

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN KOFI ANNAN'S
INTERVIEW
THESIS**

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**ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN KOFI ANNAN'S
INTERVIEW**

THESIS

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the State Islamic University of Malang
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*

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2007**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis is truly my original work. The references and materials cited in this thesis are clearly indicated throughout the thesis and in the bibliography.

Malang, 22 September 2007

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis written by Faridatul Munawaroh, entitled "Illocutionary Acts Used in Kofi Annan's Interview" has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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MOTTO

**Kebanggaan kita yang terbesar adalah
bukan tidak pernah gagal,
tapi bangkit kembali setiap kita jatuh
(Confusius)**

**We make a living by what we get.
We make a life by what we give
(Winston Churchill)**

DEDICATION

**This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents
(Bpk. Suradin and Ibu. Siti Masitoh) for their great love, care, and prays.**

**I would like to express my thanks to my lovely brothers
(Ibnu, Nur, Iwan, and Arif) for their support, help, and pray.**

**My thanks finally go to my friends for the discussion, pray, and support to
achieve the degree. I hope this friendship will be timeless, both in this world
and Hereafter.**

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ABSTRACT

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Key Terms: Illocutionary Acts, interview, Kofi Annan

Illocutionary act is a part of speech act. This theory emphasizes not only saying something, but also doing and expressing something. Kofi Annan is a great person. Although he is ex- Secretary General, but his utterances related to his political policy still effect and influence the world. That is why, the researcher interests to concentrate and examine illocutionary act focusing on Kofi Annan's Interview.

This research investigates what types of illocutionary act used in Kofi Annan's interview in the years of 2005 and 2006. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. To describe and explain the phenomena of speech act, especially illocutionary act used in Kofi Annan's interview.

The data sources of this research are the utterances found in Kofi Annan's interview. There are several steps for data collection. The researcher go to internet and browse the official website of BBC and Online Newshour which is content of Kofi Annan's interview. Then the researcher groups an interview in several parts based on a specific topic. Next, she classifies and selects an illocutionary act. Then, she explains the reason of Illocutionary act which is used, the way of the speaker's performs, and also the topic of each part of interview. The last the researcher account the result of illocutionary verb to cross check.

Based on the finding of this research, Illocutionary act used by Kofi Annan's interview can be described as follows: Representative / Assertive which focuses on suggesting become dominant aspect in this thesis. It means that the speaker is committed to the truth of proposition.

As the result of this study, it is hoped to the future researchers to observe broader research of speech act, focusing on Illocutionary act because there are many other areas which are possible to be researched. The researcher also hopes to the further researchers to investigate interview which is used between two greats persons, for example: Kofi Annan as ex- Secretary General and Baim Ki Moon as Secretary General.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter mentions background of the study, problems of the study, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

An illocutionary acts, the effect of the speaker's intention in his or her utterances has been investigated by many linguists. This theory emphasizes not only on saying something, but also doing something. There is a clear difference between the two sentences: "The weather is cold", and "I swear that I will study hard". The first sentence is saying something (statement), while the second sentence is not only saying something but is actually doing something if certain world conditions are met (Wardhaugh, 1988:277). So, an illocutionary act is necessary to understand what the words mean and what the speaker or listener's express in the process of sending and receiving messages.

In accordance to the statement above, utterance and act which are related to the way the speaker delivers messages to the listener actually becomes a crucial point in illocutionary Act. Moreover, when the speaker performs her or his feeling, idea, thought, or purpose, he or she does not only do something to him self but also require something from the listener by the form of an offer, command, statement, or question.

Speech act is the main aspect from Illocutionary act. The theory of speech act is classified by three levels, they are; Locutionary, Illocutionary, and

Perlocutionary (Wardhaugh, 1988: 277). When the speaker wants to do something from the listener, automatically the speaker says something (Locutionary). If the condition is possible, the speaker will act something to get what he or she purposes (Illocutionary). Consequently, the listener will respond the speaker's intention (Perlocutionary). When we communicate with other people, we always use those three aspects consciously or unconsciously. However, only a few researchers who concentrate on analyzing Speech Act, especially Illocutionary Act in a dialogue or interview.

In this case, the researcher finds only several researchers who focused on Speech acts theory. Azizah (2005) analyzed illocutionary acts used by Aa Gym in his preach. She found that the broad knowledge of the speaker (AA Gym) in delivering messages to the listener became an obligatory to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation in communication. Her study showed that figurative languages used by the speaker was necessary to make the listener interested in what he said. As the result, directive speech with the content of advice is mostly used by the speaker to the listener.

Another relevant study was carried out by Hakim (2003) who focused on the method of speech act by the presenter in dialog Program television. He pointed out that conversation between interviewer (presenter) and interviewee can be performed literally, directly, and indirectly. In addition, he also analyzed the presenter's act when she opened the conversation, got a response from the source, and ended the conversation.

Different with Hakim, Handayani (2004) emphasized the research on the kinds and function of illocutionary used in their real conversation by transsexual people. She explained details about transsexual people's own stressing, intonation, and gesture and also explained the functions of illocutionary, such as competitive, convivial, collaborative and also conflictive function.

Based on the previous studies, the researcher focuses on her research on the study of illocutionary act. The reason is a specification in certain research will reach a better and deep understanding.

The present research investigates illocutionary act used by Kofi Annan in his interview with several media (BBC and Newshour's program broadcast). Kofi is Ghanaian diplomat who served as the seventh Secretary General of the United Nations from January 1, 1997 to January 1st, at 2007. As the first black African Secretary General, he was success in his position. That is why, by comprehending his feeling, idea, thought, and purpose, the researcher is interested in analyzing the style of Kofi Annan related to speech acts aspect. Furthermore, the researcher also wants to know the message of the speaker reflected in the interview in order to make the researcher understand what types of Illocutionary Acts used.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Concerning with the background of the study above, the research problem is: what types of Illocutionary act are used in Kofi Annan's interview in the year of 2005 and 2006?

1.3 Objective of the Study

This research deals with detail explanation of illocutionary acts in the Kofi Annan's interviews. The objective of the study is to understand the types of illocutionary which are used in Kofi Annan's interview.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In this thesis, the researcher focuses only on illocutionary act as a branch of speech act appeared in Kofi Annan's Interview delivered in the years of 2005 and 2006. Referring to the background of the study, Kofi Annans is a great figure who influences the world. That is why, the researcher intends to know the style of his utterance on the public while declaring expressions in the context of an act of giving permission, giving a wish, asking a question, making a prediction or others.

The researcher limits this aspect of Illocutionary Act referring to Searle's theory (second theory) that has been systematized from Austin's Theory (first theory). The differences between Austin and Searle's theory will be described in chapter II. This theory focuses on Discourse area, not Semantic since it is not merely to understand the meaning of the speaker's utterance.

Normally, the researcher analyzes communicative event between the speaker and listener by direct interaction. In this case, the researcher limits on analyzing Kofi Annan's interview on the text form. Moreover, the data source of this study are taken through internet with an assumption that internet is less trustworthy than other sources.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this research is expected to be useful for researchers to understand illocutionary act, especially in Kofi Annan's interviews. From this case, both the researcher and the readers of this research will know the point of the illocutionary act which is used in their daily activities. .

This research is also useful for English students or lecturers to broaden their understanding on illocutionary acts focusing on dialog or interview. They also learn about the way to avoid misunderstanding from the speaker or listener to get a success in communication.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to avoid ambiguity, misinterpretation, and misunderstanding, it is important to define some terms:

- 1. Speech Acts**, a base theory of Illocutionary which discusses "an action" to identify the type of 'act' performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. The basic unit of human communication is not merely statement, but rather the performance of certain kind of act, such as; making statements, asking question, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating. So, speech act can be called as the effect of utterances on the behaviour of speaker and listeners using a three-fold distinction (Locutionary, Illocutionary, Perlocutionary).

2. **Illocutionary Act** is a branch of speech act which focuses on the intention of the speaker's utterance. It emphasizes on saying and doing something if certain situations are possible to be met.
3. **Searle's theory** is one of the British Philosopher who created Speech Acts Theory, especially illocutionary Act. He systematized Austin's theory.
4. **Kofi Annan's interview** is an interview by which Kofi Annan becomes keynote while the interviewer and audiences becomes the listeners.
5. **Interview** is a meeting (often a public one) in which a journalist ask somebody questions in order to find out his or her opinions, etc., especially on the radio, television, newspaper or magazine.
6. **Kofi Atta Annan**, is Ghanaian diplomat who served as the seventh Secretary General of the United Nations from January 1st, 1997 to January 1st, 2007. He was born on April 8th in the year of 1938. As the first black African Secretary General, he is appreciated for his political wisdom, respect and willingness to work collaboratively with his colleagues. In 2001, he got the Nobel Peace Prize.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the Origin of Speech Acts, Speech Acts, Speech Acts Function, Kinds of Speech Acts, Felicity Condition, Illocutionary act, and Interview.

2.1 The Origins of Speech Acts

According to Wardhaugh (1988: 275), speech act originally derives from the word of *Constantive* and *Performatives* utterances. Moreover, Austin's theory, as quoted by Leech (1983:176) which was firstly established on the book "How to Do Things with Words" becomes the center of Austin's theory formulation. This book gives essential information about differences between constantive and performative theory. Those theories describes about saying the fact that is true or false and also doing an action rather than performing the truth and falsity. There is distinction between them as it is illustrated in example below:

- a. "It is raining"
- b. "I promise that I will study hard"

Point (a) is called as constantive because this aspect emphasizes on the surface style. It means that the speaker wants to give information that the condition is rain. He or she, as the speaker just says something and it is not necessary to respond it. Point (b) is called performative since it refers to both saying and doing something. If we say something, it is not necessary to do

something directly, but it can be successfully if the conditions are possible. So, point (b) which performs an act "promising" become the consequence of the speaker to study hard in the future if the conditions are met in the future.

Actually, those theories cannot be followed up because they only involve truth and falsity, felicitous or infelicitous condition. Moreover, that theory does not support contextual or textual condition. That is why, speech act that is discussed a textual and contextual appeared to develop the theory constative and performatives.

2. 2 Speech Act

Speech act is the central theory of linguistic communication. This theory is a part of how speakers use language to communicate; likewise knowledge of how to identify that act is critical or another to listener understanding (Deborah (2002: 57). In accordance this point, Yule (1994: 100) argued that this theory appeared from the basic insight that language is not merely used to explain the word, but also to perform an action. It means that in understanding speaking, interpreting meanings of certain sentences is not enough because identifying an act also must be done. So, by this component, we will find out what utterances do, how they can be used, and how we used them in a conversation.

Speech act was brought and developed by Austin in the year 1962. Many perceptions appeared that this theory was found before 1962, but it was spread at that moment. That is why Austin often called as the founding father of Speech Act theory. Then this theory was further developed and more systematized by another

philosopher, Searle (1969, 1975) and was followed by another thinkers such as; Stubbs (1983), Yule (1985), Wardhaugh (1986), Cook (1989), Renkema (1993), and so on.

Speech Act as one of the components above is a base theory of Illocutionary which include” an action” to identify the type of ‘act’ performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. This aspect focuses on the performance of certain kinds of act, such as; making statement, asking question, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, and etcetera. (Rohmah, 2002: 4) for example:

- a. I promise to play with you tomorrow (promising)
- b. I bequeath you all my music instrument that I have (bequething)
- c. I believe that she will get success in his life.(believing)

2.2.1. Speech Act Functions

Hymes, as quoted by Sumarsono (325: 2002) stated that Speech Acts Functions divided by several aspects:

1. Message form

The form of this component related to the way something is said or informed. So, we are necessary to have a basic skill of interpreting messages.

2. Message content

This aspect deals with the content of the speaker’s utterance.

3. Setting

This aspect is related to the place and time of someone’s utterance.

4. Scene

It emphasizes on psychological setting, such as a formal situation become an informal one, serious become less serious

5. Speaker- listener

6. Addressor- addressee

In linguistic communication, some linguists are use the numerous terms that is closes in meaning to speaker- listener, addressor –addressee, etc (in point 5 and 6) to identify a person who communicate with another people. All of those terms are similar but there are some different aspects, such as; the situation, contexts, or another thing. For example; in *wayang kulit show*, *Dalang* becomes a narrator and is called as the speaker, while *wayang- wayang* which is played is addressor and addressee, and people who watch it is called as audience; in specific ethnic such as Wishram Chinook (Indian), formal situation is decided on the relation between the source (Leader” ketua suku”), and an audience.

7. Purpose- Goal

To get a success in communication, speaker should know the content and purpose of what he or she means. The people of Waiwai ethnic (Venezuela), have many kinds of language that is used in getting a specific purpose, such as; in perjanjian marriage, trade, partnership, or give a peace after killing someone.

8. Key

It is focused on the way, intonation, rhyme in speech item.

9. Channel

It is focused on the media that is used in speech and written; such as speaking, telegram, telephone, and interview.

10. Form of speech

It is focused on instruments of language, such as; language, dialect, and varieties that used spreadly. A combination between channel and form of speech is called as *instrumentality*.

11. Norm of interaction and interpretation

12. Genre

Richards, as quoted by Sumarsono (333: 2002) said that the term of genre identical refers to a group of speech that is called as similar type such as: preach, pray, sing, conversation, dialog, poem, letter.

Those components above are specified by Hymes into the acronym of SPEAKING:

Table 1.1 Component of speech acts by Hymes

Hymes's Component	Explanation	Component
S	Situation	Setting Scene
P	Participant	Speaker - Listener Addresser – Addressee Audience

E	End or goal	Purpose – goal
A	Act Sequence	Message form Message content
K	Key	Intonation, rhyme
I	Instrumentality	Channel Form of Speech
N	Norms	Norm of interaction Norm of Interpretation
G	Genre	Preach, pray dialog, conversation poem, letter.

Table 1.2 Component of Speech acts by Hymes
in Francis Language (PARLANT)

Hymes component	Explanation	Component
P	Participant	Speaker – Listener Addresser – Addressee Audience

A	Actes	Message form Message content
R	Raison, resultant	Purpose – goal
L	Locale	Setting Scene
A	Agents	Channel Form of Speech
N	Normes	Norm of interaction Norm of Interpretation
T	Types	Preach, pray dialog, conversation poem, letter.

Referring to the above, Leech also developed the similar idea, but there are some new points are: which as the requirements of speech or called as speech situation (1983: 13). Those components are: *addressers or addressees, the context of utterances, the goals (s) of an utterance, the utterance as a form of act or activity which is called as speech act, and the utterance as a product of a verbal act.*

2.2.2 Kinds of Speech Act

The development of constative and performative theory was systematized by Searle as the follower of Austin. He called as speech acts which is classified into three kinds of acts, they are:

a. Locutionary Act

This theory contains the act of saying something which is only a production of sound and word with meaning. To be successful, this theory must contain the grammar and is determined reference, such as morphological, syntactical, semantically, and also phonological aspects.

Locutionary is divided by three types: The phonetic act which is focused on the act of uttering certain noises. The phatic act is the act of uttering certain word which is belongs to a certain word vocabulary and conforms to a certain grammar. Basically, both of them are mimicable and reproducible. The rhetic act is the performance of an act of using those words with certain more and without any knowing the meaning of the words.

