

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

During his presidency, Donald John Trump ordered a travel ban on citizens from several Muslim-majority countries, citing security concerns; after legal challenges, the Supreme Court upheld the policy's third revision. In foreign policy, Trump pursued an America First agenda: he renegotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement as the U.S.–Mexico–Canada Agreement and withdrew the U.S. from the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade negotiations, the Paris Agreement on climate change, and the Iran nuclear deal. He imposed import tariffs that triggered a trade war with China and met three times with North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, but negotiations on denuclearization eventually broke down. Trump reacted slowly to the COVID-19 pandemic, ignored or contradicted many recommendations from health officials in his messaging, and promoted misinformation about unproven treatments and the availability of testing.

Because of that case, the decision on the state of emergency was announced by Mr. Trump in a live address from the White House Rose Garden. The "next eight weeks are critical," Mr. Trump said. Amongst the measures envisaged as part of the emergency response are: The US Health Secretary Alex Azar and health officials can waive certain laws and license requirements, giving more flexibility to healthcare providers. Hospitals have been asked to activate their emergency preparedness plans. Up to 500,000 additional coronavirus tests will be available by early next week, though authorities are not recommending tests without clear need; private labs and vaccine developers will be able to provide five million coronavirus tests within the month, though authorities are not recommending tests for those without symptoms. Democrats in Congress and heavily affected states had been urging Mr. Trump to issue the order, which will also allow more people to qualify for government health insurance. He officially declared the COVID-19 pandemic a national emergency.

One interesting of important information comes from Trump, who is responsible for handling the COVID-19 pandemic in his country. Trump has high power to talk about the Covid-19 pandemic as a national emergency in his country.

Trump also has a chance to explain to the world through the press. In an interview and several news articles, Trump has many utterances about the COVID-19 pandemic, what are the influences of other countries on this incident, what are the results and solutions already Trump, what are the contrast between the final solutions toward other countries' perspectives, and many more. The utterances of Trump are important to people because he is a prominent character in the COVID-19 pandemic in the USA. Viewed from the language used the utterances produced by Trump are also interesting to analyze. The researcher is interested in a pragmatic analysis of the directive utterances of Trump. The researcher chooses to analyze the directive utterances of Trump because there are many directive utterances in the interview. The position of Trump as a leader of the nation will give him authority and the ability to say such directive utterances toward other leaders or people through the press.

The episode of conflict between Donald Trump as President of the United States and Xi Jinping as President of China started a new chapter of the Covid-19 pandemic. The figures of the two leaders are the key to how these two big countries set emergency policies and health cooperation in the international sphere. This article tries to answer what policies Trump and Xi applied during the COVID-19 pandemic and the motivation behind these policies. Using the perspective of leadership theory, this article concludes that the policies adopted by Trump and Xi are a reflection of the personal character of the two and their efforts to maintain the power they currently enjoy.

The researcher is truly interested in researching the directive utterances of American President Donald Trump in the press both in the interviews that related to the Speech of Coronavirus as A National Emergency in 2020. The researcher chooses choose analyze the directive utterances of American President Donald Trump because there are a lot of directive utterances in the interview and news article. The position of American President Donald Trump as a leader of the nation will give him the authority and ability to make such directive utterances toward other leaders or people.

According to Kreidler (1993-192), utterances are divided into six kinds, such as verdictive utterances, directive utterances, commissive utterances, assertive utterances, expressive utterances, and declaration utterances. Kreidler (1998: 189) states that the utterance that has the intention that the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act is called directive utterances. According to Kriedler (1998: 183-192), directive utterances are divided into three kinds such as commanding,

requesting, and suggesting. Commanding utterances are normally uttered by someone who commands one another to do what the speaker wants. Kreidler (1998: 190) states that a command is usually effective when the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee. Requesting utterances are normally uttered by someone who needs to express the desire for something. Directive utterances usually can be found in daily conversation, formal conversations such as interviews, debates, and speeches, in literary works such as novels, short stories, poetries, songs, movies, comics, and others.

In leading this research, the writer tries to analyze the directive utterances used pragmatics analysis of the directive utterances by American President Donald Trump in the press in an interview related to their Speech on Coronavirus as a National Emergency in 2020. This study is significant because it has grabbed the world's attention. Directive utterances such as commanding, requesting, and suggesting utterances can be found in the interview. Besides, the readers will be educated and also get moral value by reading them.

