

Critical Discourse Analysis of Indonesia's Diplomatic Speech to Vanuatu on the United Nations Charter

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Abstract

This research deals with Critical Discourse Analysis of Indonesia's diplomatic speech towards Vanuatu, specifically focusing on their communication related to the United Nations Charter. The study's main objectives were to examine the speech's structure for its emphasis-creating elements, analyse its adherence to conventions and communicative aims, and assess the verbal aspects employed by Diplomat Indonesia during the United Nations Charter discourse. Employing Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis theory, the researcher utilized an analytical qualitative research design to provide a comprehensive and scholarly investigation. By adopting high academic language and theoretical frameworks, this study sheds light on the intricacies of Indonesia's diplomatic communication with Vanuatu within the context of the United Nations Charter. The finding shows that the first structure is macrostructure, which consists of thematic style. Macrostructure results are the common topic of the speech. In this case, the common topic of the speech is to give a sharp opinion about the statement made by Vanuatu. In order to give a deterrent effect. The second structure is the superstructure, which consists of a schematic style. The structure result is to find out the Introduction of the speech, the specification of the speech, and the conclusion of the speech.

1.INTRODUCTION

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. In Indonesia, Human rights have been defined in Law No. 39 of 1999, considering:

1. that human beings, as creations of the Almighty God charged with the task of managing and protecting the universe with total devotion to and responsibility for the welfare of humanity, are bestowed with rights to guarantee their human dignity, honor, and harmony with their environment.
2. that human beings have basic rights bestowed by God that are universal and eternal and, for this reason, must be protected, respected, and defended and may not be disregarded, derogated, or deprived by anyone.

Based on the law, we can see that human rights are bestowed by every human being as creations of God that must be respected and upheld by every individual and even the government. Human rights are a tool to protect people from violence and arbitrariness. Human rights develop mutual respect. Equality is another basic principle of human rights. Equality ensures that all people are born free and equal. Equality presupposes that all individuals have the same rights and deserve the same level of respect. Non-discrimination is an integral part of the principle of equality. It ensures that no one is denied their rights because of factors such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political opinion, or other opinions.

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that upholds human rights, as mentioned above about the laws governing human rights. But there are also some cases of human rights violations in Indonesia; the most common is Racism. "From a political point of view, it becomes ironic because we always have a claim: we want Papua in our democracy and republic, but at the same time we allow segregate expressions against Papua," said Robert (a sociology professor at Jakarta State University). This case of racism against Papua is the problem at every meeting held under the United Nations Charter. The problem between Indonesia and Vanuatu The Republic of Vanuatu is an island country located in the South Pacific Ocean. First inhabited by Melanesian people. Vanuatu was founded in 1980. Since independence, the country has become a member of the United Nations, the Commonwealth of Nations, the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, and the Pacific Islands Forum. Vanuatu often mentions that Indonesia pays less attention to Papua because it is different from other regions in Indonesia. Therefore, they often propose that Papua be immediately liberated from Indonesia, especially West Papua.

At the 75th United Nations General Assembly in 2020, on September 26, a representative from Vanuatu, Bob Loughman (Prime Minister of the Republic of Vanuatu), 'nudged' Indonesia. He explained that until that day, there had been no progress in human

rights cases in Papua New Guinea. The statement made by Loughman is replied to by a representative of Indonesia, Sylvani Austin Pasaribu. She asked Vanuatu to take care of their own responsibilities before interfering in other countries affairs. Then it became a public conversation. Not only about the events that took place at the UN General Assembly on September 26, but also how Vanuatu has always been on the West Papua side, especially the United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP). The incident at the UN General Assembly on September 26, 2020, was not the first time Vanuatu commented on and criticized Indonesia's treatment of West Papua. There are some records showing that Vanuatu supports the independence of West Papua from Indonesia.