Locutionary act refers to an utterance of certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. This is the literal meaning or what is linguistically stated. For example: "I want to post this letter to Iwan in Malaysia. Here, I refers the word 'letter' to a letter on the table, the word 'Iwan' to my brother named Iwan, and the word 'Malaysia' to a country near with Indonesia.

b. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is the act performed in saying the locution. In this case, a person is not just saying something but also doing something if the conditions are met in the future. Moreover, it does something and not something that regarded as true or false, such utterances perform act: marrying, the naming of ships, and sentencing in the cases. For example: to say "I name this ship "Titanic" "in certain circumstances is to name a ship, to hear someone say to you " I sentence you to three years in jail a prison" in still other circumstances is to look forward to a rather bleak future (Wardhaugh, 1988: 275).

c. Perlocutionary Act

This theory deals with the effect of illocutionary act which is focused on the listener. The speaker's utterance the sentence" It is cold here" (illocutionary act), can be included as perlocutionary act if the listener give a respond of speaker's utterances; such as taking a jacket or closing the door. This aspect as the consequential effect of an utterance is achieved by saying something. The speaker cannot just say"" I persuade you" to show that he or she persuade to the listener. Another kind of this aspect are convincing, annoying, frightening, amusing, and soon. It is as the effect of language on the listener (Michael Stubbs 1983: 152).

In shortly, if the listener to do something, automatically the speaker will say something (locutionary), then the speaker will act something to get what she or he wants (illocutionary). Consequently, the listener will do something as a response to the speaker utterance (perlocutionary).

2.2.3 Felicity Condition

When the speakers send their messages by speaking is performed in certain ways, automatically the listeners will do something as the response to the messages. If the aims of the messages unfulfilled, it causes misunderstanding. In this case, an attention of the speakers when they speak and the listener when they listen to the messages is very crucial.

When the speaker does not clearly state something, the listener will feel confuse. In addition, there isn't response from the listener because he or she doesn't know what the sender means. Renkema (1993: 23) said that illocutionary act focused an *attention* and *certain felicity conditions* that must be fulfilled to get successful communication.

The numerous opinions stating the requirement about to reach a successful communication were presented by many linguists. Austin, as quoted by Wardhough (1988: 275) generally classifies the felicity condition into three points. Firstly, the conventional procedure must exist to specify who say what to do and what situation. Second, all participants must properly perform and conclude the procedure. Third, the necessary thoughts, feelings, intentions must exist too. While, Cook (1989: 36) mentions four kinds of felicity condition which only discussed a person who sends a message (speaker) and mentioned a person who receive a message; the sender must believe that the action should be done, the receiver has the ability to do the action, the receiver has the obligation to do the action, and the sender has the right to tell the receiver to do the action. Those

ideas above are very important to be paid attention in order to reach successful in communication.

Deborah (2002: 56) classifies four felicity conditions related to the promising aspect:

1. *A propositional content* in a promise means that the speaker commits himself to carry something out in the future acts. It is focused on the textual context.
2. *Preparatory conditions* related to the background knowledge.
3. *The sincerity conditions* require that the speaker must honestly be willing to fulfill the promise. Even if he is not willing, he can be held to his promise.
4. *The essential condition* emphasized on the illocutionary point of what he or she said. It means that the speaker takes upon himself the responsibility of carrying out the act stated in the content of the promise.

2.3. Illocutionary Act

As explained above that illocutionary act combines the performance of saying and doing something. Austin, in Wardhaugh (1986: 276) divides illocutionary into five categories, they are:

1. *Verdictives*: giving a verdict, estimate, grade, and appraisal.
2. *Exercitives*: in exercising power, right, or influences as in an expression of appointing, ordering, warning, and advising. For example: *I pronounce you husband and wife.*

3. *Commissives*: promising or undertaking and committing one to do something by. For example: *I hereby bequeath*.
4. *Behabitives*: having to do with such matters as apologizing, congratulating, blessing, cursing, or challenging. For example “*i apologize*”.
5. *Expositives*, related with how one makes utterances fit into an argument or exposition. For example: “*I argue*”, “*I assume*”.

The classification of Austin’s theory above is similar with Leech’s opinion (1983: 176). He states that illocutionary act is classified into *verdictives, exertives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives*. Then, those aspects were systematized by Searle’s theory. He divided into five aspects:

1. *Representatives or assertives*; the speaker committed to the truth of proposition. The expresses psychological state is one of belief. Ma’arif (2006: 24) states that the direction of fit is word to word (see in table 2.1).
2. *Directives*; the speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. Note that the action must be future and voluntary because it is impossible to ask someone to perform an action in the past or to do something which is not a matter of human will (see in the table2.1)
3. *Commissives*; the speaker is commits himself or herself to the performance of an action. This action must be future and voluntary.
4. *Expressives*; the speaker expresses an attitude about some state of affairs
5. *Declarative*, the speaker declares about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality.

Related to aspects above, the way the speaker utter will influence the listener is behaviour. It relates to the polite and impolite degree. When the speaker saying something to the listener. At the most general level, Leech (1991: 104) stated that *illocutionary function* is classified into four types:

1. *Competitive*: the illocutionary aim competes with the social goal, such as; ordering, commanding, demanding, and begging. The negative politeness is used to reduce unpleasant way between what the speaker wants to the politeness should say. For example: "I don't know about this assignment". It means that the speaker asks hearer to give him a help (requesting).
2. *Convivial or welcome*: the illocutionary aim agrees to the social goal, such as; inviting, greeting, thanking, congratulating, and so on. In this case, politeness is utilized positively to make a pleasure relationship to the society. For example: "Congratulate for your final exam, my friend!"
3. *Collaborative or two ways*: the illocutionary aim which ignores the social intention, such as; asserting, instructing, announcing, and another. This function does not contain politeness. For instance: The accident in the street is very terrible.
4. *Conflictive*: the illocutionary aim which disagrees to the social purpose, such as; treating, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding. It is against politeness that is not at all since it is purposed the anger except in the irony sentence. For example: Mother says" You are a naughty".

Searle, as quoted by Leech (1991: 104), systematizes several aspects of illocutionary act based on illocutionary functions above. This table below is a content of Illocutionary verb and its literal function (Oxford, 2000):

Table 2.1. Illocutionary Verb

Representatives or assertive			
Explanation	Kinds	Meaning	Example
1. The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition	Affirming (22)	To state firmly or publicly that something is true or that you support something strongly	"I can affirm that no one is to lose their job"
2. Politeness (except boasting).	Believing (107)	To feel certain that something is true or somebody is telling you the truth.	"I believe that I will succeed in my examination".
3. Collaborative category			Boasting (134)
	Claiming	To say something is true although it has been proved and other people may not believe it.	I don't claim to be an expert.
	Complaining (261)	To say that you are annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied about somebody or something.	She never complains about everything to her brother.
	Concluding (268)	To decide or believe something as a result of what you have heard or seen.	"He concluded from their remarks that they were not in favour of the plan"
	Denying	To say that something is not true.	It cannot be denied that they want to discuss their problem.

	Forecasting (526)	To say what you think will happen in the future based on information that you have now (526)	The forecaster of the weather said that tomorrow will rain.
	Informing (696)	To tell somebody about something, especially in an official way (696)	“ The information academics can be seen in the office”
	Reporting (1126)	To give people information about something that you have heard, seen, done.	“The committee will report on its research”
	Stating (1318)	To formally write or say something, especially in careful and clear way.	Austin state that Speech acts divided into three aspects.
	Suggesting (1353)	To tell somebody about a suitable person, thing, method for a particular job or purpose. To put an idea to somebody’s mind.	He suggested that her brother must be patient
Directives			
Explanation	Kinds	Meaning	Example
1. The speaker who tries to get the hearer to do something.	Advising (20)	To tell somebody what you think they should do in particular situation.	He advised Mr Tina about the shipment.
2. Negative Politeness, some directives (such as invitation) are intrinsically polite.	Asking (64)	To tell somebody that you would like them to do something	My father says “Open the window!”
3. It is belong to be competitive.	Begging (105)	To ask somebody for something especially in an anxious way because you want or needed it very much.	Don’t leave me. I beg of you!.
	Challenging	To question whether a statement or an action is	They didn’t like many people challenging their

		right. To refuse, to accept	problem.
	Commanding ()	To tell somebody to do something.	A government commanded to avoid a corruption.
	Ordering (930)	Something that somebody is told to do by somebody in authority.	“ I offered some beneficial good”
	Recommending (1105)	To tell somebody that something is good or useful, or that somebody would be suitable for a particular job	“ A teacher recommend some books to all students”
	Requesting (1126)	The action of asking for something formally and politely.	“Can you speak a little louder, please?”
Commissives			
Explanation	Kinds	Meaning	Example
1. The speaker is committed to some future action.	Guaranteeing	To promise to do something; to promise something will happen.	He guarantees that he will never feel sad again.
2. It requires listener to take a note of new information.	Offering (916)	To say that you are willing to do something for somebody.	“I decided to offer a job to my sister”.
2. convivial category	Promising (1366)	To tell somebody that you will definitely happen.	“I will come to you”
	Swearing (1366)	To make a serious promise to do something.	“I swear that I will never leave you”.
	Threatening (1408)	To say that you will cause a trouble, hurt, etc if you don't get what you want.	The attacker threatened them.
	Vowing (1056)	To make a formal and a serious promise, to do	My brother vowed never to meet again.

		something or a formal statement that is true.	
Expressive			
Explanation	Kinds	Meaning	Example
1. The speaker expresses an attitude about a state of affairs. 2. Convivial category 3. More polite.	Apologizing (50)	To say that you are sorry for doing something wrong or causing a problem.	“Go and apologize to her”
	Blaming (123)	To say that somebody or something is responsible for something bad.	“ I don’t blame you”
	Congratulating (274)	To tell somebody that you are pleased about their success or achievements.	I congratulate them all of their success.
	Pardoning (958)	Used to ask somebody to repeat something because you didn’t hear it or didn’t understand.	“You are very beautiful.” Pardon?” “I said you are very beautiful”
	Praising (1032)	To express you thanks to God or your respect for God	“ Allah be praised” “May God bless you”
	Thanking (1397)	To tell somebody that you are grateful for something.	“ I must write and thank Marry for the present”
	Welcoming (1529)	To great somebody in friendly way when they arrive somewhere.	Welcome to the Malang Town Square
Declaration			
Explanation	Kinds	Meaning	Example
1. The speaker declares about the correspondence between the propositional	Appointing (52)	To choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility.	She has appointed a new partner.
	Arresting	To stop a process or development	They succeed to arrest the business’s decline.

content and reality. 2. Related with some institutional (social, religious, legal) framework. 3. Politeness		To make somebody notice something and pay attention to it.	
	Dismissing (380)	To decide that somebody or something is not important and not worth thinking or talking about.	“ They dismiss them in their mind“
	Naming (880)	To give somebody or something. To say the name of somebody or something.	Do you know the name of this program?
	Resigning (1131)	To accept something unpleasant that cannot be change or avoid, to officially telling somebody that you are leaving your job.	“We resign ourselves to change a price”
	Sentencing (1212)	The punishment given by a court of law	A Lawyer sentences him because of his fault.

2.4 The Way of Performing Speech Acts

The numerous ways can be found to utter or express meaning of Illocutionary aspect in delivering information or messages from the speaker to the listener. This aspect depends on the recognition of the intended perlocutionary effect of an utterance on particular occasion. To be successful in communication, the listener must identify the speaker’s illocutionary intent. It means that, the

listener must identify what is that the speaker is attempting to do (see section 2.3 table1).

a. Direct Speech Act.

This aspect as Yule in Ma'arif (2006: 27) happened when there is direct relationship between a structure and function. A declarative is used to make a statement to be a direct speech act, but a declarative which is used to make a request is an indirect speech act. Moreover, this aspect must be appropriate or matches or deal with the Syntactical form of the utterances.

b. Indirect Speech Acts

It is based on observation that by uttering or says what appears to be a statement. For example “This room is very cool”, the speaker often indirectly performs another type of illocutionary act, for instance: the speaker requests to close the window.

Table 2.2 the Way of Performing Act

Utterance	Form	Function
a. This picture is very beautiful	Declarative	Informing
b. Where is your village?	Interrogative	Questioning
c. Sit down, please	Imperative	Asking

1. This picture is very beautiful (Declarative used as information)
2. Where is your village? (Interrogative used to ask a question)
3. Sit down, please!(Imperative used to make request)

Direct also be called as *explicit meaning*. This aspect signifies that the word which is used in utterances have understandable meaning. So, the listener must not give any interpretation to its perception, for example:” I advice you to open the window”. This utterance has similar meaning as the utterances below:

1. Open the window!
2. The window!
3. The window is open

Three examples above are simple utterances but they require a deep understanding to avoid misunderstanding. Then, indirect also can be called as *implicit meaning*. It is signifies that the words used in utterances are connected in some way that happenings. So, the listener must give any interpretation to its perception by experiencing or imagining and also can be said to be either true or false, for example:

“A big boy never cries”, means that the speaker wants to say “Don’t cry”.

Table 2.3 Explicit and implicit meaning

Explicit meaning	Implicit meaning
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<p>” I advice you to open the window”.</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Open the window! 2. The window! 3. The window is open 	<p>“I have a busy day”,</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>“Don’t come to me”</p>
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2.5. Interview

One of activities in speech act is by doing an *interview*. A term of interview in Oxford Dictionary means a meeting (often a public one) at which a journalist asks somebody questions in order to find out his or her opinions, etc., especially on the radio or television or for a newspaper or magazine.

Actually, there are several points that stand for the similar idea of interview:

- a. *Meeting for asking questions*: a meeting during which somebody is asked question, e.g. by a prospective employer, a journalist, or a researcher. In this case Kofi Annan’s is interviewer.
- b. *Record of interview*: a transcript, report on, or recording of an interview. In this research, the researcher get the data by transcribe in internet.
- c. *Somebody in interview*: somebody who is asked to be interviewed (informal) (http://encarta.msn.com/dictionary_/interview.html)

Media is a facilitator in sending and receiving messages. Media are means by which information is transmitted to audiences. This includes newspapers, television, radio, and more recently the internet. Those which provide news and information are known as the news media (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics>, the free encyclopedia Wikipedia taken on 10 May 2006: 07.00).

Basically, in delivering message or something, there are two fundamental components, they are:

1. *Reciprocal*, if there is at least a potential for interaction, when the speaker can monitor reception and adjust to it or to put it another way, where the listener (receiver) can influence the development of what is being said. The prototype of Reciprocal is *face to face conversation*.
2. *Non- reciprocal*, if the listener (receiver) may have no opportunity for interaction. The prototype of Non- reciprocal is *a book by a dead author*

For those aspects, interview can be called as Reciprocal aspect (point 1). It potentially make an interaction, such as; a comment, disagreement, suggestion, etc. Moreover, it can be done by conversation which is used between interview and interviewer.

2.6 Previous Studies

In this case, the researcher finds only several researchers who focused on Speech acts theory. Firstly, Azizah (2005) analyzed illocutionary acts used by Aa Gym in his preaching. She found that the broad knowledge of the speaker (AA Gym) in delivering messages to the listener became an obligatory to avoid

misunderstanding or misinterpretation in communication. As the result, Directive speech with the content of advice is mostly used by the speaker to the listener.

Secondly, Hakim (2003) who focused on the method of speech act by the Presenter in dialog Program television. He pointed out that conversation between interviewer (presenter) and interviewee can be performed literally, directly, and indirectly.

Thirdly, Handayani (2004) focuses the research on the kinds and function of illocutionary used in their real conversation by Transsexual People. She gives details about Transsexual people's own stressing, intonation, and gesture and include on functions of illocutionary, such as competitive, convivial, collaborative and also conflictive function. While those previous studies above focused on speech act in general, researcher more specifies the discussion on the study of illocutionary act. The reason is a specification in certain research will reach a better and deep understanding.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about a method used in this thesis. It gives a contribution in collecting, analyzing and getting the valid data in purpose to answer and solve the research problem. It consists of research design, research subject, data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This point discusses the way to collect, analyze, and get the valid data due to the need of completing the research objectives. The suitable research design for this research is qualitative descriptive. It is called qualitative since the researcher analyzes the phenomena of Speech Act, especially illocutionary act used by Kofi Annan's interview.

