DKI Jakarta’s Regional Government Speech Act Analysis and Public Response to Air Pollution Issue on Instagram Platform

Misyi Gusthini¹*, Dini Sri Istiningdias²
¹Universitas Persatuan Islam, Bandung, West Java, Indonesia
²Universitas Singaperbangasa Karawang, Karawang, West Java, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The problem of air pollution in Indonesia, especially in Jakarta, makes the society pay attention to this Indonesian’s capital city, and they give some opinion in social media such as Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, or other’s platform. The Jakarta’s government gave some responses through Instagrams platform, at @pandemictalks account about the Jakarta’s air pollution. This research is conducted to figure out how the use of linguistic feature, especially speech act used by the Jakarta’s government in facing the societies responses about the air pollution issue. Heru Budi as the PIC of Jakarta’s Governor, produced some illocutionary speech act such as representative, expressive, and directive illocutionary act. The researchers found not only the locution and illocutionary act, but also the perlocutionary act and its meaning that showed in the comment column of Instagram written by the public as the response of Heru’s utterances about air pollution problem. The researchers used descriptive qualitative method by Djajasudarma (2006) for data analyses and explained the data by describing through words. Data sources taken from the Instagram in @pandemictalks account, and the data are 7 slides of Jakarta’s government statement, also the response with the most like from the comment column. In analyzing the meaning of illocutionary act (Yule,1996), the researchers seeing from the contextual appear from the utterances. The data also showed that one utterance consists of two illocutionary acts meaning, such as representative + directive, and representative + expressive. The research findings are 4 data illocutionary act found in the object of study, and 3 perlocutionary act taken from the most love get from the public users of Instagram in that post, that represent about what the public opinion toward Heru’s statement about air pollution. Heru Budi uttered 2 data representative directive, 1 data representative expressive, and 1 data expressive act. In conclusion, the researchers also find most of society are disappointed by Budi’s statement, represent through 1 data representative directive act, 1 data expressive act, and 1 data representative expressive act.

1. Introduction

In October 2023, official WHO web page state that environmental risks cause 12% of the global burden of disease, with air pollution ranking first. The Director Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health, WHO, Dr Maria Neira stated that “Air pollution is a major public and environmental health issue
with serious threats to people’s wellbeing and our environment” (who.int.com). Pollution is still the main environmental problem in the world. Air, water, soil, chemical, metal, and work-related pollution are often found in the environment. Among these pollutants, air pollution is the most important cause of death, (Pasqua et al, 2018). The recent studies can be categorized as a) those which have a practical aim to improve official risk communication (Howell, Moffat, Bush, et al. 2003; Beaumont, Hamilton, Machin et al. 1999; Cole, Pengelly, Eyles, et.al. 1999 in Saksena, 2007) and b) those which focus on how social and cultural factors influence perceptions (Bickerstaff and Walker 1999; Bush, Moffat and Dunn, 2001a; Bush, Moffat and Dunn, 2001b; Bailey, Yearley and Forrester, 1999 in Saksena, 2007).

This air pollution issue spread around the world, and there are top 10 worst polluted countries; Bangladesh, Pakistan, Mongolia, Afghanistan, India, Indonesia, Bahrain, Nepal, Uzbekistan, and Iraq. Indonesia on the sixth position with the measurement 51.71 average PM2.5 IQ air pollution. It showed that, Indonesia had the bad situation about the air problem in 2023, meanwhile in 2020 Indonesia did not report as a country which has the air pollution issue and Indonesia has experienced a dramatic increase in PM2.5 concentrations from 8 µg/m3 to 22 µg/m3 in 2019. According to the AQLI, as 80 percent of Indonesia’s population of over 250 million is exposed to annual average pollution concentrations above the WHO guideline (Greenstone and Fan, 2019). The online news of Universitas Islam International Indonesia (UIII) features on September 2023 informed that, Jakarta has been consistently one of the ten most polluted cities in the world. In the past month, Jakarta’s AQI was consistently around the 100-160 level, with the cleanest air quality in Jakarta occurring on the 17th of August, with a 99 AQI level.

