

Appraisal Analysis of Attitude Used by Retno Marsudi's Speeches on the Israel-Palestine Conflict

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the types of attitudes expressed and how they are realized in Retno Marsudi's speeches on the Israel-Palestine conflict. The conflict has led to ongoing violence, humanitarian crises, and diplomatic efforts from various countries. Utilizing Appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005), this research analyzed transcribed speeches using a qualitative approach. The UAM Corpus Tool, developed by O'Donnell (2008), was employed as the research instrument for annotation and textual analysis. The findings showed that Judgment is the most frequently occurring attitude type, appearing in 67 instances (56.3%), followed by appreciation, which appears 29 times (24.4%), and affect, which appears 22 times (18.5%). Additionally, Marsudi's speeches predominantly used inscribed attitude (59.3%), meaning her evaluations are explicitly stated, while invoked attitude (40.7%) is used less frequently. This suggests that she tends to convey her stance directly and unambiguously, making her arguments clear, assertive, and impactful. Furthermore, her speeches primarily used positive polarity, reinforcing Indonesia's commitment to addressing global issues and advocating for justice on the international stage. However, negative attitudes were also presented, particularly in her criticism of Israel's actions and the United Nations' failure to take decisive action in response to the conflict. Overall, this study highlights how political speech employs Appraisal strategies to shape political narratives, emphasizing both Indonesia's role in global affairs and Marsudi's rhetorical style in framing international issues.

Keywords: *SFL, Appraisal Analysis, Attitude Resources, Political Speech*

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INTRODUCTION

The Israel-Palestine conflict has long been a difficult and debated issue in international relations. It is difficult due to their long history, religious significance, and territorial conflicts. The territory has historically been claimed by both Israelis and Palestinians, with Jerusalem being a particularly sensitive location because of its religious significance to Christians, Muslims, and Jews. Unresolved border issues, continuous violence, and a deep-rooted conflict between the sides all contribute to the conflict's complexity. There are more levels of difficulty due to the involvement of international powers, which often support one side or the other. Humanitarian considerations and the current refugee crisis also add more layers of difficulty.

This issue is attracting attention and responses from governments, organizations, and individuals worldwide. Many leaders' summits addressed the issue, allowing leaders from considered countries to express their support for Israel or Palestine through political speeches. The political speech can serve as a platform to spread the word, in the hope that audiences from around the world will pay attention and encourage their leaders to take this concern seriously. Indonesia and Palestine have maintained a deep emotional bond for a long time. In addition, Indonesia's status as the world's largest Muslim-majority country and a member of the Non-Aligned Movement has further strengthened ties. Indonesia has also repeatedly expressed support for the freedom of Palestine. The support is evident in the speeches delivered by H.E. Retno L.P. Marsudi.

The speeches delivered by Indonesia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Retno Marsudi, as Indonesia's representative, are more than just policy declarations; they are well-crafted rhetorical pieces designed to influence international opinion, generate support, and highlight Indonesia's moral and ethical values. The minister's speech attracts the interest of researchers. Thus, the researcher analyzes Indonesia's attitude toward resources on this issue. This topic is of great importance for showing whether Retno Marsudi's voice aligns with the public's attitude.

Considering the language employed in these political speeches is important for comprehending how attitudes are expressed and narratives are built. Appraisal theory, a subset of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed by J.R. Martin & White (2005), provides a thorough framework for examining these linguistic traits. This theoretical method has been widely used in recent years to evaluate political and diplomatic speech. By analyzing the subtleties of language through the lens of appraisal theory, researchers can uncover the underlying strategies political figures use to convey opinions, construct identities, and manage interpersonal relations in public discourse.

According to J.R. Martin and Peter R. White (2005), appraisal is an interpersonal meaning system that

describes how people express feelings, how texts generate value, and how the attitudes contained in texts are evaluated. Two more key ideas in appraisal theory are appraiser and appraised. The *appraiser* refers to the individual, group, or entity expressing an evaluation, revealing their stance, attitudes, and values through language. For example, in a sentence like "I find this book is fascinating," the speaker (*I*) is the appraiser. The *appraised*, on the other hand, is the target of the evaluation—it is the entity being assessed. This can include people, actions, objects, or abstract ideas. The dynamic interplay between the appraiser and the appraised is key to uncovering interpersonal meanings in texts and interactions.

