

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 The Background of the Study**

Language is a means of communication that cannot be separated from human life or in sound. According to Sudaryono (2015) language is an effective means of communication even though it is not perfect so that the imperfection of language as a means of communication becomes one of the sources of understanding. In this case, the human being uses language to carry out communication that is carried out in everyday life, in language it is not always the language of the language that is used by the interlocutor, sometimes there are some imperfect languages and result in misunderstanding of meanings during communication.

Chaer and Agustina (2010) state that language is a system, meaning it is formed by a number of fixed-patterned and interchangeable components. In their social life, humans can actually also use other means of communication, in addition to language, because Language is one of the important elements that are verbally clean. However, it seems that language is the best, most perfect, communication tool compared to other means of communication. These include communication tools used by animals. Therefore, to understand how the forms of communication carried out with this language will first of all be discussed what and how the communication of that language, as well as what and how its advantages over other means of communication will be discussed.

Furthermore, According to Kridalaksana and Djoko Kentjono (in Chaer, 2014:32) language is an arbitrary system of sound symbols used by members of

social groups to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves. Learning a language is nothing new for a person. Language as a system of formal signs, which is subject to the

different rules of language , to convey the meaning of meaning. This is because the purpose of language is for communication. In the learning process, one of the important parts is communication. Therefore, every element of language needs to be used based on its function in order to avoid misunderstandings and disputes in different groups, ethnicities, religions, races, and cultures.

Based on some of the opinions of the experts, the author concludes that language is an effective means of communication although it is imperfect so that the imperfection of language as a means of communication becomes one of the sources of understanding. In this case, the human being uses language to carry out communication that is carried out in life, in language it is not always the language of the language that is used by the interlocutor, sometimes there are some imperfect languages and result in misunderstanding of meanings during communication. Therefore, to understand how the forms of communication carried out with this language will first of all be discussed what and how the communication of that language, as well as what and how its advantages over other means of communication will be discussed. Also language as an arbitrary system of sound symbols used by members of social groups to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves.

According to Searle ( 2009: 17) speech acts are speech acts that contain actions as functional in communication that take into account aspects of speech situations.

Furthermore, Searle (1975) proposed a new taxonomy that divides speech acts into five different categories according to their illocutionary strength, namely as follows: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, declarative. In linguistic studies which discuss speech acts, namely pragmatic studies. Those who examine language activities in the real world (Yule, 2006). Pragmatic examines the factors that drive language choice in social interactions and the renewal of that choice in speech partners (Crystal, 1987). Speech act theory has inspired many studies on cross-cultural pragmatics and speech acts in sociocultural contexts around the world (Marlow, 2016). The level of directness/indirectness is one of the differences used in many cross-cultural studies related to speech strategies. Despite its universality, speech acts have different manifestations in each culture, a fact that can generate misunderstandings when a person engages in cross-cultural communication.

The expression of expression can be understood only in relation to the activities of the activity the context of the expression (Lubis, 1991). The speaker expressions and actions to express something that his psychological state feels to the listener by means of criticism (Akimoto, 2011). Furthermore, (Artati,2020) states that the act of criticizing speech is an expression to give consideration of good and bad, wrong or right to something with the aim of improvement. Critical speech is usually in the form of a response, and is sometimes accompanied by a description of good and bad for a work, opinion and so on (Marlow, 2016).

Basically, someone doesn't like to be criticized. In the process of criticizing, The act of criticizing speech is often a less pleasant thing for the speech partner. In addition, criticism tends to be a threatening speech act and is closely related to

the concept of face and politeness (Paltridge ,2006). Therefore, speakers need to pay attention and use strategies of speech strategy and politeness in criticizing the interlocutor with the aim of not offending the interlocutor (Peng, 2020). A person as a speaker of the language makes use of various expressions of criticism to express dislike, resentment, or dissatisfaction with something or the situation at hand. Critical speech acts are evaluations of something with the aim of increasing understanding, expanding appreciation, or helping to improve work (Takamiya, 2018). Therefore, speakers will tend to use indirect speech sentences in criticizing with the aim of not offending the interlocutor (Peng, 2020). However, indirect speech often causes misunderstandings because the speaker does not understand the sentences spoken or the culture of the speech opponent.

Nguyen (2005: 14) state that criticism is generally expressed by giving a negative evaluation or poor assessment of the behavior of a person who assesses the target of the conflict. Criticism can be done directly and indirectly. Direct strategies are more negative in the direction of disapproval, expressions of disapproval, statements of difficulty and problem statements, and indirect strategies include correcting, demonstrating standards , requests for change, expressions of uncertainty, suggestions about change, and asking or presupposing. Basically, someone doesn't like being criticized , especially if someone has power, as in the case I raised, the researcher raised the speech of Joko widodo at the G20. As we know, Jokowi has a high position, namely RI I. In Joko Widodo's speech, more directive speech acts are used. According to Yule (2006:93) states that directive speech acts are a type of speech act used by the speaker to tell others  
todo something.

According to Thomas (1995), there are four factors that influence a person's utterance of a request, namely power, social distance, size of imposition, and right and obligation. The power factor is used when someone has a more influential role or has a higher position than other people. Someone who has power in an area usually when they criticize they feel they have full power when they criticize. and not all listeners feel happy when they are criticized, sometimes they feel irritated when they get a criticism. Speeches in President Joko Widodo's speeches often use informal language even in formal situations. This is done so that the listener better understands the purpose and purpose of the speech and can create a more intimate atmosphere. The communication style in President Joko Widodo's speech uses colloquial, simple, and unemotional language.

**Context :** In the video Jokowi dodo at the G20 told the minister to immediately record the income he said. Because before Jokowi got the results from the income given by his subordinates, it turned out that the results given were wrong, therefore Jokowi gave orders for the ministers to record the actual data.

