



SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS ON STATEMENTS DELIVERED BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research investigates a speech act and felicity condition from the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. In this research, the researcher analyzed speech act categories and felicity conditions in a statement. This research used descriptive qualitative research to analyze. The instrument of this research was the researcher himself. Transcripts and note-taking were also used to collect the data. The researcher analyzed three parts: the list and collection of all the statements, categories, types of speech acts, and felicity conditions. Lastly, conducted all types of speech acts and felicity condition types were found in the statement. As a result, the researcher found 70 assertive, 44 directive, 47 commissive, 12 expressive, and five declarative for illocutionary acts. Then, perlocutionary acts are 86 persuading, 80 convincing, and 12 scaring. And for the felicity condition shows 41 propositional content conditions, 61 preparatory conditions, 47 sincerity conditions, and 29 essential conditions. In conclusion, the minister's statement contains assertive and persuasive speech acts, so the condition of felicity is a condition of preparation. In addition, ministerial statements have followed the rules of Indonesia's free and active foreign policy.

Key words: Speech Act, Felicity Condition, Speeches

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is the main form of communication used to convey messages. Language is not only used in formal circumstances but also in informal circumstances. Language in formal circumstances is identical to language in the workplace and state (political affairs), while informal circumstances are called everyday life. In political affairs, the role of language in conveying ideas and ideologies has always been the centre of public attention. Thus, the people who hold the reins of power become the subject of concern and are as notable as the language they express (Astiandani et al., 2022). In this era, politics can make a massive

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change in the social community, like a Speech from someone with power involving the public or society. The minister has a good deal for deciding on the statement at a national or international conference. Minister Foreign Affairs is one of the government structures regulating international issues such as cooperation or negotiations between nations (Kementrian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, 2018). The statement that the minister makes, like policy or decision regarding international issues, can be understood by the public about what the government will do about it.

However, the statement or speech that must be prepared still needs a proper message through the type of condition and speech acts used and because of the different insights and audience perspectives about the issue. The type of condition and speech act are the significant things that need to be focused on to make a statement or speech in appropriate ways. Appropriately using the speech act acquired through cultural experience is essential in embodying social relationships (Bayat, 2013). So, the speech act is acquired to express the language and culture within the exact times in the statement or speech by the minister. Then, the type of condition shows the relation between the speaker and the audience. Based on Mulatsih et al. (2019), the use of language influenced by context can be seen through the aspect of the condition related to the setting or type of interaction.

This type of variation explains how the relationship between social backgrounds and the type of interaction affects language use. Speech act and felicity conditions have been involved in sociocultural and language use. According to Hamad et al. (2022), the speech act links the actual word 'speech' and the consequences of 'action'. According to Austin (1962), speech acts have three types which are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. As Yule (1996) described, a locutionary act is an act of utterance or producing a meaningful expression. Then, an illocutionary act is performed through the communicative force of an utterance. A perlocutionary act is concerned with what follows an utterance. The illocutionary act is the one that can force it to be more communicative, and the felicity condition is a specific condition that the performance of the speech act will be effective. Al-Sulaimaan & Khoshaba (2018) said the felicity conditions have been defined as the criteria that must be fulfilled if the speech act is to achieve its purpose. In conclusion, speech act theory explores the relationship between language and action. It proposes that when people speak, they are not only producing words, but they are also performing actions through their utterances.

In Indonesia, especially in foreign relations, the government uses the notion of free and active NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) as a reference for taking action. Based on Haryanto (2014), free means that the Indonesian nation has the right to determine its attitude in dealing with existing problems without taking sides with power blocs or military alliances in the world. Active means that Indonesia fights for "independence, eternal peace, and social justice" worldwide. As Akbar et al. (2020) stated, NAM is a political movement that does not side with the West and East Block. So, the concepts of free and active foreign policy and the Non-Aligned Movement reference its actions in foreign relations. Free means that Indonesia can

determine its stance on global issues without aligning with power blocs or military alliances. Active means that Indonesia works towards independence, peace, and social justice globally. The Non-Aligned Movement is a political movement that does not align with the West or East Block. These days, the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs' speech contains many expressive, assertive, directive, etc. As well as the effects or objectives resulting from the speech. The problem is whether the minister's speech is still in accordance with the ideology of Indonesia's free and active foreign policy, the NAM, the form of speech criteria resulting from these speech acts, and the conditions for felicitous prediction. This problem makes a speech or statement understandable in conveying a message.

