

# Directive Speech of Mata Najwa in “Kontroversi Mas Menteri” and Its Relevance to Indonesian Language Learning

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the forms of directive speech acts in the Mata Najwa episode "Kontroversi Mas Menteri" and their relevance to learning Indonesian. This research is qualitative descriptive. The data source was obtained from Mata Najwa's Youtube episode "Kontroversi Mas Menteri" in the form of oral speech. Researchers used listening and note-taking techniques in collecting data, while data analysis techniques employed pragmatic matching techniques. The data were then validated by triangulation of data sources. Based on the study results, it can be concluded that on Mata Najwa's Youtube account "Kontroversi Mas Menteri," it was found: (1) five directive speech acts: requesting, begging, asking, prohibiting, and ordering, (2) three speech acts requesting, two speech acts of begging, six speech acts of asking, two speech acts of prohibiting, and three speech acts of ordering, and (3) the research results are relevant to learning Indonesian in junior high school class VIII, with KD 4.13, concluding the contents, suggestions, invitations, directions, and considerations about various positive things about actual text problems from persuasive texts (environment, social conditions, and/or cultural diversity) heard and read.

**Keywords:** Directive, Mata Najwa, Learning, Speech Act.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In today's era, humans communicate to convey messages to people with speech. Speech, according to [1], is human speech that can be expressed in writing or orally. In written media, the utterances are uttered by speakers or writers to their interlocutors, namely to readers. Meanwhile, in oral media, the person who carries out the speech is the speaker, to the speech partner. Speech acts are included in the pragmatic level. Pragmatics, according to [2], is a branch of linguistics that is more common today, although this science is rarely used by someone proficient in the language. According to [3], it is a branch of linguistics that examines the external and internal relations between language and speech meaning. The meaning of external relations of language is an external element of speech that can be affected by the purpose of the speech. These intentions cannot be known from the character and meaning alone but can be seen from the place and time of the speech, involving anyone, aiming for something, forms of speech, delivery techniques, tools of speech, and norms.

Meanwhile, what can be studied in pragmatics are speech acts, utterances, conversational interactions,

implicatures, and aspects outside of speech, such as deixis. According to [4], a speech act is defined as the smallest element of speech activity that can be said to have a function. In the study of speech acts, 'speech' such as sentences or discourses is related to situations in which the terminology is different. Therefore, it is said that the speech intention must take into account the prospect of speech acts in harmony with the state of the speaker, speech conditions, and events that may occur in the structure of the language itself.

Communicating with humans usually uses speech acts. Types of speech act, according to [5], can be grouped into several types: (1) representative speech acts, i.e., speech that binds the speaker to the same reality as what is spoken, (2) directive speech acts, namely speech from the speaker's words, which intends to make the speech partner carries out the activities said in the utterance, (3) expressive speech acts, i.e., speech carried out, which means that the words are carried out as a consideration regarding the things discussed in the speech, (4) commissive speech acts, namely speeches that lure the speaker to do something that is said in utterances, such as swearing and promising, and (5) declarative speech acts, i.e., speeches to create something by paying attention to circumstances, status, and others.

This study examines directive speech acts according to Searle and Bach, and Harnish [in 6]. In combining the two opinions, directive speech acts are classified into eight types: requesting, ordering, begging, advising, encouraging, asking, prohibiting, and allowing. Meanwhile, [7] suggests that directive speech acts have the speaker's intention so that the speech partner carries out activities in harmony with what is said in the speech. Every word that contains directive speech contains a specific purpose as well. Another opinion regarding directive speech acts [8] expresses it as an utterance to trigger someone to act grammatically, classified as an errand discourse in Indonesian.

Particularly, the episode "Kontroversi Mas Menteri" on Mata Najwa Youtube account on August 9, 2020, has various interesting speech acts. One that appears is directive speech acts. This speech can be seen from the moderator, Najwa Shihab, and the speakers from the Minister of Education, Nadiem Makarim, and the Minister of SOEs, Erick Thohir. According to the current problem, this show is unique, namely, discussing distance learning during the COVID-19 period. In this broadcast, the issue of Mas Minister's controversy regarding the policies he has made is thoroughly discussed. Najwa Shihab's delivery was very firm but relaxed, with a straightforward speaking style to dig up information from interviewees. The questions are casual but can panic the interviewee. For this reason, the researchers examined the directive speech acts in Mata Najwa Shihab's Youtube account episode "Controversies of Mas Minister," which was carried out by moderators and resource persons, including requesting, asking, begging, prohibiting, and ordering.

