPEECHES TO COMBAT COVID-19 PANDEMIC. Salinger is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledged in the text.

Bandar Lampung, 27 April, 2022
Declared by

MUHAMMAD ALI YUSUF
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APPROVAL LETTER

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ADMISSION LETTER

A Proposal entitled: **"AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT IN PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMOPHOSA'S SPEECHES TO COMBAT COVID-19 PANDEMIC"**, by: Muhammad Ali Yusuf, NPM: 1711040238, Study Program: English Education, was tested and defended in the examination session held on: Friday, August 12th 2022.

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MOTTO

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلنَّاسُ قَدْ جَآءَتْكُم مَّوْعِظَةٌ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَشِفَآءٌ لِّمَا فِى ٱلصُّدُورِ
وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةٌ لِّلْمُؤْمِنِينَ ٥٧

Meaning:

57: *"O mankind! there has to come to you instruction from your Lord and healing for what is in the breasts and guidance and mercy for the believers."* (Q.S. Yunus: 57)[1]
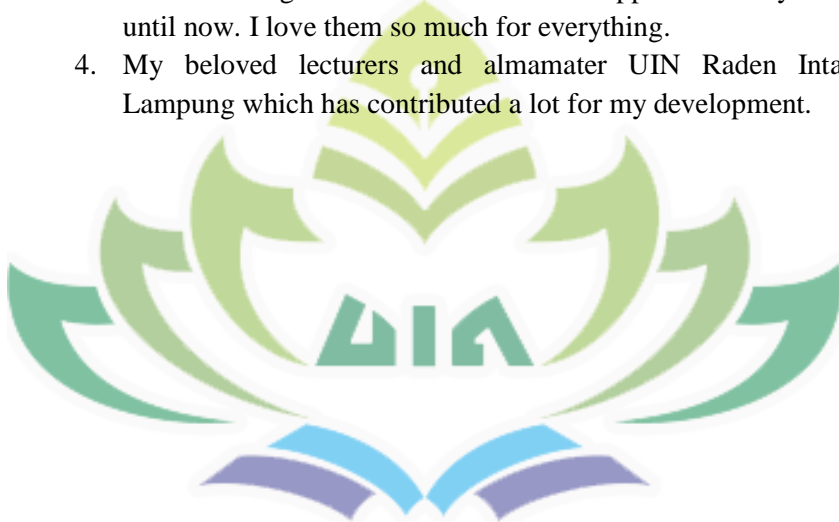
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[1] Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The meaning of Holy Al-Qur'an*, (Maryland: Amma Publication, 1987)

DEDICATION

All praise to Allah for his abundant blessing to me, and from my deep heart and great love, this thesis is dedicated to :

1. Allah SWT the One who destined me to complete this thesis, the One who always loves and keeps me everywhere and every time.
2. Rasulullah PBUH, the one who made me know who my God is and may Allah gather us in heaven with him
3. My father, Dermawan (Alm) I hope you rest in peace in heaven and my mother, Mutihat who always pray for my success and give me motivation and support to study hard until now. I love them so much for everything.
4. My beloved lecturers and almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung which has contributed a lot for my development.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Muhammad Ali Yusuf was born on March, 26th 2000 in Bandar Lampung. The writer come from Bandar Lampung, He lives at Jl. Ir. Sutami Galih Kec. Sukabumi Kel. Campang Jaya Bandar Lampung. He is the first child of Mr Dermawan and the third child of Mrs Mutihat. Ali has two big step sister named Iis Aisyah and Kokom Komariyah and one little brother named Muhammad Sullam Tahqiq.

Ali began his school at MI Darul Huda Bandar lampung near his house in 2005 and finished in 2011. He continue his study also at MTS Darul Huda Bandar lampung in 2011 until 2014. Then He continue his study at MA Darul Huda Bandar lampung in 2014 until 2017. After graduated from Senior High School, Ali continued his study at English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung in 2017.

In 2017, Ali became the member of department skill and talent of ESA (English Students Association) UIN Raden Intan Lampung, in 2019 he was selected to head skill of ESA 2018/2019. Ali became the member of PIK Sahabat (Pusat Informasi Konseling) UIN Raden Intan Lampung in 2017, in 2019 he was selected as the head of sport departement in PIK Sahabat.

Bandar Lampung, 25 Mei 2022
The Researcher,

<u>Muhammad Ali Yusuf</u>
NPM. 1711040238

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Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, all praises due to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful. None of the best word to express my gratitude until this thesis could be completely finished. Then, Sholawat and Salutation are always offered to the Prophet Muhammad, the last messenger and the most beloved Prophet of Allah. However, this success would not be achieved without love, support, guidance, advice, help and encouragement from individuals and institutions.

When finishing this thesis, the researcher has obtained so many helps or support, and many valuable things from various sides. Therefore, the researcher would sincerely thanks:

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4. All lecturers of English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung who have taught the writer since the first year of his study.
5. Mr. Yuspik M.Pd, as Validator who validate the thesis which developed by Researcher.
6. Researcher's Parents, Dermawan (Alm) and Mutihat who always pray and support writer for his success.
7. Researcher's brother and sister Iis Aisyah, Kokom Komariyah, and Muhammad Sullam Tahqiq who always pray and support writer for his success.
8. The researcher's friends at G Class, who always support the writer to finishes this thesis.
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10. Rendi Wibowo, who always pray and support for the researcher.

11. Meida Octaviani and Pamengku the person who push the researcher to finish this thesis.
12. Siti Rofiqoh and Melita Handayani, my beloved best friends who always be there for the researcher.

