

## The Use of Speech Act Functions for Women in the 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration in Jakarta: Feminist Study

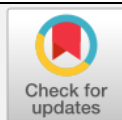
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### ABSTRACT

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method to classify and analyze the use of speech act functions in the International Women's Day 2020 demonstration event in Jakarta. The research strategy used is content/document analysis. This strategy was used because the study would analyze data in sentences in the International Women's Day 2020 demonstration poster. Data collection was carried out using the document and note-taking. In addition, the data analysis process uses content/document analysis. This analysis will dissect a speech/sentence in the research data to explain or analyze it in depth. The study results show that the action participants use the speech act function in various ways. The speech act functions are 11 data assertive functions, 17 data directive functions, 5 data expressive functions, and 12 declarative data functions. The directive function dominates the use of the speech act function. This is because, in demonstration activities, the speaker will make more requests (directives) in the form of demands on the interlocutor to solve all the problems presented by the speaker (demonstrator).

**Keywords:** Demonstration; International Women's Day 2020; Speech Acts

## 1. Introduction

Speech act activities cannot be separated from human communication activities. Through speech, humans can convey their intentions, goals, and feelings. Besides that, humans also use language to exchange ideas, stories, and information that might be needed (Bram & Pasaribu, 2020; Diningsih et al., 2019). Continuing this explanation, (Sari, 2018) argues that the use of language will continue to develop according to the needs of science. So do not be surprised if language becomes a medium that develops dynamically.

Language has an important role in everyday life. Therefore humans must be able to become good communicators and communicants. Fauzi et al. (2020) explained that speakers must convey their meaning clearly so their speech partners can easily understand. In line with this, Prawita & Utomo (2020) explained that communication must occur effectively and efficiently so that the speech partner can understand the meaning of the speech. The goal is that the message conveyed can be well received. The speaker's failure to convey the message will cause the speech partner not to understand the message. Leech (2015) explained that in pragmatics, meaning is defined concerning speakers or users of language. In addition, pragmatics also explains that language and context are two things that have a close relationship. To fully understand the message, speakers and hearers must involve in the social context.

A speech act is a form of communication between speakers and speech partners. This language action has the power to inform, order or express the psychology of speakers (Kusmanto, 2019). Thus the speech partner must comprehensively interpret the speech uttered by the speaker so that the intent and purpose can be conveyed properly. Yuliarti et al. (2015) added that the actual intent of the speech must be identified by looking at the speech situation behind it. An examination not considering the speech situation (context) will lead to erroneous results. This mistake will cause the failure of the speech partner to understand the speaker's intent, so the utterances uttered will end in vain (not understood).

On March 8, 1977, the United Nations (UN) established International Women's Day (IWD). IWD is commemorated all over the world, including Indonesia. Indonesian women carried out massive demonstrations to commemorate this historic day. Wouters (2015) explains that demonstrations are events or episodes staged by movements to draw attention to a particular issue or theme. One of the reasons women hold demonstrations is to commemorate International Women's Day and convey various issues related to women's problems. According to Bennett et al. (2008), demonstration activities attracted a lot of political activity. This can happen because demonstrations accommodate many community interests.

Demonstrations are communicative, opinionated, and polarized activities (Wouters, 2015). Demonstrations or demonstrations occur due to various kinds of problems, thus encouraging women to fight for their rights through this path. Giddens (1993) stated that forms of injustice against women are then directed to weaken women. This is one of the things that underlies women to think creatively, critically, and vocally. Talking about women cannot be separated from the issues circulating lately. The issue of violence against women and gender equality has always been a heated debate between women and men. Gender is a distinction between roles, attributes, traits, attitudes, and behaviors that grow and develop in society (Rahmawati et al., 2019). The presence of women and men is a decree that God has arranged. In this issue, women generally want equal rights to develop their careers in any field. Women and men are different in gender, but they must get the same portion regarding rights and authority.

Rahmadani (2019) stated that a woman is more sensitive to her feelings and prefers speech to express anger. At the same time, men prefer to use action as an expression of anger. This difference is also inseparable from environmental and cultural factors that shape their

personality and character. To make it easier for us to know the meaning of the speech conveyed by women during demonstrations. The researcher used a pragmatic approach to find out the purpose and function of the speech conveyed by women in these activities. The IWD 2020 demonstration activity, attended by most women, interested the writer in examining the various speech functions used by the participants in the action.