In addition, directive speech acts can be associated with learning. Learning is the process of teacher-student relationships in learning activities to achieve the goals. Therefore, the researchers are interested in the relevance of directive speech acts with learning Indonesian in junior high school as teaching material. It is carried out so that these teaching materials can be used in the process of teaching and learning activities.

The directive speech act research is similar to studies [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], and [17], where the objects in those studies were social media, such as YouTube, vlogs, talk shows, and television and film electronic media. In those studies, it can be concluded that there are some speech acts, including expressive, directive, and declarative speech acts.

Meanwhile, another study that examines directive speech acts [18] used the object of research in comics, with the method used of qualitative; the

research results revealed various meanings in directive speech acts, such as requesting, ordering, inviting, and prohibiting. Research investigating directive speech acts was also carried out [19] entitled *"Politeness of Directive Speech Acts in the Harry Potter Translation Novels Years 1 and 2 by JK Rowling and their Relevance as Teaching Materials in Junior High Schools,"* using a qualitative descriptive method. The study results were directive speech acts: questions, requests, orders, prohibits, permits, and advises. However, there is a slight difference in that research focus with this study, where the focus of the research is on the form of directive speech acts, forms of language politeness, and relevance to learning.

Another speech act research is a study [20] entitled *"Directive and Expressive Speech Acts Impressions of "Country Democracy as Indonesian Language Teaching Materials in Nur Hidayah Integrated Islamic Junior High School Surakarta."* The similarity with this research is that both discuss directive speech acts, while the differences in the research are stated in the results found. The findings include directive speech acts forcing, challenging, urging, asking, advising, suggesting, ordering, and inviting and expressive speech acts in the form of praising, blaming, criticizing, thanking, and complaining. Meanwhile, this study found the speech acts of requesting, begging, asking, forbidding, and ordering. Meanwhile, another study examining speech acts was conducted [21], which resulted in five types of speech acts of advice: utterances of advocating, reminding, forbidding, ordering, and expecting.

A study that examines directive speech acts with film objects is a study [22] entitled *"An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts by Searle Theory in "Sleeping Beauty" Movie Script."* The study found several directive speeches: ordering, permitting, questioning, and prohibitions. Meanwhile, research [23] titled "A Directive Speech Act of Hate Speech on Indonesian Social Media" found directive utterances, including incitements, invitations, orders, prohibitions, criticisms, and warnings.

This research is strengthened by research [24], which found directive speech acts in online news titles. The utterances found were demanding, forbidding, suggesting, forcing, pleading, ordering, inviting, and insisting. The research can be used as a learning medium in schools based on digital technology media. Meanwhile, research [25] entitled *"Strategy and Scale of Politeness for Riau Students' Directive Acts in a Community Environment with a Javanese Cultural Background"* has similarities with this study, namely examining directive speech acts, while the difference lies in studying the strategy and

scale of Riau students' directive speech politeness scale. Meanwhile, this study describes the form of directive speech acts in the Mata Najwa "Controversies of Mas Menteri" and its relevance to learning Indonesian.

Meanwhile, the relevant research is [26] examining "Directive speech act in President Joko Widodo's speech related to handling coronavirus (COVID-19) in Indonesia (Pragmatic review)." The source of research data was obtained from videos uploaded on Youtube. The research findings are in the form of directive speech, including inviting, asking, begging, ordering, and prohibiting. Research using teacher and student data sources in line with this research are studies [27], [28], [29], [30], [31], [32], [33], [34], and [2], conducted in schools. The research findings are in the form of directive speech forms, consisting of requests, commands, suggestions, and prohibitions. Based on research conducted [35], [36], and [37], these studies are similar to this study, having similarities in discussing directive speech acts, types, forms, and relevance to learning.

This study is similar to several studies conducted [38], [39], and [37]. The three studies have similarities with this study, discussing directive speech acts in the form of directive speech results: asking, inviting, pleading, ordering, and prohibiting. On the other hand, everyone has different language skills. The ability to use language can distinguish one person from another, one of which is the Mata Najwa talk show. According to [28], it is a tool for conveying certain ideas or ideas to others, which means a person conveys his thoughts, desires, and desires to others by using language.

