



“Tough Women Against Pandemic Covid-19” Speech Acts of Women's Arguments in Public Discussions: Pragma-Dialectical Studies

Kamariah; Kisyani Laksono; Agusniar Dian Savitri

Department of Language and Literature Education, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

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Abstract

This article aims to find out the argumentative speech acts used by women in the talk show forum discussing the theme of the Covid-19 Pandemic. Through these speech acts, it can be seen how the mindset of women when arguing. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method with data collection techniques referred to and noted. The data used in this study is in the form of a speech in Rosi's speech on the topic "Tough Women Against Pandemic" using Pragma-dialectical data analysis techniques. The results show that at each stage of the argument, speech acts are found that build an argument. The argumentative speech acts are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative, which are found in four stages of critical discussion. Based on these speech acts, it can be concluded that the women, when presenting their arguments, did not hesitate to apologize, showed fighting power (resilience), were independent and happy, dared to ask for attention, dared to express their point of view, dared to compare, dared to express disagreement, dared to express admiration and women's struggle, dare to convey gender equality, and be firm about women's rights and roles.

Keywords: *Argumentative Speech Act; Speech Title; Tough Woman; Pragma-Dialectical*

Introduction

Communication is a process of delivering messages between speakers and speech partners with the same meaning as what is being communicated. The similarity of meaning between speakers and speech partners is very dependent on the context of the speech. In communicating, language is the most important means to convey ideas, thoughts, intentions, and (Sumarlam, 2010). As the primary means of communication, language can also be used to express something to others, such as expressing interests or influencing others so that people can understand our desires (Naqqiyah, & Syahrotin, 2020).

One form of communication that has a social function is speech interaction, which occurs between the presenter and the presenters. A speech title is a conversation or discussion of a person or group on a particular topic guided by a speech degree guide (Artati et al., 2020). Guests in a talk show usually consist of people who have studied or have extensive experience related to the issues being discussed (Pratama & Abidin, 2020). The appeal of the speech degree program lies in the information

presented to the audience. Entertainment talk shows, news, and political debates aim to provide public information (Fatmawati et al., 2020).

During the Covid-19 pandemic, news about the outbreak became very important to be reported by holding many talks discussing the spread of the Coronavirus (Pranowo, 2020). From the beginning of the spread of the virus on health to the real impact of the virus. Covid-19 has even become a topic that is always discussed throughout the year. Because many problems have arisen due to the Covid-19 pandemic, whether it is health, economic, or government issues, even to the research by Sayginer and Kurtan (2022:541), Covid-19 can cause changes in people's attitudes and lifestyles toward visiting recreational areas during the pandemic. In addition, the pandemic has also resulted in frontline workers getting extreme psychological pressure due to their role in dealing with the pandemic directly (Dezhkameh et al., 2021). However, this pressure gives rise to its strength for frontline workers. Strong dedication increases the desire to contribute to social welfare in critical times. Most of the frontline workers are women. Women, in the end, have a dual role in life. However, this impact creates resilience for women in dealing with it. The Covid-19 pandemic is an exciting topic to discuss on talk shows (Syasyila et al., 2022).

In speech titles, various types of speech occur during the interaction process with intentions and goals. From this speech, it is hoped that the speech partner can catch the message conveyed by the speaker (Izar et al., 2020). This the purpose of communication between the speaker and the speech partner can be achieved. The theory that studies the meaning of language based on the relationship between speech and actions taken by the speaker is called a speech act. (Searle, 2011). Speech acts of speech are part of the study of pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic unit science used in communication. (Wijaya, 2009).

Speech acts are the language strategies of a person when conveying their arguments (Nuraini et al., 2020). Speech act theory provides a suitable instrument for dealing with verbal communication. Following pragma-dialectical principles, speech acts are directed to resolve differences of opinion. This theory is used in various stages of critical discussion to resolve differences of opinion. Based on the typology of speech, acts proposed by speech are part of the study of pragmatics. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic unit science used in communication. Searle (2011) and van Eemeren et al. (2007) indicate which speech acts make a constructive contribution to resolving differences of opinion. This typology distinguishes five types of speech acts, some of which are important for critical discussion, while others are not directly but have a role in critical discussion (Bihari, 2012).

