

**PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON MAUDY AYUNDA'S DIRECTIVE SPEECH
ACT IN THE INTRODUCTION OF THE INDONESIA G20 PRESIDENCY
SPOKESMAN**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Particular Fulfillment of the Requirement
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S. Pd)
English Education Program*

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
MEDAN**

2025

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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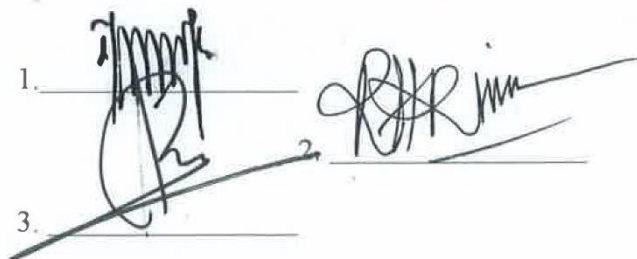

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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
2/7 25	- Coding the collected data before being analyzed further - Designing the analysis of data based on the methodology	
21/8 25	- Chapter I : Revision of background of study - Chapter IV : Revision of data analysis add more description of your data	
7/8 25	- Chapter IV : Need more elaboration on the data analysis - Chapter V : Correlate your conclusion with your research problem	
16/8 25	- Put and state your finding - Describe your novelty	
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Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **"Pragmatic Analysis On Maudy Ayunda's directive Speech Act In The Introduction Of The Indonesia G20 Presidency Spokesman"** adalah bersifat asli (Original), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

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ABSTRACT

Regita Pra Nesty, NPM. 1902050020. Pragmatic Analysis on Maudy Ayunda's Directive Speech Act in The Introduction of The Indonesia G20 Presidency Spokesman, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Education Program, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan, 2025.

The reason of conducting this research were to describe the type directive speech act and found the function of illocutionary speech act on Maudy Ayunda's speech social media youtube at Account Sekretariat Presiden. The method research applied in this research was qualitative method. The source of data was taken by using the script of Maudy Ayunda's speech. This method was used to find data the directive speech act and the function Illocutionary was analyzed to answer the research problem of this research. Based in the data analysis, it was found that the types of directive speech act . there are 4 commands, 3 request, 1 suggestions, 2 advice, 5 order . The result illocutionary function on maudy ayunda's g20 speech found 11 diaglogues ,. The total of all types of illocuitionalary functiins were 5 collaborative, 1conflictive,5 convivial and competitive not found in Maudy Ayunda Speech .

Keyword: Directive, function Illocutionary, Speech act, Pragmatics.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirabil'aalamiin, firstly, the researcher would praise and thank Allah SWT, the most gracious and merciful, who has given her health, opportunity, love, and blessings so that the researcher could finish this paper.

Secondly, sholawat and salam to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought human beings from the darkness into brightness. Thirdly, the researcher would like to thank her lovely mother Ningsih, who have always given great affection, prayer, strength, advice, support, material, and motivation during her education process at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Program Study, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. May Allah SWT always bless them. The title of this study is Pragmatic Analysis on Maudy Ayunda's Directive Speech Act in the Introduction of the Indonesia G20 Presidency Spokesman. Writing this study was challenging, and the researcher needed help from many people. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her thanks to the people who have given guidance, support, and spirit during the completion of this research, they are:

1. Prof. Dr. Agussani, M.AP. Rector of the Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd. Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
3. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nasution, M.Hum. Deputy Dean I of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

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6. Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum. Secretary of the English Education Study Program, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
7. Rini Ekayati.S.S., M.A, her beloved supervisor who had given her invaluable guidance, patience, and support during the research and writing process. Her expertise and constructive feedback have been a cornerstone of this research.
8. All Lecturers of the English Department, who have provided guidance and knowledge to the researcher during lectures.
9. Especially my lovely best friend Nabila Aslam, Amanda Fadillah, Supiana Putri thank you for your support, love, and prayers.
10. Especially My support system, Zulfahri Maulana Rasyid thank you for your big support and always give me stronger.

Medan, September 2025
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In term of communication, it is a process to delivery message by one person to another to inform or to change attitudes, opinions or behaviors, either, directly orally or indirectly through the media. In the communication, ones should build an understanding in order to create a communicative environment of the situation where it happens. One branch of linguistics that deals with that kind of situation is called Pragmatics. Pragmatic is a component of linguistics. In this research would focus on pragmatic analysis. Pragmatics is the study of how the speaker and listener create utterances that can be understood. Therefore, we frequently use speech acts utterances spoken while acting in our regular communication. Pragmatic studies in the use of language are of the most importance in understanding some aspects of speech acts.

According to (Wulandari, 2016), the benefits of language in a systemic framework are related to a condition often referred to as "pragmatics". This condition is divided into three, namely: 1) representation function (ideational semantic) is a function that is a symbol of understanding and professionalism of a person who acts as a speaker. The core of this function lies in the main point/opinion/speech of a person as a speaker; 2) interpersonal function is a language function that is a symbol of kinship interacting between individuals. The core of this function lies in the usefulness of speech, changes in the structure of

Sentences spoken, facial expressions and behavior of a speaker who is influenced by social elements that are the background of the language used; 3) textual function is the capability when arranging language elements that are acceptable and can be related to each other. The core of this function lies in the way the text is arranged in such a way that the configuration stated can convey the main thoughts and views of the speaker to the listener. One example that can be seen is an invitation sentence and an opinion sentence. Action performed via utterances are generally called speech acts consist of three related acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

As the means of communication, the realization of speech act frequently is less noticed by people, especially the younger generation millennial and generation z. They get less understanding about the meaning of speech delivered by others and do not realize the type of speech act used by the speaker. Speech act that occurs would be different in each speech situation e.g. governmental, politic, advertising, conference, etc. in which it is depending on who the speaker, the interlocutor, the topic. Moreover, what happens when someone makes a speech at a certain event. In this event, the speech acts use can be seen. Based on this, this research would focus on speech act in a speech. In this study, this research focuses to specific illocutionary acts, namely directive speech act, would be focus of this research. This research analyzes directive speech act because most people still have misunderstandings when they have conversation with each other. It occurs because not knowing what is mean by the speaker's utterances expressed so, it is essential for them to know what the utterance means when it delivered.

Based on the phenomenon the researcher found some misunderstanding about Maudy Ayunda's speech delivered. There is incompatibility between the speaker purpose and audience's understanding, which can be caused by the clarity utterance, the context or the speaker's intention. This problem can arise because of differences in language style in the context of formal speeches or preaching, as well as differences in the listener's perception of the speaker's goals.

So, analysis of directive speech acts requires knowledge of both the meaning and the format of the speech used by the speaker because there are many types of directive speech acts and varying levels of purpose. To understand what others are saying, it is necessary to study locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. Directive speech act can be found everywhere. They are essential actions in social interactions. Speech consists of many dialogues.

The reason of this research chooses include to first is important to learn about linguistic especially part of directive speech act. The object of this research is the script by Maudy Ayunda's speech in media social YouTube at account "Sekretariat Presiden". It would be found speech act and focus directive speech act.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, the identification of the problem are:

1. The use of pragmatic analysis in type of directive speech act on Maudy Ayunda's speech to analyze Maudy Ayunda's speech in social media youtube at account Sekretariat Presiden.
2. The function of the illocutionary acts in the speech to analyze Maudy Ayunda's speech in social media youtube at account Sekretariat Presiden.

C. The Scope and Limitations

The scope of this study is speech acts and would be limited to directive speech acts and the function of illocutionary acts only. Then, this study would focus on the Form of directive speech acts used and the dominant directive speech acts used by Maudy on YouTube social media because directive speech acts are most widely used in social media on the YouTube channel at Sekretariat Presiden "Keterangan Pers Juru Bicara Pemerintah untuk Presidensi G20 Indonesia Maudy Ayunda 3 November 2022.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the formulation would be:

1. How is the use of pragmatic analysis on the type of directive speech acts in Maudy Ayunda's speech on YouTube social media on the Presidential Secretariat account.
2. How to identify the function of speech acts in Maudy Ayunda's speech on YouTube social media on the Presidential Secretariat account.

E. The Objective of the Study

Based on the research question above, the objectives of the research are:

1. to describe the use of pragmatic analysis on the type of directive speech acts in Maudy Ayunda's speech on YouTube social media at account Sekretariat Presiden.
2. to describe the function of illocutionary speech acts in Maudy Ayunda's speech on YouTube social media on the Presidential Secretariat account.

F. The Significance of the Study

Benefits would be provided by this research both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically :

- a. to knowledge in Indonesian, especially in the field of pragmatics which specifically studies speech acts.
- b. Can be a reference to the other research in the same scope.

2. Practically

- a. For other researchers, expected to increase insight into language, As a comparative material in further research.
- b. For readers, it is useful to give information about illocutionary speech act.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

Theories are required in this research to explain some notion in the research issue. To have the same viewpoint of implementation in the field, the notion that was employed must be explained. Theoretical explanations of the concept employed in this study would be offered.

1. Pragmatic

The study of meaning in relation to context is known as pragmatic. The study of pragmatics focuses on the interaction between language forms and their users. Pragmatics is part of linguistics that concerns about meaning in communication between speaker and listener. People must be understood about pragmatics because they will understand not only literal meaning of utterances but also in direct meaning. Pragmatics and language have a very close relationship. Through pragmatics we can know the meaning of more than a language or a writing.

