SITUATION CONTEXT：THE DESCRIPTIVE TEXT OF THE CHINESE LEADER'S SPEECH AT THE G20 SUMMIT ON NOVEMBER 15, 2022

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ABSTRACT

Understanding the interplay between language and situational context is paramount in exploring the depth of meaning within descriptive texts. This study delves into the language utilized in descriptive texts to depict objects, places, or events with vivid detail, allowing readers to immerse themselves in the described experiences. Moreover, the situational context encompasses factors like communication purpose, audience, social and cultural context, place and time context, and the author's experience and perspective. Using discourse analysis, this article examines the situational context in the descriptive text of the speech by the Chinese leader at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022. The research method employed in this study is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The study focuses on three dimensions: discourse field, discourse participants, and discourse devices. The article concludes that language and context influence the formation, distribution, and interpretation of messages within discourse. Moreover, it offers a comprehensive understanding of communication dynamics and meaning formation in society.

Keywords: Situation Context, Descriptive Text, Discourse Field, Discourse Participants, Discourse Devices

INTRODUCTION

In the study of descriptive texts, understanding language and situational context is crucial for delving into meaning deeply. The concept of language in the context of descriptive text studies refers not only to a collection of words and grammatical structures but also to human ability to convey sensory experiences and perceptions through words (Webster, 2018). In descriptive texts, language is utilized to depict or elaborate on an object, place, or event with sufficient detail so that readers can vividly imagine what is being described (Halliday, 2014).

The ability of language to express visual, auditory, olfactory, and other details plays a central role in descriptive texts. Authors meticulously use words to describe colors, shapes, textures, sounds, smells, and other sensations so that readers can imagine the object or situation being described as if they were experiencing it firsthand.

The situational context in the study of descriptive texts encompasses various factors that influence how a descriptive text is produced and interpreted. These factors include, among others: 1. Communication purpose: What does the author aim to achieve by writing the description? Is it to provide information, entertain, or influence the reader? 2. Audience: Who is the target reader or listener of the descriptive text? Authors need to consider the background, knowledge, and interests of potential audiences so that the description can be effectively understood and enjoyed. 3. Social and cultural context: Social and cultural factors such as values, norms, and beliefs related to the object or situation being described can influence the choice of words and presentation in the descriptive text. 4. Place and time context: Where and when was the descriptive text produced? 5. Author's experience and perspective: The author's experience, knowledge, and perspective on the object or situation being described can be reflected in the choice of words, included details, and presentation style in the descriptive text.

This article focuses on the dimension of language variety in the context of situation, consisting of discourse field, participants, and discourse instruments. This article is based on the fact/phenomenon in the field that many readers fail to

understand the intended meaning of descriptive text content such as speeches delivered by someone, resulting in the speaker's intention not being effectively conveyed to the audience. Based on this phenomenon, the problem in this article is: How is the situational context in the descriptive text of the speech by the Chinese leader at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022?

The data used in this article consists of words or clauses found in the descriptive text "SPEECH BY THE CHINESE LEADER AT THE G20 SUMMIT ON NOVEMBER 15, 2022". The analysis of these three aspects of the situational concept aims to illustrate how language is concretely reflected and plays a role in conveying meaning. In this context, language becomes a tool that not only takes the form of words but also performs its role in conveying the meaning contained in the message.

METHOD

1. Research Design

The method employed is a qualitative approach utilizing qualitative descriptive format (Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, 2018). This choice was made because the research generates descriptive data originating from texts, phrases, and sentences within documents considered as reliable sources of information. The qualitative descriptive format was selected with the intention of depicting and explaining the meaning behind various phenomena within social reality by identifying features, characteristics, patterns, signs, or depictions of specific situations, conditions, or phenomena (Yin, 2018). Therefore, meticulous approach in data collection is required to achieve in-depth understanding.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Situational Context: Discourse Field in the Descriptive Text of the Speech by the Chinese Leader at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022

In the context of discourse analysis, the discourse field refers to the space or domain in which a discourse or conversation takes place, both physically and conceptually (Gee, 2014). This encompasses the environment in which the conversation or writing occurs, as well as the social, cultural, political, and historical aspects that influence the formation and understanding of the discourse itself.