Finally, the researcher always expects that this research may be helpful for all. Aamiin.

Bandar Lampung, 25 Mei 2022
The Researcher

Muhammad Ali Yusuf
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses and explains the title confirmation, background of the problem, focus and sub-focus of the problem, problem formulation, objective of the research, significance of the research, research method and systematic of the discussion.

A. Title Confirmation

In this sub-chapter, the writer clarified the aim of this proposal title in order to avoid misunderstandings among readers. The title of the thesis proposal is "An Analysis of Speech Act in President Cyril Ramaphosa's Speeches to Combat Covid-19 Pandemic". The description below will help you comprehend some of the phrases used in this thesis proposal. Here as follows :

The process of studying or evaluating anything in a systematic manner to understand more about it, or a specialized study of something, is known as analysis .

Speech Act is a verbal utterance that serves a purpose provide an apology, request, greeting, Speech Act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. In performing speech act we offer an apology, request, greeting, complaint, or refusal.

President Cyril Ramaphosa is the fifth democatically elected president of South Africa since 2018 who was born on 17 November 1952. He also the president of the African National Congress (ANC) since 2017.

Speech is an activity of speaking in front of people to convey ideas. The speech is carried out using good language and can be accepted by the listener.

Covid-19 The SARS-CoV-2 Virus causes a pandemic, which is an infectious illness. Most persons who get Covid-19 will have mild to moderate symptoms and will recover without special treatment, but some will have severe discomfort and will require medical attention.

Therefore, writer was conducted the thesis proposal entitled "An Analysis of Speech Act in President Cyril Ramaphosa's Speeches to Combat Covid-19 Pandemic".

B. **Background of The Problem**

Speech is the ability to speak in front of the public to express an opinion or give an idea about something important to the crowd or discourse prepared to say in front of the audience. When we express speech, we are not only giving certain information and intentions but also at the same time to take action. This fits the definition which actions that refer to when we say something are called speech acts. The audience can evaluate the message of someone's speech whether it is just a message of information or the speaker needs the audience's action. Speech is one of the forms of speech act that can be found everywhere in oral language using utterance that is related to the speaking activity because we perform oral language when we speak.

The central and essential part of the speech act is an utterance which is defined in terms of the speaker's intention and its effect on the listener. The speech act is generally defined as an action via utterance. [1]In English, particular labels such as complainant, apology, compliment, promise, request, and invitation are widely used. "There are ways to say something is to do something, or ways to say something is to do something, and even ways to say something is to do something," Austin says. It is simply said that there is an action or a specific goal in "it is too loud outside" when a teacher says it to her or his pupils in class rather than just letting her students know that she is irritated by the noise outside the class. The instructor may issue the directive and then expect her students to close the door.

People should know where or when the utterance is expressed or based on the context in order to accomplish the purpose of utterances themselves to guess that meaning and it called for how

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[1] George, Yule, *Pragmatics*, New York : Oxford Uneversity press, 2005

the addressee's perception of what the speaker's truly desire to the addressees. Context is also crucial in speech to assist the addressee in comprehending the meaning of the utterances since context may excite and contribute to listeners in perceiving the meaning.

The benefit of the speech act in human communication is that it separates the linguistic component of communication. People must be able to speak in the language they have learned. The appropriate use of the speech act gained via cultural experiences is critical in the manifestation of the special connection. According to Austin, there are three main ways in which saying something equals doing something. In Kaburise's novel, these three types of activities are conducted concurrently in Austin.[2] These three types of speech acts are explained as follows: The literal meaning of the utterances is referred to as the locutionary act, the action underlying the utterances is referred to as the illocutionary act, and the effect of the utterances on the hearer is referred to as the perlocutionary act. An illocutionary act is a form of speaking act that is more complicated and divided than others. It is important to have adequate information about the illocutionary act in order to determine the illocutionary act of an utterance.

Yule divides the illocutionary act into five categories that can be performed through speech act. Representations, , directives, commissives, expressive, and declaration are all examples. Representative focuses on whether or not the speaker feels something is true or false, directive refers to the speaker wants the audience to do something, Commissive refers to the speaker's commitment to future action, expressive refers to the speaker's expression or feelings, and declarations refer to actions that result in immediate changes.

The act of speaking in connection to education is a branch of pragmatics, which is one of the areas of linguistics. Students, particularly those from the English literature and education departments, should be able to grasp the speech act utilized and

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[2] Kaburise, P. (2011). *Speech Act Theory and Communication.* British Library : Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

how to apply it in discussion with others. There would be a misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer if they conversed without rehearsing the speaking act. Because it was a communication act, a speech act proceeded if the audience identified with the speaker's purpose and the emotion being communicated. Speech actions are typically encountered in a discussion. Because it reflected the intricate situation of speech that individual people did by saying anything, the discourse in someone's speech may be an unusual example of speech actions. The message of information of someone speaking was one key factor that primarily happened in someone's speech. The researcher might specify the information's message.

Speech is one part of language where language also plays an important role for politicians such as the President because most of the activities carried out by politicians use language. According to Beard, political campaigns, speeches, written texts, and broadcasts are designed to teach and instruct people about critical subjects.[3] In this regard, it is apparent that one of the political acts of politicians that is opened with language is speech.

One of the most influential politicians is the President. Because the position of President is the highest in any country, the president must maintain contact and ties with the people. One way to achieve this is through a prepared speech to convey a message, express feeling, idea, or warning to people.