Rahardjo (2002: 51) argued that qualitative research is not only in the form of explorative, but also descriptive and explanative by causal analysis. In addition, the data gained were in the form of utterances found in interview used by Kofi Annan's speeches. The aim is to understand the participant's categories and to see how these are used in concrete activities such as the field of illocutionary act performed in Kofi Annan's speeches.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this research is Illocutionary Act as a branch of Speech Act that found in Kofi Annan's Interview, the object of this research.

3.3 Data Sources

The data sources of this research are the utterances found in Kofi Annan's interview or dialog which were registered as Secretary General. This data comes from the official website of BBC

(http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/6205056.stm lyce Doucet) and Online

NewsHour Interview (<http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/international.html>). The

researcher analyzes all sentences in the text of Kofi Annan's interview presented in such Station Program (BBC and Online NewsHour) in 2005 up to 2006.

3.4 Research Instrument

This aspect is absolutely essential to obtain the data. The key or main instrument of this research is the researcher herself. She spends her time for reading and analyzing the utterance used by Kofi Annan's interview that was transcribed in the text. The researcher can be called as human instrument. As Rahardjo (2002: 48) said that one of the characteristics of qualitative research is the researcher as the main instrument. Merriam in Anwar (2004: 40) states that the qualitative researcher is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. The data are mediated through this human instrument rather than through inventories, questionnaire, or machines.

3.5 Data Collection

Related to the data collection of this research, the researcher uses the following steps. First, the researcher go to internet and browse the official website

of BBC and Online Newshour which is content of Kofi Annan's interview. The next step is selecting, and picking up the data referring to the problems of this study by classifying and selecting an illocutionary act. The last step is arranges the data systematically deal with the objective of the study. The detailed information is mentioned below:

Title and Place	Station Program and Interviewee	Time
1. BBC NEWS Special Reports Kofi Annan interview Tex Lyce Doucet in London	BBC, Lyse Doucet.	Monday, 4 December 2006, 03:48 GMT
2 CBS Interview U_N_'s Annan on Darfur. Iran	CBS, Jim Lehler	Sunday, 4 May, 2006

3.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the most important thing to do in a research. Data analysis in qualitative research involves selection, classification, categorization, looking for specific patterns, and drawing a conclusion. Moreover, Miles and Huberman (1994:10) explain about data analysis procedures. These data procedures include data collection, data reduction, data display, drawing conclusion, and verification. In this thesis, the researcher using several steps to analyze the data of interview, they are:

- a. *Firstly*, the researcher groups an interview in several parts based on a specific topic.
- b. *Secondly*, the researcher classifies illocutionary verb which is used in Kofi Annan's interview.
- c. *Thirdly*, the researcher explains the reason of Illocutionary act which is used and also the way of the speaker's performs.
- d. *Fourthly*, the researcher explains the topic of each part of interview.
- e. *The last*, the researcher account the result of illocutionary verb.

CHAPTER 1V

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the results of the data analysis that cover an Illocutionary Acts used in ex-Secretary General of United Nations, Kofi Annans' interview. Firstly the researcher analyzes the data by using Searle's illocutionary Act classification (representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaration) to identify each categorization of utterances in Kofi Annan's interview. Secondly, the researcher identifies the way of performing acts. Thirdly, the researcher explains the topic each of part. The analysis as follow;

4.1 FINDINGS

Actually, there are 2 Kofi Annan's interviews which are analyzed by the researcher, they are:

a. Interview 1

The interview that was conducted by Kofi Annan, Secretary General and BBC (British Broadcasting Corp)'s interviewer, Lyse Doucet on Monday, 4th December. Kofi is due to step down on 31 December when he would be succeeded by South Korea's foreign minister Ban Ki-moon.

b. Interview II

The interview that was done by Kofi Annan and CBS News Sunday's interviewer, Jim Lehler on Sunday, 4th May. U.N. Secretary-general Kofi Annan Discusses Darfur and Iran's Nuclear Threat (Kofi Annan discusses challenges

faced by his organization including the ongoing crisis in Sudan's Darfur region, Iran's nuclear ambitions and the U.N.'s relationship with the United States).

INTERVIEW 1

PART 1

BBC	Was the invasion of Iraq in 2003, without a Security Council resolution, the most difficult point for you in your term?	
Kofi	It was extremely difficult, because <i>I really believed that we could have stopped the war and that if we had worked a bit harder - given the inspectors a bit more time - we could have.</i> It is healing but we are not there yet. It hasn't healed yet and we feel the tension still in this organization as a result of that.	[1.a]
BBC	And you watch with mounting alarm, like many people, what's happening. In September, you said Iraq was in danger of sliding towards civil war.	
Kofi	Civil war, yeah	
BBC	A few days ago, you said it was almost civil war.	
Kofi	Yeah	
BBC	Is it civil war?	
Kofi	<i>It is an extremely dangerous situation and I think we all are interested in getting Iraq right and we would want to get it right, but the Iraqis will have to come together and make it happen.</i> Obviously, they are going to need help, given the killings and the bitterness I'm not sure they can do it alone. They would need help from the international community and their neighbours, but some of the key things they have to do is the constitutional review (a), really, looking at issues of revenue sharing, oil and taxation revenues, how do you share it fairly amongst the three groups, or four groups? How do you share power? I mean, all the struggle is about each group's position in future Iraq, and if you don't deal with those issues, which during the constitution were swept under the rug, they are going to face very serious problems and I think they should be tackled.	[1.b]
BBC	Is it civil war?	
Kofi	<i>I think, given the level of violence, the level of killing and bitterness and the way that forces are arranged against each other. A few years ago, when we had the strife in Lebanon and other places, we called that a civil war. This is much worse</i>	[1.c]

ANALYSIS

- **Representatives – Suggesting [1.a]**

This interview is related to the invasion which happened in Iraq 2003. The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. It means, Annan suggests to the public related to his ability to stop the war by working hardly. In this part of this interview, the speaker performs *direct speech act* since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representatives used to suggest something).

- **Representative / Assertive – Suggesting [1.b]**

Kofi utters that the condition in Iraq is dangerous. He commits to the truth of proposition and wants public do something. Moreover, he suggests that he and international community, and also Iraq's neighbor can solve a problem with the requirement of working hardly and it given the inspector a bit more time. The way the speaker performs it is by *direct speech act* since the utterance happens when form and function matches (representatives used to suggest something).

- **Representatives / Assertive – Concluding [1.c]**

The speaker is committed to the truth that a condition of Iraq is higher than the cases of sectarian violence in Lebanon 15-year ago. Moreover, he concludes in deciding that Iraq's situation is much worse than Lebanon's problem. The speaker utters *direct speech acts* since the utterance happens when its form and function matches (representatives used to conclude something). Moreover, the speaker says clearly and the listener understands about the speaker's means directly (the listener does not need any other interpretation).

TOPIC

Kofi Annan confirms that the invasion of Iraq 2003 without Security Council resolution becomes a serious problem. Basically, he believes that if the international community cooperates with Iraq's neighbor, as the result they can stop a war but it cannot be realized since Iraq's government did not want to be helped by them. Because there is no solution, the speaker named this war as civil war.

PART 2

BBC	You must in some way feel sadly vindicated – in 2003, in March, you said that: "A war can lead to unintended consequences, producing new threats and new dangers."	
Kofi	<i>It is sad in the sense that it had to come to this.</i>	[2.a]
BBC	Was it a mistake? Some Iraqis say that life is worse than it was under a dictator.	
Kofi	I think they are right in the sense of the average Iraqi's life. If I were an average Iraqi obviously I would make the same comparison, that they had a dictator who was brutal but they had their streets, they could go out, their kids could go to school and come back home without a mother or father worrying, "Am I going to see my child again?" And the Iraqi government has not been able to bring the violence under control. <i>The society needs security and a secure environment for it to get on - without security not much can be done - not recovery or reconstruction.</i>	[2.b]

ANALYSIS

- **Representatives / Assertive- Affirming [2.a]**

The speaker is committed to the truth. It means that Kofi states determinedly that situation in Iraq is very sadly. The speaker utters by performing *indirect speech acts*, because this utterance happens when form and function do

not match (representatives form functioning as an affirming = it is very sadly because they have to faced the consequences from a war).

- **Representatives / Assertive (the speaker is committed to the truth of intention) – Suggesting [2.b].**

The speaker suggests that security in certain society is very crucial in relation to the process of recovery or reconstructing something to be better. In addition, the speaker's suggestion also required that a public should take a note of the speaker's believe. In this case, the speaker performs affirmative *direct speech acts* since this utterance happens when form and function matches (representatives used to suggest a public) and the listener does not need any other interpretation.

TOPIC

[Kofi](#) committed to the truth that the current situation in Iraq was "extremely dangerous. The war becomes much worse than a civil war. Moreover, he feels sad with the dilemma of ordinary Iraqis. In this case, he said that although [Saddam Hussein](#) had been a dictator, at least there had been peace in the streets and people were secure in their everyday lives. For this case, Kofi suggests that the society requires security and a secure environment in order to make a recovery or reconstruction.

PART 3

BBC	Do you believe that the Iraq Study Group led by James Baker and Lee Hamilton which is about to publish its report is a recognition that the US and others have to change course urgently?	
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Kofi	<i>Yeah, I think it's a recognition that things are not working the way they had hoped and that it is essential to take a critical review - take a critical look at what is going on and, if necessary, change course</i>	[3.a]
BBC	Because there's no denying the risks at stake here – you met Middle East leaders this summer, they said to you that the whole region had been radicalized and destabilized. In fact, they said it was a disaster.	
Kofi	This is the feeling of the leaders in the region and in the streets as well. The people are worried - they are worried about the future, they are worried about the broader Middle East, they are worried about the tensions with Iran, they are worried about Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, and some would even stretch it as far as to Afghanistan. So <i>we have a very worrisome situation in the broader Middle East and we also need to look at them as a whole, not as individual conflicts.</i> There are linkages between these crises out any thing, for the case worry about the future, the tensions with Iran.	[3.b]

ANALYSIS

- **Directives – Explaining [3.a]**

The speaker explains that ISG* as a group which investigates something that is not working as usually or naturally. It is also used to develop a critical evaluation focused on looking at what is going on and to change a course if it is possible. In this case, the speaker performs *direct speech act* because the form and function matches (directives functioning as explaining something) and the listener does not need any other interpretation).

* A part of this interview discusses about [Iraq Study group](#) (ISG), which also known by Baker (Republican) - Hamilton (Democrat) Commission, two political parties or a group of specialists who discuss topics of interesting cases about Iraq.

- **Directives - Advising [3.b]**

It is related to the problem which appears in the Middle East, many people feel worry in some conditions. In this case, the speaker demands public (the listener) to do something. Kofi advises a public that worrisome situations is not by looking at an individual conflict only, but that case is our problem and our duty that must be solved. This utterance is performed by *direct speech act* because the form and function matches (directives used as an advice). Moreover, the listener can understand directly about the meaning of the speaker's utterances because it does not use any figurative language.

TOPIC

The topic is related to ISG, a group of specialists that discusses an interesting topic about Iraq case. Kofi advises to that group that those activities will effect on the working the way they had hoped and also invites a critical review from many parts. Furthermore, Kofi advises those conditions should be looked from a public conflict. For this case, it is necessary for every people to try to solve the problem.

PART 4

BBC	But when you see this unfolding, in the dark of night, do you ever think: "I, as the secretary general, could have done more to stop it, personally"?	
Kofi	<i>You mean the war or the situation?</i>	[4.a]
BBC	The war.	
Kofi	<i>I think as secretary general I did everything I could. I worked with the member states and you've read some of the comments I made before the war.</i>	[4.b]

BBC	But you made many comments, for example, you waited until 2004 in a BBC interview to say the war was "illegal".	
Kofi	No	
BBC	Why didn't you stand up in the UN Security Council and say in 2003: "This war is illegal without a Security Council resolution"?	
Kofi	<i>I think, if you go back to the records, you will discover that before the war I said that for the US and its allies to go to war without Security Council approval would not be in conformity with the Charter</i>	[4.c]
BBC	This is a very sort of UN bureaucratic thing, rather than saying "it's illegal" which would have much more impact. And your aides say to me: "This was Kofi Annan, the cautious man, not wanting to confront."	
Kofi	It's easy to - what do the Americans call it? - "Saturday morning quarter-backing", or "armchair critic. <i>I mean, it was one of those situations where even before a shot had been fired, you had millions in the street and it didn't make a difference.</i>	[4.d]
BBC	But for you, in that position, a very difficult, devastating time. Your aides say that you lost your voice.	
Kofi	<i>Yeah, it was very difficult, very painful, because I really, really felt we should have tried harder to avoid it and I was very worried about the consequences and the results.</i>	[4.e]

ANALYSIS

- **Directives – Request [4.a]**

The speaker tries to get the listener to do something. It means that Kofi asks about BBC's mean, whether war or situation. The speaker says *indirect speech act* because form and function do not match. You mean the war or the situation? (Directives form functioning as a request = which one do you mean, the war or the situation?).

- **Representatives / Assertive – Affirming [4.b]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi affirms to the public's mind that he has a capability to do something with the member states. In

that interview, he says by *direct speech act* because the form and function which is used are matches.(representatives form functioning as an affirming).

- **Representatives / Assertive – Suggesting [4.c]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. It means, Kofi suggests that BBC needs to complete about Kofi's statement years ago. He tries to put on BBC's mind that his statement is not right. The way the speaker performs an utterance is *direct speech act* since the form and function of this utterance matches. Moreover, it is showed directly and there is no figurative language from the speaker.

- **Representatives / Assertives – Affirming [4.d]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi affirms to the public that the violence is really happening before the war appears. The way to performs it is *indirect speech act* since this utterance needs to be interpreted or it is explained indirectly. *I mean it was one of those situations where even before a shot had been fired, you had millions in the street and it didn't make a difference* (Representatives form functioning as an affirming = "it was one of those situations where even before a war appeared, violence was commonly happen").

- **Representatives / Assertives – Affirming [4.e]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi affirms to a public that he tries to avoid and stop a war although it is very difficult and he really knows that the consequences that will happen are very worried. The way to performs it is *direct speech act* since this utterance does not need any other

interpretation or it is explained directly. Moreover, the form and function of this utterance matches (Representatives form functioning as Affirming).

TOPIC

Related to the war which happens, Kofi affirms (state firmly) that he and his community were trying to stop the war hardly although it is very difficult (without a Security Council resolution) and he really knows that the consequences that will happen are very worried.

PART 5

BBC	Another big challenge for you: the situation in Darfur. Many say that Darfur has proven that the United Nations cannot stop genocide.	
Kofi	Who and what is the United Nations? The United Nations are the member states.	[5.a]
BBC	The Security Council	
Kofi	Your government and mine	
BBC	It's been going on for three years, more than 200,000 people have died, two to three million have been displaced.	
Kofi	<i>I'm not disputing the gravity of the situation. We've been pushing very hard to get peacekeepers in.</i>	[5.a]
BBC	One of the big successes of UN reform was this Responsibility to Protect. But you're not protecting - it's been three years.	
Kofi	I myself have made that point, that member states made a solemn pledge to protect. Sudan has made it quite clear to the whole world that it will not accept UN peacekeepers. <i>The resolution says we should deploy the troops with the cooperation and consent of the Sudanese. If the Sudanese do not give their consent, no government, not yours or mine, is going to give troops for a peacekeeping operation in Darfur.</i>	[5.b]
BBC	So, people said after Rwanda, after Srebrenica, "never again". But it's happening again.	
Kofi	<i>It is deeply, deeply disappointing and it's tragic but we do not have the resources or the will to confront the situation - as in.</i> If you did it, would you make the situation worse, or would it be better? I mean, I have	[5.c] [5.d]

	gone out and indicated to the Sudanese that <i>if they cannot protect their people, and they are refusing to let the international community come in and assist, they will be held individually and collectively responsible for what is happening and what happens</i>	
BBC	We're told that you're going to make this one of your priorities to the day that you leave, on 31 December.	
Kofi	You mean Darfur? I've told you, it's very tragic and painful, not only [to me] as secretary general but as a human being and as an African, and <i>I hope all of us feel that way. I'm going to work on it - Darfur and one or two other issues which I'm working on - up until the last day.</i>	[5.e]

ANALYSIS

- **Representatives / Assertives – Suggesting [5.a]**

A part of this interview discusses the cases of Darfur*. The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. It means that Kofi suggests BBC's mind that the speaker tries to get a peacekeepers certainty although it is far from the success. In this aspect, the speaker uses *direct speech act* because its form and function are matches (Representatives / Assertives form functioning as a suggestion). Moreover, he explains clearly without a figurative sentence and the listener understands deeply about the speaker means.

