

## Directive Speech Act in Megawati Sukarnoputri's Political Speech during the Celebration of PDIP's 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

### *Tindak Tutur Direktif dalam Pidato Politik Megawati Sukarnoputri pada Perayaan Hari Jadi PDIP ke 50*

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#### ABSTRACT

##### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis dan subjenis tindak tutur direktif yang terdapat dalam pidato politik Megawati Sukarnoputri pada perayaan HUT ke-50 PDIP, mengidentifikasi frekuensinya dan menjelaskan kegunaannya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang menggunakan pendekatan tindak tutur direktif. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari transkrip pidato, lalu dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi ucapan-ucapan yang menggunakan tindak tutur direktif, dan mengelompokkannya ke dalam jenis dan subjenis yang berbeda. Penelitian ini menemukan 184 tuturan yang menerapkan tindak tutur direktif dimana 121 diantaranya dikategorikan sebagai *command*, 35 adalah *request* dan 28 adalah *suggestion*. Subjenis yang paling dominan adalah tindak tutur langsung, sedangkan tindak tutur tidak langsung hanya digunakan beberapa kali. Penelitian ini menemukan juga bahwa *command* digunakan untuk memberi perintah, petunjuk, larangan dan peringatan, *request* untuk meminta kerja sama, dan dukungan, serta menyatakan keinginan, dan *suggestion* untuk memberi saran dan pendapat.

##### Abstract

The objective of the research was to interpret the type and subtype of directive speech act found in Megawati Sukarnoputri's political speech during the celebration of PDIP's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary, identify its frequencies and explain what they are used for. This is a qualitative research that applied directive speech act approach. The data in this study were taken from the transcript of the speech. They were interpreted by identifying utterances which applies directive speech act, and categorizing them into different types and subtypes. This research discovered 184 utterances which applied directive speech act where 121 of them were categorized as *command*, 35 were requests and 28 were suggestions. The most dominant subtype was direct speech act, while indirect speech used occasionally. It additionally revealed that *command* used to give order, instructions, prohibitions and warnings, requests to ask for cooperation, and support, and express wishes, and suggestions to give advice and opinions.



## 1. Introduction

For decades, language has played a central part in politics where it is used as the main tools for political leaders to communicate and interact with their supporters (I. R. et al., 2016). It is used to express their beliefs, to exchange arguments, to convey promises and to discuss current issues. However, in politics, a successful politician has to be able to communicate not only with their audience, but also to influence their actions and thoughts (Heryani et al., 2019). It is important for politicians to make the audience do what they want them to do and believe what they want them to believe. One of many ways to do this is through political speeches delivered in rallies, political campaigns and other political events. Political speeches allow the speakers to convince the audience that they have the same vision and goal to achieve (Rahmaniah et al., 2022), therefore they will support them or their parties. In that sense, their speeches will determine the votes they will gain, and the power they will acquire. Hence, it is crucial for politicians to be able to use their words in their speech in order to establish a distinguishing impact to their audience and win the election (Noor & Megah, 2020).

Furthermore, political speeches are not only used to gain power, but also to reinforce it and to ensure that the speaker is still influential. An excellent example of this case is Megawati Sukarnoputri's political speech during Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP)'s 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration. In this event, the current Indonesia's president, vice president, and ministers along with thousands of its cadres gather to show their support for the party and its leaders. During the celebration, the party's chairperson, Megawati Sukarnoputri who was also dubbed as 'the most powerful female politician' (Nugroho, 2023), delivered a more-than-two-hour long political speech where she talked about the history of the party, her struggles to develop the party's size and power as well as her plans for the party's future. This speech went viral as Megawati, who was additionally the former and first female president in Indonesia (Hapsari, 2017), mocked those who urged her to announce the next presidential candidate from the party, and advice the president to finalize his duties (Lai, 2023). Further, her long speech also discussed many issues ranging from politics, economy to feminism. Throughout the speech she additionally verify and try to raise the spirit of her supporters while ensuring that she is still the person in charge and in power. These actions were performed through her words which in pragmatics is known as speech act (Yule, 1996).