Through this situation, the society give more attention to Indonesia capital city, particularly those who live in Jakarta. Even, the local news (cnbc.com) confirmed that “Kualitas udara yang memburuk membuat Masyarakat rentan terkena penyakit Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA). Sepanjang 2023, polusi udara telah menyebabkan 8100 kematian di Jakarta dan membawa kerugian sekitar US$ 2.1 Miliar”.

With the translation “Worsening air quality made people vulnerable to Acute Respiratory Infections (ISPA). Throughout 2023, air pollution has caused 8100 deaths in Jakarta and cost an estimated US$ 2.1 Billion”. The air pollution issue made the society give some reaction via social media such as twitter with hashtag #PolusiUdaraJakarta, Facebook, and Instagram.

Instagram is one of platform used by content creators to convey various issues to the public. The public enthusiastically responded to many issues through various online platforms including Instagram so that they were considered comments by Instagram users. In facing the Jakarta’s air pollution problem, here the DKI Jakarta Government give some statement in Instagram platform, specifically in @pandemictalks account. Currently, netizens’ responses are focusing on the issue of air pollution, especially regarding the statements conveyed by the DKI Jakarta Government. The DKI Jakarta government conveyed several things related to the issue of air pollution, including: 1) the fastest way to reduce air pollution is to reduce the use of (private) vehicles on the road with WFH; 2) not thinking about the causes of air pollution, but focusing on treatment solutions; 3) The DKI Jakarta Government cannot be blamed for implementing WFH which is less effective in reducing congestion; and 4) if WFH efforts have been made, but pollution has not yet decreased, then industry should be suspected as a source of Jakarta’s air pollution.

The speech of the Regional Government and the response of the people of DKI Jakarta regarding the issue of air pollution are very interesting to analyze based on pragmatic studies with a research focus on speech acts including locution, illocution, and perlocution. The readers may know how linguistic features used especially speech act classification, to make some online statement from the government about the health problem faces by the society, and how the society respond it.

This research focused on the speech of the Regional Government and the response of the people of DKI Jakarta regarding the issue of air pollution including locution, illocution, and perlocution. Previous studies referred to by the author include (1) Sarcastic Speech Acts in social media; (2) Directive Speech Act in President Joko Widodo’s Speech related to Handling Coronavirus (Covid-19) in Indonesia (Pragmatic review); (3) Speech Acts Variation in social media Instagram @punapibali; and (4) Activities of Regional Head Directions on social media in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Wiwin Hardiati (2018) published research entitled “Sarcastic Speech Acts in Social Media”. This research discussed the use of speech acts on social media that contained sarcastic elements covering four themes, namely political, social, cultural and economic. The results of data analysis showed that sarcastic speech acts appear more dominantly in political themes, while the type of speech act that is more dominant from the four themes is expressive
Meanwhile, speech acts are divided into three parts, namely:

a. Locutionary act is a basic act of speech or produce meaningful linguistic expressions. An example of a locutionary action is in the sentence "I just made coffee". The locution part is the words "I just made coffee", so it can be concluded that the locution is the sentence itself.

b. Illocutionary act is the implicit meaning of a speech. An example of an illocutionary act from the sentence "I just made coffee" is presenting another meaning behind the sentence, such as offering coffee to the interlocutor or other possibilities that the speaker wants to show that he can make coffee.

c. Perlocutionary act, namely a statement uttered with the intention of getting a response from the speaker. An example of a perlocutionary act based on the sentence "I just made coffee". The hearer may respond to the speaker's request for coffee or may only respond in the form of a nod of the head. Apart from that, the hearer said 'yes' as a form of not wanting to continue communication.
Meanwhile, Yule (1996:53) also states that there are five types of classification of speech acts, such as:

a. Declarative, “is a type of speech act that changes a situation through speech. The speaker must have an institutional role in a particular context to make the declaration appropriately. In addition, several verbs can contextually be used to indicate declarative classification, namely declare, resign, adjourn, appoint, nominate, approve, confirm, disapprove, endorse, renounce, disclaim, denounce, repudiate, bless, curse, excommunicate, and Christian.

