A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE SPEECH ABOUT PANDEMIC COVID-19 PERFORMED BY EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESIDENT (VON DER LEYEN)

Undergraduate Thesis

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ABSTRACT

A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE SPEECH ABOUT PANDEMIC COVID-19 PERFORMED BY EUROPEAN COMMISSION PRESIDENT (VON DER LEYEN)

By:

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This research was about the study of meaning which specific on analyzing illocutionary act. Illocutionary act is called by *The Act of Doing something.* It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something. Illocutionary act is related to speaker's intention. In other words, every speaker has the intention through their utterance. The research was aimed to analyze the speech statement that involve illocutionary acts found in the Von Der Leyen's speech and to analyze the types of illocutionary found in Von Der Leyen's speech. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative. The data of research was taken from a speech. This speech stated by Von Der Leyen. She is the European Commission President. The speech was about Pandemic Covid-19 which involves much statements that must do by the society in order to avoid the virus. In collecting the data analysis, the researcher used document analysis. Based on the research finding, it was found that there were 28 utterances found in the Von Der Leyen speech which consisted of some types of illocutionary acts. The types of illocutionary acts used by Von Der Leyen in her speech were verdictives, exercitivies, comissive, expositives, and behavitives which was the most types of illocutionary acts used by Von Der Leyen was Exercitives. Therefore, Von Der Leyen most acts her speech to appoint, to order, to beg, to recommend, to advise, to dismiss, to nominate, to veto, to announce, and to warn.

Keywords: *Pragmatic, Illocutionary Act, Speech.*

APPROVAL

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I hereby declare that this thesis in definitely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and ideas from various sources and they are properly acknowledged in this thesis

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Bandar Lampung,   May 2023

Declared by,

Eca Terina Szabo

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</div>

MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ ٱلْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا فَإِنَّ مَعَ ٱلْعُسْرِ يُسْرً

"So verily, with the hardship, there is relief. Verily, with the hardship,
there is relief. "[1]

(Q.S Al Insyirah : 5-6)

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[1] Al- Qur'an Departemen Agama RI Al-Insyirah, Al-Qur'an dan Terjemahnya, Bandung: Diponegoro, 2011.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher's name is Eca Terina Szabo. Her nickname is Terin. She was born in Kotabumi on May 27th, 1999. She is the first child of Mr. Dadang Budhiarto and Mrs. Husnaini. She has one little brother named Muhammad Rofa Baasith and one little sister named Yalla Najwa Zebbita. She began her study in Kinder Garden at TK Guppi Kotabumi in 2003 and graduated in 2004. Then, she continued to Elementary School at SDN 02 Madukoro and graduated in 2010. After that, she continued her study at Junior High School at SMPN 6 Kotabumi and graduated in 2013. Afterward, she continued her study at Senior High School at SMAN 1 Bukit Kemuning and graduated in 2016. In the same year, she continued studying at UIN Raden Intan Lampung as a student of English Education Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.
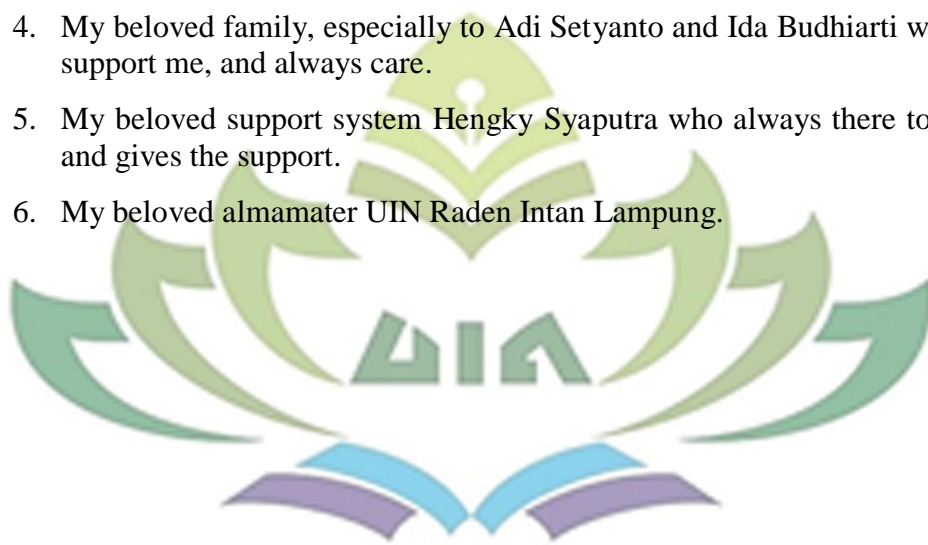
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to everyone who cares and loves me. I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. Allah SWT who always loves and keeps me everywhere and everytime.

