

## A Diplomatic Voice for Peace: Textual and Contextual Insights into Retno Marsudi's Speech Regarding the Humanitarian Crisis in Palestine

Hendri Pitrio Putra<sup>1</sup>, Lukman<sup>2</sup>, Ade Yolanda Latjuba<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Linguistics, Faculty of Cultural Science, Hasanuddin University, Indonesia  
[hendripitrio@gmail.com](mailto:hendripitrio@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract:** The Palestinian humanitarian crisis is an issue that continues to concern the world, and statements in the speeches of state leaders or foreign ministries have a significant impact in shaping public opinion and international policy. This study aims to analyze the textual and contextual discourse in Retno Marsudi's speech on the Humanitarian Crisis in Palestine in 2024. This study will use a descriptive qualitative approach that focuses on revealing the linguistic phenomena contained in the speech text. The data used is the transcription of the speech taken from the official video on the YouTube channel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The data collection technique is done by listening and note-taking method, while the data analysis uses interactive model which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study show that Retno Marsudi's speech includes two types of discourse aspects, namely textual and contextual. In the textual aspect, the speech uses referencing, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction to help construct a clear and coherent argument, while repetition, synonyms, and collocation strengthen the message to make it more memorable. On the contextual aspect, the speech encourages a positive response to the issues raised, with the location and time of delivery emphasizing urgency and relevance, and uses analogies to link local issues with global responsibilities in human rights. The implications of this study can provide valuable insights for language learning and teaching, especially in improving learners' ability to analyze and understand discourse in formal and diplomatic communication.

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**Keywords:** Contextual, Discourse Analysis, Language, Speech, Textual.

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### A. INTRODUCTION

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The humanitarian crisis in Palestine is one of the most complex and prolonged geopolitical issues in the world. This humanitarian crisis stems from the Palestinian-Israeli conflict that has had a significant impact not only on both parties, but also on regional and global stability. According to data from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), more than 2.1 million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip will require humanitarian assistance, and more than 1.5 million people in the West Bank will be directly affected by the ongoing violence (OCHA, 2023). These figures show the urgency of the situation faced by the Palestinian people, and the importance of international attention to this humanitarian crisis.

In this context, the role of diplomacy and political communication becomes crucial. Speeches delivered by state leaders, including Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi, have the potential to influence public opinion and international policy. Retno Marsudi, as one

of the key figures in Indonesian diplomacy, has actively voiced Indonesia's position on the humanitarian crisis, including in international forums such as the United Nations (UN). His speeches often reflect Indonesia's perspective of supporting Palestinian rights and calling for a swift resolution of the crisis.

Speech is a form of oral communication in which a person conveys ideas, thoughts, or information to an audience. Speech also has an important role in various social, political, and cultural aspects. Through speech, a speaker can convey messages with specific purposes, such as informing, inspiring, influencing, or entertaining the audience (Giawa, 2022; Hidayati, 2021). In speeches, the delivery of ideas and thoughts is structured and planned. Speakers usually prepare their speech materials carefully, choosing the right words and sentences to communicate their intentions clearly and effectively. The speech structure generally consists of an introduction, content, and conclusion (Nuryadin et al., 2023). Meanwhile, diplomatic speech is a form of official speech delivered by a diplomat or state official in the context of international relations. This speech aims to convey foreign policy, establish cooperation between countries, emphasize a country's position on global issues, and maintain harmonious diplomatic relations. In addition, diplomatic speeches are also communication instruments designed to maintain international relations by prioritizing the norms of politeness, negotiation, and persuasion in delivering messages (Berridge, 2022). Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech at the 55th Human Rights Council Session, which took place on February 26, 2024, affirmed Indonesia's support for Palestine. This speech was not only political, but also contained ideological values and moral convictions. The communication strategy used is carefully designed so that the message conveyed is clear, effective, and supports Indonesia's main goals, namely global peace and stopping violence against Palestinians.