- **Representatives / Assertives – Complaining [5.b]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. In this case, Kofi complains with BBC's statement that he always protects Sudan. He says that the member of the states promised to protect Iraq's people. If there is no admit for Sudanese, United Nations will give troops for a peacekeeping operation in Darfur. The way the speaker performs an utterance is *direct speech act* since the form and

function from this utterance matches (Representatives / Assertives used as complain). Furthermore, listeners do not need any other interpretation).

- **Representatives / Assertives – Condoling [5.c]**

The speaker condols what has happened in Darfur. The way the speaker performs an utterance is *direct speech act* since the form and function from this utterance matches (Representatives / Assertives used as complain). Furthermore, listeners do not need any other interpretation).

- **Representatives / Assertives – Explaining [5.d]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi explains from his statement before that if they fail to protect Sudan's people and refuse the international community, so they must face the consequences that may be happened. The way the speaker performs it is *direct speech act* since form and function matches (declaratives used as explanation).

- **Representatives / Assertives – Affirming [5.e]**

The speaker is committed to the truth from listener's statement. Kofi states firmly that Kofi will try to solve Darfur's problem up to the day when he still becomes a Secretary General. The way the speaker performs it is *direct speech act* because form and function which is used in that utterances matches (declaratives used as affirm).

TOPIC

Darfur is a region in Sudan's country. The aftermath of the Rwandan genocide and killings at Srebrenica influences many crises in Sudan's Darfur region, where more than 200,000 people are thought to have died. In reality, United Nations protected and tried to get a peacekeepers certainty although it is far from the success there is no admits from Sudanese's people.

Part 6

BBC	Another policy approach identified with you was zero tolerance when it came to sexual abuses carried out by blue helmets - UN peacekeepers. In 2004 there was a scandal involving peacekeepers in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and yet again, in the last few days, there have been reports of abuse. What happened to zero tolerance?	
Kofi	<i>We take zero tolerance very seriously and we have tightened up and we have groups that work in these peacekeeping operations. Over the last 18 months to two years we've looked at over 300 cases and disciplined well over half of them - some have been dismissed, some have been sent home and others have been disciplined and, in fact, on Monday we are going to have a high-level group meeting - this had been arranged a long time ago, before this piece came up - a high-level discussion on sexual exploitation, warning people - and it's not just for the UN, it's for the UN, the agencies, NGOs and a whole group of other people to share experiences and discuss this and do something about it - even go further than we have.</i>	[6.a]
BBC	But your assistant secretary general for peacekeeping operations told the BBC that: "My operating presumption is that this is either a problem or a potential problem in every single one of our missions."	
Kofi	<i>I think by that she means that we recruit these people from the wider world - we don't have troops, we borrow them from governments. And by that she's implying it's a problem in society that we have to recognize and deal with, and we need to be realistic that some of these incidents may happen and therefore set up systems and be vigilant to make sure that it does not happen in our</i>	[6.b]

	operations, particularly when we are there to protect the most vulnerable.	
BBC	But it has happened - again and again.	
Kofi	I don't think she was defending it	
BBC	But it has happened again and again, since it first broke as a scandal in 2004. So zero tolerance doesn't seem to be having an impact.	
Kofi	<i>I beg to differ. I think you have an absolute position on everything, the moment you declare zero tolerance, everything vanishes.</i>	[6.c]
BBC	But what would help [so you can] expect it to get better?	
Kofi	<i>We have been very active and we've been challenging some of these governments about their troops, the civilians have been disciplined and some of them have been fired, and we are going to remain vigilant</i>	[6.d]

ANALYSIS

- **Representatives / Assertive – Explaining [6.a]**

The speaker shares something clear to the listener. Kofi explains deeply about the policy approach which focused on a sexual violence that formed very seriously. The way the speaker performs it is *direct speech act* because form and function which is used in that utterances match (representatives used as to explain). Moreover, the listener does not necessary look for any other interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertive – Explaining [6.b]**

The speaker also shares something more clearly to the listener. Kofi explains that people who is recruited is the best people whose their duty was monitored by UN Peacekeepers. The way the speaker performs it is *direct speech act* for the reason that the listener does not necessary to look for any other

interpretation. Furthermore, the form and function which used are appropriate (Representatives used to give explanation of something).

- **Representatives / Assertive – Complaining [6.c]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. The speaker implicitly complains about the result of zero tolerance's work which is bad. Actually, every people are free to give an argument about the result of their work because that result disappears. The way the speaker performs an utterance is *direct speech act* for the reason that the listener does not necessary to look for any interpretation. Furthermore, the form and function which used are appropriate (Representatives used as Complain something).

- **Representatives / Assertive – Affirming [6.d]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi affirms that he and his member try to solve the problem and get better, such as very active to solve a problem, challenge some of governments, more discipline, and soon. The way the speaker performs is *direct speech act* since form and function matches (declaratives used as explanation).

TOPIC

This part is related to the Zero Tolerance, a kind of policy approach that investigates sexual abuses carried out by blue helmets - UN peacekeepers. The speaker suggests a public that Zero Tolerance can decrease a conflict concerning

the cases of sexual abuses, although many people are hesitant because this case disappears.

PART 7

BBC	As you get ready to leave, is there something that particularly worries you? For example, you went to Iran recently and the Iranians made it clear to you they're not going to back down on their nuclear programme, they're prepared for the worst. Is that something you think could happen again, a military confrontation?	
Kofi	<i>I hope not. As I indicated, I have a great concern for the whole Middle Eastern region and I don't think the Middle East can take another crisis. It's in a very precarious and delicate state at this moment and I have indicated quite clearly that on the Iranian issue we need to do whatever we can to get a negotiated solution and that, in my mind, is the only one</i>	[7.a]
BBC	Do you think that there are others, though, perhaps other countries who may be thinking about a military solution since the diplomacy's not working?	
Kofi	<i>It would be extremely unwise for that country and for the world and everything should be done to stop it.</i>	[7.b]
BBC	Your biggest regret?	
Kofi	<i>My biggest regret - well, it's also linked to Iraq. It was 23 wonderful colleagues and friends I sent to Iraq who got blown away. They went to Iraq to try and help clean up in the aftermath of a war I genuinely did not believe in, and these people, who were wonderful professionals, wonderful friends, were blown up overnight. And of course when that happens, you ask questions, you know: Would they be here if there hadn't been this situation? Would they be here if I hadn't asked them to go?</i>	[7.c]
BBC	Any advice for your successor?	
Kofi	<i>He should do it his way. I did it my way, my predecessors did it their way and he should do it his way.</i>	[7.d]
BBC	And the Kofi Annan way - a man who said he doesn't like confrontation, who's cautious by nature - that was the best way, in retrospect?	
Kofi	<i>I said he should do it his way</i>	[7.e]

ANALYSIS

- **Directives – Recommend [7.a]**

Kofi recommends to a public that a military is not good solution for the country and the world and it will be better if we avoid a military. The speaker uses *indirect speech act* as the way the speaker performs his utterance is based on an appropriateness of form and function. (Directive as used to recommend something).

- **Directives – Advise [7.b]**

The speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. Kofi advises in many countries to stop their mind to use military solution as substitute of diplomacy because it is very this action is very unwise. The way of the speaker performs is *direct speech act* since form and function match (declaratives used as advise). And the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Expressive / Assertive – Apologizing [7.c]**

The speaker apologizes about something. It means Kofi explains about his regret related to a war that happen Iraq. The way of the speaker performs is *indirect speech act* since form and function do not matches (declaratives used as advise). “*It was 23 wonderful colleagues and friends I sent to Iraq who got blown away. They went to Iraq to try and help clean up in the aftermath of a war..... And of course when that happens, you ask questions, you know: Would they be here if there hadn't been this situation? Would they be here if I hadn't asked them to go?*” (Representatives from functioning as an explanation = “They will be here because of my instruction”).

- **Directive – Advising [7.d]**

The speaker tries to get someone to do something. It means that Kofi advises his successor to solve a problem in the world by his policy. The way of the speaker performs is *direct speech act* since form and function are matches (declaratives used as advise).

TOPIC

Kofi recommends a public that a military is not good solution for the country and the world, so that it must be avoided. In accordance to this, the speaker tries to get the hearers to do something. He advises to stop their mind to use military solution as a substitution of diplomacy because this action is very unwise. Related to the successor, Kofi advises the successor to solve a problem in the world by his policy

INTERVIEW II

PART 1

CBS	Mr. Secretary-general, welcome.	
Kofi	Thank you.	
CBS	Does it appear now there is going to be a deal on Darfur?	
Kofi	<p><i>They are close, but they are not there yet, and lots of effort is going into it in Abuja. You have the mediator, Salim Ahmed Salim, who is working very hard with the support of President Obasanjo of Nigeria and the head of the African Union, President Sasson Nguesso of Congo, and they are bringing about five or six African leaders to pile on the pressure.</i></p> <p>And, of course, President Bush also has sent Deputy Secretary of State Zoellick to the place, and I have my own representative from Sudan on the ground, in addition to the British minister of economic development, Hilary Benn, so you have quite a lot of high-powered people really trying to nurture and steer this into a closure, and I hope we do get a solution.</p>	[1.a]
CBS	Do you have the feeling that both sides, meaning the Sudan government and the rebels of Darfur, want this thing resolved now?	
Kofi	<p><i>That is what they say, but we have to test it. We have to really press them to do it. The lead negotiator for Sudan has gone back to Khartoum, because they indicated they were ready to sign the agreement as put forward by the mediator; the rebels were not ready to sign.</i></p> <p>And people have been working with the rebels, and I hope, when the Sudanese mediator, Ali Taha goes back, with the help of all of these presidents and all of this on the ground, that they will be able to steer them in the right direction and get them to sign, because that's the only viable solution.</p> <p>But it has to be a serious agreement, an agreement that will stand the test of time and make a difference on the ground, not something patched up that doesn't hold...</p>	[1.b]
CBS	Is your understanding of the agreement that, if it in fact is signed, and if it in fact is real, it will stop the killing, stop the displacements?	
KO FI	<p><i>Not immediately. It will help, but it will take some time.</i></p> <p>You know, with these things, by the time you get the</p>	[1.c]

	<p>order down to the men on the ground fighting and get it down all the way to the lowest level, it does take a bit of time. And so it will help, but we have to be prepared for some dislocation. And not only that, we need to strengthen the African Union forces on the ground to help with the implementation and to help provide better security for the displaced persons and the refugees.</p>	
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ANALYSIS

- **Representatives / Assertive – Explaining [1.a]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi states firmly that he has already listed some efforts to solve a problem that happened in Darfur. The way the speaker performs it is *direct speech act* since its form and function match (representatives used as to explain). And the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertive – Suggesting [1.b]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi suggests to the listener to know whether Darfur's people want to resolve now or not, it can be seen by giving some test to them. The way the speaker performs it is *direct speech act* since its form and function match (representatives used to explain something). In addition, the listener (public) does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representative/Assertive – Forecasting [1.c]**

It means to say what you think will happen in the future based on information that you have now. In this utterance, he forecasts or possibilities that will be happen related to the effect of Darfur's agreement. The way the speaker

performs it is *direct speech act* since form and function are matches (representatives used to explain something). In addition, the listener (public) does not need to look for any interpretation.

TOPIC

A part of this interview related to the crises in Sudan's Darfur region. Kofi as (the speaker) states firmly that he has done some efforts to solve the problem in Darfur's region. He also suggests that to know whether Darfur's people want to resolve now or not, it can be seen by giving some test to them. Then, there is an agreement from Darfur's people that it will be helpful since it can possibly avoid a fight and displacement although it takes a plenty of time to reach it.

PART 2

CBS	Is that the number-one priority? Is safety number one?	
Kofi	<i>Yes, I think we have four key priorities: The first is the Abuja agreement, if we can get it in the next 24 hours. Then, we have to focus on providing security for the refugees on the ground. And here, since the African Union troops are on the ones on the ground, they are the ones we need to strengthen immediately...</i>	[2.a]
CBS	Because there's not enough of them, right? They can't do the job?	
Kofi	<i>They can't do the job. They've made a difference in some areas where they are effective, but we need to strengthen them; we need to give them logistical support; we need to give them financial support to continue the operation, until such time that we are able to transition to a U.N. force, and that does take a while.</i>	[2.b]
CBS	But you're on board, as far as the need for a U.N. force to replace the African Union force?	
Kofi	Absolutely, the Security Council is on board. The African Union itself took a decision in principle, but we've had difficulty with the Sudanese authorities who have not been cooperative on this issue. Actually, they have maintained that they will be prepared to engage	[2.c]

	after the peace agreement, just as we did with the north-south agreement. We sat with them and...	
CBS	The north-south agreement, another part of the Sudan.	
Kofi	Another part of Sudan.	
CBS	Right.	
Kofi	<i>And so, if the agreement were to come through, I would expect them to live up to that obligation and begin to talk seriously about the international force coming in.</i>	[2.d]
CBS	And the international force has been organized and is ready to go in?	
Kofi	<i>Well, planning is done, which is so quite different from ready to go.</i>	[2.e]
CBS	Sure. Sure.	
Kofi	<i>We need now to tend to, one, the Security Council takes a firm decision and gives us a clear mandate. We then have to approach the governments to offer troops, and that is where...</i>	[2.f]
CBS	You mean the government of Sudan?	
Kofi	No, the U.N. member states.	
CBS	Oh, the U.N. member states. I see, the people who would actually supply the troops, right.	
Kofi	<i>Supply the troops.</i>	
CBS	All right.	
Kofi	<i>Since we don't have a standing army, we are in the hands of our member states, yours, and mine, and the others...</i>	[2.g]
CBS	Sure.	
Kofi	<i>... as to how much they are prepared to help and how quickly they are prepared to move. And depending on their responses, it can take anywhere between three to four months or longer to put the UN troops on the ground.</i>	[2.h]
CBS	But Sudan has agreed to allow a U.N. force in there?	
Kofi	<i>Not yet.</i>	
CBS	That's part of this deal, right?	
Kofi	<i>... not yet, I think.</i>	
CBS	Mr. Secretary General, a lot of people are asking -- this has been going on for three years. Over 200,000 people have died; 2 million have been displaced. And it's right all in public view. This has been well-known and reported all over the world. Why has it taken so long to stop this?	
Kofi	<i>That is a very good question; that's a painful part. I mean, you can imagine my anguish as a human being and as an African, an African secretary general, to see us going through this after what we went through in</i>	[2.i]

	<p><i>Rwanda. It's very painful and difficult to take. But the question is: Why hasn't anything been done? Let me say that, first of all, it is a complex issue, but it's also a question of will, the will of the member states to move. It's a complication that the Sudanese have introduced by resisting help. If the Sudanese had been able to protect their own people and prevent what is going on in Darfur, we would not even be talking about deployment of U.N. troops. Having failed to do so, I think they have an obligation to accept help from the international community to help with their protection. And the international community has an obligation. You may recall that, at the last summit in September, the member states pledged solemnly, individually and collectively, to take responsibility for the protection of people in such situations, arguing that it is a responsibility of each member state to protect this population. But where they fail, or are unable to do so, or they themselves are the perpetrators, the international community, through the Council, has to take action, and, if need be, by force. And now we have to redeem that pledge, that solemn pledge of September.</i></p>	
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ANALYSIS

- **Representatives / Assertive – Informing [2.a]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. He informs there are four key priorities related to solve the problem of Darfur. The way of the speaker performs is *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as affirm). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertive – Suggesting [2.b]**

The speaker gets a public to do something. In this case, Kofi suggests a public that we have to help Darfur's people, logistical or financial support until they can live as usual. The way the speaker performs it is by using *direct Speech*

Act because both form and function in his utterance match (representatives used as suggest). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertive – Explaining [2.c]**

The speaker makes something clear that The African Unions as an effort to help Sudanese beside on United Nations. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct Speech Act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as explain). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation to understand it. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct Speech Act* because both form a Thiis a nd function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as suggest). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Directives – Recommend [2.d]**

The speaker tells to somebody that something is good. It means, Kofi tell somebody if the agreement are successful, he recommend them to live up to that obligation and begin to talk seriously about the international force coming in. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (directives used as recommend). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Directives – Advising [2. e]**

The speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. In this aspect, Kofi advise in Darfur' ds people if an agreement is happened, he expect to life up to do their obligation begin to talk seriously about the international force coming in. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and

function in his utterance are matches (directives used as advise). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertive – explaining[2.f - 2h]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi explains related to the international forced which has been organized, that Security Council decides and gives a clear mandate. Then Kofi will approach to the government to offer the troops. The way of the speaker performs is used direct speech act because both form and function in his utterance are matches (directives used to explain something). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertive – Affirming [2.i]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. He support strongly affirms that Darfur's problem cannot be stopped in a short time. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (directives used to explain something). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

TOPIC

A Part of the interview above is still similar with a part of interview before. This case related to the crises in Sudan's Darfur region.