2. My beloved parents, Mr. Dadang Budhiarto and Mrs. Husnaini, who always support me and keep on praying for my life and succes.

3. My beloved younger brother and sister, Muhammad Rofa Baasith and Yalla Najwa Zebbita who always cheer me up.

4. My beloved family, especially to Adi Setyanto and Ida Budhiarti who always support me, and always care.

5. My beloved support system Hengky Syaputra who always there to helps me and gives the support.

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Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there are still a lot of weaknesses in this thesis. Therefore, the researcher sincerely welcomes criticisms and suggestions from the readers to enhance the quality of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung,   May 2023
The Researcher,

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INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

Title affirmation was the clarification of title in detal. It is important to add the title affirmation at the beginning concept to know representation the title of this research. So that there is no misunderstanding to understand all aspects of this research. The title affirmation of this research can be explained as follows:

1. Speech Act is performative utterance. It does not describe or report anything at all is not true or false and the uttering of the sentence is, or part of, doing of an action.

2. Illocutionary Act is called by *The Act of Doing something.* It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something. Illocutionary act is related to speaker's intention. In other words, every speaker has the intention through their utterance.

3. Speech is the communication or expression of thoughts in spoken words.

Based on the descriptions above, this research was aimed to analyze the utterance in a speech that consisted of illocutionary acts, especially in the speech from European Commission President (Von Der Leyen).

B. Background of the Problem

Language is an important part in human life, by using language people can communicate with other people, express some ideas and deliver

some matter things. People cannot extend their think, ideas and cannot share opinion about something without language. That is why, a language is very important. Every people use language in their activities. As Brown states that language has function to deliver something both oral or written in community or culture.[2] It means that language is important to be learned, because it has many functions such as to deliver ideas for personal or public case.

It is important for people to learn more the functions of language. Some utterance may have functions, not only to be spoken but also for reasons to make something work out in real life. The speaker may use the language for stating, requesting, responding, greeting, thanking, and so on. In educational field it is called as pragmatics. Yule states that pragmatics is a part of linguistic which deals with meaning in context. In other words pragmatics can also be defined as the study of the relationship between the linguistic form (structure) and the user of that form.[3] It means that pragmatics is a part in learning lingustic where there is a study about how to define the meaning in context.

The study of pragmatic is wide, there is a study of language function in pragmatic which is called as speech acts. Speech acts deals with the utterance to perform a specific action. In simple words, speech acts is often said as language in action.[4] It means that someone may speak

[2]Brown H.D, *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching*, (England: Longman, 2007),p.6

[3]Yule G, *Pragmatics*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), p.4

[4]Kreidler C,*Introducting English Sematics*, (London: Taylor and Francis e-Library, 2002),p.12

for some functions such as requesting, responding, etc. These are called as speech acts where there must be an action from its utterance.

In the speech acts, every utterance contains three dimensions, they are locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locution is what the speaker says, illocution is the purpose of what speaker says, and perlocution is the effect of what the speaker says.[5] It means that speech acts consists of three types. Locution is just about an utterance about what speaker says. Illocution is the purpose of what being said, while perlocution is the effect of someone's utterance.

