

SPEECH ACTS IN THE CLOSING SPEECH OF THE G20 SUMMIT BY PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO “WE MUST END THE WAR”

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ABSTRACT

The research aimed to discover the types of speech acts that existed and elaborated them according to the national and international context. The G20 group consisted of 19 countries and Spain as a permanent guest with the largest economies in the world plus one intergovernmental and supranational organization, namely, the European Union. The research categorized the president's utterances into five types of speech acts: representatives, expressives, declarations, directives, and commissives. Among the 49 utterances, representatives were the most prevalent, indicating the president's intent to present factual statements in front of global leaders. The research highlighted the strategic use of plural subjects in directives to involve both the speaker and the audience in the commitment. Expressives were employed to convey gratitude and welcome world leaders, showcasing the president's politeness and respect. Commissives reflected the president's commitment to global issues such as peace, food sustainability, and economic recovery. The researchers collected the data through several steps. The first was transcribing the speech; afterward, the researchers picked and classified those utterances based on Searle's classification of speech acts. The findings underscore the importance of context in understanding the meaning and intention behind political speeches at international forums like the G20 Summit.

Keywords: speech acts, closing speech acts, G20 summit

INTRODUCTION

The G20 summit is a prominent event in the global political landscape, where the world's most influential leaders gather to engage in high-stakes diplomacy and international cooperation (Juliana & Army, 2021). It is a platform where leaders use the art of speech and the strategic deployment of speech acts to shape the future of an interconnected world. The annual summit brings together representatives from diverse nations, providing an arena for discourse and negotiation. Leaders engage in robust debates, articulate their national interests, and deliberate on issues that transcend borders. Whether it is discussions on economic policies, climate change, international trade, or security matters, the summit brings together a multitude of voices, each wielding the power of speech

to advocate their respective agendas.

During the G20 summit, leaders employ a wide range of speech acts to advance their respective national interests and foster global cooperation. Their declarative statements convey their stance on critical issues, while the directives issued propose actionable solutions. The agreements enter into bound nations to specific courses of action, highlighting the power of speech acts in negotiating, compromising, and finding common ground to achieve consensus on pressing global challenges (Ye, 2010).

A speech act is a form of communication that has the power to not only convey information but also to perform an action. Within the context of international diplomacy, speech acts take on a special significance. Leaders use their words to make promises, express commitments, issue commands, extend offers, and

create obligations (Ikhsan, 2022). These linguistic actions have real-world consequences, and their impact can be far-reaching. Speech is composed of several utterances, and to know whether or not those utterances are valid that need to apply the felicity condition.

To analyze the speech act in Joko Widodo's speech, the researchers adopt Searle's theory. Searle (in Tamam, Setiawan, & Anam, 2020) has classified those utterances into five types, i.e., representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Each type of speech act has its own requirement that speakers need to fulfill to make their utterances felicitous. Felicity condition was initially introduced by Austin (1962) and completed by Searle (1969). Austin has explained that the felicity condition of an utterance has to complete these three categories.

First, there must be a conventional procedure that has a conventional effect. The circumstances and people involved must be appropriate, as specified in the procedure. Second, the procedure must be executed correctly and completely. Finally, the person must often have the requisite thoughts, feelings, and intentions as specified in the procedure. If consequent conduct is specified, then the relevant parties must follow through accordingly.

In its further development, Searle (1969) has added several conditions for an utterance to be felicitous. Felicity's conditions contain preparatory, propositional content, sincerity, and essential conditions. Searle's felicity condition formula is chosen in this research as it provides a complete formula to analyze whether an utterance is felicitous. In addition, this formula also takes context into account, which can enrich the analysis.

