CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH BY LEE HSIEN LOONG ABOUT CORONAVIRUSES IN SINGAPORE

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department

Oleh:

ANISA VIRGIN ALA'YUN

A320160244

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA

2020

APPROVAL

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH BY LEE HSIEN LOONG ABOUT CORONAVIRUSES IN SINGAPORE

PUBLCATION ARTICLE

by:

Anisa Virgin Ala'yun
A320160244

Approved by Consultant
School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

Consultant,

Dr. Malikatul Laila, M.Hum.
0614026301

ACCEPTANCE
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH BY LEE HSIEN LOONG ABOUT CORONAVIRUSES IN SINGAPORE

By:

Anisa Virgin Ala'yun
A320160244

Accepted and Approved by The Board of Examiners
School and Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
On July 2020

The Examiners:
1. Dr. Malikatul Laila, M.Hum. ( )
   (Head Examiner)

2. Dr Maryadi, M.A ( )
   (Member 1 Examiner)

3. Drs. Sigit Haryanto, M.Hum ( )
   (Member 2 Examiner)

Dean

Prof. Dr. Harun Joko Prayitno, M.Hum
NIP. 196504281993031001

TESTIMONY

Herewith, I testify that there is no plagiarism in this article publication. There is no other work that has been submitted to obtain the bachelor degree and as far as I concerned there is no opinion that has been written or published before, except the written reference which are referred in this paper and mentioned in the bibliography.

If any incorrectness is proven in the future dealing with my statement above, I will be fully responsible.

Surakarta, 1 Agustus 2020
Writer,

Anisa Virgin Ala'yun
A320160244

CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH BY LEE HSIEN LOONG ABOUT CORONAVIRUSES IN SINGAPORE

Abstrak

Ini merupakan penelitian Analisis Wacana Kritis dengan tujuan untuk mendeskripsikan ujaran yang terdapat dalam sebuah pidato yang disampaikan oleh perdana menteri Singapura bernama Lee Hsien Loong terkait dengan pandemi virus corona di negaranya. Penelitian ini berjenis deskriptif kualitatif yang menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data dokumentasi dan observasi. Peneliti ingin mengetahui apa tujuan dari ujaran yang disampaikan pembicara pada pidatonya dan juga apa dimensi dari analisis wacana kritis yang ada dalam pidato Lee Hsien Loong. Dalam penelitian ini, teori yang mendasari adalah Teori Tindak Tutur yang diusulkan oleh J.R Searle dan Teori Analisis Wacana Kritis dari Fairclough. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 8 jenis maksud yang ditemukan dalam pidato Lee Hsien Loong tersebut. Mereka adalah, menginformasikan, menyatakan, mengklaimkan, meyakinkan, menghipotesakan, memerintahkan, mengucapkan sambutan dan mengharapkan. Selain itu, dalam meneliti menggunakan teori Analisis Wacana Kritis dari Fairclough ditemukan bahwa ada 3 dimensi yang menunjukkan maksud dari pidato Lee Hsien Loong tersebut seperti analisis praktik wacana, analisis praktik sosiokultural, dan juga analisis teks bahasa. Pertama, dalam analisis teks bahasa menunjukkan bahwa pembicara memperhatikan dengan baik struktur teks untuk membuat pidatonya runtut, grammar untuk memberikan makna dan koheren untu menghubungkan beberapa penjelasannya agar mudah dipahami oleh pendengar. Kedua, pembicara ingin menggunakan kesempatannya pada analisis praktik diskursus untuk membuat pendengar melakukan sesuatu. Ketiga, analisis praktik sosiokultural tentang bagaimana pembicara menyampaikan pidatonya.