The illocution is the most often discussed acts in pragmatics. Even, the concept of speech acts is narrowed down to the illocutionary acts.[6] It means that from those kinds of speech acts, the most important to be discussed is about illocution. Because this type is discussed about the function of utterance, not just about analyzing what being said. It deeper to the function and an acts after the utterance.

There are many utterances stated in some cases for example in talk show, movie, novel, speech, etc. The utterance that contains of purpose that must be applied is often stated in speech. In this research, the researcher will focus on the speech, because in speech there must be many utterances that consists of some functions that need to be analyzed. Speech is used by people in verbal communication.

In a democratic country, there is commonly a speech delivers by the government to deliver his/her ideas for some purposes. In this current

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[5] Cutting J, *Pragmatics and Discourse: A Resource Book for Students*, (New York: Routledge, 2002), p.16

[6] Yule G, *Op Cit*, p.49

situation, since Pandemic Covid-19 there are many leaders of country deliver their speech in order to give warn to society not to go outside if does not necessary and also not allowed to stay close one to another (social distancing). The researcher would like to analyze a speech delivered by European Commission President Von Der Leyen. She delivers a speech about Pandemic Covid-19. The form of speech had been gotten and printed into some pages. The researcher would like to analyze the utterance which delivers by Von Der Leyen, especially the utterance that consists of specific purposes.

The analysis of speech will be in form of pragmatic illocutionary acts. The researcher analyzed the speech based on the type of illocutionary acts. The researcher decides to analyze speech based on the type of illocutionary acts because a kind utterance is learned in educational field. In this case, the utterance is about speech act which focuses on illocutionary act. The teacher or learners need to learn the function of utterence in illocutionary acts for example as verdictives; it is for describing, exercitivies for advising, commissive for promising, expositives for answering, and behavitivies for thanking.

There are some types of illocutionary acts such as: verdictives, exercitivies, commissives, expositives, and behavitives.[7] Verdictives are typified by giving of verdict, for instance: verdicts done by jury, judger, arbitrator, or umpire. Exercitivies are typefied by excercising power, rights, or influence. Commisives are about promising or undertaking.

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[7]Mey J, *Pragmatics: An Introduction 2nd Edition*, (Maldon: Blackwell, 2001),p.110-111

It commits the hearer to do something. Expositives are acts by which the speaker makes plan how the utterance fit into the course of an argument and behavities are acts of reactions in relation with the prople's attitudes or social behavior.[8] Each of these types has some functions such as to describe, recommend, announce, warn, promise, swear, deny, affirm, apologize, condole, etc.

The analysis of illocutionary acts had been chosen by the researcher because as the current situation, the public is facing a virus namely Covid-19. There are many man of government from many countries that deliver their speech. The speech that has many utterance with its function is related to the illocutionary acts. Therefore, it is appropriate if the researcher analyzes the speech act in form of illocutionary acts.

There are many researchers who did the research about illocutionary acts. The first study was conducted by Rahmayanti. It was aimed to analyze the illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's Presidential Candidacy Speech by using the type representatives, directives, expressives, commisives and declaratives.[9] The second study was conducted by Dianty. This study was aimed to analyze the illocutionary acts in the Divergent movie. The result of analysis found that the main character of Divergent movie was use all types of illocutionary acts

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[8]*Ibid.*

[9]Fenty R, *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Donald Trump's Presidential Candidacy Speech*, A Thesis of Students from Hasanuddin University, Makassar, 2017.