Demonstrations are activities carried out en masse, structured, and creatively. Mass action usually uses posters and banners to convey their issues. Researchers can find many interesting sentences in the posters of the demonstrators. Demonstration activities at the IWD 2020 were held in Jakarta on March 9, 2020. The mass action demands written on the posters triggered this research to examine the intent and function of the speech on the posters.

This study is interested in examining women's speech process in demonstration activities. This interest arose because thought mostly men usually carried out the demonstrator activities, but this time it was women who dominated the demonstration. Women, often seen as human beings who always prioritize the heart over the mind, will certainly have a different speech style from men. The study will analyze those utterances to determine which function of the speech act dominates when women hold demonstrations.

In this section, the study will explain the relevant research done by previous researchers regarding pragmatics, especially regarding speech acts. [Ansari & Gupta \(2021\)](#) discusses the use of speech acts regarding fake reviews on e-commerce platform products. Based on speech act theory, the study developed a theoretical framework that explains how linguistic style (both verbal and structural) acts as cues for judging reviews with genuine intent. By looking at the speech in the comments, we will know the intent conveyed by the researcher. The study results show that the speaker's communication style reflects his intentions. Reviews with less contextual embedding, argument structuring, and praise through non-verbal cues trigger customers to perceive the review as deceptive.

[Tsoumou \(2020\)](#), in the research of speech acts in politically oriented Facebook interactions, indicates that any utterance is goal-oriented, no illocutionary style can exist by itself without illocutionary effects, and each speech act requires an illocutionary style. Illocutionary effects are considered an indispensable part of the utterances delivered by speakers.

Furthermore, [Simon & Dejica-Cartis \(2015\)](#) explain language use in written advertisements. This research uses illocutionary style pointing devices to approach speech acts from an interdisciplinary perspective and show that advertising preferences affect the target audience's intent using several speech acts.

The relevant studies above show that the approach using speech act science makes it easier to know the intent and purpose of various languages humans use. On this occasion, the study examines speech acts' function in the International Women's Day 2020 demonstration poster. The study will pay attention to the linguistic aspects of the research data. In addition, the speaker's intention is largely determined by the context, namely time, place, event, process, and the speech partner. One form of the function of language as a communication tool is the appearance of a speech act performed by speakers and interlocutors ([Kirana & Sulisty, 2018](#)). Referring to the explanation above, the objectives of this study include: (1) classifying the functions of speech acts on the International Women's Day 2020 poster and (2) explaining the functions and forms of speech acts on the International Women's Day 2020 poster.

## 2. Literature Review

The science of speech acts is included in the science of language (linguistics). Language broadly discusses the problems of communication used by humans. But in reality, sometimes,

humans fail to understand the meaning of the message conveyed to the interlocutor when speaking. Therefore, linguistics must also recognize the functions of speech acts speakers use in certain contexts. Speech acts can also provide effective feedback during communication activities (Domaneschi et al., 2017). Doing feedback is an effective activity when communication is carried out. When that happens, speakers and speech partners will easily know the function of speech (Baider et al., 2020).

Fitriana (2015) means that a language is an interesting activity because to get the appropriate meaning, we must understand the speech situation when the incident occurred. According to Grundy (1995), speech acts have a dual nature and do not only convey a conventional meaning. But the meaning contained in speech acts can also be conveyed implicitly (contextually). The speech process can also be done directly and indirectly. In this regard, Yule (2014) explained that there is a direct relationship between language structure and function, which can be said to be a direct speech act. And if there is an indirect relationship between language structure and function, then there is a speech act that is conveyed indirectly. Direct speech or sentence is an expression that has a real meaning. In contrast, indirect speech has a meaning that is not following the actual expression, so the speech partner must look at the context that occurs when the communication activity takes place.

Searle (1976) distinguished the functions of speech acts into five kinds of speech forms. The five forms of speech that show the function of communication are as follows.