PART 3

CBS	Would it be correct to say that this whole episode, as you just described it, is an indication of where the weaknesses of the United Nations are, their inability to move quickly	
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	and stop something like this?	
Kofi	<p>Yes and no. <i>Yes, in the sense that we are an organization of 191 member states. You need to get the decisions taken. And since we don't have an army, we need to run around getting support and help from governments. I have often described the way we operate and run this peacekeeping operation -- it would be a bit like telling the fire department in Washington, D.C., that, "We know you need a fire department, but we'll get you one and build you one when the fire breaks," because it's when the fire breaks that we start putting together the army, we start collecting the money to create an army that will go in. And so there is the built-in delay in the way we operate. And this is why where member states deem that it is extremely urgent to move quickly, they've tended to put together a coalition of the willing, a multinational force, outside the U.N. so that they can move quickly. And in these situations, rapidity of deployment is a very important issue.</i></p>	[3.a]
CBS	<p>Are you satisfied that you, personally -- as you said, not only as a human being, an African, you're the secretary general of the United Nations -- that you personally did everything you possibly could to get this thing moving before now?</p>	
Kofi	<p><i>I have been very active on this, not only in my public pronouncements, but also in my contacts with governments. I've written to almost every African state asking them to work with us, with Sudan, to allow the U.N. forces to come in. I've reached out to the Arab League and to presidents like Mubarak to seek their help in getting this. And I've been working very closely with the African Union to support their efforts on the ground.</i></p> <p>And you may recall, last May, we organized the first-ever pledge and donor conference to raise money and logistical support for them, and we are planning a second follow up one to assist them, but what is important is that governments respond and respond promptly and generously. And as we speak, we are very strapped for cash for humanitarian activities.</p>	[3.b]
CBS	<p>I read that only 20 percent of the pledges have been met?</p>	
Kofi	<p><i>Twenty percent has been met. And we don't sound credible. We are outsiders who are putting pressure on the Sudanese, we are telling the Sudanese, "Protect these people. Let's come and in help them," and we can't come up with the money to feed them. And we have had to reduce rations by 50 percent. And I hope the response will</i></p>	[3.c]

	begin to come in and we can do whatever we can to help the population. And, on top of that, we are seeing a very serious deteriorating situation on the Chadian side.	
CBS	Chad on the -- lot of the refugees. There are 200,000 refugees in Chad, is that's right?	
Kofi	In Chad, and you have a very volatile border, with insecurity growing on both sides of the border, and these poor, innocent, helpless people caught in the middle. <i>So we have a tough job to do there.</i>	[3.d]

ANALYSIS

- **Representatives/ Assertive – Affirming [3.a]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi states about the difficulties of the United Nations to move quickly and stop the problems that happen. The way the speaker performs it is by performing *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance match (representatives used to affirm something). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives/ Assertive – Affirming [3.b]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi affirms that he does everything his possibly to be better. The way the speaker performs it is by using *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance match (representatives used as affirming). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives/ Assertive – Affirming [3.c]**

The speaker committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi affirms about his target which has been reached only 20 %. The way the speaker performs it is by using *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance match

(representatives used as affirming). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives/ Assertive – Concluding [3.d]**

The speaker committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi decide that insecurity which resulting a bad condition is a part of our work. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as concluding). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

TOPIC

A part of interview is related to UN operations. The speaker tries to stop a problem which is happen in Sudanese or another region, although it is difficult to reach it.

PART 4

CBS	Yes, sir. New subject: Iran. Is the U.N. Security Council going to adopt a tough resolution about that?	
Kofi	<i>They have a resolution on the table which was drafted by the United Kingdom and the French ambassadors. They need to get the other members of the Council onboard, particularly all of the permanent members.</i> The resolution will demand that Iran suspends all its enrichment and reprocessing activities and honor the obligations and the demands of the atomic agency. And if it did not..	[4.a]
CBS	Your atomic agency, the U.N. atomic agency?	
Kofi	Yes, the IAEA.	
CBS	Right.	
Kofi	And if it did not do that, <i>they will need to take certain steps, further steps, without defining the further steps.</i>	[4.b]

	<i>And, of course, if they did it, then they assure further steps would be moot and unnecessary.</i>	
CBS	How serious a situation do you believe it is if -- it would be if Iran did, in fact, acquire either the capability or the reality of a nuclear weapon?	
Kofi	<p>Yes. I think that -- <i>let me say that the Iranians, in my judgment, hyped up their achievement quite considerably, because what they have achieved is very, very beginning.</i> It's almost laboratory stuff, but they have blown it up for the sake of their own population. Obviously, what everyone is concerned is that they do not go for a nuclear weapon. And that's why I have been urging the Iranians that, indeed, if their intention is peaceful, to demonstrate to the world, in a very transparent and confident way, that, "Our intention is only peaceful, and we have no intention, and our doors are open. Send in all of the inspectors. We will honor the optional protocol and be transparent."</p> <p>My sense is that we need to intensify diplomatic efforts to resolve this issue, but, in doing that, I think we need to approach it comprehensively, in my judgment. I think it is right to press the Iranians to suspend the enrichment and activities in this area, but we also have to put something on the table. I think we have to give them -- offer technology, maybe some security assurance, and I think it is also...</p>	[4.c]
CBS	Security assurance, meaning that nobody -- the United States or Israel -- nobody's going to go in there and blow them up?	
Kofi	Blow them up, absolutely.	
CBS	Right.	
Kofi	<i>And I think it would also be good if the U.S. were to be at the table with the Europeans, the Iranians, the Russians, to try and work this out.</i>	[4.d]
CBS	I was going to ask you about that. There has been a suggestion that the United States get directly involved in the talks with Iran. You think that would be a good idea?	
Kofi	<i>I think it would be a good idea, because the Iranians give you the impression that they are negotiating ad referendum and that, whatever they discuss with the Europeans had to be checked with the U.S. and come back.</i> And, of course, when you are in that sort of a mood, given their own culture, you probably don't put everything on the table.	[4.e]
CBS	Sure.	
Kofi	And I think if everybody -- <i>all of the stakeholders and</i>	[4.f]

	<i>the key players -- were around the table, I think it would be possible to work out a package that would satisfy the concerns of everybody.</i>	
CBS	Based on your experience that you went through that led to military action in Iraq, do you believe that can be avoided in the case of Iran, in other words, knowing all you know, all of the people you have talked to who are concerned and involved in this, that this thing can be resolved short of violence?	
Kofi	<p>I hope so. I think it would be a real tragedy if we were to resort to violence in this situation.</p> <p>We shouldn't forget the environment in which we are operating. When you look at the situation in the Middle East today, it is very fragile, and it's all linked. You cannot look at Iraq in isolation, or Iran, or our discussions with Syria and Lebanon, or the discussions going on in Palestine.</p> <p>They are linkages between these issues, and one has to be careful how we tackle each one of them, to make sure that it doesn't have a domino effect and exacerbate all of the other situations. And I believe that we should do.</p>	[4.g]

ANALYSIS

- **Representatives / Assertives – Explaining [4.a]**

A part of this interview is related to Iran. The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as concluding). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertives – Informing [4.b]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his

utterance are matches (representatives used as concluding). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertives - Explaining [4.c]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition about the possibilities if Iran will acquire a capability or the reality of a nuclear weapon. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as explaining). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertives – Suggesting [4.d]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as concluding). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertives – Explaining [4.e]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. Kofi explain about his suggestion if the United States get directly involved in the talks with Iran. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as concluding). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertives – Suggesting [4.f]**

The speaker suggests if all of the stakeholders and the key players were around the table to negotiate, it will be better. The way of the speaker performs is

used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as concluding). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertives – Suggesting [4.g - h]**

The speaker is committed to the truth of proposition. The speaker suggests the cases of Iran can be resolved short of violence. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as suggest to something). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

TOPIC

A part of this interview is related to an issue about UN resolution draft toward Iran Nuclear Program

PART 5

CBS	Finally, Mr. Secretary General, how would you describe your relationship between you, the United Nations, on the one side, and the U.S. government right now?	
Kofi	That's an interesting question, but there are so many parts of the U.S. Government.	
CBS	I know. I know. Well, let's go...	
Kofi	I think with the administration, let me say...	
CBS	OK, administration.	
Kofi	Yes, let's say with the administration, we have quite a good relationship. I have good relations with the president and secretary of state. We work well together. We have some friends on the Hill, and we have others who are not so friendly and constantly knock the U.N. It makes our dealing with Washington difficult. I often say that it's not only Washington that does have a congressional parliament; the other 190 member states have parliaments, too. And you could imagine if they	[5.a]

	were all to play that way how impossible my life would be, even though...	
CBS	Sure.	
Kofi	... with 191, but I think, with the administration, it is going well.	[5.a]
CBS	How about your relationship with John Bolton, the U.S. ambassador to the UN?	
Kofi	Well, in fact, we were in a meeting this morning discussing Darfur. John is settled in. He is beginning to work. He is working well with his colleagues. Obviously, one, they don't always see eye to eye on all issues, but he is engaged, and working with them, and has been active in this reform process, and defended his positions very actively; so have other groups. And, in some cases, we have made progress, and they have made agreement, and we have moved forward. In other situations, we've been stalemated.	[5.b]
CBS	He had a reputation for being an enemy of the U.N. going in. Has he lived up or down to that?	
Kofi	I think mixed, because some of the comments he makes, you know, gives the impression that here's someone who may not be too friendly to the U.N. But other times, he indicates that he's there to work with the other member states, to improve and strengthen the U.N., and that is what we would want to see. I think I would love to see ambassadors become so engaged in strengthening the U.N. and making the multinational effort successful, but they need to work together to make that happen.	[5.c]
CBS	All right, Mr. Secretary General, thank you very much.	
Kofi	Thank you very much, Jim.	

ANALYSIS

- **Representatives / Assertives –Affirming [5.a]**

The speaker affirms strongly that the relationship between United Nation and United States are good. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as concluding). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertives – Concluding [5.b]**

The speaker concludes about his relationship with John Bolton, the U.S. ambassador to the UN. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as concluding). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

- **Representatives / Assertives – Advising [5.c]**

The speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. Kofi suggests that John Bolton as the ambassador of UN have to engage in strengthening the U.N. and making the multinational effort successful. The way of the speaker performs is used *direct speech act* because both form and function in his utterance are matches (representatives used as advising). Moreover, the listener does not need to look for any interpretation.

TOPIC

A part of this interview is related to the U.S. relationship with the U.N. The speaker said that they have a good relationship with United States. In this case, the speaker also gives advice to get better together and cooperate between them.

4.2 Discussion

After presenting and analyzing the data of utterances produced by Kofi Annan's interview, it is found that speech act, especially Illocutionary act which is used by Kofi Annan have illocutionary verb of representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive.

Representatives happen when the speaker committed to the truth of proposition. This aspect includes in Politeness (except boasting) and categorized by collaborative, the illocutionary aim ignores the social intention, such as; asserting, instructing, announcing, and another. Representatives or assertives dominates the data. It means that the content of this interview tells us about something truth from the speaker to the listener (public). There are several forms of directives which is called as Illocutionary verbs also can be found in this thesis, they are suggesting, advising, affirming, and explaining (see in the table 4.1). Illocutionary verb which is often to be used in this thesis is affirming. It means that in this interview, the speaker state firmly or publicity that something is true or that the speaker supports something strongly.

Another types of illocutionary act is directives, the speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. It means that Kofi tries to influence a public to do something. There are several forms of directives which is called as illocutionary verb, they are: requesting, advising, recommending related with his position as Secretary General and also related with his political policy. Several forms of illocutionary verb which is dominated in this interview is advising. It is means that the researcher in this interview wants the listener (public) wants to do something or the speaker influence to somebody that what the speaker's utter should do in particular situation. Commissives is used quiet often than other types in this interview. It means that the speaker (Kofi Annan) is committed to some future action.