To better understand Megawati's speech, it will be beneficial to look at languages not only as ways to communicate, but also tools to persuade and to do actions. Besides telling stories and relaying information, Megawati also gave instructions, commands and advice to the audience and Indonesians in general. With her words, she is able to make the audience do what she wants and trust what she believes in. In line with this, Austin (1962) argues that language is not only used to give statements, it is also employed to suggest, to advise, or even to give an order and command. The latter is then termed as speech act where people use language to do something or influence others to do it for them. However, speech act itself is not limited to these, Searle in Mey (2001, p.120) categorized speech act into five types which are representative, expressive, declarative, commissive and directive.

Representative speech act is used by speakers to express the idea and truth they believe in. It can be used to state, to claim, to announce and to report facts that they accept as true (Rosyida & Fauzi, 2020). Next, people express their emotions through expressive speech act where they show their feelings such as happiness, disappointment, anger, excitement or doubt (Wijaya & Helmie, 2019). This type of speech

act can also be used to apologize, to congratulate or to relay condolences. Further, a more powerful type of speech act is declarative where speakers can change reality, status or even someone's life through their utterances (Yule, 1996). In this type of speech act, the speaker can 'pronounce' the hearers as husband or wife, they can announce a dismissal and even declare a war. While the previous type of speech act affects the hearers more than the speaker, the next type of speech act; commissive is the opposite where it impacts the speakers more than the hearer. Commissive speech act is used to deliver commitments and promises (Mey, 2001). It is applied to announce the speaker's intention and action that they will carry out in the future, hence tying the speakers to their words to fulfill it. The last type of speech act is directives in which it is used by speakers to make the hearers perform an action or to prohibit them from doing it (Fitria, 2019).

Directive speech act is powerful as people can make others do what they want them to say or avoid and what they prohibit them to think or do. All actions can be done without the speakers doing it by themselves, through this type of speech those can be done only by them saying something. Furthermore, directive speech act is then divided into several types. Erlinda (2019) separates this type of speech act into three subtypes namely command, request and suggestion. Command is used to relay orders and exert authority' toward the hearer (Fitria, 2019), therefore most of the utterances spoken are in the form of imperatives. Because of this nature, command can usually be successful if given by someone who has power and authority to do so. Next, request is usually applied to ask for a favor (Erlinda, 2019). In this subtype, the utterances used are generally softer so mostly it is performed through negative or affirmative sentences and sometimes questions. Next is suggestion in which it is used to express opinions and to give advice on what the hearer should or should not do (Fitria, 2019). People who give suggestion are not necessarily more powerful and do not have to possess higher authority, but if they are or they do, it definitely increases the possibility of the suggestions being carried out.

Furthermore, these types of directive speech can additionally be separated into two subtypes which are direct and indirect speech act (Levinson, 2017). Yule (1996) argues that different type of speech act usually uses a different sentence structure. For example, command in directive speech act usually applies imperative sentences and request sometimes uses affirmative sentences. Hussain et. al. (2020) explains that a direct speech is when each type of sentence structure is used as its functions where interrogatives is used to ask questions and imperatives used to give command. The speaker's message and intention in a direct speech act are usually clear and explicit hence it can be directly understood by the hearer. Meanwhile, indirect speech act is the opposite where interrogatives is instead used to give suggestions, and the meaning of the utterance is rather implicit. Therefore, hearers might need more effort in understanding utterances which apply indirect speech act. This type of speech act is usually applied to make their utterances sound polite and make sure that the speaker does not offend the hearers (Yule, 1996).

As much as it is important for politicians, it is also significant for the audience and people in general to understand what they want to relay in the speech. Understanding the types of speech act especially directive speech act applied in the speech will help both the speaker and the hearer where the speaker is able to express his/her intention and the hearers are able to receive the message and use it for their own agenda. In the case of Megawati's political speech, it is important for her to understand the type of

directive speech she has applied so she can review it and evaluate which type is more effective and successful in delivering her order and opinions. Moreover, it is beneficial for other politicians as they can learn from her linguistic strategies and apply it in their own political speech. On the other hand, investigating the types and subtypes of directive speech act in Megawati's speech can provide benefits for the hearers as it can help them understand and receive her order and advice clearer. Therefore, it is important and beneficial to conduct this study.