**Utterances :** *" Tolong dicatat! Sudah itu artinya income kita, perkapita kita antara 11 ribu sampai 15 ribu US dollar. Ada yang menghitung 20 sampai 21 ndak...ndak.. kita ngitung kalau segitu pesimis saja."*

Based on the utterances are included in indirect speech acts, because According to Nguyen (2005: 14) criticism is generally expressed by giving a negative evaluation or poor assessment of the behavior of a person who assesses the target of the conflict. Furthermore, Criticism can be done directly and indirectly. Direct strategies are more negative in the direction, disapproval, expressions of disapproval, statement of difficulties and problem statements, and indirect strategies include correcting, demonstrating standards, requests for change, expressions of uncertainty, suggestions about changes, and requesting or

presupposing. On the word *please note!*

From the statement, the speaker performed a speech act in an manner. The implication in this utterance is that the speaker performs the action of asking. The act of criticizing speech as a form of language variation can be expressed both in written and spoken form. The act of criticizing speech in oral form directs the speaker to take a stand should be in what way to express the speech of criticizing him. Meanwhile, the speaker is in charge of interpreting the choice of diction and attitude conveyed by the speaker. In addition, communication media is currently increasingly diverse, one of which is audio visual media in the form of YouTube to find out the act of criticizing can be observed through videos on Youtube. Vidio can reveal a utterance in real terms with expression by the speaker as well as body language that can be observed in a direct way. In addition, videos can also represent social phenomena and realities that are happening.

## **1.2 The Problem of the Study**

With this study, the authors concluded several problem identifications in the study:

1. What are the types of strategy critical speech act were used utterance by Joko widodo at G20?
2. What is the most dominant strategy critical speech act utterance byJoko Widodo at G20?

## **1.3 The Objective of the Study**

Based on the above objectives, this study has the following objectives:

1. To find out the types of speech act that used by Joko widodo at the G20.
2. To find out the most strategies critical speech act that used by Joko Widodo at the G20.

#### **1.4 The Scope of the Study.**

This research does not cover all aspects of President Joko widodo's speech language about what will be discussed in the G20 presidency. This research focuses on pragmatic studies such as analyzing the types of critical speech used by Joko Widodo in his speech at the G20 presidency. In this study, the study used only speeches about the G20 presidency. Since the G20 is a major agency event, not only national but already international, the roles it participates in are citizens around the world. And this research is limited and analyzes about the type of speech strategy researcher downloaded from Youtube on December 23, 2021.

#### **1.5 The Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. Theoretical

The importance of this research is to encourage other researchers of speech acts to make discourse analysis such as President Joko Widodo's speech about the G20.

2. Practically

- a. For researcher, it can increase knowledge in speech acts and can be shared with people who want to research in this field.
- b. For the reader, to know the types and strategies of speech acts .

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

This chapter deals with some theoretical framework and explanations related to speech acts as the focus on this research.

#### **2.2 Linguistics**

Language focused studies or knowledge, such as word, sound, and sentence pattern, are known as linguistic. This means that linguistics has a basic unit, which is language, and that linguistics is not only one thing or another. The sentence is not broken, but the language is the same as before. This is what connects language with human language, which on the surface is just a response with stimulation. Linguistics is a field of study that can be studied through either a theoretical or applied approach. In this lesson, you'll learn about phonetic changes in the language, as well as changes to the similes and idioms of the language. Language expert also mentions a few constitution in the context (Aron, 2011). In addition, perform a linguistic is a skill in linguistics that concentrates on what people understand and how they use it in clear cut contexts. There are a variety of ways to use in language learning.

It might be claimed that Descriptive Linguistics emphasizes internalized norms rather than particular language usage patterns. The most conventional approach to learning a language is through fundamental grammar, which can be traced back thousands of years to ancient Greek and even classical Sanskrit. The most conventional approach to language acquisition is this one. Additionally, there are



other approaches to do linguistic research, such as diachronic linguistics. It examines language across a considerable amount of time and contrasts various linguistic uses and forms at various eras. Synchronic, which means at the same moment in Greek, is derived from that language.

### **2.3 Language**

Language is one aspect that has an important role in life. The importance of a language can be seen in terms of its use in everyday life. Through language a person can communicate and convey ideas or ideas that are in their mind. Since it is vital in life, language is also included as one of the subjects in schools, specifically about Indonesian subjects. As a means of knowledge, Indonesian is one of the most basic subjects in school. One aspect of Indonesian learning is language skills. Language skills have four components, namely listening skills, speaking skills, reading skills, and writing skills. The four components are interrelated with each other and have an important role in the learning process both directly and indirectly.

According to Alwasilah ( Zainurrahman, 2013) language skills are also divided into two types, namely skills that can be acquired through practice and mastery of certain concepts. Humans can naturally acquire speaking and listening skills, because both of them are normal human beings. While writing skills and 2 reading can only be obtained through rigorous practice with mastery of certain concepts. Skills that cannot be acquired are naturally skills that must be given special attention. Because they cannot be used directly or spontaneously. Writing skills as a component of language skills is a component that must be given special attention because a person will not immediately

become proficient in writing something without practice or learning to write first. This effort is very important to do considering that writing is one of the media for a person in conveying his ideas or thoughts indirectly into the form of writing.

Language learning is an outstanding human ability fundamental to the acquisition of first and second languages and has important practical implications for social interaction and purposeful communication. Learning can be continued at various levels of complex and diverse language systems including the phonological structure of speech signals, grammatical rules governing the combination of lexical and sub-lexical language units, or the graphic representations of those units, and arbitrary relationships between words and meanings. The last outstanding aspect of learning this language, the ability to acquire new words, is the main focus of this review. Human beings begin to incorporate new forms and meanings of words into their vocabulary that develops from the very beginning of life, improve their already well formed mental lexicons throughout their life and continue to show considerable potential for word learning despite cognitive decline in aging. A less well-understood but important issue is the integrity of word learning ability in the presence of language impairment due to brain damage and whether the memory learning system that supports word learning plays a role in language recovery.