According to Leech (1985:123) Pragmatic is the study of how utterances have meanings in situations. It is concerned with bridging the explanatory gap between sentence meaning and speaker's meaning. According to (Hidayat, 2016) Pragmatics is a study which belief is what is communicated is more than what is said. The utterances that the speakers produce in communication contain deeper sense than the actual meaning of the words or phrases themselves. According to Dr. Rita Erlinda (2016)

when we say something, we usually say it with some purpose in mind. This is the illocutionary acts. In other word illocutionary acts refers to the type of function the speaker Intends to fulfill or the type of action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance.

According to Yule, (1996;3). Firstly pragmatic is concerned with study of meaning as communication by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener it requires a consideration of how speaker organize what they want to say in accordance with who they're talking to, where, when , and under what circumstances. Secondly, Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning.

Third, pragmatic is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. The last, pragmatic is study of the expression of relative distance.

Based on an expert's explanation, pragmatics is the study of language in the use of meaning created by words that may be observed at the context that is present at the time the speech is delivered. It is knowable the intended interpretation in another context by the speaker.

Speech acts in communication are defined as events that had place. Speech acts are instances or ongoing language exchanges involving two or more participants, including:

2. Speech Act

According to (Siregar et al., 2024) at the heart of this research lies Speech Act Theory, which categorizes speech into three acts: locutionary (the act of saying something), illocutionary (the implied intention behind the act), and

perlocutionary (the effect the speech has on the audience). Illocutionary acts, particularly, serve as a critical lens through which the nuanced dynamics of hate speech can be analyzed, highlighting not just what is said but what is done through speech

There are many definitions of speech act. In understanding the speech act, a situation behind an action must be considered.

A speech act makes a linguistic utterance, mainly by virtue of its meaning, the bearer of what would best be called a communicative sense. Notice that a communicative sense belongs to the domain of social interaction and can in general be implemented in various ways, among which the use of verbal utterances is the most elaborate and often the most effective. (Baicchi, 2009)

According to (Yule, 1996) speech act divided three types, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. According to (Altikriti, 2011) speech act theory attempt explain how speaker use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearer infer intended meaning from what is said.

According to Cruse, (2006:167) these are acts which crucially involve the production of language. It is usual to recognize three basic types: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts.

a. Locutionary act

According to Yule (1996:48) the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Example I've just made

some tea. Mostly we don't just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary is the act of the speaker in conveying meaning through speech. According to Yule (1996:48) illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. We might utter to make statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. Example, There is a fierce dog. This sentence is commonly encountered in turnstile or front door of someone's house that the owner of the dog intended not only to inform someone, but also to give commemoration.

c. Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary acts According to Yule (1996:48) when the speaker speaks with the assumption that the listener will recognize the consequences caused by what is spoken. This speech act like persuading, convincing scaring. Perlocutions contain certain intentions and effects on opponents speech/listener. Perlocutionary acts are also called an act some effect because of doing something in saying something.

According to (Subagiasih, 2018) Perlocutionary acts are a consequence or by-product of speaking, whether intended or not. As the name is designed to suggest, perlocutions are acts performed by speaking. Example where is your tasks?. It may be because you look at your book and the respond oh my god I'm forget.

d. Speech act as a Public Speaking

In public speaking for students, speech acts refer to the actions performed through language, like informing, persuading, or requesting, that speakers use to achieve a specific purpose with their audience. Understanding speech acts helps students tailor their communication to be more effective and impactful. Here's a breakdown of key speech acts relevant to public speaking for students to convey information, explain concepts, or present facts. Examples: Lectures, presentations, and reports where the primary goal is to educate the audience.

3. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is the act to do something. (Yule, 1996; 53) can be classified into five types general function from by the illocutionary. They are declaration, representative, expressive, directive, commissive.

- a. Declaration are those kinds of speech acts that changes the world via their utterances. Examples of word requesting, warning, inviting, questioning, etc. Example. Do you want this juice
- b. Representative are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Representatives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The utterances are produced based on the speaker's observation of certain things then followed by stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. Example: in this day the weather is cloudy
- c. Expressive are those kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels.

This speech include thinking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulationing. Example :congratulation on your degree!

- d. Directive speech act are those kinds of speech act use to get words (via hearer). Directive is a speech that aims to produce an effect to a listener in the from of an action or has the intention make a listener to do something. Example : could you close the window.e
- e. Commissive are those kinds of speech act that speaker use to commit themselves future action. Example : one day I will be businesswoman.

Another theory (Leech, 1983) speech act focusing specifically fur types of functions within illucationary act. The first category of illocutionary function is competitive,goal, as it is associated with negative politeness. This form of politeness seeks to reduce the impolite impact of the speaker's needs by enhancing expressions of good manners, such as making polite requests. Examples of this category include ordering, asking, demanding, and begging.

The second type, the convivial function, aligns with the social goal and reflects positive politeness. Its purpose is to reinforce expressions of positive value, as seen in offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. Acts such as complimenting and apologizing also fall under this category.

The third type, the collaborative function, remains neutral toward the social goal. In this case, politeness is irrelevant, as the focus lies in committing the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. Examples include asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing.

The final type, the conflictive function, directly opposes the social goal. This function intentionally disregards politeness, as its nature is to cause offense. Common examples are threatening and accusing.

4. Directive Speech Act

According to Seale in Dylgjeri (2017) directives, it is an attempt by speaker to get hearer to do something. The examples directives are asking, begging, commanding, ordering, and requesting. Directives is a speech that aims to produce an effect to a speech partner in the form of an action or has the intention to make a speech partner doing something. (Budiasih et al., 2017).

According to (Yule, 1996) directive speech acts are types speech used by speakers to prompt speech partners or people who hears to do things according to what becomes the speaker's wishes. In other word, directive speech act is a speech act that carried out by the speaker with the intention that the listener or speech partner take action in accordance with what in mentioned in the speech.

5. Types of Directive Speech Act

Yule, (1996) define there are five types of directive speech act. Consist of:

a. Commands

Commands is do what the speaker wants. Example chips. This speech includes the partner's commanding speech put forward so that the speech partners carry out or the utterance sentence governs as follows. Drink

request that his brother give fruit to the he said to do something in the form of a action so that her brother took drinking water because choke. sister there! Speech on word *drink there!* occurs in at night, when the older brother was lying in bed while eating chips with his sister, then the younger brother ordered his brother to take drink because the older brother choked on the spiciness of eating Chips.

This speech includes the speech of commanding partners he said to do something in the form of action to get her brother to take drinking water because choked.

b. Order

The order speech is put forward for give a message to others. Example sentences the speech ordered as follows. Dad's message, you wake up at dawn. Words on the words Message Dad, you dawn wakefulness occurs at night. This utterance spoken by the father who was going out of town to her son. This is not just a message so that the child should wake up at dawn, but the father wants his son to perform morning prayers every day.

c. Request

A request directive is a purposeful utterance to beg and expect the listener to be given something or becomes a reality as requested by the speaker. So, the request to be put forward so that partners speech gives something (that is asked).

d. Suggestions

Suggestion that counsel is a guide which contains learned and good lessons from speakers that can be used as an excuse for speech partners to do something. Suggestion is a form of speech that has the intention that what is said by a speakers, speech partners can trust and be influenced by what has been spoken by speakers. So that the speech spoken by the speaker can build the trust of speech partners to perform an action.

d. Advice

Prayitno (2011:70) states that advice is a guide that contains lessons learned and good from the speaker that can be produced as a reason for the speech partner to do something. From the opinion above, it can be concluded that advice is a form of speech that has the intention that what is said by the speaker, the speech partner can believe and be influenced by what has been said by the speaker. So that the speech spoken by the speaker can build the trust of the speech partner to take an action. So, suggestions put forward to give advice, advice to other people.

6. Speech Act MaudyAyunda G20

Minister of Communication and Informatics, Johnny G. Plate introduced Maudy Ayunda as spokesperson through a press conference held at the Presidential Palace, Thursday (3/11/2022). The actress and singer was appointed as spokesperson for the Indonesian G20 Presidency.

Through her speech, Maudy stated that she felt honored to have been appointed as spokesperson. "I feel honored to be trusted to carry out the task of disseminating information related to the Indonesian G20 Presidency," said Maudy Ayunda in a press conference broadcast on Radio Trijaya FM.

Maudy hopes that the people of Indonesia and the world will actively participate in making this big event a success. "I'm excited. This is a historic moment. This is an opportunity for Indonesia to encourage the world to recover and together overcome global economic challenges. That's why this historic task must be greeted with joy and optimism," said Maudy. The 27-year-old woman said that it didn't take long to agree to be part of the Indonesian government spokesperson team for the G20 Presidency.

"I really want to be involved in this historic moment because this momentum only happens once every 20 years. If we don't get involved now, when else?" said Maudy Ayunda.

Furthermore, Maudy said that the G20 is beneficial for the Indonesian people. The arrival of thousands of delegates will revive the country's economy. She also reminded us that we should be proud that Indonesia has the opportunity to lead discussions on scenarios to save the world from the Covid-19 pandemic.

The theme of the Indonesian G20 Presidency is Recover Together, Recover Stronger. The three priority issues in it are strengthening the global health architecture, digital transformation, and energy transition. All three will be discussed in all sectors.