The researcher has already studied some researches on speech act in order to gain some references and expand the researcher's understanding of speech act. Arvin and Lisetyo conducted the first study entitled "*Speech Act Classification in Donald Trump's Policy-Campaign of the Upcoming Presidential Election USA 2017*". This study focused on the speech acts categorization used in Donald Trump's campaign. The findings revealed that Trump used directive and declarative language to stress his dominance. Try Fahmi Umar did the following study. This study's title is *"The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC*

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[3] Beard, A. 2000. *The Language of Politics*. London: Routledge.

Forum". Using the Searle theory, this study sought to determine the types of communication functions in the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts, as well as the impact included in the speech.[4]

Following comprehension of all prior study, the researcher examined the utterances of South African President Cyril Ramaphosa "Measures to Combat Covid-19 Epidemic.", "Response to Coronavirus COVID-19 Pandemic", and "Progress in The National Efford to Contain the Covid-19 Pandemic.". The researcher choose this three speeches to analyse the process in combating the coronavirus in South Africa start from when the Covid-19 first entered until the death rate from coronavirus decreased. The writer analyzed the illocutionary, direct, and indirect speech acts, while the others analyzed the commissive speech act and the illocutionary of speech act. The researcher picked a different research topic and analyzed the speech using Yule's theory of speech act. The researcher chose a different subject of the research and analyze the speech based on Yule's theory about speech act. In speeches from the President of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa, the President gave a warning and message to his people on how to deal coronavirus.

Based on the reasoning provided above, the researcher decided to undertake the study named "An analysis of Speech Act in President Cyril Ramaphosa Speeches to combat Covid-19 Pandemic".

C. Focus and Sub Focus

The researcher focused on analyzed the types of illocutionary act in speeches by President Cyril Ramaphosa. The sub focus of this research is direct and indirect speech acts in President Cyril Ramaphosa's speeches to combat Covid-19 pandemic. In determined the types of illocutionary act utilized in the speeches,

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[4] Fahmi, Tri. 2016. *The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum.Makassar*

the researcher has study each phrase and categorize it use the Yule categorization of speech acts theory.

D. Problem Formulation

1. What classification of illocutionary acts were used in President Cyril Ramaphosa's speeches to combat covid-19 pandemic?

2. What type of direct and indirect speech acts were found in President Cyril Ramaphosa's speeches to combat covid-19 pandemic?

E. Objective of the Research

The study objectives are listed below, based on the research questions mentioned above:

1. To identify the classifications of illocutionary acts in President Cyril Ramaphosa's speeches to combat covid-19 pandemic and then describe about the each of them.

2. To identify the type of direct and indirect speech acts in President Cyril Ramaphosa's speeches to combat covid-19 pandemic.

F. Significances of the Research

1. Theoretical

This study helps both theoretically and practically to the advancement of analysis studies, specifically how to analyze illocutionary actions, direct and indirect speech acts, in President Cyril Ramaphosa's addresses to battle the covid-19 epidemic.

2. Practically

a. For English Teacher

This research is beneficial for the English Teacher since this research propides examples and analysis of illucotionary acts

in speeches as guidance to enrich their comprehension of the speech acts.

b. For Students

The researcher expects that this research help the students to have a better comprehension of the speaking act.

c. For Other Researchers

The researcher also expects that the findings of this study will serve as inspiration for future researchers who wish to do research on speech acts.

G. Relevant Research

The following are some past studies that are similar to this research :

The first research conducted by Arvin and Lisetyo, They did a study named "*Speech Act Classification in Donald Trump's Policy-Campaign of the Upcoming Presidential Election USA 2017*". Their research focuses on the classification of speech actions in Donald Trump's policy campaign for the upcoming 2017 US presidential election. It was found that Donald Trump attempted to gain his power, and his speech contained racism. But on the other hand, his speech might have influenced other people. This research focused on two things; firstly, what are the speech acts classification that appeared in Donald Trump's campaign and secondly, how did he build his campaign by showing remarks of racism?. They applied descriptive qualitative. Since it was a video, the researcher used observation non-participatory technique. This research used the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis and pragmatics point of view to analyse the data. The results showed that Trump dominantly performed directive and declarative as to emphasize his power. Aside from those findings, the researcher

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identified evidence in Trump's speech demonstrating his predilection for racism.[5]

Try Fahmi Umar conducted the following study. The title of this paper is *"The Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech Act at the APEC Forum"*. The goal of this study was to identify the different types of communication functions in illocutionary and perlocutionary acts, as well as the influence of the speech. The researcher using the theory Searle in Rahardi (2005:35-36), classifies the communication function in the illocutionary act divided into five kinds. They are Representative, directive, expressive, commissive, declaration. The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative research by using the note-taking method. The researcher found the result of communication function in the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. There were 9 Representative (stating), 0 directive, 2 expressive (thanking), and commissive (offering and promise), and 0 declaration (declaration not found in the research). Meanwhile, the perlocutionary act in the speech got responses from the audience after listening to the speech of President JokoWidodo in APEC, Beijing.[6]

However, there are some similarities and discrepancies between these research. Researchers examine speech acts from the president's address as part of the equation. The distinction is in the case under consideration, and in this study, the researcher investigates not one, but three speeches. The first study concentrated on the classification of speech acts in Donald Trump's policy campaign for the upcoming presidential election in the United States of America in 2017, and the last study concentrated on analyzing the types of communication function in the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, and identifying the effect of contained in President JokoWidodo's speech at APEC in

[5] Irwandi, Hudri, April, "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Hillary Clinton's Concession Speech to Donald Trump in Presidential Election"*. (Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics (JELTL) ISSN 2339-2940 /FKIP UM Mataram Vol. 11 No. 1 June 2018).