Pragmatic language examines how language is used and operates in certain contexts. The speaker's interests, motives, emotions, memories, and intentions, as well as the setting of the communication event and other social circumstances, all play a significant role in pragmatic competence. Neuropragmatics, the study

of the neurological foundations of the use of language, is a relatively new field that requires empirical exploration, especially in naturalistic communicative contexts such as conversation (Perkins, Whitworth, & Lesser, 1998; Stemmer & Schonle, 2000)

## **2.4 Pragmatics**

Language is used by people all over the world to communicate with one another. Linguistics is a science that studies the language component. It addresses both internal and outward characteristics of the language. Phonetics and phonology, for example, address sounds, morphemes and words in morphology, syntax discusses phrases and sentences, semantics discusses meanings, and discourse discusses texts. Pragmatics is a discipline of linguistics that studies the meanings of words. Semantics is the formal study of meaning. However, semantics cannot capture other characteristics of meaning, such as meaning in use or meaning in context. This is because semantics is concerned with meaning without regard for the user or the communication function of the phrase (Aitchison, 2003: 104).

As a result, it is concerned with how speakers use language in the setting of entirely unexpected linguistic information, particularly semantics, which is concerned with the underlying structure of language (Griffiths, 2006: 153). Similarly, Kreidler (2002:18) distinguishes between semantics and pragmatics. According to him, semantics and pragmatics are both tied to humans' ability to use language meaningfully. The distinction is that semantics is involved with the speaker's ability to deliver a meaningful speech, whereas pragmatically the individual's ability to perceive the meaning of a specific type of speech situation

(context). However, Kreidler observes that the lines between semantics and pragmatics can blur nowadays. Yule suggested another concept of pragmatics (1996: 4). He describes pragmatics as the study of the link between language forms and their users in his explanation of the distinctions between syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. The fact that language forms are used by humans distinguishes pragmatics from syntactic and semantic analysis. A language user's role directs a pragmatic scope to the context of that language. Pragmatics is divided into various subfields or domains, such as deixis, references, prepositions, and so on.

Pragmatics is divided into various subfields or domains, including deixis, references, prepositions, implicatures, and speech acts. Deixis is concerned with reference expressions that specify where references are located along a particular dimension. References are language expressions that the speaker uses to help the listener recognize something. Presuppositions are things that the speaker believes to be the case of speech. The presence of implicit norms for the use of language in context is connected with the presence of implicit norms. The use of speech to complete an activity is referred to as a speech act.

## **2.5 Speech Acts**

Speech act is a part of pragmatics where there are certain aims beyond the words or phrases when a speaker says something. Speech acts are acts that refer to the action performed by produced utterances. People can perform an action by saying something. Through speech acts, the speaker can convey physical action merely through words and phrases. The conveyed utterances are paramount to the actions performed. In regard to the English as a foreign language, there are things to consider. It is easy for the speakers or listeners to determine the

intended meaning of utterances if they are spoken in the mother tongue. Factors such as idiomatic expressions and cultural norms are not function as barriers to determine the intended meaning. Linguists used to think of language as a way to describe a situation or a truth before the concept of speech actions evolved. When such a notion or genuine conditions are utilized, every statement in the language is bound by what is known as a conditional. The truth condition is the sole measure that may be used to determine whether or not a sentence is true. The essence of the proposition or phrase determines whether a statement has a true or incorrect interpretation. The remark "Your smile is very lovely" is true or false depending on whether or not the grin intrigues others. In other words, a phrase must be assessed against actual facts. The idea of speech actions.

### **2.2.1The Concept of Speech Acts**

Speech acts are one of the five main topics in pragmatic studies. The concept of speech acts was first developed by a philosopher, John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). Austin defines a speech act simply as an act done by saying something. Through speech, one can make others do something. In other words, a speech act is an act performed through speech (Yule, 1996: 48; Cutting, 2002: 16). In speech action theory, speech as a unit of communication has two Types of meaning: propositional and illocutionary meaning. The propositional meaning is also referred to as the illocutionary meaning. It deals with the basic literal meaning of speech related to its structural aspects.

Furthermore, the illocution of Meaning relates to the effect of speech to the reader or listener. This meaning is realized by illocutionary functions or functions such as requests, commands, complaints, and promises (Richard and Schmidt, 2003: 449). In connection with some of the above theories, in each speech act we can distinguish three things, following Austin's theory. What is said, the remark, can be called a locution. What the speaker wants to convey to the recipient (purpose) is illocution. The message that the addressee gets, his interpretation of what the speaker says, is perlocution. If communication is successful, illocution and perlocution are the same or perlocution are the same (Kreidler, 2002: 181).

In addition to the classification of speech actions by locution, illocution, and perlocution suggested by Searle, there are more categories proposed by Searle. The syntactic and semantic characteristics of an utterance are used to classify speech acts. In other words, there is a connection between a literal statement meaning and the speaker's intended meaning. Speech actions are grouped into two sorts based on the interaction between the three types of sentences/basic moods (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) and the three general communication purposes (statement, inquiry, and command) (Yule, 1996: 54). 1) There is a direct link between the grammatical structure of direct speech and its communicative function. For example, affirmative sentences are used to give statements; interrogative sentences to ask questions; imperative sentence to give commands or commands. Examples: 2) Indirect speech acts, In contrast to direct speech acts, in indirect speech acts, there is no direct relationship between its grammatical structure and its 13 communicative

functions. For example, interrogatives are not only used to question or solicit answers from listeners, but can also convey requests or warnings. Example: Joko Widodo :

***Mari kita pahami bahwa G20 memiliki peran sebagai katalisator dalam pemulihan ekonomi dunia.***

This sentence indicates that is an indirect speech sentence because there is an element of action for change. And starting with the word "Come on" the word is one of the words of the command sentence form.

### **2.2.2 Types of Speech Act**

According to Austin, there are three types of actions that can be performed through utterances, namely :

(1) locutionary acts (locutionary acts), namely utterances that state something, which consists of phonic acts, fatigue and reticent acts. speech acts intended to express something; the act of saying something with the word and the meaning of the sentence according to the meaning of the word in the dictionary and the meaning of the sentence according to the syntactic rules (Gunarwan in Rustono, 1999: 37). The focus of locution is the meaning of the spoken utterance, not the intent or function of the utterance. Rahardi (2003: 71) defines that locutionary is the act of speaking with words, phrases, and sentences according to the meaning contained in those words, phrases, and sentences.