This speech attracted the attention of researchers to be studied through a discourse analysis approach, which allows a deeper understanding of how language is used in building, maintaining, or opposing power. This analysis also reveals the social structures and ideologies reflected in official government discourse, as well as how domination and inequality are reproduced or resisted through socio-political communication (Van Dijk, 2001). In addition, this approach can identify hidden power relations and ideological processes in texts, both oral and written (Subargo & Yarno, 2021). Language in discourse analysis not only functions as a communication tool, but also reflects power, ideology, and certain interests (Ima & Dawud, 2021). As a key element in social, political and cultural life, language allows individuals to express their thoughts, feelings and intentions. Moreover, language plays an important role in building a structured society and influencing social dynamics (Mailani et al., 2022). In this context, diplomatic speeches are a form of discourse that reflects the role of language in communicating state interests in the international sphere.

Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech is analyzed through a discourse analysis approach that focuses on textual and contextual aspects. Textual analysis examines how language shapes situations and enables communication, both oral and written. In this approach, text is understood as a combination of form and meaning, with cohesion relating to structure and coherence relating to meaning (Sumarlam, 2019). Textual structure includes grammatical and lexical aspects. The grammatical aspect reflects the external structure of the discourse, while the lexical aspect describes the deeper meaning in the text (Ervania et al., 2022). In addition to

textual aspects, discourse understanding also depends on the context that surrounds it. Context determines the meaning of communication because interpretations can vary depending on the accompanying situation (Sumarlam, 2019). Contextual analysis considers external factors outside the text, such as the compatibility between the interpretation and the discourse being analyzed (Khasanah & Nursalim, 2020). In textual discourse analysis, grammatical aspects include referencing, substitution, deletion, and concatenation, while lexical aspects include repetition, synonymy, antonymy, collocation, hyponymy, and equivalence. Meanwhile, contextual analysis examines personal, locational, temporal, and analogy factors in the interpretation of meaning (Sumarlam, 2019).

Research on the conflict and humanitarian crisis in Palestine has been conducted by several scholars; however, most studies primarily focus on historical and political aspects without examining how discourse in diplomatic speeches influences international perceptions and responses (Armando et al, 2020; Firdaus et al., 2020; Muchsin, 2015). In reality, communication plays a crucial role in shaping global narratives and policies. Furthermore, relevant studies on textual and contextual discourse analysis have been conducted, such as research on the drama script *Bunga Rumah Makan* by Utuy Tatang Sontani (Oktavia & Zuliandari, 2019), textual discourse analysis of the song lyrics *Di Balik Rindu Ada Dusta* by Obbie Messakh (Setyawan, 2024), and the play script *Sarapan Terakhir* (Agustia et al., 2022). However, these studies primarily focus on literary works, while discourse analysis of diplomatic speeches, particularly Retno Marsudi's speech on the humanitarian crisis in Palestine, remains unexplored. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the textual and contextual discourse in Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech on the humanitarian crisis in Palestine. The results of this study are expected to contribute to academics, practitioners, and the public in understanding the role of communication in diplomacy as well as the complexity of the humanitarian crisis in Palestine.

## **B. METHOD**

This study applies a descriptive qualitative approach to deeply understand and describe the discourse phenomenon in Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech related to the humanitarian crisis in Palestine in 2024. This approach was chosen because it allows for a broader exploration of meaning and interpretation of the data studied. Thus, this research can provide a comprehensive understanding of the structure and context of the discourse used in the speech. The main data in this research is the transcription of Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech which is analyzed in terms of discourse. This transcription was obtained from a video of the speech uploaded on the official YouTube channel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (MOFA) on February 26, 2024. The selection of this source is based on its accuracy and validity as an official recording that can be accessed by the public.

Data collection was carried out through the method of listening and recording, in which the researcher carefully observed the content of the speech in the video, then recorded the speech delivered. The transcription results from this process became the main basis for further analysis. The data analysis process follows the interactive analysis model, which consists of three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification (Miles et al., 1994). In the data reduction stage, the researcher filters, focuses, and simplifies

the information from the transcriptions, retaining only the relevant parts. The selected data is then presented in the form of narratives, tables, or graphs to enhance clarity and facilitate understanding. Finally, in the conclusion drawing and verification stage, the researcher interprets and assigns meaning to the analyzed data, allowing for a deeper understanding of the discourse within the speech.