[6] Fahmi, Tri. 2016. *The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum.*Makasar

Beijing. This research focused on the illocutionary of speech act, direct and indirect speech. The object of this research is President Cyril Ramaphosa's Speeches to combat Covid-19 pandemic.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

Research designs are routinely employed by researchers, including qualitative, quantitative, experimental, and development designs, among others.[7] The writer analyzes the data in this study using descriptive qualitative research method. It is called qualitative because the data collected was in the form of sentences. Descriptive qualitative research examined phenomena both accurately and descriptively.[8] According to Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono, the qualitative descriptive approach is used to collect data of words or pictures rather than numbers. [9] Furthermore, according to Miles and Huberman, "qualitative data are important when one wants to complement, confirm, explain, enlighten, or reinterpret quantitative data acquired from the same location."[10] This method is also known as naturalistic research because it is conducted in a natural setting. Researcher employs a descriptive qualitative technique in data analysis to identify the types of illocutionary behaviors in President Cyril Ramaphosa's speeches to Combat the Covid-19 Pandemic.

2. Research Subject

The research subject of this research is President Cyril Ramaphosa's Speeches. The Researcher chose President Cyril Ramaphosa because he is the President from South Africa who

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[7] C.R.Khotary. *Research Methods and Techniques*. (New Delhi: New Age International. 2009), p.5

[8] 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

[9] Sugiyono (2014) Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D, Bandung.

[10] Miles, M.B, and Huberman, A.M, *"Qualitative Data Analysis, Second Edition."* (Newbury Park, CA: Sage, 1994), p.10.

deliver speeches about the coronavirus case in South Africa.

3. Data and Source

The researcher's goal is to collect data since data is the most significant aspect of this study. Every research project cannot be completed without data. According to Ary et al., two sources of data may be used in qualitative research.[11] Those are:

1. Primary Source

According to Sugiono, a main source is one that can provide useful information directly.[12] His comment implies that the major source is to supply noteworthy facts relevant to research concerns. The researcher obtained the primary material from the documentation of YouTube videos. The researcher watches, download and rewrites the President Cyril Ramaphosa's utterance from youtube. The first video "Escalation of Measure to Combat COVID-19 Pandemic" deliver at Union Building, Tshwane on March 23th 2020. This first video length from President Cyril Ramaphosa is 29.33 minutes. Second and the third videos was summit on 20 October 2021 the second speeches entitled "Progress in National Efford to Contain the COVID-19 Pandemic". delivered at Union Building, Tshwane on November 11th 2021, the video length is 32.20. And the last speeches is entitled "Response to Coronavirus COVID-19 Pandemic" summit on 20 October 2021. the video length is 28.36 minutes.

2. Secondary source

A secondary source is an extra source of information. as Given State that the secondary data source is a previously acquired source for a different purpose or by someone other

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[11] Ary, Donald. 1985. *Introduction to Research in Education*: third edition. New York: CBS College Publishing.
[12] Sugiyono. (2008). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif* dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.

than the researcher.[13] It indicates that while gathering data, a secondary source serves a distinct role when conducting research. A document is used as secondary data in this study. The text is based on books, journals, and prior studies on the subject. To assist the completion of this research, the researcher uses all of the data, including all of the video transcripts, as the data source.

4. Instrument

Gay and Airasian contend that an instrument is a data collection tool. The instrument may be described as a necessary tool for gathering information. According to Moelong, as the primary instrument, the researcher plans the study, gathers the data, analyzes the data, interprets the data, and lastly reports the research results.[14] So, based on the previous definition, it is apparent that the researcher serves as the instrument in this qualitative research.

Documentation, such as the video of the interview and later the script of the video, was also employed as an instrument.[15]. The researcher examined this study used the data sheet to collecting the data and make it easier to understand and to identify the data.

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[13] Given, Lisa. 2008. *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Method*. USA: SAGE Publication.

[14] Moleong, Lexy J. Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif, Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008

Table. 1 The Data Sheet of The Types of Illocutionary Act

Title   :

Place/Time   :

Note   **:** Rep   : Representative

Exp   : Expressive

Dir   : Directive

Dec   : Declarative

Com   : Commisive

No	Data	Indicating	Types of Illocutionary Act				
			Rep	Dir	Exp	Com	Dec
1							
2							
3							

Table. 2 The Data Sheet of The Types of Direct/Indirect Speech

Title   :

Place/Time   :

No	Data	Type of Speech Acts		Function
		Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	
1				
2				
3				
4				
Etc				

5. Data Collecting Technique

Ary said there are three manners that are used in qualitative research to collect data. They are an interview, observation, and document or artifact analysis.[16] In this research was collected in the form of written documents to understand the phenomenon in research. Documentation used in scientific research to collect data of research.

The following data collection methodologies were employed by the author:

1. The writer download the speeches video by the President Cyril Ramaphosa from YouTube.

2. The writer download the script of speeches by the President Cyril Ramaphosa.

3. The writer watch several time the speeches video by the President Cyril Ramaphosa.

4. The writer read the script when he wacth the speeches video by the President Cyril Ramaphosa.

5. The writer identifying the data by characterizing the utterance based on which belong to one of the categories of illocutionary act.

6. The writer identifying the data by characterizing the utterance based on which belong to direct or indirect speech.

7. The writer describe the data by making a description of the final result of the research in the form of numbers and tables.

