CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

A subfield of linguistics known as "sociolinguistics" studies language use, particularly spoken language, as opposed to its grammatical or phonetic components. Holmes 2013: 1 argues that sociolinguistics also tries to investigate the use of language to convey messages. There must be social interactions amongst the community participants since language serves as a means of message transmission. These social interactions may reveal information about the relationships between each other. So sociolinguistics is crucial for understanding society's constituents.

Sociolinguistics does not examine language or linguistic diversity in isolation from speakers and social interaction. According to sociolinguists, the sociolinguistic language structure or speech use is continually changing and evolving. Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics that examines how language relates to societal cultural and social processes. It typically examines issues relating to language, society, and social sciences, including psychology, anthropology, and sociology. The study of sociolinguistics is connected to a cultural phenomenon that can influence how people speak or interact because it is influenced by the social context. This means that language style—the manner in which languages are presented—depends on the context or culture.

Style of speech means the form of language used by speakers (Joos, 1976:145). Speech styles have been found in several language discussions such as phonetics, dialects, pragmatics, stylistics, and sociolinguistics. This study focuses

on the researcher's attention to sociolinguistics. Oral speakers and speech style are two factors that play an important contribution to sociolinguistics. Style of speech can confirm ideas to the audience to influence people while negotiating for conflict. Speech style can be done in five different ways: casually or informally; formally; intimately; frozen; and consultatively. The informal or relaxed style is the one that is consistently employed in community groups daily. In casual settings, people employ formal language, including proper grammar and vocabulary, when speaking to one another. Intimate style is employed in casual interactions with close friends or family members who are already familiar with one another.

The difference between a person's speech style and the other person's speech is due to status, gender, age, social distance, and occupation. The consultative style is typically used in consultation circumstances, whereas the frozen style is typically employed in formal events. A person who utilizes this kind of will talk bluntly and still adhere to formal language requirements. The consultative style is typically employed in consultation situations, whereas the frozen style is utilized during official events. A person who employs this kind of will communicate informally while adhering to formal language conventions. When people communicate orally, people may unknowingly employ one of these speech patterns or all of them. There are several functions of communication, including organizing, socializing, giving or getting information, motivating, and expressing thoughts and emotions.

A person uses a variety of speech patterns to communicate ideas, opinions, and emotions to other people. Men and women speak in various ways that are

intended to express their identities. Everyone has a different role and these differences have an important role in the topic being discussed. The setting of the place to communicate influences the style of speech. While using formal language in an informal atmosphere can make the conversation dull, employing informal language or slang in a formal setting will produce an awkward situation. That is to say, language serves additional functions besides just communication.

Retno Marsudi is a well-known English-speaking Indonesian with a Javanese heritage. She is Indonesia's first female foreign minister as well as the country's first foreign minister to have served in President Joko Widodo's Working Cabinet since 2014. She was born in Semarang, Central Java, on November 27, 1962. She remained in Semarang up to the year 1980, when she moved to Yogyakarta to enroll in Gajah Mada University. After completing her master's degree at HaagseHoge School in the Netherlands, She was then hired by the country's ministry of foreign affairs.

According to the summary above, the researcher is interested in bringing up the subject, of speech style because everyone has their speech style. People can categorize and modify their language style through it to conform to the circumstance, purpose, and societal standards. The researcher chooses Retno Marsudi's statement as the subject of this research because Retno Marsudi is an English-speaking Indonesian known for her Javanese accent. This is the hallmark of Retno Marsudi, who has a Javanese lineage and an educational background abroad, so she has a very strong accent when she speaks English. She is also a good English speaker who interacts with Javanese students and also the language used by Retno Marsudi sounds easy to understand, and can adjust her style

according to the situation and topic. The researcher chooses this event for several reasons. First, this event is one of the big events held in Indonesia. Second, this event is very interesting to study because this event presents representatives or heads of state from several countries in the world whose aim is to improve the economy and development. Each representative or head of state comes from different background and culture, so they have different speech styles. This creates a lively event and the community understands the topic of this meeting. Finally, the researcher wants to use this research to learn more about the phenomenon and apply it to Joo's theory. Retno Marsudi's G20 meeting speech style is the only aspect of this study's researcher's focus.

1.2. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the authors formulate the research question

1. What are the kinds of Speech Styles used by Retno Marsudi in Press Statements at G20 Foreign Minister's Meeting?

2. What is the dominant Speech Style used by Retno Marsudi at the G20 Meeting?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the aforementioned problems, the purpose of this study is:

1. To identify the kinds of Speech Style used by Retno Marsudi in Press Statement at G20 Foreign Minister's Meeting.

2. To identify the dominant Speech Style used by Retno Marsudi in Press Statement at G20 Foreign Minister's Meeting.

1.4. Scope of the Study

The only aspect of Retno Marsudi's press statement during the G20 foreign minister meeting that is the subject of this study is her speech style.