This research tried to investigate the types of speech acts, which are locutionary acts (utterance), illocutionary acts (mean), and perlocutionary acts (effect). Also, the felicity condition is propositional content, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. Therefore, the researcher tries to analyze the remarks or speech delivered by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia through the types of speech acts and felicity conditions based on the theory (Verschueren, (1999)). From this research, it will be known what impact the minister's speech conveys on the topic of discussion, especially for international issues, so there is no misunderstanding of the message.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative research that used non-numerical data to gather and analyze to describe and evaluate the meaning of an occurrence or experience. In Rosyidi et al. (2019), the descriptive qualitative method is used to describe, explain, and analyze the phenomenon that occurred behind the data. So, this research will use descriptive qualitative research to get aims at the topic of speech act and formality style of statement or speeches delivered by Indonesia's minister of foreign affairs.

The data of this research is the utterances from the minister's speeches. For the sources of data, the researcher takes five speeches of the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Then, the research instrument used is listening, transcript, and note-taking. According to Creswell (2007), listening and taking note techniques are used to identify utterances belonging to the speech act. Also, taking-note is the factor and the context outside of the utterances. Language, speaker, time, emotion, gesture, and situation are also the attention points in collecting the data.

Then, the three main methods for data analysis that (Miles et al., 2014) suggested are data condensation, data display, and generating and verifying conclusions. After the data was collected using listening, transcript, and note-taking, the researcher will continue to analyze: (1) Listing and selecting the database on sentence structure. (2) Categorize the data based on types of speech acts and felicity conditions in theory (Verschueren, 1999). (3) Conclude the types of speech acts and felicity conditions used by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia in 5 statements or speeches.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

The data of the research is from the utterances in 5 speeches delivered by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The research analyzed the types of speech acts and felicity conditions in the 178 utterances. From the analysis, the researcher found that all the utterances contain types of speech acts and felicity conditions.

The types of speech acts that were analyzed have three parts which are locutionary acts (utterances), illocutionary acts (action), and perlocutionary acts (effect). In terms of illocutionary acts, there are five types: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Perlocutionary acts have five types: persuading, convincing, scaring, insulting, and amusing. Here is the data:

Table 1. Types of illocutionary acts in statements delivered by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

No	Types	Frequency
1.	Assertive	70
2.	Directive	44
3.	Commissive	47
4.	Expressive	12
5.	Declarative	5
Total		178

From the data, it can be seen that 70 were assertive, 44 were directive, 47 were commissive, 12 were expressive, and five were declarative for illocutionary acts. The highest frequency is assertive and commissive, followed by directive, expressive, and declarative for the rest of the types found in the utterances.

Table 2. Types of perlocutionary acts in statements delivered by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

No	Types	Frequency
1.	Persuading	86
2.	Convincing	80
3.	Scaring	12
4.	Insulting	0
5.	Amusing	0
Total		178

The data show that perlocutionary acts are 86 persuading, 80 convincing, and 12 scaring. Within the highest is persuading. However, the

researcher did not find the utterances that were insulting or amusing regarding the speeches.

Felicity's condition is something circumstances of the performance of speech act to be recognized as intended. Felicity conditions have four types: propositional content condition, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. Each type adheres to certain norms and conventions to communicate effectively and make the listener or hearer understand the utterances. Here is the data:

Table 3. Types of felicity condition in statements delivered by Indonesia's minister of foreign affairs.

No	Types	Frequency
1.	Propositional content condition	41
2.	Preparatory condition	61
3.	Sincerity condition	47
4.	Essential condition	29
Total		178

Based on the data, it shows 41 propositional content conditions, 61 preparatory conditions, 47 sincerity conditions, and 29 essential conditions. Preparatory was the highest type of felicity condition in the utterances. And all the utterances have fulfilled the felicity condition in the speech act.

The data analysis can be shown from this explanation:

1. Illocutionary act

1.1. Assertive

Datum 2

More than 13 thousand nuclear weapons **remain** in existence.

From the statement above, the assertive type can be seen in the word "remain." The statement's assertive type manifested through the word "remain" powerfully conveys the reality of over 13,000 existing nuclear weapons worldwide. The speaker uses this language to inform, raise awareness, and prompt action on the pressing issue of nuclear disarmament. By highlighting the persistence of these armaments, the statement underscores the ongoing challenges in achieving global security. It reinforces the need for continued dedication, cooperation, and innovation to pursue a world free from the threat of nuclear weapons.

1.2. Directive

Datum 15

I **call** on countries that have not signed the Treaty to do so and be part of the buoyant force towards global nuclear disarmament.

The statement emphasizes the word "call," the directive type implied in the word 'call' in this statement reflecting the speaker's unwavering commitment to global nuclear disarmament. The call serves as a call to action, urging nations that have not yet signed the NPT to do so and actively participate in the collective effort to ensure a safer and more secure world for future generations. By embracing the principles of the Treaty, these nations would contribute to the advancement of disarmament and forge new paths toward trust, cooperation, and lasting peace among all nations.