- 1) The assertive function is a speech function that connects the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed in his utterance. The proposition's truth is that the speaker has a view of an event, so the speaker can give a statement, such as suggesting, bragging, complaining, claiming, justifying, and blaming.
- 2) The directive act intends to make the influence exerted by the speaker on the speech partner. This influence enables the speech partner to take the action the speaker wants. The forms of directive speech acts are ordering, commanding, begging, advising, and forcing.
- 3) The function of expressive speech is to express psychological feelings that speakers feel, such as thanking, congratulating, praising, condolences, or other psychological feelings in the form of happy, happy, sad, angry, upset, and so on.
- 4) Commissive utterances have the function of expressing promises or offers. This action will link the speaker to future actions. The function of this speech is usually to express promises, oaths, threats, pledges, offer something, and convince.
- 5) The declarative form confirms something agreed on about an event he has seen. The utterance function aims to express a speaker's attitude concisely and clearly. Examples of these utterances are dismissing, baptizing, naming, appointing, authorizing, punishing, forbidding, and permitting.

Regarding the explanation of the functions of speech acts above, there is a relationship with the research objectives that have been formulated. The researcher will analyze the intent of the utterances on the posters used by the demonstrators at the 2020 International Women's Day commemoration. This activity is a political activity carried out by the majority of women. Kustiawan & Samin (2020) state that political movements raise communal awareness. From that awareness, women create activities carefully to achieve the expected political orientation. Political orientation is the attitude individuals or groups possess in their interactions with political life, including political attitudes, values, and behavior (Syahrul et al., 2020).



### 3. Research Methodology

The research method is a scientific way to obtain data with certain goals and advantages (Sugiyono, 2015). The purpose of using the method in this research is so that the writer can conduct research in a structured and systematic manner. This research uses a qualitative method. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018), the qualitative method has unique steps for analyzing research data and relying on text and images. This means that the data that can be examined can be in the form of written words or spoken words. This is certainly in line with this research: the data taken is the words in the 2020 International Women's Day (IWD) demonstration poster.

This research was conducted in Jakarta during the International Women's Day 2020 demonstration activity organized by most women. The IWD 2020 demonstration is an alliance movement of women's organizations called Gerakan Perempuan Melawan (GPM). The time of this research was taken on Monday, March 9, 2020. The data sources used by researchers are documents, while the data used by researchers are images and text included in the form and function classification of speech acts.

Data collection techniques help researchers perfect research and provide directed guidelines for collecting research data. Research data collection was carried out using document techniques, note-taking techniques, and literature study techniques. The data analysis process uses a document/content analysis model. This model is a research model that will discuss in depth the issues that the researcher has obtained. This content analysis is usually used for research data in the form of text or utterances documented in research data. Thus, the data analysis process for this study's conclusions can be presented properly to obtain credible results.

### 4. Results and Discussion

A demonstration is an activity that uses speech acts and aims to convey ideas about the problems. Action participants use speech to convey intentions through messages related to existing issues. The results of this study indicate that the utterances used by women during the International Women's Day 2020 demonstration in Jakarta have four functions of speech acts. These four speech functions are classified regarding Searle's theory of speech acts. The utterances in the International Women's Day 2020 demonstrator posters amount to 45 data. These amounts include; (a) 11 assertive function data; (b) 17 directive function data; (c) 5 expressive function data; and (d) 13 declarative function data (Searle, 1976).

This study explains that the speech acts used by the International Women's Day 2020 demonstration express women's self to convey various issues regarding women's issues. We can observe this in the discussion the researcher explains below regarding speech acts' various forms and functions.

#### 4.1. The Use of Assertive Speech Acts in the 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration

The form assertive speech acts occur with various kinds of speech functions, such as the act of complaining (2 data), explaining (8 data), and blaming (1 data). Searle explained that the assertive form connects the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed in his speech (Searle, 1976). The proposition's truth is that the speaker has a view of an event they have observed. The researcher will explain data analysis samples in the form of assertive speech acts. What follows is an analysis of the form of assertive speech acts with the function of explaining.

### **Data (1)**

*"Gue disini karena perempuan. Perempuan gak selalu tentang sumur, dapur, & kasur". (I'm here because I'm a woman. Women are not always about wells, kitchens and mattresses).*

**Context:** Action participants explained a woman's life seen as only caring for domestic work. They explained the problem by writing it into a poster at the International Women's Day demonstration.

**Analysis:** Statement in Data (1) is included in assertive speech with the function of explaining. Participants in this women's action explained that women's lives are not only about wells, kitchens and mattresses. We need to know the explanation of these three aspects: women do not always care for domestic problems in the family. The view that women only care for wells, kitchens, and mattresses is old-fashioned, but in this context, it does not mean that women ignore these aspects. In this incident, women want to show they can also do various activities. The role of women can also make a real contribution to various aspects of life.

