

A TEXT ANALYSIS ON JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH TEXT ON INDONESIA INDEPENDENCE DAY

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe the President's speech text as a critical discourse analysis taken on the Indonesian Republic Secretariat Cabinet website, conveyed by Ir. Joko Widodo as the 7th president of the Republic of Indonesia. The methodology used by the researchers was a descriptive qualitative method. This textual content analysis is based on Van Dijk's design by which the research unit section is divided into three parts: macro-structure, supra structure and microstructure. The study revealed that the textual content was analyzed thematically or the discourse's subject in the macro-structure. The theme of Jokowi's speech was about Indonesia's excellence. It can be seen clearly from almost all the paragraphs in the statement stating one general subject, namely, about Indonesia's superiority. Then, for the supra-structure, Jokowi's speech text is divided into three main elements: opening, content, and closing, which consisted of two opening paragraphs, eighteen content paragraphs, and two closing paragraphs. The last was microstructure. It was analyzed in a semantic way, which refers to the text's social meaning and the language modes used in the text. Semantically, the text of Jokowi's speech was analyzed from its setting, detail, intention, and presupposition. From Jokowi's information, this expression shows that the speech's overall form contained all the speeches delivered by him; opening, filling, and closing. What has become very clear to set Jokowi apart from many other international public figures is that he uses simple language. The things that Jokowi has brought can be an excellent lesson for people when speaking in front of the audience.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Jokowi's Speech Text, Van Dijk's Design

INTRODUCTION

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a field of study interested in analyzing discourse to find hidden meanings and uncover the relationships among discourse, ideology and power (Fairclough, 1995). CDA is mainly centered on the connection between language and power. The precise position is then taken in CDA to grasp, depict and ultimately oppose social disparity. That is, in a context, one must be aware of the interests. Therefore, the analysis that was formed later was realized to have been influenced by the author of various factors. Besides, it must also be realized that behind the discourse, there is the desired meaning and interests that are being fought for (Ghanizadeh et al., 2020).

Critical discourse analysis is a discipline that deals with the way language enforce and strengthens power relations, inequality, and power struggles in any social or political context. Power relations are explicitly found everywhere in society. There is an unequal distribution of power in almost all institutions of society. It is limited to social institutions and seen in the different social groupings between men and women or different ethnic groups or classes of society. As a result, this leads to a power struggle between different individuals or groups of a particular society. Besides, power can be used positively or abused. A power relation exists between individuals in different situations (David, 2017; Van Dijk, 2006). For example, power relations may exist between teachers and students or between doctors and patients.

As a scientific discipline, critical discourse analysis explains how power is misused and how power abuse occurs. The way power is handled in society helps to develop the shared ideological framework of a particular society. CDA helps to uncover abuses of power in society, which help positively reshape any society's ideology. Gee & Handford (2013) argues that the dialectical relationship between language and social society is manifested through social events (texts), social practices (events), social practices (discourse order), and social structures. Likewise, discourse plays a vital role in examining the power struggles that exist in any social context. Discourse is something that is constructed in society, depending on the context. Discourse helps shape society on the one hand and reflects society on the other. The discourse that shapes society is discourse and society itself plays a significant role in shaping the discourse to live side by side.

On Friday, August 16, 2019, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. H. Joko Widodo, gave a speech in the Republic of Indonesia's 74th independence commemoration frame. In his remarks, Ir. H. Joko Widodo invitations the entire community to uphold the nation's founders' spirit due to Indonesia's success is not solely due to the work of the President and Vice President. However, Indonesia's success can be the work of spiritual leaders, humanists, educators, enterprise

individuals, laborers, traders, innovators and farmers, fishers, and SMEs, as correctly as all Indonesian people's work.

The researchers are interested in the text of the speech because the expression is a powerful speech for Indonesia's people. It was delivered in the framework of Indonesia's 74th independence. Also, the statement was witnessed by all Indonesian citizens, so there should not be a single sentence that is less precise or requires an explanation of meaning. Thus, the text of the speech is interesting to study.

