



# A Text Analysis on Joko Widodo's Speech Text on Pancasila Day of 1<sup>st</sup> June

Widya Fattah Almis<sup>(✉)</sup>

Universitas Negeri Jakarta, East Jakarta, Indonesia  
widyafattah21@gmail.com

**Abstract.** This study aims to provide a critical discourse analysis of the text of the president's speech as it was delivered by Ir. H. Joko Widodo, the seventh president of the Republic of Indonesia, and was taken from the website of the Indonesian Republic Secretariat Cabinet. A descriptive qualitative approach was used to perform this study. The speech Ir. H. Joko Widodo will deliver on June 1st, 2022, to commemorate Pancasila Day is the subject of this study. This textual content analysis was conducted based on Van Dijk's design. According to the research, the Indonesian President's address implemented macro-structure, supra-structure, and microstructure text structure analysis techniques. This speech uses several analytical components, including themes, sections, and others that are fully covered by the conclusions and discussion.

**Keywords:** Critical Discourse Analysis · Van Dijk's Design · Joko Widodo's Speech Text

## 1 Introduction

The fundamental concern of critical discourse analysis is the relationship between language and power. The precise approach is then adopted in Critical Discourse Analysis to analyze, illustrate, and eventually combat social inequity. That is, one must be aware of the interests in a context. As a result, it was discovered that the author had used a variety of factors to affect the analysis that was eventually developed. Additionally, it is important to understand that the discourse is being fought for the desired meaning and objectives [1]. The basic goal of CDA is to reveal the connections between languages, society, strengths, ideologies, values, and opinions. It is a study of the language used in the form or process of explaining a text (reality social) [2].

Critical Discourse Analysis focuses on how text and talk in the social and political context act out, reproduce, legitimize, and oppose social-power abuse and injustice [3]. The link between language and power is the core focus of CDA. The clear position is then adopted in the CDA to comprehend, depict, and ultimately combat social inequity [4].

Several studies have examined how discourse influences ideologies, establishes hierarchies of power, and establishes dominance over different people or social groups under

diverse circumstances. The fundamental principles of CDA are covered in Gee & Handford's book. They asserted that CDA addresses social problems caused by discursive power dynamics. The function of discourse is ideological as well as social [5]. This argument is also made in the talks that were analyzed for the current study. However, numerous studies applying the Fairclough CDA model have been conducted elsewhere [6, 7]. Their research focused on how to use Fairclough's CDA methodology in the classroom. They concluded that CDA helps teachers understand the classroom discourse more clearly.

On June 1, 2022, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. H. Joko Widodo, delivered a speech on Pancasila Day in Ende, East Nusa Tenggara. In his remarks, Jokowi invites the entire community to remember the Bung Karno and the nation's founders' spirit in formulating Pancasila. However, Pancasila is the philosophy and national ideology that we must maintain and implement in our nation and state's life.

The writer is interested in the speech's text because the expression is a powerful speech for the Indonesian people. It was delivered on Pancasila Day as the nation's philosophy and ideology, and it was also witnessed by Indonesians, so the speech should be precise and clear, with no need for further meaning explanation. Thus, the text of the speech is interesting to study.

Several studies in CDA have been conducted. The first study was conducted by Bulan & Kasman, who analyzed the CDA of Ahok's Speech in the Thousand Islands [8]. This study analyzed the use of words, ideology, component or critical discourse, power relations, and their implications. Second, Priatmoko researched CDA of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech on the Jakarta bombings. This study used descriptive qualitative methods by Thomas N. Huckin and stated that CDA can explore the relationship between language, power, and ideology [9].

Third, Shamaila examined the CDA of Jo Biden's Inaugural Speech as the 46th US President. This method comprises three components, namely the spoken or written text; discourse practice; and socio-cultural practice [10]. The last study is titled "A Text Analysis on President Joko Widodo's Speech at the APEC CEO Summit Asian Pacific" and was completed in 2018 by Madkur. This study used descriptive qualitative with a CDA approach by Van Dijk, which consists of macrostructure, supra-structure, and microstructure [11].

## 2 Methods

The method of this study was descriptive-qualitative with a critical discourse analysis approach. In analyzing the text of Jokowi's speech, the writer used the Van Dijk method, which consists of macro-structure, supra-structure, and micro-structure. The primary data was the transcript of the speech delivered by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, on Pancasila Day, June 1, 2022 [12].

The first factor is macrostructure. A few sentences from Jokowi's speech were borrowed by the author and incorporated into the macro-structure. Jokowi's speech is divided into three sections: the opening, the content, and the closing. The writer then inserts each paragraph of his speech into each of the three sections that had been established in the framework for his presentation. In addition, the micro-structure divides the writer into

four categories: settings, details, intention, and presupposition. Next, insert the language from the speech's four appropriately placed sentences.

