

A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS AND ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS OF JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH FOR THE 75th SESSION OF THE UNITED NATION GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Fatimah Aqillah Irani

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta
Indonesia
irannyaqillah@gmail.com

Abstract

Discourse is a unit of language which it's formed larger than a sentences used by the society in communication. Discourse also conducting social issues and used a specific language as information structures to deliver specific purposes. The present research designed based on descriptive qualitative research, employed Critical Discourse Analysis approach to investigate Joko widodo's speech in the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly which aired on the 23 September 2020 virtually, focused on illocutionary act base on speech acts theory. The result showed that the speaker his speech not only addressed to the audience but also to the people in the world. The purposes of Jokoi's speech are to congratulate the participant of United Nation for their efforts on making peaceful world and convey his hope for the freedom of all of country including Palestine. The speaker was answer the three concepts of question of critical discourse analysis, the speaker also produced the five types of illocutionary acts; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaratives. However, the most illocutionary acts used by the speakers is Directive speech acts in his speech in order to inviting the participant and the people around the world to set a peaceful world together.

Keywords: Speech, United Nation General Assembly, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Illocutionary Acts, Speech acts.

Introduction

People share the information or even what they tough by producing some utterances in communicating with others. Language could build someone identities in social environments. It could be seen in our social context; if someone could fluently speak English are considered socially and culturally dominant because they speak language that socially and politically dominant people. Therefore, critical discourse analysis was not primarily aim to contribute any specific discipline, paradigm, or any educational theory. In addition, it is primarily interested and motivated by a social issues, which hoped found a better understand through discourse analysis.

However, that was happened in a speech, the speaker tries to influence the audience by producing what they tough.

The audience need being critically on analyzing content of speech in the speaker utterances. The meaningful utterances produced and delivers to the society is part of discourse. The speech being analyzed in this study is the speech of President of Republic of Indonesia Mr. Joko Widodo on addresses the 75th session of the General Assembly of United State, which virtually aired on 23 September 2020. There was the first time for President Joko Widodo do his speech for addresses United State General Assembly. United Nationis a word organization that has function to bring the peaceful between the countries. President Joko Widodo in his speech mentions Indonesian encouragement and commitment on succeeding the peaceful future among the countries in the world.

The speaker of the speech Mr. Joko Widodo is also known as Jokowi, is an Indonesian politician and businessman who is the 7th and current president of Indonesia. Jokowi was elected in July 2014 as the first president not to come from an elite political or military. Jokowi previously the Mayor of Surakarta from 2005 to 2012 and the Governor of Jakarta from 2012 to 2014. Moreover, the participant and the audience of the United Nation General Assembly of the 75th session was the delegation of each country of the member of United Nation and the core members of United States. The topic of speech was about social world issue that related with the critical discourse analysis that focused on society issues.

There are some previous study that could be used to validate this research. The first previous study entitled “Contrast and Critique of to Approaches to Discourse Analysis: Speech Act Theory” written by Van Han (2014). The study was described the approaches to discourse analysis through conversation analysis and speech act theory, Van Han also explain the contrast point between both approaches. The second previous study entitled “A Critical Discourse Analysis of Mohamad Nasir’s Speech” written by Shanti Widiastuti (2020). The study was described the ideology of the speech delivered by Mohamad Nasir and the structures of the speech. The third previous study comes from Muhammad Kiki (2019) titled “Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte’s Speech”. The study was focused on find out the type of illocutionary acts produced by the president Rodrigo Duterte’s Speech based on the speech acts theory proposed by Searle.

According to the background of the study, the researcher in this study will analyze President Joko Widodo’s speech for the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly which aired virtually on 23 September 2020 based on critical discourse analysis framework and the illocutionary acts theory.

Literature Review

In this section the researcher showed off the references related to the topic in order to build a strong theoretical review to make the clear understanding of the background knowledge for both critical discourse and illocutionary acts theory.