such as asserting, denying, notifying, stating, predicting, ordering, etc.[10] The next study was conducted by Nugroho. This study was aimed to know the types of illocutionary acts which are dominantly presented by Sherlock Holmes in the Sherlock Holmes movie. The result was found that Sherlock Holmes uses all types of illocutionary acts such as advising, asking, commanding, insisting, inviting, and ordering.[11] The fourth study was conducted by Wardani. This study was aimed to discuss the use of illocutionary acts in the utterance of main character in Prince of Persia. The researcher found that there were give types of illocutionary acts used by Dastan as main character in Prince of Persia movie: representatives, directive, expressive, commisive, and declarative.[12] The fifth study was conducted by Novitasari. The researcher was discussed the use of illocutionary acts in utterance of President Joko Widodo's speech. The type of illocutionary acts found most in this speech was assertive and another such as competitive, convival, collaborative and conflictive.[13]

The analysis of research on this paper has novelty. It is about the something that happens worldwide. It is important to know by people that the warning, ordering, or instruction stated by government must be followed by society in order not to get sick of virus.

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[10]Lavenia D, *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed by the Main Character in Divergent Movie by Neil Burger 2014*, A Student' Thesis from IAIN Surakarta, 2017.

[11] Nugroho A.S, *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Sherlock Movie*, A Student's Thesis of English Letters Department Letters and Humanities Faculty State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2011.

[12] Wardani N.A, *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince of Persia: The sand of Time Movie*, A Student's Thesis of English Letters Department State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2011.

[13] Novitasari, N.F, *The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the President Joko Widodo's Speech*, A Student's Thesis of Abdurrahman Saleh University, 2015.

The researcher choose a speech by Von Der Leyen because this speech contains of many instructions for the people worldwide to be careful of Corona virus. It relates to the illocutionary acts where the study is about utterance with its functions.

Therefore, the researcher analyzed the illocutionary acts in the speech declared by President of European Commission entitled **"A Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Speech About Pandemic Covid-19 Performed by European Commission President (Von Der Leyen)".**

C. Focus of the Research

In this research, the researcher limited the research on analyzing the illocutionay acts. The reason of analyzing illocutionay acts because it is important for readers to learn and know the utterance state in speech and it must be applied in real life. The reason to choose illocutionary acts is also related to education field where the illocutionary lesson is exist on the lesson of pragmatic. It is about how to deliver some purpose of speech and avoid misunderstanding in getting the meaning of speech.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the researcher formulated the problem as follows:

1. What are the speech statement that involve illocutionary act found in the Von Der Leyen's speech?

2. What are the types of illocutionary acts found in the Von Der Leyen's speech?

E. Objective of the Research

Based to the formulation of problem above, the objectives of this research as follows:

1. To analyze the speech statement that involve illocutionary acts found in the Von Der Leyen's speech.

2. To analyze the types of illocutionary found in Von Der Leyen's speech.

F. Significance of the Research

The result of this research was expected could give some contributions as follows:

1. Theoretically

   a. The theory of illocutionary act can be used to enrich knowledge, especially about the function of illocutionary acts such as verdictives, exercitivies, comissive, expositives, and behavitives.

   b. The function of illocutionary act could give knowledge to the learners about how to deliver an utterance with its correct function such as to describe, warn, answer, claim, order, promise, apologize, thank, etc.

2. Practically

   a. Illocutionary act is the act of doing something, so that the learners or people as general could catch the function of utterance which is stated by someone whether it is for describing, ordering, claiming, advising, etc.

b. To avoid misunderstanding among people who stated the utterance with the hearers.

G. Scope of the Research

The scope of research is the area of research itself, which means what the research subject is, the object, and when the researcher wanted to conduct the research. Scope of the research was necessary to state in order to make research to become more specific. The scope of this research as follows:

1. Subject of Research

The subject of this research was Von Der Leyen's speech. It was published on March, 26th 2020. The speech was about Covid-19 and gives such an ordering for all of people to stay at home, wash their hands, etc in order to stay away from the virus.

2. Object of Research

The object of this research was illocutionary acts.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of lingustics covering meaning in use. Meaning is formally studied in semantics. However, there are some aspects of meaning cannot be captured by semantics particularly meaning in use or meaning in context. Pragmatics is concerned with the way of speaker using language in context which cannot be predicted from purely lingustic knowledge, particularly semantics, which deals with the internal structure of the language.[14] It means that pragmatics is about the study of meaning in use which cannot be predicted from purely lingustic knowledge.