### 3 Findings and Discussion

The macro structure, which analyses the text's content thematically and topically, is the first of three components that make up the unit sections of the text evaluation. The text's roles and overall order scheme through the second section, which is called supra-structure. The third section is then referred to as micro-structure.

#### 3.1 Macro-structure: Thematic

Analysis of a discourse's theme or topic is known as thematic analysis. The pieces of the text are organized in a way that references one main idea, or what Van Dijk refers to as global coherence. Those elements work with each other to describe the general topic. According to Wang & Guo, coherence is a dynamic process that may be attained by the discourse producer and receiver working together based on their shared understanding [13].

The theme of this speech is about Indonesia as a stronger nation. Almost every paragraph in the statement supports it. Several concepts combine to form the single overarching theme, Greater Indonesia. It is demonstrated by the numerous references he makes to the magnificent Indonesian landscape. To make Jokowi's speech clear, here are a few sentences that summarize its main points.

*“Dari Kota Ende, Saya mengajak seluruh anak bangsa dimana pun berada untuk turut serta bersama-sama membumikan Pancasila dan mengaktualisasikan nilai-nilai luhur Pancasila dalam kehidupan bermasyarakat, berbangsa dan bernegara. Pancasila tidak hanya memersatukan kita semua, tetapi Pancasila juga telah menjadi bintang penuntun ketika bangsa Indonesia menghadapi tantangan dan ujian. Dan ini telah dibuktikan berkali-kali dalam perjalanan sejarah bangsa bahwa bangsa dan negara kita bisa tetap berdiri kokoh menjadi negara yang kuat karena kita semua telah sepakat berlandaskan pada Pancasila”* (Paragraph four)

The text shows us that Jokowi's speech is about greater Indonesia, that Pancasila unites us and becomes a guiding star in facing challenges. Therefore, we conclude that the speech aims to invite people together to ground Pancasila and actualize the noble values of Pancasila in the life of society, nation, and state.

*“Tapi, selalu saya ingatkan, kita harus benar-benar mengamalkan Pancasila dan memperjuangkan Pancasila. Harus kita wujudkan dalam sistem kemasyarakatan, kebangsaan, dan kenegaraan kita. Kita implementasikan kedalam tata kelola pemerintahan dan juga menjiwai interaksi antar sesama anak bangsa. Inilah tugas kita bersama, tugas seluruh komponen bangsa untuk menjadikan Pancasila sebagai ideologi yang bekerja, yang dirasakan manfaatnya oleh seluruh rumpah dara Indonesia.”* (Paragraph five)

**Table 1.** Parts of Paragraph Description

Parts Of Paragraph Description	Content
Opening Paragraph (1–3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening Remarks</li> <li>• Stating the speech's purpose</li> <li>• Describing Pancasila Day</li> </ul>
Body Paragraph (4–7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater Indonesia</li> <li>• Pancasila as National Ideology</li> <li>• Strong Indonesian people</li> <li>• Actualizing value of Pancasila</li> <li>• Work together</li> <li>• Advance Indonesia</li> </ul>
Closing Paragraph (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asking for the blessing and graceful of Allah Spirit greeting</li> </ul>

He mentions one fight in a text. He tells the audience about embodying Pancasila in our social, national, and state systems. Moreover, in this paragraph, Jokowi also indicated greater Indonesia. He tells audiences about the Indonesian people's duty to make Pancasila a working ideology, whose presence is felt, and whose benefits are felt by all Indonesian bloodshed.

*“Bapak-Ibu yang saya muliakan. Hari ini, kita sedang menghadapi situasi dunia yang bergejolak. Pandemi Covid-19 belum sepenuhnya berakhir dan ini diikuti oleh krisis energi dan pangan, serta ancaman kemiskinan ekstrim dan kelaparan, dan juga perang di Ukraina. Sebagai pemegang mandat presidensi G20, kita mengajak seluruh negara maju untuk bergotong-royong menciptakan umat manusia yang lebih baik, membangun sistem kesehatan global yang mampu menghadapi krisis di masa depan dengan tata kelola dunia yang lebih sehat, lebih damai dan berprrikemanusiaan dan lebih berprrikeadilan.”* (Paragraph six)

*“Terakhir, saya mengajak seluruh pemimpin bangsa, terutama pejabat pemerintahan, tokoh agama dan masyarakat, para pendidik, pemimpin partai dan tokoh organisasi masyarakat dan para pemimpin lainnya untuk menjadi teladan dan contoh dalam aktualisasi nilai-nilai Pancasila. Saya mengajak seluruh masyarakat untuk bergerak aktif memperkokoh nilai Pancasila dalam mewujudkan Indonesia maju, mewujudkan cita-cita Proklamasi kemerdekaan. Semoga Allah SWT, Tuhan yang Maha Kuasa selalu meridoi perjuangan kita bersama”* (Paragraph seven)

The greater and stronger Indonesian people should be the community to move actively to strengthen the values of Pancasila in realizing an advanced Indonesia, realizing the ideals of the Proclamation of Independence, and work together to create better humanity, build a global health system that can face future crises with a healthier, more peaceful, and more humane and more just world governance.