There are various forms of communication; one is a formal speech given by the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, who agreed to host the G20 Summit. On November 16, 2022, he delivered his speech to conclude the G20 Summit. Speech has long been used in linguistic research. In recent research, Dewi et al. (2023) have analyzed Joko Widodo's speech and discovered that deixis serves as a powerful tool for clearing up confusion and preventing misunderstandings in spoken language. Furthermore, research by Situmorang et al. (2023) illuminates the intricate interplay between grammar, word choice, clauses, lexicon, and figures of speech, shedding light on how these linguistic elements are employed to convey nuanced meanings while considering the speaker's identity and their impact on the audience. Ikhsan's research (2022), on the other hand, delves into the concept of meaning fields within speech, demonstrating how the meticulous selection of words enhances comprehension and aids in effectively conveying information. Another noteworthy research, Ye (2010) has closely analyzed Barack Obama's speech, focusing on how interpersonal communication works. Finally, the research by Puspita, Al Farauqy, and Sunarti (2019) has delved into the critical discourse analysis of Vladimir Putin's speeches, providing

invaluable insights into the intricate nature of political discourse.

Felicity conditions, crucial components of speech acts, indeed have been presented in certain linguistic research studies. However, only a few researchers have extensively explored the concept of felicity conditions. Yuliarti, Mujiyanto, and Saleh (2021) have examined the fulfillment of felicity conditions in Winfrey's speech. Hadiati (2019) has conducted separate research exploring the felicitous conditions of speech acts in everyday Banyumasan conversations. Furthermore, Hadiati, Yulianita, and Muttaqin (2023) have delved into research exploring expressive speech acts and their felicity conditions as articulated by prominent figures. In addition, Dianita and Sofyan (2023) have conducted a research project uncovering felicitous conditions in speech acts within the movie *Knives Out*.

The research aims to analyze the international speech of Indonesian President Joko Widodo, which serves as a prime example of how language can be composed of a succession of phrases that demonstrate a sense of connectedness to one another and encompass various linguistic elements. Delivering a speech is an activity that involves speaking in front of many people, and it requires the use of good language that can be easily understood and accepted by the listeners (Situmorang et al., 2023). Abdurrahman in Ikhsan (2022) has stated that a speech is an opportunity to verbally deliver a description or opinion about a particular problem by expressing a clear description of the issue to the masses or the crowd at a certain time. This research tries to find out the felicity condition proposed by Searle (1969) in the opening speech of the G20 in Bali. It also depicts President Joko Widodo's attitude towards the world's leaders.

METHODS

The research of speech acts found in Joko Widodo's closing speech at the G20 Summit in Bali belongs to pragmatic study as it utilizes context to dig up the meaning of each utterance. Speech acts are essential in human communication as humans productively produce utterances on a daily basis. As the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo needs to give facts and responsible utterances through his political speech. The research tries to reveal the meaning of each utterance qualitatively by examining its literal meaning and contextual environment. It can be summed up that the research focuses on the contextual meaning of utterances.

Data of the research are all types of utterances, including representative, commissive, expressive, directives, and declarations found in the president's closing speech at the G20 Summit, held in Bali in 2022. The speech delivered by the president contained 49 utterances, which consist of 22 representatives, 1 declaration, 9 expressives, 11 directives, and 6 commissives (Table 1). Out of 9 expressives, there are

four similar utterances of *Yang Mulia*. Thus, there are only five utterances.

Table 1 Types of Speech Acts in Joko Widodo's Closing Speech in G20 Summit

Types of utterances	Number	%
Representatives	22	45 %
Expressives	9	18 %
Declarations	1	2 %
Directives	11	23%
Commissive	6	12 %
Total	49	100%

The researchers collect the data through several steps. The first is transcribing the speech. Afterward, the researchers pick and classify those utterances based on Searle's classification of speech acts. There are two possible ways of classifying the data. First, the classification is done by analyzing the performative verbs used in the utterance. Second, classification is done by considering the context of utterance.

- (1) *"Yang Mulia, Para Pemimpin, dengan ini saya nyatakan KTT G20 dibuka."*
 ("Your Excellencies, Leaders, I hereby **declared** the G20 Summit is opened.")

