

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Context

Language is an important tool used to communicate, not only to convey ideas and information but also to influence others' opinions and build relationships¹. In language learning there are branches of language learning science that we need to know. one of the branches of language science that studies the role of context and communication goals is pragmatic. Pragmatics, as a branch of linguistics that studies the role of context and communication goals in understanding messages, is closely related to the concept of speech act verbs². The ability to recognize and use speech act verbs appropriately allows us to adjust our communication style according to the situation and achieve the desired communicative goals more effectively.

Speech act is an aspect of pragmatic that highlights that through the use of language, a person not only conveys information, but also performs various social actions, such as giving orders, making promises, or expressing feelings³. This concept emphasizes that the meaning of an utterance lies not only in the words used, but also in the actions performed by the speaker. Therefore, an

¹Anca Sirbu, "THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LANGUAGE AS A TOOL OF COMMUNICATION," 2015, <https://doi.org/10.21279/1454-864X>; Sitti Rabiah, "Language as a Tool for Communication and Cultural Reality Discloser" (OSF, November 19, 2018), <https://doi.org/10.31227/osf.io/nw94m>; Muhammad Shahid et al., "A Study of Abrar-UI- Haq's Punjabi Bhangra Songs in Pragmatics," August 18, 2023.

²Geoffrey N, Leech, "Principles of Pragmatics," Goodreads, accessed October 19, 2014, https://www.goodreads.com/work/best_book/1715679-principles-of-pragmatics-longman-linguistics-library.

³Mikhail Kissine, *From Utterances to Speech Acts* (Cambridge University Press, 2013).

understanding of speech acts helps reveal the complexity of human communication in various social contexts. usually speech acts are often found in someone who is doing speech. Speech is the process of using sound to communicate, where individuals use word and language to convey messages or influence the behavior of other⁴. Speech acts are part of this process, where language is used not only to convey information, but also to perform certain actions. Thus, speech acts are the ways in which speech is used to do something, not just to convey literal meaning.

There are three appropriate ways to begin the study of speech act verbs, namely locution, illocution, and perlocution⁵. as for locution is the act of conveying something by using certain words, while illocution involves doing something in the pronunciation of words, and perlocution is doing something that affects others through spoken words. In the context of this study, the emphasis is more likely to be on illocutionary verbs. Illocution, according to Austin, involves performing an action in saying something, such as stating, requesting, or commanding⁶. In speech studies, it is important to understand the types of illocution used by speakers, as this helps us to capture the purpose and intended effect of the speech. By understanding the illocutionary verbs used in speech, we can go deeper in analyzing the speaker's communication strategies and how they seek to influence the listeners.

⁴Edward Sapir, "AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF SPEECH," n.d.; Restudini Putri Suprpto, "Figure of Speech English Advertisement," 2012, <http://publication.gunadarma.ac.id/handle/123456789/1409>.

⁵Geoffrey N. Leech, *Meaning and the English Verb* (Routledge, 2014); Geoffrey Leech, *Language in Literature: Style and Foregrounding* (Routledge, 2014), file:///C:/Users/Administrator/Downloads/1604926990-language-in-literature-g-leech.pdf.

⁶Geoffrey N, Leech, "Principles of Pragmatics."

Previous research on illocution has been conducted under the title "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Taylor Swift's Speech at NYU's 2022 Commencement"⁷. This study reveals a comprehensive understanding of the illocutionary speech acts present in Taylor Swift's speech, clearly explaining the underlying intentions and rhetorical strategies used by the speaker. By examining the different types of illocutionary speech acts used in the speech, including statements, expressions, directives, commissives, and declaratives, this study provides valuable insights into how Taylor Swift effectively conveys her messages and connects with her audience. This study highlights the importance of pragmatics in interpreting and understanding speech acts in specific contexts, contributing to a deeper understanding of the dynamics of communication in public discourse. Similar research on illocution has also been done with the title "Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis In Tom Cruise's Interview"⁸. This study also reveals about the various illocutionary speech acts used in the interview, as well as providing an in-depth understanding of the communicative intentions and strategies used by Tom Cruise and the interviewer. By analyzing the types of illocutionary speech acts used, the study provides a more complete picture of how messages are conveyed and received in the context of the interview. In addition, the results of the study can also be used to.