The G20 Presidency lasts for a full year, from December 1, 2021 to the G20 Summit in November 2022. The G20 is the world's main strategic economic forum because it represents two-thirds or around 65 percent of the world's population, 79 percent of global trade, and at least 85 percent of the world economy.

Based on the official website of the Sherpa G20 Indonesia, the G20 is an informal group of 19 countries and the European Union, as well as representatives from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB). The G20 member countries consist of the US, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, the UK, Germany, Italy, France, Russia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, China, Japan, South Korea, India, Indonesia, Australia, and the European Union. Maudy Ayunda's Invitation

Carrying out her new duties as spokesperson for the Indonesian G20 Presidency, actress Maudy Ayunda invited all Indonesian people to actively participate in making the big event a success.

Maudy Ayunda, through a speech at the Presidential Palace, said that the G20 is beneficial for the economic revival of the Indonesian people with the arrival of thousands of delegates from other countries to the country.

"We should be proud that Indonesia has the opportunity to lead the discussion on the scenario to save the world from the pandemic," said Maudy Ayunda, Thursday (31/3/2022) as broadcast on Radio Trijaya FM.

She explained that the prolonged economic crisis, climate change, and digital transformation are issues of the future. "Indonesia invites the whole

world to collaborate, recover together from the Covid-19 pandemic and grow stronger together in a sustainable manner," said Maudy.

In addition, it also depends on other supporting resources such as schools, access to technology and information and so on. "I think if we talk about education, it is a very complex issue. Whether or not a child performs, it depends on the stakeholders, teachers, parents, self-motivation, but also resources, schools, technology, access to information and so on," he said.

Therefore, he emphasized, the low quality of a person's education cannot be seen from just one factor. However, learning from the conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic, Maudy explained, what is needed is commitment. "I think wherever we are, if there is a very large intrinsic motivation from the child to learn, there is a way with self-learning, looking for it yourself, via the internet, talking to other people," he explained. "Maybe now what needs to be built is the culture of that will. And that will is not only in the child, but also in the stakeholders around him who want to serve the child. How to provide support to the child and customize it too because every child is different," he said. On that occasion, Maudy also invited young Indonesians to update and follow the discussion.

B. Conceptual Framework

Language is one of tools of communication. When people express themselves, they don't only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they also perform action via those utterances.

Communication is a learning about skill is speaking. People are born with

the physical ability to talk, not all can communicate well unless they make special efforts to develop and refine this skill further. Communication involves getting information from the person to the other person.

Pragmatics is part of linguistics that studies the use of speech, which also studies about how to speak or how to do good and correct communication. So that the purpose of the conversation can be understood by speech partners. In this study the theoretical foundation is positioned to introduce information related to the statement under study to get an overview of the research background. To the following is an explanation of the theory related to the problem that is in this study.

Speech act is a part of pragmatic that concerns in the meaning of act performed by speaker's utterance. Speech act is to interpret the meaning of communication or language, people must perform speech acts. Speech act is ability to speak in public to express their mind or opinion about something.

Illocutionary act characteristic refers to specific action performed by a speaker when uttering something, beyond the literally meaning words. It's about the speaker intention and the social function of utterance for example "*I promise to be there*" it's not just statement but an act of committing to a future action.

Directive speech is a speech act that the speaker performs with the intention that the listener perform actions in accordance with mentioned in the utterance. A directive speech act is an utterance that has the intention of influencing the speech partner according to the speaker's speech so that the speech partner takes actions such as advising, begging, ordering, and ordering.

Based on the title of this study that is Analysis of directive speech act. Directive speech act is a speech that is spoken and has the purpose of being a speech partner do things according to what is said. This study focused on the speech delivered by Maudy. Maudy Ayunda's observations of speech in her speech focused on the directive speech act. The conceptual framework this study to get information about the types and the meaning of directive speech act. the writer tries to identify what types of speech act were said by Maudy Ayunda. The last, the writer makes the classification of speech act from this documentation.

Types of Directive Speech Act

a. Commands

A command is a form of speech that means what the speaker has said, the speech partner wants to do something as spoken by speakers. This commanding directive exists some kind of cue, command, or rule on the part of the speaker as a person who feels higher in position.

So commands is do what the speaker wants. Example chips. This speech includes the partner's commanding speech put forward so that the speech partners carry out or the utterance sentence governs as follows. Drink request that his brother give fruit to the he said to do something in the form of a action so that her brother took drinking water because choke. sister there! Speech on word *drink there!* occurs in at night, when the older brother was lying in bed while eating chips with his sister, then the younger brother ordered his brother to take drink because the older brother choked on the spiciness of eating Chips.

This speech includes the speech of commanding partners he said to do something in the form of action to get her brother to take drinking water because choked.

b. Order

Example sentences the speech ordered as follows. Dad's message, you wake up at dawn. Words on the words Message Dad, you dawn wakefulness occurs at night. This utterance spoken by the father who was going out of town to her son. This is not just a message so that the child should wake up at dawn, but the father wants his son to perform morning prayers every day.

e. Request

Examples of speech request as follows. Dandy wants the guava fruit. Dandy's words want the guava fruit to happen In the morning, while watching television in the room family.

This speech is spoken by the speaker (sister) to speech partner (brother). These utterances include utterances ask the partner for something in the form of a request that her brother give fruit to the a younger sibling.

f. Suggestions

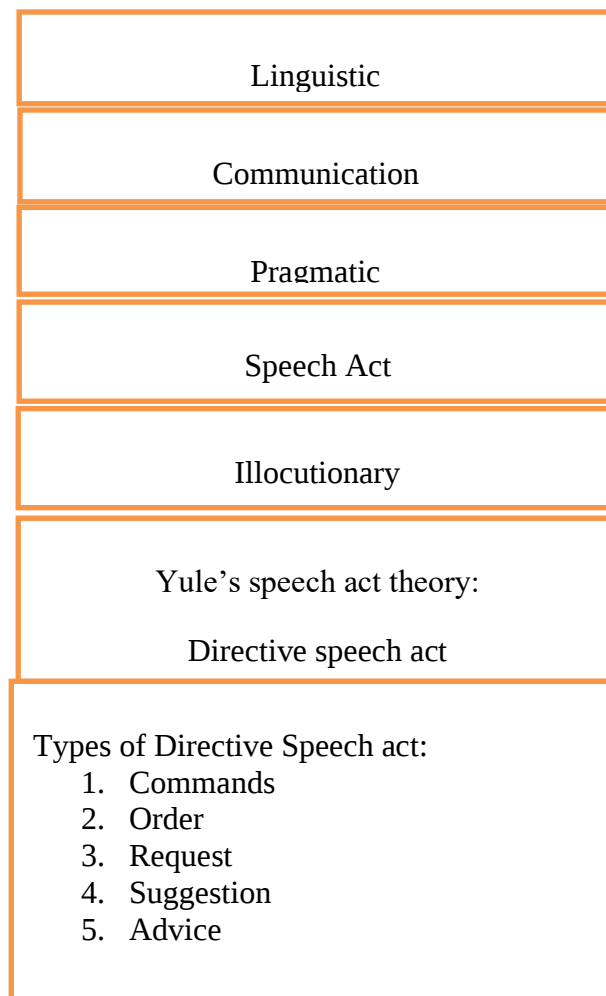
An example of exhorting speech is as follows. If you want to be smart, you must be diligent in reading books. Speech on the word. If you want to be smart, you must be diligent in reading books occurs during the day. This utterance was spoken by a teacher to the learners while learning

in class.

e. Advice

advice to other people. An example of exhorting speech is as follows. If you want to be smart, you must be diligent in reading books. Speech on the word. If you want to be smart, you must be diligent in reading books occurs during the day. This utterance was spoken by a teacher to the learners while learning in class.

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework



C. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies that are related to analysis directive speech act. The first, Teofanne Nurinik Wea¹, Barli Bram on a research entitled *Directive and Expressive Speech Acts Used By Travis Parker in The Parke In the Choice Movie (2022)*. The results showed that the main character used directive and expressive speech acts. The directive ones included the acts of ordering, commanding, warning, suggestion, requesting, forbidding, and inviting.

Specifically, the act of ordering something appeared once, commanding four times, giving a suggestion once, requesting twice, forbidding twice, and inviting someone once.

The second is the study conducted by Fara Dela *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts By Searle Theory In Sleeping Beauty Movie Script(2018)*. The Aim of this study to find out the types of Directive Speech Acts by the characters in “Sleeping Beauty” movie script based on the theory that proposed by Searle theory and the possible reason for it.

The Third is the study conducted by Desi Novita Sari and Asep Purwo Yudi Utomo. On their research entitled *Directive speech act in President Joko Widodo's speech related to handling coronavirus (Covid-19) in Indonesia (Pragmatic review) (2020)*. The researcher focus on Knowing the type of speech act is very important to understand to see the kind of speech act and its meaning and purpose behind the utterance. The purpose of this study is to describe the types, forms, and meanings or intentions of speech acts in the president’s speech related to the handling of the coronavirus, especially with pragmatic studies.(Suryandani & Budasi, 2021).