An utterance contains an action, so it is called a speech act. Identifying performative speech acts is done through illocutionary act indicators consisting of the assertive, commissive, expressive, directive, and declaration speech acts (Searle, 2011). Speech acts in pragma-dialectical studies place the words and expressions in question in the context of interactions that aim to attract listeners or readers (Eemeren et al., 2010). The basic unit of pragma-dialectical analysis is speech acts or a combination of speech acts (van Eemeren & Peng, 2017). Speech acts have a role in each stage of critical discussion. The role is described as follows (Visser et al., 2011).

The role of speech acts in the confrontation stage is shown to include four speech acts, namely assertive, which act as ways to express points of view (Nurhadi, 2016). Commissioners are represented by agreement or disagreement with the participant's opinion. The directive is concerned with the requirement to state a point of view, and declarative use is represented by definition, clarification, and specification points (van Eemeren, 2012). At the opening stage of the distribution of speech, acts that appear are directive speech acts represented by the challenge to maintain the point of view of the initiator. Commissioners are seen as an opponent's agreement or disagreement from a supporter's point of view. Declarative, namely clarification and specification at the opening stage (Zhmakina, 2019).

van Eemeren dan Grootendorst (2004) mention the role of speech acts in the argumentation stage, including directive speech acts in the form of speech acts that ask debate participants to advance their arguments (van Eemeren, 2002). Assertive in the form of speech acts that show how to improve the point of view of the discussion participants. Commissive in the form of speech acts that show the agreement or disagreement of the debate participants on the argument (Ryznar, 2018). Declarative is a speech act whose use is more towards the specification and definition of point of view. (Van Eemeren & Grootendorst, 2015) also explain the role of speech acts in the closing stage. At this stage, the utterances are in the form of assertive speech acts containing statements about the discussion results. Commissive is a speech act of agreement or disagreement from the participant's point of view. Declarative to determine whether differences of opinion are resolved or not (Garver, 2000).

Discourse is characterized by emergent, recently introduced information that speakers use to evaluate previous information and old knowledge that speakers rely on for meaning interpretation (Lee, 2021). The pragma-dialectical studies' ability to identify argumentative discourse makes it appropriate for critical discourse analysis (Drid, 2016). Several studies conducted by researchers who use pragma-dialectical studies to analyze argumentative discourse are described as follows (Eemeren, 2012). Betti & Ghadhab (2020) used pragma-dialectical studies to find argumentative indicators in America's election campaign debates. Svačinová (2020) research is on the character of argument in the inner dialogue: a person's dialogue for himself in his mind. Pragmadiialectical theory is used in his research to prove that writing a diary is a form of argumentative discourse that occurs because of a contentious debate from someone who writes down his feelings. Poppel (2020) examines the relevance of metaphors in argumentative discourse and relates them to pragma-dialectic theory. Alaghbary (2020) applies pragma-dialectical theory to analyze the arguments of President Trump when responding to the demands of protesters demanding justice, equal rights, and reform of police policies against the murder of George Floyd.

Nasihani (2012), in his thesis, examines the indicators of argumentation discourse in a debate competition. The results of his research show that there are various types of argumentation indicators used by debate participants. The indicators shown in the research are the types and roles of speech acts. Subuki (2015) examines the pragma-dialectical dimension of a fatwa. The results showed that problem-solving was carried out in three ways: firstly, mutually accommodating opinions between parties. Second, hold on to their respective positions regarding determining the right time according to the science used. Third, by accommodating the determination of the Indonesian Ulema Council for the sake of state unity and jurisdiction. Zaki (2017), in his thesis, examines the writing quality of EFL students on cross-gender argumentative essays using pragma-dialectic studies. Kamariah et al. (2021) researched argumentation indicators in the Mata Najwa talk show using Pragmadiialectic studies. The results of his research show that the argumentation indicators found in the Mata Najwa show represent the speakers' expressions. The argumentation indicator is the distribution of speech acts that occur at each stage of the argument. Based on some of the facts and reasons presented, it is concluded that pragma dialectics can be used as an appropriate study to identify the speech acts of argumentation in the speech entitled "Tough Women Against Pandemic". This article aims to find out the argumentative speech acts used by women in the talk show forum. Through this speech, the form of women's speech will be known when conveying their arguments.