In the study of language, discourse often refers to how the use of language dialect and the acceptable statements in society. According to Vandijk (1998) critical discourse analysis (CDA) particularly concerned with the analysis of any discourse, whether written or spoken from the discursive practice in a society. Brown and Yule (1985) explain that language not only used for the description of things but also used for doing as well. Therefore, critical discourse analysis use to analyze how language is used in a real life and how language used to reveals the culture and social background. Critical discourse analyses focus on how language reflects the discursive practice in the social relation. According to Fairlough (2010), critical discourse analysis focused on the language and discourse and relations between discourse and social issue; power relation, ideologies, institution social identities, education and so forth. Halliday (1978) regarding to critical discourse analysis has a same thought that language is considered to be a social act due to how people communicate is part of a social setup. Whereas language and society were a dependent then linked in terms named communication.

Moreover, Young (2006) defines that critical discourse analysis is an approach of how language to examine ho ideology and power expressed produced and reproduced through discourse. Young also categorized the critical discourse analysis into three parts: (1) Type I question: Who is doing what to whom. (2) Type II questions: Attitudes, beliefs and Opinions. (3) Type III questions: Holding the discourse together. According to Young categorization, there are some question needs to be answered in each parts of types in order to understand more about the content of the speech. In

type I question, there were some questions to be answered; to whom is the discourse aimed to?, Who are involved in this discourse?, what is the intention or the purpose of this purpose? and so forth. The type II question, there were some question to be answered; what discourse that impress speaker's feeling? In which phrases are used to indicate the feeling? etc. Then the type III question was to answer the question of how the topic of speech or the content could influence the listener? What is the general conclusion of the speech? and so forth.

Furthermore, in this study the writer also analyze the illocutionary acts produced by speaker in his speech. Illocutionary acts under the speech acts theory proposed by Austin. Austin explained that Speech act is an action performed by the speaker while producing an utterance. Austin in Yule (1996) also introduced the three basic act in speech namely; (1) Locutionary act; is the basic fact of utterance because it produces a meaningful linguistic expression, (2) Illocutionary act; is performed by forced communicative utterance in order to make statement, offer, explanation or other purposes, and Perlocutionary act; is done to have an effect from the utterance to the listener. The illocutionary acts has an communicative force of an utterance is known as illocutionary force. There are five illocutionary acts to be analyzed in the speaker utterance based on the speech acts theory there are; Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, Declaration. (1) Representative is about suggesting, putting forward, swearing, boasting or concluding action uttered by the speaker. (2) Directive, is about asking, ordering, requesting, inviting, advising, begging. (3) Commissive, is about Promising Planning, vowing, betting, opposing, threatening. (4) Expressive, is about thanking, apologizing, welcoming, deploring, congratulating. (5) Declaration is about declaring, firing etc

Methodology

This study designed based on descriptive qualitative research. The data was taken from the speech delivered by the president of the republic of Indonesia Mr. Joko Widodo on the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly that virtually aired on 23 September 2020 by You Tube channel of United States.

The speech was downloaded from the official You Tube channel of United States. The researcher then watches and listens to the video for several times. The video of speech has about nine minute twenty four second then, had been transcribed by the researcher in order to make it easily to analyze. The researcher read and observing the transcribed speech, then selecting the data.

The speech of President Joko Widodo is analyzed by applying Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) based on the theory of three type of question categorized by Young (2006) and used the illocutionary acts under the speech acts theory proposed by Searle (1979).

The speech firstly analyzed used three type question categorized of critical discourse analysis proposed by Young (2006); (1) Type I question was to find out who is the speaker addressee his speech. (2) Type II question was to find out the Attitude beliefs and opinions. (3) Types III question was to holding the discourse together and find out the conclusion of the speech. Secondly, the speech analyzed used the illocutionary acts types proposed by Searle (1979) there are; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Findings and Discussion

In this section the researcher tries to presenting the result of analysis. The first research findings delivered by the researcher is the speech analyzed based on critical discourse analysis categorized by Young (2006). The researcher started by analyzing the type I question "for whom the discourse aimed to?" to find out to whom

Joko Widodo addressee his speech. There were some parts of speech which showings who are involved in the discourse.