Kata kunci: analisis wacana kritis, analisis tindak tutur, pidato, covid-19

Abstract

This research is Critical Discourse Analysis which aims to describe the utterances found in the speech delivered by the Prime Minister of Singapore namely Lee Hsien Loong about coronaviruses outbreak in his country. The researcher has taken the data from video on youtube that belongs to Prime Minister's Office,Singapore entitled "PM Lee Hsien Loong on the COVID-19 situation in Singapore on 8 February 2020". This research type is descriptive qualitative research by using The techniques of data collection such as documentation and observation, the steps are as follow: Searching the video from Youtube after that downloading the video with its transcript. The researcher wants to know the intention of the speaker's utterances in his speech and also what dimensions of Critical Discourse Analysis which are found in Lee Hsien Loong's speech. In this research, the theories used are Speech Act theory proposed by J.R Searle and Critical Discourse Analysis Theory by Fairclough. The results of this reseach

show that there are 8 kinds of meaning found in Lee Hsien Loong's speech. They are informing, stating, claiming, convincing, hyphotesizing, commanding, greeting and hoping. In the other hand, using Critical Discourse Analysis by Fairclogh, the researcher has found that there 3 dimensions which show the meaning of Lee Hsien Loong's speech such as Discourse Practice Analysis, Sociocultural Practice Analysis, and also Language Text Analysis. Firstly in the language text analysis shows that the speaker notice well the text structure to make it sequence, the grammar to make it sense and also the coherence to connect his explanations so that it will be easy to be understood by the audience. Secondly, the speaker uses his ocassion through the sociocultural practice dimensions to get the audience do something. Thirdly, sociocultural practice analysis is about how the speaker delivers his speech to the audience.

Keywoards: critical discourse analysis, speech act, speech, covid-19

1. INTRODUCTION

As human being in the society, people need to do communication with others. It makes communication has an important role in this life. To communicate with others, they need to use a medium that is popularly called language. Language has two ways to be used, directly and indirectly. Directly is simply called spoken language. Spoken language means that the language is directly produced by human voice organ through one's mouth. What is released from the mouth is called utterance. The example of spoken language is people's conversation around us. Then, indirectly is simply called written language. Written language means a language representation of writing system which uses means to represent it. The example of written language is a letter. Halliday defines spoken and written language in Language and Education (2007, p.77), that spoken language is characterised by complex sentence structure with low lexical density while written language is characterised by simple sentence structures with high lexical density.

To know more about what have been discussed, it can be more interesting to know other example of communication. Public speaking, it is the way of communication which the one who delivers it called public speaker. The public speakers have the right to speak in front of the public about their thought. What they deliver in front of the public surely has the meaning and purpose. According to dev (2017) in https://www.myspeechclass.com/speech-speaking-types.html, there are some public speaking types. The first is to inform. The speaker presents

the interesting facts to audience and explains how about doing something, for example like a tour guide who is explaining about the history of Borobudur temple. The second is to persuade,motivate or take action. The speaker tries to influence the audience in some ways such as to persuade the people to change their mind about something,to motivate people to change their behavior or to take action about something. The example like a motivator who is motivating the audience to be more dilligent in working. The third is to entertain. The speaker tries to share the funny story to the audience. This example is often found in some events like wedding party,banquets or dinner. One of the examples of public speaking is delivering speech. Merriam Webster dictionary defines that speech means thoughts expression or communication in spoken words, so that it becomes a part of spoken language. In delivering speech, the speakers try to deliver their ideas or thought about something. They use that chance because of the interests. Speech is often delivered in some cases for examples religious speech, graduation speech, prime minister official speech and many others. There are many interests to deliver speech such as condolence, celebrating independence day, to give statement about worried feeling and to give statement about how to act what event is happening.The function of speech can be an opportunity to explain the speakers' arguments about current issue which influence other people to follow their idea.

In Singapore, coronavirus or covid-19 outbreak causes the Singaporean people panic. It happens because this virus becomes pandemic and spreading quickly in the world. The frightening thing is there has not been the medicine for that virus at that time. It is possible that the people do panic buying and other things which harm themselves and others. As the prime minister, Lee Hsien Loong delivers his speeches to the Singaporean through the prime minister's office channel on youtube about how to act coronaviruses outbreak in their country. This research does not only semantically focus on Lee Hsien Loong's speech. It should be seen from the position of Lee Hsien Loong when he delivered that speech. He is the prime minister of Singapore who has the power and ideology. It is similar to what Fairclough (2003) said about the relation of