### 3.2 Supra-structure: Schematic

Supra-structure is described as the framework of a text, similar to the opening, content, and closing. Schematic, which serves as the overarching framework for discourse analysis, focuses on how the elements and structure of the news are arranged as a whole. Fairclough refers to this as the “overall structure or arrangement of a text” while referring to the generic text structure [14]. Additionally, the implementation of power is impacted by the generic structure. The three key components of Jokowi’s speech are the brief opening, the content, and the closing.

The Table 1 shows that in the opening, Jokowi’s speech deliver the opening remarks, stating the speech’s purpose, and describing about Pancasila Day. Then, in the body of paragraph, Jokowi’s speech gives motivation to pursue greater Indonesia by actualizing value of Pancasila, working together, and advancing Indonesia. The speech ends with asking for the blessing and graceful of Allah Spirit.

### 3.3 Micro-structure: Semantic

Micro-structure is the social meaning that may be deduced from the word choice, sentence structure, and linguistic style used in a document. Semantics is the concept that is highlighted in the text, for example, by providing details on one element or openly emphasizing one component while downplaying the other. A text’s semantic or conceptual representation is built in the author’s memory and is understood and represented in the reader’s mind. By using semantics, the setting, detail, intention, and Presupposition of the text are examined.

#### 3.3.1 Setting

The setting of a text is an essential part. It might clarify the author’s objective and goal. The audience usually works with the speakers to plan their communicative invitations. Madkur emphasizes that presenters typically assume that the listener will arrange their communicative invites [11]. The setting is an element that depicts the event’s background. It can also reveal who or what the text is addressed to. An idea for validating something in the text could be found in the setting.

The setting of Jokowi’s speech could be recognized from the way he began by stating: Today, (date) June 1, 2022, we commemorate the Birthday of Pancasila in Ende City, East Nusa Tenggara. In this very historic city, Bung Karno, the proclaimer of independence and the founding father of the nation, contemplated and formulated Pancasila, which was later ratified by PPKI as the basis of the state and passed on Pancasila for the nation and state. The speech is intended to revive people’s spirits. Of course, that corresponds to what is awaited on that day, Pancasila Day.

#### 3.3.2 Detail and Intention

The writer uses details as a strategy to emphasize certain aspects that he wants to elaborate on. The author’s behavior will be implicitly conveyed through the feature’s component. The element is an intentional focus on presenting a specific picture to the audience,

which could be positive or negative [15]. In Joko Widodo's speech, one of the items will be seen from paragraph 7 as follows: "realizing the ideals of the Proclamation of Independence." May Allah SWT, the Almighty God, always bless our struggle together.

When he spoke about the advancement of Indonesia and greater Indonesia, Jokowi explicitly intended to invite society to actualize the value of Pancasila. It can be seen in paragraphs 4, 5, and 7. Last, Jokowi is inviting the whole community to actively move to strengthen the values of Pancasila in realizing an advanced Indonesia, realizing the ideals of the Proclamation of Independence. May Allah SWT, the Almighty God, always bless our struggle together."

### 3.3.3 Presupposition

Presupposition is a declaration that is made to support or strengthen a text [16]. The presupposition is identified by the way it is relied upon [17]. This improvement allows the writer to provide accurate descriptions of information. There is, indeed, a wide gap between the speaker and the listener known as the assumption. The speaker assumes that the audience is aware of the assumptions. Jokowi made some assumptions during his speech. For example, in paragraph 6: facing a volatile world situation, the COVID-19 pandemic has not yet fully ended and was followed by an energy and food crisis, as well as the threat of extreme poverty and hunger, as well as the war in Ukraine. This sentence indicates that Jokowi's viewers have already recognized that he is facing a more volatile world situation than in earlier eras.

## 4 Conclusion

Joko Widodo's speech text content was analyzed using Van Dijk's Design idea concept in Critical Discourse Analysis, and the implementation comprises macro-structure, supra-structure, and microstructure. Joko Widodo arranged his speech into three parts: the opening, the content, and the closing. He talked about the enthusiasm for greater Indonesia through Pancasila as the ideology of the nation and ended with a request to move actively to strengthen the values of Pancasila in realizing an advanced Indonesia, realizing the ideals of the Proclamation of Independence, and work together to create better humanity, a global health system that can face future crises with a healthier, more peaceful, more humane, and more just world governance.

The Indonesian people were deeply affected by President Jokowi's address. From the perspective of critical discourse evaluation, it appears that he was successful in conveying themes, creating schemes, and expressing semantics. The fact that Jokowi employs straightforward language sets him apart from many other public speakers throughout the world, as has become abundantly evident. Additionally, despite having a Javanese accent, he maintained a natural sense of style and was confident in his language pronunciation. When speaking at the entrance to the audience, Jokowi's actions can serve as a great example for us.

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