The first critical discourse analysis will answer the type I question categorized by Young (2006) as follow;

“His Excellency President of United Nations General Assembly”

His Excellency – here refers to the president of UN General Assembly who attend the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly. The speaker used the word His Excellency to greet the president of United Nation General Assembly and by being polite and to show respect. Whereas, the greet specifically referring to Mr. Volkan Bozkir as the seventy-fifth President of United Nations General Assembly for the 75th session. Therefore, the type I question was answered that the addressee of the discourse was Mr. President Volkan Bozkir as the seventy-fifth president of United Nation of General Assembly.

“His Excellency United Nation secretary general”

His Excellency – the referring of the second His Excellency is for the secretary general of United Nations General Assembly. The speaker produced such utterance on greeting to show his respect to the secretary general of United Nation General Assembly Mr. Antonio Guterres as the ninth secretary general of the United Nations General Assembly since 1st January of 2017 as the referring or the addressee of the discourse.

“And the Distinguished Leaders of the member Countries of the United Nations”

Distinguished Leaders – the speaker used the phrase in order to greet the audience of the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly. Whereas the audiences were the leaders from the member countries of the United Nations then the discourse was addressee to all of the 193 leaders of the member country of the United Nations.

“Mr. President, in this 75th anniversary of the UN, we must ask ourselves. Have we succeeded in creating the world that we dreamed of?”

Mr. President – in this discourse the speaker mentioned Mr. President in his utterances in order to assert that there was something to be heard and need an attention by Mr. President who is referring to Mr. Volkan Bozkir, the seventy-fifth president of United Nation General Assembly from Turkey. Moreover, the speaker also produced the pronoun of “We” in this discourse. The pronoun “We” - here was referring to all the audience including Mr. President Volkan Bozkir and Joko Widodo himself. The discourse uttered by the speaker above was mean to inviting all the audience and also Joko Widodo himself to contemplate again about the purpose of United Nation of creating the peaceful world.

“The UN should continue to improve itself through reforms revitalization and efficiency. The UN need to prove that multilateralism delivers. Especially, during the time of crisis UN needs to be more responsive and effective in tackling global challenges”

The UN – The speaker tried to become general by producing the reference UN, while convey some of the speaker’s though for United Nations on creating a peace, stability, and prosperity world. The speaker referring “The UN” to all the audience of the United Nation General Assembly including his own nation Indonesia as the member of United Nation the to work together on creating a peace, stability, and prosperity world together.

According to the result of the research on analyzing the critical discourse analysis used Young categorization, the answer of the first type I question about the addressee of the speech done by Joko Widodo in his speech for the 75th United Nation General Assembly was addressee to the seventy-fifth president of United Nation; Mr. Volkan Bozkir, Mr. Antonio Guterres as the ninth secretary general of

the United Nation General Assembly, and all the 193 leader of the member of the country of United Nation including Indonesia as the speaker's own country. According to critical discourse analysis through the critical social analysis, the speech deliver by Joko Widodo has showed a normative critique that assesses the extent to which the speaker matches up to various values for decent societies (Fairclough, 2010).

The type II question about analyzing the purposes of the speech was designed as follow:

“This year mark the 75th anniversary of the United Nations. 75 years ago the UN was born so that a great war, the second world war will not happen again. 75 years ago the UN was also established to create a world that is more peaceful, stable and prosperous. Because war will no benefit no one”

The discourse uttered by the Joko Widodo in his speech on the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly was purposes to congratulate the United Nation for its existence since 1946 and its great effort on preventing the second world war and still do their effort bring the peace and stability for the world.

“Mr. President, in this 75th anniversary of the UN, we must ask ourselves, have we succeeded in creating the world that we dreamed of? I believe all of us have the same answer, not yet. Conflicts are still happening all over the world Poverty and even hunger are still suffered by many. The principles of the UN Charter and international law are often neglected, including the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. All of us are concerned with this situation. Our concern grew even deeper. In the midst of Covid-9 pandemic”

The discourse above was delivering by Joko Widodo addressee to Mr. President seventy-fifth president of United Nation; Mr. Volkan Bozkir and all the leader of member of the United Nation as the audience in order to express the speaker and

all the member of United Nation concern and worriedness about the conflict in the present situation. Whereas, these concern become even deeper in the midst of Covid-9 pandemic spread on all over the world.

