


A Discourse Analysis of Jokowi's International Speech Text: A Study on Critical Linguistics

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A B S T R A C T

The goal of this research is to identify and analyse the discourse analysis found in Jokowi's international speech text. Descriptive qualitative was conducted in this research. Data Source Researchers feel the need to support the data as corroborating evidence that it was indeed Jokowi's speech based on what will be analyzed in this study Transcription of Jokowi's speech. It's a video taken from the internet www.youtube.com or rather at (<https://youtu.be/k6lN2cweaOs>). This video shows Jokowi giving a speech in Indonesian about an endless war that will harm future generations. The results show that the use of grammar based on choice of word, clause, lexical, and figure of speech are the ways to expose certain meaning based on who is the speaker and the effect to the listeners. The changes patterns of clause and sentence can be changed, exchanged, omitted, added, combined with other clauses and rearranged

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INTRODUCTION

Speech is an activity of speaking in front of many people. Speeches are made using good language and can be accepted by listeners. Generally, the person making the speech will convey his ideas to other people or listeners. The contents of the conversation in the speech will explain the ideas and instructions. Not infrequently the person giving the speech will give advice to his listeners. It depends on the context or condition of the speech.

International speech which is the object of this research with a broad reach between developed and developing countries. As a country trying to move forward, Indonesia needs support from other countries. Speeches are a great tool for gaining international support. Such support can be created with the trust of the audience (domestic and foreign). To obtain a belief that is believed to be a truth or reality, language skills are needed in composing speech texts.

In this study, we took the international speech of the Indonesian president, Mr. Joko Widodo, which is a form of language consisting of a series of sentences that have a sense of connection with one another, with many linguistic aspects in it. Viewed in terms of Linguistics, word usage, sentence order, and sentence forms in speech are not viewed merely as technical matters of grammar or Linguistics, but the expression of ideology (Kusumawati, 2016). The phrase is an attempt to form a general opinion, confirm and justify one's own opinion side. The use of language is not neutral because it carries certain ideological implications. In fact,

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the President uses his speech to form a self-image for what it is proficient in using the language.

Proficiency in international speech texts demonstrated by the president in several aspects. One is the use of grammar that explains how the words are related to specific aims and objectives. Word choice and sentence formation greatly affect the meaning conveyed. In addition, the 'aesthetic' form of Language is also used as a consideration in the process of making sentences. It aims to add meaning or emphasize the general nature of an idea.

METHOD

1. Research Design

This descriptive qualitative study employs Critical Discourse Analysis on President Jokowi's political speeches. According to Ary (Walter, 2008), qualitative investigators deal with data in the form of words rather than numbers and statistics. Subject experience and perspective are gathered as data. Qualitative research seeks detailed descriptions of people, objects, events, locations, conversations, and so on. The data for this research comes from the speech of President Jokowi. Then, in accordance with the theory discussed in the previous chapter, further action will be taken by describing and analyzing them one by one.

The critical theory of Linguistics expressed by Fowler (1979) in Young and Harrison (Liu & Guo, 2016) is used for discourse analysis of Jokowi's international speech text, which focuses on two functions of Halliday's SFL: ideational function and textual function. As a result, the purpose of this research is to describe linguistics in speech texts and their role in shaping Jokowi's self-image in international speech texts. This research is divided into three stages: 1) data collection, which includes describing the methods and techniques used, 2) data analysis, which includes describing the process and data analysis, and 3) research results.

2. Research Subject and Population Sample

Data Source Researchers feel the need to support the data as corroborating evidence that it was indeed Jokowi's speech based on what will be analyzed in this study Transcription of Jokowi's speech. It's a video taken from the internet www.youtube.com or rather at (<https://youtu.be/k6lN2cweaOs>). This video shows Jokowi giving a speech in Indonesian about an endless war that will harm future generations. This demonstrates that the English transcription corresponds to the Indonesian language as shown in the video. As a result, the data in this final project is in the form of scripts housed in Nusa Dua, Bali on Tuesday, November 15, 2022. The text of the speech can be found in the Kompas TV article (<https://www.kompas.tv/article/348564/full-pidato-lengkap-presiden-jokowi-di-ktt-g20-in-before-the-world-leaders-we-must-end-the-war>) with the theme We Must End The War.

The phenomenon is first observed and then chosen based on precise and definite boundaries. This research population is Jokowi's international speech text. The population is chosen based on three criteria: first, current topics, texts of speeches discussed in 2022. Considerations are based on current topics that are relevant to current global issues. Second, because of the variety of topics, there is a variety of language and meaning in it. Third, in order to answer the problem formulation in this study, the selected text is based on an abundance of data on both linguistic and non-linguistic aspects. To gain a thorough understanding, the researcher observes the use of language, Word Choice, Lexical, Clause, Figure of Speech, and then records the use of the relevant language. The problem formulation determines how data is classified. The process of observing, recording, and categorizing data facilitates data analysis.

