

Felicity Condition of Expressive Speech Act Uttered by Public Figures in Covid-19 News

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Abstract. This research aims to identify the expressive speech act and its felicity condition uttered by high-profile figures. It specifically attempts to recognize the types of expressive speech act, the intended meaning of those expressive speech act types, and their felicity conditions. The qualitative method was applied to accomplish those study objectives. The data were high-profile figures' utterances collected from covid-19 related news on an online news site (<https://www.merdeka.com/>). This research focuses on the expressive speech acts since they are also known as evaluative speech acts. Moreover, analyzing expressive speech acts uttered by public figures in covid-19 related news may give insight on how the Indonesia's government manage covid-19 cases. The results confirm that the utterances taken from that site fulfilled some types of expressive speech act, namely praising, thanking, deploring, lamenting, congratulating, and flattering. The intended meaning of those types of expressive speech act are determined by interpreting the speakers' intention based on the context. Furthermore, the felicity condition of each expressive speech act type is discovered by conducting four formulas, which are preparatory condition, propositional content, sincerity condition, and essential condition. These formulas determine the validity of the utterances. Thus, people reading the news can refer that the utterances are not hoaxes.

Keywords: *Expressive Speech Act, Felicity Condition, Covid-19, Public Figures*

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INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic still haunts people all around the world ([Megasari et al., 2021](#); [Setiati & Azwar, 2020](#); [Tiffany, 2020](#)). During this pandemic, many public figures have uttered statements that cannot be separated from the topic. Those public figures are famous people that are interviewed by mass media. They usually have authority, fame, and power. Everything they said will matter because many people will believe them because of their position and popularity. The statements of these high-profile figures can be evaluated whether it is true or not in order to avoid false news or hoaxes. From the linguistic side, the felicity condition is a part of pragmatics that can be used to determine whether the news is factual or not. Felicity condition includes some requirements, namely preparatory condition, proportional content, sincerity condition, and essential condition.

Human-produced speech is abundant. Searle as cited in Tamam et.al. divided speech acts into five types of speech acts ([Tamam et al., 2020](#)). Those five types of speech acts are representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Representative speech acts are speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth of what is said. This type of speech act is also known as assertive speech act. The statements included in this type of speech act are stating, demanding, admitting, reporting, showing, mentioning, giving testimony, and speculating. Directive speech acts or impositive speech acts are speech acts intended by the speaker to make the hearer perform actions mentioned in the speech. The utterances of forcing, inviting, asking, ordering, demanding, urging, pleading, suggesting, ordering, giving cues, and challenging are included in this type of speech act. Expressive or evaluative speech acts are speech acts intended by the speaker so that his speech is interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the speech. Fraser called expressive speech acts as evaluative expression ([Azhari et al., 2018](#)). The utterances of praising, thanking, deploring, lamenting, congratulating, and flattering are included in this type of expressive speech act. Meanwhile, commissive speech acts are speech acts that bind the speaker to carry out what is stated in his speech. Promising, swearing, threatening, volunteering, and vowing are speeches that are included in this type of commissive speech act. As cited in Siagian et.al, Rustono argued that declaration speech act is a speech act intended by the speaker to create new things (status, circumstances, and other things) ([Siagian et al., 2018](#)). Fraser called this speech act as “establishive” ([Fraser, 1978](#)). The utterance of cancelling is included in the declarative speech act. Speeches with the intention of validating, deciding, cancelling, prohibiting, permitting, granting, promoting, classifying, and forgiving are included in the speech act of declaration.

To overcome the deadlock of truth conditional semantics, Austin offered an approach that an utterance cannot be said to be true or false. A speech act can only be measured by its validity ([Austin, 1962](#)). A speech act can be said to be valid if it fulfils the felicity condition.

According to Austin, the felicity condition of an utterance meets at least these three categories ([Hadiati, 2019](#)).

- A. (i) There must be a conventional procedure having a conventional effect.
(ii) The circumstances and persons must be appropriate, as specified in the procedure.
- B. The procedure must be executed (i) correctly and (ii) completely.
- C. Often (i) the person must have the requisite thoughts, feelings and intention, as specified in the procedure, and (ii) if consequent conduct is specified, then the relevant parties must do so.