discourse with power and ideology. The researcher is interested in analysing the speech by Lee Hsien Loong about coronaviruses in Singapore. Speech is chosen because it is a form of language in use, so it can produce the idea about power and ideology. This research tries to focus on the intention of Lee Hsien Loong's utterance and how power and ideology represented in his speech. When the speaker uses language in his speech, he automatically produces utterances in particular context. An utterance is a unit of speech analysis that has been defined in some ways but coronavirus outbreak becomes the trending topic in the beginning of the year. It makes the people in the world become panic including Singapore. Seeing the panic situation in that country, Lee Hsien Loong as prime minister of Singapore gives his reaction through his speech in youtube to the Singaporean people. His speech as the prime minister of Singaporean about the problem in his country makes the researcher want to analyse it using Speech act theory to know the intention of Lee Hsien Loong's utterance and Critical Discourse Analysis theory to know how the power and ideology represented in Lee Hsien Loong's speech.

In this research, the researcher tries to explore Critical Discourse Analysis using data from speech by prime minister of Singapore about coronaviruses in his country. Go along with that, the researcher uses two theories in this research. The first is speech act theory by John R. Searle and the second is critical discourse analysis theory by Fairclough. Speech act theory is used to analyse the intentions of Lee Hsien Loong's utterances and critical discourse analysis is used to analyse the dimensions of CDA which are found in Lee Hsien Loong's speech.

2. METHOD

Descriptive qualitative is used in this research and the researcher also uses the descriptive qualitative method in this research. Generally, qualitative method involves analysis which is no statistical; it is associated with hypotheses, generating and developing the understanding. The data is taken from the transcript of Lee Hsien Loong's speech and the data source is the speech of Lee Hsien Loong itself. This research uses the speech entitled PM Lee Hsien Loong on the

COVID-19 situation in Singapore on 8 February 2020“ taken from https://youtu.be/oNw1pyksKHo as the data to analyse. The he researcher uses two theories to analyse the data, they are Speech Act theory proposed by J.R Searle and Critical Discourse Analysis theory by Fairclough.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 The Intentions of Lee Hsien Loong's Utterances

The table above shows that the illucotionary acts found in Lee Hsien Loong's speech consist of assertives,directives and expressives. Assertives have the highest occurence frequency 66 (82,%). It is followed by directives and expressives which occur 12 (15%) and 2 (2,5%). Furthermore, asssertives consist of informing,stating,convincing,claiming and hypothesizing. Directives consist of commanding meanwhile Expressives consist of greeting and hoping.

Table 1. The Findings of Illocutionary Acts in Lee Hsien Loong's Speech

No	Illucotionary acts	Intention	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
1.	Assertives	a. Informing b. Stating c. Claiming d. Convincing e. Hypothesizing	30 18 4 12 2	82,5 %
2.	Directives	a. Commanding	12	15 %
3.	Expressives	a. Greeting b. Hoping	1 1	2,5 %
	TOTAL		**80**	**100 %**

3.2 The Dimensions of CDA by Fairclough in Lee Hsien Loong's Speech

Table 2. Dimensions of CDA by Fairclough

No.	Dimensions of CDA	Points	Findings
1.	Language Text Analysis	a. Text Structure 1) Opening	*The opening consists of greeting by the speaker by saying "My fellow Singaporeans" and the introduction*

No.	Dimensions of CDA	Points	Findings
			of coronaviruses issue in Singapore.
		2) Content	The content consists of: a) The idea of Lee Hsien Loong For example: -The Singaporeans are able to face coronavirus because they ever overcame SARS once. -Fear can do more harm than the coronavirus itself. b) The information about how to anticipate coronavirus For exmaple: - The Singaporeans who get ill should expect to recover the virus because the others who are hospitalised most are stable and improving. Although there are several who are in critical condition, the real test is in the psychology of the people. They should prepare it well. c) The message of the speaker For example: The fear can make the Singaporeans panic and do the worse things like hoarding some foods and masks until blaming the particular group for the coronavirus. The speaker delivers his hidden message that Singaporeans should not fear too much of the new virus because it can give the bad impacts for the them.
		3) Closing	*The speaker concludes his speech in the closing such as how to be Singaporeans in facing the new virus, staying united, helping each other and staying calm in facing the coronavirus.*