The importance of the discourse field in discourse analysis lies in the recognition that discourse does not stand alone; they are always within a broader context that affects how the messages are produced, understood, and applied (Schiffrin, D., Tannen, D., & Hamilton, 2017). The discourse field includes various factors, all of these will be applied in the analysis:

• Social and Cultural Context: The discourse field encompasses the social and cultural structures in which the discourse emerges (Jørgensen, Marianne, & Phillips, 2016). This involves considerations of norms, values, and cultural practices that influence how the speech or writing is shaped and understood by the involved individuals.

• Power and Ideology: The discourse field reflects the distribution of power in society and the ideologies that support it. This considers how discourse may be used to reinforce power structures and how certain ideologies may be reflected in language and narratives (Van Dijk, 2016).

• Historical Context: Discourse field analysis also takes into account the historical context in which the discourse emerges. Historical changes, significant events, and social developments can influence how people talk or write about specific topics.

• Institutional Context: Discourse often occurs within specific institutional contexts, such as mass media, education, politics, or religion. The discourse field includes the structures and norms of these institutions that influence how messages are conveyed and received.

• Technological and Media Context: The development of technology and media also has a significant impact on the discourse field. Social media platforms, for example, have changed how discourse is delivered, exchanged, and understood by society.

• Linguistic and Semantic Context: The discourse field also encompasses linguistic and semantic aspects, such as the vocabulary used, grammatical structures, and how language is used to convey specific messages.

From the analysis conducted, the discourse field found in the Descriptive Text of the Speech by the Chinese Leader at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022 was obtained. The results are presented in the following table.

Table 1.

Situation Context: Discourse Field in the Descriptive Text of the Speech by the Chinese Leader at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022

No.	Topic of Discourse	Role of Language
1.	The first thing to note is China's assessment of the world situation.	Assessment
2.	The world is currently undergoing unprecedented changes in a century. This is a change in the world, a change in the era, and a change in history. Currently, the COVID-19 epidemic has repeatedly delayed, the fragility of the world economy has become more prominent, geopolitical tensions are worsening, global governance is very weak, and various crises such as food and energy are still facing significant challenges.	Notification/Statement
3.	So, what should be done?	Question
4.	In the face of these challenges, all countries must build a sense of common future for humanity, advocate peace, development, cooperation, and mutual benefit, let unity replace division, cooperation replace confrontation, and tolerance replace exclusivity, and together solve the era of "what is wrong with the world, what should we do?", overcome difficulties together, and create a shared future.	Expression of Feelings
5.	This certainly leads to the "community of shared future for mankind," which is an important concept proposed by China. This concept has received positive responses from many countries and has been repeatedly included in relevant UN resolutions.	Statement
6.	I'm sure everyone knows which country or countries they are talking about.	Expression of Personal Feeling
7.	But we all know that in recent years, around us, the Five Eyes Alliance (the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand), the Quad Mechanism (the United States, Japan, India, Australia), and AUKUS (Australia weeps until death, the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia) have been jumping one by one.	Statement

As seen in the table above, the language of descriptive text in the context of discourse field has language roles as assessment, notification/statement, and expression of feelings.

By understanding the discourse field, discourse analysts can recognize the influences shaping discourse and understand how these contexts affect the formation and interpretation of messages. This enables analysts to read beyond just the text itself but also the contexts framing it.

2. **Situation Context: Discourse Participants in the Descriptive Text of the Speech by the Chinese Leader at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022**

In discourse analysis, the concept of discourse participants refers to individuals or groups involved in the production, distribution, and interpretation of discourse (N Fairclough, 2015). Discourse participants can be discourse producers (such as writers, speakers, or media producers), discourse receivers (such as readers, listeners, or viewers), or even mediators who facilitate interaction between discourse producers and receivers. This concept highlights the crucial role of participants in shaping meaning and influencing understanding of discourse (Wodak, R., & Meyer, 2016).

