

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

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain Bachelor Degree in
English Department



Proposed By:

Aidin Ahsan

19019069

Advisor:

Dr. Fitrawati, S.S., M.Pd.

NIP. 198011192008122002

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS

UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG

2023

HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

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

Nama : **Aidin Ahsan**

NIM : **19019069**

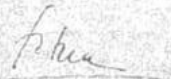
Program Studi : **Sastra Inggris**

Jurusan : **Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris**

Fakultas : **Bahasa dan Seni**

Padang, 28 Agustus 2023

Disetujui oleh,
Pembimbing



Dr. Fitrawati, S.S., M.Pd.
NIP. 198011192008122002

Mengetahui

Kepala Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris



Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum, Ph.D
NIP. 19710525 199802 002

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN LULUS UJIAN SKRIPSI

**Dinyatakan lulus setelah dipertahankan di depan Tim Pengui Skripsi
Program Studi Sastra Inggris Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Padang
dengan judul**

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


**Nama : Aidin Ahsan
NIM : 19019069
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni**

Padang, 28 Agustus 2023


Tim Penguji

Tanda Tangan

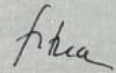
1. Ketua : Dr. Zul Amri, M.Ed.

: 

2. Sekretaris : Carbiriena Solusia, S.Pd., M.Pd.

: 

3. Anggota : Dr. Fitrawati, S.S., M.Pd.

: 



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN RI
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG
FAKULTAS BAHASA DAN SENI

JURUSAN BAHASA DAN SAstra INGGRIS

Kampus Selatan FBS UNP Air Tawar Padang Telp. (0751) 447347 Web: <http://english.unp.ac.id>

SURAT PERNYATAAN TIDAK PLAGIAT

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Aidin Ahsan
NIM / TM : 19019069/ 2019
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Dengan ini menyatakan, bahwa Tugas Akhir saya dengan Judul "Speech Act Analysis on Statements Delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia" adalah benar merupakan hasil karya saya dan bukan merupakan plagiat dari karya orang lain. Apabila suatu saat saya terbukti melakukan plagiat maka saya bersedia diproses dan menerima sanksi akademis maupun hukuman sesuai dengan hukum dan ketentuan yang berlaku, baik di institusi Universitas Negeri Padang maupun masyarakat dan negara.

Demikianlah pernyataan ini saya buat dengan penuh kesadaran dan rasa tanggung jawab sebagai anggota masyarakat ilmiah.

Diketahui oleh,
Ketua Departemen Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D
NIP. 197105251998022002

Saya yang menyatakan,



Aidin Ahsan
NIM. 19019069

ABSTRACT

Aidin Ahsan, 2023. *Speech Act Analysis On Statements Delivered By The Minister Of Foreign Affairs Of The Republic Of Indonesia*. Thesis. English Language and Literature Department. Faculty of Language and Arts. Universitas Negeri Padang.

A speech act is a way of understanding someone's meaning. At this point, the minister of foreign affairs is one of the government structures with the legitimation to make an action for the public. The statement or speeches is one of the actions. In this research, the researcher tried to analyze speech act categories and felicity conditions in a statement. This research uses descriptive qualitative research to examine. The researcher analyzed three parts: the list and collection of all the statements, categories types of speech acts, and felicity condition. Lastly, all types of speech acts and felicity condition types found in the statement were conducted. As a result, the researcher found 70 assertive, 44 directive, 47 commissive, 12 expressive, and 5 declarative for illocutionary acts. For, 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 follow Indonesia's free and active foreign policy rules.

Keywords: Speech acts, Felicity condition, Political speech

ABSTRAK

Aidin Ahsan, 2023. *Speech Act Analysis on Statements Delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia*. Skripsi. Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Univeristas Negeri Padang.

Tindak tutur merupakan cara memahami maksud seseorang. Dalam hal ini, Menteri Luar Negeri merupakan salah satu struktur pemerintahan yang mempunyai legitimasi untuk melakukan suatu tindakan bagi masyarakat. Pernyataan atau pidato merupakan salah satu tindakan. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mencoba menganalisis kategori tindak tutur dan kondisi kebahagiaan dalam sebuah pernyataan. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif untuk mengkaji. Peneliti menganalisis tiga bagian: daftar dan kumpulan semua pernyataan, kategori jenis tindak tutur, dan kondisi kebahagiaan. Terakhir, semua jenis tindak tutur dan jenis kondisi kebahagiaan yang ditemukan dalam pernyataan tersebut dilakukan. Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan 70 tindak asertif, 44 direktif, 47 komisif, 12 ekspresif, dan 5 deklaratif untuk tindak ilokusi. Sebab, tindak perlokusi ada 86 membujuk, 80 meyakinkan, dan 12 menakut-nakuti. Dan untuk kondisi kebahagiaan menunjukkan 41 kondisi isi proposisi, 61 kondisi persiapan, 47 kondisi keikhlasan, dan 29 kondisi esensial. Kesimpulannya, pernyataan menteri tersebut mengandung tindak tutur yang tegas dan persuasif, sehingga syarat kebahagiaan merupakan syarat persiapan. Selain itu, pernyataan menteri mengikuti aturan politik luar negeri bebas aktif Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Tutur kata, Kondisi kebahagiaan, Pidato politik

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah Rabbil Alamin, first of all, praises be to Allah SWT, who has given guidance, blessings, and mercies to the researcher in completing this thesis. This thesis entitled “Speech Act Analysis on Statements Delivered by the Minister Of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia” is submitted as the final requirement for accomplishing a degree in English Language and Literature Department, Faculty Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Padang.