In this study, the researchers chose directive speech acts on Mata Najwa's Youtube account because the researchers wanted to study more deeply related to directive utterances. The purpose of this study is to describe the forms of directive speech acts on Mata Najwa's Youtube account in the "Kontroversi Mas Menteri" episode and their relevance to learning Indonesian in junior high school. From a linguistic point of view, directive research is one of the most important discussions at present. Therefore, the researchers are interested in making a title about "Directive Speech of Mata Najwa in "Kontroversi Mas Menteri" and Its Relevance to Indonesian Language Learning."

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

The type of research used was descriptive qualitative. The qualitative method is used to examine an object naturally, where the researcher is the key instrument [40]. In this research, it was done

by noting utterances containing forms of directive speech acts. The object of this research was the Mata Najwa episode "Kontroversi Mas Menteri". Subjects in this study included all who could provide information. The subjects in the study were Najwa Shihab and Mas Menteri, namely Nadiem Makarim, and Erick Thohir.

The data of this research were utterances containing directive speech acts. The primary data was obtained from the speech of Najwa Shihab and Mas Menteri on the Mata Najwa Youtube account episode "Kontroversi Mas Menteri". The data source was obtained from Najwa's YouTube show, "Kontroversi Mas Menteri," in the form of an oral speech between the presenter and resource person aired on August 9, 2020.

The data collection technique used was the listening technique and the note-taking technique. According to [41], the listening technique is a data collection technique carried out by the process of listening or observing regarding the use of the language under study. In this study, the listening technique was carried out by listening to the use of directive speech on the Youtube account of the episode "Kontroversi Mas Menteri" Meanwhile, according to [35], the note-taking technique is the technique used for recording data used based on a predetermined categorization, in this case, recording directive utterances on the Mata Najwa "Kontroversi Mas Menteri" Youtube account. The analytical technique used was the pragmatic equivalent method, in which the determining tool is the interlocutor and the speech partner. This method could be applied to examine the forms of directive speech acts on Mata Najwa's Youtube account in the episode "Kontroversi Mas Menteri".

Data validation test used data source triangulation. Triangulation is used to examine related phenomena from different perspectives and points of view [42]. Triangulation of data sources can be used to obtain information collected to draw conclusions. The data collected in this study used two different techniques: the listening technique and the note-taking technique. Thus, in this research, the triangulation technique could be done by listening and taking notes. The researchers obtained data by listening to the directive speech acts on Mata Najwa's Youtube account in the episode "Kontroversi Mas Menteri".

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In Mata Najwa's episode of "Kontroversi Mas Menteri," it was found that moderators and resource persons made the directives, including directives requesting, pleading, asking, prohibiting, and

ordering. The use of the directive speech act asking in the discussion process between the moderator and the resource person in the directive speech act allows the use of directive speech, as in the discussion on the Controversies of Mas Menteri; first, the moderator asks questions related to Controversies of Mas Menteri, as in the following conversation.

*Najwa: "Kalau di awal-awal pandemi mungkin orang masih maklum karena kan ini kedaruratan begitu tapi ini kan kita bicara sudah masuk ajaran baru loh ini sudah Agustus berarti sudah enam bulan, jadi rasa maklum itu tergantikan dengan rasa, hey apa ini yang mudah dilakukan masak seperti ini terus, apa yg sudah dipersiapkan?"*

*Nadiem: "Jadi yang pertama kita lakukan adalah dana bos yang di kirim langsung dari pemerintah pusat ke masing-masing rekening sekolah untuk pertama kalinya dibebaskan untuk memberikan fleksibilitas Pendidikan jarak jauh (PJJ)"*

[Najwa: "In the early days of the pandemic, people might still understand because this is an emergency. However, we are talking about the entry of new teachings, and it is already August. It means it has been six months, so the sense of understanding has been replaced with a feeling. "Hey, is this an easy thing to do? Times like this continue. What have you prepared?"

Nadiem: "Thus, the first thing we did was the school operational assistance funds, which were sent directly from the central government to each school account; it was for the first time released to provide distance education flexibility (PJJ)."]

The speech between Najwa and Nadiem shows a directive speech act, which appears to be the moderator's role as a questioner to the resource person. The resource person answers the questions asked in response to the questions.