No.	Dimensions of CDA	Points	Findings
		b. Grammar	
		1) Transitivity	a) We: subject have faced: verb new coronaviruses (nCoV) situation: object b) We: subject went through: verb SARS: object c) We: subject are taking: verb extra precautions Almost of the clauses of the Lee Hsien Loong's speech use the active clause. It means the subject is the doer of the action. It is sure that the clause has the object. The sentences use the active form and the subject is placed in front. That placement makes the subject become major theme in the sentence. So that, the subject gets more attention than other phrases of the sentence. Through that form, Lee Hsien Loong gained good attention for the audience.
		2) Theme	The speaker often uses subject on his speech for example "we" and also often uses the verb to make imperative sentence for example "stay calm". The speech was delivered when the coronaviruses spread in Singapore. Lee Hsien Loong delivered his speech in youtube channel of Prime Minister Official because they did physical distancing and also the audience can receive the information quickly. Lee Hsien Loong often talks about how to react with that situation. He assures the Singaporeans to be calm

No.	Dimensions of CDA	Points	Findings
			and not doing the thing that is more harm.
		3) Modality	There are two kinds of modal which are use in Lee Hsien Loong's speech, they are 'should' and 'let'. Should is usually used to give the suggestion and let in the words 'let us' is used to invite the people to do something.
		c. Coherence	
		1) Conjunction	a) Lee Hsien Loong mentioned that there were two differences beteween coronaviruses and SARS. It is connected when he used the ordinal number 'first' and 'second'. He used the ordinal numbers to explain the differences between SARS and coronaviruses to the audience. b) Lee Hsien Loong also used the cardinal numbers 'one','two' and 'three' to explain the steps to face coronaviruses to the audience.
		2) Pronoun	Lee Hsien Loong used words "particular groups" and avoided to mention the name of groups like what has bee spreading in the news about coronaviruses. He is very careful to deliver his speech in order not to make other people become sensitive about what he said.
2.	Discourse Practice Analysis	a. Social Pratice Analysis	As Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Hsien Loong explained the things that he would do to face and overcome coronaviruses with all Singaporeans such as doing contact tracing and quarantining the close contacts. Lee Hsien Loong also warned the Singaporeans to rest at home instead of going to the hospital especially for those who have the mild symptoms in order to prevent

No.	Dimensions of CDA	Points	Findings
			the hospital become overwhelmed. He would all Singaporeans do those things together.
		b. Power Relation	a) The power relations in Lee Hsien Loog's speech were shaped by the language used. He opened his speech by greeting the audience "My fellow Singaporeans". From that greeting, he showed his position as the Prime Minister of Singapore. b) Lee Hsien Loong also used the word "I" in his speech that has meaning he is the superior.
3.	Sociocultural Practice Analysis	a. Situational	1)Lee Hsien Loong's speech was very contextual with circumstance when he delivered his speech. The issues discussed were influenced by what was happening when the speech was delivered by Lee Hsien Loong. In the sentence above, the speaker tried to explain the current situation to the audience. He also mentioned that the government tried to keep informing the Singaporeans every step of the way about coronaviruses. The situation becomes a matter that was felt by the audience who listened the speech. Lee Hsien Loong tried to raise the issue in his speech. 2)The sentence above shows the situation that Lee Hsien Loong notices. When the new virus, of course that all people want to protect themselves. So that the people is posible to do things selfishly such as circulating the rumours, hoardig the food and face masks, until blaming certain group for the new virus. He emphasizes that those thing will harm themselves and the Singaporeans should be united and

No.	Dimensions of CDA	Points	Findings
			keep each other. Fear and anxiety which are too much really do not give the best solutions in anticipating the coronaviruses.
		b. Institutional	1) The sentence above explained that Lee Hsien Loong as Prime Minister of Singapore tried to prevent the spreading of coronaviruses in Singapore by coordinating The Ministrial Taskforce (MTF) to keep informing the development of coronaviruses to the Singaporeans and also postponing the agenda that can be dangerous in infecting coronaviruses. 2) In the sentences above, the speaker mentions some institutions which have the important role in anticipating the coronaviruses. They are grassroats leaders, Team Nila Volunteers, university students, healthcare workers, Business federations, unions, until public transport workers. It is very interesting when the speaker also appreciates those institutions by saying that they are the inspiration for others.
		c. Social	1) The sentence above shows the anxiety of the speaker about the behavior of his fellows in anticipating the new virus. He also said that the real test to their psychological resilience and social cohesion. It becomes the habits when fear and anxiety come to the country, and the people suddenly panic and doing the harm things. In this case, Lee Hsien Loong always educate his fellows by giving some instructions that the people should be obey like not believing the rumours easily, not hoarding the food and face masks, not blaming the group for the new