Giving and opening space for men and women is necessary to develop their capabilities so that women feel no inequality because they feel limited. Roles are very important because they can regulate a person's behavior. Besides that, roles cause a person to move and behave freely because they get wider opportunities so that a person can adapt their behavior to the behavior of the people in their group (Narwoko & Suyanto, 2004). At this time, women need a role for a career. The role of women is too narrow if only dealing with domestic issues. Give space to women to contribute in various aspects of life so they can develop themselves through the opportunities given. That way, men and women can develop each other's abilities. The narrative in Data (1) above explains that women can care for other issues outside the home, just like men. In this modern era, women expect an egalitarian relationship. This means that women's rights to develop their abilities can be opened as wide as the role of men. The poster in Data (1) explains the issue of equality in gender roles and that women want equal rights and opportunities.

### **4.2. Use of Directive Speech Acts in the 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration**

According to Searle (1976), the form of directive speech acts has the intention of making an impact carried out by the speaker on the speech partner. This influence aims to enable the speech partner to perform the action desired by the speaker. The findings of the directive speech act in this study function to command (9 data), ask (4 data), advise (2 data), refuse (1 data), and request (1 data). Below is an example of directive speech act data.

### **Data (2)**

*"Dari IWD 2017-2020 masa RUU PKS Ga Kelar-Kelar? Masyaallah!!!" (From International Women's Day 2017-2020, why has the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill not been completed yet? Masha Allah!!!)*

**Context:** A demonstrator was asking the government about the status of the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill, which has never been passed.

**Analysis:** The statement in Data (2) describes the ratifying of the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill, which has not been completed to date. In addition, in 2021, the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill will not be a priority for the government because it will be excluded from the

National Legislative Program. Women highly anticipate this Bill because it accommodates many issues concerning women. The purpose of drafting the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill is to provide legal protection for victims of sexual violence. Rais et al. (2019) explained that the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill is an effort to reform the law to overcome various problems related to sexual violence. This renewal in legal form has the following objectives; (a) prevent incidents of sexual violence from occurring; (b) develop and implement mechanisms for handling, protecting and recovering that involve the community and side with victims so that victims can go beyond the violence they experienced and become survivors; (c) provide justice for victims of sexual violence, through punishment and firm action for perpetrators of sexual violence. Because cases of sexual violence have been difficult to resolve using ordinary law books, the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill is here to deal with this problem.

The sentence "*Dari IWD 2017-2020 masa RUU PKS Ga Kelar-Kelar? Masyaallah!!!* (From International Women's Day 2017-2020, why has the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill not been completed yet? Masha Allah!!!)" gives an illustration regarding women's issues that have long been raised since 2017-2020. It's been three years, and this Bill is in motion and has never been passed. The sentence delivered by one of the participants in the action raised a question to the government, especially the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, to immediately pass the Bill. If the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill is completed, it can immediately be implemented as a community guideline. The sentences and context contained in the speech are included in the directive speech act, which aims to clarify the status of the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill, which has been discussed for a long time. Furthermore, the researcher will explain the function of directive speech acts in the form of advising.

### Data (3)

*"Kalau mau suit-suitin kami. Inget ibu mu!".* (If you want to tease us, remember your mother!)

**Context:** A woman carrying a poster at the 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration.

**Analysis:** Whistling is a fun thing to do. But if the activity is carried out in the wrong context, it will offend someone. For women in general, whistling is considered a seductive activity, so women feel offended or uncomfortable. This is known as catcalling behavior and can be done directly or indirectly. According to Hidayat & Setyanto (2020), There are several types of verbal messages delivered by catcalling perpetrators to their victims, including in the form of a tone, for example, the sound of a kiss, the sound of a kiss from afar, or a whistle. The second, comments, usually comment on body shape or in a sentence that is not insulting but is said with the aim of being insulting. Most women feel uncomfortable and harassed by these actions.