In general, what has been introduced by Austin is then explained in term of felicity which is divided into four conditions by Searle, namely preparatory condition, propositional content, sincerity condition, and essential condition (Searle, 1969). Preparatory condition is the presence of a conventional procedure that has a conventional effect. In this case, the speaker has the ability to say what he wants. The speaker is not in a state of compulsion (or under the threat of another party). Propositional content is the state of the environment and the speaker that allows a procedure / action to be carried out. The speech act of promising, for example, cannot be done for something that has passed. The act of promising can only be done for something in the future. Sincerity condition is a condition that indicates that a procedure/action must be carried out correctly and completely. Essential condition is a condition which indicates that the speaker involved in the procedure/action has an intention like what is in the procedure and if the speaker does have to do an action, the speaker has the ability to do it. The four conditions must be met by an utterance in order to become a valid speech (felicitous).

Several studies had been conducted concerning expressive speech act. Handayani discussed the expressive speech acts in Hannah Montana (Handayani, 2015). Meanwhile, Tamam et.al. explained the expressive speech acts used by Anis Baswedan and Recep Tayyip Erdogan (Tamam et al., 2020). In addition, many researchers had conducted research about felicity condition, namely Hashim & Ghayth, Hadiati, and Hamidi. Al-Husseini & Al-Shaibani concluded that the felicity condition in same-sex marriages is different from the felicity condition in traditional marriages (Al-Husseini & Al-Shaibani, 2016), while Hadiati underlined that the felicity condition is important to conclude whether the speaker means what he says or not (Hadiati, 2019). In addition, Yuliarti et al., (2021) discuss the felicity condition of Winfrey's speech on YouTube. They specifically mention that Winfrey's speech is a joke so it violates sincerity condition. Another research also investigated validity of co-speech by paying attention on its context (Zlogar & Davidson, 2019). On the other hand, Hamidi tried to discover the felicity condition of the utterance "ambulance carries stones" (Hamidi, 2019). Other researchers also conducted research related to hoax by analyzing the conspiracy thinking related to covid-19 (Freeman et al., 2022). Those previous studies prove that expressive speech acts and felicity condition could be interesting topics to be discussed in research. However, research which discussed expressive speech acts and felicity condition has not been done by many researchers yet. In other words, research on the felicity condition of public figures' speeches in covid-19 news has not been conducted yet, so this research can fill that research gap.

Based on the introduction that has been described, this study aims to explain the felicity condition of the speeches uttered by public figures related to the reporting of Covid-19 cases in the mass media. This research can be useful for all parties in order to avoid false reporting or hoaxes.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research on the felicity condition of expressive speech act said by public figures is included in pragmatic research because it focuses on the contextual meaning of speech. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Cresswell stated that qualitative studies have a tendency to use words or pictures to explain a phenomenon under the research (Cresswell, 2014). Thus, this research will explain and provide a linguistic phenomenon by providing a qualitative explanation by taking into account the contextual meaning of speech.

The data was taken by collecting expressive speeches of public figures from the <http://www.merdeka.com/> page during the period of covid-19 pandemic. This site was chosen because it is one of the biggest news platforms in Indonesia. This site is part of [kapanlagi.com](http://www.kapanlagi.com) which is the popular celebrity news platform in Indonesia with many partners, namely [liputan6](http://www.liputan6.com), [bola.com](http://www.bola.com), [fimela](http://www.fimela.com), [otosia](http://www.otosia.com), [bola.net](http://www.bola.net), and many more. Moreover, [merdeka.com](http://www.merdeka.com) has many readers and subscribers with 576.000. This site also broadcasts trial live and many people tune in to watch them. Thus, the researchers selected this site as the data source.

The researcher first searched for news relating to COVID-19 on the site. From that news, then the researchers elicit only the utterances uttered by public figures. The utterances chosen are those containing expressive speech acts. In analyzing the data, the researchers observed the utterances and then categorized them into types of expressive speech acts. The utterances were then classified into felicity condition formula which includes preparatory conditions, propositional content, sincerity condition, and essential condition by considering the speech context.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section discusses the results and discussion of this research. The expressive speech acts found in the online news are praising, thanking, deploring, lamenting, congratulating, and flattering. In addition, those utterances were assessed using four requirements of felicity condition to determine whether those utterances are valid or invalid (hoaxes).

Table 1. *Felicity Condition of Expressive Speech Act*

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Preparatory condition | The speaker wants to make an evaluation through his utterance (X). |
| Propositional content | The speaker can produce utterance (X) well. The listener can get and interpret the utterance (X) well. |
| Sincerity condition | The speaker sincerely wants to make an evaluation (X) through his utterance. |
| Essential condition | The utterance produced by the speaker is intended to make an evaluation (X). |

Expressive speech act is also known as evaluative speech act. This speech act aims to express and evaluate what is mentioned in the speech. The utterances included in this type of speech act are utterances of praising, thanking, deploring, lamenting, congratulating, and flattering

Praising

This utterance is produced when the speaker wants to praise the listener(s) or things the listener(s) have done (Zai et al., 2021). This utterance is included in expressive speech act because it can also give evaluation since expressive speech act is also called evaluative speech act. The praising utterance found in the news can be seen in the following explanation.