Over the past few years, linguists have conducted multiple researches on the field of speech act especially on the topic of directive speech act. One of many objects being studied is utterances in movies where researchers interpret the type of directive speech act used by the characters in the movies. An example of this is a study entitled "*Directive Speech Act Used in Frozen Movie Transcript*" written by Vany Amanda and Leni Marlina (2018). This study examines the transcript of the movie and identified that there are four types of directive speech act applied in the movie which are requesting, asking, suggesting and stating. In addition, linguists also analyzed the use of directive speech act in everyday setting. In a study entitled "*Types of Directive Speech Act Used by Futsal Coach in Vamos Academy Padang*", Adit Dermawan et. al (2020). Investigating the utterances of a futsal coach uttered during a futsal match. They found that the coach applied three types of directive speech act namely command, request and suggestion. Further, although not many, there also few researchers who interpret the use of directive speech act applied in political speeches. A study conducted by Desi Novita Sari and Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo (2020) entitled "*Directive Speech Act in President Joko Widodo's Speech Related to Handling Coronavirus (Covid-19) in Indonesia (Pragmatic Review)*" analyzed the utterances of President Joko Widodo. They discover that there are five types of directive speech act used in by the President which are command, demand, invitation, prohibition and ask/request.

From the studies discussed above, it can be observed that directive speech act is a topic that can be interpreted in utterances spoken in every circumstance including in political speeches. Further, it is also a topic that still interest many researchers and readers. In addition, it can also be inferred that there is still no study which analyzed the use of directive speech act in Megawati Sukarnoputri's political speech during the celebration of PDIP's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Therefore, this study aims to interpret the types and subtypes of directive speech act used in the speech and identifying the frequency of each type as well as explaining what each type and subtype are used for.

## 2. Method

The research is descriptive qualitative where the researcher attempted to interpret and explain the data in the research object comprehensively (Vanderstoep & Johnston, 2011). The objective of this study is a transcript of a video entitled "[FULL] Pidato Politik Megawati Soekarnoputri di Acara Perayaan HUT Ke-50 PDI Perjuangan" streamed from the Youtube Channel of tvOne with the same name; tvOneNews. The duration of this video is 2 hours and 2 minutes and it recorded Megawati Sukarnoputri's full political speech at the celebration of PDIP's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. The researcher downloaded the video and the automatic transcript from YouTube with the link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9P7rztDuqE>, then observe it to make adjustments to the transcript. Henceforward, she observed the video three times more to ensure that the transcript is accurate and precise.

The primary data of this study were utterances taken from the transcript. The data was then interpreted using Yule's (1996) and Erlinda's (2019) theory on speech act and the classification of directive speech act, and the researcher only interpreted the

utterances which applied directive speech act. The data interpretation was first performed by identifying the utterances and sentences which employed directive speech act. Second, the researcher classified the data into different types and subtypes of directives speech act, and third she gathered the data in one document and calculated the frequencies of each type with the help of a table. Fourth, the researcher interpreted the implications of the data, inferred and recommended for future researchers.

### 3. Findings and Discussion

After interpreting the data taken from the speech's transcript, the researcher discovered that there are 184 utterances which are categorized as directive speech act. These utterances are further separated into three types of directive speech act which are command, request and suggestion (Erlinda, 2019). Further, each type of directive speech acts is also separated into two subtypes which are direct and indirect speech act (Yule, 1996). The following table illustrates the number of each type and subtype of directive speech act found in the speech.