b. Representative, namely a type of speech act that stated what the speaker believes about a case or statement, facts, conclusions and descriptions. Representative speech acts are used to describing, insisting, hypothesizing, predicting, demanding, requesting, and claiming.

c. Expressive is a type of speech act that reflected psychological statements in the form of joy, difficulty, liking or misery, such as apologizing, thanking, condole, suspicious, congratulating, complain, praising, regretting, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, welcome, and greeting.

d. Directive is a type of speech act that aimed to make the person you are saying do something, such as commanding, requesting, forbidding, and suggesting.

e. Commissive, namely a type of speech act that has an implicit meaning including threats, refusal and promise that can be fulfilled by the speaker who representing the group. Indicators of commissive speech acts are utterances of pledges/commit, vow, accept, consent, offer, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, covenant, contract, and bet.

2. Method

This research method used in these data analysis is qualitative research by using descriptive design. The researchers used the words describing to explain all the data analysis process, and did not use the numbering count in this analysis. Djajasudarma (2006:24) “Method is an organized way to achieve the purpose of research”. Furthermore, Djajasudarma (2006) said that language research methods are closely related to the objectives of language research, which aimed to collect and study data, as well as study linguistic phenomena. Hancock, (2006) informed that qualitative research involved researchers so that they will understand the context with the situation and setting of natural phenomena according to what is being studied. As we can see, that the data sources taken is type of natural phenomena, it happens naturally, the Instagram user give the respond also not because they know they will become part of the researcher’s analysis so here, the objectivity must be valid and real.

The researchers used literature study which supported by online resources and references in doing this analysis. The object of the study is Instagram posted in @pandemictalks on August 31st 2023, the data sources is the slide that posted in @pandemictalks on August 31st, and the data are the statement written in each slide of the post also the comment reply written in comment column of the post which get the most like or love from the Instagram users.

Data collecting method that the researchers used are 1) the researchers incidentally found the posted of @pandemictalks about what Heru Budi’s states as the PIC of DKI Jakarta’s governor, towards the Jakarta’s pollution problem; save the post to be learned deeply; 3) after read all the 7 posts, all the statement can be validating as the data of speech act classification then; 4) the researchers look at the comment column, and see there are 3 comments that surely answer and related to the Government’s statement, it is supported by 774 and 246 likes from other Instagram’s users. Meanwhile, the researchers used data analyzing technique, such as 1) read each slide carefully, then classify the utterances into speech act classification based on the illocutionary act meaning; 2) take a look the context appears, and make sure the utterances are part of what types speech act classification and what the intended meaning appears; 3) read the comment and classify the comment, into types of speech act classification based on the illocutionary act meaning then; 4) take a look the context appears, and make sure the utterances are part of what types speech act classification and what the intended meaning appeared.

3. Result

Yule claimed there are 5 types of speech act classification, these classifications are declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive” (1996). Based on the classification then the researchers analyzed the data. The researchers only found 3 types of speech act classification which appeared
in the object analysis, they are: representative, expressive, and directive. Here are the table of result analyses of speech act classification;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speech Acts</th>
<th>Object Analysis</th>
<th>Role Simulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declarative</td>
<td>Sentences that can change the situation</td>
<td>P causes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Sentences adapted to facts</td>
<td>P believes in X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressive</td>
<td>Sentences adapted to facts</td>
<td>P feels X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Make wishes happened</td>
<td>P wants X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissive</td>
<td>Make wishes happened</td>
<td>P intends for X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1. Result Analysis of Speech Act Classification**

**a. Result 1 and the Response (Representative + Directive)**

Representatives’ speech acts states what the speaker believes to the case or not, statements of fact, assertions, conclusions and description. The speaker represents the world as he or she believes it is (Yule, 1996: 53). To indicate this classification, Searle also stated in Cicognani in Gusthini (2018) that the verbs assert, claim, clarify, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, rebut, inform, notify, remind, object, predict, report, retrodict, suggest, insist, conjecture, hypothesize, guess, swear, testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, praise, complain, boast, and lament, could be imposed to figure out the meaning and the classification. Based on the theory above, here are some utterances classified as representative.