Data (3) above is a narrative delivered in a poster by a female demonstrator participant. He explained that when men do that, they should first think about what it would be like if their mother was treated like that. This is part of polite behavior; we, as humans between men and women, should be able to look after and respect each other as a form of love for one another. In line with this explanation, Marzuki (2019) explains that courtesy is manners in everyday life as a reflection of one's personality. Polite behavior is a person's behavior related to ways or actions considered appropriate and good in the eyes of the surrounding community so that they can be appreciated, such as how to dress, behave, speak, and so on (Risthantri & Sudrajat, 2015). This utterance has the function of advising the other person because women do not like this activity to seduce women, making women feel uncomfortable when treated like that.

### 4.3. Use of Expressive Speech Acts in the 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration

Expressive speech is expressing various psychological feelings of speakers about problems that are felt in themselves (Searle, 1976). In demonstration activities, expressive expressions or utterances are used to express what is in their heart about all the existing problems. Through this expressive speech, the action participants will describe their psychological state. The expressive speech used in the 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration event has a scolding function of 5 data. Below, the researcher will explain the forms of speech categorized as angry.

#### Data (4)

*"Yang suka catcalling brengsek lu semua! Fuck"*. (Those who like catcalling, you are all jerks! Fuck).

**Context:** The statement written by the participants in the women's action at the 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration was an expression of anger because there was a lot of harassment towards women in public spaces.

**Analysis:** The statement in Data (4) above describes the speaker's psychological state of anger and goiter. This is because men against women commit many violations in the form of harassment in public spaces. We can see the angry speech in words *"brengsek"* (jerk) and *"fuck"* on the poster. Catcalling is harassment that can occur in open places and can be carried out with various motives. Chhun (2010) identifies catcalling as the use of obscene words, verbal expressions, and non-verbal expressions that occur in public places, for example, on highways, on sidewalks, and at bus stops. According to Hidayat & Setyanto (2019), in catcalling, there is a form of communication in which the perpetrator gives verbal expression to his victim, for example, through whistling and comments about their body shape by attacking the victim's sexual attributes.

Catcalling can also occur in various places, so it's no wonder that women sometimes feel psychologically threatened because they feel anxious when they see men whose behavior is suspicious. Public places are places where harassment sometimes occurs. Because strangers perpetrate harassment, it is usually carried out in places such as parks and public transportation, which are felt less safe for women who often experience catcalls (Eastwood, 2015). This makes women angry because it makes them anxious, and acts of harassment are inappropriate for humans in general. The form of angry speech is further explained in data (5) below.

#### Data (5)

*"Hidup ini brengsek bagi wanita, tetapi kami dipaksa menikmatinya"*. (Life is shit for women but we are forced to enjoy it).

**Context:** One of the action participants felt annoyed with the current state of women. Women do not seem to get legal guarantees to protect themselves against certain problems.

**Analysis:** The statement in Data (5) tells about women who seem to be sidelined by the State. They felt that with the many problems they experienced, they did not have the legal protection that could be a reference for addressing these problems. The statement *"tetapi kami dipaksa menikmatinya"* (but we are forced to enjoy it) in Data (5) means that the form of problems that occur to women cannot be brought under the applicable law, so it is as if women are forced to



enjoy these problems sincerely and gracefully. For example, in the case of sexual violence, women as victims often do not get legal protection. Until now, the law has not made a legal product that can protect victims from the violence and sexual harassment they experience. This is a form of the State's inattentiveness in protecting its citizens. Rais et al. (2019) explained that sexual violence concerns society. This raises a sense of concern, especially for women. According to the Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia (2018), the forms of violence that women often experience are physical violence, emotional/psychological violence, sexual violence, and activity restriction violence. These forms are often experienced by women, causing women's moods to become irritated and angry.

The word "*brengsek*" (shit) in Data (5) describes the heart of women demonstrators. After all, they were annoyed because they were always underestimated, so they felt marginalized. Women seem to be the objects of outlet for men, and men think that women are weak. In line with that, Hidayat & Kumala (2020) explained that one of the highlights is how the weak position of women has always been a victim of patriarchal culture. This problem seems to be commonplace behavior, even though this incident has a negative impact on women. We must be able to eliminate conditions like this. Men and women must work cooperatively, and the government, as a facilitator, should be able to make a law that protects victims from violence and sexual harassment. Because in this incident, women and men did not rule out the possibility of becoming victims of sexual violence and harassment.