The researcher would like to give his gratitude, respect, and appreciation to the researcher's beloved parents Hendra M dan Almh. Arnes Satriani, for their never-ending love, support, prayer, advice, care, and support morally and financially to the researcher. During the writing of this thesis, the researcher also received a lot of help and support from several people; the researcher would also like to give appreciation to them:

1. Head of English Language and Literature Department, Desvalini Anwar, S.S., M.Hum., Ph.D., and her secretary, Dr. Muhd. Al Hafizh, S.S., M.A., and the staff.
2. My thesis advisor, Dr. Fitrawati, S.S., M.Pd., for her guidance, support, and encouragement throughout the research process.
3. My examiners, Dr. Zul Amri, M. Ed. and Carbiriena Solusia, S.Pd., M.Pd., for advice, supervision, and crucial contribution to the improvement of the result of this thesis
4. The researcher is grateful to the English Language and Literature Department lecturers at FBS Universitas Negeri Padang.

5. I would like to extend my appreciation to my colleagues and friends who have provided me with moral support, constructive criticism, and valuable suggestions throughout my research journey.

The final word the author realized in the writing of this thesis is still far from perfection. Therefore, the authors invoke suggestions and criticisms which is built for the sake of perfection and may be useful for all of us.

Padang, July 2023

Aidin Ahsan

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	x
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of Problem	1
1.2. Identification of the Problem	6
1.3. Focus of the Research	6
1.4. Formulation of the Problem	7
1.5. Purpose of the Research	7
1.6. Significance of the Research	7
1.7. Definition of the Key Terms	8
CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	9
2.1. Review of Related Theories	9
2.1.1. Pragmatics	9
2.1.2. Speech Act	10
2.1.2.1. Locutionary	11

2.1.2.2.	Illocutionary.....	11
2.1.2.3.	Perlocutionary	12
2.1.3.	Political Speech.....	13
2.1.4.	Political Discourse	14
2.1.5.	Felicity Condition	15
2.2.	Relevant Research.....	17
2.3.	Conceptual Framework.....	20
.....	20
CHAPTER 3	RESEARCH METHOD	22
3.1.	Research Design.....	22
3.2.	Data and Sources of Data.....	23
3.3.	Instrumentation and Data Collection	23
3.4.	Technique of Data Analysis.....	25
CHAPTER 4	FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....	27
4.1.	Data Descriptions.....	27
4.2.	Data Analysis and Findings	29
4.2.1.	Data Analysis	29
4.2.1.1.	Types of speech act that is found in statements delivered by the minister of foreign affairs of the republic of Indonesia.	29

4.2.1.2. Types of felicity condition that is found in statements delivered by the minister of foreign affairs of the republic of Indonesia.	43
4.2.2. Findings.....	50
4.3. Discussion.....	53
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	56
5.1. Conclusion	56
5.2. Suggestion.....	57
REFERENCES.....	99

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. List of Minister Speech	23
Table 2. Indicator of Speech Act Types	24
Table 3. Indicator of Felicity Condition	24
Table 4. Analysis of types of Speech acts in the minister's statements (Illocutionary act).....	25
Table 5. Analysis of types of Speech acts in the minister's statements (Perlocutionary act).....	25
Table 6. Analysis felicity's condition in the minister's statement	26
Table 7. Types of illocutionary act in statements delivered by the minister of foreign affairs of the republic Indonesia.....	27
Table 8. Types of perlocutionary act in statements delivered by the minister of foreign affairs the republic Indonesia.	27
Table 9. Types of felicity condition in statements delivered by the minister of foreign affairs of the republic Indonesia.....	28
Table 10. Findings of Illocutionary act	51
Table 11. Findings of Perlocutionary act	52
Table 12. Findings of felicity Conditions.....	52

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework.....	20
-------------------------------------	----

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Table of types of Illocutionary act (Result of Data Collecting)	58
Appendix 2. Table of types of Perlocutionary act (Result of Data Collecting)	71
Appendix 3. Table of types Felicity condition (Result of Data Collecting)	84

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Problem

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 center 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 greatly change the social community, like a Speech from someone with power that involves 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 global 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.