**Table 1**  
**Types of Directive Speech Act in Megawati Sukarnoputri's Political Speech**

Type of Directive Speech Act	Direct	Indirect	Total
Command	110	11	121
Request	33	2	35
Suggestion	22	6	28
Total	165	19	184

The table above indicates the frequency of each type and subtype found in Megawati Sukarnoputri's speech during the celebration of PDIP's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Generally, it can be observed that the most dominant type of directive speech act is command and the most frequently used subtype is direct speech act. From a total of 184 utterances, more than half of them are categorized as command with 121 utterances and almost 90% of it is in a form of directive speech act. Quite far behind is request with 35 utterances, and similar to the previous type of directive speech act, most of them are direct speech act. Lastly, the least dominant type of directive speech act applied in the speech is suggestion where it is discovered in only 28 utterances and most of them are in the form of direct speech act. From all utterances that applied directive speech act, almost all are conveyed through direct speech acts. Only 19 out of 184 utterances are categorized as indirect speech act.

#### 3.1 Command

As presented in the table above, command is the most frequently used type of directive speech act in the speech. Multiple utterances in the speech applies command to give instructions to the audience, for example in the data below:

- 1) *"Ayo berdiri! (D23/C/D)*  
*Stand up!*
- 2) *Yang keras dong! (D149/C/D)*  
*Louder!*

In the first sentence, Megawati applied the utterance to instruct the audience to stand up. Meanwhile in the second sentence, it was applied to instruct the audience to speak louder. These two sentences appear several times in her speech as she tried to ask the audience for approval and support. Both these utterances are in the form of imperative and are quite short. Therefore, they are both categorized as direct speech

act. In the speech, these utterances are employed to give instructions to the audience and it is short so that it can be clear and is directly understood and carried out by the audience. The short utterances were applied, therefore the hearers can immediately follow her orders.

Although many command employed short imperative sentences, there also some which used affirmative statements with modal verbs such as in the utterances below:

- 3) *Ini harus masuk ke dalam hati kalian. (D27/C/D)*  
*It has to be engraved in your heart.*
- 4) *Iya kalian tuh musti inget loh. (D18/C/D)*  
*Yes, you must remember.*

The third utterance was delivered by Megawati to make sure that her supporters accept and follow her instructions related to the party's origin and plans in the future. With this sentence, she gives an order to the audience to not just listen, but also to keep and remember it in their heart. Further, in the fourth sentence, Megawati again gave an order to her supporters to remember their identity as a cadre of the party. In both utterances, Megawati applied longer sentences compared to the previous ones and also used the modal verb 'harus' or 'mesti' which in English are equivalent to 'have to' or 'must'. These two utterances are also categorized as direct speech act as they are delivered with an explicit message.

Besides being applied to give instructions and orders, command is also employed to give warnings as seen in the data below:

- 5) *Awas lho ya. (D66/C/D) Beware.*
- 6) *Hati-hati ya. (D109/C/D)*  
*Be careful.*

In data 66 above, Megawati reprimanded her supporters to beware when they did not follow her instructions and the rules of the party. Similarly, the utterance in data 109 is also a warning where she told her supporter to be careful if they do not want to be caught violating the party's rule and her order. In her speech, she quite often gave warnings to her cadres to make sure that they are following her instruction and the party's programs and regulations. Moreover, as they were expressed explicitly, both sentences are included in direct speech act.

Furthermore, the command applied in the speech is only affirmative sentences, there are also negative sentences which can be seen in the following data:

- 7) *Jangan hanya dengar pidato ibu tapi budek. (D28/C/D)*  
*Do not only hear my words but pretend to be deaf.*
- 8) *Jadi kalau saya kasih instruksi, jangan hanya sebagai kertas, tapi dijalankan. (D61/C/D)*  
*If I give you instructions, do not only think of it as formality, but for execution.*

The sentences in data 28 were presented to ban the audience from only listening to her instructions. She wanted the cadres to keep it in their mind and to find ways to apply it in their program. Similar to this, she additionally prohibited her supporters from only taking her instructions as a formality, but it has to be carried out. While affirmative sentences are mostly applied to give warnings, it can be seen that here negative sentences are used to give prohibitions. Furthermore, both utterances are categorized into direct speech act as they are expressed in an explicit manner. However, although most command are in the form of direct speech act, there are also some which applies indirect speech act like the following utterances:

- 9) *Kalau tamu merasa tamu ya ndak usah berdiri. (D9/C/I)*  
*If you think you are a guest, then you don't have to stand up.*

10) *Kok akeh men sek ora angkat tangan? (D36/C/I)*

*Why a lot of you are not raising your hands?*

11) *Kok tepuk tangan saja? (D138/C/I)*

*Why do you only clap your hands?*

The utterance in data 9 is used when Megawati wanted the audience to stand up. She said that those who are her supporters should stand up, and in this sentence, she reiterated her instruction by saying that those are only guests and does not belong to the party are allowed to not stand up. Here, she implicitly asked her supporter to follow her order therefore it is considered an indirect speech act. Similarly, in data 36 she additionally raised a question on why many are not following her instruction to raise their hands. Here, she indirectly told her supporter to raise their hands, and since it was delivered in a question, this sentence is categorized as indirect speech act. Similarly, the question in the data138 is used not to question, but to implicitly instruct the audience to do more than just giving applause. Hence, this data is also a command which is classified into indirect speech act.

Following the explanation above, Megawati mostly employed command to give orders and instructions, and to convey warnings and prohibitions. In giving instructions, she generally applied shorter sentences to seek immediate responses from the hearer. The short sentences were applied to ask the audience to stand up, to sit down, to give applause, to raise their hands and to respond her questions loudly. Further, warnings were also delivered in short and affirmative sentences to make sure that they are understood clearly. Meanwhile, prohibitions are given through longer and negative sentences. Most of these commands were delivered using direct speech act as she wanted the audience to carry her orders immediately and to make them clear and well-received. Only some of the commands are applied using indirect speech act. This fact indicated that Megawati is powerful enough and has the authority to relay these commands, and she did not have to worry about offending anyone in the room as she is the most influential and powerful among them all.

### 3.2 Request

Besides command, Megawati also applied request in her speech. Similar to the previous type of directive speech act, requests were also mostly delivered explicitly using direct speech act. Here, Megawati used requests to ask for cooperation from her cadres and supporters. The examples can be seen in the following data:

1) *Nah jadi kalau ibu tuh bilang turun ke bawah tolong. (D153/R/D)*

*So, if I told you to go inspection, please do it.*

2) *Nah mbok ayo melihat kesengsaraan yang ada masih di Ibukota Republik Indonesia. (D54/R/D)*

*Please look at the misery that still exist in the capital of Indonesia.*

In the first utterance above, Megawati asked her supporters to follow her instruction by meeting the people at any places. By doing so, they will be able to interact directly with them and listen to their worries and problems. Moreover, in the second utterance, she asked her supporters to pay more attention to the people's misery and problems so that they will be able to come up with programs that can solve it. In both sentences above, Megawati requested her supporters to cooperate in resolving the public's issues in order to gain empathy and support from the general people, and thus gaining more votes to win the election. The requests in data 53 and 54 above are delivered in an explicit manner, hence they are categorized into direct speech act.

Besides being used to ask for cooperation, requests are also used to ask for support and reward which can be observed in the following data:

- 3) *Makanya saya minta sekali bapak musti dukung saya. (D4/R/D)*  
*Therefore, I really asked for your support.*
- 4) *Mbok saya dikasih bintang toh yo. (D97/R/D)*  
*Please give me an award.*

While the first two utterances above are used to express requests to her supporters, the third and fourth utterances above are requests to the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. In data 4 above, Megawati was talking about the new position offered by the President. She felt that the position is too risky, therefore she asked for him to give her support in carrying out the job in the position. Further, she discussed about the stunting program that she initiated to resolve the issue of stunting in Indonesia. Due to her working hard in the stunting spread, In her fourth utterance, she jokingly asked the President to give her a reward for her contribution to the society. Although being addressed to the President, both requests were delivered in an explicit manner which is why both are included into direct speech act.

