



PUAN MAHARANI'S SPEECH AT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (DPR): IN THE RHETORIC STUDY

PIDATO PUAN MAHARANI DI DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT (DPR): DALAM KAJIAN RETORIKA

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Abstract

Speech skills became one of the important indicators of his election as a member of the people's representatives as well as an indicator of the role of the political rhetoric strategy in the legislature. Therefore, this research discusses the speech of Puan Maharani at the House of Representatives (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia in a rhetoric study. The purpose of this study is to describe the nature of Puan Maharani in speaking in terms of language style and terms of pronunciation and expression techniques. This research is a qualitative descriptive study which is the object of this research is Puan Maharani's speech in the rhetoric study. Data obtained using the method of referring, record and note it. The findings of Puan Maharani's speech in the House of Representatives (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia in rhetoric studies (1) based on tone, Puan Maharani was found to tend to use a simple style, (2) language style based on Puan Maharani's sentence structure was found to tend to use climax language style, (3) language style based on whether Puan Maharani was found to be dominant uses rhetorical language style. The special characteristics of Puan Maharani in her speech were reviewed from the pronunciation technique using tones and the tones used tended to be flat. Puan Maharani's expression is found to tend to be the expression that is displayed is not the same meaning of the sentence to be conveyed.

Keywords: Speech, House of People's Representatives, and Rhetoric

Abstrak

Keterampilan berpidato menjadi salah satu indikator penting terpilihnya sebagai anggota wakil rakyat sekaligus menjadi indikator peran strategi retorika politik di legislatif. Untuk itu, penelitian ini membahas tentang pidato Puan Maharani di Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) Republik Indonesia dalam kajian retorika. Tujuan penelitian ini mendeskripsikan kekhasan Puan Maharani dalam berpidato ditinjau dari gaya bahasa dan ditinjau dari teknik pelafalan dan ekspresi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang menjadi objek penelitian ini adalah pidato Puan Maharani dalam kajian retorika. Data diperoleh menggunakan metode simak, rekam dan catat. Hasil temuan Pidato Puan Maharani di Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) Republik Indonesia dalam kajian retorika (1) berdasarkan nada, Puan Maharani ditemukan cenderung menggunakan gaya sederhana, (2) gaya bahasa berdasarkan struktur kalimat Puan Maharani ditemukan cenderung menggunakan gaya bahasa klimaks, (3) gaya bahasa berdasarkan langsung tidaknya makna Puan Maharani ditemukan dominan menggunakan gaya bahasa retorik. Kekhasan Puan Maharani dalam berpidato ditinjau dari teknik pelafalan menggunakan nada dan nada yang digunakan cenderung nada datar. Ekspresi Puan Maharani ditemukan cenderung ekspresi yang ditampilkan tidak sama makna kalimat yang ingin disampaikan.

Kata Kunci: Pidato, Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, dan Retorika



1. Introduction

The representation of women's voices in communication in the House of Representatives (DPR) for the 2019-2024 period is interesting to discuss in terms of rhetoric studies. According to the Indonesian Parliamentary Concerned Community Forum (Formappi) researcher Lucius Karus, of the 575 members of the DPR, 457 were men (79.8%) and 118 were women (20.52%)(Brasmata, 2019).

The data has increased from the period 2009-2014. The increasing percentage of women's voice involvement legislative politics is part of one form of gender equality. Even in the executive position of Megawati SoekarnoPutri as the first woman to become the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the term of office was July 23, 2001-October 20, 2004. Women's representation in the executive and legislative branches was expected to be able to represent the voice of the Indonesian people loudly and critically against the government. therefore, political dynamics will occur and at the same time provide a color of communication in the DPR. with expectations, the emergence of political rhetoric that has strong arguments in conveying the alignments of the Indonesian people.

The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) obtained 27,053,961 votes (19.33 percent)(Wicaksono, 2019). Legally the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia established PDIP as the winner of the most votes. Defined by PDIP as the winner of the 2019 election party, it was easy to carry Puan Maharani as a cadre to become the Chairperson of the Republic of Indonesia's House of Representatives (DPR). The results of the DPR plenary meeting established and installed Puan Maharani as Speaker of the DPR on 1 October 2019.

Puan Maharani as Speaker of the DPR is at the same time in a circle of legislative political control that cannot be separated from the ability of political rhetoric. However, rhetoric can offer insights on human competition and collaboration to form a collective balance between goals and interests(Heath, 2011).