⁷Nurul Azizatul Khusnah, Hasbi Assiddiqi, and Toneng Listiani, "AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT USED BY TAYLOR SWIFT IN NYU'S 2022 COMMENCEMENT SPEECH," *Journal of English Teaching and Linguistics* 4, no. 2 (2023): 104–12.

⁸Ghasella Makhpirokh Haucsa et al., "Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis in Tom Cruise's Interview," *Academic Journal Perspective: Education, Language, and Literature* 8, no. 1 (2020): 11–19.

While, the difference between the previous research and this research lies in the different contexts and subjects. The previous research has focused on analyzing illocutionary speech acts in Taylor Swift's speech at the NYU graduation ceremony as well as in an interview with Tom Cruise, which provides a deep insight into language use and speech acts in the context of public communication. Meanwhile, this study, entitled "Uncovering Illocutionary Meanings: RetnoMarsudi's Speech on Israeli Aggression towards Palestine at UN", focuses on analyzing the illocutionary meanings in the RetnoMarsudi's speech on Israeli aggression towards Palestine at the United Nations (UN). The goal is for people to understand the language and speech acts used in the diplomacy speech, which is currently a popular topic of discussion in the world. This study not only provides insight into illocutionary speech acts in a general context, but also broadens our understanding of international diplomacy and the way language is used in sensitive political situations.

In diplomacy, where a Foreign Minister's speech is often geared towards influencing global opinion on a conflict or issue, understanding illocutionary meaning is crucial to uncovering the message it contains and how it can influence perceptions and actions at the international level⁹. A Foreign Minister's speech on Israeli aggression toward Palestine at the UN presents a major challenge in international diplomacy that requires a deep understanding of illocutionary meaning. In this context, an illocutionary analysis of the speech allows us to look beyond just the words spoken, but also to identify the

⁹Haucsa et al.

implied purpose and message that the speech is trying to convey to the international community. By understanding the illocutionary meaning of the speech, we can uncover how the country sought to shape global opinion on the conflict and influence action at the international level. This demonstrates the importance of understanding illocutionary speech acts in the context of diplomacy, where every word chosen can have a huge impact on interstate relations and the resolution of international conflicts.

In the context of this study, the research focuses on how to deconstruct the illocutionary meaning embedded in the speech of the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Relations, Mrs. Retno Marsudi, delivered on Thursday, October 26, 2023, at the emergency session of the United Nations (UN)¹⁰. Through an analysis of the implied speech acts, the aim of this study is to gain a deeper understanding of how the country conveys and translates its position on the conflict between Israel and Palestine. The speech is important because it is one of the platforms where states speak and act on behalf of the international community. By utilizing a pragmatic approach, this study attempts to highlight the role of language in international diplomacy, where every word chosen has profound consequences on the global understanding of the conflict. Focusing on the analysis of hidden speech acts, this study aims to provide a deeper understanding of language use in the context of international diplomacy.

The researcher decide to analyze the Indonesian Foreign Minister's speech on Israeli aggression against Palestine at the United Nations because Indonesian diplomacy is dynamic in the context of a complex international

¹⁰*Retno Marsudi.s Speches in UN CONFERENCE,* n.d., <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7efqBtjUF98>.

conflict. The speech became the focus of the research because the researcher was interested in knowing how communication strategies were used to influence the world's view on the issue. In addition, the selection of this topic also aims to provide insight into how language and diplomatic speech acts can influence the attitudes and actions of countries in international forums. Therefore, the analysis of this speech is expected to provide a better understanding of Indonesia's role in addressing sensitive global issues and strengthen our knowledge of international relations.

B. Research Focus

Research focus is the focus or special attention in study, which determines the topic or problem that is at the center of the investigation¹¹.

This research will focus on analyzing the illocutionary meaning of the Retno Marsudi's speech regarding Israeli aggression toward Palestine at the United Nations(UN). This research aims to answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of illocutionary speech acts and what is the most dominant kinds used in the Retno Marsudi's speech regarding Israeli aggression toward Palestine at the UN?
2. What is the uncovered meaning of illocutionary speech acts used in the Retno Marsudi's speech regarding Israeli aggression toward Palestine at the UN?

¹¹Michael Quinn Patton, *Developmental Evaluation: Applying Complexity Concepts to Enhance Innovation and Use* (Guilford Press, 2010), https://books.google.co.id/books?id=s5okv_bZ8EQC&pg=PA31&hl=id&source=gbs_selected_pages&cad=1#v=onepage&q&f=false; John W. Creswell and J. David Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 3th edition (SAGE Publications, 2017).

