

# PARTICIPANT AND PROCESS PREDOMINATE IN JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH

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## ***Abstract***

*This study is a discourse analysis of one speech from the 7<sup>th</sup> President of Indonesia Mr. Joko Widodo in an International forum. The aim of this study was to analyze the diction of words and sentences used by Joko Widodo in representing his country in APEC CEO Summit 2014. The diction of words and sentences were seen from the type of participant and process where in participant there where pronoun, noun phrase, adjective, preposition phrase and noun. In process type, there were action, event and attribution. The data to be analyzed was the transcription speech of Joko Widodo. By using descriptive analysis, this study analyzed the type of participant and process predominated in the speech. From the analysis, data were divided as 77 sentences. From those data, it was found type of participant where 23 data were noun participant, 1 data was pronoun participant, 2 data were preposition phrase participant and 6 data were adjective participant. While for process type, it was found 45 type of action process sentence and it was followed by 32 type of attribution process sentence. By the most dominant of 23 noun participant and 45 action process in the speech, it was concluded that Joko Widodo used his power as president to influence the reader and represented his country to the investor in the world forum of APEC CEO Summit 2014.*

**Keywords:** Discourse Analysis; Speech; Participant Type; Process T

## **INTRODUCTION**

This study reviewed one speech from Indonesian President in the world forum of APEC CEO Summit 2014. On that year, Joko Widodo or Jokowi took his oath as the 7<sup>th</sup> president of Republic Indonesia. The way he chose his words and sentences in his speech would influence the reader in the forum since speech in an international forum is one important key to expose a nation to the world exposure. It is also possible to bring cooperation to other countries such as cooperation in economy, education, military, health, and many other issues. Choosing right and appropriate words or sentences in a speech is an important matter where the value of a speech lies in a good arrangement of that speech. By composing well structured speech such as words and sentences, it may represent the intention of the speaker. Diction in a speech is a good starting point to build cooperation. In other words, speech is delivered to convince the audience that the speaker's intention is worth. This study is also a part of discourse analysis where it is also related to social phenomenon and economic problems where they are always the content of the discourse itself (Paltridge, 2008).

Discourse covers broad study of linguistics where it is typically found in a natural language, just as sentences which are typically found in the discourse and words which are typically found in the sentences. Discourse is easily found in a language by the means of text or spoken language (Paltridge, 2008). Discourse has its dimension such as the means of production (*the number of speakers who produced the discourse*), the type of content (*the text genre*), the manner of production (*style and register*) and the medium of production (*oral versus written*). Those dimensions could produce more variations of discourse divisions as well (Dooley & Levinsohn, 2000).

Discourse is proposed to be a social practice rather than individual activity. The implications in discourse emerge as it is a mode of action and it has dialectical relationship with social structure. Discourse itself is influenced by the social structure, in which it is

shaped by the sense and level including a social class, social relation, specific and particular relation and so on (Fairclough, 2006). Discourse examines the language in use such as to study all written texts and conversations. The discourse itself is not restricted to the text only, but more than that, the spoken to be analyzed as well as written (McCharty, 2000). Discourse is as a complex of three elements: social practice, discursial practice (*text production, distribution, and consumption*), and text, and the analysis of a specific discourse calls for analysis in each of these three dimensions and their interrelations (Fairclough, 1996). It can be summarized that discourse has a relation to the text and the text is a part of a discourse itself. With all respect, then, the text can be analyzed by using discourse analysis.

Moreover, Fairclough describes that text analysis is one part of discourse analysis, where the three elements of a discourse such as *text, interaction* and *social context* form a relationship of discourse (Fairclough, 1996). Zellig Harris introduced discourse analysis (DA) in 1952 as a way of analyzing connected speech and writing. It is also emerged in the sociology of scientific knowledge (Wooffitt, 2005). DA focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, phrase, and sentence that is needed for successful communication. It analyzes the relationship between sentences, phrases and words in a language. It is clearly seen that the discourse analysis can examine both spoken and written language (Paltridge, 2008). DA is also concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used (McCharty, 2000). It lies through to the whole context within the text from both spoken and written language. It can be determined that the discourse analyst studies the language in use by the speaker or the writer.