No.	Dimensions of CDA	Points	Findings
			virus and take courage together. 2) The sentence above shows that Lee Hsien Loong tried to motivate the Singaporeans through his speech. He wanted the Singaporeans stay united and help one another to face the new virus in their country.

In this part, the researcher focuses on two things. The first is the intentions of Lee Hsien Loong in delivering his speech. The second is the dimensions of Critical Discourse Analysis by Fairclough which are found in Lee Hsien Loong's speech. The researcher has found the intentions of the speaker using illocutionary acts analysis. They are assertives,directive and expressives. The assertives consist of informing, stating,claiming, convincing and hyphotesizing. The directive consists of commanding. Then, expressives consist of greeting and hoping. The percentage of this analysis is found 82,5% of assertives, 15% of directive and 2,5% of expressives. The dominant is owned by assertives because the speaker give more truth of expressed preposition. A comissive speech act is not found in Lee Hsien Loong's speech because he does not give speech that contain offering or promising. A declarative speech act is also not found in his speech. Declarative speech act needs specific circumstances to perform acts which are not found in Lee Hsien Loong's speech. The circumstances are like being performed by a person who may change the world for example like a priest. The findings are based on the Speech Act theory proposed by J.R Searle especially the illucotionary acts. Actually there are five intentions of illucotionary acts, they are assertives, directives, expressives, declaratives and commissives. In this findings, there are only three intentions of illucotionary act, they are assertives,directives and expressives. The researcher also finds the previous study which uses the Speech Act theory by J.R Searle, that is Try Fahmi Umar (2016) with the title *"The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum".* So that, the findings are supported by the theory which is used and also the previous study.

It can be shown in the table 4.1 about the intentions of Lee Hsien Loong's utterances.

The researcher has also found the dimensions of CDA by Fairclogh in the speech of Lee Hsien Loong. First, The Language Text Analysis has three points such as text structure, grammar and coherence. The text structure is divided into opening, content and closing. Opening consists of greeting like "My Fellow Singaporeans" and introduction of the coronavirus issue. Content consists of Mr Lee's idea about fear that can do more harm than the coronavirus, the information about how to anticipate the new virus with the good psychology in struggling and hoping the recovery. Then,closing consists of the conclusion about the speech like staaying united, helping each other, and staying calm during the coronvirus outbreak. Grammar is divided into transitivity, theme and modality. The transitivity is using active form and almost using the subject 'we' . The subject is placed in front. That placement makes the subject become major theme in the sentence. So that, the subject gets more attention than other phrases of the sentence. Through that form, Lee Hsien Loong gained good attention for the audience. The theme of speech delivered by Lee Hsien Loong depends on the circumstances and places of the speech delivered. The speech was delivered when the coronaviruses spread in Singapore. Lee Hsien Loong delivered his speech in youtube channel of Prime Minister Official because they did physical distancing and also the audience can receive the information quickly. In modality, there two kinds of modal which are used by the speaker such as 'should' and 'let'. Coherence is divided into conjunction and Pronoun. In conjunction, the speaker uses ordinal number and cardinal number to connect his explanations to make the speech coherence. In pronoun, the speaker uses words "particular groups" and avoided to mention the name of groups like what has bee spreading in the news about coronaviruses. He is very careful to deliver his speech in order not to make other people become sensitive about what he said. Second, dicourse practice analysis has two points such as social practice analysis and power relation. In social practice analysis, as Prime Minister of Singapore, Lee Hsien Loong explained the things that he would do to face and overcome coronaviruses with all