C. Research Objective

Research objectives are statements that describe the goals or targets to be achieved in a study¹². Based on research focus above the researcher proposed the research objectives below:

1. To know kinds of illocutionary speech acts and the most dominant kind of illocutionary speech acts used in the Retno Marsudi's speech regarding Israeli aggression toward Palestine at the UN.
2. To know the uncovered meanings of illocutionary speech acts used in the Retno Marsudi's speech regarding Israeli aggression toward Palestine at the UN.

D. Significance of the study

Significance is how important or relevant the research¹³. There are two types of significance, specifically theoretical and practical. Theoretical significance is directly related to the utilization of science, while practical significance is directly related to social problem resolution¹⁴.

1. Theoretical

The purpose of this study is to provide readers with an understanding of the meaning of illocution contained in the speech delivered by the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Relations regarding Israel's aggression against Palestine at the United Nations (UN).

¹²Tim Penyusun et al., "Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah," n.d.

¹³Patton, *Developmental Evaluation*.

¹⁴Penyusun et al., "Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah."

This research aims to deepen the understanding of illocutionary speech acts, especially in the context of diplomatic speech and international relations.

2. Practical

a. Students

This research can be used as a guide to analyze the hidden illocutionary meaning in diplomatic speeches. The results can help in understanding the communicative nuances and implications of speech acts contained in the Indonesian Foreign Minister's speech at the UN, as well as contributing to further understanding of international diplomacy and rhetoric.

b. Researcher

The analysis of the RetnoMarsudi's speech on Israel's aggression against Palestine at the UN will explain the importance of strategically understanding and interpreting the illocutionary meanings conveyed in diplomatic discourse.

c. Future researchers and academics can use this study as a reference to conduct further research on the illocutionary meaning of diplomatic speech, which can contribute to the advancement of speech analysis and diplomacy studies.

E. Definition of Key terms

Definition of key terms is an explanation or definition of terms that are the focus or key in a particular context or topic to help readers

understand the concepts discussed in the study¹⁵. The definition of key terms in this study:

1. Pragmatic

Pragmatic in linguistics refers to the study of how context contributes to meaning in language. It involves examining how people use language in specific situations and how the meaning of utterances is affected by factors such as social context, cultural norms, and the speaker's intentions.

2. Speech Act

Speech act is the way we use words to do something, such as giving an order, making a promise, or expressing an opinion.

3. Illocution

Illocutionary refers to speech acts that emphasize the expressive function of speech acts, focusing on the intended meaning or consequences of an utterance, such as stating, requesting, ordering, promising, or apologizing.

4. Retno Marsudi's Speech

Speech by Retno Marsudi, who serves as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, addressing the ceasefire agreement between Israel and Palestine, which has garnered global attention. The speech was delivered on the first day of the emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly discussing Israel's aggression towards Gaza, held in New York on October 26, 2023.

¹⁵John W Creswell and J David Creswell, "Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, 5th Edition," *SAGE Publications*, 2018.

5. Critical Discourse Analysis

critical discourse analysis is a language analysis that combined with critical social analysis. this kind of analysis has its framework for the discourse of language that is not only serves for communication, but also containing social context such as maintain the power relations, ideologies, and social identities.

From the outlined discussion, it can be concluded that pragmatic analysis provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the illocutionary meaning contained in the foreign minister's speech, especially in the context of geopolitical issues such as Israeli aggression against Palestine at the United Nations. By examining these key terms in the context of uncovering the illocutionary meaning in the Indonesian foreign minister's speech on Israeli aggression against Palestine at the United Nations, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the communication strategies used by foreign minister on the global stage.

F. Previous Study

There are many researchers who research about analyzing illocutionary especially in speech acts. One of them is a journal with the title "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Taylor Swift's Speech at NYU's 2022 Commencement". Based on the illocutionary investigation of Taylor Swift's speech, it can be concluded that in Taylor Swift's speech at NYU's commencement celebration, there are five types of illocutionary acts used, with a total of 94 identified illocutionary acts. There are 33 representative

utterances, 32 expressive utterances, 13 declarative utterances, 9 directive utterances, and 7 commissive utterances. In terms of illocutionary acts, Taylor Swift uses various types to convey her message effectively. Representative speech is used to share personal stories, reflect on the past, and challenge societal expectations. Directive speech is used to give advice, share life tips, and empower individuals to make informed choices. Commissive speech expresses gratitude, appreciation, encouragement, and promises for future information, forming a relationship with the audience. Expressive speech displays Swift's ability to authentically express personal opinions, feelings and experiences, creating empathy and connectedness. Declarative speech includes beliefs, observations, and assertions, promoting inclusivity and a focus on the positive aspects of life. Thus, this study makes an important contribution to the understanding of the use of illocutionary acts in public speech and demonstrates how important an understanding of speech acts is in the context of public communication.¹⁶