### C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the textual analysis of Retno Marsudi's speech, grammatical aspects such as reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunctions were identified. These elements play a crucial role in structuring clear and coherent arguments within the speech. Additionally, in the lexical aspect, the use of repetition, synonyms, and collocations serves to reinforce the message, making it easier to remember. Thus, the combination of grammatical and lexical aspects in Retno Marsudi's speech contributes to the clarity and effectiveness of message delivery. The detailed aspects are as follows:

#### 1. Reference

Reference is the relationship between a referent and the language symbol used to represent it (Suladi, 2019). In the context of grammatical cohesion, reference acts as a language element that connects an element in the text with other elements. The following are the references found in Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech discussing the humanitarian crisis in Palestine;

##### a. Single Persona Reference

*Utterance 1: "Mr. President, I have just finished visiting the ICJ, where I delivered Indonesia's oral statement at the Advisory Opinion Session."*

In this utterance, there is a singular persona reference indicated by the pronominal pronoun "I." This pronoun refers directly to the individual speaking, namely the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The mention of "Mr. President" at the beginning of the sentence makes it clear who is being referred to, namely the President of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as providing the context that the speaker is a state leader currently represented by Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi. This reference creates a direct relationship between the speaker and the listener, and emphasizes the speaker's position and authority in the context being discussed.

##### b. Temporal Referencing

*Utterance 2: "Today marks the 143rd day of Israel's attack on Gaza and the UN's failure to do what it should have done."*

Temporal referencing is seen in the phrases "today" and "143rd day." The phrase "today" provides a specific time context, showing that the statement is relevant to the current situation. Meanwhile, "143rd day" provides quantitative information showing the duration of the event being discussed, namely the Israeli attack on Gaza. These references help listeners understand the urgency and context of the ongoing situation, and emphasize the importance of an international response to the humanitarian crisis.

c. Collective Referencing

*Utterance 3: "All of us in the global community must stand firm on this."*

Collective referencing is seen in the use of the word "we." This word refers to a wider group, the global community, and creates a sense of togetherness and shared responsibility in dealing with human rights issues. By using "we," Retno Marsudi invites all parties to participate and commit to the proposed solution. This reference reinforces the message of solidarity and collaboration in facing global challenges, and emphasizes that human rights issues are a shared responsibility.

## 2. Substitution

Substitution is the process of replacing a constituent with another word that has a different meaning from the word it replaces (Suladi, 2019). It functions to change or update information in the text, both at the nominal (noun) and verbal (verb) levels. The main purpose of substitution is to adjust the information to remain accurate, relevant, and in accordance with the prevailing context or time. The following substitutions are found in Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech discussing the humanitarian crisis in Palestine:

a. Clausal Substitution

*Utterance 4: "People in Gaza continue to suffer because of double standards, especially in the context of human rights."*

In this utterance, there is a clausal restitution indicated by the phrase "continue to suffer" which can be substituted with "experience difficulties" or "face suffering." This restatement updates the information by providing a more in-depth nuance of the condition of the people in Gaza. By using the term "suffering," Retno Marsudi emphasizes the emotional and physical impact of the situation faced by the people, thus reinforcing the urgency and importance of the human rights issue being discussed.

b. Nominal Restatement

*Utterance 5: "All of us in the global community must stand firm on this."*

In this sentence, there is nominal restatement which can be seen in the phrase "global community" which can be substituted with "international community" or "international community." This substitution provides a variation in conveying the same information, but with a slightly different nuance. By using "global community," Retno Marsudi emphasizes the connectedness and shared responsibility among countries around the world in dealing with human rights issues, thus creating a stronger sense of solidarity.

c. Verbal Restatement

*Utterance 6: "We must invest in human rights."*

In this utterance, there is verbal substitution indicated by the word "investing," which can be replaced with "paying attention" or "allocating resources." This substitution refines the meaning by emphasizing the importance of concrete actions in supporting human rights. By using the term "investing," Retno Marsudi conveys that concern for human rights is not merely

a statement but also requires commitment and tangible resources to achieve the desired outcomes.