INTERVIEW 1

			R	Dr	C	E	Dc	Verb
1	BBC	Was the invasion of Iraq in 2003, without a Security Council resolution, the most difficult point for you in your term?						
	Kofi	<i>It was extremely difficult, because I really believed that we could have stopped the war and that if we had worked a bit harder - given the inspectors a bit more time - we could have. It is healing but we are not there yet. It hasn't healed yet and we feel the tension still in this organisation as a result of that.</i>	✓					Suggesting [1.a]
2	BBC	Is it civil war?						
	Kofi	<i>It is an extremely dangerous situation and I think we all are interested in getting Iraq right and we would want to get it right, but the Iraqis will have to come together and make it happen.</i>	✓					Suggesting [1.b]
3	BBC	Is it civil war?						
	Kofi	<i>I think, given the level of violence, the level of killing and bitterness and the way that forces are arranged against each other. A few years ago, when we had the strife in Lebanon and other places, we called that a civil war. This is much worse.</i>	✓					
4	BBC	You must in some way feel sadly vindicated - in 2003, in March, you said that: "A war can lead to unintended consequences, producing new threats and new dangers."						Concluding [1.c]
	Kofi	<i>It is sad - it is sad in the sense that it had to come to this.</i>	✓					
5	BBC	Was it a mistake? Some Iraqis say that life is worse than it was under a dictator.						Affirming [2.a]
	Kofi	<i>I think they are right in the sense of the average Iraqi's life. The society needs security and a secure environment for it to get on - without security not much can be done - not recovery or</i>	✓					

		<i>reconstruction.</i>						
6	BBC	Do you believe that the Iraq Study Group led by James Baker and Lee Hamilton which is about to publish its report is a recognition that the US and others have to change course urgently?						Suggesting [2.b]
	Kofi	Yeah, I think it's a recognition that things are not working the way they had hoped and that it is essential to take a critical review - take a critical look at what is going on and, if necessary, change course.	✓					Explaining [3.a]
7	BBC	Because there's no denying the risks at stake here - you met Middle East leaders this summer, they said to you that the whole region had been radicalised and destabilised. In fact, they said it was a disaster.						
	Kofi	This is the feeling of the leaders in the region and in the streets as well. The people are worried - So we have a very worrisome situation in the broader Middle East and we also need to look at them as a whole, not as individual conflicts. There are linkages between these crises.	✓					Advising [3.b]
8	BBC	But when you see this unfolding, in the dark of night, do you ever think: "I, as the secretary general, could have done more to stop it, personally"?						
	Kofi	You mean the war or the situation?		✓				Requesting [4.a]
9	BBC	The war.						
	Kofi	I think as secretary general I did everything I could. I worked with the member states, and you've read some of the comments I made before the war.	✓					Affirming [4.b]
10	BBC	Why didn't you stand up in the UN Security Council and say in 2003: "This war is illegal without a Security Council resolution"?						
	Kofi	I think, if you go back to the records, you will discover that before the war I said that for the US and its allies to go to war without Security Council approval would not be in conformity with the Charter.	✓					Suggesting [4.c]
11	BBC	Which is a very sort of UN bureaucratic thing, rather than saying "it's						

		illegal" which would have much more impact. And your aides say to me: "This was Kofi Annan, the cautious man, not wanting to confront."						
	Kofi	It's easy to - what do the Americans call it? - "Saturday morning quarter-backing", or "armchair critic". I mean, it was one of those situations where even before a shot had been fired, you had millions in the street and it didn't make a difference.	✓					Affirming [4.d]
12	BBC	But for you, in that position, a very difficult, devastating time. Your aides say that you lost your voice.						
	Kofi	Yeah, it was very difficult, very painful, because I really, really felt we should have tried harder to avoid it and I was very worried about the consequences and the results.	✓					Affirming [4.e]
13	BBC	Another big challenge for you: the situation in Darfur. Many say that Darfur has proven that the United Nations cannot stop genocide.						
	Kofi	Who and what is the United Nations? The United Nations are the member states.	✓					Suggesting [5.a]
14	BBC	The Security Council.						
	Kofi	Your government and mine.	✓					
15	BBC	It's been going on for three years, more than 200,000 people have died, two to three million have been displaced.						
	Kofi	I'm not disputing the gravity of the situation. We've been pushing very hard to get peacekeepers in.		✓				Suggesting [5.a]
16	BBC	One of the big successes of UN reform was this Responsibility to Protect. But you're not protecting - it's been three years.						
	Kofi	I myself have made that point, that member states made a solemn	✓					Complaining

		pledge to protect. Sudan has made it quite clear to the whole world that it will not accept UN peacekeepers. The resolution says we should deploy the troops with the cooperation and consent of the Sudanese. If the Sudanese do not give their consent, no government, not yours or mine, is going to give troops for a peacekeeping operation in Darfur.							[5.b]
17	BBC	So, people said after Rwanda, after Srebrenica, "never again". But it's happening again.							
	Kofi	It is deeply, deeply disappointing and it's tragic but we do not have the resources or the will to confront the situation - as in, If you did it, would you make the situation worse, or would it be better? I mean, I have gone out and indicated to the Sudanese that if they cannot protect their people, and they are refusing to let the international community come in and assist, they will be held individually and collectively responsible for what is happening and what happens.	✓				✓		Condoling [5.c] Explaining [5.d]
18	BBC	We're told that you're going to make this one of your priorities to the day that you leave, on 31 December.							
	KofiI hope all of us feel that way. I'm going to work on it - Darfur and one or two other issues which I'm working on - up until the last day.	✓						Affirming [5.e]
19	BBC	Another policy approach identified with you was zero tolerance when it came to sexual abuses carried out by blue helmets - UN peacekeepers. In 2004 there was a scandal involving peacekeepers in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and yet again, in the last few days, there have been reports of abuse. What happened to zero tolerance?							
	Kofi	We take zero tolerance very seriously and we have tightened up and we have groups that work in these peacekeeping operations.....	✓						Explaining [6.a]
20	BBC	But your assistant secretary general for peacekeeping operations told the BBC that: "My operating presumption is that this is either a							

		problem or a potential problem in every single one of our missions."						
	Kofi	I think by that she means that we recruit these people from the wider world - we don't have troops, we borrow them from governments	✓					Explaining [6.b]
21	BBC	But it has happened - again and again.						
	Kofi	I don't think she was defending it.						
22	BBC	But it has happened again and again, since it first broke as a scandal in 2004. So zero tolerance doesn't seem to be having an impact.						
	Kofi	I beg to differ. I think you have an absolute position on everything, the moment you declare zero tolerance, everything vanishes. And as I said...	✓					Complaining [6.c]
23	BBC	But what would help [so you can] expect it to get better?						
	Kofi	We have been very active and we've been challenging some of these governments about their troops, the civilians have been disciplined and some of them have been fired, and we are going to remain vigilant.	✓					Affirming [6.d]
24	BBC	As you get ready to leave, is there something that particularly worries you? For example, you went to Iran recently and the Iranians made it clear to you they're not going to back down on their nuclear programme, they're prepared for the worst. Is that something you think could happen again, a military confrontation?						
	Kofi	I hope not. As I indicated, I have a great concern for the whole Middle Eastern region and I don't think the Middle East can take another crisis. It's in a very precarious and delicate state at this moment and I have indicated quite clearly that on the Iranian issue we need to do whatever we can to get a negotiated solution and that, in my mind, is the only one.		✓				Recommending [7.a]
25	BBC	Do you think that there are others, though, perhaps other countries who may be thinking about a military solution since the diplomacy's not working?						

	Kofi	It would be extremely unwise for that country and for the world and everything should be done to stop it.		✓					Advising [7.b]
26	BBC	Your biggest regret?							
	Kofi	My biggest regret - well, it's also linked to Iraq. It was 23 wonderful colleagues and friends I sent to Iraq who got blown away. They went to Iraq to try and help clean up in the aftermath of a war.....?				✓			Apologizing [7.c]
27	BBC	Any advice for your successor?							
	Kofi	He should do it his way. I did it my way, my predecessors did it their way and he should do it his way.	✓						Advising [7.d]
28	BBC	And the Kofi Annan way - a man who said he doesn't like confrontation, who's cautious by nature - that was the best way, in retrospect?							
	Kofi	I said he should do it his way.	✓						Advising [7.e]

INTERVIEW 2

1	Jim	Mr. Secretary-general, welcome.						
	Kofi	Thank you.						
2	Jim	Does it appear now there is going to be a deal on Darfur?						
	Kofi	They are close, but they are not there yet, and lots of effort is going into it in Abuja. You have the mediator, Salim Ahmed Salim, who is working very hard with the support of President Obasanjo of Nigeria and the head of the African Union, President Sasson Nguesso of Congo, and they are bringing about five or six African leaders to pile on the pressure. And, of course, President Bush also has sent Deputy Secretary of State Zoellick to the place, and I have my own representative from Sudan on the ground, in addition to the British minister of economic development, Hilary Benn, so you have quite a lot of high-powered people really trying to nurture and steer this into a closure, and I hope we do get a solution.	✓					Explaining [1.a]
3	Jim	Do you have the feeling that both sides, meaning the Sudan government and the rebels of Darfur, want this thing resolved now?						
	Kofi	That is what they say, but we have to test it. We have to really press them to do it. The lead negotiator for Sudan has gone back to Khartoum, because they indicated they were ready to sign the agreement as put forward by the mediator; the rebels were not ready to sign. And people have been working with the rebels, and I hope, when the Sudanese mediator, Ali Taha goes back, with the help of all of these presidents and all of this on the ground, that they will be able to steer them in the right direction and get them to sign, because that's the only viable solution. But it has to be a serious agreement, an agreement that will stand the test of time and make a difference on the ground, not something patched up that doesn't hold...	✓					Suggesting [1.b]
4	Jim	Is your understanding of the agreement that, if it in fact is signed, and if it in fact is real, it will stop the killing, stop the displacements?						

	Kofi	Not immediately. It will help, but it will take some time. You know, with these things, by the time you get the order down to the men on the ground fighting and get it down all the way to the lowest level, it does take a bit of time. And so it will help, but we have to be prepared for some dislocation. And not only that, we need to strengthen the African Union forces on the ground to help with the implementation and to help provide better security for the displaced persons and the refugees.			✓			Forecasting [1.c]
5	Jim	Is that the number-one priority? Is safety number one?						
	Kofi	Yes, I think we have four key priorities: The first is the Abuja agreement, if we can get it in the next 24 hours. Then, we have to focus on providing security for the refugees on the ground. And here, since the African Union troops are on the ones on the ground, they are the ones we need to strengthen immediately...	✓					Informing [2.a]
6	Jim	Because there's not enough of them, right? They can't do the job?						
	Kofi	They can't do the job. They've made a difference in some areas where they are effective, but we need to strengthen them; we need to give them logistical support; we need to give them financial support to continue the operation, until such time that we are able to transition to a U.N. force, and that does take a while.	✓					Suggesting [2.b]
7	Jim	But you're on board, as far as the need for a U.N. force to replace the African Union force?						
	Kofi	Absolutely, the Security Council is on board. The African Union itself took a decision in principle, but we've had difficulty with the Sudanese authorities who have not been cooperative on this issue. Actually, they have maintained that they will be prepared to engage after the peace agreement, just as we did with the north-south agreement. We sat with them and...	✓					Explaining [2.c]
8	Jim	The north-south agreement, another part of the Sudan.						
	Kofi	Another part of Sudan.						
9	Jim	Right.						
	Kofi	And so, if the agreement were to come through, I would expect them to live up to that obligation and begin to talk seriously about the international force coming in.		✓				Recommending [2.d]

10	Jim	And the international force has been organized and is ready to go in?						
	Kofi	Well, planning is done, which is so quite different from ready to go.		✓				Advising [2.e]
11	Jim	Sure. Sure.						
	Kofi	We need now to tend to, one, the Security Council takes a firm decision and gives us a clear mandate. We then have to approach the governments to offer troops, and that is where...	✓					Explaining [2.f]
12	Jim	You mean the government of Sudan?						
	Kofi	No, the U.N. member states.						
13	Jim	Oh, the U.N. member states. I see, the people who would actually supply the troops, right.						
	Kofi	Supply the troops.						
14	Jim	All right.						
	Kofi	Since we don't have a standing army, we are in the hands of our member states, yours, and mine, and the others...	✓					Explaining [2.g]
15	Jim	Sure.						
	Kofi	... as to how much they are prepared to help and how quickly they are prepared to move. And depending on their responses, it can take anywhere between three to four months or longer to put the UN troops on the ground.						Explaining [2.h]
16	Jim	But Sudan has agreed to allow a U.N. force in there?						
	Kofi	Not yet.						
17	Jim	That's part of this deal, right?						
	Kofi	... not yet, I think.	✓					
18	Jim	Mr. Secretary General, a lot of people are asking -- this has been going on for three years. Over 200,000 people have died; 2 million have been displaced. And it's right all in public view. This has been well-known and reported all over the world. Why has it taken so long to stop this?						
	Kofi	That is a very good question; that's a painful part. I mean, you can imagine my anguish as a human being and as an African, an African secretary general, to see	✓					Affirming [2.i]

		<p>us going through this after what we went through in Rwanda. It's very painful and difficult to take. But the question is: Why hasn't anything been done? Let me say that, first of all, it is a complex issue, but it's also a question of will, the will of the member states to move. It's a complication that the Sudanese have introduced by resisting help. If the Sudanese had been able to protect their own people and prevent what is going on in Darfur, we would not even be talking about deployment of U.N. troops. Having failed to do so, I think they have an obligation to accept help from the international community to help with their protection. And the international community has an obligation. You may recall that, at the last summit in September, the member states pledged solemnly, individually and collectively, to take responsibility for the protection of people in such situations, arguing that it is a responsibility of each member state to protect this population. But where they fail, or are unable to do so, or they themselves are the perpetrators, the international community, through the Council, has to take action, and, if need be, by force. And now we have to redeem that pledge, that solemn pledge of September.</p>					
18	Jim	<p>Would it be correct to say that this whole episode, as you just described it, is an indication of where the weaknesses of the United Nations are, their inability to move quickly and stop something like this?</p>					
	Kofi	<p>Yes and no. Yes, in the sense that we are an organization of 191 member states. You need to get the decisions taken. And since we don't have an army, we need to run around getting support and help from governments. I have often described the way we operate and run this peacekeeping operation -- it would be a bit like telling the fire department in Washington, D.C., that, "We know you need a fire department, but we'll get you one and build you one when the fire breaks," because it's when the fire breaks that we start putting together the army, we start collecting the money to create an army that will go in. And so there is the built-in delay in the way we operate. And this is why where member states deem that it is extremely urgent to move quickly, they've tended to put together a coalition of</p>	✓				Affirming [3.a]

		the willing, a multinational force, outside the U.N. so that they can move quickly. And in these situations, rapidity of deployment is a very important issue.						
19	Jim	Are you satisfied that you, personally -- as you said, not only as a human being, an African, you're the secretary general of the United Nations -- that you personally did everything you possibly could to get this thing moving before now?						
	Kofi	I have been very active on this, not only in my public pronouncements, but also in my contacts with governments. I've written to almost every African state asking them to work with us, with Sudan, to allow the U.N. forces to come in. I've reached out to the Arab League and to presidents like Mubarak to seek their help in getting this. And I've been working very closely with the African Union to support their efforts on the ground. And you may recall, last May, we organized the first-ever pledge and donor conference to raise money and logistical support for them, and we are planning a second follow up one to assist them, but what is important is that governments respond and respond promptly and generously. And as we speak, we are very strapped for cash for humanitarian activities.	✓					Affirming [3.b]
20	Jim	I read that only 20 percent of the pledges have been met?						
	Kofi	Twenty percent has been met. And we don't sound credible. We are outsiders who are putting pressure on the Sudanese, we are telling the Sudanese, "Protect these people. Let's come and in help them," and we can't come up with the money to feed them. And we have had to reduce rations by 50 percent. And I hope the response will begin to come in and we can do whatever we can to help the population. And, on top of that, we are seeing a very serious deteriorating situation on the Chadian side.	✓					Affirming [3.c]
21	Jim	Chad on the -- lot of the refugees. There are 200,000 refugees in Chad, is that's right?						
	Kofi	In Chad, and you have a very volatile border, with insecurity growing on both sides of the border, and these poor, innocent, helpless people caught in the middle. So we have a tough job to do there.	✓					Concluding [3.d]
22	Jim	Yes, sir.						