Utterance (1) is an example of a declaration resulting from its performative verb declared. Declare means announce solemnly or officially. This performative verb changes the condition of the summit from not open yet to open. Thus, by uttering (1), Joko Widodo changes the condition. The authority of Joko Widodo as the president of the G20 Summit enables him to utter this declaration.

- (2) *"Dunia sedang mengalami tantangan yang luar biasa."*
 ("The world is experiencing tremendous challenges.")

Utterance (2) is classified as representative after considering the context. As people know today, war takes place in some nations, such as between Ukraine and Russia, Palestine and Israel, and civil war in Syria. How to create the world peace is a tremendous challenge for leaders all over the globe. By considering this context, utterance (2) is classified as representative. The result is presented in an elaborate explanation related to the type of speech act and the analysis of the speech.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The analysis shows that the president uses five types of speech acts in his closing speech at the G20

Summit in Bali. The researchers present the analysis of several examples to show how the research results. The closing speech consists of 49 utterances, and the most dominant type of utterance is representatives. Representatives are mostly used to make credible and valid statements (Arifianto et al., 2022). Out of 49 utterances, the president uses 22 utterances, or 45%. This indicates that the president only means to present facts instead of lies and hoaxes because he delivers the speech in front of the world's leaders. Moreover, the speech is delivered at the International G20 Summit, which is the foremost forum for international cooperation on the most essential aspects of the international economic and financial agenda. G20 has 20 members, namely, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Russia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America, United Kingdom, European Union, and Turkey. Considering the conference participants, President Joko Widodo cautiously picks the utterances in his speech.

The president uses 11 directives (23%) in his speech, which are used to give commands to the other party to do something (Biatrik, Natsir, & Kuncara, 2020). However, there is a unique linguistic phenomenon in which he uses plural subjects, such as 'we' and 'kita'. *Kita* is a plural subject in bahasa Indonesia, which means 'we'. A directive is a speech act that is meant by the speaker to make the hearer do something as it is stated in the utterance. By using the plural subjects, the president also involves himself to commit to his utterance. In the utterance 'we must not allow the world fall into another cold war', the president uses 'we' in his directive, which makes it possible to a commissives. However, 'we' tend to classify it as directive as it is believed by expressing this utterance, the president also asks other leaders not to let the world fall into another cold war. It will be more possible to create world peace by walking hand in hand with other parties. In expressing his directives, the president still uses plural subjects to reduce the force of directives on the hearers.

Praising other parties is indicated by the use of expressive speech acts. The president uses nine expressive acts (18%) to express his gratitude to the world's leaders. Expressive speech acts are mainly used to make evaluations (Handayani, 2015). In addition to his gratitude, the president also uses expressive speech acts to welcome the world's leaders. Those expressive speech acts are also indicators that President Joko Widodo is a polite and warm president who is willing to welcome and respect the world's leaders whether or not they have similar political directions. Joko Widodo tries to accommodate the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergei Lavrov, as well as the President of the United States of America, Joe Biden, by delivering those expressive speech acts.

Commissive speech acts are also used by the president in his speech to show his commitment to making world peace, food sustainability, and

economic recovery. Commissive are used to indicate that the speaker commits himself to some future action (Farwati & Sofeny, 2023). In his utterance related to the success of G20 Summit, the president highlights his utterance by saying, *“Buat saya, G20 harus berhasil dan tidak boleh gagal”* (For me, G20 ought to be succeed, cannot be failed). There is a strong mood used by the president. He uses ‘ought to’, which means that no matter what, this G20 summit has to be successful. The president does not use should or shall; it shows that the degree of obligation in ought to is higher than shall or should. By using a high degree mood of obligation, the president shows his commitment to succeeding in the summit because of its important agenda for the world.