### 3. Ellipsis

Ellipsis is the removal of linguistic elements whose meanings can be inferred from the previous context (Suladi, 2019). This process occurs when certain elements in a sentence are omitted because they are already implied and can be interpreted by the reader or listener. Thus, ellipsis allows a statement to be more concise without reducing clarity, as the omitted information remains understandable based on the preceding context or sentence. The following are the ellipsis found in Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech addressing the humanitarian crisis in Palestine:

#### a. Subject Ellipsis

*Utterance 7: "We in the global community must stand firm on this matter."*

In this utterance, subject ellipsis can be identified. Although the sentence explicitly states "we in the global community," there is an omission in specifying who must "stand firm." In the preceding context, it is already clear that the intended subject is all members of the global community, making it unnecessary to repeat it. This omission makes the sentence more concise and fluid, as the subject's meaning is already understood from the context.

#### b. Object Ellipsis

*Utterance 8: "The Council must lead transformative action through three approaches."*

In this utterance, object ellipsis can be observed in the phrase "transformative action." Although it is not explicitly stated, the preceding context clarifies that the Council is responsible for leadership in human rights matters. Therefore, the object "transformative action" can be understood as part of a broader effort to improve the human rights situation. This omission avoids redundancy while keeping the sentence compact and focused on its core message.

#### c. Predicate Ellipsis

*Utterance 9: "We must invest in human rights."*

In this utterance, predicate ellipsis is evident in the use of the word "invest." While the sentence is already clear, there is an omission regarding the specific type of investment being referred to. From the previous context, it is understood that investing means making efforts to support and strengthen human rights. This ellipsis makes the sentence more concise and directly conveys the intended point.

### 4. Conjunctions

Conjunctions, also known as linking words, are function words that connect two linguistic elements, whether they are of equal or unequal status (Moeliono et al, 2017). Conjunctions play a crucial role in marking relationships between sentences, clauses, or other text components. Their presence helps structure and organize discourse information, making it easier to

understand the connections between ideas or events. The following are the conjunctions found in Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech addressing the humanitarian crisis in Palestine:

a. Conjunction "and"

*Utterance 10: "Today marks the 143rd day of Israel's attacks on Gaza and the UN's failure to do what it should have done."*

The conjunction "and" in this sentence functions as a connector, showing an equal relationship between two complementary statements. In this context, "Israel's attacks on Gaza" and "the UN's failure to act" are two significant and relevant facts expressed together. The use of "and" strengthens the argument that both events are occurring simultaneously and are interconnected, providing a more comprehensive picture of the situation faced by the people in Gaza.

b. Conjunction "because"

*Utterance 11: "People in Gaza continue to suffer because of double standards, especially in the context of human rights."*

The conjunction "because" indicates a cause-and-effect relationship between two clauses. In this sentence, "People in Gaza continue to suffer" is the effect caused by "double standards." The use of this conjunction explains the reason behind the suffering of people in Gaza, providing clearer context about their situation. Thus, "because" helps listeners understand that this suffering is not random but results from unfair policies or actions.

c. Conjunction "but"

*Utterance 12: "We cannot remain silent about the suspension of funding for UNRWA while funding to support war crimes in Gaza continues."*

Although the word "but" does not explicitly appear in the sentence, it is implied in the context. Here, there is a contrast between two situations: the suspension of funding for UNRWA and the continuation of funding for war crimes in Gaza. If the sentence were rewritten as "We cannot remain silent about the suspension of funding for UNRWA, but funding to support war crimes in Gaza continues," the conjunction "but" would highlight the stark contradiction between these two opposing realities. The use of this conjunction underscores the injustice of the situation and the need for stronger action.