Meanwhile directive speech act is when the speakers use to get someone else to do something (Yule, 1996: 53). Directives mean express what the speaker wants. In addition, Searle in Cicognani (2006) proposes some verbs to indicate directives. It could be in a form of commands, orders, requests and suggestions. Some of them are, direct, request, ask, urge, tell, require, demand, command, order, forbid, prohibit, enjoin, permit, suggest, insist, warn, advise, recommend, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech, implore, and pray. The first data taken from the second slide of the posted which represent what the speaker belief, and the speaker wants the hearer to belief the statement.

**Data 1 and the Response**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated by</th>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>@anthonyhos (774 likes)</td>
<td>Representative (Suggest) + Directive (Suggest)</td>
<td>“Yang minta pabrik samaPLTU ditutup siapa pak? Kan cuma minta di cek apakah sesuai izin AMDALnya terpenuhi? Kalo ada yang tidak sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku baru ditindak. Mengenai WFH, buat aturan yang mengikat tentang perusahaan swastapun diminta untuk WFH. Jangan remah-remah kehidupan kek kami ini yang musti fight ke perusahaan buat minta WFH. Ayolah. By rule aja.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Result 2 and the Response (Expressive)

Yule (1996:53) stated that this expressive is defined as what the speaker feels, like pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorry. Moreover, Searle in Gusthini (2018) claims some indication of verbs of this classification. They are; apologizing, thank, condole, suspicious, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet. Can be seen that, every utterance that represent what the speaker feels, it can be claimed as part of expressive acts. Here the researchers find the slide 3 could be conclude as expressive act, also the response represents what the societies feel, by getting the 246 likes, written by @drtanshotyen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated by</th>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heru Budi</td>
<td>Expressive (Boast)</td>
<td>“Saya tidak memikirkan basis data yang terpenting adalah polusi di Jakarta ada dan saya harus urus. Maasalah penyebabnya, saya nggak pikirin.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“I don’t think about the database, the most important thing is that pollution in Jakarta exists and I have to take care of it. I don’t think about the cause.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@drtanshotyen (246 likes)</td>
<td>Expressive (Suspicious)</td>
<td>“Menarik, gimana polusi bisa diurus jika sumbernya tidak diketahui tepat? Seperti mau menanggulangi kebocoran plafon tapi sumber bocornya ga dibenahi”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Interesting, how can pollution be taken care of if the source is not known exactly? It’s like trying to tackle a ceiling leak but the source of the leak isn’t known.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Result 3 (Representative + Expressive)

Representative is part of speech acts that states what the speaker believes, to the case or not, statements of fact, assertions, conclusions and description (Yule, 1996: 53). To identify the utterances, can be indicate from the verbs assert, claim, clarify, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, rebut, inform, notify, remind, object, predict, report, retrodict, suggest, insist, conjecture, hypothesize, guess, swear, testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, praise, complain, boast, and lament, Cicognani in Gusthini (2018).

While, the expressive represent what the speaker’s feels, to indicate the expressive illocutionary act, to classify the utterances into expressive, can be examine through the verb; apologizing, thank, condole, suspicious, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet (Cicognani in Gusthini, 2018). Here the researcher finds the slide 5 could be conclude as the representative act but unfortunately there is no respond from the society which answer this statement.