8. The writer making a conclusion of the final result of the research.

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[16] Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition* (Belmont: Wadsworth, 2010). P. 431

6. Data Analysis

In analysing the collecting the data, the researcher uses the technique of analysis propose by Miles and Huberman[17] as consiting of three concurrent flows of action: data reduction, data display, and conclusions and verification. The stages are as follows:

1. **Data Reduction**

   The process of choosing, focussing, simplifying, abstracting, and manipulating data that appears in written up field notes or transcriptions is referred to as data reduction. Data reduction is a type of analysis that sharpens, sorts, concentrates, discards, and organizes data in order to develop and verify "final" findings. It is critical to eliminate irrelevant data when analyzing. Some data that was utilized seldom should be ignored. In this speech, there are some words do not part of classification of illocutionary and direct and indirect speech acts which the writer analyze. So, the process of reduction is removing the some words which unnecessary in this analysis.

2. **Data Display**

   Following data reduction, the researcher organizes and maintains the data such that it may be easily understood. Displays may include data tables, theme tally sheets, summaries or proportions of various statements, phrases, or concepts, and similarly simplified and altered data groups. These displays aid the researcher in comprehending and noticing certain patterns in the data, as well as determining what extra analysis or actions are required. The creation of displays, like data reduction, is

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[17] Miles, MB. & Huberman, AM. 1994. *Qualitative Data Analysis (2nd edition)*. California: SAGE Publications

not a standalone phase but rather a component of the analytical process.

After the writer did the reduction process in this speech, the data display showed the data which analyzed to get the conclusion.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The investigator has made several informed evaluations and conclusions concerning the study and the data throughout the research process. This process is designed to provide a response to the study goals. The researcher used Sudijono's algorithm to determine the number of code-mixing kinds and levels.

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= Number of cases

7. Trustworthiness of the Data

The qualitative research must be contain validity to get the valid data. The researcher will use the investigator triangulation In analyzing the data validity. Suwartono has a view that triangulation is collecting and checking the data using a different perspective. Triangulation is the most popular way to measure the validity of data.[18] Norman Denzin in Hales argue that triangulation has four types as follow:

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[18] Suwartono. (2014). *Dasar-dasar Metodologi Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi.

1. Data Triangulation

   Data triangulation is the use of many data sources, such as time, geography, and people, to confirm findings and compensate for any deficiencies in the data, hence boosting the validity and dependability of the conclusions. The method is used in various industries to enhance judgments regarding findings and limit the possibility of incorrect interpretations.

2. Methods Triangulationis

   The application of several methodologies to investigate a problem or phenomena. The goal is to reduce the flaws and biases inherent in any particular approach. In other words, the advantages of one approach may compensate for the shortcomings of another. This sort of triangulation is comparable to the mix method techniques employed in social science research, in which the results of one method are utilized to improve, augment, and explain the conclusions of another. It is also a variant on data triangulation, with an emphasis on collecting data using diverse techniques rather than collecting data for different projects, regions, demographics, and so on.

3. Investigator Triangulationis

   The capacity to corroborate findings among investigators without previous discussion or coordination can considerably improve the findings' credibility. Investigator triangulation is especially crucial for reducing bias in data collection, reporting, and/or analysis.

4. Theory triangulationis

   When investigating a condition or event, the application of various ideas or hypotheses. The objective is to examine a topic or event from several angles, via various lenses, and with various questions in mind. The many ideas or hypotheses do not have to be comparable or compatible; in fact, the more diverse they are, the more probable it is that they may highlight distinct difficulties and concerns.

8. The Relevance of Research to ELT

In Speech act is an interesting study in the field of linguistics. However, learn or earn speech acts in our daily use of language, especially in teaching and learning English. The process brings many benefits for teachers and students. Cohen at McKay states that it is clear that the teaching of both words and phrases isolated from their sociocultural context can lead to the production of language curiosity that does not achieve their communicative goals. Reality shows that second language teachers might find an understanding of speech act theory and practice will enhance their ability to prepare their students for challenges from producing speech that is more contextually appropriate in the target language.[19] Learning speech acts are very important because they give us a sample opportunity to do many expressions; praise, apology, request, complaint etc. Baleghizadeh at Ridha Ilma commented that It is important to master speech while learning a second language because they not only facilititate the process of communication, but also make it more effective. [20]

It can be concluded that speech acts play an important role both at the second level the process of learning and teaching a foreign language or language. This helps us achieve contextual communicative and appropriate language learning to understand and perform various expressions. This shows how important the speech act is implemented while learning a second language or foreign language.

I. Systematic of Disscusion

The discussion of this research would be organized into five interconnected chapters. The following is the structure of the discussion:

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[19] Sandra Lee McKay, Nancy H. Horenberger, *Op. Cit*, p.383
[20] Ridha Ilma "Speech Acts in English Language Teaching".(*A journal of a lecturer of English Education Study Program of Tridinanti University Palembang*, Published in Seminar Kerjasama Balai Bahasa Sumatera Selatan dengan Universitas di Sumatera Selatan on April 20, 2016), p.6.

Chapter I : This Part is an introduction that includes the following sections: title affirmation, background and focus and sub-focus of the research, identification of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant studies, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

Chapter II : This chapter contains expert theories to assist this research investigation, which includes Pragmatic, Speech Act Theory, Speech Act Classification, Speech, and Covid-19 theories.

Chapter III: This chapter includes a broad explanation of the study object, which in this case is "President Cyril Ramaphosa's Speeches," as well as data and fact presentation of the research to demonstrate how the results of data analysis are given.