Even, rhetoric has proven to be very important in bringing up discourse for hearings that are conducive for the sake of claiming narratives that are made, as well as for discouraging competition from other narratives (Dryzek, 2010). Therefore, it is not surprising that the DPR stage is preoccupied with the dynamics of rhetoric to achieve political objectives and at the same time maintain it. The reason, through emotional rhetoric can measure how positive, or pleasant, the language of texts and political speeches is used to maintain a profile as a politician.(Kosmidis, Hobolt, Molloy, & Whitefield, 2019). In addition, having active speech skills can reflect the dimensions of dynamic communication (Compton, 2010).

Rhetoric can be defined as the ability to find the tools of persuasion that are available in every situation encountered; this function is only possessed by the art of rhetoric(Aristoteles, 2018, p. 17). That is, as a rhetoric a politician must be able to utilize his thoughts so that the audience, in this case, the Indonesian people can receive the message delivered. Rhetoric is the art of ruling the minds of men(Schreiber & Hartranft, 2013). In principle, rhetoric is to influence the listener with the aim that the message delivered by the speaker can be received by the listener or is persuasive communication. Persuasive communication requires forging a relationship between the speaker and audience to form a final assessment of the problem and not just to convey information(Martin, 2015)

If, the speaker does not have good rhetoric techniques, especially as a Speaker of the DPR, it will certainly be one of the obstacles. Usually, the ability of rhetoric or called the art



of speaking becomes an important indicator in the influence of leadership. A leader who is good at providing information and is useful for resolving uncertainties and a leader who can communicate clearly to the community will be able to unite it (Dewan & Myatt, 2012). So, the leader is not enough to have charismatics, but must be rhetoric so that when giving a speech the message can be received by all members of the public or listeners.

Puan Maharani's speech as well as the first female DPR Chair in Indonesia and interesting to be observed and studied in the rhetoric of the rhetoric. Some other studies that examine rhetoric, including by (Finlayson, 2012) examines Rhetoric and the Political Theory of Ideologies. Research by Alan Finlayson outlines some of the rhetorical implications of political concepts and ideology in a more general political analysis. Next, (Morrell, 2006) with the research title *Aphorisms and Leaders' Rhetoric: A New Analytical Approach*. Kevin Morrell in his article outlines an approach to analyzing the rhetoric of leaders by using conversation analysis to explore the effects of aphorisms on the listener or reader. Furthermore, (Walter, 2017) researching about *Rhetoric or Deliberation? The Case for Rhetorical Political Analysis*. The focus of Ryan Walter's research on rhetorical political analysis with methodological studies in intellectual history is to look for historical and linguistic approaches to the public. As an alternative to the dominant approach in emphasizing philosophical and normative understanding, especially those related to 'deliberative turn' in democratic theory. The difference between previous research and the research that will be carried out is the source of the data used. The data source was Puan Maharani's speech during the inauguration of the Chair of the House of Representatives (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia in 2019 until 2024. Furthermore, this research is different from previous research, this research will examine Puan Maharani's speech in the study of rhetoric from the standpoint of the linguistic style and linguistic aspects of language aspects. Next, the focus of the problem in this discussion is to find and explain the nature of Puan Maharani's speech in terms of the style of language used and Puan Maharani's specialty in speech in terms of pronunciation and expression techniques.

Puan Maharani's political speech can also be called an oration or public speaking to express ideas to all Indonesian people. Puan Maharani's existence as Speaker of the Parliament will be influenced by his rhetorical ability to convey ideas or messages so that Indonesian people can be influenced by political messages conveyed. For this reason, Puan Maharani's speech as Speaker of the Parliament is interesting to discuss or examine with the following objectives: (1) to explain and describe Puan Maharani's specialism in a speech in terms of language style, and (2) to explain and describe the peculiarities of Puan Maharani in speaking seen from pronunciation and expression techniques.

2. Research Methods

This study examines the speech of Puan Maharani in the study of rhetoric. This research is a descriptive study and uses a qualitative approach. In addition, descriptive research is intended to describe or describe existing phenomena, both natural phenomena or human engineering (Sukmadinata, 2017, p. 72).