The fourth is study conducted by Sana Ilyas and Dr. Qamar Kushi on their research entitle *FACEBOOK STATUS UPDATES: A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS* . their research focus exploring the communicative functions of status updates on Facebook. Moreover, how identities were established and represented through language were also examined. (Ilyas & Khushi, 2012)

The fifth is study conducted by Lia Khoirunnisa and Muhammad Abduh on their research entitle *Directive Speech Acts Analysis in Teacher and Student Interaction during Thematic Learning in Elementary School*. Their research focus to analyze the forms of directive speech acts used by teachers and to describe the strategies of directive speech acts of teachers and students during the learning process. This study uses a qualitative approach.

The sixth is study conducted by Srikanda Sakulpimolra on her research entitle *The Analysis of Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Directives Speech Act in The Little Prince Novel*. This research focus on the translation technique of the directive speech acts and to evaluate the quality of the translation based on accuracy, acceptability, and readability. (Sakulpimolrat, 2019).

The seventh conducted by Pebi Utami on her research entitled. *Speech Act in Barack Obama Speech*. This reseach focus on speech act classification by searle's theory. (Utami, 2022)

This eighth research focus on directive speech act by teacher teaching and learning. Teacher teaching and learning will be success will be more successful if appropriate speech acts are used. Directive Speech Acts are a type of speech act that

is frequently employed in classroom interactions. It is used by the teacher to give instruction, command the students to do something.(Suryandani & Budasi, 2021).

This ninth conducted by Deste Pratama, Markhamah, Atiqa Sabardila, and Agus Budi Wahyudi, their research entitled *Types of Directive Speech Acts and Prophectic Values on Instagram Account @Qomikin* . This study focus on identify types of directive speech act on Instagram.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Based on reviewing those researches above, this research would conduct a research about directive speech acts in Maudy Ayunda's Speech in Introduction of Indonesia G20 Presidency Spokesman. This research would be identify the directive speech act analysis that would use to translate directive speech act. The researcher would use descriptive qualitative method.

Descriptive qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to social or human problem (Creswell, 2014;32). Based on statement (Creswell, 2014) he defines that the qualitative describe design observation. The researcher will analyze the type of directive speech act on social media YouTube by Maudy Ayunda Speech in the introduction of the Indonesia G20 Presidency spokesman. The content of the data collection instrument would depend on the research problem objectives of interest to the researcher. The researcher used yule' s theory .

B. Source of the Data

As the source of the data. Data sources relate to the origin of the data to be studying. The data source in this study comes from the sosial media youtube. The data source in question is a live image (video) that has been transcribed. The following is an explanation of the identity of the data that would be take and use as data. This data taken from the script of Maudy Ayunda's speech in YouTube at Sekretariat President account. Entitle video "Keterangan Pers Juru Bicara

Pemerintahan untuk Presidensi G20 Indonesia, 3 November 2022” to help the researcher obtain analysis the video. Data of this research with the duration nine minutes forty five seconds.

https://youtu.be/P9EXXcm3qcM?si=McTAI_ZjSBImV_d2

C. Technique of Data Collection

Technique of data collection in this study are:

The first method in this study is the listening method, because the method used by researchers to obtain data is done by listening to the use of language (Mahsun, 2013: 92). In this case, what is listened to is the use of language orally which comes from Maudy Ayunda's speech in the Introduction of the Spokesperson for the Indonesian G20 Presidency. Furthermore, to obtain representative data from this listening method, basic and advanced techniques are used, namely as follows.

1. Basic techniques

The basic techniques used in this study include tapping techniques. The tapping technique is called a basic technique in the listening method because in essence listening is realized by tapping. In other words, researchers in an effort to obtain data are carried out by tapping the use of language by a person or several people who are informants (Mahsun, 2013: 92).

2. Advanced techniques

Advanced techniques used in this study are the free listening technique and the note-taking technique. The free listening technique is a study that does not involve researchers directly in the use of language, the researcher only acts as an observer of the use of language by his informants. After that, the

researcher also used the note-taking technique. The recording was done directly when the second technique was finished.

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

When viewed from the type of data that would be applied in writing this study, the researcher applies qualitative descriptive as a type of research. Qualitative descriptive studies are studies that attempt to present data in the form of a picture as it is, either in written or oral form obtained from individuals or actors being studied. The qualitative descriptive method with a functional systemic linguistic approach, in this article is used to analyze and determine the meaning of each paragraph of Maudy Ayunda's introductory speech as the Spokesperson for the Indonesian G20 Presidency. The form of data presented in this study is qualitative. The qualitative data in question is data in the form of words (text) not in the form of figures or numbers (Aminudin et al., 2016) according to the explanation, it is concluded that the data in this study is in the form of text containing directive elements in Maudy Ayunda's speech.

The following technique of data analysis would use analyze data, they are:

1. The researcher would find the illocutionary act and types of directive speech act on Maudy Ayunda's speech .
2. The researcher would find the function of illocutionary act and types of directive speech act.

3. The researcher would analyze and classify the data into each type of directive speech act (command, order, request, suggestion) and the function of illocutionary (collaborative, convivial, conflictive, and competitive.)
4. The researcher would be presented the result.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

1. Types of Directive Speech Acts

Five types of directive speech acts were found in Maudy Ayunda's speech to analyze Maudy Ayunda's speech on social media YouTube on the Presidential Secretariat account. In this study, 5 types of directive speech acts were found by Maudy Ayunda as the Spokesperson for the Indonesian G-20 Presidency.

Table 4.1 Types of Directive Speech Acts of Maudy Ayunda as the Spokesperson for the Indonesian G-20 Presidency.

Number	Minutes	Types of Directive Speech Act
1	01:10	C
2	01:23	C
3	02:19	A
4	03:01	A
5	03:34	R
6	03:43	C
7	04:24	C
8	06:26	R
9	06:37	S
10	07:35	R

11.	02:48	O
12.	03:15	O
13.	05:55	O
14.	06:10	O
15.	06:22	O

Table 4.1

From the data above, you can see the description of the initial letters in each data. C = Command, O = Order, A = Advice, R = Request, S = Suggestion.

The results of the research findings show that there are 15 data on directive speech acts, namely, 4 data on directive speech acts of commands, 3 data on directive speech acts of requests, 1 data on directive speech acts of suggestions, 2 data on speech acts of advice, and 5 data on directive speech acts of orders.

2. Illocutionary Functions

The illocutionary functions in Maudy Ayunda's speech on social media, YouTube, at the Presidential Secretariat account, consist of four functions: collaborative, convivial, conflictive, and competitive. Based on data obtained from the illocutionary acts in Maudy Ayunda's speech on social media, YouTube, at the Presidential Secretariat account, the collaborative function includes teaching, stating, and reporting. The convivial function includes offering and inviting. The conflictive function

includes scolding and threatening. The competitive function includes requesting and ordering.

To facilitate understanding of the functions of the illocutionary acts in Maudy Ayunda's speech on social media, YouTube, at the Presidential Secretariat account, as described above, the results of this study are presented in tabular form.

Table 4.2 Illocutionary Speech Function

Number	Minutes	Function Illocutionary
1	1;23	Collaborative
2	2;12	Collaborative
3	2:25	Conflictive
4	2;48	Convivial
5	3;03	Convivial
6	3;17	Convivial
7	3;28	Convivial
8	3;33	Collaborative
9	4;27	Collaborative
10	6;03	Convivial
11	6;41	Collaborative

Based on research on Maudy Ayunda's speech on social media, YouTube, at Sekretariat Presiden account, there are four functions of illocutionary speech acts: (5) collaborative, (1) convivial, (5) conflictive,

and (0) competitive. However, the competitive function was not found in the speech.

B. Data Analysis

This study will discuss directive speech acts contained in Maudy Ayunda directive speech acts the Indonesia G20 presidency spokesman. Directive speech acts such as orders, requests, invitations, advice, criticism, and prohibitions, as well as expressive speech acts such as praising, expressing gratitude, apologizing, happiness, and complaining. The data analysis will be explained as follows.

1. Directive Speech Acts

a. Directive Command Speech Acts

1. *“the g20 aims to ensure the world emerges from the economic crisis and creates strong and sustainable global economic growth.” (minutes 01:10) .*

“G20 bertujuan untuk memastikan dunia keluar dari krisis ekonomi dan menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi global yang kuat dan berkelanjutan”

The meaning from the contents of this speech provide an order for the Indonesian people to create and be willing to work together to recover from the economic crisis after the weakening of the world economy due to Covid- 19.

The speaker’s speech to audience for activities undertaken by the G20 can be outlined as follows:

a) Overcoming the Global Economic Crisis

The G20 strives to help the world emerge from the economic crisis, both by formulating appropriate fiscal and monetary policies and by collectively supporting countries affected by the crisis.

b) Promoting Strong Economic Growth

The G20 designs and promotes economic strategies that can strengthen global economic growth, including through infrastructure investment, innovation, and open international trade.

c) Achieving Sustainable Growth

The G20 ensures that economic growth is not only rapid but also environmentally and socially sustainable, for example by supporting the clean energy transition, food security, and inclusive development.

d) Global Economic Policy Coordination

G20 member countries cooperate and harmonize their economic policies to prevent mutual harm and instead strengthen global economic stability.