1.5. Significances of the study

1.5.1. Theoretical

This research contributes to providing information and reference material to gain knowledge and understanding of Speech Style studies which can be useful for field education also the researcher hopes that the results of this research enrich their knowledge about sociolinguistics, especially for speech styles.

1.5.2. Practically

1. For student/English Department

This study can help students to understand the application of speech styles in their learning process and also as reference material to enrich their knowledge about sociolinguistics, especially for speech styles.

2. For another researcher

This study can be used as information material on how to analyze speech styles and also as a reference for research related to linguistics, especially those related to speech styles based on Martin Joos' theory.

3. For readers

This study can provide information and become reference material on sociolinguistics, especially speech styles based on Martin Joos' theory.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

1. Speech Style: Speech style is the speech that a speaker employs to communicate ideas that are influenced by social contexts and locations.

2. G20 Foreign Minister's Meeting: a meeting between foreign ministers from several countries to discuss the world economy.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Language Variety

Language is not always utilized in a comparable manner in society. Social behavior, customs, history, nationality, and social position are among the social variables that can impact language. As a result, language can vary from one situation to another, from one location to another, or even from one social group to another. In social connection, language is crucial. People in harmonious relationships will speak in a way that is clear to others in a particular situation. Different from other groups, some communities have their language that is utilized in daily interactions. Every community has unique cultural traits that influence the range of languages that they speak. To protect a trait or conceal a secret, some of them create unusual languages that can only be understood by the members of groups.

Language differences can also be influenced by social class, employment dynamics, and relationships with friends and family. Language variations occur in bilingual or multilingual societies in a particular region so there language deviation contains in it (Latifah et al., 2017:96). Each language differs in every way, such as accent, language style, or the usage of dialects depending on the context and social aspects of the language itself. The type of language itself can be observed in terms of vocabulary, grammar, style, and language. In this study, the type that will be examined is the style of speech based on Retno Marsudi's video statement at the G20 event.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of how people use language to communicate with each other, such as when they talk to their family, friends, teachers, and even to strangers (Wani, 2013:7). The field of linguistics known as sociolinguistics focuses only on the characteristics of language and languages that call for the consideration of social, including contextual, elements in their explanation. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that also studies the exterior connotations of words and sentences. Such an assessment of what individuals mean in the appropriate context and how that context affects what is stated was required. Everyone can not only evaluate meaning based on what individuals say and also need to be aware of some context factors outside of those words.

Sociolinguistics put language as part of the social system, communication system, and a part of a certain community and culture (Fatmanuraini, 2011). Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of study that examines language in the context of the intercultural communication environment. Language is not perceived or treated as a simple lexical arrangement in sociolinguistics; rather, it is treated as a tool for social interaction and communication. Such sociolinguistic traits reveal an effort to advance beyond the core discipline of structural linguistics. One may say that. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that aims to describe the moral principles that language reveals. Speaking is a good example of a sociolinguistic study. Sociolinguists believe that studying a language is important because it reveals social stratification in that language. It will be easier to identify the events, beliefs, and concepts that have been influenced by a certain social group by closely examining the language. That is why there is a field of

study known as sociolinguistics, which focuses on the relationship between language and society.

2.3. Speech Style

2.3.1. Definition of Speech

Speech style shows a person's profile such as status, gender, age, social distance, and occupation. Style of speech means the form of language used by speakers (Joos, 1976:145). The difference in status is one of the important factors in determining the type of speech style to be used when communicating with one another. As an example; the higher a person's social position in communication, the more formal the style of speech. The environment in which the interaction is held might also have an impact on speech style. For example; when a teacher meets his students at the market, the teacher can speak casually, but when a dean talks to his students in the office, they must use a formal style of speech.

Everyone usually puts himself in current conditions in some way. Everyone utilizes a variety of communication techniques, including various grammatical constructions, but even so, the topic of conversation may be understood since a speech style can be distinguished in a variety of contexts through vocal tone, word usage, and syntax. The language style is one method of expressing a thought or feeling in verbal or written form, all kinds of expression used to express something with a figurative meaning (Panumbangan, 2013:149). Because it depends on the audience's perception, speech style can be a collection of directions. Also, a speaker's speech style can convey to audiences how serious, sarcastic, or humorous the topic is. A communication style can typically be

identified by implicit speech acts such as smiles or through uttered speech acts such as loud laughter in informal situations between friends.

An informal or relaxed tone is consistently employed in group communities as the standard way people communicate regularly. When speaking in a formal setting, people will employ formal language, including correct grammar and vocabulary. When speaking to a close friend or member of their immediate family or when conversing with them, an intimate manner is utilized. A palace, speech at a state ceremony, court, national constitution, official document, religious rite, and other settings are examples of places where the frozen style of language is used. It also has symbolic meaning. Second, a formal style is generally used in official contexts or situations where a significant quantity of prior knowledge is communicated and a person has given a speech without receiving any feedback or responses from the audience. For instance, formal speeches at graduation ceremonies are frequently employed. Third, when discussing anything in a semi-formal communication context that is used in business, the consultative approach is frequently used.