(1) *"Urutan kedua negara yang terbanyak penduduknya yang sudah mendapat vaksinasi Covid-19. Untuk negara yang belum bisa memproduksi vaksin sendiri, Indonesia sudah termasuk advance dalam melaksanakan vaksinasi Covid-19,"*

(1) *"Indonesia is the second most populous country whose most of the people have received the Covid-19 vaccination. For a country that has not been able to produce their own vaccine, Indonesia is already advanced in carrying out the Covid-19 vaccination,"*

Statement (1) was conveyed by WHO Indonesia Immunization Officer, Olivi Silalahi when she spoke in the Productive Dialogue of KPCPEN and FMB9 which was held online on Tuesday, June 8, 2021. This dialogue was organized by the KPCPEN (Committee for Handling Covid-19 Cases and National Economic Recovery) in collaboration with FMB9 (the government's clarification media in handling Covid-19 cases).

The validity of utterance (1) can be measured by analysing the speech based on its felicity condition. The preparatory condition of speech (1) is the speaker predicts that she will be able to convey a good evaluation to the listener. In this case, Olivi Silalahi predicts that she will be able to convey her evaluation to the listener(s). In addition, the speaker has the capacity to produce the utterance. In this case, the speaker, as one of the WHO immunization officers, in Indonesia has the capacity to represent WHO to provide a statement about WHO's evaluation regarding the

distribution of vaccines in Indonesia. According to her, the distribution of vaccines in Indonesia has been very good even though Indonesia is not a country that produces its own vaccines. This is proven by the large number of Indonesians who have received the vaccine.

Propositional content of utterance (1) is that the speaker can produce the utterance clearly and does not cause double meanings or ambiguous. Through speech (1), the speaker praises Indonesia as a country that can distribute vaccine quickly. As a WHO immunization officer in Indonesia, the speaker feels responsible in giving a clear statement of the World Health Organization regarding the implementation of the Covid-19 vaccination in Indonesia.

Sincerity condition of utterance (1) is that the speaker really wants to give an evaluation to the listener(s) about the information contained in the speech. In speech (1), the speaker really wants to state that Indonesia is currently a country that is able to carry out vaccine distribution well according to WHO. Even though Indonesia is not a vaccine-producing country, there are quite a lot of people who have received the Covid-19 vaccine. When delivering speech (1), the speaker was participating in a productive dialogue organized by the Committee for Handling Covid-19 cases and National Economic Recovery (KPCPEN). Thus, speech (1) is really intended by the speaker to give a statement to the addressee in accordance with the existing reality.

The essential condition of utterance (1) is that it is an utterance produced by speakers to provide an evaluation for the addressee. Utterance (1) is intended by speakers to provide an evaluation of the distribution of the Covid-19 vaccine that has been carried out by the Indonesian government. The speaker states that the Indonesian government has accelerated and maximized vaccination. The essential condition of speech (1) is fulfilled because the speech is supported by existing data. According to data obtained from the Ministry of Health, Indonesia has received a supply of 11.7 million additional vaccines for the second stage of vaccination. Data from the Ministry of Health noted that this year the government is targeting to secure 340.5 million doses of vaccine from five brands, namely Sinovac with 125.5 million doses, AstraZeneca with 59 million doses, Covax with 54 million doses, Novavax with 52 million doses, and Pfizer with 50 million doses.

Based on the explanation that has been given, speech (1) is a speech intended by the speaker to evaluate the speech partner. In other words, speech (1) is a valid or felicitous expressive speech because the conditions for the validity of the speech are met.

Thanking

It is one of utterances in expressive speech act. It means that the speaker wants to express positive feelings to the listener(s) because the listener(s) have done good deed to the speaker (Hassan, 2019). The following data is an example of thanking.