Chapter IV: The study findings are discussed in this chapter. There are study findings as well as a debate. The research findings discuss the data analysis results and a list of the findings of the types of illocutionary acts, direct and indirect speech acts found in President Cyril Ramaphosa's speeches, while the discussions explain the research question's answer and discuss the findings of derivational and inflectional affixes found in that song lyrics.

Chapter V : consists of a conclusion and recommendations. The conclusion includes a statement from the researcher regarding the research's outcome based on data analysis and research findings, whereas the recommendation includes the researcher's recommendation for future research, teachers, and students.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theories underlying the creation of research questions and objectives. This chapter consists of general concepts of pragmatics, speech acts, speech and Covid-19.

A. Theory

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that studies language. Linguistics is separated into several areas, but the study of linguistic meaning is divided into semantics and pragmatics. Pragmatics is a subset of semiotics, which is one of several fields of marcolinguistics.[21] The goal of pragmatic research is to determine the meaning of an utterance in context and to investigate how language is utilized. It is sometimes focused with interpreting language meaning in context.

Yule categorizes pragmatics into four categories.[22] Pragmatics is the study of a speaker's meaning. It means that pragmatics looks at the meaning behind what people say rather than the literal meaning of the words themselves. Second, pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to context. In this context, context includes who the speaker is speaking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Context is essential in communication between a speaker and a listener. Third, pragmatics is the study of how information other than what is said is delivered. Understanding pragmatics allows people to evaluate what is unsaid and recognize it as part of what is expressed. Fourth, pragmatics is the study of expressions of relative distance. When talking, relative distance refers to how close the speaker and hearer are, which might encompass physical, social, or mental proximity.

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[21] Muhassin, M. 2014. *Telaah Linguistic Interdisipliner Dalam Makrolinguistik.* E-Journal Tadris Bahasa Inggris.

[22] Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics.* New York: Oxford University Press.

The next explanation is from Mey, she consider that pragmatics is the study of human language uses condition, which has a close relationship with the context of society. Levinson states that pragmatics study of the use of language in communication.[23] In this study, people try to see the relation between language and contexts. Meanwhile, Leech explains that pragmatic is a science that studies the advertiser meaning connected with the situation. Leech also explains that pragmatics is connected with grammar and language utilization is connected with the certain social situation.[24]

The conclution to the descriptions above, pragmatics is a prominent topic of research in communication that is concerned with language, context, and the meaning of utterances.

a. The Scope of Pragmatics

Pragmatics, as a discipline of linguistics, encompasses various domains they are deixis, cooperative principle, implicature, presupposition and speech act.

1) Deixis

Focused in how language encodes aspects of utterance context, as well as how those utterances are interpreted. Yule offers another definition of deixis. He believes the term deixis derives from a Greek phrase that meaning "to highlight something else out through language," so he divides it into 3 groups:

a) Person Deixis

Person deixis is used to denote people. Deixis is associated with social standing (for example, addressee with higher status versus addressee with a lower status). Honorific terms suggest a higher social status.

b) Spatial Deixis

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[23] Levinson, Stephen C. *Pragmatics* (Ney York : Cambridge Uneversity Press, 1983)

[24] Geoffrey N. Leech. *Principles of Pragmatics* (New York: University of Lancaster, 1983)

Spatial deixis is used to indicate where something is. The adverbs "here, there, this, and that" provide an example.

c) Temporal Deixis

Yule's final deixis category is temporal deixis, which is used to indicate a time position such as now, then, shortly, and so on.

2) Cooperative Principle

When people engage in conversational encounters, they employ cooperative ideals as their guide. "There is a basic premise behind all utterance interpretations," writes Grice. Those interpretations are affected by a cooperative concept in which a speaker and a listener have common aims. A number of maxims frame this cooperative concept.

a) Maxim of Quality

The quality maxim necessitates that the speakers be truthful. They should not make claims for which they lack evidence.

b) Maxim of Quantity

The quantity maxim stresses the significance of information. The speaker's information should be informative (neither too little nor too much) in order for the dialogue to continue.

c) Maxim of relation

This form of maxim requires the speaker to make a pertinent comment relating to the issue.

d) Maxim of Manner

The speaker follows the principle of style by making a clear and succinct statement. He or she must also avoid absurdities and ambiguities in speech.

3) Implicature

Grice defines implicature as "what the speaker can convey, suggest, or mean as opposed to what the speaker physically says." As a result, in order to understand a speaker's message, the listener must be able to detect the intended meaning because the speaker may convey more information than is actually said. Grice then divides implicature into two types.

a) Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature happens when the speaker states a factual reality in a deceptive manner. It is also linked to specific phrases, which may convey additional meaning when used. Furthermore, this type does not require interpretation in a specific situation.

b) Conversational Implicature

According to Grice's theory, there are two kinds of conversational implicature:

(1) Generalized Conversational Implicature

This implicature, according to Yule, happens when the hearer does not need any specific knowledge to estimate the additional meaning transmitted. For example, Doobie asks Mary whether she wants to bring her friends Bella and Cathy to the party. Mary answers, "I invited Bella." It implies that Doobie is aware that Mary only invites Bella and does not invite Cathy. It suggests that Doobie is aware that Mary exclusively invites Bella and not Cathy.

(2) Particularized Conversational Implicature

Particularized conventional implicature is a conventional implicature, as opposed to a generic conventional implicature. When the speaker says something and the audience reacts implicitly, this is

called implicature. As a result, the speaker must be able to assess the hearer's assertion in context.

4) Presupposition

The relationship between two assertions is characterized as a presupposition. A presupposition, according to Yule, is anything that the speaker assumes to be true before making an utterance. Meanwhile, Givon asserts that the term "presupposition" relates to a discourse analysis. It is related to the logical meaning of a statement.