Furthermore, Megawati also applied requests to express her wants and wishes. It can be seen in her utterances below:

- 5) *Saya ingin apa yang sudah dijalankan itu konsekuen. (D142/R/D)*  
*I wanted to be consequent for what executed*
- 6) *Saya mau menlu nya kali ini perempuan. (D122/R/D)*  
*At present, I wanted the minister of foreign affair a woman.*

Nearing the end of her speech, she talked about the rules for presidential election in Indonesia. Some parties are trying to propose a change to the regulation, and Megawati indirectly expresses her objection. In data 124, she delivered her wish for the government to continue the existing rules. Additionally, she also relays her wish to the President related to the appointment of the minister of foreign affair. In the sixth utterance above, she asked the president to appoint a female minister for the position. Both utterances above are delivered through direct speech act as they were expressed explicitly.

Although most of the requests expressed by Megawati are in the form of direct speech act, there are some which are categorized as indirect speech act. The examples can be seen in the following utterances:

- 7) *Apa kalian gak punya perasaan ya? (D56/R/I)*  
*Don't you have feelings?*
- 8) *Kalian nggak punya rasa iba ya? (D57/R/I)*  
*Don't you have empathy?*

In both utterances above, Megawati requested her supporters to cooperate in the effort of making the party's program successful. One of the ways they can do is to go to certain places and meet the people. These utterances were applied to invoke their feelings and empathy so that they will follow her requests. Here, she implicitly asked her supporters to have compassion and willingness to meet the general people. These requests were delivered using questions; hence both are categorized as indirect speech act.

As stated in the discussion above, requests were generally employed to ask for cooperation, support and reward as well as to express wants and wishes. Compared to command, Megawati used softer sentences to make requests by frequently applying words such as '*tolong*' or '*mbok ayo*' which in English are equivalent to 'please' or 'come on'. However, despite using these words, most of her requests are in the form of direct

speech act meaning that she delivered them explicitly and even without hesitations. Even more, her requests are not only for the audience but also for the President of Indonesia. This can strengthen the interpretation that Megawati indeed is still very influential and powerful.

### 3.3 Suggestion

Compared to request, the frequency of suggestion applied in Megawati's political speech only has a slight difference. In the speech, suggestion was used to perform several actions such as giving opinions and advices. The following utterances show how Megawati used suggestion to express her opinion in the speech:

- 1) *Jadi menurut saya mbok udah to kerja aja masing-masing. (D163/S/D)*  
*Therefore, in my opinion, we should just work individually.*
- 2) *Lah mbok ya hal itu menurut saya hal yang baik. (D147/S/D)*  
*Well, in my opinion that is a good thing.*
- 3) *Nah perempuan itu maksud saya itu mau berantem. (D130/S/D)*  
*I mean women should be able to fight.*

The first sentence above was uttered when Megawati discussed about some parties that proposed changes in the current regulation for presidential election. Here, she expressed her stance by saying that they should work on their own program and agenda. Further, in data 147, she was talking about the time she visited the United States and seeing the political parties there. In this sentence, she expressed a positive appraisal towards the country's two-party system and call it as 'a good thing'. In addition, she additionally gives her thought on the role of women in the government and politics. Megawati strongly argued that women should be able to do more than just cooking and raising child. She believes that women should also be included in the governmental and political positions.

Furthermore, there are also several sentences in the speech used to give advices and suggestions. The following data are some of the examples:

- 4) *Kedua, bahwa kalau memang sudah diputuskan bersama ya itu yang dijalankan. (D146/S/D)*  
*Second, if it has been decided then that's what should be carried out.*
- 5) *Nah kalau itu maaf dengan segala hormat lebih baik mundur dari PDI Perjuangan. (D58/R/D)*  
*So, if that's the case, sorry but with all respect, it would be better for you to resign from PDIP.*
- 6) *Ya tapi kan dia mustinya tahu juga dong Bahasa Indonesia yang fasih. (D123/S/D)*  
*Whereas, He/She should know Bahasa Indonesia fluently.*