The second research with the title “Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis In Tom Cruise’s Interview” Through this research, it can be concluded that in Tom Cruise's interview, there are four types of illocutionary speech acts used, namely representative, commissive, directive, and expressive. Representative speech acts are categorized as the most frequently used in the interview, with Tom Cruise tending to state his condition and explain things that the interviewer wants. Meanwhile, the percentages of the use of illocutionary speech acts from the most frequent

¹⁶Sanerita T. Oliy, Devita A. Humiang, and Ignatius JC Tuerah, “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Taylor Swift’s Speech at NYU’s 2022 Commencement,” *Journal of English Culture, Language, Literature and Education* 11, no. 2 (2023): 277–92.

to the least frequent in Tom Cruise's interview are: Representative (48.7%), Expressive (38.5%), Commissive (7.7%), Directive (5.1%), and Declarative (0%). This study makes an important contribution to the understanding of the use of illocutionary speech acts in celebrity interviews and highlights the preference for the use of certain speech acts by Tom Cruise and the interviewer. It shows that both parties tend to use representational and expressive speech acts, which have a higher percentage of use than other speech acts (commissive and directive).¹⁷

The last previous research with the title “Illocutionary Speech Acts Use by Jokowi in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019”. Through this research, it can be concluded that in the 2019 Indonesian presidential debate, there are various types of illocutionary speech acts used by Jokowi. Based on the analysis conducted, researchers found and analyzed 13 data of illocutionary speech acts used by Jokowi in the debate. From the results of the study, it can be seen that there are various objectives to be achieved through the use of illocutionary speech acts, including providing information, giving opinions, prohibiting, apologizing, promising, and criticizing. Thus, this study provides important insights into Jokowi's use of illocutionary speech acts in the 2019 Indonesian presidential debates, as well as highlighting the various goals to be achieved through the use of language in a political context.¹⁸

¹⁷Haucsa et al., “Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis in Tom Cruise’s Interview.”

¹⁸Ahmad Zuhri Rosyidi, Mahyuni Mahyuni, and Muhaimi Muhaimi, “Illocutionary Speech Acts Use by Jokowi in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019,” *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding* 6, no. 2 (2019): 735–40.

The first and second studies discuss illocutionary in speech acts performed by celebrities. the difference is that the second study does not only focus on illocutionary in the interviewee but also examines the interviewer. while the third study discusses illocutionary which highlights the various goals to be achieved through the use of language in a political context. the similarities between these three studies and this study both research illocutionary in speech acts. then what distinguishes these three studies from this study lies in the object of research where this study will highlight the use of language in the context of international politics or global politics.

G. Review of related literature

1. Pragmatic

a. Definition

According to Geoffrey Leech, pragmatic is how language can be used in communication¹⁹. from this statement it can be interpreted that Pragmatics is a study that considers the relationship between language and the context of its use in human interaction. pragmatics includes an understanding of how speakers use language to achieve their communicative goals, including in terms of conveying information, requesting or giving instructions, expressing emotions, or affirming a statement. As such, pragmatics is important in understanding how language is used in everyday life and in various communication contexts.

¹⁹Geoffrey N, Leech, "Principles of Pragmatics."

b. Scopes of pragmatics

Linguistic pragmatics currently emphasizes the special relationship between the meaning of language and its context. In a more limited scope, the focus of pragmatics has centered on several main topics. as for these topics as follows:

1) Deixis

Deixis, derived from the Greek word meaning '*pointing*' (the equivalent philosophical term *indexicality*, comes from the corresponding Latin), is the phenomenon in which some linguistic expressions systematically depend on context for their interpretation²⁰. For example, in the expression "throw the plastic over there", which plastic is referred to and where it should be placed, are determined by features of the context outside the expression itself, here typically gestures: this and there act as placeholders for contextually-specified parameters. Deixis encompasses several important dimensions, including social, temporal, and spatial dimensions, as well as discourse deixis. The social dimension emphasizes the relative status between the speaker and the addressee, while the temporal dimension relates to the placement of time relative to the moment of speaking, and the spatial dimension relates to the indication of place by reference to

²⁰Che An Bint Abdulghani, "The Meaning and Scope of Pragmatics," n.d.

the place of speaking. Deixis can also be observed in utterances that refer backward or forward to other utterances in discourse, referred to as discourse deixis.