1.3. Commissive

Datum 49

And **it starts** with upholding respect for international law.

The statement shows the commissive category represented by the phrase "it starts." The statement highlights the speaker's dedication to initiating a plan for positive change, underpinned by a steadfast commitment to respect and comply with international law. This approach signifies a proactive and responsible stance, acknowledging the interconnectedness of global challenges and recognizing the critical role that international legal norms play in fostering a more harmonious world. By prioritizing this fundamental principle, the speaker seeks to foster cooperation, encourage constructive dialogue, and lay the foundation for enduring solutions to global issues, ultimately striving towards a safer, more just, and prosperous world for all.

1.4. Expressive

Datum 19

Thank you.

The expressive category represented by the word "thank" in the statement above conveys the speaker's sincere appreciation and gratitude. This reflects the speaker's recognition of the value of the opportunity and the respectful and collaborative nature of the conversation. The act of expressing gratitude creates a positive atmosphere and leaves a positive, lasting impression. Ultimately, the speaker's friendliness and humility in expressing gratitude contributed to a constructive and harmonious exchange of ideas, potentially paving the way for meaningful collaborations and interactions in the future.

1.5. Declarative

Datum 159

All avenues **must be** exhausted to de-escalate the situation urgently as we also support continued and relentless effort by the secretary general.

This statement has a declarative type represented by the word "must be" in the statement, highlighting the speaker's firm call for urgent and comprehensive action to defuse the situation. This reflects his unwavering support for the Secretary General's work on critical issues. Declarative markers convey a sense of urgency, shared responsibility, and a moral imperative to address challenges promptly and decisively. Using this declarative language, the speakers underlined their commitment to finding feasible solutions and working collaboratively towards a peaceful and constructive resolution of the situation.

2. Perlocutionary act

2.1. Persuading

Datum 5

Today I would **like** to make two points.

The statement shows the persuading type represented by the word "like" in the statement, indicating the speaker's intention to organize his thoughts and communicate two different points or messages to the audience or conversation participants. Using "likes," speakers use acceptable analogies and comparisons to make complex concepts more accessible, engage the audience, and elicit an emotional response. This persuasive approach fosters active participation, empowers audiences to conclude, and facilitates compelling storytelling. Through the skilful use of these techniques, speakers increase the impact of their communications and leave a lasting impression on the audience.

2.2. Convincing

Datum 77

A new paradigm **would instill** a collective responsibility to attain the 2030 Agenda and fight climate change.

In this statement, the convincing technique presented by the phrase "would instill" in the statement emphasizes the need for a new mindset and collective responsibility to drive action toward the 2030 Agenda and climate action. Using "would instil" conveys possibility, empowerment, and the importance of collective effort. This convincing approach inspires individuals, communities, and nations to embrace transformative action and

collaboration on a global scale to address pressing issues and work towards a sustainable and equitable future. Through this convincing technique, the speaker advocates for a shared commitment to building a world where the 2030 Agenda is realized, and climate change is mitigated, ensuring a thriving and resilient planet for future generations.

2.3. Scaring

Datum 74

Otherwise, billions more people **would** be at risk, particularly in developing countries.

This statement presents the scaring technique represented by the word "would," emphasizing the potential risks and vulnerabilities associated with inaction or failure to adopt the new paradigm. "would" conveys a sense of impending danger and highlights the disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations. This alarming approach serves as a call to action, urging stakeholders to recognize the situation's urgency, prioritize preventive measures, and embrace comprehensive and equitable solutions. By employing this scaring technique, the speaker aims to create awareness, motivate action, and foster collective responsibility in addressing global challenges and protecting the well-being of all individuals, especially those in developing countries.

3. Felicity's condition

3.1. Propositional content condition

Datum 7

Let us reaffirm our commitment to the three pillars of the NPT, especially the slow-moving disarmament pillar.

The propositional content condition represented by the statement emphasizes the specification of the renewed dedication to the principles and objectives of the NPT, with particular emphasis on the disarmament pillar and its slow progress. A propositional approach allows for a comprehensive evaluation of the current situation, highlighting achievements and challenges. This approach underscores the importance of commitment to the NPT's values and goals, encourages transparency and accountability, and informs policy discussions to advance disarmament objectives effectively. Through the propositional content condition, the statement facilitates a nuanced understanding of the developments related to the NPT. It promotes a concerted effort to strengthen global security and nuclear non-proliferation.

3.2. Preparatory condition

Datum 56

We are responsible for applying them consistently, not selectively, or only when we see fit.

