

## Directive Speech Acts About the Covid-19 Pandemic Stated as Captions on the @Khofifah.Ip Instagram Account

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### Abstract

This study aims to (1) describe the form and function of figurative language in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono, (2) describes the form and function of images used in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono, (3) describes the relationship of figurative language to images in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The analytical method used is descriptive semiotic analysis through heuristic and hermeneutic reading to reveal stylistic aspects and comparative analysis to describe the relationship between forms and functions of figurative language and imagery in the poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The results of the study based on data analysis showed (1) figurative language found, among others, was dominated by figure of speech and idioms with a limited number. The function of figure of speech is found, namely as the creation of aesthetic effects and comparison of meaning (2) the imagery data found is dominated by motion imagery with the function of reinforcing meaning to form imagery for the readers (3) there is a relationship between forms of figurative language and imagery in poetry anthology *Perahu Kertas* by Sapardi Djoko Damono.

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## INTRODUCTION

Humans, as social beings, need a communication tool to interact with each other and carry out daily activities. This communication tool is called language. Language is an essential component with an essential role; it contains various feelings, ideas, intentions, and ideas within the scope of information. In line with this, Cahyani and Rokhman (2017) explained that language has a substantial role in various interactions present amid social life. Thus, language and humans are two things that cannot be separated (Indrayanti et al., 2019)

Language is a sound-symbol system. Kridalaksana (2008) stated that the system is applied to at least two primary points, i.e., interacting and working together. Halliday and Hasan (in Yuniawan et al., 2019) argued that language functions as a tool to keep the process of interaction and communication going. Furthermore, Rahayu et al. (2018) explained the same thing; interaction runs effectively if they catch each other's meaning. Therefore, in someone's speech, it has a purpose, function, and effect. Haryadi (2003) stated at least two variations of perlocutionary acts of utterances, namely positive and negative. The negative one has a bad effect on the speech partner, while the positive one has a good effect.

In conveying something, a speaker states something by saying the expression and "takes action" (Purwo in Rustono, 1999). According to Tarigan (1986), the way these actions are carried out is called speech acts. Rustono (1999) reinforced by saying that various speech or speech activities are defined as speech acts.

A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. The implication in the speech can be captured easily if the communicator, especially the speech partner, pays full attention and understands the context. Two options can be used in expressing speech, namely oral and written. In the first option, oral, the parties involved in the speech act are the speaker and the speech partner (listener or observer). Meanwhile, the speaker is the writer

in the written option, while the speech partner is the reader. The spoken language in this study is in the form of government officials' speeches in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, while the written language is written statements issued by these officials.

According to Leech (2016), one of the branches of language studies is pragmatics, a linguistic topic that focuses on the meaning of various speech situations. Directive speech acts have long been known in the world of linguistics, especially in the field of pragmatics. Rustono (1999) defined directive speech act as any utterance used to give direction to others to do something. This type of speech reflects the speaker's attitude on the action in the speech to be constative. It also explains the speaker's intention—the desire or hope—so that his interlocutor is moved to act (Ibrahim, 1993). To put it simply, it is a speech that can influence others' actions (Fauzia et al., 2019). These speech acts include begging, inviting, urging, interrogating, questioning, ordering, demanding, giving cues, instructing, requiring, prohibiting, limiting, allowing, advising, suggesting, and so on.

Utterances can be produced through various mediums. Social media Instagram is one of them. There are many accounts on Instagram; however, for this study, we analyzed one account that goes by username @khofifah.ip.

The author thinks that it is essential to make the Instagram account of the Governor of East Java Khofifah Indar Parawansa the object of research because she is the number one person in East Java who has duties and authority to the community. She has given many instructions and orders through the captions that she wrote in her posts regarding the prevention and management of Covid-19.

This research was conducted due to the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, which continues to increase in cases and number of deaths. Among the many instructions given during the crisis, many interesting ones can be studied from a linguistic point of view. These instructions are in the form of directive speech acts that are included in

pragmatic studies. Some instances are the relation between the government's instruction and orders in controlling the community amid the Corona Virus Disease-19 (Covid-19) outbreak.

The researcher was interested in conducting this research because the captions on @khofifah.ip had yet never explicitly been and comprehensively studied through the lens of a pragmatic point of view. In addition, the captions in that account have varied meanings depending on the context for which they were written. This variation or diversity of meanings has the potential to be studied, especially the ones about the Covid-19 outbreak. Thus, with a clear context, communication can run smoothly (Safrihady & Mardikantoro, 2017). The context helps the speech partner interpret the speaker's meanings or intentions (Rustono, 1999). The compilation of the Governor of East Java's speeches written in captions was analyzed from a pragmatic point of view in this research.