Appraisal theory is divided into three types: attitude, engagement, and graduation. This study focuses especially on attitude. Attitude is a framework for mapping feelings in English literature, according to Martin and White (2005). White defines an attitude as the ideals that speakers use to form opinions and link participants' and the process's emotional reactions. Additionally, an attitude describes how speakers or texts assign interpersonal value or evaluation to persons and activities, based on culturally defined value systems or emotional reactions.

In communication or writing, attitudes can be expressed in two ways, directly (inscribed) and indirectly (invoked). Inscribed attitude refers to explicit expressions of evaluation in which the writer expresses a positive or negative attitude. For example, using terms like "wonderful" (positive) or "horrible" (negative) expresses the writer's personal viewpoint. In contrast, invoked attitudes are based on implication or inference. Instead of openly articulating an opinion, the writer employs descriptions, external allusions, or situational nuances to help the reader infer the attitude. For example, describing a setting as "the streets were empty, and the shops were shuttered" can convey a sense of despair or pessimism without expressly admitting it.

The attitude system encompasses three main domains, each focusing on different aspects of evaluation in communication: Affect, which involves the expression of emotional responses or feelings toward the appraised entity, capturing moods, attitudes, or sentiments (e.g., "She feels happy about the results" conveys positive emotions); Judgment, which pertains to ethical, moral, or social evaluations of people's behavior, actions, or character, often reflecting societal norms or personal values (e.g., "His decision was irresponsible" critiques behavior based on ethical standards); and Appreciation, which entails aesthetic or evaluative assessments of objects, processes, or phenomena, focusing on qualities such as beauty, value, or functionality (e.g., "The artwork is stunning" highlights an aesthetic quality). These domains together provide a comprehensive framework for analyzing how attitudes and evaluations are conveyed in discourse.

Several researchers conduct their research by using appraisal in different contexts. In the field of academic writing, Kurniawan et al. (2019) used appraisal theory to identify the writing schema in academic articles submitted for publication, thereby contributing to the language curriculum. Their study revealed methods for writing from the introduction to the conclusion, concluding that writing an academic article for publication requires serious attention. One study employed the appraisal framework to better understand how arguments in undergraduate dissertations are constructed through a range of linguistic resources (Widhiyanto, 2017). Moreover, Devira and Westin (2021) analyzed the schematic structures and lexical choices in evaluative meanings in critical review texts to describe the critical analysis genre, thereby helping students become familiar with its characteristics. Many experts also used appraisal to analyze different kinds of mass media. In the field of journalism, White (1998) investigated how news stories employ rhetorical strategies to shape audience attitudes and focused on how journalists use linguistic choices to position audiences and influence interpretation. In a newspaper, Puspita & Pranoto (2021) reported the attitudes of Japanese online newspapers toward narrating disaster events from 2019 to early 2020. In their research, Chalimah et al. (2018) analyzed the newspaper named Cable News Network (CNN) about the suffering in Palestine during the war with Israel.

In the area of political discourse, Chinese political speeches have been analyzed by Zhang & Pei (2018) using appraisal theory to reveal how judgments and emotions can be strategically used to convey ideological stances. Another study by Rahmaida & Cahyono (2022) characterizes Donald Trump and Joe Biden's attitudinal systems, as described by J.R. Martin & White (2005), in their speeches. They assess the speakers' ideologies through appraisal and political discourse. As a result, their employment of attitude in their campaign speeches, along with their social beliefs, portray them as presidential candidates who will continue to lead America. In the previous studies mentioned above, especially those conducted on appraisal in spoken context, researchers note that there is still a lack of research analyzing Retno Marsudi's Speeches using appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005). Therefore, the current study aims to analyze the types of attitude resources recognized in Retno Marsudi's Speeches, especially regarding the Israel-Palestine conflict. This study also intended to

discover how the attitude resources were realized in her speeches.