(2) illocutionary acts, namely utterances that state and simultaneously perform an action consisting of verdicts, excersives, commissives, behaviors, and expositorys; and If grammar considers that abstract static units such as sentences in syntax and propositions in semantics, then pragmatics considers verbal acts or

performances that take place in specific situations and at certain times.

(3) perlocutionary act, is a speech that has the power to influence the hearer to do something. The effect produced by saying something is what Austin (1962: 101) calls perlocutionary. The effect or power of speech can be caused by speakers intentionally, it can also be unintentional. The speech act in which the utterance is intended to influence the speech partner is a perlocutionary act.

### **2.2.3 Types of Speech Act Searle**

According to Searle ( 2009: 17) , speech acts are speech acts that contain actions as functional in communication that take into account aspects of speech situations. Furthermore, Searle (1975) proposed a new taxonomy that divides speech acts into five different categories according to their illocutionary strength, namely as follows:

1. Assertive, that is, speech that aims to state facts. This speech act is merely informing the listener of something without any other intention, such as stating and reporting.
2. Directive, which is a speech act that aims to make the listener do something according to the content of the speech. This utterance is usually uttered by a person who has a high position to a listener whose position is lower. Examples are parents to children, superiors to subordinates, and teachers to students. However, directive speech acts are not limited to such relationships alone. These speech acts are usually found in command sentences, requests, and reminders.
3. Commissive, that is, speech acts that make speakers will do something in the future. This speech act makes the speaker attached to a commitment that demands to be carried out. Examples of commissive speech acts are pledging, swearing, and threatening.
4. Expressive, which is a speech act used to express the psychological state of the speaker in responding to something, for example thanking,



congratulating, praising, blaming, forgiving, complaining, and insinuating, and criticizing.

5. Declarative, that is, speech that after being uttered will result in a change in circumstances depending on what the content of the utterance is, for example baptizing, divorcing, and marrying.

## **2.6 Critical Speech Act**

Although Searle's theory of speech acts had a tremendous influence on the functional aspects of pragmatics, he also received very harsh criticism. Some argue that Austin and Searle based their work primarily on their intuition, focusing exclusively on sentences detached from the context in which they might be used. In this sense, one of the main contradictions with the typology suggested by Searle is the fact that the illocutionary force of a concrete speech act cannot take the form of a sentence as Searle assumes. "In contrast, researchers argue that sentences are grammatical units in the formal language system, whereas speech acts involve a communicative function separate from these." -In speech act theory, the listener is seen as playing a passive role. The illocutionary power of a particular utterance is determined in relation to the linguistic form of the utterance and also introspection whether the necessary conditions for happiness - at least in terms of the speaker's beliefs and feelings - are fulfilled, so that the interactional aspect is ignored. However, [a] conversation is not just a series of illocutionary forces that stand alone—rather, speech acts are related to other speech acts in a broader discourse context. Speech act theory, which does not consider the function utterances play in driving conversation, is therefore not sufficient to explain what actually happens in conversation," (Barron 2003).

## 2.7 Context

Sinaga, (2019:269) states that Context is a specific time and place that place of someone or one group. Context is the important thing to someone to interpret the meaning of event, context need to analysis in all parts. Context can give the different meaning of each different event. Context is a conceptual framework about everything that is used as a reference in speak or understand the meaning of speech. The framework referred to here is a set of roles and relationships that are part of the former meaning. Conceptual means that it resides in the human mind and is made as an understanding of the results of thought, experience, or the result of perception of human senses. Context is the internal aspects text and everything that is external covers a text according to Sumarlam, (2003:14). Discourse context are the internal aspects of discourse and everything externally encompasses a discourse according to Sumarlam, (2003:47).

Based on this understanding then the context of discourse in outline can be divided into two groups, namely the language context and the external context. language. Language context is called co-text, while the context outside the language (extra linguistic context) is called context situation and cultural context or context course Malinowski in Halliday and Hasan,(1992:8). Language context or context hereinafter referred to as "context". internal discourse (internal-discourse context) or abbreviated internal context. In the other hand, everything that surrounds discourse both in context and situation cultural context is called by name external context of discourse (external discourse context) or abbreviated context external. Understanding the context of the situation and culture in discourse can be done with various principles of interpretation and principles of

analogy Sumarlam, (2003:47). As explained in the pragmatics section, context has a very significant role in understanding the intent of speech or text. Context is very influential for speakers in producing texts and also very influential for speech partners, listeners, or even readers in understanding texts.

## **2.8 Critical Strategy**

According to Nguyen (2005: 14) criticism is generally expressed by giving a negative evaluation or poor assessment of the behavior of a person who assesses the target of the conflict. Criticism can be done directly and indirectly. In the video joko Widodo at the G20 told the minister to immediately record the income he said. So that the speech act occurs :

**Utterances : *"tolong itu dicatat! Sudah itu artinya income kita antara 11 ribu sampai 15 ribu US dollar . ada yang menghitung sampai 21, ndaaak ndaakkk.. kitangitungnya segitu ya pesimis saja "***

Based on the utterances are included in indirect speech acts, because according to Nguyen (2005: 14) criticism is generally expressed by giving a negative evaluation or poor assessment of the behavior of a person who assesses the target of the conflict. Furthermore, Criticism can be done directly and directly. Direct strategies are more negative in the direction, disapproval, expressions of disapproval, statement of difficulties and problem statements, and indirect strategies include correcting, demonstrating standards requests for change, expressions of uncertainty, suggestions about changes, and requesting or presupposing.