Many pieces of research on speech acts have been carried out, including those conducted by Taguchi (2006) on request speech acts in role-playing tasks, Pishghadam (2011) on how Iranian EFL students utilize speech acts, Arani (2012) on the functions and forms of speech acts selected by children in conversations, and Oktoberia et al. (2012) on the use of directive speech acts that dominate in two films with different genres. Based on the research that has been done so far, the directive speech act about the Covid-19 pandemic in the Instagram account caption of @khofifah.ip had never been investigated and studied.

## METHOD

The researchers in this study applied theoretical and methodological approaches. A theoretical approach is a pragmatic approach. It was chosen by considering research data in utterances in the caption of the Instagram account @khofifah.ip. The methodological approach in this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative and descriptive approaches were used in this study because this

research produced descriptive data in the form of written words and research data in the form of speeches uttered by the Governor of East Java Khofifah Indar Parawansa and solely based on existing facts or speech phenomena that emerged from the speakers in the caption of the Instagram account @khofifah.ip.

This research data is part of the directive speech about the Covid-19 pandemic in the caption of the Instagram account @khofifah.ip. The data were obtained using the reading method, note-taking technique, and documentation technique. After reading the captions and taking some notes, data obtained were documented. Then, it would be tested for its validity using the data source triangulation technique as a data validity technique. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using heuristic methods. According to Leech (in Wiryotinoyo, 2006), the heuristic analysis begins with the problem, context background information, then formulated in the goal hypothesis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The discussion that will be presented in this section includes (1) the types of directive speech acts about the Covid-19 pandemic in @khofifah.ip's captions, (2) the function of the directive speech act about the Covid-19 pandemic in the caption, (3) the effect caused by the directive speech about the Covid-19 pandemic in the caption.

### Types of Directive Speech Acts

Based on the analysis in this study, the following are variations of types or models of directive speech acts regarding the Covid-19 outbreak in the caption of the Instagram account @khofifah.ip.

### Requests

- (1) Context: In the caption of her Instagram account, the Governor of East Java asked for clean and healthy living behavior to be applied in a disciplined manner by residents

to prevent the transmission of the coronavirus.

*Saya meminta kepada seluruh masyarakat berpartisipasi dengan mengupayakan perilaku hidup bersih dan sehat.* (Instagram account @khofifah.ip, 17 March 2020)

I am asking the whole community to have a clean and healthy living behavior. (Instagram account @khofifah.ip, 17 March 2020)

Speech (1) belongs to the requested speech acts. The speaker states this speech model to make the speech partners—in this context, the community—do what is uttered and make it a reason to act. Speaker expresses the desire for the whole community to make an effort to live clean and healthy. The speaker hopes that the interlocutors can avoid the Covid-19 transmission.

### Questions

(2) Context: In the Instagram account caption, the Governor of East Java asked the public to make a vow if the COVID-19 situation was over.

*Jika situasi darurat ini sudah berakhir, apa ada yang punya nazar khusus?*

If this emergency is over, does anyone have a special vow? (@khofifah.ip, 11 April 2020)

Speech (2) is classified as the type of a question of speech. The speaker, i.e., the Governor of East Java, asked questions or certainty on particular things. The speaker wants to convey that the speech partner is asked to answer or explain the questions asked in the speech. The speech function is used to determine if anyone has a special vow if the Covid-19 pandemic ends.

### Requirements

(3) Context: In the caption of her Instagram account, the Governor of East Java instructed the residents always to be disciplined in following the rules regarding health protocols.

*Terapkan physical distancing, jaga daya tahan tubuh dengan rutin berolahraga di saat UV aman,*

*konsumsi makanan bergizi, mengurangi stres, tidur yang cukup, dan minum air mineral yang cukup.*

Implementing physical distancing, maintaining body immunity by exercising regularly when the UV index is low, consuming nutritious food, reducing stress, getting enough sleep, and drinking enough mineral water. (@khofifah.ip, 16 July 2020)

Speech (3) can be classified as a requirements type of utterance. The speaker demonstrates the utterance with solid reasons for the speech partner to do something. In speech (9), the governor intends to give orders to the public to implement physical distancing, maintain body immunity with nutritious food and adequate exercise, and always comply with health protocols to avoid exposure to the coronavirus.

