THE REPRESENTATION OF POWER IN JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

Serius Afandi. Registration Number: 2113220037. The Representation of Power in Joko Widodo's Speech. A Thesis. English Literature Program, State University of Medan, 2016.

This study aims at figuring out how power can be seen in the Joko Widodo's speech. what is the dominant type of power used in Joko Widodo's speech and why. It deals with the tenor which is focused on the power. This research used descriptive qualitative method in which the writer analized the data by describing the power that realized in the Joko Widodo's speech. The data of this study taken from article in the internet. The data were the speech of Joko Widodo, it takes from different four speech that Jokowi have done in different place and situation. The writer found that the power in Joko widodo's speech mostly is equal while Jokowi speak in the international situation.

Keywords: *Discourse Analysis, Language Variaties, Tenor, Speech.*

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INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Everybody on this world cannot live with their self; they need to interact with the others. That's why people use language, because language is a network of relationship. According to Halliday (2002) one function of language is to provide for interaction between people, by allowing the expression of statues, social, and individual attitudes, assessment, judgment and the like; and this is includes participation in linguistic interaction. Language itself defines as the roles which people may take the situation in which they are communicating with one another. Halliday stated that language is simultaneously used as representation, exchange, and organization of experience. Every language incorporates opinion whereby the speaker can vary his own communication role, making assertion, asking question, giving orders, expressing doubt and so on.

According to Hallyday, there is an interrelation between the "surface level realization of the linguistics function and the sociocultural framework" (munday, 2001: 90). Register consist of three types; they are Field, Mode, and Tenor. Field concerns with the topic of situation or in another word what is going on or what activity is taking place. Mode is about who takes part in situation and where the place situation takes. Meanwhile, tenor deals with things that influence the situation. How the social relationship is played by addressee and addresser.

This study attempt to discuss one of three types of register, it is tenor which is focus on power. The source data of this study is the script of Ir. Joko widodo

speech. Tenor that is interpersonal meaning its concern more with the interaction between the speaker and addressee, influence his behavior and how the speaker expresses his viewpoint.

This reason why this research was conducted because people sometimes don't realize that the way they speak can show the aspect of power and status in tenor. They are affected by the wealth, ethnicity, position, age, geographical origins, sex, knowledge, and physical appearance of the speaker.

Chronologically at one occasion there occurs a conflict or discrepancy of need between two sides of the participants. The conflict sets to roles that are to that of the addresser (the speaker in spoken language or the writer in the written language) and that of the addressee (the listener/hearer in spoken language or the reader in written language). After the participants have their own roles, they are then set to social relationship to solve the conflict.

The script sample of Ir. Joko Widodo's speech can be seen as following :

"Salam Damai Sejahtera untuk kita semua, Baru saja kami mengucapkan sumpah, sumpah itu memiliki makna spiritual yang dalam, yang menegaskan komitmen untuk bekerja keras mencapai kehendak kita bersama sebagai bangsa yang besar."

The power of the speech from this script sample can be seen that Joko Widodo statement has an equal status with the addressee, because he states that "we" as an Indonesian society.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Context of situation

The context of situation is technically termed register. The register or context of situation is comprised of three elements, namely; field, tenor, and mode (Halliday and Hasan 1985:12). In general field is what is going on. In addition, tenor involves those who takes part(s) interaction and mode indicates how the interaction takes place. Each of three aspects is subdivided into its inherent aspects. Context of situation or register refers to variety of language that varies according to use in different situation. Take the word "bachelor" as an example. We can"t understand the exact meaning of the sentence "He is a bachelor." without the linguistic context to make clear the exact meaning of this word (Lichao Song ; 2010). In SFL theory the external context are subsumed under the term social context (Saragih;2013).

a. Field

Field refers to the subject matter or topic. Field answers the question: "What is happening?" "What is the activity?" "What is the text/multimedia about?"