METHODS

To achieve its objectives, the current study used a qualitative research design. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018), qualitative research is an approach that employs descriptive data to examine and interpret phenomena or problems. The method used in this study is text analysis, which involves systematically examining and interpreting textual data to uncover patterns, themes, and specific elements. The data for this study were obtained from the YouTube platform. There are two videos. The first video was taken from the YouTube channel MoFa Indonesia, titled “Pidato Menlu RI pada Pertemuan Spesial terkait Palestina di SMU PBB, 26 Oktober 2024”. She delivered the speeches in the General Assembly: Tenth (10th) Emergency Special Session. The transcript was taken from the kemlu.go.id website. The second video was taken from the United Nations channel titled “Minister for Foreign Affairs Addresses UN General Debate, 79th Session”. The transcript was taken from the American Times website. The unit of analysis in this study is the textual elements in Retno Marsudi’s speeches, specifically, those addressing the Israel-Palestine conflict.

The primary research instrument is the UAM Corpus Tool, a software designed for the annotation and analysis of textual data. It offers features that support the application of linguistic theories, including APPRAISAL THEORY. O’Donnell (2008) describes two methods of annotation: document coding, which assigns characteristics to the entire text, and segment coding, which allows users to apply features to specific segments within a file. This research uses segment coding to assess APPRAISAL resources in the program. Researchers begin the annotation process by creating a project; annotations for various aspects within the project can be viewed as independent layers of the project. Each layer can be annotated both manually and automatically. For APPRAISAL analysis, manual annotation is used. Then, researchers must choose which annotation scheme to use for the analysis. Users can create their own scheme for various research aims, or utilize UAM's built-in scheme, which includes clause grammar, APPRAISAL, rhetorical structure, and error analysis. For this study, researchers use the software's built-in scheme for Peter White's APPRAISAL system. The figure below is the final version of the scheme used in annotation:

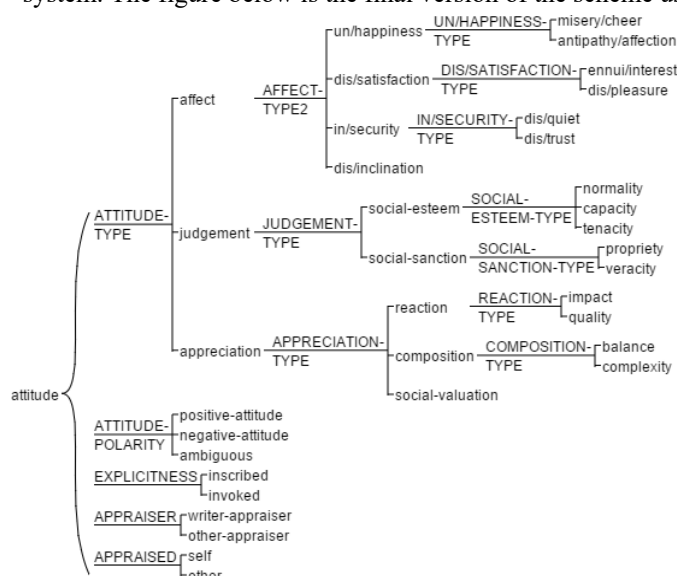


Figure 1. Scheme Used in Analysis

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of this study are designed to answer two main research questions: 1) What types of attitude resources are recognized in Retno Marsudi’s speeches on the Israel-Palestine conflict? And 2) How are attitude resources realized in Retno Marsudi’s speeches on the conflict of Israel-Palestine?

Attitude Resources

The first question to be answered and explored is the types of attitude in Retno Marsudi’s speeches. This data was taken from 1.949 words. The total duration of the speeches is about 20 minutes 25 seconds, with the first video lasting 7 minutes 11 seconds and the second lasting 13 minutes 14 seconds. After collecting and analyzing the data using the UAM Corpus tool, the researcher found three types of attitude.