This type of speech is typically used in small communities with chance friends or strangers, such as in meetings, physician conversations, vendor conversations, educator conversations during classroom instruction, and other conversations that are focused on a particular outcome or product. The Casual style is the next one, which is used for informal communication. Informal communication, such as talking, gossiping, opinion, humor telling, recalling, and narrative, is the style of speech in which we feel most at ease, spontaneous, and authentic. When a casual setting is acceptable, usually acquaintances, colleagues,

or non-native speakers use this style. The Intimate style, which is private, is used by people who are in close connections and have a lot of background knowledge in common, such as family members, close friends, and romantic partners.

2.3.2. Classification of Speech Style

On a spectrum from most formal to most informal, speech styles come in several forms. The five levels identified have been specialized names by linguists, as follows: frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style or informal style, and intimate style (Joos, 1976:145).

2.3.2.1. Frozen Style

Frozen Style is often frequently used in very serious settings. Frozen style is a style which is used in very formal situations such as in a palace, church, speech of state ceremony, and some other occasions and in a form of printed text (Selington, 2017:2). In a respectable setting, the most formal communication style does not call for any kind of reaction. Most of the time, the audience writes in-depth sentences with correct grammar and punctuation. The vocabulary used in the language is predetermined and largely stagnant. This language style is characterized by the use of formal politeness, which helps leaders comprehend the speaker's identity and make the text easier to read.

> The Examples: 1. We must express our gratitude to Allah for their goodness
>   and support.
>   2. On this occasion, I desire to preach on the title...

2.3.2.2. Formal Style

A formal style is applied in formal settings and makes use of formal language and questions. Formal style is generally used in a formal situation where

there is the least amount of shared background knowledge and where communication is largely one way with little or no feedback from the audience (Febriani, et al, 2019:5). People who still have a space between them utilize the formal manner (the speaker and the hearer). When addressing a medium-sized or large audience, most speeches are delivered in this way, one-way with little to no audience participation. However, speaking to a single listener or a stranger can call for its use. Repetition and other informal terms that are utilized in the meeting's discussion are typically avoided by speakers. In actuality, the formal style has a lengthy history, and background information is incorporated into complex phrases. "May," "Might," or "Will" are the most typical code labels.

The Examples: 1. Ms. Susanti, would you like to stand before you deliver your speech?
2. If Mr. Vincent is kind enough to allow me to finish my Speech.

2.3.2.3. Consultative Style

In semi-formal communication, a consultative style is utilized. The key component is consultation, which must be acknowledged. Because it is primarily involved in speaking style, it is in the system. It is a certain kind of language that each speaker must know. Consultative style is generally employed in a semi-formal communication situation, such as between military of different ranks, this style is one of the types of language, which is required by every speaker since this style is the central point in the system because it is chiefly involved in language style (Lailah, 2015:13). The consultative approach demonstrates our standard for interacting with foreigners who speak our language. The chat is being held by two persons. Additionally, it is employed in casual chat, classroom settings, workplaces, and trade conversations in small groups.

The Examples: 1. Excuse me, I think it's very important to add the ideas we discussed in this report.
2. we have several opinions on this matter. So, why don't you join us?

2.3.2.4. Casual Style

In informal settings, a casual style is employed, and informal terminology is used. According to Rasyidin (2016:15), the Casual style is used among friends, co-workers, or strangers when an informal atmosphere is appropriate it is also desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat yet, there are two devices of casual style. The speaker and hearer are close to one another. Referring to friends, family, or coworkers in a casual setting is acceptable. In place of the little name and last name, while addressing one another, casual style is also distinguished by the usage of the first name or even a nickname. The absence of stressed words, particularly at the start of phrases, is another sign of casual speech. A person uses slang, which is an informal speaking pattern, in their communication.

The Examples: 1. They don't have a secret relationship
2. He will be fine

2.3.2.5. Intimate Style

Speaking intimate manner means excluding the recipient's name from your words. Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest friends that do need a complete language with clear articulation (Adhalina, 2011:13). This type of communication is only appropriate for close friends, relatives, and lovers who do not need complete confidentiality and articulately spoken language. Short, intimate pronouns like dear, sweetheart,

honey, and even mom, dad, and others are sufficient. Nicknames are acceptable in this situation.

Examples: 1. Hi honey, how are you?
2. Mom! I miss you!