2. “Beginning with a meeting of the minister of finance and the governor of the central bank, the g20 has grown to discuss various development fields. It has begun to present heads of state at high-level conferences or summits since 2008.” (minute 01:23)

“ Diawali dengan menteri peruangan dan gubernur bank sentral, G20 telah berkembang untuk membahas bidang pembangunan bahkan

menghadirkan kepala negara dalam pertemuan Konferensi Tingkat Tinggi atau KTT sejak tahun 2008”

The meaning of president sends finance ministers and central bank governors to hold meetings to discuss many aspects, especially the current development of the Indonesian economy. The G20 itself has held this meeting since 2008, which was attended by heads of state at various world summits.

3. *“In achieving these targets, three priority sectors that are considered to be the key to a strong and sustainable recovery are the focus of Indonesia's G20 Presidency in 2022.” (minutes 03:43)*

“ Dalam mencapai target tersebut, ada 3 prioritas yang dinilai jadi kunci jadi kunci bagi pemulihan yang kuat dan berkelanjutan menjadi fokus presidensi G20 Indonesia”

The meaning of this command is president has set a strategy to improve priority sectors that are the key to a strong and sustainable recovery, the focus of the G20 presidency set by the president as head of state so that the Indonesian economy can immediately get out of the crisis zone.

4. *“Each track has a group called a working group, consisting of experts and ministers relevant to each priority agenda. Responsible for leading in-depth analysis of relevant international issues as part of the G20 decision-making process.”(minutes 04:24)*

“Dan setiap jalur memiliki kelompok kerja yang disebut wrking groups, dan ini terdiri dari para ahli, kementriansetiap agenda prioritas bertanggung jawab untuk memimpin analisis mendalam dalam berbagai masalah internasional yang relevan sebagai bagian dalam keputusan g20”

The meaning of command is the president gives responsibility to leaders and experts to analyze current international issues and immediately find solutions to be immediately decided during the G20.

2. Directive Request Speech Acts

1. *“Inclusive and sustainable joint efforts are needed to find solutions for global recovery.”(minutes 03:34)*

“Upaya bersama yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan diperlukan untuk menemukan solusi untuk pemulihan global.

The purpose of the directive request sentence above is that this sentence instructs or encourages global recovery actions to be carried out responsibly towards the future. This means that it is not enough for only one party to move, and the solution chosen must not be temporary. In other words, this is a call to act together, inclusively and sustainably, in facing challenges.

2. *“The Indonesia G20 presidency activities will culminate at the G20 summit in Bali on November 15 and 16”(minutes 06:26)*

“Kegiatan kepresidenan G20 Indonesia akan berpuncak pada KTT G20 di Bali pada 15 dan 16 November

The purpose of the directive request sentence is referring to all activities carried out by Indonesia during its leadership (presidency) in the G20 forum. means it will reach its peak, namely at the meeting of G20 member countries gathered. mentions the location and date of November 15 and 16. so overall, this sentence conveys that all of Indonesia's activities as the leader of the G20 will culminate in an important meeting (KTTG20) held in Bali on that date.

3. *“let us celebrate and support Indonesia’s G20 Presidency as the Nation’s young generation. See you at Indonesia’s G20 Presidency Summit!”(minutes 07:35)*

“Mari kita rayakan dan dukung Kepresidenan G20 Indonesia sebagai generasi muda bangsa. Sampai bertemu di KTT Kepresidenan G20 Indonesia!”

The purpose of the directive request sentence is a invitation to celebrate or support. refers to the time when Indonesia became the leader or host of the G20, which is an international economic cooperation forum consisting of countries with the largest economies in the world. This sentence emphasizes that the young generation of Indonesia is invited to play an active role in supporting Indonesia's role in the G20.

3. Directive Speech Act of Suggestion

1. *“friends, it is very important for us to jointly succeed in the remaining series of the G20 events until the summit later because the G20 presidency”(minutes 06:37)*

“teman-teman, sangat penting bagi kita untuk berhasil bersama dalam rangkaian acara G20 yang tersisa hingga pertemuan puncak nanti karena kepresidenan G20”

The purpose of directive suggestion sentence is to create a friendly and personally inviting atmosphere. This phrase emphasizes that there is a sense of urgency and collective reasonability. The success of the G20 event is not only about the technical implementation but also concerns Indonesia’s image and reputation in the eyes of the world. This sentence implies that we all have a role in maintaining the good name of the nation. This section emphasizes that the peak of all activities is the G20 Summit, where heads of state gather and make important decisions that have a global impact. Therefore, the success or failure of the summit is largely determined by how the previous supporting events take place. If everything goes smoothly, it will create a positive impression of Indonesia’s professionalism and readiness.

4. Directive Advice Speech acts

1. ***“Now, the world is faced with a multidimensional crisis due to not fully recovering from the Covid-19 pandemic, which has been exacerbated by soaring food prices, energy crises, and geopolitical tensions.”. (minutes 02:19)***

“Sekarang, dunia dihadapkan pada krisis multidimensi akibat belum sepenuhnya pulih dari pandemi Covid-19, yang diperburuk oleh harga pangan yang melambung, krisis energi, dan ketegangan geopolitik.”

This sentence conveys that currently the world is experiencing a crisis that is not only occurring in one aspect, but in various fields at once (multidimensional). This crisis emerged because of the incomplete recovery after the Covid-19 pandemic, and the situation has become worse due to other interrelated problems, such as soaring food prices, the global energy crisis, and political tensions between major countries in the world. This sentence is a warning or statement that is directive and analytical, describing the current world situation, which is not only facing one crisis, but various crises that reinforce each other's impacts.

2. ***"The pandemic has shown us that no country could stand alone facing the crisis." (minutes 03:01)***

“Pandemi telah menunjukkan kepada kita bahwa tidak ada negara yang dapat berdiri sendiri menghadapi krisis.”

This sentence illustrates an important lesson we have learned from the global experience of the COVID-19 pandemic. That is, the pandemic has shown that a large-scale crisis, such as an infectious disease outbreak that spreads across the world, cannot be solved in one country alone without the support of other countries. Overall, this sentence emphasizes the importance of collaboration, solidarity, and a global approach in dealing with major crises. The pandemic has taught humanity that we live in an interconnected global system, and we must work together to survive and recover.

5. Directive Order Speech acts

1. *“Now, the world is faced with a multidimensional crisis due to not fully recovering from the Covid-19 pandemic, which has been exacerbated by soaring food prices, energy crises, and geopolitical tensions.”(minutes 02:48)*

“Sekarang, dunia dihadapkan pada krisis multidimensional akibat belum sepenuhnya pulih dari pandemi Covid-19, yang diperburuk oleh harga pangan yang melambung, krisis energi, dan ketegangan geopolitik.”

This sentence conveys the hope and belief that the G20 group has a strategic position, economic capacity, and political influence that is large enough to be the driving force of the world's recovery after the pandemic and from other global crises. The word "however" shows a contrast or reversal from the previous conditions that were full of challenges that even though the world is experiencing a multidimensional crisis, there is hope through the active role of the G20. This sentence emphasizes that during serious global challenges, the G20 is a key factor in shaping the future of the world. With its collective strength, the G20 not only has the technical ability, but also the moral and political responsibility to lead a just, sustainable, and inclusive global recovery.

2. *“Indonesia has decided to promote the spirit of recovering together in our G20 presidency with the theme “RECOVER TOGETHER, RECOVER STRONGER” which captures the determination to drive global recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic.”(minutes 03:15)*

“Indonesia telah memutuskan untuk mengangkat semangat pemulihan bersama dalam kepresidenan G20 kami dengan tema “MEMULIHKAN BERSAMA, MEMULIHKAN LEBIH KUAT” yang mencerminkan tekad untuk mendorong pemulihan global dari pandemi Covid-19.”

This sentence conveys that Indonesia, as the holder of the G20 Presidency, has chosen to focus its leadership direction on the spirit of collaboration and global solidarity in the recovery process from the crisis caused by the pandemic. The theme raised, "Recover Together, Recover Stronger", is not just a slogan, but reflects the strategic vision and values that Indonesia wants to emphasize on the international stage: togetherness, resilience, and inclusiveness. This sentence emphasizes that Indonesia, through the G20 Presidency, has chosen to play a strategic and moral role in recovering the world from the crisis caused by the pandemic. The theme "Recover Together, Recover Stronger" is not just a slogan, but a reflection of: (1) Indonesia's commitment to multilateral cooperation. (2) Efforts to create a post-pandemic world order that is fairer, more inclusive, and more resilient. (3) Indonesia's desire to become a global leader that fights for the voices of developing countries.

3. ***“As of October 2022, in the series of main activities of the Indonesian G20 Presidency, 187 official meetings or around 95 percent have been held.”(minutes 05:55)***

“Hingga Oktober 2022, dalam rangkaian kegiatan utama dari Kepresidenan G20 Indonesia, 187 pertemuan resmi atau sekitar 95 persen

telah diadakan.”

This sentence conveys information that until October 2022, most of the series of official meetings on the agenda of Indonesia's G20 Presidency have been successfully implemented. The figure of "95 percent" indicates a very high level of achievement, reflecting Indonesia's strong commitment and readiness to lead this global forum effectively and in a structured manner.

4. ***“The series of activities are Ministerial Meetings, Sherpa level, Deputy level, Working Groups, and Engagement Groups which have been held in more than 20 cities in Indonesia.”(minutes 06:10)***

"Serangkaian aktivitas tersebut adalah Pertemuan Menteri, tingkat Sherpa, tingkat Wakil, Kelompok Kerja, dan Kelompok Keterlibatan yang telah diselenggarakan di lebih dari 20 kota di Indonesia."