(2) *"Terima kasih yang sebesar-besarnya yang pertama kepada Majelis Ulama Indonesia (MUI), kepada Pengurus Besar Nahdlatul Ulama, PP Muhammadiyah dan semua ormas Islam yang lainnya, yang telah mendukung dan membantu pemerintah dalam upaya pencegahan dan pengendalian penyebaran Covid-19,"*

(2) "Thank you very much to the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), to the Nahdlatul Ulama Executive Board, PP Muhammadiyah and all other Islamic organizations, who have supported and assisted the government to prevent and control the spread of Covid-19 virus,"

The President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, said the speech (2) while leading a limited meeting via video conference on Tuesday, 19 May 2020. In this meeting, the president thanked Islamic organizations for supporting government programs in suppressing the spread of the virus. Covid-19. In other words, the speaker evaluated the attitude of Islamic community organizations towards government programs.

Analysing the speech based on its felicity condition can determine its validity. The preparatory condition of utterance (2) is that the speaker predicted that he would be able to convey a good evaluation to the listener(s). In this case, President Joko Widodo predicts that he will be able to convey his evaluation to the listener(s). In addition, the speaker also has the capacity to produce the utterance. In this case, the speaker as the President of the Republic of Indonesia has the capacity to evaluate the attitude of Islamic community organizations because the president is part of the government that issues policies to control the spread of the Covid-19 virus. According to the president, Islamic organizations in Indonesia support government policies to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 virus, for example banning the Eid homecoming tradition. These Islamic organizations even urge their members to follow government policies.

Propositional content of utterance (2) is that the speaker can produce the utterance clearly and does not ambiguous. Through speech (2), the speaker states that the government thanks Islamic organizations. As the president of the Republic of Indonesia, the speaker feels responsible for providing a clear statement of the government's opinion on the attitude of Islamic organizations that have helped and supported government programs.

The sincerity condition of utterance (2) is that the speaker really wants to express his gratitude to Islamic organizations that have supported government policies in dealing with the Covid-19 virus in Indonesia. In addition, these Islamic organizations also carry out actions of solidarity and concern to help the government overpower the spread of the Covid-19 virus in the country. Thus, speech (1) is really intended by the speaker to give thanks to the listener(s) in accordance with the existing reality.

The essential condition of speech (2) is that speech (2) is produced by speakers to provide an evaluation for the listener(s). Speech (2) is intended by speakers to evaluate the attitude of Islamic organizations towards government policies to deal with Covid-19 virus. Speakers argue that these Islamic organizations have supported and assisted the programs done by the government. These mass organizations have urged their members to follow government policies. Besides, these mass organizations have helped the community so that they can still meet their daily needs despite the limitation because of the government policies.

Based on the explanation, speech (2) is a speech intended by the speaker to evaluate the listeners, in this case a thank you. In other words, speech (2) is a valid or felicitous expressive speech because the conditions for the validity of the speech are met.

Deploring

It is also one of expressive speech act utterances. This is done when the speaker criticizes the addressee about something that they have done since it gives damage to the speaker or other parties. The example of this utterance can be analysed in the following.

(3) *"Pernyataan Presiden Jokowi bahwa Pemerintah mengutamakan penanganan masalah kesehatan dari pada stimulus ekonomi hanyalah retorika politik belaka tanpa bukti nyata,"*

(3) "President Jokowi's statement about the government prioritizes handling health problems over economic stimulus is mere political rhetoric without concrete evidence,"

M Din Syamsudin, the declarator and the president of Saving Indonesia Coalition (KAMI), delivered utterance (3) when he spoke in an interview on Tuesday, September 8, 2020. He answered some questions and gave his opinions related to the government's programs in controlling Covid-19 cases.

The preparatory condition of utterance (3) is that the speaker predicts that he will be able to deliver a good evaluation to the listener(s). In utterance (3), Din Syamsudin expects that he will be able to convey his evaluation to the listener(s). In addition, the speaker has the capacity to produce the utterance. In this case, the speaker is one of the national public figures in Indonesia. He is the president of a political coalition. He argues that the president Jokowi's statement is just a political rhetoric because there is no concrete proof of the president's statement.

Propositional content of speech (3) is that the speaker can produce the utterance clearly and does not cause ambiguity. Through speech (3), the speaker deplores the Indonesia's president statement that the government will put health first, then economic stimulus second. As one of national political public figures, he senses concern about the government's policies in preventing and overcoming the spread of Covid-19 virus.

Sincerity condition of utterance (3) is that the speaker really wants to give an evaluation to the listener(s) about the information contained in the speech. In utterance (3), the speaker really wants to evaluate the government's actions to Indonesians because of this pandemic. The speaker states that the government only gives too little funds to the Ministry of Health to overcome Covid-19 virus in Indonesia.