Deixis is a crucial concept in pragmatic linguistics as it highlights how linguistic meaning depends on context. By demonstrating the complexity and diversity of deictic phenomena, we can better understand how language is used to convey information more accurately according to situational and communicative needs²¹. This will help deepen our understanding of the crucial role of context in the communication process.

2) Presupposition

Presupposition is an important concept in pragmatic linguistics that highlights the existence of assumptions or propositions that are assumed to be known or true beforehand in a conversation²². For example, in the sentence “Do you still have your umbrella with you?”, the presupposition is that the speaker assumes that the listener has an umbrella beforehand. In everyday conversation, presuppositions influence how we express information and interact with others, showing that natural language is often based on assumptions or pre-existing knowledge in the context of communication. Presuppositions help clarify

²¹Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatics* (Cambridge University Press, 1983).

²²Levinson.

the meaning of sentences and better understand the messages conveyed in social interactions.

3) Speech Act

Speech acts are an important topic in pragmatics that deals with the general force or purpose of utterances²³. In this context, the term illocution is used to refer to the actions performed by the speaker through his or her utterance, such as asserting the truth of a proposition, asking the truth of a proposition, commanding, prohibiting, and so on. For example, in the sentence “put the water bottle in the refrigerator,” the utterance has the illocutionary force of a command, which commands someone to perform a certain action, namely putting the wine on the table. Similarly, in the question “Is the water bottle in the refrigerator?”, the utterance has the illocutionary force of a question, which aims to request information about the truth of the proposition.

However, it is important to note that the illocutionary force or purpose of an utterance is not always directly related to the grammatical structure or words used. Some speech acts can be performed indirectly or implied through seemingly simple utterances. For example, in the sentence “Do you want to help me?”,

²³Levinson.

although the utterance is grammatically a question, its purpose is actually to ask for help indirectly. Therefore, an understanding of speech acts not only includes sentence structure, but also pays attention to the context and communicative intent contained in the utterance.

4) Implicature

Implicature is an important concept in pragmatics that refers to the inference or additional meaning invited or implied by an utterance, rather than the necessity or trigger of the direct semantics of the utterance²⁴. For example, in the sentence “No one ordered the food being served, only the person ordered food for himself,” the use of the word “person” without the reflexive pronoun “for himself” implies that the person ordered food for himself. This is because in general, the use of reflexive pronouns indicates that the action is happening to oneself, but in this context, the use of the word “person” without reflexive pronouns implies that the person is not ordering food for others. This kind of implicature occurs due to the background assumptions or principles in language use, formulated by H. P. Grice as a set of conversational axioms²⁵.

²⁴Levinson.

²⁵Levinson.

In addition, implicatures can also arise from violations of these conversational axioms²⁶. For example, if someone says “Thank God I didn't bring my umbrella,” which clearly violates the axiom of Quality (saying what one believes to be true), then this can result in the ironic interpretation that the person actually regrets not bringing his umbrella. Implicature is an important way of conveying richer meanings in communication, as it allows speakers to convey messages in a more subtle or indirect way. Therefore, an understanding of implicature is essential in analyzing human communication and everyday conversational contexts.

5) Conversational Inference

Conversational inference is how we understand more than just the words spoken in everyday conversation²⁷. This means we often make additional assumptions or conclusions based on what has been said or the situation at hand. Conversational inference can occur when we interpret more than what was actually said by our interlocutor. For example, when someone says, “I'll buy a gift for you later,” we might infer that they are planning something for us in the future. However, without further context or explanation, we don't know exactly what

²⁶Levinson.

²⁷Alba-Juez Laura, “Discourse Analysis and Pragmatics: Their Scope and Relation,” *Russian Journal of Linguistics*, no. 4 (2016): 43–55.

gift they mean or when exactly they will give it. In situations like this, we use conversational inference to fill in the missing or implied information from the other person's speech.

In addition, we can also use conversational inference to understand the intent of non-verbal expressions or voice intonation. For example, when someone answers the phone in a soft and polite voice, we might infer that they are talking to someone they respect or in a situation that requires extra politeness. Thus, conversational inference helps us read situations better, even when the information provided is incomplete.