### Prohibitive

(4) Context: In the caption of her Instagram account, the Governor of East Java prohibited all emigrants from going home for everyone's sake until the situation got better.

*Himbauan "jangan mudik" ini untuk kebaikan kita bersama, kebaikan Jawa Timur, dan kebaikan Indonesia.*

Instruction "do not come back home" is meant to keep East Java and Indonesia safe. (@khofifah.ip, 29 March 2020)

Speech (4) is a prohibitive type of directive speech act. Prohibitive speech is marked by the word "don't," which has been expressed by the speaker to prohibit the speech partner from going home. The speaker wanted to convey that the governor expressed a prohibition on going home first. The prohibition is done for the sake of the entire community, especially in preventing the spread of Covid-19.

### Permissives

(5) Context: In the caption of her Instagram account, the Governor of East Java allowed her people to return to their routines during the new normal transition period while still paying attention to the health protocols.

*Dimasa transisi new normal ini, masyarakat diperkenankan kembali menjalani rutinitas dan*

*aktivitas seperti sediakala, namun dengan memperketat pelaksanaan protokol kesehatan.*

In this new normal transition period, people are allowed to return to their usual routines and activities while still paying attention to the health protocols. (@khofifah.ip, 9 June 2020)

Speech (5) is classified as permissive type. The speaker permits so that the interlocutor has sufficient reason to carry out activities as usual. The speaker wants to convey that the governor allows the public to carry out activities as usual with some adjustments set by the government, namely tightening health protocols, adjusting employee working hours to prevent Covid-19.

#### **Advisories**

(6) Context: In the caption of the East Java governor's Instagram account during the Covid-19 pandemic, which has not yet ended, the governor advised the public not to give up easily, no matter how difficult it is.

*Jangan menyerah pada keadaan, sesulit apapun itu.*

Do not give up on the situation, no matter how difficult it is. (@khofifah.ip, 27 March 2020)

Speech (6) is classified as advisories type. Speaker advises improving one's quality of life. In addition, the speaker hopes that the advice can be accepted and becomes an evaluation material for behavior change. In the speech (6), it can be observed that the speaker intends to advise the reader to never give up on the situation, no matter how difficult it is amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

#### **Directive Speech Acts**

Research on the functions of directive speech acts regarding the Covid-19 pandemic on @khofifah.ip's caption on her Instagram is as follows.

#### **Ordering Function**

(7) Context: In the caption, the governor of East Java ordered all companies not to make it difficult for debtors affected by Covid-19 regarding credit relaxation.

*Saya meminta kepada seluruh perusahaan multifinance atau leasing di Jatim untuk tidak mempersulit debitur dalam situasi darurat Covid-19 dan mematuhi aturan OJK terkait relaksasi kredit.*

I order all multi-finance or leasing companies in East Java not to make it difficult for debtors during this Covid-19 situation and comply with Financial Services Authority rules regarding credit relaxation. (@khofifah.ip, 11 April 2020)

Speech (7) contains a requestive utterance with an ordering function that expresses the speaker's wishes. The speaker hoped that the speech partner would do what the speaker wanted as a reason for the speech partner to act. The governor intends to ask all multi-finance or leasing companies not to make it difficult for debtors during this Covid-19 situation and comply with Financial Services Authority rules regarding credit relaxation.

#### **Inviting Function**

(8) Context: In the caption of the East Java governor's Instagram account based on the distribution map on 25 March 2020, the governor invites the public to stay at home.

*Ayo bersama kita lawan corona dengan tetap berdiam diri di rumah dan quality time bersama keluarga.*

Let us fight corona together by staying at home and having quality time with family. (@khofifah.ip, 26 March 2020)

Speech (8) contains a requestive utterance with an inviting function. This can be identified by the "let us go" utterance, which uses the speaker's expression as a reason to act. She wants to convey that the speaker wants the whole community to fight the spread of Covid-19 by staying at home with family.

#### **Urging Function**

(9) Context: In the caption of her Instagram account, the East Java governor urged the public not to leave the house unless there was something important because based on the map of the spread of Covid-19 in East Java, there was a spike in cases of Covid-19 patients.