Singaporeans such as doing contact tracing and quarantining the close contacts. Lee Hsien Loong also warned the Singaporeans to rest at home instead of going to the hospital especially for those who have the mild symptoms in order to prevent the hospital become overwhelmed. He would all Singaporeans do those things together. In power relation, Lee Hsien Loong also used the word "I" in his speech that has meaning he is the superior. Third, Sociocultural Practice Analysis has three points such as situational,institutional and social. In situational, the speaker tried to explain the current situation to the audience. He also mentioned that the government tried to keep informing the Singaporeans every step of the way about coronaviruses. The situation becomes a matter that was felt by the audience who listened the speech. Lee Hsien Loong tried to raise the issue in his speech. In institutional, the speaker mentions some institutions which have the important role in anticipating the coronaviruses. They are grassroats leaders, Team Nila Volunteers, university students, healthcare workers, Business federations, unions, until public transport workers. It is very interesting when the speaker also appreciates those institutions by saying that they are the inspiration for others. The speech is delivered formally as prime minister of Singapore. In social, Lee Hsien Loong tried to motivate the Singaporeans through his speech. He wanted the Singaporeans stay united and help one another to face the new virus in their country. The findings are based on the Critical Dsicourse Analysis by Fairclough about the dimensions of CDA. The researcher also finds the previous study about the research which uses the CDA theory by Fairclough, that is from Luluk Khoiriyah (2016) with the title *"Beauty Concept in Toothpate Advertisement: A Critical Discourse Analysis."*. So that, the findings are supported by the theory which is used and also the previous study. It can be shown in the table 4.2 about the dimensions of CDA by Fairclough.

4. CONCLUSION

After analysing Lee Hsien Loong's speech using Speech Act theory by J.R Serale and CDA theory by Fairclough in Lee Hsien Loong's speech, the researcher concludes some points as follows.

1) There are 8 types of intentions of utterances in Lee Hsien Loong' speech, they are informing, stating, claiming, convincing, hypothesizing, commanding, greeting and hoping. The highest frequency of the intention is informing which are found 30 sentences.
2) From the findings of the dimensions of CDA by Fairclough in Lee Hsien Loong's Speech, firstly in the language text analysis shows that the speaker notice well the text structure to make it sequence, the grammar to make it sense and also the coherence to connect his explanations so that it will be easy to be understood by the audience. Secondly, the speaker wants to do something in discourse practice analysis. He uses the ocassion through the sociocultural practice dimensions to get the audience do something, through power relation he can use his power who has the higher position so that his speech is able to get the attention from Singaporeans. Thirdly, sociocultural practice analysis is about how the speaker delivers his speech to the audience. How the situation,how the institution sand how the social when he delivers his speech. He delivers when there is coronavirus outbreak in his country, he delivers as the prime minister so that it is delivered formally and the social is need to be motivated so that the speaker gives his motivation through his speech.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Al-Haq, F.A & Al Sleibi, N.M. (2015). *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Three Speeches of King Abdullah II.*

Amer, M. (2017). *Critical Dsicourse Analysis of War Reporting in the International Press: The Case of The Gaza War of 2008-2009.*

Blommaert, J. (2005). *Discourse A Critical Introduction.* Cambridge University Press

Brown, G & Yule, G. (1983). *Discourse Analysis.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Dijk, V. (1998). *Ideology A Multidisciplinary Approach.* London: SAGE Publications.

Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and Power*. New York: Longman.

Firclough, N. (1995). *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Stuy of Language*. London: Longman.

Joye, Stijin. (2011). Discourses on Distant Suffering: *A Critical Discourse Analysis of the 2003 SARS Outbreak.*

Khoiriyah, L. (2016). *Beauty Concept in Toothpaste Advertisement: A Critical Discourse Analysis.*

Levinson, S.C. (1983). *Pragmatics.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Umar, T.F. (2016). *The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum.*

Yule,G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

https://biography.yourdictionary.com/leehsien-loong

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020_coronavirus_pandemic_in_Singapore

https://www.ling.upenn.edu/courses/Fall_2007/ling001/pragmatics.html

https://www.pmo.gov.sg/cabinet/Mr-LEE-Hsien-Loong

https://www.thejakartapost.com/seasia/2020/04/03/singapore-closing-workplaces-schools-in-latest-coronavirus-measures.html

https://youtu.be/oNw1pyksKHo