		New subject: Iran. Is the U.N. Security Council going to adopt a tough resolution about that?						
	Kofi	They have a resolution on the table which was drafted by the United Kingdom and the French ambassadors. They need to get the other members of the Council onboard, particularly all of the permanent members. The resolution will demand that Iran suspends all its enrichment and reprocessing activities and honor the obligations and the demands of the atomic agency. And if it did not...	✓					Explaining [4.a]
23	Jim	Your atomic agency, the U.N. atomic agency?						
	Kofi	Yes, the IAEA.						
24	Jim	Right.						
	Kof	And if it did not do that, they will need to take certain steps, further steps, without defining the further steps. And, of course, if they did it, then they assure further steps would be moot and unnecessary.	✓					Informing [4.b]
25	Jim	How serious a situation do you believe it is if -- it would be if Iran did, in fact, acquire either the capability or the reality of a nuclear weapon?						
	Kofi	Yes. I think that -- let me say that the Iranians, in my judgment, hyped up their achievement quite considerably, because what they have achieved is very, very beginning. It's almost laboratory stuff, but they have blown it up for the sake of their own population. Obviously, what everyone is concerned is that they do not go for a nuclear weapon. And that's why I have been urging the Iranians that, indeed, if their intention is peaceful, to demonstrate to the world, in a very transparent and confident way, that, "Our intention is only peaceful, and we have no intention, and our doors are open. Send in all of the inspectors. We will honor the optional protocol and be transparent." My sense is that we need to intensify diplomatic efforts to resolve this issue, but, in doing that, I think we need to approach it comprehensively, in my judgment. I think it is right to press the Iranians to suspend the enrichment and activities in this area, but we also have to	✓					Explaining [4.c]

		put something on the table. I think we have to give them -- offer technology, maybe some security assurance, and I think it is also...						
26	Jim	Security assurance, meaning that nobody -- the United States or Israel -- nobody's going to go in there and blow them up?						
	Kofi	Blow them up, absolutely.						
27	Jim	Right.						
	Kofi	And I think it would also be good if the U.S. were to be at the table with the Europeans, the Iranians, the Russians, to try and work this out.	✓					Suggesting [4.d]
28	Jim	I was going to ask you about that. There has been a suggestion that the United States get directly involved in the talks with Iran. You think that would be a good idea?						
	Kofi	I think it would be a good idea, because the Iranians give you the impression that they are negotiating ad referendum and that, whatever they discuss with the Europeans had to be checked with the U.S. and come back. And, of course, when you are in that sort of a mood, given their own culture, you probably don't put everything on the table.	✓					Explaining [4.e]
29	Jim	Sure.						
	Kofi	And I think if everybody -- all of the stakeholders and the key players -- were around the table, I think it would be possible to work out a package that would satisfy the concerns of everybody.	✓					Suggesting [4.f]
30	Jim	Based on your experience that you went through that led to military action in Iraq, do you believe that can be avoided in the case of Iran, in other words, knowing all you know, all of the people you have talked to who are concerned and involved in this, that this thing can be resolved short of violence?						
	Kofi	I hope so. I think it would be a real tragedy if we were to resort to violence in this situation. We shouldn't forget the environment in which we are operating. When you look at the situation in the Middle East today, it is very fragile, and it's all linked. You cannot look at Iraq in isolation, or Iran, or our discussions with Syria and	✓					Suggesting [4.g]

		<p>Lebanon, or the discussions going on in Palestine.</p> <p>They are linkages between these issues, and one has to be careful how we tackle each one of them, to make sure that it doesn't have a domino effect and exacerbate all of the other situations. And I believe that we should do</p>						
31	Jim	<p>Finally, Mr. Secretary General, how would you describe your relationship between you, the United Nations, on the one side, and the U.S. government right now?</p>						
	Kofi	<p>That's an interesting question, but there are so many parts of the U.S. Government</p>						
32	Jim	<p>I know. I know. Well, let's go...</p>						
	Kofi	<p>I think with the administration, let me say...</p>						
33	Jim	<p>OK, administration.</p>						
	Kofi	<p>Yes, let's say with the administration, we have quite a good relationship. I have good relations with the president and secretary of state. We work well together.</p> <p>We have some friends on the Hill, and we have others who are not so friendly and constantly knock the U.N. It makes our dealing with Washington difficult.</p> <p>I often say that it's not only Washington that does have a congressional parliament; the other 190 member states have parliaments, too. And you could imagine if they were all to play that way how impossible my life would be, even though...</p>	✓					Affirming [5.a]
34	Jim	<p>Sure.</p>						
	Kofi	<p>... with 191, but I think, with the administration, it is going well.</p>	✓					Affirming [5.a]
35	Jim	<p>How about your relationship with John Bolton, the U.S. ambassador to the UN?</p>						
	Kofi	<p>Well, in fact, we were in a meeting this morning discussing Darfur. John is settled in. He is beginning to work. He is working well with his colleagues. Obviously, one, they don't always see eye to eye on all issues, but he is engaged,</p>	✓					Concluding [5.b]

		and working with them, and has been active in this reform process, and defended his positions very actively; so have other groups. And, in some cases, we have made progress, and they have made agreement, and we have moved forward. In other situations, we've been stalemated.						
36	Jim	He had a reputation for being an enemy of the U.N. going in. Has he lived up or down to that?						
	Kofi	I think mixed, because some of the comments he makes, you know, gives the impression that here's someone who may not be too friendly to the U.N. But other times, he indicates that he's there to work with the other member states, to improve and strengthen the U.N., and that is what we would want to see. I think I would love to see ambassadors become so engaged in strengthening the U.N. and making the multinational effort successful, but they need to work together to make that happen.	✓					Advising [5.c]
37	Jim	All right, Mr. Secretary General, thank you very much.						
	Kofi	Thank you very much, Jim.						

Note:

- **R** : Representatives **C** : Commissives
- **Dr** : Directives **E** : Expressives
- **Dc** : Declaratives

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, after analyzing the utterances produced by Kofi Annan's interview, conclusion and suggestion are presented.

5.1 Conclusion

After conducting this research, it is found that speech acts used by the speakers when they say an utterances, which means saying and doing something. People can do anything through utterances such as commanding, requesting, and apologizing. Then, it can be concluded that speech act, which is focused on Illocutionary Act used by Kofi Annan's interview have some illocutionary acts namely; directives, commissives, expressives, representatives or assertives, and also declaratives.

Moreover, Representatives include such as suggesting, concluding, affirming, advising, and so on. The type of declarative can be found in the form of requesting, suggesting, and so on. And, the type of commissives is found in the form of forecasting. Illocutionary verb of expressive and declaratives are not found in this interview. Generally, expressive form is not found in this research. Basically, expressive form means the speaker expresses an attitude about a state of affairs.

After analyzing the data of interview, it is concluded that the majority illocutionary act used by the speaker is representatives, and illocutionary verb which is mostly used is suggesting.

5.2 Suggestion

This aspect found that illocutionary act produced by speaker in every utterances. As the result of this study, it is suggested to student of English to learn more about illocutionary act for the sake of enriching Discourse Studies. It is also suggested to future researchers to continue in conducting the research of speech act, focuses on Illocutionary act as a part of it because there are many areas which is possible to be researched. Moreover, it is also suggested to further researcher to investigate interview which is used between two greats person, for example: Kofi Annan as ex- secretary general and Baim Ki Moon as secretary General.

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APPENDIXES

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Kofi Annan interview: Text

The outgoing UN secretary general Kofi Annan is interviewed by Lyse Doucet. He is due to step down on 31 December. He is also interviewed by South Korea's foreign minister Ban Ki-moon. Below is the transcript of the interview:



BBC: Was the invasion of Iraq in 2003, without a Security Council resolution, the most difficult point for you in your term?

Kofi Annan: It was extremely difficult, because I really believed that we could have stopped the war and that if we had worked a bit harder - given the inspectors a bit more time - we could have.

I was also concerned that for the US and its coalition to go to war without the consent of the Council in that particular region, which has always been extremely controversial, would be extremely difficult and very divisive and that it would take quite a long time to put the organisation back together, and of course it divided the world too.

It is healing but we are not there yet. It hasn't healed yet and we feel the tension still in this organisation as a result of that.

BBC: And you watch with mounting alarm, like many people, what's happening. In September, you said Iraq was in danger of sliding towards civil war.

Kofi Annan: Civil war, yeah.

BBC: A few days ago, you said it was almost civil war.

Kofi Annan: Yeah.

BBC: Is it civil war?

Kofi Annan: It is an extremely dangerous situation and I think we all are interested in getting Iraq right and we would want to get it right, but the Iraqis will have to come together and make it happen. Obviously, they are going to need help, given the killings and the bitterness I'm not sure they can do it alone.

They would need help from the international community and their neighbours, but some of the key things they have to do is the constitutional review, really, looking at issues of revenue sharing, oil and taxation revenues, how do you share it fairly amongst the three groups, or four groups? How do you share power?

I mean, all the struggle is about each group's position in future Iraq, and if you don't deal with those issues, which during the constitution were swept under the rug, they are going to face very serious problems and I think they should be tackled.

BBC: Is it civil war?

Kofi Annan: I think, given the level of violence, the level of killing and bitterness and the way that forces are arranged against each other. A few years ago, when we had the strife in Lebanon and other places, we called that a civil war. This is much worse.

BBC: You must in some way feel sadly vindicated - in 2003, in March, you said that: "A war can lead to unintended consequences, producing new threats and new dangers."

It is sad - it is sad in the sense that it had to come to this.

BBC: Was it a mistake? Some Iraqis say that life is worse than it was under a dictator.

Kofi Annan: I think they are right in the sense of the average Iraqi's life. If I were an average Iraqi obviously I would make the same comparison, that they had a dictator who was brutal but they had their streets, they could go out, their kids could go to school and come back home without a mother or father worrying, "Am I going to see my child again?" And the Iraqi government has not been able to bring the violence under control.

The society needs security and a secure environment for it to get on - without security not much can be done - not recovery or reconstruction.

BBC: Do you believe that the Iraq Study Group led by James Baker and Lee Hamilton which is about to publish its report is a recognition that the US and others have to change course urgently?

Kofi Annan: Yeah, I think it's a recognition that things are not working the way they had hoped and that it is essential to take a critical review - take a critical look at what is going on and, if necessary, change course.

BBC: Because there's no denying the risks at stake here - you met Middle East leaders this summer, they said to you that the whole region had been radicalised and destabilised. In fact, they said it was a disaster.

Kofi Annan: This is the feeling of the leaders in the region and in the streets as well.

The people are worried - they are worried about the future, they are worried about the broader Middle East, they are worried about the tensions with Iran, they are worried about Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, and some would even stretch it as far as to Afghanistan.

So we have a very worrisome situation in the broader Middle East and we also need to look at them as a whole, not as individual conflicts. There are linkages between these crises.

BBC: But when you see this unfolding, in the dark of night, do you ever think: "I, as the secretary general, could have done more to stop it, personally"?

Kofi Annan: You mean the war or the situation?

BBC: The war.

Kofi Annan: I think as secretary general I did everything I could. I worked with the member states, and you've read some of the comments I made before the war.

BBC: But you made many comments, for example, you waited until 2004 in a BBC interview to say the war was "illegal".

Kofi Annan: No.

BBC: Why didn't you stand up in the UN Security Council and say in 2003: "This war is illegal without a Security Council resolution"?

Kofi Annan: I think, if you go back to the records, you will discover that before the war I said that for the US and its allies to go to war without Security Council approval would not be in conformity with the Charter.

BBC: Which is a very sort of UN bureaucratic thing, rather than saying "it's illegal" which would have much more impact. And your aides say to me: "This was Kofi Annan, the cautious man, not wanting to confront."

Kofi Annan: It's easy to - what do the Americans call it? - "Saturday morning quarterbacking", or "armchair critic". I mean, it was one of those situations where even before a shot had been fired, you had millions in the street and it didn't make a difference.

BBC: But for you, in that position, a very difficult, devastating time. Your aides say that you lost your voice.

Kofi Annan: Yeah, it was very difficult, very painful, because I really, really felt we should have tried harder to avoid it and I was very worried about the consequences and the results.

BBC: Another big challenge for you: the situation in Darfur. Many say that Darfur has proven that the United Nations cannot stop genocide.

Kofi Annan: Who and what is the United Nations? The United Nations are the member states.

BBC: The Security Council.

Kofi Annan: Your government and mine.

BBC: It's been going on for three years, more than 200,000 people have died, two to three million have been displaced.

Kofi Annan: I'm not disputing the gravity of the situation. We've been pushing very hard to get peacekeepers in.

BBC: One of the big successes of UN reform was this Responsibility to Protect. But you're not protecting - it's been three years.

I myself have made that point, that member states made a solemn pledge to protect.

Sudan has made it quite clear to the whole world that it will not accept UN peacekeepers. The resolution says we should deploy the troops with the cooperation and consent of the Sudanese.

If the Sudanese do not give their consent, no government, not yours or mine, is going to give troops for a peacekeeping operation in Darfur.

BBC: So, people said after Rwanda, after Srebrenica, "never again". But it's happening again.

Kofi Annan: It is deeply, deeply disappointing and it's tragic but we do not have the resources or the will to confront the situation - as in, If you did it, would you make the situation worse, or would it be better?

I mean, I have gone out and indicated to the Sudanese that if they cannot protect their people, and they are refusing to let the international community come in and assist, they will be held individually and collectively responsible for what is happening and what happens.

BBC: We're told that you're going to make this one of your priorities to the day that you leave, on 31 December.

Kofi Annan: You mean Darfur? I've told you, it's very tragic and painful, not only [to me] as secretary general but as a human being and as an African, and I hope all of us feel that way. I'm going to work on it - Darfur and one or two other issues which I'm working on - up until the last day.

BBC: Another policy approach identified with you was zero tolerance when it came to sexual abuses carried out by blue helmets - UN peacekeepers. In 2004 there was a scandal involving peacekeepers in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and yet again, in the last few days, there have been reports of abuse. What happened to zero tolerance?

Kofi Annan: We take zero tolerance very seriously and we have tightened up and we have groups that work in these peacekeeping operations.

Over the last 18 months to two years we've looked at over 300 cases and disciplined well over half of them - some have been dismissed, some have been sent home and others have been disciplined and, in fact, on Monday we are going to have a high-level group meeting - this had been arranged a long time ago, before this piece came up - a high-level discussion on sexual exploitation, warning people - and it's not just for the UN, it's for the UN, the agencies, NGOs and a whole group of other people to share experiences and discuss this and do something about it - even go further than we have.

BBC: But your assistant secretary general for peacekeeping operations told the BBC that: "My operating presumption is that this is either a problem or a potential problem in every single one of our missions."

Kofi Annan: I think by that she means that we recruit these people from the wider world - we don't have troops, we borrow them from governments. And by that she's implying it's a problem in society that we have to recognise and deal with, and we need to be realistic that some of these incidents may happen and therefore set up systems and be vigilant to make sure that it does not happen in our operations, particularly when we are there to protect the most vulnerable.

BBC: But it has happened - again and again.

Kofi Annan: I don't think she was defending it.

BBC: But it has happened again and again, since it first broke as a scandal in 2004. So zero tolerance doesn't seem to be having an impact.

Kofi Annan: I beg to differ. I think you have an absolute position on everything, the moment you declare zero tolerance, everything vanishes. And as I said...

BBC: But what would help [so you can] expect it to get better?

Kofi Annan: We have been very active and we've been challenging some of these governments about their troops, the civilians have been disciplined and some of them have been fired, and we are going to remain vigilant.

BBC: As you get ready to leave, is there something that particularly worries you? For example, you went to Iran recently and the Iranians made it clear to you they're not going to back down on their nuclear programme, they're prepared for the worst. Is that something you think could happen again, a military confrontation?

Kofi Annan: I hope not. As I indicated, I have a great concern for the whole Middle Eastern region and I don't think the Middle East can take another crisis. It's in a very precarious and delicate state at this moment and I have indicated quite clearly that on the Iranian issue we need to do whatever we can to get a negotiated solution and that, in my mind, is the only one.

BBC: Do you think that there are others, though, perhaps other countries who may be thinking about a military solution since the diplomacy's not working?

Kofi Annan: It would be extremely unwise for that country and for the world and everything should be done to stop it.

BBC: Your biggest regret?

Kofi Annan: My biggest regret - well, it's also linked to Iraq. It was 23 wonderful colleagues and friends I sent to Iraq who got blown away. They went to Iraq to try and help clean up in the aftermath of a war I genuinely did not believe in, and these people, who were wonderful professionals, wonderful friends, were blown up overnight. And of course when that happens, you ask questions, you know: Would they be here if there hadn't been this situation? Would they be here if I hadn't asked them to go?

BBC: Any advice for your successor?