2. Speech Act

a. Definition

According to Austin, every time we speak, we are doing something more than just conveying information²⁸. To Austin, our words are actually actions. For Example, when we make a promise, we are not only saying that we will do something, but we are also performing that promise. This idea led him to divide speech acts into three types: locution, illocution, and perlocution.

While Searle agrees that every utterance is an action, he focuses more on the types of actions²⁹. For him, not all words in language have the same action. For example, the word “promise” performs a different

²⁸Geoffrey N, Leech, “Principles of Pragmatics.”

²⁹Geoffrey N, Leech.

action than the word “report”. However, Searle also says that not all words we use directly indicate the actions we perform. So, while these two ideas are aligned in the view that speech act is performing an action, their approaches differ in explaining how that happens.

Austin's approach emphasizes that every utterance has action implications that can affect social situations or relationships³⁰. For example, when someone says “I promise to help you,” the utterance not only expresses a commitment, but also actively creates a moral bond or social contract between the speaker and the hearer. Searle, on the other hand, puts more emphasis on classifying the different types of speech acts, trying to understand the subtle differences that exist between them³¹. Nonetheless, both make important contributions to understanding the complexity of speech acts and how language is not only a means of communication, but also an instrument for acting and influencing the world around us.

b. Type of speech act

Austin divides speech acts into three types³²:

1) Locution

Locution, according to Austin, is a type of speech act that involves the utterance of words with specific meanings and references³³. It is the initial stage in the speech process where a person physically utters a sentence

³⁰Geoffrey N, Leech.

³¹Geoffrey N, Leech.

³²Geoffrey N, Leech.

³³Geoffrey N, Leech.

with the aim of conveying information or a message to the listener. An example is when a person says “It’s raining today,” with these words he conveys information about the current weather conditions.

Furthermore, in the context of communication, locution is the basic stage that forms the foundation for illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. It is the first step in conveying a message verbally. For example, when someone conveys the message “I would like to have dinner out,” they engage in the act of locution by uttering the sentence. In this case, locution becomes the foundation that allows for further interpretations related to the goals to be achieved through communication, be it persuasion, confirmation, or other actions. Thus, an understanding of locution strengthens the understanding of how verbal communication begins and involves the process of conveying information or messages to others.

2) Illocution

Illocution is a type of speech act that involves a specific purpose or intention behind one's speech³⁴. When someone speaks, they are not only conveying information, but also performing a specific action. For example, when someone says “I promise to help you,” they are not only

³⁴Geoffrey N, Leech.

expressing an intention to help, but also performing an illocutionary act, which is making a promise. In this case, the speaker's goal is to commit themselves to the promise, thus producing a certain effect on the listener, such as hope or trust.

In various situations, illocutionary acts may vary depending on the words used and the context. For example, when someone conveys a command by saying “Please get me that book,” they are performing an illocutionary act which is a request to do something. Similarly, when someone says “Happy birthday!” at a party, they are performing an illocutionary act which is a congratulation to the birthday person. So, illocution involves not only the use of words, but also the purpose or intention that the speaker wants to convey through their speech.

3) Perlocution

Perlocution is the intended or expected result or effect of one's speech³⁵. It includes the response or responses provoked by one's words or speech acts. For example, when someone compliments a friend by saying, “You did an amazing job!”, the perlocution of the utterance is to make the friend feel appreciated and

³⁵Geoffrey N, Leech.

motivated to do even better. This means that the purpose of the utterance is not only to express appreciation, but also to create a positive effect on the friend. In everyday communication, perlocution can vary depending on the context, but in general, it is how one hopes others will respond or react to what they say or do.

3. Illocution

a. The classifications of illocutionary act

1) Assertive Verb

Assertive verbs are used to state or assert a proposition or statement. Examples are affirm, allege, assert, and predict. When someone uses assertive verbs, they are trying to corroborate the truth of the information or opinion³⁶. For example, when someone says, “She believes that the Earth is round,” they are using an assertive verb (“believes”) to express their belief in the truth of the statement. This assertive verb helps the speaker to convey their belief or view to the listener.

In everyday communication contexts, assertive verbs are very commonly used to convey information, give opinions, or make predictions³⁷. For example, “He predicts that the stock prices will rise,” is an example of using an assertive verb (“predicts”) to make a prediction about stock prices. By using assertive verbs, speakers emphasize the truth or validity of their

³⁶Geoffrey N, Leech.