The declaration is only used once by the president when he officially opens the summit. The declaration is used to change the status or condition of certain things (Zulfa & Haryanti, 2023). It can be executed due to the authority held by the speaker. Indonesia holds the presidency of G20 in 2022; thus, the president of Indonesia has the authority to officially open the summit. If Indonesia does not hold the presidency of G20 in 2022, it will be impossible for the president to produce this declaration speech act. The fact that the researchers only find one declaration also shows that the president respects the world’s leaders as he only shows his authority to officially open the G20 summit among the world’s leaders.

These are examples of representatives’ speech acts. The context is the utterance (3) is delivered by Joko Widodo, President of the Republic of Indonesia, at the opening plenary of the G20 Summit on Tuesday, November 15, 2022, in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia. The president talks about how democracy is implemented from the lowest to the highest level of citizens.

- (3) *“Demokrasi di Indonesia berjalan dari tataran tingkat desa, pemilihan kepala desa, sampai tataran negara, pemilihan presiden, gubernur, bupati, dan walikota.”*

(“Democracy in Indonesia runs from the village level, village head elections, to the state level, elections for president, governor, regent, and mayor.”)

The validity of the speech can be determined by analyzing it using the felicity condition. This line is more likely to be felicitous since it is uttered in a relevant context, such as a discussion on political systems. The president claims that democracy in Indonesia extends from the village to the state level, mentioning the many levels of elections. As president of the Republic of Indonesia, the speaker has the power or competence to talk on this subject. The context and the individuals’ relationship are involved in this case as preliminary circumstances. The preparatory conditions are likely to be met in the context of a formal address or speech by the President of Indonesia.

The content of the utterance can be understood clearly by the hearer. In this case, the speaker, through

utterance (3), informs the hearer about the steps of the election that start from the village level, which the hearer already knows since those processes have been implemented for a long time, so it is impossible that the hearer does not understand the information clearly. The statement is also straightforward, so the propositional condition is likely met.

The sincerity condition can be fulfilled if the speaker, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia, is expected to sincerely believe in the truth of the statement. It would be inappropriate and insincere for the president to make a false claim about the state of democracy in Indonesia. In this case, the information the speaker delivered is factual, so it can be said that utterance (3) fulfills the sincerity condition.

The essential condition is fulfilled by utterance (3) because it is intended to inform about democracy, specifically the level of elections in Indonesia. The speaker, as the president and the head of state, has the authority to make statements about it, so this condition is met.

In this context, Joko Widodo, President of the Republic of Indonesia, delivers the utterance (4) at the opening of the G20 Summit. On this occasion, the President of the Republic of Indonesia assesses countries’ efforts to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, stating that the impacts are still being felt today.

- (4) *“Pandemi COVID-19 belum usai, rivalitas terus menajam, perang terjadi.”*
 (“COVID-19 pandemic is not over, rivalry continues to sharpen, war ensues.”)

The felicity condition is applied to see whether the utterance (4) is felicitous. This utterance was delivered by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, in a restricted meeting on May 19, 2020. The utterance acknowledges the urgency of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is still going through until the meeting is held. In this case, the speaker is a speaker who meets the requirements of stating the utterance since the speaker is the head of state, so the utterance can be said to meet the preparatory condition. The most validated case of COVID-19 in Indonesia occurred in March 2020, when an Indonesian woman caught the virus after visiting Malaysia (Tosepu, Effendy, & Ahmad, 2020). Nearly two years later, people are still struggling to fight COVID-19 around the world (Megasari et al., 2021; Setiati & Azwar, 2020; Tiffany, 2020).

The content of the utterance (4) can be understood clearly by the hearer. In this case, the speaker, through utterance (4), admits that the pandemic is not over yet, and the rivalries are getting more intense, followed by the war. This statement contains the president’s acknowledgments regarding the pandemic and also conveys a comprehensible message about the ongoing challenges, such as COVID-19, rivalries, and potential conflicts. The meaning of utterance (4) is clear to understand and straightforward so that utterance (4) can be said to fulfill the propositional content.