2.3.3. Functions of Speech Style

According to Dwi (2019:17) states the language style functions to convey social or artistic effects. The listener will learn about the speaker's social and educational backgrounds, as well as their affiliation with a particular region, from this information that the style markers of a specific gathering or locale might be intentionally utilized for other reasons. This indicates that how we speak will determine how and where we communicate with one another. One of them, for instance, is used to get messages because so many people in our society have different characteristics. It is expected to use the language without completely or partially dispersing other people. Hidayat (2014:11) defines the functions of language style as follows:

1. To expand the tastes of the people. In this scenario, the speaker will boost the public's perception of what's been written or said, what it means, and also what goals, needs, and wishes are. Employing stylish language can increase the audience's attention to what the speaker is saying.

2. To influence the audience. The purpose of language style can also help the listeners understand what the speaker has said. Generally, the speaker will use rhetorical language to draw the audience in.

3. To create a particular feeling. The speaker's language choice can affect the audience's emotions and way of thinking. As a result, the speaker's use of words in their commercial will convey a particular atmosphere.

This statement makes it abundantly clear that the relationship between language and society can be seen in both of these aspects of linguistic behavior. We will be aware of the state of a society, the groups that make up a community, and the language that is used in that community no matter where we are. The language and speakers' opinions on it become their primary concerns. This suggests that the identification, solidarity, and signaling of distinctions across groups can be significantly influenced by linguistic styles. Moreover, differences and signals may become more important when a group is being attacked from the outside.

2.4. Definition G20

The G20 is a world cooperation forum that discusses the world economy and the monetary area which aims to contribute to the global economy. The G20 as a quite large cooperation conference certainly still plays a role in the economic problems facing the world. The G20 is a forum for world cooperation between the United Nations (United Nations) and APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) to discuss the global economy. The G20 consists of 20 countries that are recorded as having a relatively large global economic comparison and contributing a significant percentage figure to the global economy. The twenty countries that are members of the G20 are the United States, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, South Africa, Britain, Brazil, China, Italy, Japan, Germany, Canada, South Korea, Mexico, Turkey, France, Russia, the European Union, India, and Indonesian. The G20 Summit is held once a year. The summit venue will continue to change every year. In 2019, the G20 held a summit in Osaka and Japan as the host under the name Osaka Summit 2019. The following year's summit will be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

The purpose of the G20 is to discuss, monitor and encourage economic agreements between developed and developing countries and also the G20 is a discussion session to discuss global economic issues. One of the global economic problems is negotiating the trade war between the US and China at the Osaka Summit. In addition, The G20 is an ideal forum for international cooperation to open doors for boosting global and domestic economic growth. Indonesia's national economic growth is helped by the presence of the G20. This is because Indonesia can open opportunities for foreign investment to enter Indonesia as well as create various bilateral cooperation with G20 member countries. This will certainly provide benefits for Indonesia's economic growth. Therefore, it can be concluded that the G20 has not only had a major influence on the global economy but also Indonesia's national economy.

2.5. Retno Marsudi

Retno Marsudi is the first female Minister of Foreign Affairs in Indonesia and the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in President Joko Widodo's Working Cabinet 2014 - Present. Before becoming the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Retno serve as staff at the Bureau of Analysis and Evaluation of ASEAN Cooperation in 1986. Retno serves as the first secretary for economics at the Indonesian Embassy in The Hague, Netherlands from 1997 to 2001. After that, Retno also serve as Chair Director for Europe and America in 2001 and Director for Western Europe in 2003. Retno assumes responsibility for maintaining Indonesia's image in the eyes of the world and establishing diplomatic relations with various countries in Europe and America during the reign of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

In 2005, Retno was appointed as Indonesian Ambassador to Norway and Iceland. Then Retno serves as Director General for Europe and America, where she is responsible for Indonesia's relations with 82 countries in Europe and America. Before becoming a minister, she serves as the Indonesian Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 2012. Retno allows leading several multilateral and bilateral negotiations with the European Union, ASEM, and FEALAC. In December 2011, Retno gets awarded the Order of Merit by King Harald V of Norway.

2.6. Previous Relevant of the Study

In this section, the author presents a similar study entitled ‒An Analysis of Language Style in Fast and Furious 9 Movie by Justin Lin 2020‖ by Barus, Meiretha (2021). This study used descriptive qualitative research as its methodology. The Martin Joos idea serves as the foundation for this study. This study set out to identify the various linguistic idioms employed in the Fast and Furious 9 film. The result, the researcher found the frozen style is 0%, formal is 8%, consultative is 11%, intimate is 10%, and casual is 70%. So, the most dominant of the 5 types of language style that the researcher analyzed in the Fast and Furious 9 movie is a casual style with 70%. The study's purpose and theoretical underpinnings are comparable to the earlier study. The difference between this research with the previous study is the subject of the study. The concentration of this study on the speech style of Retno Marsudi's utterances is a benefit to the author since it makes it easier for her to compare her work to past studies and to complete developing the concept of speech style.