Literature shows that there are some studies as references to this research, for instance, Kurniawan & Utami (2017) who investigate the representation of Joko Widodo's figure in the Jakarta post. Bustam, Heriyanto, & Citraresmana (2013) explore about the exclusion strategies of the representation of social actors in the case of FPI's rejection to Lady Gaga's Performance in Indonesia on the Jakarta Post newspaper headlines where they employ a CDA approach. Fitriani, Sukyadi, & Muhammad (2012) study about the representation of Egyptian people's voice in the Jakarta Globe News photographs. Another references from Naz, Alvi, & Baseer (2012) who examine about political language of Benazir Bhutto where they analyze the transitivity of her speech "Democracation in Pakistan". Yulimar (2010) conduct a study about political discourse analysis of Barack Obama's speeches during his race for presidency. Then, Durán (2008) analyzes the political discourse applied to Bush's and Kerry's speeches.

This study examined the language in use by the speaker which is the speech from the 7<sup>th</sup> president of Republic Indonesia in an International Forum of APEC CEO Summit 2014. By looking at the type of process and participants, this study revealed the use of dictions (words and sentences) in Joko Widodo's speech to know what type of process and participant predominates and his power influence behind through the context of his speech. The types of *process* are *action, event* and *attribution*. The participant has *noun, pronoun, noun phrase, nominalization, adjective, prepositional phrase, or adverbs*. This study is a kind of preliminary research and other researchers are welcome to expand it into a comprehensive one.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research designed as a descriptive research which involved the collecting of the data in order to answer the research questions concerning to the current status or phenomena to probe deeply into the research setting to obtain in-depth understandings about the way things are, why they are that way, and how the participants in the context perceive them. In qualitative research, population and sample are called subjects of the research or unit of analysis (Arikunto, 2010; Gay, Mills, & Airasian, 2009; Satori & Komariah, 2011). The

subject of the research was the transcription of Jokowi's Speech in APEC CEO Summit 2014. The types of *process* predominate in the speech were *action* and *attribution* process. There were 77 sentences from Jokowi's speech. The frequency of *action process* appeared in the speech was 45 data while for *attribution process* was 32 data. For the types of *participant* that predominate in the speech were *noun*, *pronoun*, *preposition phrase* and *adjective participant*. They were included in the *attribution process* and *agent* and *patient participant* in the *action process*. It had 23 *nouns participant*, 1 *pronoun participant*, 2 *preposition phrase participant* and 6 *adjective participant* from *attribution process* and 45 *agent and patient participants* in the *action process*. In analyzing the qualitative data, the researcher implemented some steps such as they are; data managing, reading/memoing, describing, classifying, and interpreting (Gay & Airisian, 2000).

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Joko Widodo addressed his speech to the investors which attended APEC CEO Summit 2014. The data from transcription was discussed to reveal types of *process* and *participant* predominated in the transcription. The data were presented below:

*First, on behalf of Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia, **I would like to thank you** for your coming to my presentation.*

(Attribution process [SVC]; non-possessive attribute participant; underlined is PP participant).

The sentence above represented the *attribution process*. It could be analyzed from the structure of the sentence. It should had subject, verb, and compliment (S-V-C). From the bold sentence above, the subject was **I**, the verb was **would like to**, and the compliment was **thank you**. The type of *participant* in the sentence above was non-possessive attribute *participant* where the underlined word for was the *prepositional phrase* (PP) *participant*.

*Today, **I am** happy, **I am** very happy, to be among with you,...*

(Attribution process [SVC]; non-possessive attribute participant, underlined are adjective participant).

The second clause was repeated to show the feeling of the speaker. This sentence had *attribution process* as well. The structure of the sentence shows that the subject was **I**, the verb was **am**, and the compliment was **happy** or **very happy**. The type of *participant* in this sentence was non-possessive attribute participant where the underlined words were adjective participant.

*...because you know **I was a** businessman a years ago.*

(Attribution process [SVC]; non-possessive attribute participant, underlined is noun participant).

The bold clause showed that the type of *process* in the sentence above was the *attribution process*. The types of *attribution process* were formed when the sentence has [SVC]; subject (**I**), verb (**was**), and compliment (**a businessman**). For the type of *participant*, it had noun participant which was underlined and it was called non-possessive attribute participant.

*So, this morning, **I am** very happy,...*

(Attribution process (SVC); non-possessive attribute participant, underlined is adjective participant).