The importance of understanding discourse participants in discourse analysis lies in the understanding that discourse is not static or separate from its social context. Instead, discourse is always produced, exchanged, and interpreted by specific individuals or groups with different backgrounds, interests, and understandings (Jaworski, A., & Coupland, 2017). Here are some key points related to the concept of discourse participants in discourse analysis:

- Engagement in Discourse Production: Discourse participants can be discourse producers, creating specific texts or messages. They may include writers, speakers, or media producers who use language to convey ideas, opinions, or information to their audiences.

- Engagement in Discourse Distribution: Participants are also involved in the process of distributing discourse, i.e., how messages are disseminated and accessed by others. This could involve dissemination through mass media,

social networks, or direct communication between individuals (Norman Fairclough, 2015).

• Engagement in Discourse Interpretation: Discourse participants are not only message producers or receivers, but they are also active in the process of interpreting the discourse itself. They assign meaning to the texts or messages based on their own experiences, beliefs, and understandings.

• Social Context and Power: Understanding discourse participants also involves recognizing the social context in which participants operate, including power distribution and power relations among different participants. This can influence how messages are produced, disseminated, and understood.

• Interaction and Negotiation of Meaning: Discourse participants often engage in interaction and negotiation of meaning in specific discourse contexts. They may share their interpretations, discuss differences of views, or even compete to influence dominant meanings in discourse.

Table 2.

Situation Context: Discourse Participants in the Descriptive Text of the Speech by the Chinese Leader at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022

No.	Topic of Discourse	Discourse Participants
1.	Leaders of major countries speak one by one. The first speech by a Chinese leader titled "Together we face the challenges of the times and build a better future together." , it is quite rich in connotations and very apt	- Leaders of major countries - First speech by a Chinese leader
2.	The Chinese leader delivers a very concise and compact statement:	Chinese leader
3.	Who draws the line based on ideology?	Who (referring to individuals as discourse participants)
4.	Who is involved in group politics?	Who (referring to individuals as discourse participants)
5.	Who is engaged in camp confrontation?	Who (referring to individuals as discourse participants)
6.	However, he does not mention anyone's name.	He (referring to individuals as discourse participants)

7.	He only says something ironic.	He (referring to individuals as discourse participants)
8.	The leader of the country continued:	Country leader
9.	Who engages in begging behavior towards fellow citizens?	Who (referring to individuals as discourse participants)
10.	Who builds "high walls in small yards"?	Who (referring to individuals as discourse participants)
11.	Who creates "closed and exclusive" "small circles"?	Who (referring to individuals as discourse participants)
12.	He doesn't say it,	He (referring to individuals as discourse participants)
13.	He just shows it.	He (referring to individuals as discourse participants)

As evident in the table above, the language of descriptive text in the context of discourse participants refers to individuals involved in the situation context of the descriptive text. By understanding the roles and involvement of discourse participants, discourse analysts can delve deeper into how messages are shaped, disseminated, and understood within a broader social context. This allows for a richer and more comprehensive analysis of communication dynamics and meaning formation within discourse.

3. **Context Situation: Discourse Devices in the Description Text of the Chinese Leader's Speech at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022**

In the context of discourse analysis, discourse devices refer to the tools or media used to convey messages or facilitate communication interaction among discourse participants (Jewitt, 2016). Discourse devices encompass various forms of media, technology, or platforms that enable the formation, distribution, and interpretation of discourse. The importance of understanding the concept of discourse devices in discourse analysis lies in the recognition that these devices influence how messages are conveyed, understood, and reacted to by discourse participants. Here are some key points related to the concept of discourse devices in discourse analysis:

- Media and Communication Technology: Discourse devices include various forms of media and communication technology used to convey messages, such as print, television, radio, the internet, and social media. Each medium has unique characteristics that affect how messages are conveyed and received (Livingstone, 2019).

- Format and Communication Style: Discourse devices also include the format and communication style used, such as writing, speeches, discussions, presentations, and so on. Each format has its own conventions and norms that influence how messages are conveyed and received by the audience.

- Multimodal Interaction and Communication: Discourse devices can support multimodal communication, i.e., the use of various types of media or communication modalities in one message or interaction. For example, a presentation may use a combination of text, images, graphics, and video to convey information more effectively.