Research Method

This research is qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research emphasizes the quality or the essential thing of a social phenomenon or phenomenon (Satori & Komariah, 2017). According to Mahsun (2012) descriptive research comes from the facts spoken by the users. So, the purpose of the qualitative descriptive method is to seek, understand, and find the meaning of a social phenomenon and phenomenon in the form of a series of words and sentences whose result is a theory.

The data analysis technique in this study uses a pragma-dialectical analysis study with a critical discussion model (van Eemeren & Grootendorst, 1988); (van Eemeren & Garssen, 2020). This analytical model was chosen because it is suitable for analyzing data and achieving goals (van Eemeren, 2010). This concept is an ideal model of a theory from critical discussion (van Eemeren, 2018). Critical discussion in pragma-dialectical studies consists of four stages of argumentation, namely the confrontation stage, the opening stage, the argumentation stage, and the closing stage (Svačinová, 2017). The data analysis step in this study begins with data processing. Data is processed from oral discourse into written discourse through speech data transcription (Speechnotes). After the data has been found, the next step is identifying and explaining the findings. At this stage, it will be known how a topic can provoke arguments and produce argumentative speech acts at each stage of critical discussion.

Results

Argument Speech Act

In the talk show with the theme of Strong Women Against Pandemic, assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative argumentative speech acts were found. The five speech acts are contained in four stages of discussion, namely the confrontation stage, the opening stage, the argumentation stage, and the closing stage. The speech acts found in each stage of the argumentation discussion are explained as follows.

Argument Speech Act at the Confrontation Stage

The confrontation stage is the initial stage of critical discussion. At this stage, a problem is presented that will be discussed and solved together. There are two speech acts found at the confrontation stage on the topic of Women Tough Against the Pandemic, namely expressive and declarative speech acts.

Table 1. Confrontation Stage

Confrontation Stage	
Expressive	Declarative
Apologies	Women's resilience faces difficult times

Expressive

The expressive speech acts found at the confrontation stage in the R.PTLP data are in the form of an apology uttered by the presenter to the speaker on a talk show. The emcee delivered the apology not because of mistakes or words that offended the speaker. These words are an apology addressed to the speaker's two grandchildren for disturbing his time with his grandmother on the weekend. The following is an excerpt of data containing these speech acts.

[Rosi: "Happy international women's day, I know holidays like this are the most precious time for a Sri Mulyani because she will be playing with her grandchildren so I'm sorry, for Adrian and Ibu Sri Mulyani's grandchildren because I have to steal a bit of Mrs. Ani's time and all the women who are the speakers in Rosi's special edition tonight. Thank you". (R.PTLP)]

The speech act of apology argument found at the confrontation stage is a form of pleasantries spoken by the host to open the discussion. The apology has a meaning contained in it. The first meaning is that there is a feeling of reluctance because they have to invite speakers during their holidays. Of course, Sri Mulyani, the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, has much work on weekdays. So as a woman and a grandmother of her grandchildren, holidays are a time to gather with family. Given the

importance of time together between grandmothers and grandchildren, Rosi, as the host, felt the need to apologize to Sri Mulyani's grandchildren. The second meaning is feeling happy because of Sri Mulyani's presence at the event. As one of the Ministers and an essential person in Indonesia, Sri Mulyani's presence as a resource person is an achievement and proof that Rosi's talk show is a unique event that can present essential speakers. The resource persons were willing to attend even though the speech was held on a holiday, which was a valuable time for the speakers to gather with their families. From these data, it can also be seen that a woman will always apologize to her interlocutor, who is respected even though there is no form of wrongdoing. This statement shows that women always try to be careful and care for other people's feelings.

Declarative

Declarations at the confrontation stage are represented by definitions and clarifications used to see specific points in a conversation. The declarative speech acts found in the talk show entitled *Tough Women Against the Pandemic* can be seen in the opening quote spoken by the presenters below.

[Rosi: "Since the pandemic outbreak in March last year, women have become the most vulnerable to be affected from cases of domestic violence or domestic violence, divorce to loss of livelihood. In a period that can be called normal, women still do not have access to a decent life. They are often marginalized, tonight, special Rossi invites you to listen to the stories of strong Indonesian women with different backgrounds and problems from various regions in Indonesia, but they have different backgrounds and problems. Fighting spirit and inspire us all. I also invited the Minister of Finance, Dr. Sri Mulyani Indrawati, "Hi Mrs Ani". (R.PTLP).]