The bold clause showed that the type of *process* in the sentence above was the *attribution process*. The types of *attribution process* were formed when the sentence had

[SVC]; subject (**I**), verb (**am**), and compliment (**very happy**). For the type of *participant*, it had an *adjective* participant which was underlined and it was called non-possessive attribute participant.

...because **we can talk about business, about investment** with all of you.

(Action process (SVO); it has 2 participants, *we* as agent and *business* and *investment* are patients).

The sentence above represented the *action process*. The *action process* could be analyzed from the structure of the sentence. It should have had subject, verb, and object (S-V-O). From the bold sentence above, the subject was **we**, the verb was **can talk**, and the objects were **business** and **investment**. This *action process* had two types of participants, namely *agents* and *patient*. In the sentence above, the agent was the word *we* and the patients were the words *business* and *investment*.

The picture shows you our map of Indonesia.

(Action process (SVO); it has 2 participants, *the picture* as agent and *our map of Indonesia* as patient).

From the sentence above, the sentence could be analyzed based on the (S-V-O) form where the subject was **the picture**, the verb was **shows**, and the object was **our map of Indonesia**. This *action process* had two types of participants, namely *agents* and *patient*. In the sentence above, the agent was the word *the picture* and the patients was the word *our map of Indonesia*.

**We have population 240 million...**

(Attribution process (SVC); possessive {verb is have} attribute participant, underlined is noun participant).

The bold clause showed that the type of *process* in the sentence above was the *attribution process*. The types of *attribution process* were formed when the sentence had [SVC] formed; subject (**we**), verb (**have**), and compliment (**population 240 million**). For the type of *participant*, it had noun participant which was underlined and it was called possessive attribute participant where the verb was *have*. The participant in the attribution process was divided into two kinds, *possessive* and *non-possessive attribute participant*. The characteristic of *possessive* participant was the *verb* in the sentence where it had *helping verb* of *have*, while the *non-possessive* one had *main verb* as its verb in the sentence.

...and the distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey.

(Attribution process {SVC}; non-possessive attribute participant, underlined is noun participant).

The clause showed that the type of *process* in the sentence above was the *attribution process*. The types of *attribution process* were formed when the sentence had [SVC]; subject (**the distance**), verb (**is like**), and compliment (**from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey**). For the type of *participant*, it had noun participant which was underlined and it was called non-possessive attribute participant.

And imagine, **we have 17,000 island. 17,000 island.**

(Attribution process {SVC}; possessive (verb is have) attribute participant, underlined is noun participant).

The clause showed that the type of *process* in the sentence above was the *attribution process*. The types of *attribution process* were formed when the sentence had [SVC]; subject (**we**), verb (**have**), and compliment (**17,000 island**). For the type of *participant*, it had noun

participant which was underlined and it was called possessive attribute participant since it had *have* verb.

*Our national budget for 2015 is \$167 billion and for fuel subsidy is \$27 billion. It's huge.*

(Attribution process {SVC}; non-possessive attribute participant, underlined are noun participant).

The clause showed that the type of *process* in the sentence above was the *attribution process*. The types of attribution *process* were formed when the sentence had [SVC]; subject (*our national budget for 2015*), verb (*is*), and compliment (*\$167 billion*). For the type of *participant*, it had noun participant which was underlined and it was called non-possessive attribute participant.

*So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activity. From consumptive productivity to.. from consumptive activity to productive activity.*  
(Action process (SVO); *we* as agent *our fuel subsidy* as participant).

From the sentence above, the sentence could be analyzed based on the (S-V-O) form where the subject was *we*, the verb was *want to channel*, and the object was *our fuel subsidy*. This *action process* had two types of participants, namely *agents* and *patient*. In the sentence above, the agent was the word *we* and the patients was the word *our fuel subsidy*.

*We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia.*

(Action process {SVO}; *we* as agent, *Indonesia* as participant).

From the sentence above, the sentence could be analyzed based on the (S-V-O) form where the subject was *we*, the verb was *are waiting for*, and the object was *Indonesia*. This *action process* had two types of participants, namely *agents* and *patient*. In the sentence above, the agent was the word *we* and the patients was the word *Indonesia*.

From the types of *process*, an *action process* was the dominant process emerged in the speech of Jokowi in APEC CEO Summit 2014. The types of process of *an action process* showed that he had done something good in serving his country.