This sentence conveys that during Indonesia's G20 Presidency, various types of official G20 activities have been held with a very broad scope both in terms of diplomatic level and geographical location in Indonesia. This shows Indonesia's commitment to organizing the G20 inclusively, participatively, and spread across various regions, not just centered in the capital or big cities. The series of activities of the G20 Indonesia are comprehensive: covering all levels from technical to the highest political. Geographical inclusiveness: more than 20 cities are meeting locations, showing broad national participation. Multi-stakeholder involvement: not only countries, but also the private sector,

youth, women, and civil society are actively involved.

5. ***“The rest of the G20 until the Summit because the G20 Presidency has a direct impact on the economy through increased foreign exchange earnings which creates a multiplier effect for the regional economy through the tourism, transportation, hospitality, and creative economy sectors as well as local MSMEs and becomes a momentum to show that “Indonesia is open to the business world”. Friends, all eyes will be on Bali and its leaders” (minutes 06:22)***

“Sisa G20 menjelang KTT karena kepresidenan G20 memiliki dampak langsung pada ekonomi melalui peningkatan pendapatan devisa yang menciptakan efek pengali bagi ekonomi regional melalui sektor pariwisata, transportasi, perhotelan, dan ekonomi kreatif serta UMKM lokal dan menjadi momentum untuk menunjukkan bahwa “Indonesia terbuka untuk dunia usaha”. Teman-teman, semua mata akan tertuju pada Bali dan para pemimpin

This sentence emphasizes that ahead of the G20 Summit, the remaining agenda and activities are still very important, because the G20 Presidency not only has an impact on politics, but also the real economy for Indonesia. In addition to increasing foreign exchange, G20 activities provide economic impetus to various local sectors and become a strategic event to promote Indonesia's investment and tourism appeal in the eyes of the world, especially with Bali as the host of the Summit.

6. The Function of Illocutionary Speech act

1. Collaborative Illocutionary Speech Act Function

The collaborative function does not involve politeness because politeness is irrelevant. Its illocutionary purpose does not involve social goals, for example, stating, reporting, announcing, and teaching.

1) *“Beginning with meetings of finance ministers and central bank governors, the G20 has evolved to discuss a wide range of development areas.”(minutes 1:23)*

"Dimulai dengan pertemuan para menteri keuangan dan gubernur bank sentral, G20 telah berkembang untuk membahas berbagai bidang pembangunan."

The speaker conveyed this to the audience with the intention of providing information regarding the Focus on International Cooperation. This sentence explains how G20 member countries have collaborated since its inception (through meetings of finance ministers and central bank governors). The key words are "meetings" and "evolved," which indicate a collective and collaborative process among members to discuss global issues.

This statement is considered a collaborative sentence because it describes the process of cooperation between countries within the G20 forum, which has evolved from a focus on finance to multidimensional cooperation for global development. This sentence highlights the collective journey towards shared discussions and

solutions to broader global issues.

2) “The G20 members consists of 19 countries and 1 European Union Region.” (minutes 2:12)

“Anggota G20 terdiri dari 19 negara dan 1 Wilayah Uni Eropa

The speaker conveys this to the audience with the intention of providing information about, Demonstrating Collective Membership.

This sentence states that the G20 consists of 19 countries and one region (the European Union), meaning the G20 is a collaborative forum between different entities. No single country stands alone—all are equal members of this cooperative forum.

This sentence is a collaborative sentence because:

It explains that the G20 is a collective group of countries and regions.

It demonstrates a membership structure that supports global cooperation. It serves as a basis for joint discussion and collective decision-making. In other words, the sentence emphasizes that the G20 is an international cooperative forum, and that is the essence of collaboration.

3) *An inclusive and sustainable joint effort is needed to find solutions for global recovery. (minutes 3 :33)*

“Sebuah upaya bersama yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan diperlukan untuk menemukan solusi bagi pemulihan global.”

The speaker conveyed this to the audience with the intention of providing information regarding, Emphasizing Joint Effort. The

phrase "joint effort" directly implies a joint effort. This indicates that global recovery cannot be achieved individually but must involve many parties working together. Inclusive, The word "inclusive" means involving all parties, without exception—both developed and developing countries, international organizations, and the global community. This emphasizes that cooperation is open and inclusive of all parties. Oriented toward a Common Goal, this sentence points to solving global problems ("solutions for global recovery"), which clearly requires collaboration between countries and institutions. Global problems cannot be solved unilaterally—this reinforces the phrase's collaborative nature.

Cooperative and Strategic Tone: This sentence does not demand or blame, but rather encourages sustainable and coordinated cooperation, with an inclusive and long-term approach.

4) *The pandemic has shown us that no country could stand alone facing the crisis. (minutes 4:27)*

“Pandemi telah menunjukkan kepada kita bahwa tidak ada negara yang bisa berdiri sendiri menghadapi krisis.”

The speaker conveyed this to the audience with the intention of providing information regarding, emphasizing the importance of togetherness. The phrase "no country could stand alone" clearly shows that no single country can overcome the crisis alone. This emphasizes the importance of global collaboration, which is the core of the

convivial sentence. Containing the Values of Solidarity and Unity, this sentence contains the meaning that a global crisis (such as a pandemic) requires a global response. Inviting countries to support each other, work together, and abandon national egoism for the common good. Reflective and Constructive Tone, this sentence is reflective: learning from the experience of the pandemic. Not blaming, but instead inviting to unite and improve the future together, which is the characteristic of the convivial tone (friendly and constructive).

5) *Each track has a group called working groups, consisting of relevant experts and ministers for each priority agenda.(minutes 6:41)*

“Setiap jalur memiliki sebuah kelompok yang disebut kelompok kerja, yang terdiri dari para ahli dan menteri yang relevan untuk setiap agenda prioritas.”

The speaker conveyed this to the audience with the intention of providing information regarding describing forms of collaboration. The phrase "working groups" directly refers to working groups, which are a concrete form of collaboration between individuals or institutions from various countries. They work together to discuss and formulate solutions related to priority agendas. Involving Multiple Parties, it is stated that this group consists of "relevant experts and ministers," meaning it involves: Experts from various fields. Ministers from member countries. This indicates cross-sector and cross-country

cooperation, a key characteristic of the phrase "collaborative."

Oriented towards a Common Goal: The goal of this working group is to address "each priority agenda," meaning they jointly focus on important issues that are mutually agreed upon, not just the agenda of one party. Reflecting the G20's Collaborative Structure, the G20 works through various tracks and working groups so that each member country can contribute actively and equally to formulating global policy.

2. Function of Conflictive Illocutionary Speech Acts

The conflictive function is one that lacks any element of politeness because it is essentially aimed at arousing anger. The illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal, for example, threatening, accusing, and insulting.

1. ***"Friends, now the world is faced with a multidimensional crisis due to not fully recovering from the covid-19 pandemic, which has been exacerbated by soaring food prices, energy crises, and geopolitical tensions."* (minutes 2:25)**

"Teman-teman, sekarang dunia menghadapi krisis multidimensional akibat belum sepenuhnya pulih dari pandemi covid-19, yang diperburuk oleh melonjaknya harga makanan, krisis energi, dan ketegangan geopolitik."

The speaker conveys this to the audience with the intention of providing information about, "Containing Elements of Crisis and

Tension." This sentence directly states that the world is facing a multidimensional crisis, meaning there are many complex issues that conflict with each other or exacerbate the situation.

Keywords such as:

"not fully recovering" → describe a condition that has not yet recovered, still problematic."soaring food prices,""energy crises,""geopolitical tensions" → indicate conflicts in the global economic and political spheres. This sentence has a serious and urgent tone, indicating that the world situation is at high tension, not at peace or stability.

This is a characteristic of a conflictive sentence: it conveys a serious problem that needs to be addressed.

3. Convivial Function of Illocutionary Speech Acts

The convivial function is polite speech. In this function, politeness is more positive and aims to seek opportunities for friendliness, for example, by offering,

1. **"However, the g20, as a collection of the world's leading economies, has the potential and strength to drive the world's recovery."(minutes 2:48)**

"Namun, G20, sebagai kumpulan ekonomi terkemuka dunia, memiliki potensi dan kekuatan untuk mendorong pemulihan dunia."

The speaker conveys this to the audience with the intention of providing information regarding, Containing Hope and Optimism.

Phrases such as "has the potential and strength to drive the world's recovery" emphasize that there is still hope for recovery from the global crisis. The speaker shows confidence that the G20 can be a solution, not just an observer of the problem. Emphasizing Collective Strength, this sentence refers to the G20 as a "collection of the world's leading economies," which means global cooperation has great power. This shows confidence in international collaboration to create positive change. Positive and Constructive Tone. Key words such as "potential" and "strength" inspire encouragement, not fear. This sentence does not focus on conflict, but rather on solutions and opportunities for collective recovery.*Indonesia*

2. *decided to promote the spirit to recover together in our G20 presidency with the theme of “RECOVER TOGETHER, (minutes 3:03)*

memutuskan untuk mempromosikan semangat untuk pulih bersama dalam kepresidenan G20 kami dengan tema "RECOVER TOGETHER,"

with the intention of providing information regarding the Spirit of Togetherness. The phrase "recover together" indicates that recovery is not done individually, but together. This is the essence of conviviality—that is, inviting unity, cooperation, and mutual support. The tone is optimistic and constructive. The theme "RECOVER TOGETHER, RECOVER STRONGER" conveys the message that we

can not only recover, but also emerge stronger than before.