The results of the data can be seen below:

Attitude Subtypes	Polarity	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Affect	(+)	13	11%
	(-)	9	7.6%
Judgment	(+)	38	32.2%
	(-)	29	24.6%
Appreciation	(+)	12	10.18%
	(-)	17	14.42%
Total		118	100%

Table 1. Attitudes in Retno Marsudi's Speeches

The most frequently used appraisal is positive judgment, accounting for approximately 32.2%. Judgment focuses on evaluating a person's character and relates to ethical considerations, normative assessments, or human behavior. The second most common appraisal is positive Affect, appearing in 11% of cases, followed by negative Appreciation, which accounts for about 17%. This study not only identifies the types of Attitude resources present but also examines how these resources convey Retno Marsudi's evaluative stance and values in shaping her perspective on the sensitive and complex Israel-Palestine conflict. The following are descriptions of each attitude system, and the interpretation of the results will be divided according to the most commonly used resources.

Judgment

Judgment focuses on evaluating others' behavior. It involves expressing opinions about whether actions, traits, or decisions are considered acceptable, moral, or appropriate within a specific social or cultural context. In the context of appraisal theory, there are two main types of judgment: social esteem and social sanction. Social esteem refers to evaluations of someone's competence, capability, or tenacity, often highlighting qualities such as skill or determination. Meanwhile, social sanction refers to evaluation based on ethical considerations, such as honesty, fairness, or devotion to moral standards. The following table presents the detailed analysis of judgments found in Retno Marsudi's speeches:

JUDGEMENT-TYPE	N	%
- social-esteem	46	39.0
- social-sanction	21	17.8
TOTAL:	67	56.8%

Table 2. Judgment Findings

As shown in the table above, the most used judgment is social esteem, with 46 data (39%), followed by social sanction, with 21 data (17.8%). Social esteem is divided into three types of judgments: Normality (how special), Tenacity (how dependable), and Capacity (how capable). Here are some examples of positive evaluations of tenacity, normality, and capacity:

- Indonesia **stands** with the people of Palestine.
- Yesterday, while he was here, Israel conducted **unprecedented massive air attacks** on Beirut.
- ... Indonesia's presidency in 2022 **managed** to prevent the G20 from collapsing despite deep geopolitical division.

In the example above, Retno Marsudi shows bravery as Indonesia's representative. Clause (a) is called tenacity because it shows that Indonesia's support for Palestine is strong and consistent, not just temporary. In clause (b), the word "unprecedented" indicates that the airstrike was extraordinary and had never occurred before. This implies that the action was abnormal and unexpected, given the unprecedented scale of the attack. Clause (c) shows success in controlling or resolving problems despite facing major obstacles (deep geopolitical division). This reflects Indonesia's leadership in the G20. Social sanction involves evaluating others in relation to moral regulation. It can be categorized into two types: veracity, which reflects how truthful someone is, and propriety, which indicates how ethical someone is. Here are a couple of examples about veracity and propriety taken from Retno Marsudi's speeches:

- PM Netanyahu mentioned yesterday, and I quote: "Israel seeks peace..." That "Israel yearns for peace..." **Really?**
- Indiscriminate killings, kidnapping, and collective punishment of civilians** must also be condemned because they are **inhumane and against international law**.

In example (a), "Indiscriminate killings, kidnapping, and collective punishment of civilians" and "inhumane and against international law" refer to very brutal and cruel actions. Those examples are inhumane and morally unacceptable actions. example (b) "Indiscriminate killings, kidnapping, and collective punishment of civilians" and "inhumane and against the international law" and example (d) is in

the word "atrocities" which refers to very brutal and cruel actions. Those examples are inhumane and morally unacceptable actions.

Appreciation

Appreciation refers to how someone expresses their likes or dislikes toward something, as well as their evaluations of various objects. Appreciation is classified into three categories: reaction, composition, and valuation. Reaction pertains to how an object or a person (treated as an object) is perceived, indicating whether it is liked or found appealing. Composition focuses on the structure or balance of a text or process, emphasizing its details. Valuation, on the other hand, assesses the quality of the content or message being conveyed. Similar to judgment and affect, appreciation can also be analyzed in both positive and negative ways. The table below presents the results of the appreciation analysis.