*Kembali saya ingatkan kepada seluruh masyarakat Jatim untuk tidak memaksakan diri keluar rumah. Polda Jatim akan membubarkan jika masih dijumpai keramaian dan kerumunan orang ditempat-tempat umum.*

Reminder to all people in East Java not to force themselves to be out of the house. The East Java Regional Police will deal with them if crowds of people are found in public places. (@khofifah.ip, 23 March 2020)

Speech (9) contains a requestive utterance with an urging function. The speaker expresses a request to the speech partner that contains pressure or force. The utterance binds and urges the interlocutor to follow the speaker's rules. The speaker has an intention to make the speech partner not to force himself out of the house during the Covid-19 situation, and if they break this rule, the East Java Regional Police will act decisively there is still a crowd in public places.

#### **Demanding Function**

(10) Context: In her caption on Instagram, the governor of East Java stated that when she learned the map of the spread of Covid-19, she demanded that all people be vigilant and united in fighting Covid-19.

*Peta persebaran Covid-19 di Jatim sampai hari Kamis (19/03) jam 18.00 menjadikan kita harus makin waspada dan bersatu melawan Covid-19.*

The map of the spread of Covid-19 in East Java until Thursday (19/03) at 18.00 makes us have to be more vigilant and united against Covid-19. (@khofifah.ip, 20 March 2020).

Speech (10) is a requirement speech with a demanding function. The speaker expresses a request that half must be fulfilled for the speech partner to do what the speaker asks. In the speech (10), the word chosen must contain the intention so that the community does so. The speaker wanted to convey that based on the map of the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia, the governor demanded the public be more vigilant, united, and disciplined in fighting COVID-19.

#### **Giving Cues Function**

(11) Context: In the caption of the East Java governor's Instagram account, the

government has opened a pre-employment program for those laid off, fired, and have SMEs.

*Kepada para pekerja yang dirumahkan atau di PHK serta pelaku UMKM yang terdampak COVID-19 silahkan untuk segera mendaftarkan diri dalam program Kartu Prakerja.*

To workers who have been laid off or fired and have SMEs affected by Covid-19, please register immediately in the Pre-Employment Card program. (@khofifah.ip, 13 April 2020)

Speech (11) is a requirement speech with giving cues function. The governor directs those who have experienced layoffs or have been fired and SMEs affected by Covid to register themselves in the pre-employment program. The governor gives cues to workers to follow these directions so that there would be no unemployment.

#### **Allowing Function**

(12) Context: In the caption of the East Java governor's Instagram account, she stated that COVID-19 patients in the emergency hospital who have fully recovered were allowed to go back home.

*... Dan alhamdulillah satu persatu pasien Covid-19 di RS Darurat Lapangan sembuh dan diperbolehkan pulang.* (Instagram account @Khofifah.ip, 23 June 2020)

...And thank God, one by one, the COVID-19 patients in the Emergency Hospital recovered and were allowed to go home. (Instagram account @Khofifah.ip, 23 June 2020)

Speech (12) is a permissive speech with the function of allowing. The speaker gives enough trust for the hearer to take action. The speaker wants to convey that the governor allows patients who have been exposed to Covid-19; if the doctor has made observations and the results are negative, the patient is allowed to go home by continuing to self-isolate at home.

#### **Forbidding Function**

(13) Context: In her caption on Instagram, the East Java governor warned the public that

they were forbidden to be in crowds and to stay at home to avoid the coronavirus outbreak.

*Hindari keramaian, jangan keluyuran, atau cangkrukan di warkop, cafe, dan tempat lainnya dengan alasan apapun.*

Avoid crowds, do not wander around, or hang out in coffee shops, cafes, and other places for any reason. (@khofifah.ip, 24 March 2020).

Speech (13) is a prohibitive speech with the function of forbidding. The speech is marked by "do not," which means forbidding speech partners from gathering in public places, including places to eat, cafes, malls, and others. The governor expressed that the ban was meant for people to be protected from the coronavirus. The speech contains a prohibition for the speech partner for everyone's sake.

(14) Context: In the caption of her Instagram account, the governor of East Java advised the community to always have good or positive thoughts towards Allah Swt.

*Tetap berprasangka baik. Semangat dan jangan berkeluh kesah.* (Instagram account @Khofifah.ip, 8 May 2020)

Stay positive. Cheer up and do not complain. (Instagram account @Khofifah.ip, 8 May 2020)

Speech (14) is an advisory speech with the function of advising. In conveying his utterance, the speaker intends to advise the reader, which can be used as a reason for the speech partner to become better. The speaker wanted to convey that the governor advised the public to always have good or positive thoughts towards Allah Swt. over the corona outbreak that has hit the world, do not complain about it, and do our best to break the chain of the virus transmission.