“We must unite and always promote a win win approach in building relations among state that is mutually beneficial. We all understand the tremendous impacts of the pandemic both on health and the social economy.”

The discourse produced by President of Indonesia on delivering his speech for the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly was purpose to solicit and inviting all the member of United Nation including the present President and secretary general of United Nation to work in unite and rule out the rivalries to creating stability and prosperity for all the countries.

“It has always been our commitment Indonesia will continuously contribute to world peace as mandated by our constitution Indonesia will continue to play a role as bridge builder as part of the solution Consistently, this commitment is continuously upheld”

The utterance produced by Joko Widodo on his speech on addressee the 75th United Nation General Assembly above was conducting a purpose to affirms in front of all the audience as the leader of member of United Nation about the commitment of Indonesia will consistently contribute to world peace and will play a role as the bridge builder as part of the solution for creating a peace, stability and prosperity of the world.

“The UN needs to be more responsive and effective in tackling global challenges and all of us bear the responsibility to further strengthened the UN, so that the UN remains relevant and contributive in keeping with the challenges of time”

The fifth purpose found in Joko Widodo's speech addressee the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly was to convey his thought and to give a feedback or advise for United Nation, so this world

organization could be better on the revealing the conflicts in the present or even future issues.

The result of the speech content analyzed used the type II question categorized by Young (2006) has answer some issues about social critical of ; Attitude, beliefs and opinions which describe the purpose of the speech deliver by Jowo Widodo in the 75th United Nation General Assembly. The researcher found there are five purposes in Joko Widodo's speech being concluded. The first was to congratulate the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly. The second was to convey the speaker's though of concerned about the current conflicts according to the poverty, hunger which getting worst in the midst of Covid-19 pandemic. The third was to inviting and solicit the strengthened of the United Nation by work in unite to creating a peace, health, stability and prosperity in all of the country. The fourth was to affirm the commitment of Indonesia as the speaker's country that Indonesia will continuously contribute to world peace and will become a bridge builder as the solution for gaining the world peace. The fifth was to convey his tough by giving an advice for United Nation for its better performance on facing the present or even the future conflict. In term of critical discourse analysis this speech containing explanatory critics more than just a normative critique, which explained by showing the structure were being postulated (Fairclough, 2010).

The type III question will analyze the overall impression of the speaker's feeling and the phrase or clauses indicate the feelings. That will be explained as follow;

Feeling of Proud

"This year mark the 75th anniversary of the United Nations. 75 years ago the UN was born so that a great war, the second world war will not happen again"

The president Joko Widodo in uttering these discourse in his speech showed the impression of the feeling of

proud to the United Nation for its efforts on preventing the world war and to always tried on creating a peace stability and prosperity of the world.

Feeling of Worried / Concerning

"Conflicts are still happening all over the world. Poverty and even hunger are still suffered by many. The principles of the UN Charter and international law are often neglected. Including the respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. All of us are concerned with this situation. Our concern grew even deeper in the midst of Covid-9 pandemic"

In the speech deliver by Joko Widodo on addressee 75th session of United Nation General Assembly the speaker showed the impression feeling of worried by convey his concern about the present world conflicts.

Feeling of Sincerity

"It has always been our commitment Indonesia will continuously contribute to world peace as mandated by our constitution Indonesia will continue to play a role as bridge builder as part of the solution consistently, this commitment is continuously upheld"

Joko Widodo on producing the utterance in his speech for the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly showed the impression feeling of sincerity on declaring Indonesian commitment to continually contributed creating a peace and prosperity world.

Feeling of hopefulness

"Cooperation in tackling Covid-19 must be strengthened in terms of the health aspects as well as the socio-economic effects" and "We need to work together to ensure that all countries have equal access to a safe vaccine with affordable price"

The speakers in his speech also produce the utterance that showed his impression feeling of hopefulness for the available vaccine against Covid-19 and stabilized the social economic for all the countries.