Several other studies examine critical discourse analysis in a president's speech. The first study was conducted by Wang (2010), where he examined a critical discourse analysis of Barack Obama's Speeches. He analyzed Barack Obama's presidential speech primarily in terms of transitivity and modality. He found the following things; The first is Barack Obama's Speeches using simpler words and shorter sentences than difficult ones. The language is easy and colloquial. Thus, it can easily shorten the distance between him and the audience. Second, from the transitivity analysis, he can see that the process of matter, the process of conducting, has been used the most in his speech. From this process, Obama showed the public what the government has achieved, what they have done and what they will do. His speeches awakened the American people's confidence in his presidency and administration in the next four years. Third, he found that modality refers to the speaker's attitude or opinion about the truth propositions expressed in sentences. Through modality analysis, it can be found that Obama makes it easier for his audience to understand and accept his political speech through modal verbs, tense and first-person pronouns. He uses the simple present tense to present domestic and worldwide, ranging from politics, economics and cultural fields. Depending on the simple future tense, he outlines the following reforms and steps to take in his terms. In this way, the government's goals can be demonstrated and at the same time, people's confidence is built. Moreover, by using first-person pronouns and religious beliefs, he succeeded in shortening the distance between himself and the audience to help him persuade the public to accept and support his policies.

The second study was conducted by Bayram (2010). He examined a critical discourse analysis of Erdogan's Speech. He analyzed the ideological components and linguistic background that was immortalized in the Turkish prime minister's speech during the debate. He found that Erdogan's speech was in line with Fairclough's ideas about the ideology that resides in the text and that "ideology invests in the language in various ways at various levels." That ideology is "a property of structure and events." Despite severe criticism, Erdogan has maintained his criticism. With his background in all the political times in

government, he has always used language as a powerful social tool to display his characteristics.

The third study was conducted by Bulan & Kasman (2018), who examined the critical discourse analysis of Ahok's Speech in the Thousand Islands. In this research, he analyzes the use of words, ideology, components of critical discourse, power relations, and implications. In the analysis of word usage, he found that Ahok always uses the first singular pronoun. The singular first-person pronoun refers to the speaker himself, namely Ahok. The use of the singular first-person pronoun "I" indicates that Ahok accentuates himself or indicates his existence as governor. Then in his ideological analysis, Ahok used an ideological practice strategy. Ahok understands the condition and distribution of Muslims in the Thousand Islands. Ahok uses the opening greeting, which is a characteristic of Islam even though Ahok is not a Muslim. Then in the critical discourse component analysis, Ahok recounts his past before becoming governor by saying 'when I was a regent'. This analysis is based on an audience who is a society with a lower social status than Ahok. Then in the analysis of power relations, Ahok tried to make a power relationship equally and evenly with the audience. The data can be seen from the phrase "which I respect". It shows that Ahok tries to be humble towards the audience present. In fact, some who attended were people who held more prestigious structural positions than Ahok. In the implicature analysis, he found that Ahok expected the listeners to vote for Ahok during the General Election, but the phrase 'choose me' was not expressed by Ahok. The speech implies that it is hoped that the listeners of the speech will interpret what Ahok meant. In that context, Ahok did not say, "choose me because I am better". He understood that the context was not a campaign moment but only a moment of work visit.

The similarity between the three studies is that they use critical discourse analysis to analyze a leader's speech. Likewise, this study will analyze a leader's speech, namely the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. H. Joko Widodo. However, what distinguishes it from previous research is that this study uses critical discourse analysis proposed by Van Dijk (2005), consisting of the macro-structure, supra-structure and micro-structure.