This research was combined with classifying directive speech acts according to Searle, Bach, and Harnish [in 6], namely four types of speech acts: ordering or requesting, begging, asking, and prohibiting. The research results in the Mata Najwa Youtube account episode "Kontroversi Mas Menteri" found three speech acts ordering or requesting, two speech acts begging, six speech acts asking, two speech acts forbidding, and two speech acts commanding.

### **3.1 Forms of Directive Speech Acts on Mata Najwa's Youtube Account "Kontroversi Mas Menteri"**

#### *3.1.1 The speech act of requesting*

According to [43], the speech act of asking is an invitation, which is usually marked by the use of an exclamation mark. The speech act of asking is used to ask the interlocutor to do something said by the speaker.

##### *Datum Speech Form 1*

*Najwa: "Saya masuk ke situ mas Erik soal kesehatan karena ditunggu-tunggu dan yang seolah-olah menjadi jawaban atas pandemi ini kalau vaksin ditemukan. Saya tahu anda kemarin ke Bandung untuk mengecek persiapan vaksin Biofarma kita akan Lihat cuplikan berikut ini!"*

[Najwa: "I want to talk about, Mas Erik, health because it is awaited and which seems to be the answer to this pandemic if a vaccine is found. I know you went to Bandung yesterday to check Biofarma's vaccine preparations, and we will see the following footage!"]

The utterance in datum 1 is a requesting directive speech. The utterance "I know you went to Bandung yesterday to check Biofarma's vaccine preparations, and we will see the following footage!" has the meaning of asking the interlocutor to see the footage being broadcast. The footage contains a speaker who yesterday came to Bandung to check the vaccine preparation.

##### *Datum Speech Form 2*

*Erick: "kita secara medis akan kita melakukan inilah kenapa dua minggu terakhir kita duduk bersama-sama Kemenkes Kemendiknas, kita undang PMI tni-polri tidak hanya bicara imunisasi juga nanti sosialisasi ke masyarakat karena ini ada jeda waktu ingat kita itu hanya pernah melakukan imunisasi 40 juta setahun 300 juta lebih dalam setahun."*

[Erick: "We medically will we do it. It is why the last two weeks, we sat together with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of National Education. We also invited PMI, TNI, and Polri, not only to talk about immunizations but also to disseminate information to the public because there is a time lag. Remember, we have only immunized 40 million a year, 300 million more in a year."]

The speech in datum 2 is a requesting directive utterance. The statement "It is why the last two weeks we sat together with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of National Education" has the intention of asking the interlocutor to do it medically in two

weeks together with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of National Education and inviting PMI, TNI and Polri.

#### *Datum Speech Form 3*

*Najwa: "Kongkritnya mas menteri bisa tidak sekarang, orang tua murid yang sedang menyaksikan mata najwa berdasarkan dari ujaran mas menteri kepala sekolah boleh mengambil diskresi mengambil dana bos untuk pulsa mereka, mereka dapat meminta kepala sekolahnya meminta dana itu."*

[Najwa: "Strictly speaking, Mas minister, can the parents of students who are watching Mata Najwa now, based on the minister's words, ask the principal if they can take the discretion to take the funds for their credit? They can ask the principal for the funds."]

Speech data 3 is a requesting directive speech. The statement "they can ask the principal for the funds" has the intention of asking the interlocutor to ask for funds from their respective principals, which will then be used to buy credit to support online learning activities.

### *3.1.2 Speech Act of Begging*

The speech act of begging, according to [44], is an utterance to politely ask the speaker to do something the speech partner wants, such as begging and please. The directive speech inquiry research is similar to the previous research [45], which aims to convey an explanation in the form of a directive sentence to the speech partner.

#### *Datum Speech Form 4*

*Erick: "Saya juga bekerja mati-matian dan Pak Presiden sendiri Mohon maaf saya rasa kita pernah datang ke acara Najwa Kita pernah bilang buat Pak Presiden sendiri."*

[Erick: "I also work hard, and the president himself apologizes; I think we have been to the Najwa event; We once said it to the president himself."]

The speech in datum 4 is a begging directive speech. The statement "the President himself apologizes" intends to apologize to the president, namely Joko Widodo.

#### *Datum Speech Form 5*

*Najwa: "Mas Erick kongritnya progressnya tolong dikasih yang realistis jangan dikasih harapan palsu."*

[Najwa: "Mas Erick, concretely, please give real progress. Do not give false hope."]