Kofi Annan: He should do it his way. I did it my way, my predecessors did it their way and he should do it his way.

BBC: And the Kofi Annan way - a man who said he doesn't like confrontation, who's cautious by nature - that was the best way, in retrospect?

Kofi Annan: I said he should do it his way.

Originally Aired: May 4, 2006

U.N. Secretary-general Kofi Annan Discusses Darfur and Iran's Nuclear Threat

United Nations Secretary-general Kofi Annan discusses challenges facing his organization including the ongoing crisis in Sudan's Darfur region, Iran's nuclear ambitions and the U.N.'s relationship with the United States.



Kofi Annan
U.N. Secretary-general

JIM LEHRER: Mr. Secretary-general, welcome.

KOFI ANNAN, U.N. Secretary-general: Thank you.

JIM LEHRER: Does it appear now there is going to be a deal on Darfur?

KOFI ANNAN: They are close, but they are not there yet, and lots of effort is going into it in Abuja.

You have the mediator, Salim Ahmed Salim, who is working very hard with the support of President Obasanjo of Nigeria and the head of the African Union, President Sasson Nguesso of Congo, and they are bringing about five or six African leaders to pile on the pressure.

And, of course, President Bush also has sent Deputy Secretary of State Zoellick to the place, and I have my own representative from Sudan on the ground, in addition to the British minister of economic development, Hilary Benn, so you have quite a lot of high-powered people really trying to nurture and steer this into a closure, and I hope we do get a solution.

JIM LEHRER: Do you have the feeling that both sides, meaning the Sudan government and the rebels of Darfur, want this thing resolved now?

KOFI ANNAN: That is what they say, but we have to test it. We have to really press them to do it.

The lead negotiator for Sudan has gone back to Khartoum, because they indicated they were ready to sign the agreement as put forward by the mediator; the rebels were not ready to sign.

“ I think it is right to press the Iranians to suspend the enrichment and activities in this area, but we also have to put something on the table. ”

And people have been working with the rebels, and I hope, when the Sudanese mediator, Ali Taha goes back, with the help of all of these presidents and all of this on the ground, that they will be able to steer them in the right direction and get them to sign, because that's the only viable solution.

But it has to be a serious agreement, an agreement that will stand the test of time and make a difference on the ground, not something patched up that doesn't hold...

JIM LEHRER: Is your understanding of the agreement that, if it in fact is signed, and if it in fact is real, it will stop the killing, stop the displacements?

KOFI ANNAN: Not immediately. It will help, but it will take some time. You know, with these things, by the time you get the order down to the men on the ground fighting and get it down all the way to the lowest level, it does take a bit of time.

And so it will help, but we have to be prepared for some dislocation. And not only that, we need to strengthen the African Union forces on the ground to help with the implementation and to help provide better security for the displaced persons and the refugees.

Abuja agreement key in Darfur

JIM LEHRER: Is that the number-one priority? Is safety number one?

KOFI ANNAN: Yes, I think we have four key priorities: The first is the Abuja agreement, if we can get it in the next 24 hours. Then, we have to focus on providing security for the refugees on the ground. And here, since the African Union troops are on the ones on the ground, they are the ones we need to strengthen immediately...

JIM LEHRER: Because there's not enough of them, right? They can't do the job?

KOFI ANNAN: They can't do the job. They've made a difference in some areas where they are effective, but we need to strengthen them; we need to give them

logistical support; we need to give them financial support to continue the operation, until such time that we are able to transition to a U.N. force, and that does take a while.

JIM LEHRER: But you're on board, as far as the need for a U.N. force to replace the African Union force?

KOFI ANNAN: Absolutely, the Security Council is on board. The African Union itself took a decision in principle, but we've had difficulty with the Sudanese authorities who have not been cooperative on this issue. Actually, they have maintained that they will be prepared to engage after the peace agreement, just as we did with the north-south agreement. We sat with them and...

JIM LEHRER: The north-south agreement, another part of the Sudan.

KOFI ANNAN: Another part of Sudan.

JIM LEHRER: Right.

KOFI ANNAN: And so, if the agreement were to come through, I would expect them to live up to that obligation and begin to talk seriously about the international force coming in.

JIM LEHRER: And the international force has been organized and is ready to go in?

KOFI ANNAN: Well, planning is done, which is so quite different from ready to go.

JIM LEHRER: Sure. Sure.

KOFI ANNAN: We need now to tend to, one, the Security Council takes a firm decision and gives us a clear mandate. We then have to approach the governments to offer troops, and that is where...

JIM LEHRER: You mean the government of Sudan?

KOFI ANNAN: No, the U.N. member states.

JIM LEHRER: Oh, the U.N. member states. I see, the people who would actually supply the troops, right.

KOFI ANNAN: Supply the troops.

JIM LEHRER: All right.

KOFI ANNAN: Since we don't have a standing army, we are in the hands of our member states, yours, and mine, and the others...

JIM LEHRER: Sure.

KOFI ANNAN: ... as to how much they are prepared to help and how quickly they are prepared to move. And depending on their responses, it can take anywhere between three to four months or longer to put the UN troops on the ground.

JIM LEHRER: But Sudan has agreed to allow a U.N. force in there?

KOFI ANNAN: Not yet.

JIM LEHRER: That's part of this deal, right?

KOFI ANNAN: ... not yet, I think.

JIM LEHRER: Mr. Secretary General, a lot of people are asking -- this has been going on for three years. Over 200,000 people have died; 2 million have been displaced. And it's right all in public view. This has been well-known and reported all over the world. Why has it taken so long to stop this?

KOFI ANNAN: That is a very good question; that's a painful part. I mean, you can imagine my anguish as a human being and as an African, an African secretary general, to see us going through this after what we went through in Rwanda. It's very painful and difficult to take. But the question is: Why hasn't anything been done? Let me say that, first of all, it is a complex issue, but it's also a question of will, the will of the member states to move.

It's a complication that the Sudanese have introduced by resisting help. If the Sudanese had been able to protect their own people and prevent what is going on in Darfur, we would not even be talking about deployment of U.N. troops.

Having failed to do so, I think they have an obligation to accept help from the international community to help with their protection. And the international community has an obligation.

You may recall that, at the last summit in September, the member states pledged solemnly, individually and collectively, to take responsibility for the protection of people in such situations, arguing that it is a responsibility of each member state to protect this population. But where they fail, or are unable to do so, or they themselves are the perpetrators, the international community, through the Council, has to take action, and, if need be, by force. And now we have to redeem that pledge, that solemn pledge of September.

A built-in delay in U.N. operations

JIM LEHRER: Would it be correct to say that this whole episode, as you just described

it, is an indication of where the weaknesses of the United Nations are, their inability to move quickly and stop something like this?

KOFI ANNAN: Yes and no. Yes, in the sense that we are an organization of 191 member states. You need to get the decisions taken. And since we don't have an army, we need to run around getting support and help from governments.

I have often described the way we operate and run this peacekeeping operation -- it would be a bit like telling the fire department in Washington, D.C., that, "We know you need a fire department, but we'll get you one and build you one when the fire breaks," because it's when the fire breaks that we start putting together the army, we start collecting the money to create an army that will go in.

And so there is the built-in delay in the way we operate. And this is why where member states deem that it is extremely urgent to move quickly, they've tended to put together a coalition of the willing, a multinational force, outside the U.N. so that they can move quickly. And in these situations, rapidity of deployment is a very important issue.

JIM LEHRER: Are you satisfied that you, personally -- as you said, not only as a human being, an African, you're the secretary general of the United Nations -- that you personally did everything you possibly could to get this thing moving before now?

KOFI ANNAN: I have been very active on this, not only in my public pronouncements, but also in my contacts with governments. I've written to almost every African state asking them to work with us, with Sudan, to allow the U.N. forces to come in.

I've reached out to the Arab League and to presidents like Mubarak to seek their help in getting this. And I've been working very closely with the African Union to support their efforts on the ground.

And you may recall, last May, we organized the first-ever pledge and donor conference to raise money and logistical support for them, and we are planning a second follow up one to assist them, but what is important is that governments respond and respond promptly and generously. And as we speak, we are very strapped for cash for humanitarian activities.

JIM LEHRER: I read that only 20 percent of the pledges have been met?

KOFI ANNAN: Twenty percent has been met. And we don't sound credible. We are outsiders who are putting pressure on the Sudanese, we are telling the Sudanese, "Protect these people. Let's come and in help them," and we can't come up with the money to feed them. And we have had to reduce rations by 50 percent. And I hope the response will begin to come in and we can do whatever we can to help the population. And, on top of that, we are seeing a very serious deteriorating situation on the Chadian side.

JIM LEHRER: Chad on the -- lot of the refugees. There are 200,000 refugees in Chad, is that's right?

KOFI ANNAN: In Chad, and you have a very volatile border, with insecurity growing on both sides of the border, and these poor, innocent, helpless people caught in the middle. So we have a tough job to do there.

Moves to Curb Iran Nuclear Program

JIM LEHRER: Yes, sir.

New subject: Iran. Is the U.N. Security Council going to adopt a tough resolution about that?

KOFI ANNAN: They have a resolution on the table which was drafted by the United Kingdom and the French ambassadors. They need to get the other members of the Council onboard, particularly all of the permanent members.

The resolution will demand that Iran suspends all its enrichment and reprocessing activities and honor the obligations and the demands of the atomic agency. And if it did not...

JIM LEHRER: Your atomic agency, the U.N. atomic agency?

KOFI ANNAN: Yes, the IAEA.

JIM LEHRER: Right.

KOFI ANNAN: And if it did not do that, they will need to take certain steps, further steps, without defining the further steps. And, of course, if they did it, then they assure further steps would be moot and unnecessary.

JIM LEHRER: How serious a situation do you believe it is if -- it would be if Iran did, in fact, acquire either the capability or the reality of a nuclear weapon?

KOFI ANNAN: Yes. I think that -- let me say that the Iranians, in my judgment, hyped up their achievement quite considerably, because what they have achieved is very, very beginning. It's almost laboratory stuff, but they have blown it up for the sake of their own population.

Obviously, what everyone is concerned is that they do not go for a nuclear weapon. And that's why I have been urging the Iranians that, indeed, if their intention is peaceful, to demonstrate to the world, in a very transparent and confident way, that, "Our intention is only peaceful, and we have no intention, and our doors are open. Send in all of the inspectors. We will honor the optional protocol and be transparent."

My sense is that we need to intensify diplomatic efforts to resolve this issue, but, in doing that, I think we need to approach it comprehensively, in my judgment. I think it is right to press the Iranians to suspend the enrichment and activities in this area, but we also have to put something on the table. I think we have to give them -- offer technology, maybe some security assurance, and I think it is also...

JIM LEHRER: Security assurance, meaning that nobody -- the United States or Israel -- nobody's going to go in there and blow them up?

KOFI ANNAN: Blow them up, absolutely.

JIM LEHRER: Right.

KOFI ANNAN: And I think it would also be good if the U.S. were to be at the table with the Europeans, the Iranians, the Russians, to try and work this out.

JIM LEHRER: I was going to ask you about that. There has been a suggestion that the United States get directly involved in the talks with Iran. You think that would be a good idea?

KOFI ANNAN: I think it would be a good idea, because the Iranians give you the impression that they are negotiating ad referendum and that, whatever they discuss with the Europeans had to be checked with the U.S. and come back. And, of course, when you are in that sort of a mood, given their own culture, you probably don't put everything on the table.

JIM LEHRER: Sure.

KOFI ANNAN: And I think if everybody -- all of the stakeholders and the key players - - were around the table, I think it would be possible to work out a package that would satisfy the concerns of everybody.

JIM LEHRER: Based on your experience that you went through that led to military action in Iraq, do you believe that can be avoided in the case of Iran, in other words, knowing all you know, all of the people you have talked to who are concerned and involved in this, that this thing can be resolved short of violence?

KOFI ANNAN: I hope so. I think it would be a real tragedy if we were to resort to violence in this situation.

We shouldn't forget the environment in which we are operating. When you look at the situation in the Middle East today, it is very fragile, and it's all linked. You cannot look at Iraq in isolation, or Iran, or our discussions with Syria and Lebanon, or the discussions going on in Palestine.

They are linkages between these issues, and one has to be careful how we tackle each one of them, to make sure that it doesn't have a domino effect and exacerbate all of the other situations. And I believe that we should do whatever we can, and the international community should stand together, to get Iran to comply with the atomic agency requirements.

Iran has insisted that, as their intention is peaceful, they will insist on all of their rights, but, of course, they must also honor all of their obligations. But the first thing is for them to build confidence, demonstrate transparently that they have nothing to hide and it's peaceful. And I think we should...

JIM LEHRER: Do you believe, based on what you're saying, I take it you believe that Iran would go along with this, if it's approached right, if it's handled right diplomatically?

KOFI ANNAN: I think they can find themselves in a very difficult situation, having told the whole world, their region, and given assurances that they do not want a nuclear weapon, and then they are offered a package which allows for development of -- which allows for peaceful use of nuclear energy, but prevents them from...

JIM LEHRER: From further.

KOFI ANNAN: ... going any further. And if that is the case, and they resist that, how do they explain it to the world?

The U.S. relationship with the U.N.

JIM LEHRER: Finally, Mr. Secretary General, how would you describe your relationship between you, the United Nations, on the one side, and the U.S. government right now?

KOFI ANNAN: That's an interesting question, but there are so many parts of the U.S. Government

JIM LEHRER: I know. I know. Well, let's go...

KOFI ANNAN: I think with the administration, let me say...

JIM LEHRER: OK, administration.

KOFI ANNAN: Yes, let's say with the administration, we have quite a good relationship. I have good relations with the president and secretary of state. We work well together.

We have some friends on the Hill, and we have others who are not so friendly and constantly knock the U.N. It makes our dealing with Washington difficult.

I often say that it's not only Washington that does have a congressional parliament; the other 190 member states have parliaments, too. And you could imagine if they were all to play that way how impossible my life would be, even though...

JIM LEHRER: Sure.

KOFI ANNAN: ... with 191, but I think, with the administration, it is going well.

JIM LEHRER: How about your relationship with John Bolton, the U.S. ambassador to the UN?

KOFI ANNAN: Well, in fact, we were in a meeting this morning discussing Darfur. John is settled in. He is beginning to work. He is working well with his colleagues.

Obviously, one, they don't always see eye to eye on all issues, but he is engaged, and working with them, and has been active in this reform process, and defended his positions very actively; so have other groups. And, in some cases, we have made progress, and they have made agreement, and we have moved forward. In other situations, we've been stalemated.

JIM LEHRER: He had a reputation for being an enemy of the U.N. going in. Has he lived up or down to that?

KOFI ANNAN: I think mixed, because some of the comments he makes, you know, gives the impression that here's someone who may not be too friendly to the U.N. But other times, he indicates that he's there to work with the other member states, to improve and strengthen the U.N., and that is what we would want to see.

I think I would love to see ambassadors become so engaged in strengthening the U.N. and making the multinational effort successful, but they need to work together to make that happen.

JIM LEHRER: All right, Mr. Secretary General, thank you very much.

KOFI ANNAN: Thank you very much, Jim.

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BUKTI KONSULTASI

No.	Tanggal	Materi Konsultasi	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
1.		Konsultasi Proposal Skripsi	
2.		Revisi Proposal Skripsi	
3.		Acc Proposal Skripsi	
4.		Konsultasi Bab II	
5.		Revisi Bab II	
6.		Konsultasi Bab IV	
7.		Revisi Bab IV	
8.		Acc Bab IV dan Konsultasi Bab V	
9.		Revisi Bab V dan Konsultasi Abstraksi	
10.		Acc Bab v dan Abstraksi	
11.		Acc Keseluruhan bab	

Malang, 22 September 2007

Mengetahui,

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