APPRECIATION-TYPE	N	%
- reaction	7	5.9
- composition	2	1.7
- social-valuation	20	16.9
TOTAL:	29	24.6%

Table 3. Appreciation Findings

As shown in the table above, the most frequent appreciation used by Retno Marsudi is social valuation, with 20 data (16.9%), followed by reaction with 7 data (5.9%) and composition in last place with 2 data (1.7%). Here are some examples of positive and negative valuations, reactions, and compositions.

- Beyond ASEAN, we also continue to deepen our engagement with the Pacific region to become part and parcel of an **inclusive and peaceful Indo-Pacific architecture**.
- As I speak now, more than 41 thousand people in Gaza have been killed, and the situation in the West Bank and Lebanon is **deteriorating**.
- For Indonesia, a world where the only option is us versus them **will only result** in a world of them or us.
- For Indonesia, a world where the **only option** is us versus them will only result in a world of us or them.

The first one (a) in the phrase "inclusive and peaceful Indo-Pacific architecture" describes a very positive goal, namely, creating more open, cooperative, and peaceful relations. This sentence expresses a positive valuation of inclusive, peaceful international relations, especially in the context of cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region. Sentence (b) uses the word "deteriorating" to indicate that the situation is getting worse, which provides a negative valuation of the developments that are taking place. Sentence (c) implicitly highlights that if the world is trapped in policies or mindsets that divide it into opposing sides, the results will be detrimental decisions and further tensions. Then, in the last example (b), the phrase "only option" here indicates that the available choices are limited, meaning that existing decisions or mindsets limit the possibility of finding more inclusive or cooperative solutions. "Only option" implies there is no room for alternatives or differences, which, in turn, can lead to polarization and division.

Affect

Affect is a subcategory of Attitude that highlights the speaker's emotional response or personal feelings toward someone or something. It reflects how individuals emotionally engage with experiences, people, or events. Affect can be expressed explicitly or implicitly, depending on the speaker's choice of words and context. According to appraisal theory, Affect is further divided into several types based on the nature of the emotion being expressed. These include unhappiness (joy, satisfaction, love), insecurity (confidence, comfort, trust), dissatisfaction (pride, achievement, frustration), and disinclination (desire, enthusiasm, reluctance).

As shown in the table below, dis/inclination is the most dominant affective state in the text, with 8.5% occurrence, followed by in/security (5.1%), un/happiness (3.4%), and dis/satisfaction (1.7%). Here are some examples of each Affect type, referring to the most dominant type:

AFFECT-TYPE2	N	%
- un/happiness	4	3.4
- dis/satisfaction	2	1.7
- in/security	6	5.1
- dis/inclination	10	8.5
TOTAL:	22	18.6%

Table 4. Affect Findings

- I plead**, stop the killing.
- We must stop that. I repeat, we must stop that.**
- Countless times, **our hopes have been crushed** by narrow political interests.

d) **Is that not enough?**

Sentence (a) shows a strong desire or hope to stop violence, reflected in the word "**plead**," which conveys an emotional drive and deep desire for change. Sentence (b) reflects insecurity because the speaker feels that there is a real threat that must be stopped immediately. The phrase "**we must stop that**" conveys deep anxiety and insecurity about what will happen if action is not taken immediately. The use of the words "**I repeat**" underscores the urgency of the situation and heightens the sense of insecurity, as the speaker is deeply concerned about the consequences of allowing the problem to persist.

Sentence (c) describes feelings of disappointment and hopelessness by stating that hopes that have been nurtured repeatedly have been destroyed due to narrow political interests. The word "**crushed**" conveys emotional suffering, underscoring the devastating impact of repeatedly failing to achieve the desired change. This clearly leads to unhappiness due to unfulfilled hopes and disappointment with political reality. Sentence (d) also shows dissatisfaction because it asks whether what has been done or what has happened is still not enough. The use of the word "**not enough**" indicates dissatisfaction with a situation or action considered inadequate. The speaker feels that, even with sufficient effort and achievement, the results remain inadequate, reflecting dissatisfaction with the situation.

