RESPONSE GIVEN BY THE SOCIAL MEDIA USERS ON NEWS OF WUHAN LOCKDOWN: A SOCIOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

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

by:
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TESTIMONY

Herewith, I pronounce in this research paper there is no plagiarism of the previous study, which has been made before to obtain bachelor degree of university, or there are opinion or masterpiece, which have been written or published by other, except those in which the writing are referred in the manuscript and mentioned in the bibliography.

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Surakarta, 04 September

The Researcher

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are to clarify the intentions and to describe the speech events of comments given by social media users on news of Wuhan lockdown. This belongs to qualitative descriptive. It focuses on the response given by social media users to news of the lockdown in Wuhan. The research data are in the form of utterances that appear in comments given by social media users to news about the lockdown in Wuhan. The data source in this study is social media in the form of Facebook, which contains news of Wuhan lockdown and responses given by social media users. This study uses documentation and observation as data collection methods. The techniques of analyzing data in this research referred to Searle theory (1979) in clarifying the intention and Fishman theory (1984) in describing the speech event. The results of this research showed that (1) there are 16 types of intention from the highest range to the lowest which include, informing, asserting, wishing, sympathy, prohibiting, arguing, promising, suggesting, warning, pain, ordering, questioning, thanking, reporting, blaming, and requesting. (2) there are 7 types of speech event from the highest range to the lowest range such as giving information, praying, argumentation, anger, giving sympathy, thanking, and giving question.

Keywords: intention, speech event, social media, Wuhan Lockdown
1. INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, the world is being horrified by the presence of a new virus called Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) which has spread almost all over the world. This virus attacks the human respiratory system. The case of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is first notifying at Wuhan on 31 December 2019 (Cheng et al., 2020) and 2,838 people died. Of these cases, 48,557 cases originated from Wuhan, Hubei, and 2,169 died. The data was taken on February 29, 2020 (Wu et al., 2020).

Wuhan's way of preventing COVID-19 councilors with lockdown territories was widely reported and written by many reporters and they made the news both in online newspapers and on social media. News is something that tells about social life, news is social resource news is a source of knowledge news is a source power and news are the window to the world (Palczewski, 2018).

The spread of news on social media was very fast. In news of Wuhan lockdown found on social media, the users are given the opportunity to give a response in the comments column that has been provided. In responding to this news, the users comment to each other and give their opinions. So that, conversations on social media occur. In responding, the users have the intention to convey to other readers but not all responses have the same intention. They certainly have different intentions to convey.

For example, in sad news such as COVID-19 that caused of Wuhan lockdown, the response of the readers not only provide support and prayer but also blame and curse them. The intention of social media users is based on the context from news that they read. Context is a term that cover many things, not only the situation but also the participant's identity, beliefs, knowledge, as well as the speaker's intention in the speech situation (Levinson, 1983).
Speech events are activities that are directly regulated in the rules used in speech (Hymes, 1974). Conversation is made up of utterances. Everyone gives response differently to the Wuhan Lockdown news. They express what they think or what they feel and write in the comment column. The social media users have the intention behind their expression.

Research about intention and speech event has been widely raised by previous researchers as an interesting research. This includes Lampos, Preot, and Cohn (2013) who analyzed a user-centric model of voting intention from Social Media. Zhang and Yang (2014) who analyzed the classification the intention and the social support type in online healthcare social media. Cohan-Sujay & Madhulika (2012) who analyze the intention in business function in social media.

The responses given by social media users including speech event and intention are very interesting to analyze. This study, similar to other previous studies, focuses on how people give responses in social media. However, this study both investigates the intension of the responses and explores the speech events of the comments. Moreover, this study has Wuhan lockdown as its topic, which is a very actual and interesting phenomenon related to the world pandemic. This study is hoped to complete the previous research about the responses given by the social media users by using different object.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this study is descriptive qualitative. The researcher uses this type of research because the goal of this research is to analyze the intentions of the comment given by social media users on news of Wuhan Lockdown and to describe the speech events of the comments given by social media users on news of Wuhan Lockdown.
The research objects are the responses given by social media users on the news of Wuhan Lockdown. The data of this research are the utterances which appear in the responses given by the social media users on news of Wuhan lockdown. The data source of this research is Facebook which contain Wuhan lockdown news and the responses given by the social media users. The data were collected by documentation and observation.

The data collected were analyzed to clarify the intention of the responses referring Searle's theory (1979). Besides, to describe the speech events of the responses of the social media users on news of Wuhan lockdown, the data were also analyzed by using Fishman's theory (1984).