5) Speech Act

Speech actions, according to Searle's idea, are "the basic or minimum components of linguistic communication." Austin goes on to say that a speech act relates to both an utterance and the context in which the utterance is delivered. The following section discusses the speech act in further detail.

2. Speech Act

According to Searle, a language is performing speech acts such as making requests, statements, giving comments, etc.[25]. Speech acts also defined as an activity expressed by utterances or speech.[26] Then, in Mey point of view that speech acts are actions happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of fairs.[27] In addition, Parker defined speech act as every utterance of speech act constitutes some sort of fact.[28]

Speech act, as defined by the experts above, is the act of performing action using words. When we say things, we don't just

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[25] Searle, John. R. 1980. Speech Act Theory and Pragmatic. London: Reidel Publishing Company.

[26] 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

[27] Mey, Jacob. L. 2001. Pragmatics: An Introduction. London: Blackwell.

[28] Parker, Frank. 1986. Linguistics for Non-Linguistics. London: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

say phrases for the sake of saying them. However, there is significance within the statement itself.

a. Direct and Indirect Speech Act

1) Direct Speech Act

Happens when there is a direct link between a structure and a function. Thus, employ the

declarative form to make a statement, the interrogative form to pose a question, and the imperative form to issue directives.

For example:

1) You wear mask   (declarative)

2) Do you wear your mask?   (interrogative)

3) Wear your mask!   (imperative)

In number one, the speaker claims that the hearer wears a mask. In number two, the speaker inquires whether or not the listener is wearing the mask. The speaker advises the listener to put on the mask at number three.

2) Indirect Speech Act

According to Yule, indirect instructions or requests are simply believed to be a more delicate or polite means of expressing commands than outright ones. People favor indirect communication actions over direct speech acts as a result.

For example:

a. Stay away from me!
(directive speech act)

b. Is it necessary for you to stand in front of me?
(indirect speech act)

c. You're in front of the screen.
(indirect command)

d. You'd make an excellent door rather than a window.(indirect command)

b. Austin's Classification of Speech Act

Austin distinguishes three primary ways in which saying anything means doing something.[29] In this case, there are three main sorts of speaking acts.

1) Locutionary Act

The literal or semantic meaning of an utterance is referred to as a locutionary deed. A locutionary act, according to Levinson's theory, is the utterance of a phrase with a defined sense and reference. Another definition is provided by Yule. He claims that this is the primary act of speech in producing a meaningful language phrase. It denotes that the locutionary act is the sentence's original meaning without context influences; context has no connection between the meaning and where/when the utterance is uttered. For example, if I say, "My name is Ryder," the literal meaning is "My name is Ryder".

2) Illocutionary Act

Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering such phrases: demanding, offering, and promising, threatening, thanking, and so on. It means that when we say utterance, we are interpreting what action is included inside it. The definition of illocutionary behaviour is what the speaker intended by what he said based on the context. For instance, I require it to interpret what the speaker is saying so that the listener knows the context.

3) Perlocutionary Act

According to Levinson's work, the perlocutionary act is the impression on the listener caused by pronouncing a sentence.

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[29] Austin, J. L. 2018. How to Do Things with Words (Paperback edition). New York: Martino Fine Books.

It denotes how the audience feels after hearing a sentence.[30] The perlocutionary deed is the result or reaction of the speech through the addressee's feeling following the speaker's utterance or illocutionary force. For example, the sentence "here's your coffee" would make the hearer joyful, whereas "your father perished away" would make the hearer upset. Knowing the context relation is particularly significant for determining and explaining the perlocutionary act, because different contexts will result in different interpreting.

c. Yule's Classification of Speech Act

Yule suggested that speech acts be classified into broad categories based on their relationship to the world.[31] Representatives, instructions, commissives, expressive, and declaration are the five main forms of activities that can be performed on utterance.

1) Declarations

According to Yule, declarations are words and phrases that transform the world by their pronouncements.[32] It signifies that the declarative refers to an act that immediately changes the world. Excommunication, declaration of war, firing, christening, and other declaratives are examples. "I pronounce you husband and wife," for example. These utterances demonstrate that it is declarative that both humans possessed married status soon after expressing those phrases.

2) Representative

A person who accepts a proposal as true does so on the basis of his or her belief.[33] It entails expressing the thing using utterances that correspond to what the speaker

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[30] Levinson, Stephen. C. 1983. Pragmatics. United states: Cambridge University Press.

[31] Searle, Jhon. R. 1980. Speech Act Theory and Pragmatic. London: Reidel Publishing Company.

[32] Yule, George. 1996. Pragmatics. New York: Oxford University Press.

[33] Mey, Jacob. L. 2001. Pragmatics: An Introduction. London: Blackwell.

believes. Type representations are defined by Yule as saying, describing, confirming, bragging, concluding, asserting, assessing, and so on. For example, "Athohallan is beautiful," which expresses one's opinion on the place Athohallan.

3) Expressive

Yule defines expressives as "speaking acts that express how the speaker feels." It might be induced by something said or done by either the speaker or the listener. They can communicate emotions such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sadness.[34] These expressive acts can be produced by the speaker's affect. Through this speech act classification, the speaker displays their feelings (disapproval, dissatisfaction, wrath, etc.). "I'm truly sorry!" is an example of this speaking behavior. This is an example of an expression used to communicate pity or guilt to someone.