The argumentative speech acts found in the data above are declarative. Declarative speech acts contain definitions, clarifications, and specification points at the confrontation stage. As a form of definition in his speech, the host started the discussion by mentioning the impact of the pandemic on women. Since the outbreak of the virus, women are the people who have been most affected by the pandemic. During the pandemic, women play a dual role. The task of women is not only to be a housewife but also to double as a teacher when children study from home, and even women also work to help with household expenses due to the pandemic. In addition, the pandemic has also made many women experience domestic violence, divorce and even lose their jobs. However, behind the many problems experienced by women during the pandemic, the host also clarified that women are not weak creatures. Women also have a fighting power that is not inferior to men. She will prove this by presenting stories from tough women in the events she hosts. Based on these definitions and clarifications, it raises specific points from his speech, namely the topic of a speech title that will be discussed, namely the story of a strong woman who can be independent even though she has to struggle during a pandemic. Rosi's goal is to raise this issue in a discussion so that women who still find it challenging to get motivated can get back up to organize a better future.

Argument Speech Act at the Opening Stage

The opening stage, also known as the starting point, relates to the participant's commitment to the discussion rules. The distribution of speech acts found on the topic of *Women Tough Against the Pandemic* are directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts. Here is the presentation.

Table 2. Opening Stage

Opening Stage			
Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
The challenge of maintaining a point of view	Deal	Feeling happy	Status clarification

Directive

In the opening stage, the directive speech act is represented by a challenge to defend the initiator's point of view. The initiator here is the event guide, whose job is to provide questions that challenge the speakers to provide arguments about cases or events that he thinks are interesting to discuss. The speech act can be seen in the following speech.

[Rosi: "Doctor, I want to ask you, when people didn't believe that there was a corona that was considered a global conspiracy, it didn't exist. How does the role of women approach the citizens and what can women say can make a difference or influence the society?" (R.PTLP).]

As the event host, Rosi must be able to make the resource person give an argument according to the question he asks. Therefore, in the data presented above, Rosi uses a directive speech act that aims to challenge the source to provide an argument based on the question he poses. The resource person whom Rosi challenged was a female doctor. As a doctor and a woman, Rosi considers that, of course, the resource person can provide an argument about the role and language of women used in giving change and influence to people who initially did not believe in the Coronavirus. Rosi's curiosity about the role of women in sensitizing people who do not believe in the pandemic is a form of manifestation that women can play an essential role in life. In addition, Rosi also wants her sources to emphasize that even a woman can be heard and can have an impact and influence on society. Based on this story, the host wants to state that women who have been considered unable to have a role in life and whose words are not listened to are untrue. However, women can prove that through their roles and language, they can provide change and influence society to understand the dangers of the Coronavirus.

Commissive

The commissive speech act in the opening stage is seen as the opponent's agreement or disagreement from the supporter's point of view. The utterances containing this speech act can be seen below.

[Endang: "Yes... when we choose to access, and we are in control, I want other female friends to be themselves to dare to make decisions like that, and the early period of the pandemic with personnel handling Covid, which I still think is very small. I can provide an educational reference related to funerals with the Covid protocol." (R.PTLP)]

In the speech above, it can be seen that the informant answered with the expression of agreement, "Yes", which indicates that he agrees with the statement that women must be themselves and can make their own decisions and to get that, all women must be able to control. With this statement, the resource person stated that it supports women to be independent and determine what work they will do because, for them, women are also able to do the work that men do, one of which is like what he did, namely being a funeral attendant with the Covid protocol which considered to be only able to be done by men but with his tenacity he can prove that women can do it well. Based on this, it can be said that women have the same rights as men in choosing their career decisions and doing what they like according to their abilities.

Expressive

Expressive speech acts at the opening stage express the participants' feelings in the discussion about a situation or reaction to the attitudes and actions taken among the participants in the speech. The expressive speech acts found in the opening stage are as follows.