Attitude Realization

The attitude revealed by Retno Marsudi can be analyzed by examining how she expresses her feelings and judgments regarding various global and humanitarian issues. This realization can be conveyed explicitly (**inscribed**) or implicitly (**invoked**) in her speech. Inscribed attitude is directly stated through explicit wording, while invoked attitude is inferred through contextual implications or the framing of statements.

EXPLICITNESS	N	%
- inscribed	70	59.3
- invoked	48	40.7
TOTAL:	118	100.0%

Table 5. Attitude Explicitness

Retno Marsudi's speeches demonstrate a significantly higher use of inscribed attitude than invoked attitude. Based on the analysis, 59.3% of the attitudes expressed are explicitly stated. Meanwhile, only 40.7% are invoked, with the evaluation implied and relying on contextual understanding. This suggests that Retno Marsudi tends to express her stance directly and unambiguously, making her points clear, assertive, and impactful. Here are several analyses of attitude realizations inscribed from sentences:

- d) "Indonesia cannot, I repeat cannot, sit back and relax seeing the injustice that continues to be committed against the people of Palestine."
- e) "Indonesia condemns in the strongest terms Israel's violence against Palestinians."

The (a) sentence shows a negative attitude towards the injustice that continues to occur against Palestine. The choice of words "**cannot**" and "**injustice**" reflects a rejection of the situation. The assertiveness and repetition of "**I repeat cannot**" emphasize the firm attitude and inability to accept this situation. Next, the (b) sentence clearly shows a negative attitude towards the violence committed by Israel against Palestine. The words "**condemns in the strongest term**" express a firm attitude towards the action, indicating strong and unacceptable disagreement.

Although an invoked attitude appears less frequently in Retno Marsudi's speeches (40.7%), it still plays a crucial role in strengthening her message. Unlike an inscribed attitude, which directly states an evaluation, an invoked attitude relies on context, implication, or rhetorical strategies to convey judgment, appreciation, or affect. In her speeches, the invoked attitude is often used to imply criticism or highlight contradictions without explicitly stating them. For example:

- a) "As if there is a refusal to see the catastrophe in Gaza."
- b) "Inaction means complicity."

The statement (a) implies an invoked negative judgment (veracity) because it questions the honesty or willingness of certain actors to acknowledge reality. Instead of directly stating that someone is ignoring the crisis, the phrase "as if there is a refusal" subtly suggests deliberate blindness or denial. This use of invoked attitude allows Retno Marsudi to criticize without explicitly naming specific parties, making the statement more diplomatic yet still impactful. In the statement (b), instead of directly calling out specific actors, this phrase implies negative judgment (propriety - moral failure) for those who remain passive. The statement generalizes the idea that failing to take action in the face of injustice is ethically wrong. The word "complicity" carries a strong connotation of shared responsibility for wrongdoing, suggesting that passivity is not neutral but rather an implicit endorsement of the harm being done. By equating "inaction" with "complicity," the statement frames silence and passivity as morally unacceptable, reinforcing the idea that one cannot remain indifferent in the face of humanitarian crises. Besides her explicitness in delivering her

speech, attitude polarity also plays a significant role in shaping how her attitudes are realized. In appraisal

ATTITUDE-POLARITY	N	%
- positive-attitude	62	52.5
- negative-attitude	56	47.5
- ambiguous	0	0.0
TOTAL:	118	100.0%

theory, attitude polarity refers to whether an expressed attitude is positive or negative.

Table 6. Attitude Polarity

As can be seen in the table above, she used a positive attitude in 52.5% of the data and a negative attitude in 47.5% of the data. In her speeches on the Israel-Palestine conflict, Retno Marsudi primarily employs positive polarity, highlighting Indonesia's commitment to addressing global issues and advocating for justice on the international stage. While the negative attitude strongly influences how she judges the Israeli action and the UN, which failed to take any action in facing this problem. Here are a couple of examples of positive and negative attitudes she used:

- a) "Indonesia stands with the people of Palestine."
- b) "Yet, amid such a large number of victims, the Security Council failed to take action, decisive action."