A statement or speech is a message the minister delivers with an important point that brings political impact to society; the statement or speech needs a clear message that people will understand. According to Mohammed Hashim (2015), in political speeches, ideas and ideologies must be conveyed through language so that they are

agreed upon by the receivers and others who may read or hear parts of the speech afterward in the media. Words and expressions are used or omitted to affect meaning in different ways. Moreover, political speeches are composed by professional speechwriters educated in persuasive language. 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 major things that need to be focused on to make a statement or speech in appropriate ways. Appropriately using the speech act acquired through cultural experiences is important in embodying social relationships (Bayat, 2013). So, the speech act acquires to express the language and culture within the same 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 interaction that occurs affects the choice of language use. Therefore, to understand the statement or speech delivered by the minister through the linguistics component of the language analysis, speech act and type of condition become the major aspect that needs to be noticed.

Language analysis and political discourse will be part of this context connected to the language and social aspects because language and society can know the utterance or message that builds from communication that delivers from sender to receiver

connection to the human attitude. When considering language from a socio-cultural viewpoint, taking into account the "worlds of users" that incorporate the context or "human condition," people refer to the pragmatic usage of it, which indicates that pragmatics is the study of a context-dependent language from Indrawati in Dewi et al. (2020). So, sociocultural and language connect for the human attitude and condition.

Speech act and felicity conditions have been involved in sociocultural and language use. According to Hamad et al. (2022), a 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 described (Yule 1996), a locutionary act is an act of utterance or producing a meaningful expression. Then, an illocutionary action is performed through the communicative force of an utterance. And 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. The three types of speech acts are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary, each with a unique function. Illocutionary acts are the ones that have communicative force, and their effectiveness depends on fulfilling the felicity conditions. Felicity's conditions are the specific

criteria that must be met for a speech act to be considered successful in achieving its intended purpose. Overall, speech act theory is crucial in understanding how language is used to accomplish various communicative goals in different sociocultural contexts such as political issues, economics, etc.

In Indonesia, especially in foreign relations, the government uses the notion of free and active and NAM (Non-Aligned Movement) as a reference for 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 still follows Indonesia's free and active foreign policy ideology, 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.

Speech acts and felicity conditions have been studied by some researchers, such as in a journal written by Astiandani et al. (2022); this research reveals an illocutionary act is the most common use, which is commissive type in Biden's victory speech (Mohammed Hashim, 2015) express commissive, assertive, and directive are used in political campaigns strategies, (Dylgjeri, 2017) show commissive, assertive, and expressive acts was the biggest percentage and also perlocutionary which is thankful, promising, and encouraging apply in political speech, (Yuliarti et al., 2021) the research provides that the fulfillment of felicity condition in speech act in the speech was an essential condition, and also (Al-Sulaimaan & Khoshaba, 2018) present the setting some felicity conditions for the commissive speech acts category in the light of the illocutionary force components.

Unlike the previous research, this research tries to conduct the types of speech acts, which are locutionary act (utterance), illocutionary act (mean), and perlocutionary act (effect). Also, the felicity condition is propositional content, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the remarks or speeches 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.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

The problem identified in this research is the analysis of the speech or remarks made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia from a linguistic perspective, specifically identifying the speech act and type of felicity condition. The study aims to understand how language is used in political speeches and its impact on society. The research seeks to examine the relationship between language, socio-cultural context, and human attitudes to gain insights into the pragmatic use of language. By analyzing the Minister's speech, the study intends to contribute to a better understanding of the role of language in political affairs and its impact on society.

1.3. Focus of the Research

This research focuses on identifying the minister's statement using speech act analysis and the type of felicity condition based on the theory of Verschueren (1999). In this research, the researcher will describe the categories of the speech act in locutionary acts and illocutionary acts: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Also, perlocutionary acts are persuading, convincing, scaring, insulting, and amusing, and the types of felicity conditions are propositional content condition, preparatory condition, sincerity condition, and essential condition. The research examines how appropriate speech acts and felicity conditions in the minister's statement or speech can influence the audience's perception and understanding of the message.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

The problems of the research that will be discussed are:

1. What are the types of speech act that is found out in the statement of the minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia?
2. What is the type of felicity condition that is found out in the statement of the minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia?

1.5. Purpose of the Research

1. To find the types of speech act that is found out in the statement of the minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia.
2. To find the type of felicity condition that is found out in the statement of the minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia.

1.6. Significance of the Research

The significance of this research is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the language used in the statement or speech delivered by the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. By examining the speech act and type of felicity condition, the study aims to shed light on how the minister constructs meaning and conveys ideas and ideologies to the audience.

The research is significant because it offers insights into the use of language in political discourse and how it can shape public perception and understanding. The study can demonstrate how the pragmatic usage of language is influenced by the

speaker's cultural and social background and the interaction between the speaker and the audience.

In summary, this research is significant because it can provide valuable insights into the use of language in political discourse, contribute to the field of pragmatics, and enhance our understanding of the relationship between language and social context.

1.7. Definition of the Key Terms

The definition of the key terms of this research involved such as:

1. Speech Acts

The speech act is a field of science that studies the use of language both by word users and by speech.

2. Felicity Conditions

The felicity condition is understanding the true condition of a speech act delivered by the speaker.

3. Political Speech

Political speech is a means of communication and persuasion in the political sphere. It is often used by individuals or groups who seek to influence public opinion or policy decisions.