Qualitative research is a research method based on postpositivism, used to select natural objects as key instruments for sampling data sources conducted purposively and snowball (Sugiono, 2012, p. 15). Data was collected using the listen, record and record method. The data source of this article is Puan Maharani's speech at the inauguration as Speaker of the House on October 1, 2019. Researchers listened carefully or noted and recorded Puan



Maharani's speech through YouTube. After recording the data, the data is then analyzed and then presented in the form of a description of Puan Maharani's speech at the House of Representatives (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia in the rhetoric study.

3. Results and Discussion

In this section the discussion of research findings (1) Puan Maharani's uniqueness in giving a speech is seen from the language style, and (2) Puan Maharani's uniqueness in giving a speech is seen from the pronunciation and expression techniques. For an explanation of the findings of the research and discussion described below.

The language style is a way of expressing inner thoughts and feelings through a unique language in the art of speaking to influence the listener so that they can understand what the speaker is saying. Style or especially style is known in rhetoric with the term style (Keraf, 2007, p. 112). The style of language or style called for each rhetoric has different characteristics as well as Puan Maharani as a politician as well as the Speaker of the Parliament. As a politician, Puan Maharani has his own way or style that is different from other politicians in giving speeches. The following description of the peculiarities of Puan Maharani's Speech Style in terms of aspects of language style adopted from (Keraf, 2007), that is: (1) language style based on tone, including simple style, noble and powerful style, intermediate style, (2) language style based on structure sentences, including climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, repetition, (3) language style based on whether or not direct meaning includes: rhetorical style and figurative language style.

The style of language based on tone is strongly influenced by the suggestion possessed by the speaker. This suggestion will give an aura or positive or negative response from the listener. The tone that gives rise to positive suggestions will greatly affect the message being received by the listener. Even, The tone is an important gesture that is usually associated with some speaker perceptions (Waele, Claeys, & Cauberghe, 2019). Meanwhile, when negative suggestions arise, it will greatly affect the difficulty of the message received by the listener.

First, simple style. This style tends to be used to give instructions, commands, and lessons. In using a simple style of emotional use does not need to be excessive, because the form of facts conveyed will decline its role. The simple style of Puan Maharani during her inauguration as Speaker of the Indonesian Parliament can be seen from the following quote.

Quotation 1

"The leadership of the DPR which is collegial in nature must be realized by building a spirit of togetherness, a spirit of joint work, a spirit of cooperation. The spirit of mutual cooperation, can optimize our duties and functions as representatives of the people, by communicating various inputs, suggestions, and support from all Members of the Board who gather in the factions, commissions, as well as various other DPR fittings. Only with the spirit of mutual cooperation and sincere devotion from all Members of the DPR will we be able to carry out the mandate as people's representatives. This task is a noble mandate that requires responsibilities that we must carry out together".

Kutipan 1.

"Kepemimpinan DPR yang bersifat kolektif kolegial harus diwujudkan dengan membangun semangat kebersamaan, semangat kerja bersama, jiwa bergotong-royong. Semangat gotong royong, dapat mengoptimalkan tugas dan fungsi kita



sebagai wakil rakyat, dengan mengkomunikasikan berbagai masukan, saran, dan dukungan dari segenap Anggota Dewan yang berhimpun dalam fraksi-fraksi, Komisi-komisi, serta berbagai alat kelengkapan DPR lainnya. Hanya dengan semangat gotong royong dan niat pengabdian yang tulus dari semua Anggota DPR maka kita akan dapat menjalankan amanah sebagai wakil rakyat. Tugas ini merupakan sebuah amanah yang mulia yang menuntut tanggungjawab yang harus kita tunaikan bersama”.

Quote 1 in Puan Maharani's speech is a simple style, it is seen in the explanation of the following sentence. The sentence "DPR leadership which is collegial in nature must be realized by building a spirit of togetherness, a spirit of joint work, a spirit of cooperation", in that sentence implies the meaning of giving instructions to the leadership of the DPR to realize a mutual spirit in cooperation. Next, one example in the sentence "This task is a noble mandate that requires responsibilities that we must carry out together". The sentence was delivered with the aim of reminding and instructing shared responsibility in carrying out the mandate as a member of the DPR of the Republic of Indonesia. In the quote, Puan Maharani tried to give instructions and reminded of the shared responsibility of working and carrying out the mandate.