## 5. Repetition

Repetition in language refers to the recurrence of words or phrases with similar meanings within a discourse. It is commonly used to emphasize a particular idea or emotion and to create a rhetorical effect in speeches or writings. This repetition strengthens the conveyed message, making it more impactful for the audience. The following are the repetition found in Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech addressing the humanitarian crisis in Palestine:

a. Repetition of the Phrase "human rights"

*Utterance 13: "Human rights must also be at the center of the Palestinian solution." and "We must invest in human rights."*

The phrase "human rights" is repeated in different contexts but consistently refers to the same theme. This repetition underscores the importance of human rights in Retno Marsudi's discussion on solutions for the challenges faced by the Palestinian people and the need for investment in their future. By reiterating this phrase, she emphasizes that human rights are not merely an issue but the core of various proposed approaches to addressing existing problems. This repetition highlights the urgency and centrality of human rights in broader discussions on justice and well-being.

b. Repetition of the Phrase "we must"

*Utterance 14: "We must strengthen the human rights ecosystem." and "We must continue to support this Council in providing technical assistance and capacity development to enhance national capacities."*

The phrase "we must" is repeated in multiple sentences to emphasize collective responsibility and the commitment needed to achieve the desired goals. This repetition creates a sense of urgency and motivation for action while reinforcing the idea that the proposed measures require a shared responsibility. Through this rhetorical device, Retno Marsudi encourages her audience to feel engaged and involved in collective efforts to improve human rights conditions and address existing challenges. It also strengthens the message that achieving these objectives demands cooperation and commitment from all parties.

## 6. Synonymy

Synonymy is a semantic relationship that indicates similarity in meaning between one utterance and another (Chaer, 2014). In language studies, synonyms enhance lexical variation without altering the core meaning, allowing for more diverse and effective expression of ideas. The following are the synonymy found in Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech on the humanitarian crisis in Palestine:

a. Synonyms "suffer" and "be affected"

*Utterance 15: "The people in Gaza continue to suffer due to double standards, particularly in the context of human rights." and "We must also not forget those who are affected by economic decline and climate change."*

The word "Suffer" and the phrase "be affected" share similar meanings, both describing negative conditions experienced by individuals or groups. "Suffer" conveys a more emotional and physical state, depicting pain or hardship faced by the people in Gaza. Meanwhile, "be affected" is a broader term that encompasses various consequences experienced by individuals or groups due to specific situations, such as economic decline or climate change. While both terms have slightly different nuances, they emphasize the difficult conditions faced by people, reinforcing the need for attention and action on humanitarian issues.

b. Synonyms "important" and "priority"

*Utterance 16: "Advancing inclusive societies and nation-building is highly important, including in Afghanistan, by promoting women's and girls' rights to education." and "Mr. President, rest assured that as a member of the Human Rights Council, Indonesia will place this concern as a top priority."*



The word "important" in the first context and "priority" in the second carry similar meanings, emphasizing the significance or value of an issue. "Important" refers to something of great value or impact in the context of societal development and human rights. Meanwhile, "priority" suggests that the expressed concern is of the highest importance and must be addressed urgently. Using these terms in different but complementary contexts reinforces the idea that the issues discussed are critical and must be at the forefront of attention, both in development efforts and in policies adopted by the Human Rights Council.

## 7. Antonym

Antonym is a semantic relationship between two expressions that have opposite meanings (Chaer, 2014). In language use, antonyms help highlight conceptual contrasts, enrich meaning variation, and clarify ideas through juxtaposition. The following are the antonyms found in Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech on the humanitarian crisis in Palestine:

### a. Antonyms "suffer" and "prosper"

*Utterance 17: "The people in Gaza continue to suffer due to double standards, particularly in the context of human rights."*

The word "suffer" in this sentence describes the negative conditions experienced by the people in Gaza, including hardship, suffering, and injustice. Conversely, the word "prosper" (although not explicitly stated in the sentence) can be considered its antonym, referring to a state of well-being, comfort, and security. In this context, the use of antonymy emphasizes the contrast between the current suffering of the people in Gaza and the aspiration for a better and more prosperous state. By highlighting this suffering, Retno Marsudi stresses the need for urgent attention and action to transform this reality into a more favorable condition.

### b. Antonyms "stand firm" and "remain silent"

*Utterance 18: "We in the global community must stand firm on this issue." and "We cannot remain silent on the suspension of funding for UNRWA..."*

The phrase "stand firm" conveys an active stance and commitment to defending a principle or value, in this case, human rights. In contrast, "remain silent" signifies passivity and a lack of action in the face of injustice. The use of these contrasting expressions within the same context creates a clear opposition between the expected action (standing firm) and the unacceptable inaction (remaining silent). By stressing the need to stand firm, Retno Marsudi urges her audience to take an active role in advocating for human rights rather than merely observing a critical situation passively.