If we trace back, Vanuatu's partisanship and support for West Papua began in 1969, when the Act of Free Choice was passed. The Act of Free Choice creates momentum when the people of West Papua are asked to choose between joining Indonesia or not. The result of the Act of Free Choice states that most West Papuans choose to still be part of Indonesia. However, Vanuatu believes that the Indonesian side has been unfair and forced West Papua to make the choice. Since then, Vanuatu has continued to voice their support for West Papua and has not stopped to comment on the injustice of Indonesia to West Papua. 2016 was the first time Vanuatu commented on and criticized Indonesia at the UN General Assembly, but representatives of the Indonesian delegation stated that Vanuatu's statement was motivated by political motives in order to divert attention from the issues of their respective countries. The same thing was repeated one year later, on the 72nd general day of the United Nations Charter in 2017. Vanuatu insists on demonstrating Indonesia's human rights violations against West Papua while still having the same goal, which is the Independence of West Papua. The issue continued at the 73rd UN General Assembly in 2018. Still refusing to give up, Vanuatu continues to bring the issue all the way to the 74th UN General Assembly in 2019. At that time, Vanuatu asked the United Nations to visit West Papua and check how it was going. The Diplomatic conflict happens again in 2020. Vanuatu consistently continues to show strong support for West Papua's independence. On the contrary, Indonesia has always stated that Vanuatu's statement is just an accusation.

. In this research, the researcher chose the speech from Sylvani Pasaribu because the speech that she wrote in order to reply to the statement by Vanuatu is very striking and straight to the point without further ado. Other than that, the word selection that Sylvani also made is very formal and qualified. And the thesis writer also hopes that Sylvani's speech will be the last

speech to reply to the statement made by Vanuatu about the human rights violations in Papua, especially in West Papua.

The researcher used the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis in analyzing the structure of the speech, the relation between the speech and conventions and communications aims, and the verbal aspects of the speech. Critical Discourse analysis studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality were enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context of this type of discourse analysis research (Van Dijk, 2001).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher used Qualitative Research Design. According to Kothari (2004), Qualitative Research, on the other hand, is concerned with qualitative phenomena, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. The source of data is the speech of Diplomat Indonesia at the 75th Session of the General Assembly of the UN, spoken by Sylvani Pasaribu.

1. ANALYSIS

1st Right of Reply by Indonesia at the 75th Session of the General Assembly of the UN (New York, 22–29 September 2020).

Madam President, I'm taking the floor to exercise Indonesia's right of reply to the statement made by Vanuatu. It is shameful that this single country continues to have excessive and unhealthy obsessions about how Indonesia should act or govern itself. Frankly speaking, I'm confused about how a country could try to teach others while missing the point of the whole fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter. Let me tell them the following: to do what is right is to respect the principles of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and to do what is right is to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries. So until you have done so, please keep the sermon to yourself. Madam President, The President of Indonesia stated a few days ago in this great hall of nations, and I quote, "We must promote a win-win approach to bilateral relations among states that is mutually beneficial." Indeed, such a call was echoed by world leaders throughout this permanent week, but this ignorant country chooses the contrary. In times of emergency health crises and great

economic adversity, it prefers to instil enmity and sow division by guiding their advocacy for separatism with flowery human rights concerns. Indonesia, comprising more than hundreds of ethnic groups, is a diverse and multicultural nation with thousands of tribes and hundreds of local languages, spreading across more than seventeen thousand and four hundred islands are committed to human rights. We value diversity, we respect tolerance, and everybody has the same rights in this third-largest democratic country in the world. We have also promoted and protected human rights, where each individual has the same rights under the law. Furthermore, we have ratified the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination. While interestingly, Vanuatu has not even signed it. And how could one talk about promoting the rights of indigenous people when it does not even sign the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the core human rights instrument? This actually raises the question: do they really care about indigenous concerns? More importantly, Vanuatu has not signed and ratified the convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. We call on the government of Vanuatu to please fulfil its human rights responsibility to its people and to the world. Madam President, the accusation of human rights is typical, a tall tale that they have sold and staged over the years in the hall. Let me tell them, you are no representation of the people of Papua, and stop fantasizing about being one. Papuans are Indonesians; all of us play an important role in the development of Indonesia, including on the island of Papua. Madam President, the principles of the UN Charter, which Vanuatu clearly does not seem to understand, stipulate respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Indonesia will defend itself against any continuing advocacy of separatism conveyed under the guise of artificial human rights concerns. The provinces of Papua and West Papua have been irrevocably part of Indonesia since 1945. It was also firmly endorsed by the United Nations and the International Community decades ago. It is final, irreversible, and permanent. I thank you, Madam President

1) *It is shameful that this single country continues to have excessive and unethical obsessions about how Indonesia should act or govern itself.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as a thematic structure, in order to find out what common topic is discussed and makes sense. The sentence shows that the most common topic is Vanuatu. 'This single country, in other words, to give emphasis.