LITERATURE REVIEW

People, in various ways, assert their power over others. Different people are usually seen advising on the country's political and social conditions on different news channels or talk shows. They assert their strengths through the way they use language and change the course of the discussion from one point to another. In their paper, Bilal et al., (2012), through the analysis of political TV talk shows, concluded how discourse could manipulate and assert power over

others. The analysis was carried out following Van Dijk's CDA approach. The paper concluded that people use specific tactics to gain social power and political domination.

Much research has been done on how discourse helps shape ideology, build power relations, and assert dominance over different individuals or social groups in different contexts. In his book, Gee & Handford (2013) discusses the main principles of Critical Discourse Analysis. They said that CDA overcomes social problems where power relations are discursive. Also, discourse is a society and also does ideological work. It is also evident in the conversations analyzed for the current research paper. However, many studies have been conducted in various regions based on the Fairclough CDA model (Herdiana et al., 2020; Mirzaee & Hamidi, 2012). Their research paper focused on Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis model and its implications in education. They concluded that CDA helps teachers understand their classroom discourse better. This leads to a better quality classroom environment and classroom interaction.

Van Dijk (2006), in his paper *Discourse and Manipulation*, has discussed manipulation as a form of social abuse, cognitive mind control, and discursive interaction by analyzing Tony Blair's speech in the House of Common legitimized British participation in the US-led war against Iraq in 2003. The study concluded that language is used as a tool to manipulate the analyzed speech. In his speech, Blair said that the British parliament has the right to decide war even though it was decided last year. Blair also displays his emotional side, which confirms the strength of his belief. Likewise, Van Dijk (2006), in his paper *Ideology and Discourse*, has used an analytic approach to discourse to study ideology. He concluded that ideology is based on group attitudes and other beliefs and controls the personal biased mental model that underlies ideological discourse production. The ideology itself is discursively reproduced by the group and obtained by its members. However, discourse is not the only way to express ideology but is also expressed through other social practices.

Furthermore, Bardici (2012) discusses the relationship between discourse and ideology by referring to how social media is credited for the Egyptian uprising and political transformation. The study concluded that social media discourse overstates social media's power by portraying the Egyptian revolution as the Facebook revolution. It has also been revealed that the revolution in Egypt is much more complicated than some journalists suggest. It affirms how the media, through representation, does ideological work and highlights its power in various ways.

There have also been several studies related to CDA, which previously conducted several speeches by the President of world leaders. For instance, Wang (2010) analyzed Barrack Obama's speech and revealed that the speech-language

served each ideology and power. In the meantime, Recep Tayyip Erdogan's speech was studied by Bayram (2010), who examined throughout the context of considering culture and language background. Recently, Rachman & Yunianti (2017) revealed how Donald Trump delivered his considering to reach the facility by controlling individuals and wins their hearts.

Mainly, with the speeches delivered by Indonesian presidents, some previous research has additionally been conducted. For example, Wang focused on analyzing speech acts in the types of illocutionary actions and the sorts of speech-language presented in both ideology and power. Bayram (2010) is focused on analyzing the context of ideology, tradition and language background in speech through the use of Micro in textual content analysis; Kone (2016) in analyzing the speeches of Sukarno; Priatmoko & Cahyono (2013) in SBY's speech; Madkur (2018) in a text analysis on President Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit Asia Pacific. These three analyzes have associated the level of Microstructure in Text Analysis.