Through utterance (4), the speaker (in this case, President Joko Widodo) sincerely believes the statement to be true. He genuinely believes that the COVID-19 pandemic is ongoing, rivalries persist, and conflicts are escalating. The speaker also delivers this utterance in a restricted meeting, which shows that this topic is important for the speaker, so it can be said that this utterance fulfills the sincerity condition.

The essential condition is fulfilled by utterance (4) since the speaker delivers factual information about the condition of the COVID-19 pandemic with the intention that the hearer realizes the urgency of the pandemic. The speaker, as the president of Indonesia, also admits that the pandemic is ongoing, rivalries persist, and conflicts are escalating. Thus, utterance (4) fulfills the essential condition. By using utterances (3) and (4), the speaker expresses the truth that fits into the facts (Lee & Afriana, 2020; Arsani, Juniarta, & Ariyaningsih, 2021; Arifianto et al., 2022).

Examples of expressive speech acts can be seen in this context. The president of the Republic of Indonesia said this utterance (5) at the opening of the G20 Summit on Tuesday, November 15, 2022, in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia. The President of the Republic of Indonesia greets and welcomes the participants of the G20 Summit.

- (5) *“Selamat datang di Bali, selamat datang di Indonesia.”*
 (“Welcome to Bali, welcome to Indonesia.”)

The validity of the speech can be determined by analyzing it using the felicity condition. The speaker predicts that he will be able to greet the listener as the preparatory condition of utterance (5). In this situation, President Joko Widodo is looking forward to being able to greet G20 Summit participants warmly. He also has the opportunity to greet all participants because he is the president of the country hosting the event. In addition, he also acknowledges where the event takes place by mentioning the name of the city and the country.

The propositional content of utterance (5) is that the speaker can obviously create the utterance without ambiguity. Through utterance (5), the speaker expresses his greeting to the G20 Summit participants. As the president of the Republic of Indonesia, which is hosting the event, he is responsible for greeting and welcoming the participants pleasantly, as well as making the greatest impression of the country and the event on the participants.

The speaker's sincerity condition of utterance (5) is that he wishes to greet G20 Summit delegates from various countries. The speaker's intention with this speech is to warmly greet the listener in response to an ongoing event.

The essential condition of the utterance (5) is that it is produced by speakers to provide an acknowledgment in addition to greeting the participants of the G20 Summit. By utterance (5), the hearer is expected to feel the warmth of the greeting produced

by the speaker and also get detailed information about where the event took place.

In this context, the president of the Republic of Indonesia said this utterance (6) at the opening of the G20 Summit on Tuesday, November 15, 2022, in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia. At this conference, the president of the Republic of Indonesia explains how hosting the G20 Summit is an honor for Indonesia.

- (6) *“Merupakan sebuah kehormatan bagi Indonesia untuk menjadi tuan rumah KTT G20.”*
 (“It is an honor for Indonesia to host the G20 Summit.”)

The validity of the speech can be determined by analyzing it based on its felicitous condition. The preparatory condition of utterance (6) is that the speaker predicts that he will be able to express his gratitude to the listener. The president of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, predicts that he will be able to convey his gratitude for Indonesia being the host of the G20 Summit to the listener. In this case, the speaker, as the president, has the capacity to produce the utterance because he is the head of the state of the country that hosted the event, and he is also the one responsible for representing the government and the citizens about how hosting the G20 summit is an honor for Indonesia.

The propositional content of utterance (6) is that the speaker can produce the utterance without ambiguity. The statements are clear and straightforward. Through utterance (6), the speaker states that Indonesia, both the government and citizens are thankful that Indonesia has become the host of the G20 Summit. As the president of Indonesia, he is responsible for representing the government and the citizens to provide a clear statement about how hosting the G20 summit is an honor for Indonesia.

The sincerity condition of utterance (6) is that the speaker really wants to express his gratitude to the listener for Indonesia hosting the event. In addition, saying ‘Indonesia’ in the utterance means that he is also representing the gratitude of all of the citizens of Indonesia for hosting the event. Thus, the utterance really wants to express gratitude to the listener in accordance with the existing event.