The essential condition of utterance (3) is that it is an utterance produced by a speaker to provide an evaluation of the other party's deed. The speaker also provides some proofs which support his evaluation. He compares that the fund to overcome economic problem is higher than the fund to aid people's health problems because of Covid-19 virus. Thus, speech (3) is really intended by the speaker to give a statement to the speech partner in accordance with the reality.

Based on the discussion, utterance (3) is a speech intended by the speaker to evaluate the action of others. In other words, speech (3) is a valid or felicitous expressive speech because the conditions for the validity of the speech are met.

Lamenting

This utterance expresses the misfortune of the speaker or others. It is one of expressive speech act utterances because it evaluates something that happened. The following is the example of lamenting utterance.

(4) *"Sebelum covid-19, rakyat saya disubsidi 2,5 persen, setelah covid-19 jadi 40 persen yang harus disubsidi kelompok pas-pasan, di Jawa Barat yang minta bantuan sosial 65 persen, atau 2/3 rakyat kami sekarang. Artinya dari 9 juta jadi 38 juta dari total 50 juta yang harus kami beri makan pakai dana negara, ini berat,"*

(4) "Before covid-19, 2.5 percent of my people were subsidized. After covid-19 virus happened, 40 percent of low middle-income people had to be subsidized. In West Java, 65 percent asked for social assistance, or 2/3 of our people now. This means that from 9 million, it becomes 38 million out of a total of 50 million people that we have to give social assistance, this is hard,"

Utterance (4) was uttered by the governor of West Java, Ridwan Kamil, when the Minister of Trade visited him in Bandung. Agus Suparmanto, the Minister of Trade, visited Ridwan Kamil on Friday, 8 May 2021. This visit is one of the minister's agenda to review the governor's work.

The preparatory condition of utterance (4) is the speaker expects that he will be able to deliver a good evaluation to the listener. In utterance (4), Ridwan Kamil expects that he will be able to convey his evaluation to the listener. In addition, the speaker has the capacity to produce the utterance. In this case, the speaker is one of the national public figures in Indonesia. He is the governor of one of the provinces in Indonesia.

Propositional content of utterance (4) is the speaker can produce the utterance clearly and does not cause ambiguity. Through utterance (4), the speaker laments over his hard work to give social assistance to his people in West Java. He expresses his concerns related to his people who are infected by Covid-19 virus.

Sincerity condition of utterance (4) is that the speaker really wants to give an evaluation to the listener about his concern contained in the speech. In utterance (4), the speaker really wants to lament his problem during this pandemic. He argues that Covid-19 pandemic brings lament to the government in West Java because there are so many low middle-income people who need the government's help. He also argues that the fund to give social assistance is not enough to fulfil those people's needs since the fund does not increase, while the amount of people who need the fund increases. Thus, speech (4) is really intended by the speaker to give lament to the addressee based on the reality.

Utterance (4) also has the essential condition since it is an utterance produced by a speaker to provide an evaluation. In this case, the speaker, who is the governor, states that it is hard to help his people during this pandemic. He compares the amount of people who need help from the government which rises more than four

times. In fact, the amount of the government's funds does not rise. Thus, he expresses his lament as his evaluation through utterance (4)

According to the discussion, utterance (4) is a speech intended by the speaker to evaluate the condition by giving his lament to the listener. In other words, speech (4) is a felicitous expressive speech because the conditions for the validity of the speech are met.

Congratulating

This utterance is produced when the speaker wants to congratulate the addressee's achievements. This is also one of expressive speech act utterances since the speaker wants to evaluate the addressee's performance (Alghazo et al., 2021). The example of congratulating utterance can be seen in the following.

(5) *"Saya ucapkan selamat atas diluncurkannya aplikasi ini. Semoga semakin memudahkan masyarakat dalam mengatasi pandemi ini serta bagi para relawan dan pembimbingnya untuk melakukan tugas-tugasnya dalam membantu pemerintah menangani pandemi Covid-19,"*

(5) "Congratulations on the launch of this application. Hopefully it will make it easier for the community to overcome this pandemic as well as for the volunteers and their mentors to carry out their duties in helping the government deal with the Covid-19 pandemic,"

The Minister of Education and Culture, Nadiem Anwar Makarim, uttered utterance (5) at the launching of RECON press conference. RECON is a website-based application to monitor and evaluate humanity programs by Directorate General of Higher Education. Besides, it also supports preventive and promotive actions in handling Covid-19 cases in Indonesia.