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Finding

3.1.1 Types of Intention

In the first analysis, the researcher analyzed the type of intenton of the response of the social media users on news of Wuhan lockdown by using the theory from Searle (1979). In this research, the researcher found 16 types from 68 intentions as showed in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of Intention</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Asserting</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Informing</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Arguing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Reporting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Wishing</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Thanking</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Sympathy</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are 16 types of intention based Searle’s categories of speech act. The types of intention are informing, asserting, wishing, sympathy, prohibiting, arguing, promising, suggesting, warning, pain, ordering, questioning, thanking, reporting, blaming, and requesting. The result of the research found 68 types of intention.

The most dominant intention based on the social media user is informing with 11 data (16%). The second place is asserting with 9 data (13%). The third position is wishing with 8 data (12%). The fourth position is sympathy with 6 data (9%). The fifth position are prohibiting and arguing with 5 data (7%) for each type. The sixth position are promising and suggesting with 4 data (6%) for each types. The seventh positions are warning, pain, and ordering with 3 data (4%) for each type. The eighth position are questioning and thanking with 2 data (3%) for each type. The lowest rank frequency are reporting, blaming, and requesting with 1 data (2%) for each type of intention.

### 3.1.2 Types of Speech Event

In the second analysis, the researcher analyzed speech events of the comment given by social media users on news of Wuhan Lockdown. The researcher used the theory from Fishman (1984) to analyze the component of speech event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Promising</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Blaming</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Prohibiting</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Suggesting</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Ordering</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Questioning</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Requesting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Type of Speech Event</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Argumentation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Praying</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>27 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Giving information</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>44 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Giving sympathy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Thanking</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Giving question</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 7 types of Speech Event that consist of argumentation, praying, giving information, giving sympathy, anger, thanking and giving question. The researcher fined 30 types of speech event. The most dominant type is giving information with 13 data (44 %). The second position is praying with 8 data (27%). The third position is argumentation with 4 data (13 %). The fourth position is anger with 2 data (7 %). The lowest frequencies are giving sympathy, thanking, and giving question with 1 data (3 %) for each type.

### 3.2 Discussion

This section provides the whole result of the analysis. The objectives are to clarify the intentions of the comment given by social media users on news of Wuhan Lockdown and to describe the speech events of the comment given by social media users on news of Wuhan Lockdown.

The classification of speech act using the theory from Searle (1979). She states 5 type of speech act, which are declarative utterance, representative utterance, commissive utterance, directive utterance and expressive utterance. The research includes 4 type of speech act except declarative utterance.

There are expressive utterance includes thanking, sympathy, pain and wishing. Representative utterance includes asserting, informing, reporting, arguing.
Commissive utterance includes warning, promising, and blaming. Directives utterance includes ordering, suggesting, questioning, requesting and prohibiting.

The result of the research found 68 types of intention. There are 11 informing, 9 asserting, 8 wishing, 6 sympathy, 5 arguing, 5 prohibiting, 4 promising, 4 suggesting, 3 ordering, 3 pain, 3 warning, 2 questioning, 2 thanking, 1 reporting, 1 requesting, and the last is 1 blaming.

The researcher used the theory from Fishman (1984) to analyze the component of speech event. The component of speech event by Fishman (1984) consists of ‘who speak’, ‘to whom’, ‘what language’, ‘when’ and the last is ‘what end’. To categorize the type of speech event, the researcher named it by herself. The types of speech event are argumentation, praying, giving information, giving sympathy, anger, thanking, and giving question. The researcher find 30 types of speech event that consist of 13 giving information, 8 praying, 4 argumentation, 2 anger, 1 giving sympathy, 1 thanking, and 1 giving question.

The researcher realized that many other researchers have conduct research focusing on the same topic or theory, analyzing the types of intentions and speech events. The result of this research is in line with the result of previous studies, particulary with those conducted by Lampos, Preot and Chon (2013), Zhang and Yang (2014), and Charlos and Yalamanci (2012).

4. CONCLUSION

The research has resulted in a conclusion i.e. firstly, the result of the research found 68 type of intention based on the response given by the social media user on news of Wuhan lockdown. The most dominнат type of intantion is informing with 11 data (16 %). Secondary, the research found 7 types of found in the response given by the social media users on news of Wuhan lockdown. The result of the research found 30 type of speech event based on the response given by the social media user
on news of Wuhan lockdown. The most dominant type of speech event is giving information with 13 data (44 %).

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