The essential condition of utterance (6) is that the utterance is produced by the speaker to express sincere gratitude towards the listener. Utterance (6) is intended by the speaker to show his gratitude for Indonesia hosting the G20 Summit.

Utterance (7) is an example of a declaration. The context is that this speech (7) was made by the president of the Republic of Indonesia during the opening conference of the G20 Summit on Tuesday, November 15, 2022, in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia.

- (7) *“Yang Mulia, Para Pemimpin, dengan ini saya nyatakan KTT G20 dibuka.”*

("Your Excellencies, Leaders, I hereby declare the G20 Summit is opened.")

The felicity condition will be applied to see whether the utterance is felicitous. Utterance (7) is delivered by the president of the Republic of Indonesia to declare that the G20 Summit is officially open and starting. The speaker, as the head of the state, meets the requirements to make a declaration about the event. Thus, it can be said that utterance (7) fulfills the preparatory condition.

The content of utterance (7) can be understood clearly by the listener. The utterance is also short and impactful, and it is needed to declare the event's opening. The meaning of the utterance is also clear and does not create ambiguity since it is very straightforward. Thus, it can be said that utterance (7) fulfills the propositional content.

The sincerity condition of utterance (7) is that the speaker wants to show his responsibility and capacity to open an event since he is the President of the country hosting the event. In this case, President Joko Widodo takes responsibility for handling the event and uses his capacity to open the G20 Summit held in Indonesia.

The essential condition of the utterance (7) is that it is produced by the speaker to declare the start of an event, and by declaring it, the speaker intends that the listener believes that now the event is starting, and the listener is expected to obey all the rules of the event. Also, by producing the utterance, the speaker intends to show his capacity as the president of Indonesia, who is hosting the event.

Directives can be seen in the following examples with the context that the president of the Republic of Indonesia delivered this speech (8) at the opening conference of the G20 Summit on Tuesday, November 15, 2022, in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia. Considering there will be a closed discussion, the president respectfully requests that the media leave the meeting room.

(8) *"Oleh karena itu, dengan hormat saya minta awak media untuk meninggalkan ruang pertemuan."*

("Therefore, I respectfully request the media to leave the meeting room.")

The preparatory condition of utterance (8) is that a meeting takes place, and the presence of media interferes with the meeting's proceedings or privacy. Thus, as the meeting leader, the speaker requests that the media leave the room. Furthermore, as President of the Republic of Indonesia, the speaker has the authority to deliver the utterance as it is a presidential event.

The propositional content of utterance (8) is that the speaker produces the utterance clearly and not ambiguously. Since the speaker is making a request, the utterance should be clear and straightforward so the media can understand the request and act accordingly. In this case, through this utterance, President Joko

Widodo's utterance is a straightforward request for the media to leave the meeting room.

The sincerity condition of utterance (8) assumes that the president sincerely wants the media to leave for a disclosed reason, such as protecting the privacy and confidentiality of the meeting. Following the speaker's next utterance after utterance (8), it is obvious that the speaker is politely asking the listeners, the media, to do what he requests, which is to leave the room.

The essential condition of utterance (8) is that the utterance is produced by the speaker to ask a request of the listener. President Joko Widodo wants the media to leave the meeting room so that they can proceed with the close discussion. The closed discussion is likely to contain much privacy, so the speaker intends to request that the media leave the room so there would be no disruption to the closed meeting.

The speech (9) was made by the president of the Republic of Indonesia during the opening conference of the G20 Summit on Tuesday, November 15, 2022, in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia. The president discusses how countries should act in an era of many crises.

(9) *"Mari kita perlihatkan kepada dunia bahwa kita dapat bersikap bijak, memikul tanggung jawab, dan menunjukkan jiwa kepemimpinan."*
("Let us show the world that we can be wise, take responsibility, and show our leadership.")