### **Suggesting Function**

(15) Context: In the caption of her Instagram account, the governor of East Java addressing the map of Covid-19 cases, and based on it, we must be vigilant; then, the governor suggested that the Friday prayer be replaced with the midday prayer.

*... Maka dari itu daerah tengjangkit seperti Surabaya dan Malang sebaiknya sholat jumat diganti sholat dzuhur.*

...Therefore, infected areas such as Surabaya and Malang should replace the Friday prayer with the midday prayer. (@khofifah.ip, 20 March 2020)

Speech (15) is classified in the form of advisory speech with the function of suggesting. In this speech, the word "preferably" is a sentence used by speakers to advise readers. The suggestion in (18) is marked by the speaker's presence, providing a solution to the speech partner to take action. The speaker conveyed that the governor provided a solution for the community to replace Friday prayers with midday prayers at home to prevent the spread of Covid-19; this is under the rules of the Indonesian Ulema Council.

Possible Effects of Speech Acts Regarding the COVID-19 pandemic on the Instagram Caption of @Khofifah.ip

Effects are classified into two, namely positive and negative effects. In this study, it was found that the possible effects of speech act caused. These effects are categorized into two groups, namely negative and positive. The following is the effect of the caption on the @khofifah.ip, which is examined in this research.

#### **Positive Effect**

The positive effect is the effect or influence that has a good impact on the speech partner. The positive effects in this study include the effect of calming, encouraging, making interested, making happy, self-introspection.

#### **Calming Effect**

(16) Context: In her Instagram account caption, the governor of East Java gives directions to companies/workers/laborers to immediately report to the East Java Provincial Government if there is a problem giving holiday allowances.

*Apabila terjadi masalah, silakan perusahaan/pekerja/buruh mengadakan ke Posko Pengaduan THR Pemprov Jawa Timur. Kita duduk bareng-bareng, kita selesaikan seluruh persoalan*

*dengan kepala dingin, dan kita turunkan ego masing-masing ditengah situasi darurat ini. Maturnuwun.*

If there is a problem regarding the holiday allowances in any company/worker/laborer, please file a complaint to the Holiday Allowances Complaints Post in East Java Provincial Government. We can discuss and solve all the problems together with a cool head without letting our egos be in the way during this emergency. Thank you. (@khofifah.ip, 11 May 2020)

Speech (16) can affect the interlocutor. In this speech, the governor gave directions to companies to continue to provide holiday allowances; if there were problems for workers/laborers/companies, they could complain to the Holiday Allowances Complaints Post in East Java Provincial Government to find the best solution considering the current emergency. The possible effect for the interlocutor is to calm down because the directions given by the governor to workers/laborers/companies make them calm and not anxious or worried anymore.

#### **Encouraging Effect**

(17) Context: In her Instagram account caption, the governor of East Java, the Ministry of Education and Culture, issued a circular on learning from the home policy during the emergency of Covid-19 outbreak; the governor encouraged the students to stay enthusiastic even though learning was done at home.

*Tetap semangat belajar meskipun harus dilakukan dirumah untuk sementara waktu.*

Fighting on your study even though it has to be done at home for a while. (@khofifah.ip, 15 March 2020)

Speech (17) affects the interlocutor. In the speech, the governor encouraged students to stay enthusiastic even though learning had to be done at home due to the Covid-19 situation following the Ministry of Education and Culture circular letter. After reading the utterances contained in the Instagram captions, the possible effects were that it gave positive effects because the presence

of these speeches could encourage to keep the spirit of learning even though it is done at home.

#### **Making Happy Effect**

(18) Context: In the caption of the East Java governor's Instagram account, she stated that Covid-19 patients in the emergency hospital who have fully recovered were allowed to go back home.

*Dan alhamdulillah satu persatu pasien Covid-19 di RS Darurat Lapangan sembuh dan diperbolehkan pulang.*

And thank God, one by one, the Covid-19 patients in the Emergency Hospital recovered and were allowed to go home. (@khofifah.ip, 23 June 2020)

Speech (18) affects the interlocutor. The possible effect for the speech partner is the positive effect of making a situation feels good. From the speech, it can be observed that the speaker intended that the governor said that one by one, the patients who had recovered from Covid-19 and the doctor had observed that the results were negative, the patient was allowed to return home. After reading the speech in the Instagram caption, the possible effect of feeling happy because the Covid-19 patient at the Emergency Hospital recovered and was allowed to go home.

#### **Making Interested Effect**

(19) Context: In the caption of the East Java governor's Instagram account, the government has opened a pre-employment program for those laid off, fired, and have SMEs.