Field is as the situational variable that has to do with the focus of the activity in which we are engaged. Sometimes field can gloss as the topic of the situation, but martins (1984: 23, 1992a: 536) broader definition in term of institutional focus, or social activity type or more useful to capture the field in situation where language is accompanying action. In other word field is about

what is going on or what activity is taking place? For example when in the court, the role of lawyers in some ways resemble the interviewers.

b. Tenor

According to Eggins (1994:64) our initial definition of tenor was that it referred to "the social role relationship played by interacted" for example, roles such as student/ lecturers, costumer/ sales person, friend/ friend. The tenors are human being.

Instinctively you can not be doubtful about recognizing that the kind of social role of you are playing in a situation will have an effect how you use language. For example, you do not talk to the greengrocer the same way you talk to you mother. However, we need to get more precise about just what aspects of the tenor of situation are important, and in what ways.

According to I. A. Richards, the two parts of a metaphor are the *tenor* and *vehicle*. The tenor is the subject to which attributes are ascribed. The vehicle is the subject from which the attributes are derived. Thus, they are broadly equivalent to the notions of *target* and *source domains* in conceptual metaphor theory.

If one person ask all of the question this might indicate the inequality because one who asks is usually in position to expect answers, and indicating a powerful position (Y.lynne:2006)

c. Mode

Mode refers to the channel of communication. Mode answers the questions: "What is the language doing?". The general definition of mode offered above referred simply to "the role language is playing in the interaction". Martin (1984) has suggested that this role can be seen as involving two simultaneous continua that describe two different type of distance in the relation between language and situation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND FINDINGS

Methodology

The way of collecting and analyzing data to get answer to the research question was research design. Therefore, the objective of research would help and lead the researcher the ways of how the data would be collected and analyzed.

This research used descriptive qualitative. Descriptive qualitative research is the research whose finding are not gained through statistic procedure or counting procedure (Strauss and Corbin, 2003). This research purpose is to describe the system of tenor that was used in speech.

The data of this study were all clauses that reveal by Joko widodo in his speeches. For all clause will be analyzed based on the theory of discourse analysis, specifictly in power.

The source of data were the speeches of Ir. Joko Widodo that were taken originally from website which contains of some articles.

Techniques of Analyzing the Data

The data are collected in this research must be analyzed. The writer uses descriptive qualitative design. There are steps as follow.

1. Identyfing the power of tenor in jokowi speech.

2. Finding out and describe how the power that dominantly used in Jokowi speech, is it equal or unequal.

3. Explaining why the dominant type is used in Jokowi speech.

Findings

Having analyzed the data in the aspect of power that realized in the Joko widodo's speech, the resutls were below:

1. Joko widodo's speech in Istana negara with total number 20 clauses. The researcher found that equal with 12 clauses (60%), whereas unequal with 8 clauses (40%).

2. Joko Widodo's speech in Conference of Asia-Africa with total number 24 clauses. Equal with the 18 clauses (75%), and unequal with 6 clauses (25%).

3. Joko widodo's speech in Washington D.C with total number 8 clauses. Equal with 6 clauses (75%), and unequal with 2 number of clauses (25%).

4. The only speech that mostly using unequal power were Joko Widodo's speech in Kampung Pulo Jahe. With the number of clauses were 7 clauses, equal were 1 (15%), and the unequal were 6 clauses (85%).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

After analyzing the representation of power in Joko widodo's speech, the conclusions can be drawn as following:

1. All of the four speech that Jokowi have done were mostly using an equal power; they are, Joko widodo's speech in Istana negara (60%). Joko widodo's speech in Conference of Asia-Africa (75%), Joko widodo's speech in Washington D.C (75%).

2. The only speech that mostly using unequal power were Joko widodo's speech in Kampung pulo jahe (85%)

Suggestions

Based on the conclusion, it is well to suggested that:

1. It was suggested that the students know how to speak well according to whom they speak and according to the situation.

2. It was hoped that the reader should use the power correctly to make good conversation.

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