**Table 2.1 keterangan**

NO	Direct Strategie	Indirect strategie
1	<i>Tahun depan mungkin kita tidak akan di risit lagi dengan tiongkok, tidak justru di surplus dengan tion</i>	<i>Amerika akan marah , sampai tahun ini kita kerja lagi.</i>
2	<i>Nah, itu kalian nanti bisa lompat ke depan yab alhamdulillah</i>	<i>Dan materinya maju mundur , maju mundur. Maju, saya gitukan</i>
3	<i>Paling tahun depan kalau kita lepas untungnya kita udah balik</i>	<i>Kita, nikel kita sudah di bawa ke WTO .. tidak ap-apa ya kita hadapi.</i>
4	<i>Kemaren kita di G20 , 16 negarav sudah ngumpul untuk tanda tangan mengenai global supply chance</i>	<i>Tapi musuhnya menang, Negara Negara maju. Yang bisa barang itu kita kirim ke sana</i>

From the statement, the speaker performed a speech act in an unsung manner. The implicitom in this utterance is that the speaker performs the action of asking. In general, social criticism is understood as satire, that is, the response shown to phenomena that occur in people's lives when there is a narrowing with reality with the reality of disability or depravity of behavior. Social criticism is

thrown when life is judged to be inconsistent and disharmonious. When social problems are insurmountable and social change leads to a dissociative impact in society. In addition, social criticism also means social innovation in the sense that social criticism becomes a means of conveying new ideas while assessing old ideas for a social change.

The word "criticism" comes from the Greek "krinein" which means to observe, compare, and weigh. In the Indonesian encyclopedia, criticism is defined as an assessment (appreciation), especially regarding the creation of works. The word social in this case is related to the interaction between individuals and groups. The interaction that residents have refers to problems that involve many people and is often referred to as the public interest. According to Soekanto, the word "criticism" means the judgment expressed, both in written and oral form in a case. Criticism is etymologically derived from the Greek "kritikos" which means to distinguish from the rest. This word itself comes from the ancient Greek "kritikos" which means the one who gives an opinion or analysis. While criticism as an etymology comes from English (criticism) or in Latin, namely criticus which means judge, decision making, or criticism. This criticism provides a free reluctance to argue, try to convince others as well as contain contradictions in it. Criticism can not only be based on good things but can also be seen from how the event analyzes and the specific forms of experience that others do not have. There are several critical definitions according to experts. First, Martes thinking is a conscious and deliberate process carried out to interpret and evaluate information and experiences accompanied by reflective attitudes and the earnestness of beliefs and an Action. Meanwhile, according to

the critical in Hassoubah's view, is the ability to give reasons in an organized manner and evaluate the quality of a reason systematically. So critical thinking is how the process of evaluating the information received is based on systematic reasoning.

Critical theory or critical thinking theory as previously described is the thinking of a school of philosophy that at that time developed at the Institute for Social Research institute for soziaforschung in frankrut main, germany. The institute was founded in 1924 by carl Grunberg with the aim of conducting research on society and Marxism. Then figures in the soziaforschung institute such as Theodor W. Adorno, Herbert Mersue, Max Horkheimer, Walter Benjamin and others developed a distinctive way of thinking into a large school that flourished in the 20th century called the Frankfurt School. The thought of the Frankfurt School was highly critical of Karl Marx's thought because this critical theory itself was caused by the current neo-Marxist thought that tried to refresh the thought of Karl Marx which had been frozen into an ideological tool in the hands of the communist party of the soviet union.

## **2.6 Criticism Function**

The function of criticism in general is to justify what a person does so that one can justify what is not good and what is good so that everything seems better before. Here are some critical views on the function of criticism. First, the Frankfurt School states that the function of criticism is to reveal an ideological veil that darkens or obscures the knowledge of members of society related to social reality. That is, a critique intended to expose all the intentions behind an ideology in which intention seeks to embezzle and obscure real knowledge about

the social reality of society.

Second, the function of criticism in Immanuel Kant's view is to test the validity of knowledge. This means that we must doubt the veracity of a knowledge until we can determine that this knowledge is said to be true. For example: When Joel is discussing in an organizational forum. There is one theme that is Burhan gives a correct explanation and is equipped with evidence to substantiate his argument, finally we affirm that the knowledge given or explained by the source is valid.

Third, the function of criticism in the view of Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel is to reflect on the obstacles, pressures and contradictions that hinder the formation of ratios by affirming existing obstacles. This means when we process to become aware or reflect on ourselves by affirming or reneging on existing obstacles. For example, a teenager is negligent in choosing friendship, and then the mother forbids her child not to play with associations. Meanwhile, in Hegel's view we must overcome these obstacles or allow them to drag on in unhealthy associations until he finally realizes that the association will ruin his future.

Fourth, the function of criticism according to the views of Karl Marx is to expose society to the repression generated by the existing power relations in society by changing economic factors. That is, we must first improve economic conditions to avoid the oppression of existing power in society. For example, when we become employees at a place to eat or often called a restaurant. We, as ordinary workers there, are oppressed with all sorts of work allotted. Then with the passage of time we get tired of the various oppressions of work that are poured out on us and finally we try to become more successful selves and be able to improve

the economy until finally we can become restaurateurs. It was at that time that we had made ourselves worse from the suppression of the power of the restaurateurs and now turned around we were restaurateurs.

## **2.10 G20**

For the first time, Indonesia holds the presidency of the Of 20 group (G20), the forum for World Economic Cooperation 20. The Indonesian Presidency lasts for one year, from December 1, 2021 to November 30, 2022. The handover that took place at the G20 Summit in Rome, Italy, on October 31, 2021 from PM Mario Draghi (Italian presidency) to President Joko Widodo G20 is an international forum that focuses on policy coordination in the economic and development fields. The G20 presents the economic and political power of the world, with a composition of members covering 80% of the country's GDP , 75% of global exports, and 60% of the global population. G20 members are represented by 19 countries and 1 region, namely: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, People's Republic of China (PRC), Francis, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union.

Founded in 1999, the G20 was born in response to the world economic crisis in 1997-1998. The goal is to ensure the world is out of crisis and create strong and sustainable global economic growth. Originally, the G20 was a meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors, and now it has developed with discussions with various areas of development. Since 2008, he has also presented heads of state in summit meetings. Now, the world is back in a time of multidimensional crisis caused by covid-19. The G20, as the world's main



economic pool, has the capacity to drive recovery.