The writer finds some directive utterances in reading the speech. This is the example:

REV Transcript Library /Donald Trump /Commanding

“Other countries have called us and worked with us and they’re doing similar things or will be doing similar things as a result of that action. Today we are announcing a new partnership with the private sector to vastly increase and accelerate our capacity to test for the Coronavirus. We want to make sure that those who need a test can get a test very safely, quickly, and conveniently but we don’t want people to take a test if we feel that they shouldn’t be doing it and we don’t want everyone running out and taking; only if you have certain symptoms.”

The utterance *“but we don’t want people to take a test if we feel that they shouldn’t be doing it and we don’t want everyone running out and taking”* is included in the directive utterance of suggesting and because the statement given by Donald Trump is directly addressed to the viewer. Based on the example above, the writer is truly interested in studying the speech act in utterances that are used, especially the directive utterances. Hence, the

writer constructs the study based on the background of the study entitled “*Directive Utterance of Donald Trump Speech of Coronavirus as A National Emergency.*”

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The purpose of this study is to describe the type, form, and meanings or intentions of speech acts in the President’s speech related to the handling of the coronavirus, especially with pragmatic studies.

The data in this study are all speech acts, which are directive speech acts. The data collection techniques used are recording, observation, and note-taking. The result showed; that first, the directive speech act consists of speech acts by asking, inviting, pleading, ordering, and prohibiting. Second, the speech act is in the form of an oral form, an utterance uttered by the president in his speech regarding the coronavirus’s handling, which tends to be qualitative. Third, the purpose of this directive speech act has several meanings, namely, to influence, invite, something, tell or explain something, expect attention, forbid, praise, criticize, and as a form of channeling complaints.

Type of directive act according to Searle’s they try to make addressee act. The different kinds are asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, and begging.

Since its first appearance at the end of 2019, the name COVID-19 has become heard and used to refer to an infectious epidemic that is attacking and shaking the world. Because it occurs in various places or involves a very wide area coverage, the COVID-19 outbreak is also called a pandemic. As previously mentioned, COVID-19 is the name of a disease caused by a virus. The virus that causes this disease is the SARS-CoV2 virus.

The COVID-19 disease itself was first discovered in Wuhan, China, and has now spread throughout the world. Until now, 7 types of coronavirus are certain diseases in humans.

Why do researchers want to examine speeches from Donald Trump? Because America has a large spike in cases, President Donald Trump's policies and powers are very important and are considered capable of being used as role models for other countries that are trying to end this COVID-19 pandemic. The outline the researcher researching Donald Trump's speech by examining every word that is spoken by Donald Trump to state a Directive Act structure that can be structured from ordering, commanding, and others,

According to the researcher, this speech needs to be investigated because there is a correlation between the Directive Act and Donald Trump's speech so it is sustainable. Because of Donald Trump's speech, researchers can examine every word spoken in the speech so that directives can be found that can be investigated further. Another reason the researcher is researching this speech is because it is in a current situation, namely the COVID-19 pandemic or it can be said the coronavirus outbreak that is taking the world by storm. In his speech, President Donald Trump also explained the handling, a step that needs to be taken calmly but still vigilant so that we can learn the good lessons in the hang.

B. Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study will be focusing on directive utterances using the speech acts theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) as the writer needs to analyze the directive utterance of American President Donald Trump in the press in the news that relates to the attempted speech of coronavirus as a national emergency as object and all the sentences or utterances using directive utterances as the data. The study can determine of directive utterances of American President Donald Trump in the

Press both in the interviews that relate to the speech of coronavirus as a national emergency.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the writer will propose the following problem statement:

1. What are the illocutionary acts of directive utterances found in Donald Trump's press interviews concerning Coronavirus as a National Emergency?
2. What are Trump's goals for using the directive acts?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study will be the following:

1. To determine the illocutionary acts of directive utterances found in American President Donald Trump found in the interviews that related to the speech about the Coronavirus as a National Emergency.
2. To determine Trump's reasons for using the directive acts.

E. The Importance of the Study

There are some important benefits expected to be acquired from this study such as Theoretical benefits:

1. Increase the knowledge of the use of pragmatics analysis of directive utterances and in interviews with American President Donald Trump.
2. To increase the pragmatics theory of directive utterances in interviews.
3. To learn more about the directive utterances in an interview.

Practical benefits:

1. Research

The research hopes that the research can give knowledge about the use of pragmatics analysis in directive utterances of the illocutionary acts in interviews of American President Donald Trump and can be useful for those who have problems in determining the use of the politeness strategies in interviews of American President Donald Trump. They can use this study to finish their problem.

2. Readers

The readers can improve and increase their knowledge about the use of pragmatics analysis in directive utterances of the illocutionary acts in interviews of American President Donald Trump and determine to use of politeness strategies in interviews of American President Donald Trump.