- Interconnectedness with Social Context: Discourse devices are always linked to the social context in which they are used. The use of certain media or communication technologies may reflect the values, norms, and cultural practices in a particular society.

- Power and Control over Discourse Devices: Discourse device analysis also involves consideration of who has access to and control over these devices. Control over media and communication technology can influence the distribution of power in the formation and dissemination of discourse.

- Influence on the Formation and Understanding of Discourse: Discourse devices have a significant influence on the formation and understanding of discourse. Different devices can give different nuances to the same message, and the use of certain media or technology can affect how the message is interpreted by discourse participants.

- In the description text of the Chinese Leader's Speech at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022, there are two discourse devices that are the subject of this research, namely:
  a. Monologism

Referring to the tendency of a text or discourse to be monological, meaning it only acknowledges one perspective or one dominant narrative. In the context of the description text, monologism can occur when the description only presents a single view or interpretation of the subject being described without providing room for different perspectives or interpretations (Chouliaraki, Lilie, & Fairclough, 2017).

b. Performativity

Refers to the ability of a text or speech to perform an action or create a direct effect. In the description text, the performative aspect can be seen when the description not only conveys information about the subject being described but also creates a vivid depiction or experience for the reader. Performative descriptions can portray a situation or object in a way that enlivens or strengthens the reader's experience, thus not only informing but also moving or inspiring.

Table 3.

Context Situation: Discourse Devices in the Description Text of the Chinese Leader's Speech at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022

No.	Topic of Discussion	Discourse Devices
1.	There are many expressions, both implicit and explicit.	Discourse Devices: Implicit and explicit
2.	And there are also those that are deafening and striking.	Deafening, striking (Discourse Devices: Performativity)
3.	He continued by saying:	Discourse Devices: Continued (Performativity) saying (Oral)
4..	These two paragraphs of high-level construction are truly inspiring.	Discourse Devices: Two paragraphs (Writing)
5.	However, he did not mention anyone by name.	Discourse Devices: mentioning (Monologism)
6.	He only said something ironic.	Discourse Devices: saying (Monologism)
7.	The leader of the country continued: "Countries should respect each other, seek common ground while preserving differences, live peacefully side by side, and promote open world economic	Discourse Devices: continued (contains orally spoken text and is Monologism)

	development. They should not beg from their neighbors, build 'small yards and high walls,' or form 'small circles' that are closed and exclusive."	
8.	He didn't say it.	Discourse Devices: saying (Oral)
9.	He only showed it.	Showing it (Discourse Devices: Performativity)

As seen in the table above, the language of description text within the context situation: discourse devices has two focal discourse devices, namely: Monologism and Performativity, conducted both orally and in writing. By understanding the role and influence of discourse devices, discourse analysts can recognize how media and communication technology affect the dynamics of message formation, distribution, and interpretation within a broader social context. This enables a more holistic analysis of the relationship between discourse devices, meaning formation, and communication dynamics within society.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the analysis on the context situation, discourse participants, and discourse devices in the description text of the Chinese leader's speech at the G20 Summit on November 15, 2022, is as follows:

Discourse Field: Discourse field analysis highlights the importance of understanding the social, cultural, political, historical, institutional, technological, linguistic, and semantic contexts in shaping and understanding discourse. In the description text of the speech, the discourse field encompasses evaluation, notification/statements, questions, expression of feelings, and personal statements.

Discourse Participants: Discourse participant analysis indicates the importance of understanding the roles of individuals or groups in the production, distribution, and interpretation of discourse. In the speech, discourse participants include leaders of major countries, the Chinese leadership, and references to individuals as participants in the discussed context.

Discourse Devices: Discourse device analysis emphasizes the importance of understanding the tools or media used in conveying messages and how this affects

the formation and understanding of discourse. In the description text of the speech, discourse devices include explanations of monologism, performative elements, and the use of oral and written language.

By understanding these three aspects, discourse analysts can read more than just the text itself. They can recognize how context, participants, and devices influence the formation, distribution, and understanding of messages within the discourse. This enables a more holistic and comprehensive analysis of communication dynamics and meaning formation within society. The limitation pf this study is that it only analyses one descriptive text. In future research it is suggested to analyse more diverse texts.

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