The preparatory condition of utterance (9) is that the situation and context are appropriate for the speaker making this statement and also an occasion where the president's words have the authority and relevance to address the citizens of Indonesia about their collective behavior on the world stage. This utterance is delivered by the president at the opening of the G20 Summit, at which the event is mainly about the issues that happen in this world.

The propositional content of utterance (9) is that the statement conveys a clear and intelligible message. In this case, President Joko Widodo's statement has a clear proposition, the citizens should demonstrate wisdom, responsibility, and leadership to the world.

The sincerity condition of utterance (9) is that the speaker, in this case, President Joko Widodo, must sincerely intend for the audience (the citizens of Indonesia) to take the proposed action, i.e., to 'show the world that we can be wise, take responsibility, and show our leadership.' The utterance should reflect his genuine intention. By using the third pov in his utterance, it can be assumed that the speaker can also feel what the world is facing, so it is very sincere of him that he is proposing this action so that the world can be a better place.

The essential condition of utterance (9) is that the speech is produced by the speaker to ask the listener to do something. In this case, the speaker, the President of Indonesia, is encouraging the audience or group to demonstrate wisdom, take responsibility, and exhibit leadership. The speaker is not simply providing information but is prompting or directing the listeners

to take action. For example, if there are global issues or challenges where Indonesia's wisdom, responsibility, and leadership are relevant, then it is essential for the president to make this statement.

The next utterances are examples of commissive speech act. The context of utterance (10) is used by the speaker to give a commitment or promise to take certain actions or initiate measures that 2023 will not be a dismal year as there will be immediate action to prevent that from happening. Utterance (10) is made in the context of the opening of the G20 Summit, an international forum where world leaders discuss global economic and political issues on Tuesday, November 15, 2022, in Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia. Given the nature of the summit, utterance (10) is appropriate as it relates to economic stability and agricultural policies.

(10) *"Jika kita tidak segera mengambil langkah agar ketersediaan pupuk mencukupi dengan harga terjangkau, maka 2023 akan menjadi tahun yang lebih suram."*

("If we do not take immediate steps to ensure adequate fertilizer availability at affordable prices, 2023 will be an even bleaker year.")

The preparatory conditions for a commissive speech act involve the speaker's intention and ability to carry out the committed action. In this case, the speaker of utterance (1), President Joko Widodo, is signaling an intention to take steps to ensure fertilizer availability at affordable prices. In this case, the speaker indicates the need for immediate steps to ensure adequate fertilizer availability at affordable prices. The assumption is that as the president of Indonesia, he has the authority and means to influence policies related to agriculture and affordability. The preparatory condition is met because utterance (10) implies an intention to take action or to encourage others to take action to address the issue.

The propositional content of utterance (10) is the promise to take immediate steps to ensure adequate fertilizer availability at affordable prices. Utterance (10) also includes a warning that failing to take these steps will result in 2023 being an even bleaker year.

The sincerity condition for commissive speech acts requires that the speaker genuinely intends to carry out the promised action. Utterance (10) should reflect the president's sincere concern and commitment to addressing the problem. In this context, it is assumed that Joko Widodo, as the President of the Republic of Indonesia, sincerely believes in the importance of addressing fertilizer availability and affordability to prevent a bleaker year in 2023. He holds high responsibility and power to handle this issue; therefore, he has shown his sincerity to ensure there will be no lack of availability or high prices for fertilizer. By using this evidence, the sincerity condition is fulfilled.

The essential condition for commissive speech acts is that the statement itself should have the potential to influence the actions or beliefs of the listener or the audience. In this case, utterance (10) is made in a speech at the G20 Summit, an international forum

where world leaders discuss global issues, including economic matters. Utterance (10) is intended to have an impact on the audience, including other world leaders and policymakers, by drawing attention to the issue of fertilizer availability and affordability and potentially influencing discussions or actions at the global level. If the speaker does not produce an utterance (10), the public may think the worst scenario about 2023 will happen because of a lack of availability and high fertilizer prices. Therefore, the essential condition is fulfilled.