Second, the style is noble and powerful. Based on the naming, it can be interpreted this style has strong energy in building diction, moving gestures, especially in the radiant face as if to show the face of the reality of events that occur with the facial expressions that are displayed when giving a speech.

Quotation 2

"Although the functions in the DPR will run dynamically, it should not make us divisive and counterproductive; the dynamics in carrying out the functions of the DPR continue to run on its main foundation namely Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, NKRI, and Bhineka Tunggal Ika, so that the interests of the National, Nation and State are prioritized ”.

Kutipan 2.

“Walaupun fungsi-fungsi di DPR akan berjalan secara dinamis , namun hal itu tidak boleh membuat kita menjadi terpecah belah dan kontraproduktif; dinamika dalam menjalankan fungsi-fungsi DPR tetap berjalan pada landasan utamanya yaitu Pancasila, UUD Negara Republik Indonesia 1945, NKRI, dan Bhineka Tunggal Ika, sehingga Kepentingan Nasional, Bangsa dan Negara yang diutamakan ”.

The sentence in quote 2 would like to show the situation of the Indonesian people in the past few years, there has been an ideological, ethnic, and even a solution at the economic and educational levels. As Speaker of the Parliament Puan Maharani also at the same time wanted to invite all members of the DPR to keep Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, NKRI, and Bhineka Tunggal Ika, thus prioritizing the interests of the National, Nation and State above the interests of all. The statement was a form of Puan Maharani's efforts to urge all members of the council to carry out their functions as members of the DPR. However, the face displayed by Puan Maharani when giving a speech in the quote sentence 2 does not show that the external face that is actually happening on earth is the same as what is seen directly on the appearance of Puan Maharani's face as a speaker, so that the board members as direct listeners in the room and

the public Indonesia as a listener who is not in the room feels not lost in the emotions of the speaker. This can be seen from picture 1 below.



Picture 1. Puan Maharani's Gesture Speeches for the Inauguration of the Chairperson of the DPR of the Republic of Indonesia for the 2019-2024 Period.

source:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2hGmJaK0ow&t=472s>

Third, medium style. The purpose of this style is to create a happy and peaceful atmosphere and even try to bring humor so it does not look monotonous. Next is the picture of Puan Maharani's face as a speaker.



Picture 2. Puan Maharani's Face Speeches at the Inauguration of the Chairperson of the Republic of Indonesia DPR for the 2019-2024 Period

Source:<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2hGmJaK0ow&t=472s>

Picture 2. The Puan Maharani as the speaker tries to show a smiling face to attract attention with humor or a happy atmosphere contained in the following sentence.

Quotation 3.

"The honorable and love Mrs. Megawati SoekarnoPuteri, the Fifth President of the Republic of Indonesia".

Kutipan 3.

"Yang saya hormati dan saya cintai Ibu Megawati Soekarno Puteri, Presiden Kelima Republik Indonesia".



In Terms of the diction used in the sentence, it does not have an excessive sense of humor. However, when viewed from the context of the meaning of the sentence between the object of the sentence with the speaker, it gives rise to a meaning that makes the atmosphere happy and a little melting atmosphere. Because Puan Maharani as a speaker and Megawati SoekarnoPutri as the fifth President of the Republic of Indonesia has its own relationship. Finally, when the sentence in the 3. quote is spoken it can cause appreciation from the listener.

The placement of a sentence element is a very important part of a speech because the placement of sentence elements will be the structure of a sentence. Constructing sentences in speeches so that they have a sequence of thoughts that each time increases in importance from previous ideas to the core to create a climax. First, the description of Puan Maharani's speech is reviewed from the climax as follows.

Quotation 4.

"Only with the spirit of mutual cooperation and sincere devotion from all members of the DPR, we will be able to carry out the mandate as a people's representative."

Kutipan 4.

"Hanya dengan semangat gotong-royong dan niat pengabdian yang tulus dari semua anggota DPR, maka kita akan dapat menjalankan amanah sebagai wakil rakyat."

Quotation 5.

"The DPR is an institution that is a representation of the people, so the DPR Building is a people's house".

Kutipan 5.

"DPR adalah lembaga yang merupakan representasi rakyat, sehingga Gedung DPR adalah rumah rakyat".