Meanwhile, Cutting states that pragmatics is the study of language relation to contextual background. It focuses on what is not explicitly stated and how to understand the utterance based on situational context.[15] It means that pragmatic is the study of utterance which is possibly stated by someone in formal or informal situation with the specific purpose. The statement is sometimes contains of meaning which is stated explicitly, that is why pragmatic takes roles to discuss this case.

Pragmatic can be defines as the study of how meaning of an utterance can be understood by its context. Yule states that pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning, how more meaning are communicated

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[14]Griffiths P, *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*, (Edinburg: Edinburg University Press, 2006),p.153

[15]Cutting J, *Pragmatics and Discourse*, (New York: Routledge, 2008),p.2

that what is being said, how the people make sense of each utterance, and how to interpret the meaning of language as contextual.[16] It means that in pragmatic, someone could study more about language, especially for some utterances that has unstated meaning. People could understand the meaning of a language by seeing the context.

There are six principles or scopes of pragmatics, they are: deixis, presupposition, cooperative principle, implicature, politeness, and speech act.[17] Deixis is "pointing" via language, presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case before producing utterance, cooperative principle is the basic assumption in conversation in which each participant tries to contribute appropriately, as the required time, to current exchange of talk. Implicature is main sample of many information that informed when what speaker has said. Politeness is an interaction to show the awareness of another person's face. Speech act is the action performed by saying something.[18] In this research, the researcher focuses on the analysis of speech act which is specify to illocutionary act.

Based on the theories of pragmatics above, the researcher concludes that pragmatics is a study of language. In a language, not all utterance or statements stated clearly. It means that there must be the meaning of statement or utterance stated explicitly. By studying pragmatics, people will know how to identify and understand the meaning based on the context or based on the use of language itself.

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[16]Yule G, *Pragmatics*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996),p.4
[17]*Ibid*
[18]*Ibid*

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B. Speech Acts

One of pragmatics study which is related to the communication and also the utterance is called speech act. Speech act is a theory in which to say something is to do something.[19] It means that speech act is involved in the study of pragmatics. It is a theory of communication about how the utterance stated by speaker has purpose to do semething by the audience.

Speech act is a speaker's language or utterance that has effect to the hearer. Victoria *et al* state that speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inffered by hearers.[20] It means that speech act is the statements that deliver by a speaker where this statement must be affect to an action. The action that caused by speaker's language is has function to the hearer.

Speech act can be defined as performative utterance. It does not describe or report anything at all are not true or false and the uttering of the sentence is, or part of, doing of an action. For a performative to be successful, it must meet a set of conditions. The rules that have to be fulfilled in performative utterance are:

1. The person and circumstance must be appropriate.

2. The act must be executed completely and correctly by all participants.

3. The participants must be the appropriate intentions.[21]

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[19]Austin J, *How to Do Things with Words*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1962),p.94

[20] Fromkin V, Rodman R, Hyams N, *An Introduction to Language*, (LA: University of California, 2003),p.595

[21]Huang Y, *Pragmatic*, (New York: Oxford University Press Inc, 2006), p.94-95

In addition, states that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something, but also uses it to do things or perform act.[22] It means that speech act could be defined from the word itself that is speech and act. Speech means an utterance, ideas, or statement which delivers by someone, then the act is an action performed by the hearer as the effect of the speaker's words.

Austin states there are three kinds of speech act, they are locutionary acts, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In short locutionary act is the act of saying something, illocutionary act is the act of doing something, and perlocutionary act is the act of affecting something.[23] In this case, the researcher only focuses on one type of speech act that is the analysis of illocutionary act.