For this reason, as the G20 presidency, Indonesia carries the spirit of recovery with friends "Recover Together, Recover Stronger" this theme was raised by Indonesia, considering that the world is still depressed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, requires joint and inclusive efforts, in finding solutions or solutions to world recovery. To achieve this target, the Indonesian presidency focuses on three priority sectors that are considered to be the key to a strong and sustainable recovery, namely:

1. Strengthening the global health architecture

Reflecting on the current pandemic, the architecture of global Health will be strengthened. Not only to overcome the current pandemic, but also to prepare the world to have better responsiveness and capacity in the face of other health crises in the future

2. Digital transformation

Digital transformation is one of the main solutions in economic movements during the pandemic, and has become one of the sources of new economic growth. For this reason, the Indonesian presidency will focus on digital skills and digital literacy to ensure inclusive and sustainable digital transformation by all countries.

3. Energy transition

To ensure a sustainable and green future and address climate change in real terms, the Indonesian presidency encourages the energy transition to new and renewable energy by prioritizing energy security, accessibility, and affordability. Based on the principle of inclusivity, the Indonesian presidency also invites guest countries and international organizations (invite) to participate. on numerous occasions,

president Joko Widodo has emphasized that this inclusivity is a priority for Indonesia's leadership in the G20. To realize "leave no one behind" The vision is a G20 presidency that benefits all parties, including developing countries, small island states, as well as vulnerable groups, and not only for the benefit of the G20 itself. For this reason, Indonesia also pays great attention to developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, including small island countries in the Pacific and Caribbean. in addition to reflecting the spirit of inclusivity, it also reflects a broader representation of the G20.

### **2.11 Youtube**

YouTube is a video portal site that is often accessed by internet users, and also has a video sharing feature so that it can be seen by anyone who clicks on the video. In it there are various kinds of videos such as updated news, tutorials, music videos, and others. Even if viewers don't register their accounts, they can still see video posts on sites that people access very often today. The video-sharing site, which is often accessed by the public today, was founded by three former employees PayPal in February 2005 by three friends, namely Chand Hurley, Steve Chen, and Jawed Karim, a computer science student at the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign. Then, on November 13, 2006, Google bought the site for 1.65 Trillion Dollars. The current head quarters are in San Bruno, California. YouTube is indeed very popular. The phenomenon can be said to be similar to a blog.

YouTube is an online daily video or Vlog. Because of its popularity, several local Indonesian websites also provide similar services which of course have a local nuance. After that one of the services from Google, makes it easier

for users to upload videos and can be accessed by other users from all over the world for free. It can be interpreted that YouTube is a video database that is very famous in the internet world, especially very complete and varied. Currently, YouTube is a very dominant online video provider in the United States, let alone the world, by understanding of the market. An estimated 20-hour video length is uploaded to YouTube every minute with 6 billion views per day. YouTube is now a necessity of its users, the features offered with progress according to the times.



Figure 2.1 joko widodo speech

## 2.12 Previous Research

Research on critical speech acts has been conducted previously by several researcher. This shows that critical speech acts are an interesting object to study. This research was conducted by examining many journals that use similar theories. However, the journal used as a reference , there are four previous studies mentioned during this study. The researcher took several previous studies to confirm the authenticity of the study.

The first is from Nurhayati Dali Munthe (2020) -Analysis of President Joko Widodo's speech acts on Covid-19. The similarity of the research conducted with this research is in the research analysis, namely analyzing speech acts. The difference between the two studies lies in the strategy when analyzing speech acts.

The second is Hardyanti Wulandary's research (2021) "Analysis of Commissive Speech Acts in the Film Moanna." The similarity of this research with my research is that they both examine speech act analysis. The difference between this research and my research lies in the object, this research uses objects from the film Moana while my research uses objects from President Joko Widodo, this research examines more on commissive speech acts while my research examines more on strategies joko widodo speech act at G20.

The third is research from Atika Krusdian Sari (2014) "Pragmatic Analysis of the main character's speech acts in the stase of the play." The similarity of my research with this research is that they both study speech acts. The different of my research does not only analyze his speech acts, but also analyzes all types of speech act and analyze strategies that used by Joko Widodo at G20.

The fourth *is* a journal study from Zulma Tutuarima (2018) "An analysis speech Act used in London has fallen movie" the similarity of this research and the research is the same as examining speech acts. And the difference between this research and my research is that it was found in objects, in the study it used falling film objects while my research will analyse the types of speech acts and the strategies that used Joko Widodo Joko W idodo.

### **2.13 Conceptual Framework**

As previously mentioned, this research focuses on strategies on how to tell Joko Widodo's speech contained in a video posted by an account called viva.co.id about the G20. This theory is used by Nguyen(2005) and uses two strategic types, namely direct and indirect strategies speech act that are most dominantly used by joko widodo's speech in a video posted by one of the youtube accounts named viva.co.id.

This research has the following conceptual framework:

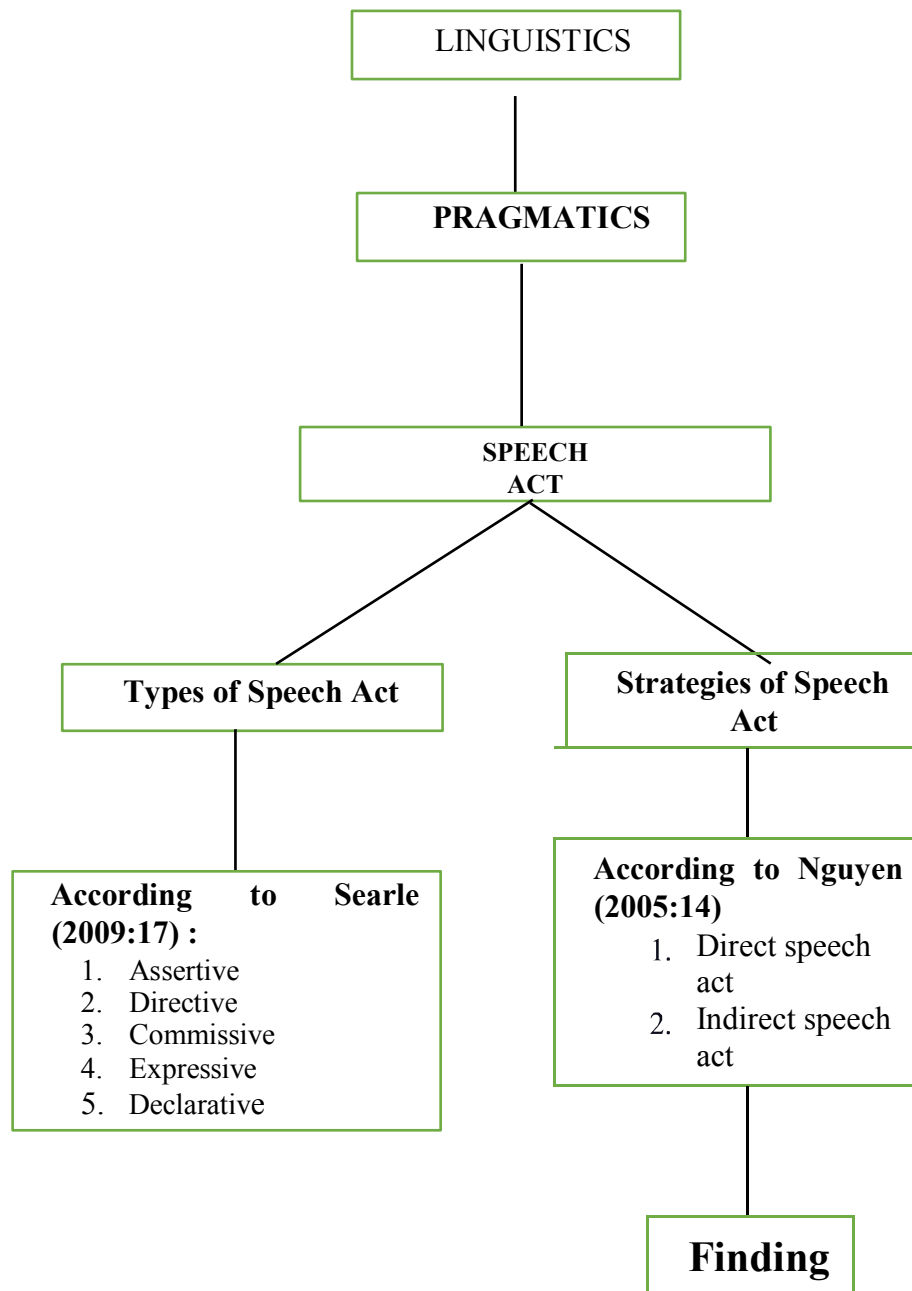


figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

According to Mukhtar (2013: 10) qualitative descriptive research methods are methods that researcher use to find knowledge or theories about research at any given time. Where the researcher should seek as much knowledge as possible according to some people about what topic is being studied. Furthermore, Sugiyono (2016: 9) state that, the qualitative descriptive method is a research method based on the philosophy of post positivism which is used to study the condition of natural objects (as opposed to experiments) where researchers as key instruments of data collection techniques are carried out in trigulation (combined), data analysis is inductive/ qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. Qualitative descriptive research aims to describe, explain and answer in more detail the problem to be studied by studying as much as possible individuals, groups or events. In qualitative research, humans are research instruments and the results of their writing are in the form of words or statements that are in accordance with the actual situation.

This research uses qualitative research with textual analysis, because the data comes from pronunciation text by Joko Widodo in a post on Youtube. In this study, researcher are the main instruments in collecting the necessary data by applying theory, interpreting data based on general meanings contextually, interpreting data based on the way president Joko widodo expresses his response to language and to find out how people use speech strategies, especially for

pragmatic approaches in forums. and the latter make conclusions based on data analysis.

### **3.2 Data Sources and Data**

According to Moleong (2005:157) the main data sources in qualitative research are words, and actions, the rest are additional data such as documents and others. The data for this study comes from one of the youtube uploads with the name youtube, namely VIVA.CO.ID uploaded by a year ago. While the source of data in this study is a narration in the form of a video posted on the Youtube account from viva.co.id.

### **3.3 Subject of the Study**

The subject of the study in this study is President Joko Widodo during his speech at the G20.

### **3.4 Object of the Study**

The object of this research is the way President Joko Widodo tells stories in the form of a video that was posted on a YouTube account called viva.co.id a year ago. This study chose to analyze what speech act strategies were used by Joko Widodo based on a video on the YouTube account viva.co.id with the title "Joko Widodo membuat pembaruan antar negara at the G20 meeting".

### **3.5 Instruments of Collecting Data**

In collecting data, researcher spends more time observing respondents to support researcher in obtaining valid data. The researcher got the data from one of the videos on youtube uploaded by a youtube account called viva.co.id. Researcher uses documentary techniques used by researcher: watching videos repeatedly and taking notes, this determines how Joko Widodo's speech act



strategy in communicating through videos uploaded from viva.co.id Youtube account.

### **3.6 Technique of Collecting Data**

In collecting data, researcher uses documentation because this research data is text posted by the viva.co.id youtube account. Researcher collecte all data from viva.ci.id youtube accounts. The steps in data collection are as follows:

- 1) First, the researcher logs into a YouTube account
- 2) Second, researcher search for viva.co.id Youtube accounts
- 3) Third, the researcher observed the first original from YouTube.
- 4) And finally the transcript of all the narration used in the video on the viva.co.id youtube account

### **3.7 Techniques of Analyzing Data**

The following techniques are used to analyze research data. To answer he first problem, the researcher uses the following techniques:

1. Critize speech acts
- 2. Critizing the speech act of the speech act strategy.**
- 3. Calculating speech act.**

Then, to answer research question number two, the authors used the following techniques: The data were analyzed using miles and the Huberman interactive model. Miles and Huberman (2014:22) define three activities in analyzing data, namely: data condensation, data display, and verification of conclusion drawing. This is done interactively and continuously to supplement the further the data reaches saturation.