This present study focused on the text of Jokowi's speech when the 74th day of the Republic of Indonesia's proclamation was analyzed by Van Dijk's design methods, consisting of macro supra-structure and microstructure. Joko Widodo, more well-generally known as Jokowi, is the seventh president of Indonesia. As the chief of a rustic, Jokowi has an essential function in bringing people's ideas. Unlike with several presidents before, Jokowi has been extensively often known as a modest leader. When he was the governor of Jakarta, he was always eager to go to the community to instantly see the situation and the problems occurring in the place. Surprisingly, before he was formally declared President, a tremendous international journal, TIME, selected him to cover his uniqueness and modesty. Time said, "Jokowi is the drive of Indonesia." His being recognized in this journal showed us that Jokowi is not solely effectively-recognized in Indonesia but also in different countries. This article aimed to analyze the text of Jokowi Widodo's speech based on Van Dijk's design. The unit elements of the analysis are divided into three components: macro-construction, supra-construction, and microstructure.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research strategy of this research was descriptive qualitative with a critical discourse analysis approach. The object analyzed was the speech of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo in the commemoration of Indonesia Independence 2019. The text of Jokowi's speech was taken on the Republic of Indonesia's secretariat cabinet, which was translated into English. Because the original text of the speech is using Indonesian. The text of the speech, which was already in English, can be seen in full in the appendix. To analyze the

text of Jokowi's speech, the writer used the method developed by Van Dijk, which consists of a macro-structure, supra-structure and microstructure. The writer organized the analysis by dividing it into three parts: the macro-structure, the supra-structure and the microstructure.

The first is macro-structure. The writer took a few paragraphs from the text of Jokowi's speech, which was included in the macro-structure. Then is the supra-structure, the writer divided into three parts, namely opening, content and closing, then inserting each paragraph of Jokowi's speech into the three sections that had been written in Jokowi's speech text framework. Moreover, in the micro-structure, the writer is divided into four parts: settings, elements, intention and presupposition. Then enter the paragraphs from the text of Jokowi's speech into the four appropriate sections.

FINDING

The text evaluation's unit parts are divided into three components, primarily macro structure wherein the textual content is analyzed thematically/topically. The second part is supra construction, through which the text's roles and order have schemed as a whole. Then the third half is known as microstructure or semantic.

Macrostructure: Thematic

As previously mentioned, thematic evaluation is analyzing the theme or the subject of discourse. It is a general picture of a text. Van Dijk calls it global coherence, whether the e-books is sequenced and referred to one general idea. Those elements are supporting each other to describe the general topic.

The theme of this speech is extra likely to be superior in Indonesia. It may be seen from virtually all paragraphs in the statement. Several ideas assemble a single general subject, excellent Indonesia. It is proven by his mentioning about many things related to extraordinary Indonesia. Here are a few paragraphs representing the general theme of Jokowi's speech to make it more transparent.

Paragraph 3

Indonesia yang maju bukan hanya pekerjaan Presiden dan Wakil Presiden, bukan hanya pekerjaan eksekutif, legislatif, atau yudikatif. Padahal, kesuksesan yang diraih Indonesia juga merupakan hasil karya para pemuka agama, tokoh budaya, dan pendidik. Keberhasilan Indonesia juga merupakan hasil karya para pengusaha, buruh, pedagang, inovator, serta petani, nelayan, pelaku usaha mikro, kecil dan menengah (UKM), serta karya seluruh anak bangsa.

“An advanced Indonesia is not only the work of the President and the Vice President, not only the work of the executive, legislative, or judiciary. The

success Indonesia has achieved is also the work of religious leaders, cultural figures, and educators. Indonesia's success is also the work of businessmen, laborers, traders, innovators, as well as farmers, fishermen and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) actors and the work of the entire children of the nation”.

The text shows us that Jokowi's speech is about advanced Indonesia that the President and vice president's work and come from other works. Therefore, we conclude that the speech aims to invite people to open their eyes and hearts to work together to advance the nation.

Paragraph 5

Saya yakin selama kita memiliki satu visi, dan Indonesia Maju, kita bisa membuat lompatan kemajuan, lompatan untuk mencapai kemajuan yang lebih cepat dari bangsa lain. Sebagai Kepala Negara dan Kepala Pemerintahan, serta Presiden dalam sistem presidensial yang diamanatkan oleh UUD, saya mengimbau semua orang untuk tetap optimis dan terus bekerja keras. Saya akan menjadi yang terdepan dalam upaya kami mencapai lompatan kemajuan.