*So last year **I** invite them.... I go to the ground.*

From the diction or choice of words, he used basic diction and mistakenly used the tense which was referring to the past event. The next data was presented in a future tense. By using this tense, he gave something that he would do in the future.

***I will push** my minister, my governor, my mayor, to help clearing this problem.*

The *attribution process* was found in the next following data. In this process, Jokowi wanted to show the audience that he wanted to give an explanation related to what he had done so far. This process would make him as the president in Indonesia, had a good commitment to rule a big country.

***We have** national one-stop service, national one-stop service office that can help you, that will serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your business permit.*

This sentence clearly showed that he delivered a fact toward what he had done in managing bureaucracy. This sentence represented what he had done to the service of business permit in Indonesia.

*And the problem is clear.*

From this sentence, it could be analyzed that he wanted to show the listeners that he had done a great work dealing with problem solving. This sentence brought the fact of problem that he had solved.

Moreover, types of *participant* predominate in Jokowi's speech were *agent* and *patient*. These two participants occurred in this process together with every *action* in the sentences he uttered. These two participants were showing his intention, what he had done or would be done in the future. From the context, they had shown that Jokowi represented his country to persuade investors coming to Indonesia. To make it clearer, see some examples below:

***I invite them***

This sentence illustrated an *action process* where the word *I* as the agent and the word *them* as the patient. Jokowi (as the word *I*) intended to show his influence as the president to give his influence to the society (as the word *them*) and had power to ask people to do something.

***Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago***

In this sentence, the agent was 'Jakarta Outer Ring Road' and the patient was '15 year ago'. Through this sentence, he wanted to show that he could resolve the problem from the past better than the former president.

***Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago but it's stopped 8 years ago, because we have problem here: 1.5 kilometer unfinished because there is 143 family do not accept with the compensation price. So last year I invite them. I go to the ground and then I invite them for lunch and dinner. Four times. Ah, this is me. I invite them and then we talk about the problem. Four time. Four time meeting. And the problem is cleared. And now the toll road has been used 7 month ago.***

From the sentences above, Jokowi highlighted that there was no problem that could not be solved. He wanted to show that he was able to maintain the issues occurred during his service.

*...because we have problem here.*

(Attribution process (SVC); possessive (verb is have) attribute participant, underlined is noun participant).

The type of *participant* in the sentence above was noun participant. The noun participant indicated that Jokowi and his cabinet tried to understand the problem they face and try to solve it.

*Ah, this is me.*

(Attribution process {SVC}; non-possessive attribute participant, underlined is pronoun participant).

This sentence had pronoun participant where Jokowi tried to show his existence toward his action. It also provided some supporting information of his action.

***First, on behalf of Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your coming to my presentation.***

(Attribution process [SVC]; non-possessive attribute participant; underlined is PP participant).

In this example, Jokowi tried to address the listener of his speech by saying something polite as greetings.

*Four time. Four time meeting. And the problem is clear.*

(Attribution process {SVC}; non-possessive attribute participant, underlined is adjective participant).

In this sentence, Jokowi attempted to show the audience of his speech that he had solved the problem that he had by using an adjective participant.

In his speech, Jokowi with his dominant *action process* had power of institutional where he is as the president, to represent his country in the world forum and invited the investors to Indonesia. By using action process, he wanted to show the audience that Indonesia is a good place to invest their money. He tried to persuade businessman to have their business in Indonesia. He used an *action process* to deliver his intention that he had solved many problems and also by providing some facts by using *attribution process*. He tried to give more evidence toward his action. By using the result of this study, other researchers are suggested to prove what he has said in front of international forum by conducting more deeply analysis of his speech.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusion from this study could be stated as follows:

- a. The types of *process* that predominate in the speech were *action process*. It was used 45 times in the sentences. Meanwhile, the *attribution process* was used 32 times and there was no any single *event process* in the sentences.
- b. The types of *participant* that predominate in the speech of Joko Widodo were found in the *action process* such *agent* and *patient participant*. They were used 45 times each. While in the *attribution process*, the types of *participants* were *noun participant* which was used 23 times in the sentence, *pronoun participant* was used 1 time, *preposition phrase* was used 2 times and *adjective participant* was used 6 times in the sentences.
- c. Word choice that had been analyzed contextually from both process and participant described that Jokowi had power of institutional as a president to represent his country in the world forum to invite the investors.

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