³⁷Geoffrey N, Leech.

statements. This helps the listener to understand that what the speaker is saying is not just an opinion, but also a claim stated with conviction. Thus, assertive verbs play an important role in reinforcing truth or belief in everyday conversation.

2) Directive verbs

Directive verbs are a type of verb used to give an order, request, or make a request to someone to do something³⁸. They often appear in sentence constructions that indicate a direct action that the subject (the person speaking) is expected to do to the object (the person or thing being commanded). Examples are the verbs ask, command, request, beg, bid, demand, forbid, and recommend³⁹. For example, when someone says, “Please close the door” they are using the directive verb “close” to instruct another person to perform a specific action, which is to close the door.

Directive verbs are often used to give instructions or orders to others. They appear in sentences with patterns like “S VERB (O) that X” or “S VERB O to Y”⁴⁰. For example, we could say, “She requested that the report be submitted by Friday”, where “she” is the subject giving the command, “requested” is the verb indicating the action of requesting, “the report” is the object being commanded, and “by Friday” is the clause stating the time or deadline. In an alternative pattern, we could say, “He asked

³⁸Geoffrey N, Leech.

³⁹Geoffrey N, Leech.

⁴⁰Geoffrey N, Leech.

John to bring the documents to the meeting”, where “he” is the subject giving the command, “asked” is the verb indicating the action of requesting, “John” is the object being commanded, and “to bring the documents to the meeting” is the clause stating the action the object is being asked to perform. By using these directive verbs, speakers can clearly convey instructions to listeners by following proper sentence patterns.

3) Commissive Verb

A commissive verb is a type of verb used to express an action or commitment to do something in the future⁴¹. It involves the speaker making a promise, offer, or binding statement to do something. For example, when someone says, “I promise to help you complete this project,” they are using a commissive verb to express their commitment to provide help in the future. Commissive verbs can also be offers, such as “I offer to volunteer for the event,” which shows someone's willingness to do something voluntarily.

The importance of commissive verbs is that they create a moral or social obligation to act according to what has been promised or offered. For example, when someone promises to do something, it creates an expectation that they will follow through with the promise. Similarly, when someone offers to help, others may expect them to follow through with the offer. Therefore,

⁴¹Geoffrey N, Leech.

commissive verbs play an important role in building trust and maintaining human relationships. By using commissive verbs appropriately, one can strengthen their interpersonal relationships and create a mutually supportive and cooperative environment.

4) Expressive Verb

Expressive verbs are a type of verb used to express the feelings or emotions one has towards something or someone⁴². These words are often used in contexts that involve social interaction, such as in complimenting, apologizing, or saying thank you. Examples of expressive verbs include “apologize”, “thank”, and “congratulate”. When someone uses expressive verbs, the purpose is to convey a certain feeling or attitude to the other person. For example, when someone says, “I apologize for my mistake,” they are expressing regret or accountability for their actions. This allows for warmer interactions and mutual understanding between the people in the conversation.

Expressive verbs are often followed by phrases or clauses that indicate what is being expressed, such as “apologize”, “thank”, or “congratulate”⁴³. The use of these expressive verbs allows one to communicate emotions or feelings directly to others. For example, when someone says, “I thank you for your help,” they are expressing their gratitude to the other person for the help given. These expressive verbs help strengthen

⁴²Geoffrey N, Leech.

⁴³Geoffrey N, Leech.

relationships between individuals by showing appreciation, sympathy, or empathy towards others, thus strengthening the social bond between them.

4. Retno Marsudi's

Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi was born on November 27, 1962 in Semarang, Central Java. She studied at SMA Negeri 3 Semarang before earning her bachelor's degree in International Relations from GadjahMada University, Yogyakarta, in 1985. Later, Retno continued her master's education at HaagscheHooge School Den Haag, the Netherlands, where she earned her S-2 degree in European Union Law.⁴⁴

Retno's career began after joining the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Jokowi-DJODD presidential cabinet. She has extensive experience in diplomacy, including an assignment as Indonesian Ambassador to Norway and Iceland in 2005, where she was awarded the Order of Merit from the King of Norway in December 2011. During her career, Retno also led various multilateral negotiations and bilateral consultations with organizations such as the European Union, ASEM (Asia-Europe Meeting), and FEALAC (Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation). On October 27, 2014, Retno was sworn in as Indonesia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, making her the first woman to hold the position in Indonesia⁴⁵. In addition to her

⁴⁴“Profil Singkat Menteri Luar Negeri Retno Marsudi,” accessed April 29, 2024, <https://www.beritasatu.com/news/220236/profil-singkat-menteri-luar-negeri-retno-marsudi>.