## 8. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is a semantic relationship in which the meaning of one expression falls under the broader meaning of another (Chaer, 2014). This relationship illustrates a hierarchy of meaning in language, where one word is more specific than another that is more general. Hyponymy clarifies conceptual classification in discourse, helping to create a more systematic

and structured understanding. The following are the hyponymy found in Retno Marsudi's diplomatic speech on the humanitarian crisis in Palestine:

a. Hyponymy of "women" and "girls"

*Utterance 19: "Cooperation must aim to protect the rights of those in vulnerable situations, particularly women and girls..."*

In this utterance, "women" and "girls" are hyponyms of the broader category "individuals" or "humans." "Women" encompasses all adult females, whereas "girls" refers specifically to young females or female children. In other words, "girls" is a subcategory of "women." This use of hyponymy highlights special attention to vulnerable groups in the context of human rights, emphasizing that protecting their rights is essential for achieving justice and equality.

b. Hyponymy of "refugee crisis" and "war"

*Utterance 20: "War and conflict have triggered a massive refugee crisis."*

In this sentence, "refugee crisis" is a hyponym of "war" and "conflict." "War" and "conflict" are general terms encompassing various forms of armed clashes or tensions between groups or nations. "Refugee crisis" refers specifically to a situation resulting from war or conflict, where people are forced to flee their homes seeking safety. By employing this hyponymy, Retno Marsudi highlights the direct impact of war and conflict on civilians, emphasizing the urgent need for international action.

## 9. Contextual Discourse Analysis

a. Principle of Personal Interpretation

In the speech delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Retno Marsudi, at the United Nations Human Rights Council session, the principle of personal interpretation is evident in the interaction between the speaker and the audience. Retno Marsudi serves as the authoritative speaker, representing the Indonesian government in this international forum. In her capacity as a member of the United Nations, she firmly presents Indonesia's position in supporting Palestinian independence. The audience in this context includes the President of the United Nations General Assembly, UN member states, and the general attendees. They play the role of listeners expected to comprehend and respond to the message conveyed by Retno Marsudi. Thus, this interaction is not merely one-directional but also involves active participation from the audience in understanding the key issues raised, particularly concerning human rights and Palestinian independence. Through this approach, Retno Marsudi seeks to build global awareness and support for the Palestinian struggle while strengthening Indonesia's position on the international stage.

b. Principle of Locational Interpretation

The headquarters of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is located in Geneva, Switzerland. The UNHRC meeting hall, situated in the Palais des Nations in Geneva, serves as the venue where Retno Marsudi delivers her speech. As the location of the annual council sessions, this building functions as the center of UNHRC activities and a key site for important decisions regarding human rights and humanitarian issues.

This location holds significant meaning in the context of Retno Marsudi's speech. Her address is not merely a report on achievements but also a means to emphasize the relevance and impact of Indonesia's policies on the global stage. The formal and official setting of the building underscores the authority of the UN General Assembly President in delivering annual reports and reflections. Furthermore, Geneva, as the host city for UNHRC meetings, links this speech to the broader political and social interactions among nations. This highlights the importance of each UN member state's message as part of the United Nations and the interconnected global community. Thus, the location is not merely a physical backdrop but also adds weight and deep context to the message delivered in the speech.

c. Principle of Temporal Interpretation

The diplomatic speech delivered by Retno Marsudi took place on February 26, 2024. This date holds great significance as it marks 143 days since Israel's attack on the Gaza Strip, Palestine, without a concrete resolution from the United Nations Human Rights Council to address the humanitarian crisis in the region. Additionally, February 26, 2024, falls at the beginning of the UNHRC's annual session, making it the opening speech for this period. Consequently, the speech serves to set targets, outline policies, and establish future plans. The timing of this speech influences its content and message. For instance, if significant events or issues arise shortly before the speech, they may shape its tone or focus. In this context, Retno Marsudi's speech reflects on the ongoing humanitarian crisis that remains unresolved and may include announcements of new policies to address the issue. February 26, marking 143 days of the humanitarian crisis in Gaza without a resolution, underscores the urgency of immediate action. Swift and effective policies are essential to halt casualties and facilitate humanitarian aid to the affected regions. Thus, this speech is not merely a formal statement but also a call for urgent action in response to the critical situation.