The statement "It is our responsibility to apply them consistently, not selectively, or only when we see fit" does belong to the preparatory condition type. The focus is on promoting ethical conduct, fairness, and credibility by advocating for universal and principled adherence to the responsibilities. Through this preparatory, the speaker aims to prepare the audience to embrace a conscientious and equitable approach to applying principles, fostering trust and integrity in their actions.

3.3. Sincerity condition

Datum 72

G20 must not fail. We cannot let global recovery fall at the mercy of geopolitics.

The statement "G20 must not fail. We cannot let global recovery fall at the mercy of geopolitics" represents a sincerity condition type. The strong language and urgency expressed in the statement convey a genuine plea for the G20's success and the protection of global recovery from geopolitical tensions. The sincerity condition reflects a deep commitment to international cooperation, shared interests, and the collective responsibility of G20 members. Through this sincerity condition type, the speaker seeks to inspire unity, accountability, and constructive dialogue, aiming to safeguard the well-being and progress of the global community.

3.4. Essential condition

Datum 85

ASEAN was built exactly for this purpose.

The statement "ASEAN was built exactly for this purpose" represents an essential condition about the primary reason for the establishment of ASEAN. It explains that ASEAN was formed with a specific goal or purpose without suggesting any conditions that need to be met. While it emphasizes the significance and relevance of ASEAN's mission, it falls under the essential condition type, as it does express any conditions or requirements for achieving a particular outcome.

2. Discussion

The analysis of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia's statements revealed various speech acts, including assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The minister's speech predominantly featured assertive acts, as evidenced by the content delivered. The speeches delivered by the minister aimed to prompt action based on the conveyed messages. According to Searle (1976), assertive acts fall under the representative class and commit the speaker to the truth or validity of the expressed proposition. In light of this, it becomes evident why the minister relied heavily on assertive acts in her speeches.

Then, the minister's speech encompassed various perlocutionary speech acts, such as persuasion, conviction, and fear, with persuasion being the most frequently employed. According to Austin's (1962) classification, a perlocutionary act refers to uttering something that often, or even typically, elicits specific consequential effects on the feelings, thoughts, or actions of the audience, the speaker, or other individuals. Moreover, such acts may be executed with the intention or purpose of eliciting these effects. In light of this understanding, it can be asserted that the minister's statements were purposeful and intended to prompt action or evoke specific responses. However, no insulting or amusing utterances were found in the statements.

In each speech, all utterances were observed to meet the felicity conditions. Among the various felicity conditions, preparatory conditions emerged as the most prevalent in the statements presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. As Verschueren (1999) described, felicity conditions play a crucial role in ensuring that the communication context is clear and adheres effectively to certain norms. In this context, preparatory conditions are the most frequent because the speaker possesses ample information to form an informed opinion regarding future states or events.

So, this discussion shows that speech acts and felicity conditions have a relationship with each other to compromise and understand the speech by the speaker and hearer. The results also show that the statement made by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia was free and active, following the guidelines for carrying out foreign actions.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The study investigates the speech acts employed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, encompassing illocutionary and perlocutionary dimensions. The analysis reveals that within the minister's statements, assertive acts are predominant (70), followed by directive (44), commissive (47), expressive (12), and declarative (5) acts. Notably, assertive acts

are most frequent, indicating a focus on addressing issues and proposing solutions. The perlocutionary acts entail 86 instances of persuading, 80 of convincing, and 12 of scaring, with persuasion being the prevailing type, reflecting an intent to encourage action without offending or trivializing, given the gravity of the situation. Interestingly, the speeches lack insulting or amusing content. Focusing on felicity conditions, the study identifies 41 cases of propositional content condition, 61 of preparatory condition, 47 of sincerity condition, and 29 of essential condition, with preparatory conditions being most abundant, suggesting thorough preparedness. Overall, the minister exhibits a well-informed perspective, conducive to valid opinions on the current situation.

Also, this study offers valuable suggestions that can benefit English students and researchers alike. For English students, it is recommended to delve into the analysis of speech acts and felicity conditions, as this will enhance their comprehension of how different types of speech acts are employed and their impact on communication. Analyzing speeches made by notable figures will further strengthen their understanding of language usage in performing various speech acts and felicity conditions. As for researchers, it is essential to apply established frameworks for speech act and felicity condition analysis, ensuring consistency and accuracy in categorizing the statements collected for the study. Additionally, researchers should consider the influence of cultural and political contexts on the speech acts of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, allowing for a more profound insight into the underlying motivations and intentions. By implementing these suggestions, the study can be beneficial and informative for English students, researchers, and anyone who reads it.

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