The first (a) statement emphasizes Indonesia's strong dedication and perseverance in providing aid. The use of the word "committed" signifies constancy, indicating that Indonesia is not merely supporting humanitarian efforts but actively engaging in them with a firm and unwavering stance. This reflects a positive evaluation of Indonesia's role, portraying it as a reliable, responsible, and consistent actor in addressing global humanitarian needs. The phrase "failed to take action" implies a lack of responsibility, determination, or perseverance, which are key aspects of capacity within the judgment subsystem. Additionally, the repetition of "decisive action" emphasizes the expectation that the Security Council should have acted firmly but did not. This assessment finds the Security Council falling short of its duties, casting doubt on its persistence and resolve in handling global crises.

DISCUSSION

Attitude Types in Retno Marsudi's Speeches

The primary objective of this study is to identify and analyze the different types of attitude resources present in speech. In the broader field of appraisal theory research, most studies predominantly focus on written texts, such as news articles, opinion pieces, and literature. In contrast, studies that apply appraisal theory to spoken texts, particularly political speech, are limited. This gap is even more pronounced when examining speeches delivered by Indonesian Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi, as there is limited research specifically analyzing her attitude resources within the appraisal framework.

Based on the research findings, the speaker frequently used Judgment in her speech (see Table 4.2). The findings of this study align with those of Zhou (2023), Megah (2020), Huo & Zhang (2023), Asad et al. (2021), and Anisimova & Zikánová (2022), all of which highlight Judgment as the predominant attitude resource in political speech. This consistency suggests that political discourse often relies heavily on judgment to evaluate people, actions, and policies, reinforcing ideological stances and persuading audiences. In this study, the selected data focus specifically on the Israel-Palestine conflict. As a representative of Indonesia's official stance, Retno Marsudi employs harsh criticism in her speech, utilizing strong negative judgment to condemn Israel's actions. By using terms such as "*inhumane*", "*indiscriminate killings*", "*a crime against humanity*", "*Israel's atrocities*", and "*injustice*", she explicitly conveys sharp disapproval of Israel's treatment of Palestine. These words do more than criticize; they construct a moral argument that positions Indonesia as a strong advocate for Palestinian independence and human rights. By using highly charged language, Marsudi underscores the severity of the crisis and urges the international community to act.

Retno Marsudi employs a complex approach in her speech, strategically combining Judgment, Affect, and Appreciation to construct a strong, persuasive argument. She predominantly uses negative Judgment to criticize Israel's actions, labeling them as "*inhumane*". At the same time, she primarily utilizes affect to express feelings of disappointment and despair, emphasizing how aspirations that have been continuously fostered are repeatedly shattered by self-serving political interests. The term "crushed" conveys a deep sense of emotional distress, highlighting the profound impact of persistent failures in achieving the desired change. Additionally, she utilizes Appreciation to evaluate the broader situation, describing the humanitarian crisis in Gaza as "a catastrophe". By blending these three Attitude resources, her speech becomes more nuanced and impactful, reinforcing Indonesia's strong diplomatic stance while maintaining a formal and persuasive tone. The combination of Judgment, Affect, and Appreciation enables her to balance rational argumentation with emotional appeal. This strategy ensures that her speech not only

informs but also influences international audiences.

Attitude Realization in Retno Marsudi's Speeches

This study also analyzed how Retno Marsudi's attitude realization was based on how she expressed her attitude (inscribed or invoked) and on her attitude polarity. Inscribed attitudes are explicitly expressed through attitudinal vocabulary that conveys either positive or negative values. In contrast, invoked attitudes are conveyed implicitly and indirectly through neutral ideational meanings within discourse. Since invoked attitudes rely on context and reader interpretation, they are more challenging to identify and require an analysis that considers the social and cultural background of the discourse (Martin & White, 2005). The distinction between these two types of realization is essential, as it reflects the speaker's strategic choices in persuasion and communication.