3. Technique of Data Collection

The data collection technique used for this research is library research. The source of this research data was taken from the text of Jokowi's International Speech which was held in

Bali, Indonesia in the framework of the G20 Summit. This research was conducted by analyzing the text of speech. This research is based on linguistic phenomenon.

The phenomenon is observed first and then selected based on precise and definite boundaries. This study focuses on linguistics which includes word choice, lexical, clauses, figures of speech contained in Jokowi's international speech texts. To analyse the data, the researcher uses several steps from Huckin's theory which are described briefly, concisely and sequentially from beginning to end.

Finally to make it easier for the reader to understand it. These steps are as follows:

1. Retrieve speech text which will become research speech data.
2. The researcher reads the text of Jokowi's International Speech for the G20 Summit in Bali, Indonesia.
3. The researcher analyzed the types of linguistic studies contained in each sentence of Jokowi's international speech according to the scope of the researcher.
4. Researchers mark sentences related to linguistic studies that are analyzed in Jokowi's speech text.
5. The researcher mentions the results of the text analysis of Jokowi's international speech.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After the researchers analysed the lyrics of song, so the researchers found out the findings:

1. Word Choice

Words are the simplest part of language. When communicating or conveying any idea or thought, one must use the right words. Word choice is an important part of communication. To express ideas or ideas in a speech, it is necessary to choose the right words. The choice of words is an important thing that should not be missed. The choice of words for the text of the speech greatly affects the purpose of the speech to be delivered. Each word chosen for the speech should not be too complicated, but not too too simple, so that there are no sentences that are difficult to understand, have implied meanings or have multiple meanings. The text of the speech must be well prepared by paying attention to each vocabulary, the selected vocabulary must be able to be used to communicate with the appropriate participants, the vocabulary must be used clearly, effective and lawful. Lexical pattern and critical discourse viewpoint make up the two components of this choice word analysis.

2. Lexical Pattern

Word forms and word meanings are fundamental in grammar. The form and meaning of the word will affect the sentence that is formed. Based on the lexical pattern, there are two patterns that will be discussed, namely lexical meaning and lexical pattern.

A. Lexical meaning

The choice of the right word is influenced by the lexical meaning. Lexical is a meaning that is constant and not related to other words (independent). Lexical meaning is often referred to as meaning according to the dictionary. Based on its meaning, a word is divided into two, namely denotative meaning and connotative meaning. Denotative meaning is a word or a group of words that directly and objectively refers to something outside the language (Kusumawati, 2016). By using the denotative meaning, people who hear the speech will immediately get the true meaning, there is no other interpretation that will confuse the listener. In President Joko Widodo's International Speech, at the opening of the G20 in Bali entitled "We Must End The War" there is an argument sentence that convinces listeners by using denotative meaning in the sentence;

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"Indonesia has 17.000 islands, 1300 ethnicity, and more than 700 different languages. Democracy has been applied starting from the village level; head of village election, to the country governance; presidential election, governor, regent and mayor.

As a democratic country, Indonesia realize the importance of dialogue to blend difference into one. And the G20 must to have the same vibrant about it. We have no other option. Paradigm of collaboration is badly needed to save the world.

We all have responsibility not only for our people but also for people of the world. Being responsible, means respecting international laws and principles of the UN Charter consistently. Being responsible means creating win-win not zero some situation.

Being responsible here are also means that we must end the war. If the war has not end, it will be difficult for the world to move forward. If the world does not end, it will be difficult for us to take responsibility, for future of current generation, and future generations.

We should not divide world into parts, we must not allow the world fall into another cold war. Based on the data above, President Jokowi explained that with the diversity that exists in Indonesia and democracy in Indonesia, Indonesia realizes the importance of dialogue for unity. All nations in the world also have differences in various aspects, so through the G20 meeting it is hoped that it can foster unity for a peaceful world. All people in this world have a responsibility for world peace. The President also said that all nations are responsible for ending war because if the war does not end, the world will remain in place, there will be no progress. The world must unite for peace and progress now and in the future.

Next is connotative meaning. Connotative meaning is a term commonly used in linguistics. Connotative meaning is used to beautify a sentence of expression in a word. This word usually contains a figurative meaning or is not the true meaning of the word. Connotative meaning is added to denotative meaning and can be a symbol of speaker's emotion or tone (Abdurahmonov & Shavkatjon, 2000). The connotative meaning shows the impression of the speaker's tone, tone is the speaker's expression, happy or unhappy, negative or positive, agree or disagree, so that the listener is affected by what the speaker conveys.