In quote 4 it can be seen that in the sentence the sequence of thoughts has increased until the end of the sentence. The thought sequence in quote 4 starts from the lowest one; Only with the spirit of mutual cooperation and the sincere intention of devotion from all members of the DPR, then increased or clarified; then we will be able to carry out the mandate as people's representatives. At the low level, the speaker only wants to express hope for service and be increased by carrying out the mandate as a people's representative. For quotation 5 shows the climax style of language with a sequence of thoughts starting from a low mind. This means that the DPR is part of a place to criticize the government for the people. Enhanced with a high mind so that the Parliament Building is a house of the people ". Speakers further increased their thoughts that the DPR is a people's home. If interpreted in the diction of the house is a place to do all kinds of broad democratic activities.

Second, the style of language based on sentence structure in terms of anticlimax. In anticlimax usually, the speaker tends to use his ideas from the most important to end on ideas that are considered less important. Seen in Puan Maharani's speech in the following quote.

Quotation 6.

"We are not anti-criticism, but it is hoped that the public will not be easily trapped in a priori research on the implementation of the duties of the DPR and can be objective in evaluating the work of all of us"



Kutipan 6.

"Kita tidak anti-kritik, tetapi diharapkan masyarakat tidak mudah terjebak pada penelitian yang bersifat apriori terhadap pelaksanaan tugas-tugas DPR dan dapat bersikap objektif dalam menilai kerja kita semua"

The ideas contained in quote 6, show ideas in sequence from high ideas to low ideas. The idea that has the most important thoughts is that we are not anti-criticism, and forwarded to the less important ideas, but it is hoped that the public will not be easily trapped in a priori research on the implementation of DPR's duties and can be objective in evaluating the work of all of us.

Third, language style is based on the structure of sentence forms and parallelism. In principle, parallelism seeks to bring about parallels in the use of words and phrases to occupy the same function and the same grammatical. Example in the following quote.

Quotation 7.

"If we don't get the benefits, our children will receive it; if not our children, then our grandchildren will get the benefits "

Kutipan 7.

"Kalau bukan kita yang mendapatkan manfaatnya, maka anak-anak kita yang akan menerimanya; kalau bukan anak-anak kita, maka cucu kita yang akan mendapatkan manfaatnya".

In quote 7 there is repetition of words for the sake of affirmation or accentuate words. This can be seen in the clause if it is not we who get the benefits of having a parallel with if not our children as well as for the clause then our children who will receive it have a parallel with our grandchildren who will get the benefits.

Fourth, language style is based on the sentence structure of the antithesis. Antithesis is an idea that has conflicting elements by using opposing groups of words. Quoted antithesis in Puan Maharani's speech can be described as follows.

Quotation 8.

"Our presence here as members of the legislature is the result of a democratic election process, in which the people have given confidence to us as their representatives".

Kutipan 8.

"Keberadaan kita di sini sebagai anggota legislatif merupakan hasil dari proses pemilu yang demokratis, di mana rakyat telah memberikan kepercayaan kepada kita sebagai wakil-wakilnya".

The sentence in quote 8 gives the contradiction found in the word or group of words "legislative member" with the word "people". The group of words "legislative member" means community representative or community representative in the House of Representatives or called the legislative body. For the word "people" is the community as a voter or who gave an envoy to be a legislative member in the House of Representatives (DPR).

Fifth, the style of language is based on the sentence structure in the form of repetition. Repetition can be said to be a repetition of sounds, syllables, words or parts of sentences that



are considered important to emphasize in a context. Quate from the repetition in the speech of Puan Maharani's can be described as follows.

Quotation 9.

"Therefore, we need to be in the same spirit and soul, to jointly strengthen and strengthen Pancasila as an ideology of national and state life, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the state constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) as a form the state, and Unity in Diversity (bhineka tunggal ika) as a motto in the life of the nation and state.

Kutipan 9.

*"Oleh karena itu, kita perlu berada dalam satu semangat dan jiwa yang sama, untuk secara bersama-sama memantapkan dan meneguhkan Pancasila sebagai ideologi kehidupan berbangsa dan **bernegara**, UUD Negara Republik Indonesia 1945 sebagai konstitusi **negara**, Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (NKRI) sebagai bentuk **negara**, dan Bhineka Tunggal Ika sebagai semboyan dalam kehidupan berbangsa dan **bernegara**.*

In quote 9 there is a repetition of sounds in the word "bernegara" and the word "negara". Sounds in the selection of the word "bernegara" and "negara" repeated are considered part of a very important word to be stressed in the context of the speech message delivered by the speaker.