The speech in data 5 is a begging directive speech. The utterance "please give me real progress. Do not give false hope" has the intention of asking to be given realistic expectations, not false hopes.

#### *Datum Speech Form 6*

*Nadiem: "Kami sudah mulai melakukan relaksasi bagi zona hijau harapannya dalam waktu cepat mungkin akan ada relaksasi untuk zona kuning juga kita harap anda akan ditentukan dengan 4 kementerian tapi Menurut kami adalah protokol kesehatan masing-masing sekolah pada saat melakukan tatap muka."*

[Nadiem: "We have started to relax for the green zone. The hope is that in a short time, maybe, there will be relaxation for the yellow zone. Also, we hope you will be determined with the four ministries, but in our opinion, it is the health protocol of each school at the time of face-to-face."]

The speech in datum 6 is a directive requesting speech. The statement "we hope you will be determined with the four ministries, but in our opinion, it is the health protocol of each school at the time of face-to-face" intends to ask to be determined by four ministries.

### *3.1.3 Speech Act of Asking*

According to [46], asking is a verbal utterance that asks for an answer from the speech partner or someone being spoken to. The answer given can be knowledge already owned or things that result from consideration. Therefore, the speech act of asking is a special statement to the speech partners to respond in the form of information so that the speaker can accept it.

#### *Datum Speech Form 7*

*Najwa: "Kekayaan Erick Thohir itu yang menjadi menambah wibawabya ada ayo apa ada tanggapan mas Erik?"*

[Najwa: "Erick Thohir's wealth is what adds to his prestige. Come on, do you have any feedback, Mas Erik?"]

The utterances in datum 7 are directive speech acts of asking questions. The utterance "do you have any feedback, Mas Erik?" means to ask the speech partner (Erick Thohir), and the speaker hopes to be given response or information by the speech partner regarding the question given.

#### Data Speech Form 8

Najwa: “Dan ini contoh yang tadi anda bicara tentang kesayangan anda cerita soal kesayangan terus sama kayak contohnya diawal saya masih menyimpan begitu banyak hal kontroversi apakah di bidang pendidikan BUMN apakah penanganan covid?”

[Najwa: “And this is the example that you spoke of your beloved earlier; concerning the story about favorites and the same as the example at the beginning, I still have so many controversial things, whether in the field of education or state-owned enterprises, what is the handling of COVID-19?”]

The utterances in data 8 are directive speech acts of asking. The speech “what is the handling of COVID-19?” means to ask the speech partner about handling COVID-19. Speakers hope to be given information related to the questions given.

#### Datum Speech Form 9

Erick: “Saya rasa presiden sudah mengambil keputusan sangat tepat hari ini bagaimana membuat komite? beliau Pimpin langsung rapat seminggu sekali antara komite daripada penyembuhan covid 19 dan tentu pemulihan ekonomi dan posisi kita jelas bawa-bawa kesehatan harus pulih baru ekonominya bangkit tanpa kesehatan sulit tidak mungkin ada ekonomi”

[Erick: “I think the president made the right decision today, how to make a committee? He directly chaired the once-a-week meeting between the committees to heal COVID-19 and, of course, the economic recovery. In addition, our position clearly involves health; the economy must recover, rising without health is difficult, and there can be no economy.”]

The utterances in datum 9 are directive speech acts of asking questions. The utterance “today, how to make a committee?” means asking the interlocutor how to make a committee. The speaker expects a response from the speech partner regarding the questions that have been given.

#### Datum Speech Form 10

Najwa: “Kalau di awal-awal pandemic mungkin orang masih maklum karena ini kedaruratan begitu, tapi ini kan kita bicara sudah masuk ajaran baru loh, ini sudah Agustus berarti sudah enam bulan, jadi rasa maklum itu tergantikan dengan rasa, hei apa ini yang

*sudah dilakukan masak seperti ini terus, apa yang sudah dipersiapkan?”*

[Najwa: “In the early days of the pandemic, people might still understand because this is an emergency. However, we are talking about the entry of new teachings, and it is already August. It means it has been six months, so the sense of understanding has been replaced with a feeling, “Hey, is this an easy thing to do? Times like this continue. What have you prepared?”]

The speech in data 10 is a directive speech act of asking questions. The utterance “hey, is this an easy thing to do? Times like this continue. What have you prepared?” means to ask the interlocutor about the new school year and what has been prepared in these six months. The speaker expects a response from the speech partner regarding the questions that have been given.