Data 3 and the Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stated by</th>
<th>Indication</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heru Budi</td>
<td>Representative (inform) + Expressive (Dislike)</td>
<td>“Ya jangan salahin Pemda (Pemerintah Daerah) maksudnya bersama-sama. (Jumlah ASN) Pemda (DKI) kan hanya 25 ribu, pergerakan manusia di Jakarta itu 25 juta.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Don’t blame the Regional Government, we have to be cooperative. (The number of ASN) of the Regional Government (DKI) is only 25 thousand, the movement of people in Jakarta is 25 million.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Result 4 (Representative + Directive) and the Response (Representative + Expressive)

Representative is part of speech acts that states what the speaker believes (Yule, 1996: 53). Representative can indicate from the verbs assert, claim, clarify, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue,
rebut, inform, notify, remind, object, predict, report, retrodict, suggest, insist, conjecture, hypothesize, guess, swear, testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, praise, complain, boast, and lament.

Besides, directive speech act is when the speakers use to get someone else to do something (Yule, 1996: 53). Searle in Cicognani (2006) proposes some verbs to indicate directives. It could be in a form of commands, orders, requests and suggestions. Some of them are, direct, request, ask, urge, tell, require, demand, command, order, forbid, prohibit, enjoin, permit, suggest, insist, warn, advise, recommend, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech, implore, and pray. The last data, can be conclude as representative + directive, because the statement represent what the speaker belief and the suggestion for the factories that produce the smoke that influence the air pollution getting worst.

Furthermore, Yule (1996:53) stated that this expressive is defined as what the speaker feels, like pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorry. Moreover, Searle in Gusthini (2018) claims some indication of verbs of this classification. They are; apologizing, thank, condole, suspicious, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet. Can be seen that, every utterance that represent what the speaker feels, it can be claimed as part of expressive acts. Here the researchers find the response represents what the societies belief and feel written by @aria.prakasa and getting the 15 likes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data 4 and the Response</th>
<th>Utterance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stated by</strong></td>
<td><strong>Indication</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@aria.prakasa (15 likes)</td>
<td>Representative (Remin) + Expressive (Protest)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 4 utterances of Budi Heru, there are 2 data that categorized as representative + directive, 1 data representative + expressive, and 1 data expressive. Meanwhile, from Heru Budi’s utterances, there are 3 response of public that related to the utterances, also get the most like than other comments, which taken as perlocutionary act from the illocutionary act’s Budi utterances.

4. Discussion

After conducting the research, examine the object analysis; Heru Budi’s statement as the DKI Jakarta’s PIC local Government in commenting the air pollution issue and the societies’ respond in Instagram, it is shown that there is speech act classification used by the Heru Budi statement in Instagram @pandemictalks, also used by the society in comment column about the air pollution in Jakarta. Speech act, known as the action through language (Yule, 1996:52), has become a wide language analysis around the world, because it can be found everywhere, in every utterance, like in daily language use, formal or informal, in age gap existence, movie, school, and many others, it is proof by so many articles found about speech act analysis. Speech act as part of linguistic study, that may be unfamiliar for most society include the civil servant of Indonesians like the PIC of DKI Jakarta’s government, can reveal the intended meaning that uttered by the speakers and what is the function of the utterances. It is shows that through the analysis, what Heru Budi’s state is represent what he belief, and the societies comment represent what they belief indirectly.

From the analysis done by the researchers, there is an indication that Heru Budi may be not known about what he states will make some polemic in the society. That also triggered the researches to analyses deeply from the linguistic point of view, why the post makes the society angry or sarcastically criticize him. As we know, the air pollution is not a simple thing to be neglected by the government (Pasqua et al, 2018)
(Greenstone and Fan, 2019), because it is influencing the whole things, include the health sector, the factory rule, term and condition, also it will impact the death. Those reason became the urgency of analysis practically.

Seeing the worst situation, the PIC DKI Jakarta give some statement and uploaded in @pandemictalks Instagram account such as; “How will you reduce the air pollution in one week? Planting trees? Not really, reduce the private transportation, we cannot stop the factory (PLTU)”, “I don’t think about the database, the most important this is that pollution in Jakarta exist and I have to take care of it. I don’t think about the causes”. Surely, this statement makes the society give some respond, because the society thinks how will you solve the problem if you do not know what or where the causes is. The statement also represents what Budi’s belief, that the factory is not the causes of air pollution problem, and this intended meaning can be analyses through speech act analysis.