“I believe that as long as we have one vision and Advanced Indonesia, we can make leaps of progress, leaps to achieve faster progress than other nations. As Head of State and Head of Government, as well as President in a presidential system mandated by the Constitution, I call on everyone to remain optimistic and keep up the hard work. I will be at the forefront in our endeavors to achieve leaps of progress”.

His mentioning one vision in a text (2) tells the audience about his belief that as long as he has one view with others, Indonesia will achieve faster progress than other nations. Moreover, in this paragraph, Jokowi also indicated advanced Indonesia. (2) tells the Indonesian nation to make unity with discussion, by *musyawarah* or discussion we can make one vision of Indonesia. However, Indonesia will make leaps of progress. Moreover, Jokowi is also confident in inviting everyone to remain optimistic and work hard.

Paragraph 15

Orang Indonesia yang berdaya saing tidak hanya harus pintar tetapi juga sehat dan kuat. Kita harus mengurangi kasus stunting agar anak kita tumbuh menjadi generasi yang unggul. Kita harus memperluas akses layanan kesehatan melalui adopsi teknologi dan pembangunan infrastruktur dasar di semua wilayah di seluruh negeri. Kualitas kesehatan

harus kita tingkatkan melalui pengembangan inovasi dan dengan mengedepankan gaya hidup sehat.

“Competitive Indonesian people should be not only smart but also healthy and strong. We must reduce stunting cases so our children will grow into a generation of excellence. We must widen access to health services by adopting technology and essential infrastructure development in all regions across the country. We must improve health quality through the development of innovation and by promoting a healthy lifestyle.

Saying competitive Indonesian people should be smart and healthy and secure means that this paragraph is still in line with the previous item about advanced Indonesia. From several sections, it can clearly be understood that the sentence's topic is about advanced Indonesia. Health is one of the main areas to advance Indonesia. For this reason, Jokowi emphasizes improving the quality of health.

Suprastructure: Schematic

Supra-structure is outlined as a frame of a text, reminiscent of opening, content, and closing. As a supra-structure of the discourse analysis, schematic observes how elements and schemes of the information are ordered in a complete form. The superstructure is also known as the text's generic structure, "the general structure or group of a text." The generic structure additionally performs a job in implementing power. Jokowi's speech is, in general, divided into three principal elements, explicitly opening, content and closing.

Table 1. Parts of Paragraph Description

Parts of Paragraph Description	Content
Opening Paragraphs (1-2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks • Describing Indonesia regions
Body Paragraphs (3–20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced Indonesia • The goals of the nation • Vision • Industrial Revolution 4.0. • Communication and interaction • The ideology of the nation • Global Competition • Economic • Science and Technology • Natural resources • Market • Educational Institutions and Training centers • Competitive Indonesian people

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political, legal, and social ecosystems • Regulations • Good governance • Organizations
Closing Paragraph (21-22)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking for the blessings and grace of Allah SWT • Spirit greeting

Microstructure: Semantic

Microstructure refers to the social meaning, which may be understood from the phrase alternative, sentence, and language fashion utilized in a document. Semantics is the that means emphasized using the text, for instance, by giving particulars on one facet or explicitly stating one aspect and scale back the opposite hand. Semantic or conceptual representation of a text is constructed within the author's reminiscence, known and represented within the reader's mind. By semantics, the book is analyzed from its setting, element, intention and presupposition.

Setting

The setting has a vital position in a text. It will possibly reveal the writer's objective and intention. The speakers usually count on the listener to organize their communicative invitations. The setting is described as an aspect that is used to paint the background of an event. Besides, it can give us an indication of the place the text is directed. The setting could be a verifying thought to verify one thing within the text.