This tone provides hope and positive encouragement to the entire world. Encouraging Global Collaboration: As the G20 presidency, Indonesia is not simply leading but promoting a global collective spirit. This reflects a commitment to strengthening international cooperation, not only for the national interest but also for the common good.

Demonstrating Empathy and Inclusive Leadership: Indonesia demonstrates that in its leadership, it wants to invite all countries to recover together, leaving no one behind. This demonstrates mutual care and empathy, hallmarks of convivial communication.

3. *And finally Supreme Audit Institutions or SAI20 as of October 2022, in the series of main activities of the G20 Presidency of Indonesia, 187 official meetings have been held or around 95 percent. (minutes 3:17)*

“Dan akhirnya Badan Audit Utama atau SAI20 per Oktober 2022, dalam rangkaian kegiatan utama Kepresidenan G20 Indonesia, telah diadakan 187 pertemuan resmi atau sekitar 95 persen.”

The speaker conveys this to the audience with the intention of providing information regarding, Demonstrating Success and Positive Achievements, This sentence conveys that 187 official meetings have been successfully implemented, or about 95 percent of the entire agenda — this is an indication of very high achievement. The tone of

the sentence is celebratory, which is a characteristic of convivial sentences. Carrying an Optimistic and Proud Spirit, mentioning this achievement gives the impression of optimism, enthusiasm, and a spirit of shared success. This sentence not only conveys data, but also implies that the hard work of various parties has produced proud results. Reflecting Joint Participation, The implementation of 187 official meetings in the G20 series would not have been possible without the collaboration and involvement of many countries and institutions. This shows togetherness and international solidarity, key values in convivial communication. Friendly Tone and Closing that Respects the Process, The opening words "And finally" show a closing tone that is reflective and respectful of the process, rather than stiff or technical. This reflects a warm atmosphere of togetherness in the report on the results of the activity.

4. *That captures the determination to promote world's recovery.(minutes 03:28)*

“Itu membuat tekad untuk mempromosikan pemulihan dunia.”

The speaker conveys this to the audience with the intention of providing information regarding, Positive and Constructive Tone This sentence emphasizes “determination” to encourage global recovery. This shows a spirit of optimism and hope, a characteristic of convivial sentences. Focus on Shared Interests, The phrase “world’s recovery” reflects a collective goal — not for one country, but for the entire

world. This shows a desire to work together to restore global conditions, which is inclusive and cooperative. Encouraging Global Solidarity, This sentence implies that there is a joint effort to recover from the crisis. In the context of the G20, this reflects cooperation between countries that is friendly, mutually supportive, and full of empathy.

5. ***Friends, it is very important for us jointly succeed in the remaining series of the G20 events until G20 events until the summit later because the G20 Presidency has direct impact on the economy. (minutes 06:03)***

“Teman-teman, sangat penting bagi kita untuk berhasil bersama dalam seri acara G20 yang tersisa hingga puncak nanti karena Kepresidenan G20 berdampak langsung pada ekonomi.”

The speaker conveyed this to the audience with the intention of providing information regarding, Emphasizing Joint Cooperation, The phrase "it is very important for us jointly succeed" directly contains an invitation to work together or collaborate. The word "jointly" means that success can only be achieved through togetherness, not individual actions. Inviting All Parties to Get Involved, This sentence begins with "Friends," which gives the impression of friendship and inclusiveness, and invites all parties to contribute. This reinforces the impression that all parties have a role in the success of the G20, no one is excluded. Oriented towards a Common Goal, The goal is to

ensure the success of the G20 series of events up to the Summit — a global agenda that can only be achieved through collective work between countries, institutions, and stakeholders. Demonstrating the Real Impact of Collaboration, It is stated that the success of the G20 presidency has a "direct impact on the economy," meaning that the results of this collaboration have a real impact on people's lives. This emphasizes the importance of collaboration for concrete results.

4. Competitive Function of Illocutionary Speech Acts

The competitive function is discourteous speech, such as asking for a loan in a pushy tone, thus involving politeness. In this competitive function, politeness has a negative nature and aims to reduce disharmony, for example, giving orders, requests, and demands. for this speech act, there was no sentence that ordered to compete and so on.

C. Research Results And Discussion

1. The results of the analysis of directive speech acts in Maudy Ayunda's G20 speech found 15 dialogues. The total occurrence of all types of directive speech acts is 2 request, 4 occurrences of command speech acts, 1 occurrences of suggestion speech acts, 3 occurrences of Advice and 5 occurrences of order speech acts.
2. The analysis of illustrative functions in Maudy Ayunda's G20 speech found 11 dialogues. The total occurrence of all types of illustrative functions was 5 collaborative, 1 conflictive, 5 conflictive, and there was no competitive.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The researcher formulates conclusions and recommendations after data analysis. The conclusion is derived from the research question. The researcher formulates conclusions and recommendations after data analysis. While recommendations are provided for subsequent researchers in the same field as this study. The subsequent section contains suggestions in which the researcher gives advice for fellow researchers, students, and readers

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of research the researcher has conducted some conclusion that can be seen based on the directive speech act from Maudy Ayunda's speech at account youtube channel "Sekretariat Presiden". The data analysis obtained from this research, it can be concluded as follows:

The results of the analysis of directive speech acts data commands there are 4 speech data, in the speech act of request there are 2 speech data, in the speech act of advice there is 1 speech data, in the speech act of recommendation there is 1 speech data, in the speech act of Maudy Ayunda G20.

The results of the analysis of illocutionary functions in Maudy Ayunda's G20 speech found 11 dialogues. The total occurrence of all types of illocutionary functions was 5 collaborative, 1 conflictive, 5 convivial and competitive not found in Maudy Ayunda Speech .

B. Suggestions

The results of this research on the analysis of Maudy Ayunda's speech act G20 can be used as a reference for readers, especially those who want to conduct more in-depth research on directive speech acts in Maudy Ayunda's speech act G20. Research on directive speech acts is still simple and still imperfect, therefore further research is needed on speech acts with different objects. The following are written as the suggestion which useful for :

1. otherwise who wanted to make as reference for the further research to analysed the types of directive speech act and illocutionary act. this research could help the further writer to know and understand types of directive speech act and illocutionary act.
2. the researcher hopes the result f the research can help teacher get the source of scientific research in this area.
3. the researcher hopes this research can help other researcher or readers text mentors or references to do the same research but with different point of view.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh Shalom salam sejahtera bagi kita semua om Swastiastu Namo buddhaya salam kebajikan selamat sore teman-teman kembali bersama saya mau di Ayunda yang akan menyampaikan informasi menarik dari rangkaian kegiatan presidensi G20 Indonesia teman-teman berlangsung sejak 1 Desember 2021 hingga 30 November 2022 presidensi G20 Indonesia memasuki satu tahun pelaksanaan di mana forum kerja sama 20 ekonomi utama adalah kesempatan pertama kali bagi Indonesia dan baru berulang 20 tahun kemudian lahir di tahun 1999 sebagai respon atas krisis ekonomi dunia pada tahun 97 dan 98. G20 bertujuan untuk memastikan dunia keluar dari krisis dan menciptakan pertumbuhan ekonomi global yang kuat dan berkelanjutan diawali dengan pertemuan menteri keuangan dan gubernur bank sentral. G20 telah berkembang untuk membahas berbagai bidang pembangunan bahkan mulai menghadirkan kepala negara dalam pertemuan konferensi tingkat tinggi atau KTT sejak tahun 2008. G20 sebagai forum nasional yang fokus pada koordinasi kebijakan dan pembangunan. G20 merepresentasikan kekuatan ekonomi dan politik dunia dengan komposisi anggotanya mencakup 80% PDB dunia 75% ekspor global dan 60% populasi global, anggota anggota G20 terdiri atas 19 negara dan satu kawasan Uni Eropa. Teman-teman kini dunia dihadapkan pada krisis multi dimensional akibat, belum sepenuhnya pulih dari pandemi COVID19 yang diperparah juga dengan lonjakan harga pangan, krisis energy, dan ketegangan