The second previous study is an Analysis of the Style of Language Used in Aaron Beverly's Speech "An Unbelievable Story" in Toastmasters Public Speaking World Champion 2019 by Dhila, et.al. (2022). The method of this study is descriptive quantitative research. This research is based on the theory of Martin Joos. The purpose of this study was to find out the types of language styles used in a speech by Aaron Beverly, entitled "Unbelievable Story‖ and possible reasons why this style is used dominantly. The result, using Martin Joos' language style theory, the researcher identified four styles in Aaron Beverly's speech: frozen, formal, casual, and intimate. Of the other styles, the casual one was used the most. The speech's language usage tended to be more casual, with casualness being the usage that predominated. The speech's main focus was on narrating a chronology game about a wedding celebration. The speech was given in such a passionate manner. To share a personal experience with the public, he could create a closed communication channel. Due to the informal setting, the scenario grew more carefree and enjoyable. The study's purpose and theoretical underpinnings are comparable to the earlier study. The difference between this research with the previous study is the subject of the study. The concentration of this study on the speech style of Retno Marsudi's utterances is a benefit to the author since it makes it easier for her to compare her work to past studies and to complete developing the concept of speech style.

The Third previous study is Oprah Winfrey's Speech Analysis of Variations of Women's Power by Puspita and Fatwa (2020). In his research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method to describe Oprah Winfrey's speech style in the Variety of Women's Power. This research is based on Chaika's

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theory. The purpose of this study was to identify Oprah's speech style and the factors that influenced her speech style. The result of this research shows that speech styles used in the script of the Oprah Winfrey speech used almost all the classifications of Chaika's theory. There is no informal style in this script; only official style, serious style, humor style, and irony style. The speech style used by Oprah Winfrey on this occasion is formal. There are only a few humor styles for the attention of the audience. The speaker uses irony to demonstrate that she approves of her program and to make her story compelling enough to inspire others. The study's goal is to determine how closely this research resembles the earlier investigation. The subject and the study's theory are the main distinctions between this research and the prior study. The concentration of this study on the speech style of Retno Marsudi's utterances is a benefit to the author since it makes it easier for her to compare her work to past studies and to complete developing the concept of speech style.

The Fourth previous study is The Kind of Speech Styles in Allan Plenderleith's ―The Bunker (2017) Movie‖ by Sakti & Weda (2020). According to Martin Joos' theory, the descriptive approach was adopted in this study. This study aimed to identify the many speech patterns used in Allan Plenderleith's 2017 film "The Bunker." The study's findings revealed that among other speech styles, The Bunker (2017) uses intimate, casual or informal, consultative, and formal speaking styles. Because the main protagonists are a mother and her kid, an intimate manner is always employed between them. The study's purpose and theoretical underpinnings are comparable to the earlier study. The subject of the study is where this research differs from the prior study. The concentration of this

study on the speech style of Retno Marsudi's utterances is a benefit to the author since it makes it easier for her to compare her work to past studies and to complete developing the concept of speech style.