[Rosi: "I like the phrase Mama Aleta always used to say that nature is a human body, the land is flesh, water is blood, forests are hair or pores, stones are bones, and that's where a woman takes care of herself like she takes care of nature. Thank you, Mama Aleta".. (R.PTLP).

Expressive speech acts in the speech above can be seen from the utterance of feelings of pleasure mentioned by the speaker. In addition, a thank note is added at the end of the sentence, which indicates how much this is something that should be appreciated. Rosi feels that the expression made by Mama Aleta about nature, whose formation is likened to the human body and women as creatures who are good at taking care of themselves certainly have a significant role in caring for the environment. Rosi's happy expression here is because Mama Aleta emphasizes that the role of women in caring for the earth is vast. From the expressive speech shown by Rosi, it is illustrated that a woman speaking does not hesitate to show her admiration and pleasure and always expresses gratitude to her interlocutor every time she closes a conversation.

Declarative

In the opening stage, the declarative has a role of clarification and specification. The speech acts are described as follows.

[Endang: "I'm not a women's activist, I'm sorry, I didn't know what I was doing was part of the movement.... Women's movement but there is one point that I can understand is when there is an opportunity or opportunity in any field with the capacity of the woman herself, with the point of view of her ability and she wants to learn, why not." (R.PTLP).]

The declarative speech act spoken by Endang is a form of clarification and specification, which can be observed by clarifying her status as a non-woman activist. However, Endang specifically explained that she understands what can be used as motivation for other women. The strategy is to take the opportunities and opportunities that exist and the desire to learn from the point of view of their abilities. No matter how difficult it is, it will be done. According to him, nothing is impossible for a woman. As long as there is a will, there is a way. Based on Endang's speech, it can be seen that a woman always maintains good manners when speaking. This politeness can be seen in the use of the word sorry spoken by Endang. Even though she does not need to apologize because she has not done anything wrong, it is natural for Endang to say that she is not a women's activist because of her ignorance. However, from the speech, it can be seen that a woman always maintains her language carefully to avoid offending other people's feelings. In addition, from the speech, it can also be concluded that women are people who are quick to learn and can position themselves according to their abilities.

Argument Speech Act at the Argument Stage

The argumentation stage (means and criticism of argumentation) is related to the development of critical discussion. The speech acts found in the talk show entitled Tough Women Against the Pandemic are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts. The following is an explanation of the five speech acts.

Table 3. Argument Stage

Argument Stage				
Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declarative
Improve point of view through questions by comparing with events in the field.	Ask to pay attention to the role of women as companions.	Disagreements about the arguments for the role of men's and women's roles.	Awe	Women's struggle for gender equality.

Assertive

At the argumentation stage, assertive speech acts show how to increase the point of view of the discussion participants. Based on this statement, at this stage, a talk show host must be able to increase the speaker's point of view by asking questions that contain assertive speech acts.

[Rosi: "In fact, it's not like that, Mrs. Ani, because school children are the wife's job. So I have to work, but I also have to accompany my children to study, not to mention the ups and downs of the internet, because then the men say that it's the woman's business...." (R.PTLP)]

Assertive speech uttered by Rosi contains a variety of alternative questions. Rosi explained to Sri Mulyani the attitude of men to women to accompany their children to study. In his speech, Rosi said that the wife's duties during the pandemic were increasing. The wife of the worker gets the additional task of accompanying the child to study, besides the ups and downs of the internet also add to the burden of the mind. While men, when asked for help, lightly answered that it was a woman's duty and business through many questions that sound like this statement. Rosi's speech act was deliberately done so her opponent could convey her point of view more deeply. This point of view relates to the attitude of women when facing various problems that occur in the household as a result of the global pandemic.

Directive

The directive speech act at the argumentation stage asks debate participants to advance their arguments. In the following, data and explanations regarding this speech act are presented.

[Rosi: "That's also the case, sorry Mrs. Ani, we can also see from Mrs. Jumiati who maintains the mangrove tourism beach environment in Serdang Bedagai because husbands and husbands are fishermen there if the mangrove environment is not protected, the husband's catch will decrease so the wife is involved, even the wife takes the initiative thinking how to get her husband to catch more fish because it's also for the family so never leave your wife or women because they are also the pillars so that the family is prosperous, what is this... the participation of a wife who she actually helps her husband get better fish catches." (R.PTLP).]