Based on the theories above, the researcher concludes that speech act in simply words is the study of utterance stated by someone that has specific purpose or affecting something matters such as to ask something, to offer, to describe, to order, etc. Eventhough, it also can be only for saying something. The utterance often found in formal situation such as in speech of the people in government

1. **Direct and Indirect Speech Act**

Besides the classification of speech act, an utterance has other features which are uttered by speakers. These features are direct and indirect speech act. Direct speech act is the utterance which is based on the aim of

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[22]Sefriana M, *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts and Perlocutionary Acts in Movie "Monte Carlo" by Thomas Bezucha*, (A Students' Thesis from State Islamic University Lampung, 2019),p.27

[23]Austin J, *Op Cit*, p.94

the sentence, for example report sentence to announce, imperative sentence to command, persuade, or question sentence to ask something.[24] In addition, Searle said (In Cutting) that the speaker using a direct speech act wants to communicate the literal meaning that the words conventionally express; there is a direct relationship between the form and the function.[25] Wijana gives the example sentences which contain the directive speech act, as the following sentences:[26]

a. Sidin has five cats.

b. Where is Bali Island?

c. Take my clothes!

In addition, when an interrogative structure such as *Did you…?, Are you…?* or *Can we…?* is used with the function of a question, it is describe as a direct speech act.[27] By this direct speech act, the hearer is easy to understand because the utterances have direct meaning.[28]

2. **Kind of Speech Act**

Austin differs the kind of speech act in three kinds. Austin divides the kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The following are the explanation of kinds of speech act:

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[24] Nadar, F, *Pragmatik dan Penelitian Pragmatik,* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2003), p.18.

[25] Cutting, J, (2002), *Op. Cit.*, p.19.

[26] Wijana, D.P, *Dasar-Dasar Pragmatik,* (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1996), p. 17.

[27] Yule, G, *The Study of Language,* (UK: Cambridge. 2006), p. 118.

[28] Abdul C, and Leonie A, *Sosiolinguistic,* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. 2010), p.56.

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is called by *the act of saying something.*[29] A locutionary act is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. In other word, locutionary act is the act of saying the literal meaning of the utterance. Locutionary act also can be called speaker's utterance.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is called by *The Act of Doing something.*[30] It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something. Illocutionary act is related to speaker's intention. In other words, every speaker has the intention through their utterance.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is called by *The Act of affecting something.*[31] Perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee. A Perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. It means, perlocutionary act is the hearer's reaction toward the speaker's utterance. Those acts above will be explained with the examples below:

"It is rain outside!"

Locutionary act is the meaning of the utterance itself. It means that it is raining outside. Illocutionary act is the speaker wish the hearer use

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[29] Wijana, D.P, *Op,Cit,* p. 17.
[30] *Ibid*, p.18
[31] *Ibid*, p.20

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umbrella if the hearer wants to go outside or the speaker wish the hearer not to go outside and stay still in the room. Perlocutionary act is the effect from the utterance. The hearer use umbrella when he or she go to outside, or the hearer keep stay still in the room.

Every utterance created by people in their communication consists of three related acts that are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Each act has different functions embedded in the utterances. Since illocutionary act conveyed the force in delivering the intended meaning of people's utterances, then the researcher takes the illocutionary acts as her research objectives.

C. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts is one of the types in speech acts. It is the study about the function of an utterance of speaker says. The criteria of illocutionary acts are based on the contexts which determine the forces or functions of the utterances. Some utterances can be categorized as different illocutionary because of different forces or function which are greatly influenced by the context of use.[32] It means that illocutionary acts is the action of utterance which influenced mostly by the context of use.

Illocutionary acts is the study of utterance, where this utterance must have a function. Cutting states that illocutionary acts is about what the speakers are doing with their uterance or words.[33] It means that illocutionary acts is the study of language as specific where it is about

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[32]Mey J, *Pragmatics: An Introduction 2nd Edition*, (Maldon: Blackwell, 2001),p.110-111
[33]Cutting J, *Op,Cit*,p.14

what the speaker is saying including in case of what functions that he/she is doing with his/her words.