### **3.7.1 Interactive Models**

Data condensation uses a process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming rough data that emerges from notes written in the field. Through condensation, it makes data more powerful, data condensation is not something separate from analysis. Data condensation uses a form of analysis that sharpens the sorting, focusing, discharging, and organizing of data in such a way that "final" conclusions can be drawn and verified. The following processes in data condensation are:

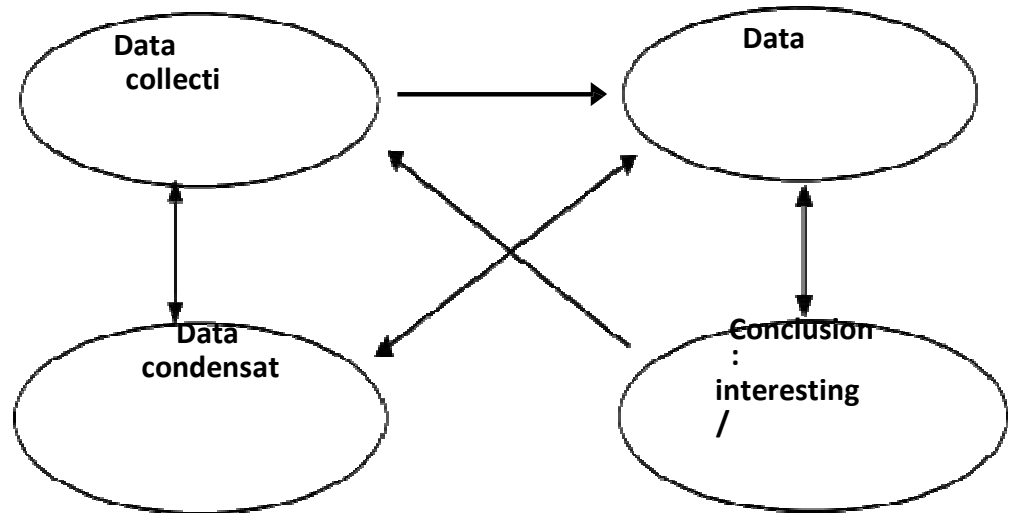
1. Selection, researcher choose data from text in the form of videos from one of the Youtube accounts as a way to find out from Joko Widodo.
2. Focusing, at this stage, researchers focus on the narrative of president Joko Widodo as a data object.
3. Abstraction, in the process of abstraction, the data to be evaluated, especially the strategy of how president joko widodo narrates.

#### **3.7.1.2 Data Display**

The next stage is to show the data once it has been compressed. A data display is an ordered and compressed collection of information that enables for the display of findings and verification actions. The data in the analysis was given by the researcher in the form of a table to make it easier for the reader to grasp. The stages below are used to help researchers through the process of presenting data by classifying it into the types of speech act and the strategies that used Joko Widodo.

### 3.7.1.3 Draw and Verify Conclusions

Drawing and verifying conclusions is one of the most important and final steps in the study is to draw and verify conclusions. Verifying conclusions is the best way to unify the entire data collected, retrieved, and displayed after drawing the part of the data used to be collected as absolute data. This is a way to find out the result of the data after the data is displayed. In this step, researcher uses complete conclusions to identify the type of speech act and deduced the type of speech act strategies in the form of a video posted by one of the Youtube accounts named viva.co.id exactly a year ago. All of the above steps are the most needed to identify the data later. According to Hancock et.al (2009: 24) data analysis in a research project involves summarizing the mass of data collected and presenting the results in a way that communicates the most important features, and the data uses is analyze with qualitative research. Data analysis in Qualitative research is being Considered Arabic Km Huberman and Saldana (2014: 31-32) Four Steps occur withthe first while the second si data collection is condensation, the third is to draw and verify conclusions and the last step is the display of data. In this study, researchers used the following Steps to Analyze SI data.



**Figure 3.1**

**3.7.1 Data Analysis Model Components**

**(Miles Huberman and Saldana,2014: 33)**

**3.7.1.3 Data Validity**

Trust in the feasibility of the data really needs to be checked to check the validity of the data. In this study, triangulation techniques were uses by researcher to observe the validity of the data. Determining the truth about the same social phenomenon is not the purpose of triangulation but rather increasing one's understanding of what has been learned (Sugiyono, 2007: 330). Qualitative cross- validation is referred to as triangulation, and what is assessed is the adequacy of the data according to the convergence of various data sources or the collection of multiple data, said William Wiersma in Sugiyono (2007: 372). There are four types for identifying data triangulation (Norman Denzim, 1978).

### **3.7.1.5 Data Triangulation**

Relates to the use of various or different data or information (people, space and time) in a study, for example qualitative and quantitative data. The process of rechecking and comparing information by researcher obtained from various sources is referred to as data triangulation. Comparing observational data with student interview data and tests is a method used by researchers to obtain data. The comparisons compared by researchers are student speech, informant information and different circumstances or perspectives of people in the same context. In addition, according to Olsen (2004: 3) states that triangulation data that can be interpreted in the social sciences are often considered frequent in validating claims that may arise from initial pilot studies or mixing data from a variety of complete perspectives to obtain more comprehensive data. Investigator Triangulation. Researcher triangulation relates to multiples of use research to obtain more valid data. Working in a team is a necessary way to ensure the validity of data.

### **3.7.1.6 Triangulation Theory**

Theory triangulation deals with the use of two or more theories combined when examining a phenomenon and situation. The inclusion of some theories need to be made more.

### **3.7.1.7 Triangulation Methodology**

Triangulation methodology is concerned with efforts to check data or data results. To carry out phenomena and situations using several methods is referred to as the goal of the triangulation methodology. A mix of method approaches used in social science research, where the results of one method are used to correct,

debate, and clarify the results of another are the same as triangulation methodologies. Therefore, in this study researcher used data triangulation. This means that in this study it is necessary to include some more complete data to review the results of this study to ensure the validity of the data.