#### **4.4. Use of Declarative Speech Acts in the 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration**

Searle (1976) explained that the declarative form affirms something agreed on. The purpose of the declaration is to express a speaker's attitude concisely and clearly. The form of the declarative function in the 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration poster contains various speech functions, such as the function to confirm (5 data), prohibit (5 data), support (1 data), and function against (1 data). A data analysis sample follows in the form of a directive speech act with an affirming function.

##### **Data (6)**

*"Jangan nikahkan kami, please". (Don't marry us, please).*

**Context:** A woman holding a 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration poster.

**Analysis:** Data (6) belongs to the form of prohibiting speech acts. The speech was explained briefly and intended to prohibit early marriage activities. Law No 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage states that marriage can be permitted if the man is 19 and the woman is 16. Referring to the law, if a man and a woman have not reached the age specified in the marriage law, the marriage is included in early marriage. The statement "*Jangan nikahkan kami*" (Don't marry us) is a speech in a 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration poster held by an immature woman. When viewed from the context, the sentence in Data (6) has an implicitly expressed intention. The meaning of this speech is not to marry children at an early age and not to force children to marry people they don't love. Because these two things are rights that they should be able to determine for themselves without coercion and remain under the family's control; in addition, early marriage has an impact that is not good for the health of mothers and babies, so parents should pay attention to this. This is because early marriages that occur in children and young women will be at risk of experiencing various disturbances in all aspects of their life caused by the practice of early marriage they experience such as forced sexual intercourse, the

occurrence of pregnancy at an early age, an increased risk of contracting HIV disease, sexually transmitted diseases and cervical cancer (Fadlyana & Larasaty, 2016).

Several factors trigger early marriages forced by parents. For example, parents are worried that their children will know free sex so that there is a potential for pregnancy out of wedlock; the next factor is economic limitations. Parents should be able to think of a better and more effective way for the child's survival. According to Awaru (2020), sex education is a process of transmitting values and directing children's sexual behavior with various kinds of supporting materials. In sex education, children are given knowledge about social values, religion, morals, customs, and laws. The issue of children's freedom in choosing a partner and the right time for marriage must be considered by parents because it will make the child's mental readiness more mature in building a household. In addition, the function of declarative speech acts with supporting forms will be analyzed in the data below.

### Data (7)

*"Saya laki-laki pendukung kesetaraan. Melawan kekerasan pada perempuan sama halnya dengan membela kemanusiaan kita".* (I am a man and a supporter of equality. Fighting violence against women is the same as defending our humanity).

**Context:** A man participating in a demonstration to support the women's movement at the 2020 International Women's Day Demonstration.

**Analysis:** The statement in Data (7) explains that he supports gender equality. By supporting gender equality, we have defended the interests of humanity in general, regardless of gender. Human rights are rights that men and women own. We must create gender equality, a condition and treatment of justice for men and women. If justice for men and women is realized, then steps are needed to stop things that are a psychological, political and social culture that hinders women and men from being able to play a role and enjoy the results of that role (Prantiasih, 2016). Gender equality will create a supportive pattern between men and women so that they can develop their abilities fairly and healthily without complicated restrictions. Active participation between men and women in a balanced manner will accelerate the achievement of development goals in various aspects.

Hidayat & Kumala (2020) explain that gender inequality and violence against women are social problems women and men face. Both are not benefiting from the situation. We as human beings should give space to each other in various fields, such as politics, economy, education and other sectors. Statement in Data (7) wants us to support and look after each other. The utterances in the poster declared that the speaker supports the issue.

## 5. Conclusion

This study shows that the use of speech act functions in the 2020 International Women's Day demonstration is dominated by directive speech acts, as many as 17 data. This is because demonstration activities have many demands, so participants ask their interlocutors (the government) to resolve the issue. In addition, the declarative function contains 12 data. This utterance arises because the speaker emphasizes rejecting an issue that weakens or threatens women. The assertive function arises because the participants in the action explain the various conditions experienced by women so that the speakers explain their views regarding this matter. The assertive function in the 2020 International Women's Day poster produces 11 data. While the expressive function arises because the demonstrator describes their psychological.

The expressive function in the 2020 International Women's Day poster is a form of the emotional depiction of speakers, such as being annoyed and angry. The data amounts to 5 data. Through demonstrations, women can convey issues that concern their interests. They hope their actions can make their speech partners aware that many problems occur with women.

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The authors have declared no potential conflicts of interest concerning this article's research, authorship, and/or publication.

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