The Fifth previous study is The Analysis of Speech Style Used in Kick Andy Talkshow by Astika, Surya (2018). To debate, examine, and discover the talk show's speaking style, the author used descriptive qualitative analysis. The purpose of this study was to examine the different speech patterns employed by the host and guest on the Kick Andy talk show. The author incorporated Martin Joos' notion. The findings of this study indicate that informal speaking is the most common speech style adopted by both the host and the guest. The talk show's environment does not lend itself to the frozen style, hence it does not appear. The similarities between this research with the previous study are the object and the theory of the study. The difference between this research with the previous study is the 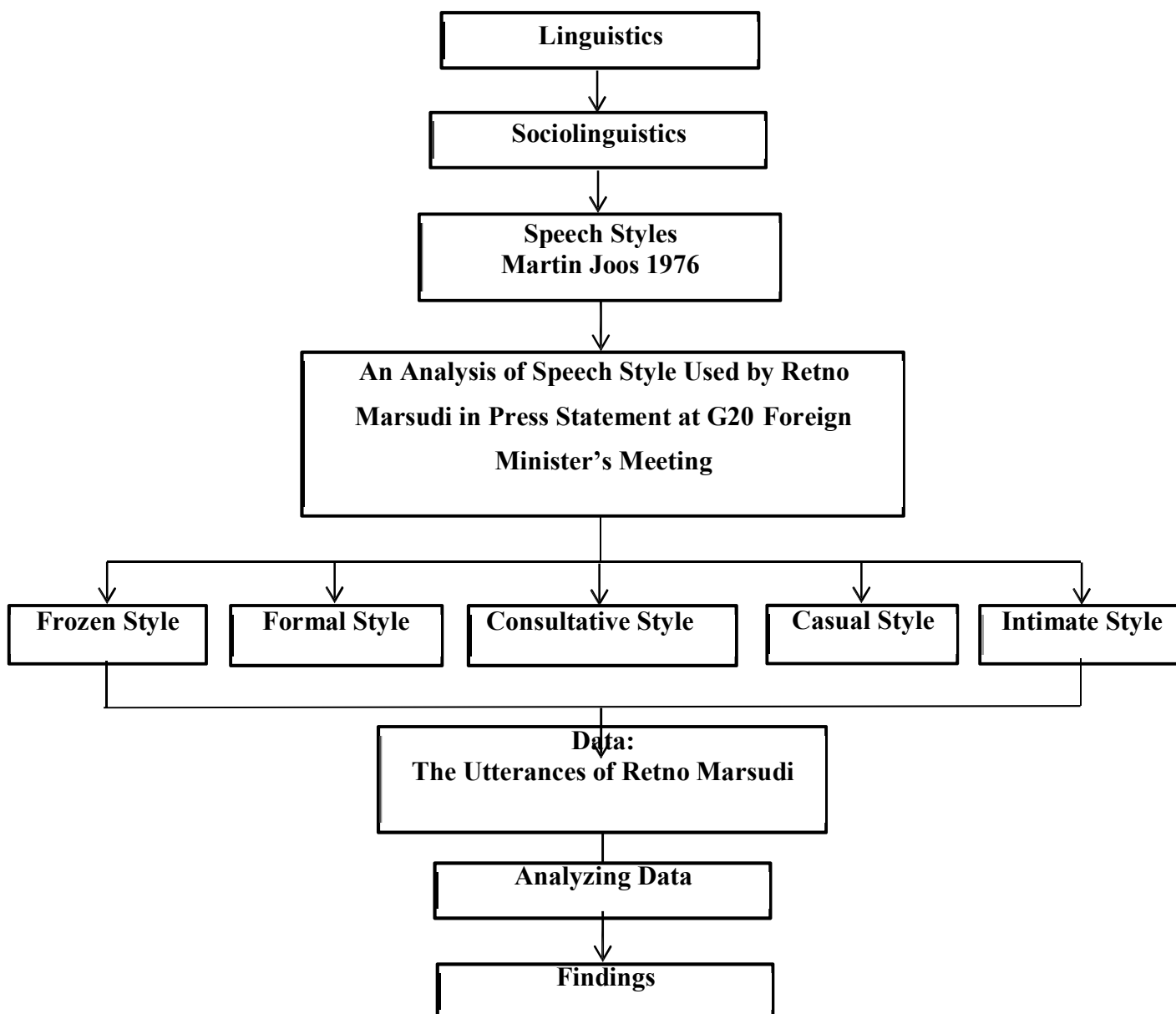subject of the study. The concentration of this study on the speech style of Retno Marsudi's utterances is a benefit to the author since it makes it easier for her to compare her work to past studies and to complete developing the concept of speech style.

2.7. Conceptual Framework

The research application of the theories is described in this section. The researcher identifies Retno Marsudi's speech patterns at the G20 event using Joos' (1976) theory of five speech styles. The researcher looks at five speech styles in Retno Marsudi's speech when analyzing speech styles: frozen, formal, consultative, relaxed, and intimate. Researchers will be able to examine the

factors that caused Retno Marsudi to use this style of speech with the help of the
theory of style definitions, speech functions, and the context of language use.

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│  Marsudi in Press Statement at G20 Foreign   │
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| Frozen Style | Formal Style | Consultative Style | Casual Style | Intimate Style |

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CHAPTER III RESEARCH

METHODOLOGY

An approach that can aid the author in doing her study, "A Study of Speech Style Used by Retno Marsudi in Press Statement at G20 Foreign Minister's Meeting," is presented in this chapter. The researcher employs qualitative research to assess the data. Similar to the preceding chapter, this chapter includes some expert statements. This chapter provide the research design and data collection process.

3.1. Design of the Study

A research method is a method used in science to collect data for certain aims. The research method is a scientific way to obtain data for specific purposes (Darmadi, 2013:153). According to the scientific method, research efforts are founded on science's rational, empirical, and methodical aspects. The qualitative components of the research methodology are chosen by the author to investigate the data and complete this study. The qualitative technique is methodical that individuals apply used to clarify and provide meaning to life experiences. The goal of qualitative research is to gain a complete picture of a subject from the viewpoint of the people being examined. Qualitative research focuses on the subject's thoughts, perceptions, views, or beliefs, all of which are intangible and cannot be quantified.

Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem (Creswell, 2012:50). Inferential data analysis, data collection in participant environments, shifting from specifics to broad themes, and presenting interpretations of the

importance of the data are all steps in the research process. The descriptive technique can be used to analyze a population, an object, a condition, a way of thinking, or an occurrence. Descriptive research is a type of analysis that focuses on outlining the features of the population or phenomena under study. The final function and approach are two factors that can be used to differentiate between different types of research. Knowing specific physical developments and describing in depth certain social phenomena are often the two goals of a descriptive study. From the statement above, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to assist the research in describing, analyzing, and constructing the data studied so that it becomes clearer and more meaningful.