#### Datum Speech Form 11

Najwa: “Tadi anda bilang berkomitmen memperjuangkan seberapa jauh hal itu? Masih menunggu atau sudah ada tanda-tanda harapan karena setiap hari belajar, setiap hari kuota tergerus.”

[Najwa: “Earlier, you said you were committed to fighting, how far is that? Still, waiting, or are there signs of hope? because everyday student study, every day their internet quota is eroded.”]

The speech in datum 11 is a directive speech act of asking questions. The utterance “Earlier, you said you were committed to fighting, how far is that?” means to ask the interlocutor about how far the school operational assistance funds are. The speaker expects a response from the speech partner regarding the questions that have been given.

#### Datum Speech Form 12

Najwa: “Yang jelas amanah atau beban anda bertambah mas Erick, Ketika anda ditunjuk menjadi ketua komite pelaksanaan komite penanganan covid 19 serta pemulihan ekonomi nasional ini beban yang tidak ringan, saya ingin tahu pertama kali mendapat tugas itu terkejut apa memang sudah merasa memang kesayangan Pak Jokowi?”

[Najwa: “What is clear is that your burden has increased, Ma Erick. When you are appointed as chairman of the implementation committee for handling COVID-19 and national economic recovery,

this is not an easy burden; I want to know when you got the appointment for the first time, were you surprised or did you feel that you were indeed Mr. Jokowi's favorite?"]

The utterances in data 12 are directive speech acts of asking questions. The statement "I want to know when you got the appointment for the first time, were you surprised or did you feel that you were indeed Mr. Jokowi's favorite?" means to ask the interlocutor whether he was surprised or felt that he was Mr. Jokowi's favorite. The speaker expects a response from the speech partner regarding the questions that have been given.

### 3.1.4 *Speech Act of Prohibiting*

According to Kridalaksana [in 47], the speech act of prohibiting is a speech intention, which means to prohibit. Speech can be expressed in various forms, i.e., a negative commandment "do not" or a denial phrase that is not justified.

#### *Datum Speech Form 13*

*Nadiem: "Tidak boleh masuk sekolah dan tidak ada aktivitas ekstrakurikuler dulu ya, tidak ada olahraga dan lain-lain."*

[Nadiem: "No school and no extracurricular activities; no sports and so on."]

The speech in datum 13 is a directive speech act of prohibiting. The utterance "No school and no extracurricular activities; no sports and so on" means to prohibit speech partners or students from attending school and doing extracurricular activities.

#### *Datum Speech Form 14*

*Nadiem: "Maupun juga kepala sekolahnya bahkan kepala sekolahnya mau mulai tatap muka misalnya di zona hijau orang tua pun berhak untuk tidak memperkenalkan anaknya ke sekolah, karena belum nyaman jadinya ada masing-masing punya hak untuk menentukan sendiri kesiapan mereka."*

[Nadiem: "As well as the principal, even the principal wants to start face-to-face, for example, in the green zone, parents have the right not to let their children go to school because they are not comfortable, so each has the right to determine their own readiness."]

The speech in data 14 is a directive speech act of prohibiting. The words "As well as the principal, even the principal wants to start face-to-face, for example, in the green zone, parents have the right not to let their children go to school" means the speech

partners not to go to school because they are not comfortable yet. Each has the right to determine their readiness.

### 3.1.5 *Speech Act of Ordering*

A speech act of ordering is an utterance uttered by a speaker to a speech partner to do something as desired by the speaker, for example, "come on," "must," and "hope."

#### *Datum Speech Form 15*

*Nadiem: "Pembukaan sekolah tatap muka dengan protokol kesehatan itu tidak mungkin harus menunggu sampai seluruh negara ter vaksinasi makanya kami sudah mulai melakukan relaksasi bagi zona hijau"*

[Nadiem: "It is impossible to do face-to-face learning with health protocols; we have to wait until the whole countries are vaccinated; it is why we have started to relax for the green zone."]

The speech in datum 15 is a directive speech act of ordering. The utterance "we have to wait until all countries are vaccinated" means instructing the interlocutor to wait until the whole country is vaccinated.