4) Directive

Yule defined instructions as verbal actions performed by the speaker in order to convince another person to do something.[35] The directive might be seen as the speaker attempting to persuade the addressee to do something. Commanding, ordering, inquiring, warning, proposing, inviting, and so on are examples of directives. Please, for example, offer me your autograph. It belongs to the directive in obtaining the addressee's autograph. "You may ask," for example. In this case, the sentence is a recommendation with the goal of persuading the listener to do what the speaker proposes.

5) Commissive

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[34] *Ibid*
[35] *Ibid*

Speakers pledge to taking action in the future to make the words fit their words.[36] Based on the definition above, it can be deduced that commissives are the speaker's commitment to future action; examples of commissives include promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, warning, and so on. It is commendable that the speaker promising to address will appear in one hour.

3. Speech

Massaro defines speech as auditory perception and understanding.[37] One of the most crucial stages in oral language communication is speech perception. Speech is a nonfictional literary work that is generally performed by a speaker in front of some listeners. In this case, there is no dialogue, only the speech of one speaker, who is viewed and listened to by the audience. Speech can also be significant activities to convey ideas vocally using good reasoning and nonverbal expressions, gestures, and so on, which enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the disclosure of the idea to the people at a certain event.

The expression of the mind in the form of words directed to the people can also refer to the planned discourse to be delivered in front of the audience. Some examples of speeches are state speech, the speech given by the head of state prior to the formal address given by the head of state. Inaugural speech is customarily delivered by a university professor at the moment of formal appointment.

In general, the speech is given by someone who provides speeches and makes statements on things or important events that deserve to be discussed. A leader will typically utilize speaking to lead and deliver remarks in front of large crowds at an event. The speech is a well-organized speech that delivered to the audience.

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[36] Yule, George. 1996. Pragmatics. New York: Oxford University Press.
[37] D.W. Massaro, author of Speech Perception (2001).

4. Covid-19

A wave of pneumonia cases with unclear origins emerged in Wuhan, Hubei, China in December 2019.[38] A month later, scientists identified a new coronavirus called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) that was distinct from SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV, avian influenza, influenza, and other common respiratory viruses.[39] Since the disease's breakout, China has reacted fast and implemented proactive public health measures to battle it, including rigorous monitoring, epidemiological investigations, active treatment of confirmed and suspected cases, and cutting off transmission pathways. However, the virus's case count has risen dramatically. Concerning the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic, WHO labeled the disease a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)[40] and dubbed it COVID-19. COVID-19 transmission pathways, therapies, and results have lately received a lot of study interest. For the time being, it is evident that the mechanism of transmission is by touch with droplets, while aerial transmission has not been ruled out. Since late January 2020, Chinese researchers have advised individuals to avoid crowded locations as much as possible in order to avoid cross-infection. People's dread of COVID-19, on the other hand, leads them avoid going to public locations, especially medical and dental hospitals, due to its new and quick transmission. According to the literature, many dental treatments generate aerosols and droplets contaminated with germs, viruses, and blood, which have the potential to infect dental staff and other individuals in the dentist office. The health researcher ties of certain Chinese cities instructed dental facilities to cease non-emergency dental care and only provide emergency dental

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[38] Li Q, Guan X, Wu P, et al. Early Transmission dynamics in Wuhan, China, of novel coronaviruseinfected pneumonia. *N Engl J Med* 2020 [in press].

[39] Gorbalenya AE. Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus e the species and its viruses, a statement of the coronavirus study group. *bioRxiv* 2020 [in press].

[40] WHO. *Statement on the second meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee regarding the outbreak of novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV).*

treatments. Patients were discouraged from getting dental treatment unless it was an emergency due to both policy and personal reasons.

5. Theoretical Framework

By analyzing the facts that someone is plainly conducting a given action through speech, the primary basis of this study is the speaking act. Perhaps it simply indicates that a certain action is taken when speech is produced. Because the speech act itself involves executing an act through words, it cannot be assessed simply on the utterance and context. Speech is a collection of meaningful words. Austin was the first to propose the speech act hypothesis. He divides speech acts into three categories. They are acts of locus, illocution and perlocution.

The act of calling something is called locutionary, the act of doing something is called illocutionary, and the impact of doing something by saying something is called perlocutionary. The classification is then divided into five categories. Representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative are some of them. However, the speaking act was riveting and must be performed. This helps second or foreign language learners recognize context and improve their conversational language skills. We encounter many expressions through speaking activities. President Cyril Ramaphosa's speech entitled "Measure to combat the coronavirus covid-19 epidemic" went viral and received a lot of attention from the general public viewers in 2020 when the Covid-19 case is still very worrying for the world community. This speech was delivered in Pretoria, South africa. President Cyril Ramaphosa made the following statement at a nationally televised address on Sunday, March 15. The president announced an unprecedented national lockdown to contain the spread of the coronavirus. The next speeches is "Progress in national efford to contain the covid-19 pandemic". delivered at Union Building, Tshwane on 25 july 2021. And the last speeches is entitled "Response to Coronavirus COVID-19 Pandemic". the President announced South Africa officially move to lockdown level 1, The

decision, which he announced in his weekly speech on Thursday, means that the curfew has been reduced, regulations on alcohol sales have been relaxed, and more individuals are now permitted to attend indoor and outdoor parties, while masks remain mandatory. The fact that President Cyril Ramaphosa's speech drew a lot of attention from a large audience piqued the interest of researchers, who eventually decided to conduct the research Analysis of speech acts of illocutionary acts and perlocution of president cyril Ramaphosa delivered in a speech at Pretoria, South Africa in 2020.

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