Based on the findings, Retno Marsudi's speeches frequently employed an inscribed attitude (59.3%), meaning that she explicitly conveys her stance rather than relying on indirect or implicit cues. Most of the inscribed attitudes were positive. By using phrases such as *"Indonesia continuously..."*, *"Indonesia continues to work,"* and *"Indonesia's commitment towards common peace,"* she proudly explains Indonesia's consistency in supporting peace in global issues, one of them being Palestine. This preference for inscribed Attitude aligns with findings by Aljuraywi & Alyousef (2022), who observed that political speakers often use explicit expressions to enhance persuasiveness, credibility, and audience engagement, especially in political discourse. This suggests that she preferred a direct, clear style to ensure her audience easily understood her messages. The use of an inscribed attitude may also reflect her diplomatic role, where clarity and precision are crucial in international communication. This approach is particularly crucial in diplomatic settings, where clarity and precision are vital to avoid misinterpretations and to strengthen Indonesia's credibility in international discussions.

In her attitude polarity, Retno Marsudi predominantly expressed a positive attitude, accounting for 52.5% of all instances in her speeches. By using phrases such as *believe in a future...*, *protect*, *to defend*, *inclusive and peaceful*, emphasizing Indonesia's dedication to global peace and justice. This finding aligns with Suswanto et al. (2022), Tyatira & Sulistyningrum (2021), Savitri (2019), and Rohmawati (2016), who also found that a positive attitude is dominant in political speech. The positive attitude she demonstrated likely served multiple purposes. First, it helped to reinforce solidarity and cooperation in diplomatic discussions, as positive language fosters goodwill and strengthens relationships among nations.

In diplomatic discussions, using positive language fosters goodwill and strengthens international relationships. By highlighting shared values and common goals, Marsudi's speech fosters unity among nations, positioning Indonesia as a collaborative and constructive partner on the global stage. Instead of merely criticizing injustices, she frames Indonesia's role as a problem-solver, encouraging other nations to join diplomatic efforts rather than resort to hostility or division.

Second, by emphasizing achievements, hope, and progress, she projected confidence and stability, qualities crucial to international diplomacy. By emphasizing achievements, commitment, and progress, Marsudi reassures both domestic and international audiences that Indonesia is a capable and responsible global player that remains steadfast in advocating for peace, justice, and human rights. Furthermore, her use of a positive attitude may reflect strategic communication choices, particularly in promoting Indonesia's global image, advocating peace, and addressing challenges with solutions. While her speech contains negative Judgment against Israel's actions, it does not dwell entirely on criticism. Instead, Marsudi balances condemnation with optimism, proposing diplomatic solutions and emphasizing Indonesia's role in facilitating peace efforts.

This study contributes to the broader research on Appraisal theory by providing insights into how Attitude resources are strategically employed in political speech. By analyzing Retno Marsudi's speeches, this research highlights how political leaders use language to express evaluations, shape narratives, and reinforce ideological stances in international diplomacy. Additionally, the study sheds light on the persuasive strategies used to mobilize support, build solidarity, and project national values on the global stage. Given that diplomacy relies heavily on rhetorical precision and strategic framing, understanding how Attitude resources function in political discourse can provide valuable insights for scholars in linguistics, international relations, and political communication.

CONCLUSION

Two major conclusions answer the two research problems. Firstly, based on the analysis in the first research problem, the researcher identified 118 data points categorized as APPRAISAL of attitudes in Retno Marsudi's speeches. Among these, 67 data (56.8%) were classified as judgment, indicating that the speaker predominantly used this resource to evaluate people, actions, and behaviors. In appreciation, 29 data (24.6%) were found, reflecting the speaker's evaluative stance toward situations or events. Lastly, 22 data

(18,6%) were identified as affect, illustrating how emotions such as concern, frustration, and empathy were conveyed through the language used in her speech.

Secondly, according to the results, attitude realization in Retno Marsudi's speeches is predominantly positive. In total, 70 data (59.3%) are inscribed, and 48 data (40.7%) are invoked. This indicates that she favored a direct, explicit approach to ensure her messages were easily comprehensible to her audience. Additionally, her use of an inscribed attitude may reflect her diplomatic position, where clarity and accuracy are essential in international discourse. By using a positive attitude, she not only reinforces Indonesia's commitment to global peace but also frames Indonesia as a proactive and principled nation. Moreover, this approach allows her to strengthen Indonesia's credibility, build International alliances, and encourage collective action in resolving global conflicts.

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