Within the context of Jokowi's speech, the setting might be vividly seen from his speech opening by saying: "On this auspicious occasion, allow us to revive the spirit of our founding fathers that Indonesia is extra than simply capital Jakarta or the island of Java. Indonesia constitutes the whole area across the nation, from Sabang to Merauke, from Miangas Island to Rote Island. Due to this fact, the event that we endeavor continues to be Indonesia-oriented and may be enjoyed by the complete folks across the archipelago." It can be seen that the setting of the speech is the reviving of the spirit. Of course, that is matched with what is expected by that occasion, the proclamation of Indonesian independence.

Detail

The detail is employed as the writer's strategy to stress some elements he wants to tell more. By way of the component of the feature, the author's behavior will be delivered implicitly. The part is an intentional emphasis on creating a particular image toward the audience, both optimistic or adverse. In Jokowi's speech, one in every of the item will be seen from paragraph 21 as follows: "In this historic occasion, while asking for the blessings and style of Allah Subhanahu

Wata'ala and blessings and supports from the distinguished members of the Home of Representatives and members of the Regional Representatives Council, our national leaders, our national figures, and especially the entire Indonesian folks, permit me to relocate our capital to the island of Kalimantan. Capital is not only a symbol of national identity but also represents the advancement of the nation. This transfer goal aims to create economic justice and equitability. This move aims to realize the vision of a Superior Indonesia - Indonesia that lasts forever. From this saying, Jokowi tried to persuade society to displace the capital from Jakarta to Kalimantan.

Intention

Talking about the plan, Jokowi explicitly intended to invite to the society in advance Indonesia. His three-time mentioning shows it about inviting the audience. Among others are the following:

First, in paragraph 3, “An advanced Indonesia is not only the work of the President and the Vice President, not only the work of the executive, legislative, or judiciary. The success Indonesia has achieved is also the work of religious leaders, cultural figures, and educators. Indonesia’s success is also the work of businessmen, laborers, traders, innovators, farmers, fishers, micro, small, and medium enterprises (SMEs) actors and the nation's entire children”.

And then in paragraph 5, “I believe that as long as we have one vision and Advanced Indonesia, we can make leaps of progress, leaps to achieve faster progress than other nations. As Head of State and Head of Government and President in a presidential system mandated by the Constitution, I call on everyone to remain optimistic and keep up the hard work. I will be at the forefront in our endeavors to achieve leaps of progress”.

Furthermore, the last at paragraph 21, “In this historic occasion, while asking for the blessings and grace of Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala and blessings and supports from the distinguished members of the House of Representatives and members of the Regional Representatives Council, our national leaders, our national figures, and especially the whole Indonesian people, allow me to relocate our capital to the island of Kalimantan. Capital is not only a symbol of national identity but also represents the advancement of the nation. This move aims to create economic justice and equitability. This move aims to achieve the vision of an Advanced Indonesia – Indonesia that lasts forever”.

Presupposition

It is a statement that is used to assist or to make a more substantial text. The manner of depended on-premises identifies the presupposition. Based on this strengthening, the writer can describe info reliably. The presupposition is a sweeping floor between the speaker and the listener. The speaker presupposes that the listener knows what is presupposed. In Jokowi's speech, there have been some presuppositions made by way of Jokowi. For example, in paragraph 6: "We are now in a completely different world compared to that in the previous era. Globalization continues to deepen, driven by the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Competition is getting tougher, and a trade war is escalating. Countries are fighting for investment. Countries are fighting for technology, the market, intelligent people. Countries are fighting over remarkable talents that bring progress for their respective countries. The world is not only changing; it is experiencing disruption. In this era of disruption, the establishment may collapse, the impossibility may prevail. Types of jobs may change at any time. Many types of jobs disappear, but many new types of jobs emerge. Some professions are gone. Some arise. The old business model suddenly gets obsolete, new and brilliant business models emerge. Some well-established skills suddenly lose relevance, and new skills become sought-after."

The sentence "We are now in a completely different world compared to that in the previous era" signifies that Jokowi presupposed that his viewers have already recognized concerning the entirely different world compared to that within the earlier era.