2) *Frankly speaking, I'm confused about how a country could try to teach others while missing the point of the whole fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as a thematic structure, in order to find out what common topic is discussed and makes sense. It's repeated in the word *how could a country*, or a country' in the other word, Vanuatu.

3) *Let me tell them the following: to do what is right is to respect the principles of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and to do what is right is to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as a thematic structure, in order to find out what common topic is discussed and makes sense. It's repeated in the word *let me tell them*, or them' in the other word, Vanuatu.

4) *So until you have done so, please keep the sermon to yourself.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as a thematic structure, in order to find out what common topic is discussed and makes sense. It's repeated in the word *you have done so... to yourself*, or you and yourself' in the other word, Vanuatu.

5) *Indeed, such a call was echoed by world leaders throughout this permanent week, but this ignorant country chooses the contrary.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as a thematic structure, in order to find out what common topic is discussed and makes sense. It's repeated in the word *ignorant country*, or ignorant country' in the other word, Vanuatu.

6) *We call on the government of Vanuatu to please fulfil your human rights responsibility to your people and to the world.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as a thematic structure, in order to find out what common topic is discussed and makes sense. It's repeated in the words *...your human rights, your people, and 'your' in the other word, Vanuatu.*

7) *Let me tell them, you are no representation of the people of Papua, and stop fantasizing about being one.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as a thematic structure, in order to find out what common topic is discussed and makes sense. It's repeated in the word *...tell them, you are not... and them and you' in the other word, Vanuatu.*

8) *Madam President, I'm taking the floor to exercise Indonesia's right of reply to the statement made by Vanuatu.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as the Introduction to Schematic structure. It can be seen at the word *Madam President, I'm taking the floor.* The word *I'm taking the floor* serves as the introduction, supported by the next word *to exercise Indonesia's right of reply to the statement made by Vanuatu.*

9) *At times of emergency health crises and great economic adversity, it prefers to instill enmity and sow division by guiding their advocacy for separatism with flowery human rights concerns.*

Description:

The sentence above shows the core of Vanuatu's statement. It is explained that *it prefers to instil enmity and sow division by guiding...* The sentence above can also be classified as a Specification of Schematic structure.

10) *Indonesia, comprising more than hundreds of ethnic groups and a diverse and multicultural nation with thousands of tribes and hundreds of local languages spreading across more than 17 thousand and 400 islands, is committed to human rights.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as the Specification of a schematic structure. Also be defined as supporting data.

11) *We value diversity, we respect tolerance, and everybody has the same rights in this third-largest democratic country in the world.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as the Specification of a schematic structure. Also be defined as supporting data.

12) *We have also promoted and protected human rights, where each individual has the same rights under the law.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as the Specification of a schematic structure. Also be defined as supporting data.

13) *More importantly, Vanuatu has not signed and ratified the convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as the Specification of a schematic structure. Also be defined as supporting data.

14) *Indonesia will defend itself against any continuing advocacy of separatism conveyed under the guise of artificial human rights concerns.*

Description:

The sentence above can be classified as the conjecture of Schematic structure.

3.CONLUSION

It can be concluded that There are two structures based on Cricital Discourse Analysis. The first structure is macrostructure, which consists of thematic style. Macrostructure results are the common topic of the speech. In this case, the common topic of the speech is to give a sharp opinion about the statement made by Vanuatu. In order to give a deterrent effect. The second structure is the superstructure, which consists of a schematic style. The structure result is to find out the Introduction of the speech, the specification of the speech, and the conclusion of the speech.

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