The directive speech act in the speech above is a form of the request to provide an argument Rosi shows to Mrs Sri Mulyani regarding the significant role of Mrs Jumiati in protecting the coastal mangrove environment. At the beginning of Rosi's speech, she apologized for interrupting Mrs Ani's statement; Rosi cut off the conversation because she felt that there were things that needed to be said immediately in the form of questions related to what Sri Mulyani had said. Rosi wants Mrs Ani to pay attention to Mrs Jumiati's role in protecting her mangrove environment. According to Rosi, the government should appreciate Mrs Jumiati's significant role in protecting the surrounding environment and how a woman can

help her husband earn a living based on honest thoughts and work in the field. Here Rosi asserts that without women, a man will not be successful. With her actions, Rosi asked Mrs Ani's response about the significant role of women in their duties to accompany men in their efforts to improve the welfare of their families. Based on Rosi's speech, it can be described that a woman conveying her speech is always careful and says sorry at the beginning of her speech when she cuts the argument of the other person. Even though, at that time, Rosi and Sri Mulyani were in a speech event in which there was a contentious debate that did not require apologizing during the discussion, Rosi still expressed an apology as a form of politeness in speaking.

Commissive

Commissive speech acts at the argumentation stage show the debate participants' agreement or disagreement on the argument.

[Sri Mulyani: "You don't need to delegate it, just say it's a team work, naturally, women do a lot of activities that people always think natural should be women, naturally, when they shouldn't. If you accompany school children, boys and girls can also" (R.PTLP).]

The commissive speech act of disagreement above shows the disagreement utterance proposed by Sri Mulyani. Sri Mulyani disagreed with Rosi's statement, which stated that the work was delegated to only one woman or a man. According to Sri Mulyani, this is not necessary. Husband and wife should do teamwork to lighten each other's burdens. Sri Mulyani also disagrees with the assumption that household tasks which are considered natural tasks, should only be done by women. According to him, men can do this too. There is no difference in roles in assisting children in learning. Both men and women can perform these roles. Based on this utterance, it can be said that women can express their disagreement with straightforward and robust arguments.

Expressive

Expressive speech acts at the argumentation stage are speech acts spoken by someone regarding the attitude and behaviour of the interlocutor. The following is an explanation of this speech act.

[Rosi: "Mrs. Rasminah... I was really in shock, very touched by the story of Ibu Rasminah and Bu Ani, and how their life experiences were. This is an example of how girls are always victims or sacrificed when the family has economic problems, but what is great about Mrs. Rasminah is that she later becomes a woman who always initiates and takes an active role in revising the marriage law, no more children. underage marriage." (R.PTLP).]

In her speech, Rosi shows how shocked she is at the story experienced by Mrs Rasminah. Here Rosi expresses her speech by mentioning many words that contain expressions of feelings, such as the words I am shocked (I was amazed), very touched, and excellent. Rosi's expression is a form of admiration for Mrs Rasminah's life journey, which at the beginning was very difficult but still managed to rise, and she even became one of the women who were active in revising the law on underage marriage. Based on Rosi's story, it can be said that women will be easily touched by inspirational stories from others and will easily be amazed and praise the greatness of someone they feel is appropriate to convey.

Declarative

Declarative at the argumentation stage is a speech act whose use is more towards the specification and definition of point of view. The following explains the use of this speech act at the argumentation stage.

[Sri Mulyani: "So indeed education for women is important but also solidarity and therefore commemorating it as something to commemorate international women's day is a way for all of us

to remind all of us that this is not the same as women, it must not be the same in terms of their rights. its legal status, in its protection, in its manifestation in its role in various fields and why do we have to fight because it is good for society, good for the nation...." (R.PTLP).]

In the data above, it can be seen that Sri Mulyani uses declarative speech acts. Sri explained that women not only need education but solidarity is also very much needed. According to him, the commemoration of international women's day is a way to improve women's rights in the eyes of the world, and this must be fought for together because, basically, women also have a role that can make their nation more advanced. Based on this, it can be said that a woman delivering her speech must be based on the facts and available data so that what she conveys follows the current conditions and hopes for a better future.