Cummings added that illocutionary acts is the act of doing something. It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something.[34] It means that illocutionary acts is the act of an utterance or statement. The hearers are needed to do something when they heard the utterance in the type of illocutionary acts.

According to Nunan forces are the characteristics that differentiate speech acts from one to another. Forces are mainly about the different ways the content preposition are involved in speech acts. Some example of forces are pronouncing, stating, commanding, thanking, and promising. These forces are the functional intentions of speaker when performing an utterance.[35] It means that illocutionary acts contains of some purpose such as pronouncing, stating, commanding, thanking, and promising. In the utterance, there must be statement whether just for stating, commanding, or even promising something occur.

Leech states about the example of illocutionary acts. It would include to state something, to promise, thank, request, order, predict, apologize, etc. For example when there is someone who state "take my bag", it means that the utterance is for requesting or ordering which is he/she wants someone to take his/her bag.[36] Based on this example it is

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[34]Cummings L, *Pragmatics: A Multidiciplinary Perspective*, (Edinburg: Edinburg University Press Ltd, 2005),p.7

[35]Nunan D, *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis*, (London: Penguin English, 1993),p 65

[36]Leech G, *Principle of Pragmatics*, (New York: Longman, 1983),p.199

clear that illocutionary acts is the study of utterance with the meaning involved.

Reffering the the theories of illocutionary acts above, the researcher concludes that illocutionary acts is about when people deliver their ideas, opinions, statements, etc with the specific functions. The function can be just to state, to command, to thank, to deny, to order, to apology, etc. Illocutionary acts is a great study for the ones who wants to learn about speech acts or in simply words it is about mean the utterance with its functions.

D. Types of Illocutionary Acts

There are some types of illocutionary acts such as in verdictive it is for estimating, describing, etc. In exercitivies it is for ordering, in commissives it is for promising, in expositives it is for denying, answering, in behavitives it is for thanking, apologizing, etc. The five types of illocutionary acts can be described as follows:

1. Verdictives

   Verdictives are typified by giving of verdict, for instance: verdicts done by jury, judger, arbitrator, or umpire. Performative verbs indicating these acts are *to acquit. to hold, to calculate, to describe, to estimate, to analyze, to date, to rank, to assess,* and *to characterize*.

2. Exercitivies

   This is typefied by excercising power, rights, or influence. Performative verbs indicating these acts are *to appoint, to order, to*

beg, to recommend, to advise, to dismiss, to nominate, to veto, to announce, and *to warn.*

3. Commissives

This is about promising or undertaking. It commits the hearer to do something. Performative verbs indicating these acts are *to promise, to vow, to pledge, to convenant, to contract, to guarantee,* and *to swear.*

4. Expositives

Expositives are acts by which the speaker makes plan how the utterance fit into the course of an argument. Performative verbs indicating these acts are *to affirm, to deny, to emphasize, to illustrate, to answer, to report, to accept, to describe, to identify,* and *to call.*

5. Behavitives

Behavitives are acts of reactions in relation with the people's attitudes or social behavior. Performative verbs indicating these acts are *to apologize, to thank, to curse,* and *to condole.*[37]

Based on the explanation above, it can be concludes that there are five types of illocutionary acts. Firstly, the verdictives is about how statement is stated for acquitting, describing, etc. Secondly, the exercitives is about how statement is stated for ordering, begging, etc. Thirdly, the commissive is about how statement is stated for promising, vowing, etc. Fourthly, the expositives is about how statement is stated for affirming, denying, etc. Lastly, the behavitives is about how statement is stated for apologizing, thanking, etc.

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[37] Mey Jacob, *Op Cit*,p.111

E. Context

Studying pragmatics will not be complete in the absence of some mention of context. Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance.[38] It means that context is the basic knowledge of what speaker and hearer have in their minds to understand the speaker utterance and the hearer can guess or catch what the speaker means by his/her utterance. The same utterance will have different meaning if the context of each utterance is different. Below the researcher gives the example.