In data 146, Megawati was talking about issues on the regulation for presidential elections. Previously, she implicitly voiced out her objections, and in this sentence, she emphasized it again by giving advice to the government. Here, she suggested that the government should stick to the current regulation. On the other hand, she also gave an advice to her cadres. In data 258, she discussed about the cadres that do not obey the rules and follow her instruction. Here, she advised them to just resign from the party if they not want to cooperate in making the party win the election. In addition, Megawati also talked about the urgency for the younger generation to learn Indonesian and their local language despite the urge to learn and master foreign language such as English. In data 124, she advised that they should also be fluent in speaking Indonesian so that they do not forget their mother tongue. Further, Megawati mostly gave her suggestions

through direct sentences, therefore all of the sentences above are classified as direct speech act.

However, she did not only apply direct speech act, she also delivered some of her suggestions implicitly, for example in the following sentences:

7) *Ya kalau ndak turun ke bawah ndak akan merasakan. (D37/S/I)*

*If you do not go checking the people, you will not understand.*

8) *Tapi kenapa yang namanya kaum perempuan sepertinya masih satu dari budayanya itu sepertinya adat dan lain pendidikan dan lain sebagainya masih seperti ini? (D119/S/I)*

*But why are women's culture, custom, education and all still like this?*

In data 37 above, Megawati discussed about her instructions to the cadres to go inspection and be closer to people. This sentence was used to indirectly give a suggestion to them that if they did not go to meet the people, they would not understand the struggling and how they felt connection to the people. Meanwhile, in data 119, Megawati talked about the reality of some women in Indonesia where she thought that their education and culture are still behind compared to other countries. This sentence is an imperative, but it was not used to ask questions, rather it was applied to express her thought on the matter. Therefore, this suggestion is categorized as indirect speech act.

The discussion above reveals that Megawati used suggestions to express her thoughts and opinions, and also gave advice. In delivering her opinions, she was often very clear and often said '*menurut saya*' or in English 'in my opinion' to signify that those are her personal opinions. Meanwhile, in giving advice, she is sometimes quite careful and implicit as she used words like '*maaf*' or in English 'sorry' before relaying her advice. However, some others are strongly expressed as she used modal verbs like '*musti*' or in English 'must' in her advice. Compared to the previous types of speech act, suggestions was rarely used in her speech as she gives more orders and instructions. However, suggestions here are not only for her cadres, but also for the ministers and the President of Indonesia. Moreover, most of them were delivered and expressed explicitly. This can mean that Megawati has the confidence in making those people follow her suggestions which can imply that she still has strong impact and influence to her supporters.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous section, it can be inferred that directive speech act is used frequently throughout Megawati's political speech and she applied all type and subtype of directive speech act. This research discovered that there are 184 utterances which are identified using directive speech act. These utterances are classified into three types of directive speech act where 121 are classified into command, 35 of them are categorized as requests and 28 are suggestions. Following this, the most dominant type of directive speech act is command.

Meanwhile, the most frequently used subtype is direct speech act as it is applied in more than 90% of the utterances, and followed far behind by indirect speech act which is used occasionally. The dominant use of direct speech act is because Megawati wants her command, request and suggestions to be clear and directly understood by the audience. Moreover, it can additionally reflect that she is still influential and powerful as she did not hesitate to deliver her orders and she did not need to be afraid of offending anyone in the room even the President or the ministers. Further, it can additionally imply that she is confident in making the audience follow her order, fulfil

her requests and follow her suggestions. This implication strengthens the argument that she indeed has more impact and influences that anyone in the room.

Furthermore, each type of directive speech act mentioned previously are used for different purposes. Command is used to give order and instructions, and to relay warnings and prohibitions. Additionally, request is applied to ask for cooperation and support as well as to express willingness and hope. Lastly, suggestion is used to give advice and express opinions.

In relation to the result of this study, future researchers are encouraged to conduct researches in similar topic as there are still multiple objects and media to investigate using directive speech act approach. They are additionally suggested to go beyond the pragmatic analysis, as this topic has the potential to reveal the ideology of the speaker. Therefore, it can also be combined with other approaches such as critical discourse analysis.

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