3.2. Data and Source of the Study

In conducting research there are data and Sources of data. Below, the researcher explained the meaning of each.

3.2.1. The Data

The result transcription of Retno Marsudi's utterances at the G20 meeting is the data from this study. The researcher chose this subject because Retno Marsudi is the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and has a Javanese accent when she speaks English. G20 meetings between heads of state or government aim to improve the world economy. The purpose of this research is to categorize Retno Marsudi's speech.

3.2.2. Source of Data

Retno Marsudi's speech video was used as the study's data source, and the researcher analyzed it. Retno Marsudi made this claim in a speech titled "Press Statement Menlu RI Retno Marsudi - G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting" which was

posted on YouTube on July 8, 2022, and lasted 11 minutes and 25 seconds. Retno Marsudi is the first female Minister of Foreign Affairs in Indonesia and the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia in President Joko Widodo's Working Cabinet 2014 - Present.

3.3. Instrument of the Study

According to Sugiyono (2012:222) in qualitative research, the researcher is the instrument of the research, usually called as human instrument. This is because the researcher determined the subject, chose tools to collect data, examined the data, and drew conclusions from the research. The researcher actively participated in the process by watching videos from Youtube, reading transcripts, and analyzing them to collect data for this study. It is also supported by Ahmadi (2014:22). He claimed that through giving significances to research subjects, researcher serve as data collection and analysis tools. The researcher explored material on this research topic in libraries and online to find answers to the research questions. Information can be found online from a variety of reliable publications, journals, and websites. The researcher examined and interpreted the data collected. Data is the result transcriptions of Retno Marsudi's remarks at the G20 meeting.

3.4. Technique of Data Collection

According to Arikunto (2005:43), there are five kinds of methods for collecting data, they are questionnaire, interview, observation, test, and documentation. The researcher followed the documentation procedure based on this assumption. The process of gathering data through documentation included gathering data and recording it in written form. To understand the research topic, a

qualitative researcher consulted texts or other materials. The steps in collecting data:

1. The researcher searched on YouTube for *Press Statement Foreign Minister G20* by *Retno Marsudi's* speech.

2. The researcher downloaded the video of Retno Marsudi's speech from Youtube.

3. The researcher watched and listened to the video and tried to understand the utterances performed by Retno Marsudi.

4. The researcher transcribed the utterances from the video into written form.

3.5. Technique of Data Analysis

The steps to examine the results and resolve the research difficulties are described in the method of data analysis. According to Ahmadi (2014: 230), the data analysis technique is a research and arranging process using systematic transcripts of interviews, field notes, and other materials related to the research topic. Additionally, he claimed that obtaining and organizing the data, identifying patterns and key details from the collected data, and setting up the reporting of the findings all require labor in the analysis of data. To gather facts that are relevant to the objectives of the research, documentation is a technique that involves gathering and examining textual and digital records. According to Miles and Huberman (2014:33), analyzing the data involves four steps namely: data collection, data condensation, data display, and the last conclusion drawing/verification.

3.5.1. Data Collection

The researcher used the documentation approach to gather data. The process of documentation included acquiring data and turning it into written papers.

3.5.2. Data Condensation

Data condensation consists of the process of selecting, focusing, classifying, and transforming data.

a. Selecting

The researcher selected the data by searching Youtube for "Press Statement Menlu RI Retno Marsudi – G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting" by Retno Marsudi; after that, the researcher downloaded and then watched and listened to the video of Retno Marsudi's speech

b. Focusing

The researcher concentrated on Retno Marsudi's speech and then transcribed the speech from the video into written language.

c. Classifying,

The researcher classified the speech based on Martin Joo's theory.