"Your hair is so long!"

If the utterance above is delivered by a teacher to the students at school, it can be understood that the teacher commands them to cut their hair in order to obey the school's rule. (b) In the different situation, if this utterance is delivered by a woman to her friend, it can be meant as a praising of having long hair. From that example, it can be concluded that revealing the intended meaning only based on the speaker and the hearer is not enough. But we also know the situation when the utterance produced. Beside context, there are another aspect of speech, those are listener's and speaker's, purpose of speech, etc. As the following, Hymes as linguists explain about aspects of speech in an acronym. Hymes in Wardhaugh construct the acronym of S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G for describing aspect of

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[38] Leech, (1983), *Op. Cit.*, p. 13

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speech.[39] Those are setting and scene, participants, end act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norm of interpretation and interaction and genre. They are as follow:

a. Setting and scene

The term setting refers to the time and place in which the interaction takes place. Meanwhile, scene refers to the participants' psychological understanding about what event that takes place.

b. Participant

Participant refers to those involved in the interaction. This includes the speaker and the listener.

c. Ends

The term ends refer to the outcomes and goals of the interaction. Outcomes here are the purpose assumed by the audience while goals are the purpose of each involved in the interaction.

d. Act sequence

This term refers to the sequence of what the participants do in the interaction. For example, opening remarks, formal and less formal turn, and closing remarks. However, this sequence may only be appropriate in formal interaction. When it turns to an informal one, like arguments, the sequence may be quite random since there will be some interruption.

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[39] Wardhaugh, R, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 5th ed,* (Oxford: Blackwell Publisher, 2006), p. 247-248.

e. Keys

Keys are what is determined by cues which indicate the tone of interaction. For example, one may indicate that he is going to be aggressive, serious, and so on.

f. Instrumentalities

The term instrumentalities refer to the forms and styles of speech that the participant use.

g. Norms

The term norms refer to what is accepted to be said, when people can speak, and who they can say it to. It is important for the participant involved in the interaction to share and understand the same norm. if they share different ones, it may cause some problem.

h. Genre

Genre refers to what sort of communication which is taking place.

Context is very important in understanding and interpreting of what speaker means. Context is something that cannot be ignored when people try to obtain the true meaning of information that is heard or read. Determining the context in speech of course by giving an interpretation of SPEAKING (setting, participant, end, act sequences, key, instrument, norm, and genre).[40] Therefore, the researcher uses the theory of Hymes to analyze the context appeared on the utterances in a speech.

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[40] *Ibid.*

F. Conceptual Framework

Pragmatics itself has several main aspects such as deixis, reference, presupposition, speech acts, and implicature. One of that pragmatics aspects is speech acts. Speech acts consists of three main topics: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. This research focuses on illocutionary acts in the speech of current Pandemic situation.

Illocutionary acts are categorized into declaratives, representatives or assertives, directives, expressives, and commisives. They are the five types of illocutionary acts that each types have illocutionary functions such as declaring, describing, predicting, agreeing, disagreeing, thanking, greeting, congratulating, apologizing, commanding, requesting, offering, refusing, etc. The illocutionary acts is important to be analyzed and learned. In order to know that each utterance has its function.

The analysis of illocutionary acts is important to be discussed. It relates to human life and human interaction in public. People must deliver their idea one to another. This idea must be delivered politely and appropriate to the context. A speech which delivers by valuable person is necessary to be heard. As in this research, the speech is about Pandemic Covid-19 situation which is stated by European President Von Der Leyen.

The researcher analyzed all of statements by Von Der Leyen that indicates some types and functions such as to order, ask, thank, etc. The types of illocutionary acts is aim to analyze what and how many kind of illocutionary acts stated by Von Der Leyen in her speech. Then, the researcher analyzed the functions of each utterance whether it is just for

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stating, demanding, asking, apologizing, etc. Therefore, this research was
simply about analyzing all of statement in printed media of speech by Von
Der Leyen.

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