#### *Datum Speech Form 16*

*Nadiem: "Ya tentu vaksin menjadi utama tapi tadi Mas menteri Nadiem sampaikan protokol covid 19 ini wajib yang harus dijalankan"*

[Nadiem: "Yes, of course, vaccines are the main priority, but Minister Nadiem earlier said that this COVID-19 protocol is mandatory that must be carried out."]

The speech in data 26 is a directive speech act of ordering. The statement "Minister Nadiem earlier said that this COVID-19 protocol is mandatory that must be carried out" means to order to implement the COVID-19 protocol.

#### *Datum Speech Form 17*

*Nadiem: "Jadi ini adalah semua ekporting kita lakukan untuk berkoordinasi dengan kepala dinas untuk mensosialisasikan bahwa ini adalah legal dan bukan cumin buat TIK dan pulsa kita juga mengingatkan bahwa guru-guru honorer yang banyak sekali sekolah kita yang mayoritas mereka itu juga boleh tadinya juga di limid 50% dari dana bos ini sekarang ini sekarang tidak ada pembatasanya sama sekali, jadinya kalau dibutuhkan untuk honorer silahkan, tapi yang penting mbak*

*Nana adalah itu harus dispesinya kepala sekolah karena kepala sekolah sebagai pemimpin untuk Pendidikan yang mengetahui sebenarnya mengetahui kebutuhan sekolah itu apa?*

[Nadiem: "Thus, this is all exporting we do to coordinate with the head of the service to socialize that this is legal and not just for ICT and credit; We also remind that there are so many honorary teachers, our many schools, our schools where the majority of them were also allowed to have a limit of 50% of this school operational assistance funds, now, there is no restriction at all. Thus, if it is needed for honorarium, go ahead, but what is important, Ms. Nana, is that the principal must specify the principal because as a leader for education, the principal knows what the school's needs are?"]

The speech in datum 17 is a directive speech act of ordering. The statement "if it is needed for honorarium, go ahead, but what is important, Ms. Nana, is that the principal must specify the principal because as a leader for education, the principal knows what the school's needs are?" means that the principal must dispense because the principal is the leader.

### ***3.2 The Relevance of Directive Speech Acts with Indonesian Language Learning in Junior High School***

Good learning is carried out according to the applicable curriculum to achieve curriculum goals. Indonesian language learning can be classified into language and literature learning. Indonesian language learning at the junior high school level is discussed in this study. In the 2013 curriculum, learning at the junior high school level is outlined in core competencies that include four competencies: spiritual attitudes, social attitudes, knowledge, and skills. Indonesian language learning is also known as text-based learning. There are several types of texts, including persuasion texts, procedural texts, poetry, short stories, expositions, observation reports, descriptions, and others. Prastowo [in 48] defines teaching materials as insight, skill, and personality that students must explore when they want to achieve basic competency standards that have been determined in accordance with government policies.

In addition, the analysis results related to speech acts can be used as teaching materials for learning Indonesian at the junior high school level. The teaching materials on Mata Najwa's Youtube show "Kontroversi Mas Menteri" can be implemented on

the basic competencies of learning Indonesian at the junior high school level, class VIII, curriculum 2013, with the core competencies of "trying, processing, and presenting in the concrete realm (using, parsing, modifying, and making) and the abstract realm (writing, reading, counting, drawing, and composing). This analysis's results are in accordance with the basic competence 4.13, "summarizing the contents, suggestions, invitations, directions, and considerations about various positive things about actual text problems from persuasive texts (environment, social conditions, and/or cultural diversity) that are heard and read." Mata Najwa's Youtube show fits perfectly with KD 4.13 because Mata Najwa's Youtube show has the type of linguistic markers of invitation and suggestion, indicated by the words "may," "come on," "hope," and "must." It is so that educators and students carry out distance learning to avoid the COVID-19 virus in accordance with the current social situation.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

The conclusions of this research are as follows. Five directive utterances were found: requesting, begging, asking, prohibiting, and ordering. The most frequently used directive speech act in this study was asking. The directive speech act of asking questions was carried out by the speech partner, namely Najwa Shihab, to the speech partners, namely Mas Menteri Nadiem Makarim and Erick Thohir. The results of this speech act analysis are relevant to learning Indonesian in class VII SMP as teaching materials with the basic competence of "summarizing the contents, suggestions, invitations, directions, and considerations about various positive things about actual text problems from persuasion texts (environment, social conditions, and/or cultural diversity) that are heard and read."

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