*Kepada para pekerja yang dirumahkan atau di PHK serta pelaku UMKM yang terdampak COVID-19 silahkan untuk segera mendaftarkan diri dalam program Kartu Prakerja.*

To workers who have been laid off or fired and have SMEs affected by Covid-19, please register immediately in the Pre-Employment Card program. (@Khofifah.ip, 13 April 2020)

Speech (19) affects the interlocutor. The possible effects for the speech partner are the positive effects that make them interested. In this



speech, the governor gave directions to the workers so that there would be no unemployment. That speech tries to attract SMEs and laid-off workers to register for pre-employment programs as an alternative as soon as possible.

### Self-Introspection Effect

(20) Context: In the caption of the East Java governor's Instagram account during the Covid-19 pandemic, which has not yet ended, the governor advised the public not to give up easily, no matter how difficult it is.

*Jangan menyerah pada keadaan, sesulit apapun itu.*

Do not give up on the situation, no matter how difficult it is. (@khofifah.ip, 27 March 2020)

Speech (20) affects the interlocutor—the influence of power caused by the attitude of self-introspection for the speech partner. The effect of self-introspection is included in the positive effect that has an impact on the interlocutor. Thus, the possible effect for the speech partner is the positive effect of self-introspection. The speaker wants to advise the reader to never give up on the situation no matter how difficult it is, especially amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The speech is explicitly addressed to the public to keep trying and not give up in difficult circumstances.

### Negative Effect

In simple terms, the negative effect has a negative effect on the speech partner. In this study, the researcher categorizes this effect into at least two, i.e., the effect of making you sad and the effect of making you scared.

### Scary Effect

(21) Context: In the caption of her Instagram account, the East Java governor urged the public not to leave the house unless there was something important because based on the map of the spread of Covid-19 in East Java, there was a spike in cases of Covid-19 patients.

*Kembali saya ingatkan kepada seluruh masyarakat Jatim untuk tidak memaksakan diri keluar rumah. Polda Jatim akan membubarkan jika masih dijumpai keramaian dan kerumunan orang ditempat-tempat umum.*

Reminder to all people in East Java not to force themselves to be out of the house. The East Java Regional Police will deal with them if crowds of people are found in public places. (@khofifah.ip, 23 March 2020)

Speech (21) affects the interlocutor. The possible effect for the speech partner is the negative effect that scares the speech partner. The statement shows that the governor pressured the public not to go out of the house, and if there were still crowds violating the rules, the East Java Police would act decisively for everyone's sake, and legal sanctions would be imposed following Article 212, 216, and 218 of the Criminal Code. From this speech, the community (spoken partners) would feel afraid of the punishment.

### Saddening Effect

(22) Context: In the caption of her Instagram account, the governor of East Java addressing the map of Covid-19 cases, and based on it, we must be vigilant; then, the governor suggested that the Friday prayer be replaced with the midday prayer.

*... Maka dari itu daerah tengjangkit seperti Surabaya dan Malang sebaiknya sholat jumat diganti sholat dzuhur.*

...Therefore, infected areas such as Surabaya and Malang should replace the Friday prayer with the midday prayer. (@khofifah.ip, 20 March 2020)

Speech (22) affects the interlocutor. The possible effects for the speech partner are the negative effects that make them sad. The speaker wanted to convey that the governor provided a solution for the community to replace Friday prayers with midday prayers at home to prevent the spread of Covid-19; this is under the rules of the Indonesian Ulema Council. The governor's speech to the community indirectly made people sad because the Friday prayers, usually

performed for Muslims in the mosque, had to be replaced with the midday prayer at home.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis, three things can be concluded. First, the form of the directive speech act regarding the Covid-19 pandemic in the @khofifah.ip Instagram account captions that were found included: requestives, questions, requirements, prohibitives, permissives, and advisories. Second, the functions of the directive speech act regarding the Covid-19 pandemic in the @khofifah.ip Instagram account captions that were found included: the functions of ordering, inviting, urging, demanding, giving cues, forbidding, allowing, advising, and suggesting. Third, possible effects that arise are negative and positive. Positive effects include relief, encouragement, pleasure, interest, and introspection. Meanwhile, the negative effects consist of making scared and sad.

Suggestions related to the development of the subsequent research are that it can be used as material for similar research and contribute to primary data and put new insight into it. This research is also expected to be used as a tool to make learning and interpreting directive speech acts easier, especially its function in the caption on an Instagram account.

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