"If we don't take further step so there will be enough fertilizer, then 2023 will be a dark days." The word *dark* gives a negative connotative meaning. The word *dark* has a denotative meaning gloomy. Some of the connotative meanings of *dark* are wicked, evil, bleak, bad times and others. Based on its purpose, choosing the right words, both using denotative meaning and connotative meaning has an important role in conveying ideas or ideas, with the right choice of words, the ideas conveyed can be clearly received by listeners, on the other hand, bad word choices will give interpretations. which is not good either. The choice of words in the speech of the Indonesian president, Joko Widodo at the Grand Opening of the G20 in Bali, was well chosen and delivered well too.

B. Lexical Structure

There are several semantic relations of words such as basic statements of synonyms, antonyms and tatology. Examples of semantic relations found in the text of Joko Widodo's speech at the Grand Opening of the G20 in Bali, namely:

1) Basic statement

According to Leech, it is so called basic sentence because they are statements at level where investigators seem to find themselves intuitively in agreement and that they are statements easily translatable into terms of truth and falsehood, notion which all normal users of language understand. Basic statement in Joko Widodo's speech - *Indonesia has 17.000 islands, 1300 ethnicity, and more than 700 different languages.*

- There are 48 developing countries which wait for the lack of food supply and are facing serious issues.

2) Synonym

Synonyms are words that have the same or nearly the same meaning as other words in a particular context. Synonyms are the relationships that exist between words with closely related meanings. Synonymous words in a speech text help listeners to understand the explanation conveyed by the speaker. The following is an example of synonymous words in President Joko Widodo's speech.

Figure of Speech

A figure of speech is a clever way to utilize language to produce a certain effect. Metaphor, simile, and metonymy are examples of figures of speech that are used often in spoken language. Additionally, according to Keraf, an idea expressed through a figure of speech might reveal the speaker's traits and personality (Nurhadi et al., 2013). Based on what was discovered in the speech's text, President Jokowi handled certain situations with precision and dignity by employing figures of speech. The usage of language style can create specific effects and arouse particular feelings in the listener. In this manner, the speaker makes an effort to persuade listeners that the arguments are true facts.

A figure of speech can be inferred directly or indirectly from the message. An indirect meaning or indirect meaning is one that deviates from the common and accepted idea. According to McCrimmon, an analogous meaning is utilized with the introduction of another thing. A literal meaning and a non-literal meaning are contrasted (Liao & Masters, 2001). To increase clarity and have a psychological impact, the analogy is creatively done. According to (Neimeyer, 1998), metaphor and synecdoche are two common figures of speech.

Some of researches which conduct an analysis on a speech based on discourse analysis were also conducted by some researchers. Liando et al in their research about critical discourse analysis on Indonesian's speech on covid-19 handling in 2022 (Liando et al., 2022). The president is the symbol of the most important person in a nation, and the presidency is the highest office that enables the president to constantly engage with the people by giving speeches in front of large crowds. It is possible for misunderstandings to occur in the interpretation of the speech's inferred and explicit meaning due to the listeners' or the public's comprehension of the president's address. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct a critical discourse analysis of the president's overall messages. In order to determine the implicit aim of the president who made a remark in regard to action, context, history, power, and ideology, this research will analyze the macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure found in the text of the president's speech. Additionally, as the goal of the study is to describe in detail, a qualitative approach using Van Dijk's principle of critical discourse analysis was applied. Additionally, the subject of this study was the address that President Joko Widodo gave on May 19, 2022, and which was broadcast online on the metrotvnews YouTube channel. The results indicate that the researcher discovered three dimensions of critical discourse analysis in speech texts, namely macro structure, supra structure, and micro structure. These dimensions were discovered by applying the techniques of documentation, observation, systematic recording, literature study, and listening to the data and research objects. Action, context, history, power, and ideology are the elements of critical discourse analysis that can be found in news texts. The video that was posted online also contained five other inferred intentions.

CONCLUSIONS

Grammar use based on word, sentence, lexical, and figure of speech selection are techniques to reveal specific meaning dependent on the speaker and the intended effect to the audience. Changes can be made to the clause and sentence patterns, including changing, exchanging, omitting, adding, combining, and rearranging clauses and sentences. An

emphasis on the section of the sentence that can change in lexical meaning, sentence focus, or psychological impact according to the usage of grammar can clearly reveal the speaker's aim and assist in expressing the argumentation phase of the speech. Grammar competency helps international audiences generate positive opinions of themselves.

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