Language style based on meaning is measured directly from the meaning or not, that is whether the reference used still maintains the denotative meaning or there has been a deviation (Keraf, 2007, p. 129). For language style based on whether or not the meaning in Puan Maharani's speech was examined in terms of rhetorical style and figurative language style. Rhetorical style in Puan Maharani's speech at quote 10. *"This task is a muliah mandate that requires responsibilities that we must carry out together"*. The sentence shows the plain nature of the language because of the words *"this task", "mandate", "responsibility",* and *"do it"* contain elements of continuity of meaning and generality to be spoken in language especially in the speech of the deadly Puan Maharani as the DPR Speaker. Furthermore, Puan Maharani's uniqueness in giving a speech is seen from the figurative language style. Figurative language style usually has a comparison formed by comparing something with other things that have the same characteristics. In Puan Maharani's speech at the inauguration as Speaker of the DPR there was no or no figurative language.

In giving speeches, pronunciation of letters or words is very important (Olif, 2018, p. 91). Doubt in reciting the sound of each word, it can cause ambiguous meaning for the listener. The aspects of Puan Maharani's pronunciation study in speeches are limited and reviewed from; articulation, tone, and speed.

First, articulation is strongly influenced by the clarity of the sound issued by the speaker. When the speaker is not able to adjust the sound properly, it can reduce the attractiveness of the listener. Listeners tend to ignore the message conveyed by the speaker. Puan Maharani as a speaker tends to produce very clear and clean sounds. This can be seen from every vowel sound and consonant in each word until it reaches the sentence level. This can be proved by one of the following quote from Puan Maharani's speech.



Quotation 11.

*"On this occasion, **allow** me on behalf of the Board Leaders to express their **highest** gratitude and appreciation for **the support** and **trust** that has been given to us to lead the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia 2019-2024".*

Kutipan 11.

*"Dalam kesempatan ini, **izinkanlah** saya atas nama Pimpinan Dewan mengucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan yang **setinggi-tingginya** atas **dukungan dan kepercayaan** yang telah diberikan kepada kami untuk memimpin DPR Republik Indonesia periode 2019-2024".*

In bold words, the speaker is considered the most important word in the meaning of the message to be conveyed to the listener, so that the speaker gives up intonation while in the word.

Second, the tone. The tone in the speech is needed to maintain an atmosphere of avoiding monotony between the speaker and listener. As a speaker must be able to accelerate high or low with the context of the listener, so as to create a conducive atmosphere. The following examples of Puan Maharani's speech data are shown in table 1.

Table 1. An Example of Puan Maharani's Tone Classification Data

No.	Quotation	Tone			
		High	Low	Down /Ride	Flat
12	"On this occasion, allow me on behalf of the Board Leaders to express their highest gratitude and appreciation for the support and trust that has been given to us to lead the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia 2019-2024". "Dalam kesempatan ini, izinkanlah saya atas nama Pimpinan Dewan mengucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan yang setinggi-tingginya atas dukungan dan kepercayaan yang telah diberikan kepada kami untuk memimpin DPR Republik Indonesia periode 2019-2024".			✓	
13	"The leadership of the DPR which is collective and collegial must be realized by building a spirit of togetherness, a spirit of cooperation, a spirit of mutual cooperation". "Kepemimpinan DPR yang bersifat kolektif dan kolegal harus diwujudkan dengan membangun semangat kebersamaan, semangat kerjasama, jiwa gotong-royong".				✓
14	"At the same time, we as a nation and state are increasingly demanded to have capabilities and strengths in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, in order to realize a sovereign, self-				✓



reliant, and personality based on Pancasila".

"Pada saat yang bersamaan, kita sebagai bangsa dan negara, semakin dituntut memiliki kemampuan dan kekuatan di bidang politik, ekonomi, sosial, dan budaya, agar dapat mewujudkan Indonesia yang berdaulat, berdikari, dan kepribadian berlandaskan pancasila".

Based on the sample data table 1 that is displayed and the video of Puan Maharani's speech when inaugurating as the Chairperson of the House which lasts 11 minutes 29 seconds and 1014 words, it is seen that Puan Maharani in her speech tends to use a flat tone. The speaker uses a flat tone when giving a speech or lacks variation in tone, so listeners will tend not to be interested in listening to it. Thus, the message delivered by the speaker is not able to be received by the listener.