d. Transforming

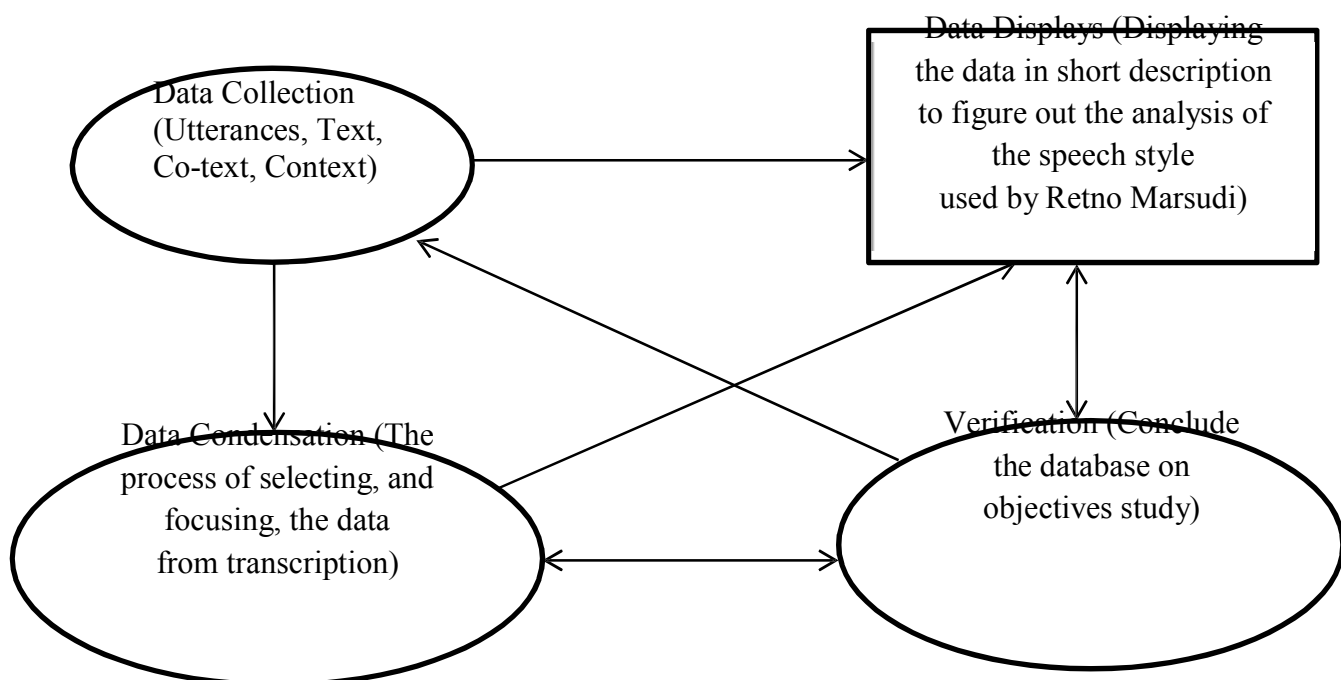To display the data, the researcher transformed it into a table.

3.5.3. Data Display

The collection of structured and condensed information known as data presentation enables action and conclusion-making. The researcher explained the analysis of speech style by using several clauses in Retno Marsudi's speech as

models for developing the explanation of speech style. The researcher presented data analysis in table form so that readers could understand it simply.

3.5.4. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

The researcher made conclusions based on the results of the data analysis, which are then supported by current theories. The researcher explained the results of the analysis by drawing conclusions to answer the problems raised in this study.

Picture 1: Qualitative descriptive data analysis model of Miles and Huberman

2014

Considering the speech patterns that Retno Marsudi primarily employs.

Using the formula :

$$X = \frac{}{} x$$

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Where:

X = the percentage of each style

F = the frequency of each style

N = the total number of styles

100% = the total percentage of styles

Table 3.1 The Occurrence of Speech style in Retno Marsudi's Utterances

No	Speech Style	The Frequency of Each Style	The Percentage of Each Style
1.	Frozen		
2.	Formal		
3.	Consultative		
4.	Casual		
5.	Intimate		
	The Total Number of Styles		

3.6. Triangulation

Triangulation is to confirm the findings, triangulation involves the careful reviewing of data collected to achieve a more accurate and valid estimate of qualitative results for a particular construct Sugiyono (2007:330). According to Denzin (2018:22), there are four types of triangulation namely: Data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and the last methodological triangulation which involves using more than one method to gather data.

A. Data Triangulation

Data triangulation is required using different data sources, such as qualitative and quantitative data. As an alternative, information could be gathered

(using the same procedure) from several sources or at various times, such as before and after the use of the questionnaire.

B. Investigator Triangulation

In an empirical investigation, the method used by numerous researchers is referred to as "investigator triangulation." The use of more than one independent investigator in the study is known as "investigator triangulation." This type of triangulation is especially useful in material interpretation, such as the various forms of textual or verbal protocol analysis.

C. Theory Triangulation

Utilizing many theoretical frameworks to interpret the data is known as theory triangulation. Utilizing more than one theory hypothesis to investigate a phenomenon is known as theoretical triangulation. The views or hypotheses employed in the investigation may be similar or have conflicting viewpoints in theoretical triangulation.

D. Methodological Triangulation

Utilizing multiple data collection techniques is known as methodological triangulation. It's not always as easy as it seems to do this. For instance, it may be claimed that different methodologies are used to obtain qualitative and quantitative data. However, the goals and breadth of both approaches are comparable.

The importance of qualitative research stems from its function in examining the factors and procedures that led to a certain outcome. Triangulation improves one's comprehension of reality about a related social marvel, not one's understanding of what has been explored. The term "triangulation" refers to the

subjective cross-approval that is measured as the information's frequency as revealed by the fusion of several information sources. To guarantee the accuracy of the data in this study, methodological triangulation is used. With this method, the researcher obtained data via downloading, documenting, or writing from the press statement of Retno Marsudi at the G20; however, the data only focused on the speech style and the most dominant language used in Retno Marsudi's speech.