d. Principle of Analogy

Retno Marsudi's speech prominently features the principle of analogy, particularly in linking human rights issues in Palestine to broader global contexts. One striking example of analogy is when Retno states, "Human rights must also be at the center of the Palestinian solution." This statement conveys that without prioritizing human rights, any proposed solution for Palestine would be ineffective. Through this analogy, she reinforces the idea that human rights are a fundamental element that must be considered in conflict resolution efforts. Additionally, Retno urges the audience to view the situation in Gaza as part of the broader global human rights issue by stating, "We in the global community must stand firm on this." This implies that the struggles faced by the Palestinian people are relevant to all nations, creating an analogy between a localized issue and the global responsibility to address it. She further emphasizes the urgency of action by stating, "The Council must lead transformative action through three approaches," indicating that the steps taken should be proactive and well-planned. Through this use of analogy, Retno Marsudi successfully connects local issues to global contexts, highlights the importance of human rights in conflict resolution, and encourages collective action from the international community. These analogies not

only strengthen her argument but also help the audience grasp the complexity of the challenges faced by the Palestinian people within a broader framework.

The textual discourse analysis of this speech consists of two aspects: grammatical and lexical. From a grammatical perspective, the use of personal, temporal, and collective references demonstrates how Retno Marsudi establishes a connection with the audience and emphasizes the urgency of the situation. These references create a sense of closeness between Retno Marsudi and the listeners while reaffirming Indonesia's position in the global context. Additionally, the use of clause, nominal, and verbal substitutions enriches meaning and adds depth to the issues discussed, encouraging the audience to grasp the urgency and importance of taking action. The use of ellipsis makes the speech more concise and focused, while conjunctions help link ideas and clarify causal relationships both of which are crucial in constructing a coherent argument. From a lexical perspective, the repetition of key phrases such as "human rights" and "we must" reinforces the significance of the issue and creates a sense of urgency, making the message more memorable for the audience. The use of synonyms and antonyms enhances linguistic variety and helps to emphasize conceptual contrasts, while hyponymy demonstrates attention to vulnerable groups.

Meanwhile, collocations strengthen meaning and provide a broader contextual framework for the issue at hand. The principle of personal interpretation highlights Retno Marsudi's role as a speaker with authority, fostering a dialogue intended to generate positive responses to the issue addressed. The principles of locational and temporal interpretation provide significant context, emphasizing the urgency and relevance of the topic discussed, making the speech a call to action. Lastly, through the principle of analogy, Retno Marsudi links local issues to global responsibilities, creating a broader understanding of the importance of human rights in resolving the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, Palestine. The implications of this discourse analysis for language learning are highly significant, as it helps students understand how linguistic elements function in broader communicative contexts. By studying the use of references, substitutions, repetition, and conjunctions in the speech, students can improve their language skills, both in speaking and writing. Furthermore, understanding the social and political context behind language use can enrich students' perspectives, making them more aware of global issues and encouraging active participation in discussions related to human rights and social justice.

#### **D. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

This study highlights how Retno Marsudi, in her diplomatic speech on the humanitarian crisis in Palestine, employs linguistic strategies to establish a connection with the audience, reinforce the urgency of the issue, and assert Indonesia's position in the global arena. The textual discourse analysis reveals that grammatical elements such as references, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions play a crucial role in ensuring coherence and clarifying causal relationships within the argument. On the other hand, lexical aspects such as repetition, synonyms, antonyms, hyponymy, and collocations enhance the speech's meaning and strengthen the audience's retention of the message. Furthermore, this research underscores that language in diplomatic speeches serves not only as a tool for communication but also as

a persuasive instrument that shapes understanding and drives action. The implications of this study for language learning are substantial, particularly in helping students comprehend the function of linguistic elements in complex communication. By mastering the language strategies used in this speech, students can improve their speaking and writing skills while becoming more aware of the role of language in raising social awareness and fostering engagement in global issues.

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