⁴⁵“Retno Marsudi, Menlu Perempuan Pertama Indonesia | Bandung.Bisnis.Com,” January 11, 2015,

career, Retno is married to AgusMarsudi and has two children, DyotaMarsudi and BagasMarsudi.

Under RetnoMarsudi's leadership as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia has achieved a number of notable achievements in the international arena. In 2018, Indonesia was elected as a non-permanent member of the United Nations (UN) Security Council for the fourth time. In addition, in October 2020, Indonesia successfully became a member of the UN Human Rights Council representing countries in the Asia-Pacific region until 2022.⁴⁶

RetnoMarsudi is also active in championing important issues such as gender equality and women's empowerment. In 2017, she received the Change Agent Award from the United Nations Women's Organization and the Partnership Global Forum (PGF) for her efforts in promoting the gender equality and sustainable development agenda. In addition, Retno managed to strengthen Indonesia's political position in the international arena through humane and peaceful diplomacy, so that Indonesia can be more active in various international forums. Another notable achievement is her role in bringing the Covid-19 vaccine to Indonesia, which helped the country obtain more than 500 million doses of vaccine from various countries. In addition, RetnoMarsudi was recognized as co-chair of the COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC) Engagement Group, a multilateral vaccine program that aims to

<https://web.archive.org/web/20150111065753/http://bandung.bisnis.com/read/20141026/34239/519695/retno-marsudi-menlu-perempuan-pertama-indonesia>.

⁴⁶Program Studi et al., "KEPEMIMPINAN RETNO MARSUDI SAAT MENJADI MENTRI LUAR NEGERI," June 23, 2022.

ensure fair and equitable access to Covid-19 vaccines worldwide.⁴⁷

RetnoMarsudi also received a lot of praise including direct praise from Indonesian President Jokowi after bravely delivering her speech at the UN emergency session on the conflict that occurred in Gaza on October 24, 2023 in New York⁴⁸. Retnomarsudi strongly conveyed her request to stop the Israeli ceasefire to Palestinian Gaza which has claimed many victims due to the cruelty of the Israeli Zionists.

5. Critical Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is the study of language use in social contexts, which includes understanding the meanings produced through language and the actions taken when communicating⁴⁹. This analysis focuses not only on sentence structure, but also how sentences and expressions are interconnected to create greater meaning in texts, both spoken and written. Thus, discourse analysis helps us understand how language functions in shaping social reality.

According to Norman Fairclough, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an approach that combines language analysis with critical social analysis, focusing on how discourse not only serves for communication, but also for creating and maintaining power relations,

⁴⁷Studi et al.

⁴⁸C. N. N. Indonesia, "Isi Pidato Lantang Menlu RI Bela Palestina di PBB yang Dipuji Jokowi," *internasional*, accessed April 29, 2024, <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20231107153508-106-1021084/isi-pidato-lantang-menlu-ri-bela-palestina-di-pbb-yang-dipuji-jokowi>.

⁴⁹ Norman Fairclough, *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language* (Routledge, 2013), <http://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=nf7cAAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=Norman+Fairclough&ots=13RdQmxVZG&sig=0xYBIVsUOuUYMRWFLvXAvhLhZ78>.

ideologies, and social identities⁵⁰. CDA attempts to evaluate existing social realities based on values of justice and explain social phenomena as a result of larger structures, such as capitalism. Recognizing that social reality is influenced by representations and human understanding, CDA is material-semiotic, combining physical and linguistic aspects. The approach is interdisciplinary, emphasizing collaboration between different disciplines to develop more comprehensive theories and methodologies in understanding how language contributes to the formation of social structures and ideologies.

Power relations is one of the CDR's framework on social focuses. Power relations are always relations of struggle, using the term in a technical sense to refer to the process whereby social groupings with different interests engage with one another⁵¹. Social struggle occurs between groupings of various sorts – women and men, black and white, young and old, dominating and dominated groupings in social institutions, and so on.

⁵⁰ Fairclough.

⁵¹ Norman Fairclough, *Language and Power* (Routledge, 2013).