geopolitik. Hal ini yang membuat menuju langkah pemulihan bersama semakin menantang. Tetapi G20 sebagai kumpulan ekonomi utama dunia memiliki potensi dan kekuatan untuk mendorong pemulihan dunia. Masa pandemic ini juga menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada negara yang bisa sendiri menghadapi krisis yang besar ini yang menjadi landasan tema presidensi G20 Indonesia 2022 mengusung semangat pulih bersama RECOVER TOGETHER, RECOVER STRONGER. Indonesia mengangkat tema ini bahwa dunia masih dalam tekanan akibat pandemic COVID 19 dan diperlukansuatu upaya bersama yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan dalam mencari solusi pemulihan global. Dalam mencapai target tersebut 3 sektor prioritas yang dinilai menjadi kunci bagi pemulihan yang kuat dan berkelanjutan menjadi focus presidensi G20 Indoneisa . 3 sektor tersebut adalah Pneguatan arsitektur kesehatan global, informasi digital dantransisi energy. Teman teman terdapat 2 jalur pembahasan yaitu jalur keunagan atau finance track dan jalur Sherpa yang membahas isu isu ekonomi dan keuangan. Dan setiap jalur memiliki kelompok kerja wrking groups. Grup ini terdiri dari para ahli dan kementerian terkait untuk setiap agenda prioritas bertanggung jawab untuk memimpin analisis mendalam tentang berbagai masalah internasional yang relevan sebagai bagian dari proses pengambilan keputusan G20. Nah selain 2 Jalur tersebut terdapat juga engagement groups yang merupakan refleksi komitmen anggota G20 untuk erkonsultasi dengan komunitas pemangku kepentingan yang relevan dalam perumusan kebijakan. Dan setiap kelmplk enggament groups ini memiliki peran penting bagi pemulihan global terutama

melalui gagasan konkrit dan rekomendasi kebijakan yang tepat sasaran untuk para pemimpin G20 dan adapun kelompok engagement groups terdiri dari Business 20 or B20, Civil 20 or C20, Science 20 or S20, Health 20 or T20, Labor 20 or L20, Women 20 or W20, Urban 20 or U20, Youth 20 or Y20, Parliament 20 dan terakhir Supreme Audit Institutions or SAI20. Sampai Oktober 2022. Dalam rangkaian kegiatan G20 presidensi Indonesia telah dilaksanakan 187 official meeting atau 95 persen. Rangkaian kegiatan tersebut adalah pertemuan tingkat menteri, tingkat Sherpa, tingkat deputy tingkat working groups dan engagement groups, dan telah diselenggarakan lebih dari 20 kota di Indonesia. Kegiatan presidensi G20 Indonesia akan mencapai puncaknya pada KTT G20 di Bali pada 15 dan 16 November mendatang. Teman teman penting sekali bagi kita untuk bersama-sama menyukseskan rangkaian acara G20 yang tersisa hingga KTT nanti karena presidensi G20 Indonesia berdampak langsung bagi perekonomian melalui peningkatan devisa negara menciptakan multiplier effect bagi ekonomi daerah lewat sektor pariwisata, perhotelan, transportasi, dan ekonomi kreatif dan UMKM lokal dan juga menjadi momentum untuk menunjukkan Indonesia is open for Business. Teman teman semua mata akan melihat Bali akan melihat para leaders harapan kita kali ini KTT G20 di Bali dapat memberikan hasil nyata untuk pemulihan dunia. Mari kita semua merayakan dan mendukung presidensi G20 Indonesia sebagai generasi muda penerus bangsa. Sampai jumpa di KTT Presidensi G20 yang akan datang. Demikian yang dapat saya sampaikan pada kesempatan kali ini wassalamualaikum waramatullahi

wabarakatu rahayu om shanty om shanty semoga tuhan memberkati kita semua.



@ivokrisanti1645 • 2 thn lalu



Melamar pekerjaan pun harus kuat deking



@respectmy0021 • 2 thn lalu



Hmmmm,kalo G20 hanya bertujuan untuk ekonomi saja,saya kurang sependapat 🙄.saya ingin di G20 presindesial indonesia ini mengusung topik SDA dan persoalan sumber energi juga teknologi maupun jaringan.karena itu sangat penting untuk masa depan bangsa ini. SDM indonesia tidak bisa maksimal kalo masih banyak yang kurang paham teknologi,kurang memadai fasilitas jaringan internet,kurangnya pemerintah fokus terhadap jaringan yang menyusahkan masyarakat untuk belajar dan ketidakmerataan. Serta pemerintah harus ambil alih jaringan internet untuk di pegang oleh satu perusahaan BUMN bukan milik pengusaha dan kalangan pejabat yg menjamur dan mengecoh kesetabilan navigasi jaringan,serta beban biaya masyarakat di indonesia makin bertambah di era digital dan makin minimnya tingkat SDM dan konsumsi maupun produksi.kekhawatiran saya, seperti halnya masyarakat hanya ingin dapat uluran pemerintah yang tidak mampu berdikari

Jika mau menghasilkan komunique bersama pemimpin G20 di Bali... segera putuskan..bubarkan seluruh pakta pertahanan di dunia ini.. jangan ada absolutely power yang merusak tatanan dunia... ini solusi yg gak bisa ditawar² lagi utk perdamaian dunia.. dan menata kembali sistem ketatanegaraan dunia yang fair... Itu tantangan Indonesia untuk membuka ruang komunikasi & dialog yg seperti digaungkan bung Karno di KTT Asia Afrika tahun 1955.. Semoga momentum ini dapat dimainkan Indonesia sebagai Global Player di G20 untuk menghasilkan komunique bersama seluruh pemimpin untuk perdamaian & kesejahteraan seluruh umat manusia di dunia... Aamiin...



@ivokrisanti1645 • 2 thn lalu



Indonesia belum layak G20 krn masih kuat deking/kualitas gak dihiraukan di Indonesia ini



2 balasan >



@leolee4806 • 2 thn lalu



Tolong kami THL yg dari kesehatan bapak, nasib kami di 2023 di outsourcingkan.. kami yg sudah mengabdikan bertahun² harus kalah dengan THL yg mempunyai ijazah lebih tinggi.. perhatikan kalangan yg terendah bapak, mulai dari supir, petugas loket, cs.. kalo kami di outsourcing, kami tidak mendapatkan tunjangan bapak.. dari Jawa Timur 🙏



1





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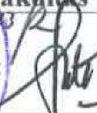
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Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan Perpanjangan proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Regita Pra Nesty**
N P M : 1902050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : **Pragmatic Analysis on Maudy Ayunda's Directive Speech Act in
The Introduction of The Indonesia G20 Presidency Spokesman.**

Pembimbing : **Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A.**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan.
3. Masa kadaluwarsa tanggal : **29 Maret 2024**

Medan 7 Ramadhan 1444 H
29 Maret 2023 M



Dra. Hj. Svamsuvurnita, MPd.
NIDN : 0004066701

Dibuat rangkap 5 (lima) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing Materi dan Teknis
4. Pembimbing Riset
5. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
WAJIB MENGIKUTISEMINAR





LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama : Regita Pra Nesty
NPM : 1902050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Pragmatic Analysis on Maudy Ayunda's Directive Speech Act in The Introduction of The Indonesian G20 Presidency Spokesman

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Oktober 2023

Disetujui oleh
Pembimbing



Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A



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Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Buku ini merupakan salah satu hasil dari kegiatan
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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA

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Nomor : 837/II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2025
Lamp : ---
Hal : Permohonan Izin Riset

Medan, 25 Syawal 1446 H
24 April 2025 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak
UPT. Perpustakaan UMSU
di
Tempat

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : **Regita Pra Nesty**
N P M : 1902050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Pragmatic Analysis on Maudy Ayunda's Directive Speech Act in the Introduction of the Indonesia G20 Presidency Spokesman

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.
Wassalamu'alaikum

Dekan


Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.
NIDN.0004066701

****Pertinggal****





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Terakreditasi A Berdasarkan Ketetapan Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 00059/LAP/PT/IX.2018

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Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya.

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor:/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2025

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Regita Pra Nesty
NPM : 1902050020
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON MAUDY AYUNDA'S DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN THE INTRODUCTION OF THE INDONESIA G20 PRESIDENCY INDONESIA SPOKESMAN"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 8 Rabiul Awal 1447 H
01 September 2025 M

Kepala Perpustakaan,

Dr. Muhammad Arifin, M.Pd

BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Senin Tanggal 30 Bulan Oktober Tahun 2023 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa:

Nama Lengkap : Regita Pra Nesty
N.P.M : 1902050020
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Pragmatic Analysis on Maudy Ayunda's Directive Speech Act in The Introduction of The Indonesia G20 Presidency Spokesman

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	✓
Bab I	- Mention clearly the main reasons of your research - Mention detail explanation in the scope and limitation. - Revise the formulation of the problem - Revise the theoretical significance of the study
Bab II	- Give the examples of directive speech Act in Maudy Ayunda's speech - Revise the conceptual of Framework
Bab III	- Revise source of Data - Add the theory in Technique of Collecting Data - Add the theory of Systematic of Writing
Lainnya	- Pay attention of Systematic of Writing
Kesimpulan	[] Disetujui [] Ditolak [✓] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas



(Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing



(Rini Ekayati, S.S., M.A.)

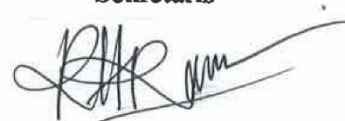
Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua



(Pirman Ginting) S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Sekretaris



(Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

CURICULUM VITAE

I. Data Personal

Name : Regita Pranesty
NPM : 1902050020
Gender : Female
Religion : Islam
Place/ Date of Birth : Medan 27 Januari 2002
Address : Jl. Volly Kel. Paya Pasir

II. Family Name

Father : Pranto
Mother : Ningsih
Brother : Zola Prasetio

III. Background of Education

Elementary school : SDS YASPENHAN 1 MEDAN (2007-2013)
Junior High Scholl : SMP BRIGJEND KATAMSO II MEDAN (2013-2016)
Senior High School : SMA BRIGJEND KATAMSO II MEDAN (2016-2019)