The first data analysis shows that Heru Budi, looks like tend to defend the factory by uttering “pabrik kita stop nggak bisa juga” with the translation “we cannot stop the factory (PLTU)” in addition, Heru also states it is impossible also to plan the tree, or reduce the pollution in 1 week. The intended meaning of this utterances is shows about what Budi’s belief toward the air pollution problem cannot be solve by stops the factories, and he give the directive illocutionary in the shape of suggestion to reduce the use of private transportation. These utterances, get the respond from the society, “who asked the factories to be closed sir? We just asking (to the government) to check whether the AMDAL permit is fulfilled or not (representative, Yule, 1996: 52)” these utterances also show what the DKI Jakarta’s people belief, that there is some rule break by the factories (PLTU) in Jakarta. As stated by Sari and Utomo (2020), in line with Cicognani (2006), what the speaker belief about something, can be a mark of representative act.

In the second statement, Budi claim “I (don’t care) don’t think about the database, the most important thing is that pollution in Jakarta exists and I have to take care of it. I don’t think about the cause” based on Yule (1996:52), also Hardiati (2018), the utterances that represent what the speaker feel can be categorized as expressive speech act. The next slide of post also represents what the Budi’s feel, when he uttered “do not blame the Regional Government, we have to be cooperative, since the total civilians is more than the total of civil servant in Jakarta.

Last but not least, when Budi states about if the air pollution causes by the factories, he stated the factory should not use coal, better use gas, but we have to think about the cost will it be high? (Maaliki et al, 2022). Immediately, the society give the responds “Sorry, we just want to remind you, you work for the citizen of Jakarta, not for the factory or PLTU owner”. Sarcastically the society did not like the Budi’s statement, because for sure he looks like tend to defend the factory not the society’s health condition.

5. Conclusion
First, it can be assumed that the DKI Jakarta’s regional government (Heru Budi) convey the utterances that consist two meaning of illocutionary act in one utterance. Mostly the utterances is part of representative illocutionary act that combine with directive and expressive illocutionary act. Heru Budi, uttered 2 data representatives + directive illocutionary speech act, 1 data representative + expressive illocutionary speech act, and 1 data expressive illocutionary act. In conclusion, Heru uttered the utterances that represent what he believe about, that he cannot stop the factory or PLTU works, he also does not really sure about the cause of air pollution in Jakarta, but he belief that by asking the Civil Servant (PNS) for WFH (Work from Home) will reduce the pollution, the last he asks the society to not blame the government. The researchers surely stated that there is no, declarative and commissive act found in the data. Second, the researchers conclude that the society disappointed by the statement of DKI Jakarta’s PIC regional government, it can be seen from the utterances of public which can be conclude as the perlocutionary act of what Heru Budi’s uttered, and can be categorized as 1 representative illocutionary act + directive, 1 data expressive illocutionary act, and 1 data representative + expressive illocutionary act. Through this Instagram’s post, it proves that even through the written text, or written comment, people can make one or more meaning in one utterance. The authors wish that the readers can wiser in understanding what they read in social media for avoiding the ambiguity.
References


About the author

Misyi Gusthini is a Lecturer at Universitas Persatuan Islam Bandung, Indonesia. She is currently at the Department of English Education Major, Faculty of Educational Science. Fortunately, in English department education, she focusses in teaching the linguistic field study. Her research areas are Pragmatics, Speech Act, Face Threatening Acts, Phonology, Presupposition well elaborated with political language used. Email: misyigusthini@unipi.ac.id and misyigusthini@gmail.com

Dini Sri Istiningdias is an English Lecturer at Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Karawang, Indonesia. She is currently at Government Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science. She focusses in teaching Basic English for some major such as Government Science, Communication Science, Law Science, and Nutrition Science. Meanwhile, her research area is Linguistics especially Systemic Functional Linguistics. Email: dini.sri@staff.unsika.ac.id and dinisriistiningdias@gmail.com