DISCUSSION

The study found the hidden meaning of the sentence or speech delivered by Jokowi. In Macro-structure or the 3rd paragraph of Jokowi's speech text, Jokowi said, "An advanced Indonesia is not only the work of the President and the Vice President, not only the work of the executive, legislative, or judiciary. Also, the work of religious leaders, cultural figures, and educators. Indonesia's success is also the work of businessmen, laborers, traders, innovators, as well as farmers, fishermen, and micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) actors, and the work of the entire children of the nation." In this third paragraph is a hidden meaning. The hidden meaning is that Jokowi invites the public to open their eyes and hearts to jointly advance the Indonesian nation because the nation's advancement is not due to the President, vice president and government alone. However, the Indonesian nation's advancement is due to the cooperation of all elements of the Indonesian nation.

We discovered that Jokowi's speech textual content consists of three parts: opening, content, and closing. This result has been supported by Van Dijk's

(2006) opinion that if a textual content is analyzed with critical discourse analysis, there will probably be three parts, specifically macro-construction, supra-structure and microstructure. The supra-structure consisted of opening, content, and closing.

Based on most of the data analysis and findings, it was seen that within the speech course, the writer discovered all elements of each speech within the macrostructure: Thematic and Suprastructure: Scheme primarily based on Van Dijk's design in Jokowi's speech. From Jokowi's information, the expression showed that the speech part's overall form was found in all the speeches delivered by him; opening, content, and closing.

A lot of the content material is short sentences; due to this fact, simple to understand. Besides, the concluding part occurred together with conclusions, as was the speech delivered by the earlier Indonesian President, some previous analysis had additionally been carried out. For instance, Soekarno's expression was studied by Kone (2016), SBY's speech by Priatmoko & Cahyono (2013), Jokowi has remarked by Rosyidi et al., (2019), textual content analysis on President Joko Widodo (Madkur, 2018).

Based on most of the previous findings above, this examination is similar and different. This similarity is not all research, including this research, the investigation of textual content analysis. The distinction between earlier findings and this research is the analysis of the study's primary target and object. If we consider the outcomes of Wang (2010), who analyzed Barack Obama's speech, he first used further straightforward and shorter sentences than tough ones. The language is simple to understand. Thus, it could merely shorten the incomprehension between him and the audiences.

Second, from the transitivity analysis, we can see from the fabric process and the conducting course, which has been used further in Barack Obama's speech than Jokowi's statement. From this course, Obama showed the viewers what the government had achieved, whereas Jokowi confirmed what we have not accomplished and what we must do. Nevertheless, each speech sought to arouse the people's belief within the President and their government.

Besides, by using first-specific person pronouns and spiritual beliefs, Barack Obama and Jokowi managed to shorten the misunderstanding between them and the audience. To allow them to persuade folks to accept and help their policies. Furthermore, one of the many packages conveyed by Jokowi is to maneuver the capital metropolis from Jakarta to Kalimantan.

CONCLUSION

Through Van Dijk's Design idea concept in critical discourse analysis to analyze Joko Widodo's speech textual content, the implementation consists of macro-structure, supra-structure and micro-structure. As a speaker, Joko Widodo divided his dialogue into three elements: opening, content, and closing. He talked concerning the enthusiasm for advancing the Indonesian republic and ended with a request to relocate the Indonesian capital from Jakarta to Kalimantan.

President Jokowi's speech has drawn an enormous impression on the people of Indonesia. From the attitude of crucial discourse evaluation, it appears that he succeeded in expressing themes, making schemes and expressing semantics. That has grown to be very clear to make Jokowi different from many other international public speakers in that he uses simple language. Besides, he maintained himself naturally with his style and was assured in his language pronunciation, which was influenced by his Javanese accent. The things performed by Jokowi can be an excellent lesson for us when talking at the audience's entrance.

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