Based on the felicity condition of utterance (10), it can be seen that the utterance is a promise. The speaker has to take some actions on the issue of fertilizer availability and prices so that the promise of a better situation can be achieved.

Utterance (11) can be categorized as a commissive speech act. In this case, it can be seen as a commitment to initiating a closed discussion. President Joko Widodo is announcing his intention to initiate a closed discussion. Utterance (11) can be used to inform the audience about the upcoming agenda item and prepare them for the discussion. It sets expectations and informs the audience about what will happen next after the speech. The utterance is made within the context of the G20 Summit, an international forum where world leaders discuss global economic and political issues. In this context, the statement is appropriate as it relates to the organization of the meeting and the agenda.

(11) *"Selanjutnya kita akan mulai dengan diskusi tertutup."*

("Next we will proceed with a closed discussion.")

Preparatory conditions for a commissive speech act involve the speaker's intention and ability to carry out the committed action. In this case, President Joko Widodo is expressing an intention to start a closed discussion, and as the speaker and the President of the Republic of Indonesia at the G20 Summit, he has the authority and means to do so. Using this as evidence means that the preparatory condition is fulfilled.

The propositional content of the utterance (11) is the commitment to starting a closed discussion as the next agenda. In this case, the speaker, President Joko Widodo, will be able to handle the media present, leave the room, and conduct a closed meeting that is safe without interference and maintains privacy.

The sincerity condition for commissive speech acts requires that the speaker genuinely intends to carry out the promised action. In this context, it is assumed that President Joko Widodo sincerely intends to start the closed discussion as part of the meeting's agenda. By using utterance (11), the speaker has shown his sincerity as a great leader to lead the meeting. Therefore, the sincerity condition is fulfilled.

The essential condition is met because utterance (11) serves to inform the audience about the immediate future course of action, which is starting a closed

discussion. It influences the audience's expectations and prepares them for the discussion that will follow. The audience now knows what to anticipate and can act accordingly, such as preparing for the discussion or adjusting their mindset to participate effectively.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of President Joko Widodo's closing speech at the G20 Summit in Bali reveals a strategic use of various speech acts to convey his messages effectively to international audiences. The predominant use of representative speech acts, as presented in utterances 3 and 4, making up 45% of the utterances, underscores his intention to present credible and factual statements, reflecting the seriousness and high stakes of the summit. This careful selection of speech acts, particularly the representatives, highlights the president's commitment to transparency and factual communication in front of world leaders.

The 23% usage of directive speech acts, as seen in utterances 8 and 9, illustrates President Widodo's efforts to prompt collective action and cooperation among the G20 members. By employing inclusive language such as 'we' or 'kita', he reduces the authoritative tone of directives and fosters a sense of shared responsibility and unity, which is crucial for international diplomacy and consensus-building.

Expressive speech acts, comprising 18% of the utterances (as seen in utterances 5 and 6), demonstrate the president's politeness and respect towards other leaders, enhancing the diplomatic atmosphere. His expressions of gratitude and welcome signify his recognition of the diverse perspectives present at the summit and his willingness to accommodate differing viewpoints.

Commissive speech acts, used in 12% of the utterances (as seen in utterances 10 and 11), show President Widodo's commitments to global issues such as world peace, food sustainability, and economic recovery. These commitments are crucial in an international forum like the G20, where actions and promises made can have far-reaching consequences.

The application of felicity conditions in analyzing the speech acts has shown that President Widodo's utterances are not only contextually appropriate but also carry the intended illocutionary force, making them effective communication tools in the diplomatic context of the G20 Summit.

Overall, the speech reflects President Joko Widodo's strategic and considerate use of language to navigate complex international issues, foster cooperation, and convey Indonesia's stance on global matters. The research underscores the importance of speech act theory in understanding the dynamics of international political discourse and the role of language in shaping global cooperation.

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