The type III question is holding the discourse together that found the correlation

between the type I and type II question then could be describe the speaker’s feeling while delivering the speech. Through the discourse analysis it could be seen that there are four impression feeling showed by Joko Widodo as the president of Indonesia and the member of United Nation while delivering the speech in front of all the member of United Nation General Assembly. There are the feelings of proud, worried or his concern about wide world’s conflicts, sincerity, and the hopefulness of the best solution of the conflicts.

The next analysis is to investigate the Illocutionary acts produced by the Joko Widodo in his speech on the 23 September 2020 addressee the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly. This investigation used the theory of illocutionary act under the speech acts theory proposed by Searle (1979). There are the concluded results of the illocutionary acts analysis of Joko Widodo speech;

Table 1. The frequency of Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary Acts	Frequencies
Representatives	28
Directives	10
Commissives	-
Expressives	9
Declaratives	3

The table above was showed the result of Illocutionary Acts analyzed based on Searle in (979) the three kinds of Illocutionary Acts there are; Representative Directive, Commisive, Expressive and Declarative produced by President Joko Widodo in his speech adreseee the 75th session of United Nation General Assembly. Joko Widodo produced only the fourth illocutionary acts; representative, directive, expressive and declarative. Whereas, commissive illocutionary acts did not produce by the speaker.

Moreover, the highest frequency of occurrence was the type of Representative

which was occurs 28 times in Joko Widodo speech, followed by directive occurs for 10 times, expressive 9 times and declarative 3 times. Representative speech acts used for showing the truth statement, claiming, complaining and even suggesting. Joko Widodo in his speech seems to tell the truth statement and claiming the action. The directive speech act used for ordering, commanding, requesting in polite advising and even recommending. This speech act occurs on 10 utterance due to the advice or convey though of Joko Widodo on give some advice. The third was expressive with 9 times occurrence; expressive is used for

thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming praising and even condoling. The fourth was declarative which occurs for 3 times in Joko Widodo's speech; declarative is used for declaring something such firing, committing and so forth. the last as commissive speech act, which due to commissive is a presenting of promising, vowing and offering, then this type speech act did not occurs in Joko Widodo's speech for 75th United Nation General Assembly. The speaker necessarily did not promising, vowing or offering something in his speech.

Conclusion

The investigated of Joko Widodo speech addressee the 75th United Nation General Assembly done by the researcher was analyze used the critical discourse analysis of the three type question categorized by Young (2006) and the illocutionary acts of the speech used the speech act theory proposed by Searle (1979). From the result and discussion it can be concluding that the social critic issued could be analyzed used the three type question mentioned before. The answer for the type I question about to whom the addressee of the discourse could be found in this study was addressee to the audience and also to the speaker himself.

The type II question was found out the attitude, beliefs and opinions of the speaker there was five purpose found on the speaker's speech; (1) to congratulate the United Nation for their existence for successes the United Nation's dream, (2) to convey the speakers though and concern about the current conflicts, (3) to solicit and inviting all the members of United Nation on work together to united for creating a peace, stable and prosperity world, (4) to affirm the speakers as Indonesian membership for continuously contributed on promoting the peaceful, healthy, stable and prosperity country, (5) the last was to giving an advice for a better United Nation on facing the present or even the future conflicts. The type III question was found holding all the discourse answered in type I

and type II question to show the impression feeling of the speaker. There are four impression feeling found; (1) proud, (2) Worried or concerning, (3) Sincerity and (4) Hopefulness.

In addition, this study also analyzed the type of illocutionary acts produced by the speaker in his speech. The researcher used the five classification of speech act in illocutionary act proposed by Searle (1979). There are four speech act found being produced by the speaker in his speech; (1) Representative 28 times occurrences, (2) Directive 10 times occurrences, (3) Expressive 9 times occurrence, (4) Declarative 3 times occurrence, and there no occurrence for the commissive speech act.

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