Argument Speech Act at the Closing Stage

The closing stage (the results of the exchange) is the end of a critical discussion: the conclusion or final result. In the talk show entitled *Tough Women Against Pandemic*, three speech acts were found, namely assertive, commissive, and declarative speech acts. Here is the presentation.

Table 4. Closing Stage

Closing Stage		
Assertive	Commissive	Declarative
Women's rights and roles	The women's rights and roles pandemic has significantly impacted women.	Women and men are equal.

Assertive

Assertive speech acts at the closing stage are in the form of speech acts that contain statements about the results of the discussion. The following explains the use of this speech act at the closing stage.

[Rosi: "Don't leave women so they don't become left behind. Thank you for watching the tough woman Rosi Special. I'm Rosiana silalahi, stay on the independent and reliable Tv compass." (R.PTLP).]

The assertive speech act at the closing stage is a statement of the results of the discussion. Rosi concluded the results of the discussion that day with the theme *Tough Women Against the Pandemic*. The results of the discussion mentioned by Rosi regarding gender equality between women and men. Women's request to be considered equal is not meant to invite men to compete but only to be allowed to develop and advance together. The goal is for the common good. Based on the discussion results, many women play a significant role in the country's progress. So there was an expression, "Don't leave women so they don't become a backward nation". From this expression, Rosi wants to give a message that women can also play a role in the progress of the nation and state, so it is hoped that the views that have been holding women unable to do so can be eliminated so that women and men can have the same role in advancing the nation and state.

Commissive

In the closing stage, commissive speech acts express agreement or disagreement from the participant's point of view. The following explains the use of commissive speech acts at the closing stage.

[Alissa W: "The pandemic creates much greater pressure, Mbak Rosi, because they are not able to manage relationships in stressful times so they fall apart because they need massive education, whether it's webinars, campaigns, and others. Doing that assistance is for example what is called KBKBM, then the KPKPPA then, must mobilize all local governments, and move the entire structure to assist families who need help in managing their current lives. Those 2 things, if they are massively carried out, such as the way the government conducts education and health protocols, for example, can reduce it specifically for the pandemic period outside of the pandemic, education for women, investing in girls, is key." (R.PTLP)]

Alissa Wahid, a family psychologist, expressed her agreement on the impact of the pandemic on life, especially for women. According to him, the pandemic creates much greater pressure. That is because many people cannot manage relationships during stressful times. So, according to him, there must be assistance from related parties so that families who cannot withstand the pressure can get through it. According to Alisya, this method is appropriate to avoid tremendous pressure and prevent a family from being destroyed due to the effects of the pandemic.

Declarative

Declarative speech acts at the closing stage have the aim of determining whether differences of opinion are resolved or not. Here is the presentation.

[Translation: Rosi: "Gender equality and access for women is not an excessive request. Providing opportunities to develop and progress together with men and women is also for the common good. (R.PTLP)]

In a talk entitled Tough Women Against the Pandemic, the speakers agreed that women are equal to men. This demand for gender equality is not an exaggeration or demand that women be treated preferentially. In essence, this request aims to ask for opportunities so that women can develop and progress together with men. This statement is, of course, for the common good and the progress of the nation and state. Because a country also needs a significant role from a woman.

Discussion

Speech acts constructively contribute to resolving differences of opinion (van Eemeren et al. 2007, p.12). Argumentative speech acts have different roles in each stage of argumentation. These stages form an argumentative speech pattern describing the speaker's characteristics. In the public discussion of Women Tough Against the Pandemic, the distribution of argumentative speech acts emphasized the speech of women who would describe the characteristics of women in arguing.