The speaker expects that he will be able to deliver a good evaluation to the listener is the preparatory condition of utterance (5). In utterance (5), Nadiem assumes that he will be able to convey his evaluation to the listener(s). In addition, the speaker has the capacity to produce the utterance. In this example, the speaker is the Minister of Education and Culture. He is the leader of the team which produced this application.

Propositional content of utterance (5) is the speaker can produce the utterance visibly and evidently. Through utterance (5), the speaker congratulates his team's hard work to finish this new application. He expresses his hope that this application can help government overcome Covid-19 virus in Indonesia.

Sincerity condition of utterance (5) is that the speaker really wants to convey an evaluation to the listener(s) about his opinion contained in the speech. In utterance (5), the speaker really wants to acknowledge his team's work in producing this new application. Therefore, speech (5) is really intended by the speaker to congratulate the listener(s) based on what they have done.

Utterance (5) also has the essential condition since it is an utterance produced by a speaker to give an evaluation. He states that this application is so important because it connects all Covid-19 volunteers in Indonesia. He also argues that this application will support government's program in handling Covid-19 cases. He hopes

Indonesia can go through this hard time, since there are volunteers who care for this country. In other words, the speaker conveys his evaluation in utterance (5).

According to the discussion, utterance (5) is a speech intended by the speaker to evaluate the condition by congratulating the listener(s). In other words, speech (5) is a felicitous expressive speech because the conditions for the validity of the speech are fulfilled.

Flattering

When the speaker wants to give high gratitude to the addressee, he/she will produce flattering utterance. This is also one of expressive speech act utterances since the speaker gives appraisal to the addressee. The following is the example of flattering.

(6) *"Terima kasih setinggi-tingginya dan apresiasi sebesar-besarnya atas pengabdian, perjuangan, dan pengorbanan para dokter Indonesia,"*

(6) "I'd like to give my biggest thank and the highest appreciation for the dedication, struggle, and sacrifice of Indonesian doctors,"

The President of Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, conveyed utterance (6) in his welcoming speech at online press conference to celebrate Indonesian Doctors Association. This press conference is on the official YouTube account of Secretary President. It was broadcasted live on Saturday, 24 October 2020.

The speaker expects that he will be able to deliver a good evaluation to the listener is the preparatory condition of utterance (6). In utterance (6), Joko Widodo assumes that he will be able to convey his evaluation to the listener(s). In addition, the speaker has the capacity to produce the utterance. In this example, the speaker is the president of Republic of Indonesia. He has the right to evaluate the doctors' efforts in fighting Covid-19 virus in this country.

The speaker can produce the utterance visibly and evidently is the propositional content of utterance (6). Through utterance (6), the speaker flatters all of Indonesian doctors who fight Covid-19 virus tirelessly. He expresses his highest gratitude for all the doctors' hard work in confronting Covid-19 virus.

The speaker really wants to convey an evaluation to the listener(s) about his opinion contained in the speech is the sincerity condition of utterance (6). In utterance (6), the speaker truly wants to reveal his highest appreciation for all of Indonesian doctors in this pandemic. He discusses that all of Indonesian doctors already gave their best in helping and giving health facilities in every area in Indonesia. This what makes the president feels that he has to acknowledge the doctors' hard work.

The essential condition in utterance (6) is shown by the speaker's intention. Utterance (6) is uttered to give evaluation on the doctors' hard work in fighting Covid-19 virus. The speaker also admits that the doctors' struggle is not easy since they have to bet their lives in saving other people's lives. He also mentions some real examples of the doctors' struggles. Thus, utterance (6) contains the speaker's intention which is giving evaluation.

In short, utterance (6) is a speech intended by the speaker to evaluate the addressee's actions by flattering them. Besides, speech (6) is a felicitous expressive speech because the conditions for the validity of the speech are realized.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research give significance on how to identify hoaxes. Knowing the expressive speech acts and felicity conditions uttered by public figures will enlighten people on the felicitous news during pandemic covid-19. This will lessen social chaos during the pandemic. The felicity condition, which consists of preparatory conditions, proportional content, sincerity conditions, and essential conditions, can be used contextually to determine whether the news is felicitous or not. Each part of the felicity condition contains a contextual explanation that can be used to judge whether or not an utterance is felicitous. The felicity condition of a speech is very important for public figures because anything that they say can be an indicator of the character's knowledge regarding what they are saying.

The results of this study are expected to contribute knowledge to all parties in order to avoid telling lies or hoaxes. Everyone is expected to be careful in accepting the existing news so that they are not easily influenced by false news and this can be done by paying attention to the felicity condition of the speech.

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