Third, speed. Sooner or later the message delivered greatly affects the listener's ability to understand the message received. As a speaker must be able to adjust the speed and slowness of the message delivered, so that the message delivered contains emotional effects with a harmonious display of gestures. The following sample excerpts from Puan Maharani's speech are shown in table 2.

Table 2. Classification of Data Puan Maharani Speed Engineering

No.	Quotation	Quick	Slow
15	"The task that we want to carry out will face challenges and obstacles that are not light" "Tugas yang hendak kita jalankan akan menghadapi tantangan dan kendala yang tidak ringan"	✓	
16	"Therefore, we will always be open to every aspiration and input we receive from the community" "Oleh karena itu, kita akan selalu terbuka terhadap setiap aspirasi dan masukan yang kita terima dari masyarakat"	✓	
17	"The spirit of mutual cooperation, can optimize our duties and functions as representatives of the people, by communicating various inputs, suggestions, and support from all members of the Board who gather in the factions, commissions, and various other DPR fittings." "Semangat gotong-royong, dapat mengoptimalkan tugas dan fungsi kita sebagai wakil rakyat, dengan mengkomunikasikan berbagai masukan, saran, dan dukungan dari segenap anggota Dewan yang berhimpun dalam fraksi-fraksi, komisi-komisi, serta berbagai alat kelengkapan DPR lainnya".		✓

Table 2 shows an example quote from Puan Maharani's speech with the findings of Puan Maharani's research tending to convey a message with rapid conditions. Sentences that are delivered quickly will be difficult for the speaker to put emphasis on the words and

phrases that are the main purpose of the conversation. Finally, it affects the listener to imperfect messages that are well received.

The facial expressions that are displayed while on the stage influence to start communication with the listener. Even each word and sentence has a specific meaning context must adjust to the expression displayed. The aim is that the listener can be sure of the message conveyed by the speaker. Expressions and sincere smiles displayed in front of the listener make the speaker look friendly, relaxed and happy to be among the listeners (Rafanani, 2017, p. 105). Therefore, as a speaker it is very easy to condition the listener, so that the message delivered is also easily received by the listener. The following are examples of excerpts from Puan Maharani's speech and pictures of Puan Maharani's expressions as speakers.

Quotation 18.

"We are not anti-criticism, but it is hoped that the public will not be easily trapped in an a priori assessment of the implementation of the duties of the DPR and can be objective in evaluating the performance of all of us".

Kutipan 18.

"Kita tidak anti kritik, tetapi diharapkan masyarakat tidak mudah terjebak pada penilaian yang bersifat apriori terhadap pelaksanaan tugas-tugas DPR dan dapat bersikap objektif dalam menilai kinerja kita semua".



Picture 3. Puan Maharani's Expression Addressing the Inauguration of the Chairperson of the DPR of the Republic of Indonesia for the 2019-2024 Period.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2hGmJaK0ow&t=472s>

In quotation 18 "we are not anti-criticism" in the fragment of the sentence Puan Maharani wanted to put pressure on the purpose of the sentence to be conveyed. However, the facial expressions that Puan Maharani presented as speakers did not display facial expressions that were open to criticism for all groups and tended to be monotonous. Finally, the meaning to be conveyed is not compatible with the facial expressions displayed. The atmosphere of the expression makes the contents of perfect sentences acceptable to the listener.



4. Conclusions

Based on the research findings and discussion, it can be concluded that Puan Maharani's specialty in speech is seen from the language style as follows: (1) based on tone, Puan Maharani was found to tend to use simple language style, (2) language style based on Puan Maharani sentence structure was found to tend to use language style climax, (3) language style based on whether Puan Maharani directly or not is found dominant using rhetorical language style. Furthermore, Puan Maharani's uniqueness in giving speeches is seen from the pronunciation technique that uses more tones and the tones used tend to be flat tones. Puan Maharani's expression is found to tend to be the expression that is displayed is not the same meaning of the sentence to be conveyed. The implications of Puan Maharani's speech research in rhetoric studies can be used as a reference for public speaking for the general public, especially politicians. For the world of education, it can be used as a learning reference in Teaching Speaking Skills, rhetoric in Higher Education and Indonesian Language Teaching in schools.

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