At the confrontation stage, the speech acts found are expressive and declarative. Expressive is a speech act that shows the speaker's feelings. The expressive found is an apology. The apology speech illustrates that women are creatures who do not hesitate to apologize to someone even though what they do may not offend the person at all. Based on the speech, it can also be described that a woman keeps her speech acts to avoid conflict and does not want others to feel uncomfortable with her (Jacobson, 2021). Declarative speech acts at the confrontation stage refer to points of confirmation and specification. Based on the declarative speech acts found at the confrontation stage, it is illustrated that women face difficult times amid a pandemic, making them more resilient in facing life. Research on women's resilience during a pandemic has also been written by Ramos (2020). Ramos stated that women during the pandemic had the most significant impact because women worked the most in sectors directly dealing with Covid-19. In addition, during the pandemic, women also carry out dual functions in addition to working and taking care of the house, also adding the role of being a teacher because learning must be done at home. This dual role makes women resilient in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In the opening stage, the speech acts are directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. These four speech acts establish a starting point for argumentation in public discussions. In directive speech acts, arguments are found as challenges to defend the point of view. Based on these speech acts, it is illustrated that a woman has a firm and firm attitude with her stance. This attitude is reflected in his ability to defend his point of view and make decisions in conveying his arguments. In the research of Carbonere et al. (2021) regarding women's assertiveness when becoming a leader. A cautious woman is firm in making decisions to avoid the risk of loss and failure. The statement from Carbone is also found in its description of commissive speech acts. Commissive speech acts, which are a form of agreement, show that women can make their own decisions, and these decisions will have an impact not only on themselves but on others around them.

In the opening stage, expressive speech acts are also found. The expressive speech act found is feeling happy. A woman will quickly feel happy when she hears or experiences an experience that she thinks is worthy of appreciation. This attitude makes him a person who cares more about others and the environment. Through this caring attitude, women can portray themselves as good listeners and motivators for fellow human beings.

Meanwhile, in declarative speech acts, the role of speech acts found is a picture of women who dare to take steps by comparing their abilities with men. The data found that women could play the role of funeral directors, which men usually do. This statement shows that women can do things they like, as can be seen from the research of Astuti dan Simatupang (2018) which analyzed women's motivation when choosing a sports major due to parental support, interest in the world of sports, and also because of their background as athletes. Based on this statement, it can be concluded that women can be inspired and do something according to their aspirations and desires.

At the argumentation stage, the speech acts are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Based on powerful and directive speech acts, a woman is expected to be able to convey her argument in order to get the attention of her interlocutor. To provoke an argument, one must attract the interlocutor's attention with language that contains profound arguments. Atqia dkk (2020) research show that women have a higher level of argumentation than men. This statement shows that women can give arguments and attract the attention of their interlocutors. The commissive and declarative speech acts describe the attitude of women in expressing their opinions and fighting for their rights. Bernabéu (2019) in his research states that women demand equality and a share of power, the power to decide for themselves, the power to have a voice and the power to take part in world organizations. Women do not hesitate to express their disagreements regarding the role of men and women in life, especially during the pandemic. Based on the research of de Gennaro et al. (2022) at a time when the gender gap is increasing. This gap occurs because of a series of problems during the pandemic, ranging from relational and economic problems. Women are victims of pandemics, and men tend to put more burdens on women, and this makes women more victims. From these various cases, many women finally dared to speak up and stand for equality. Meanwhile, in expressive speech acts, it is found that women's speeches show an attitude of admiration. This admiration is not admiration for no reason but a form of admiration for the achievements of women amid the struggle against the Covid-19 pandemic.

The closing stage is the final result of a public discussion. The role of argumentative speech acts found in these speech acts refers to the results of discussions that have been going on. Based on the results of the previous discussion at this closing stage, assertive, commissive, and declarative speech acts were found. Based on these three speech acts, it was concluded that the discussion was in the form of a discussion on the rights and roles of women during a pandemic where women and men should be equal in carrying out various activities. The pandemic has made the gap between women and men increase based on the research of Yildirim† & Hande Eslen-Ziya† (2020) show that the gender gap occurs due to the traditional perspective on gender, making women carry out multiple household roles. Therefore, this

demand for women to be equal does not mean that women will fight men but that women want to be together in dealing with it so that the burden of a severe pandemic will be light and can be passed.

Conclusion

The argumentative speech acts in the talk show entitled Tough Women vs Pandemic analyzed using Pragma-dialectical studies show that speech acts are found to build an argument at every stage of argumentation. The argumentative speech acts found speech acts assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative, which are found in four stages of critical discussion. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that in speaking formally, women do not hesitate to apologize, show fighting power (resilience), are independent, happy, dare to ask for attention, and dare to express their point of view, dare to compare, dare to express disagreement, dare to express admiration and struggle. Women dare to convey gender equality and are firm about the rights and roles of women.

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