

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis tindak tutur ilokusi dan menganalisis fungsinya dalam pidato Menteri Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, Retno Marsudi, pada General Debate of the 79th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Analisis dilakukan berdasarkan teori tindak tutur yang dikembangkan oleh John Searle (1979), yang mengklasifikasikan ilokusi menjadi lima jenis: representatif, direktif, ekspresif, komisif, dan deklaratif. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui dokumentasi. Data berupa transkrip pidato resmi yang diperoleh dari kanal Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, kemudian diidentifikasi dan diklasifikasikan sesuai jenis ilokusi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 40 data tindak tutur ilokusi, dengan rincian: Representatif (19 data: 47,5%), Ekspresif (4 data: 10%), Direktif (14 data: 35%), Komisif (3 data: 7,5%) dan Deklaratif (0 data: 0%). Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa pidato Retno Marsudi lebih menekankan penyampaian fakta, posisi politik, dan evaluasi situasi (representatif) sebagai fondasi, yang kemudian diperkuat dengan ajakan atau seruan (direktif), serta ekspresi emosi dan komitmen Indonesia terhadap isu global. Penelitian ini diharapkan memberikan kontribusi pada kajian pragmatik, khususnya penerapan tindak tutur ilokusi dalam konteks diplomasi internasional.

Kata kunci; tindak tutur ilokusi, pidato, pragmatik, diplomasi, Sidang Umum PBB.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the types of illocutionary speech acts and analyze their functions in the speech of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Retno Marsudi, during the General Debate of the 79th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The analysis is based on the speech act theory developed by John Searle (1979), which classifies illocutionary acts into five types: representatives, directives, expressives, commissives, and declarations. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, with data collection through documentation. The data consist of official speech transcripts obtained from the United Nations channel, which were then identified and classified according to the types of illocutionary acts. The results show 40 illocutionary speech act data, with details as follows: Representatives (19 data: 47,5%), Expressives (4 data: 10%), Directives (14 data: 35%), Commissives (3 data: 7.5%), and Declarations (0 data: 0%). These findings indicate that Retno Marsudi's speech emphasizes the delivery of facts, political positions, and situation evaluations (representatives) as the foundation, which is then reinforced with appeals or calls (directives), as well as expressions of emotion and Indonesia's commitment to global issues. This study is expected to contribute to pragmatics studies, particularly the application of illocutionary speech acts in the context of international diplomacy.

Keywords: illocutionary acts, speech, pragmatics, diplomacy, UN General Assembly.