

The Jokowi's Ideology Reflected on the Annual Speech

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Abstract

This study aimed to find out the ideology of Jokowi as the seventh president of Indonesia. It followed Fairclough's framework of critical discourse analysis and Searle's speech act as analysis tool. The data source of the study involved two Joko Widodo's speech in the Annual session of the people's Consultative Assembly. Moreover, the main data of the study are the utterances from Joko Widodo's speech which contain an illocutionary act. The result of this study showed four types of illocutionary act employed by Joko Widodo; they were representatives, directives, commissives, expressives. The representatives were mostly reflected in the speech. It can be conclude that Jokowi tried to report the results of government and higher-state institutions through his speech. This study also found that Jokowi expressed his alignment toward the high state institutions.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, illocutionary acts, Jokowi's speech

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan ideologi Jokowi sebagai presiden ketujuh Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori kerangka analisis wacana kritis dari Fairclough dan tindak tutur dari Searle sebagai alat analisis. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah dua pidato Jokowi yang diadakan dalam sidang tahunan MPR. Selain itu, data utama dari penelitian ini adalah ungkapan Jokowi pada pidatonya yang mengandung tindak tutur ilokusi. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan ada empat tipe tindak tutur ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Jokowi, yaitu representatif, direktif, komitmen, serta ekspresif. Representatif adalah tindak tutur yang paling sering muncul di dalam pidato tersebut. Hal ini dapat di simpulkan bahwa Jokowi mencoba untuk melaporkan hasil kerja dari pemerintah serta para lembaga tinggi negara melalui pidatonya. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa Jokowi menunjukkan keberpihakannya kepada lembaga tinggi negara.

Kata kunci: analisis wacana kritis, tindak ilokusi, pidato Jokowi

I. INTRODUCTION

In daily communication, the speakers do not only produce utterances but they also do things. Each utterance the speakers produce performs an action and has intention to their

listeners; it is known as speech acts (Yule, 1996). The theory of speech acts was firstly introduced by Austin (1962). He divided three aspects of speech act: 1) locutionary act (to inform or say something), 2) illocutionary act (what is intended to be done by speaking), and 3) perlocutionary act (the effect of what has been said). The term illocutionary act becomes the center of his theory because it cannot be understood in isolation regardless of its intent. Sometimes, the utterances produced by speakers has implicit meaning beyond the real meaning. There are some intentions that the speaker wants to reach to their speech partner (Sameer, 2017). As for illocutionary acts, the intentions delivered by speakers are further separated into five types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives (Searle, 2006).

The study about speech can also be applied to analyze an advertisement, as it done by Fitriana (2010) which study about the advertisement of an provider in *pulsa* tabloid. The result showed that declarative sentences were mostly applied which function to provide an information to the reader that they have the cheapest prize. In another advertisement, the result showed that commissive were mostly used in order to convince the reader about the advantages of using their product.

Furthermore, the use of speech act has also affected the aspects of life, such as politics. In the area of politics, speech acts becomes a main tool to seek political support, primarily found in the political speech. Some previous studies has been conducted that focused on the use of speech act in terms of illocutionary acts. The first study is conducted by Sameer (2017) which aimed to find the speech act patterns in two Egyptian inaugural speeches. The study showed that the differences appeared in two speeches depended on the circumstances that surrounded the elections of the Presidents at the time. He emphasized that speech acts were tools the presidents used to convey what they wanted and to obtain support from their audiences.

Another research is conducted by Rosyidi, Mahyudi, and Muhaimi (2019) which analyzed the Joko Widodo speech as the candidate of Indonesian president. They found that Jokowi applied four types of illocutionary acts in which assertive became the most dominant type used in the speech. Similar with them, the current study also attempts to discuss Jokowi's speech. Still, it does not only stop in providing the types of illocutionary acts used by Jokowi in the speech. In more detail, it also uncover his ideology through the use of illocutionary acts.

Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi, is the seventh Indonesian president. One of his annual duties as president is to make a speech in the annual session of People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), one of Indonesian legislature. He talks and discusses about various issues, including the result of his performance during the past year. On August 16, 2018, Jokowi claimed the triumph he has achieved, such as the declining of the unemployment rate, economic and infrastructure development, and also the index of human development. Moreover, Jokowi showed how the Indonesia nation gets a range of obstacles and trials which tested the unity and oneness of the nation. Furthermore, he also represented how the role of state institutions that participated in creating a more established country by following the roles and their respective tasks. At the end of the speech, he felt optimistic that Indonesia will be able to complete the promise of liberty, especially in terms of overcoming poverty and the gap between the citizens.

The way Jokowi made a speech had attracted a lot of research. In addition to Rosyidi, Mahyudi, and Muhaimi (2019), Asmara (2016) and Agustina (2017) analyzed the linguistic strategies of Jokowi employed in his speech by using the critical discourse analysis approach. They found that Jokowi applied some linguistic strategies, such as lexical, stylistic, pronominal, syntactic (Asmara, 2016; Agustina, 2017), modality (Agustina, 2017). Following this previous studies, this current study is conducted to expose the hidden ideology of Jokowi inserted in his speech. The data source of this study involves two of his speeches carried on the annual session of the People's Consultative Assembly. To understand or find the ideology behind the speech, this study follows three dimensions of critical discourse analysis developed by Fairclough (1989) which consist of text description, discursive practice and sociocultural practice. In text description, this study applies Searle's theory (1979) of illocutionary acts as analysis tool.

This current study aims to find out: (1) Illocutionary act used in Joko Widodo's speech in the Annual session of the people's Consultative Assembly; (2) Ideology reflected in a speech delivered by Joko Widodo in the Annual session of the people's Consultative Assembly.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with document analysis as the design. The data of this research is the text of Joko Widodo's annual speech. There are two speech which delivered by Joko Widodo, start from 2018 till 2019 in Nusantara building, Parlement block Senayan, Jakarta. The text of Joko Widodo's speech in the Annual session of the people's Consultative Assembly was downloaded from <https://tirto.id>.

In collecting the data, the researcher read the whole text of Joko Widodo's speech, gather the sentences consisting of illocutionary act, and classify them into five types of illocutionary act. In order to reveal the speaker's ideology and the public response, it needs to consider who is the speaker and how the speech are distributed. Regarding the case of the speaker, the researcher describe the biography of Joko Widodo which taken from www.biografiku.com. The distribution will be found from the news on the internet, and television where the listener able to listen the speech directly. Another data will be investigated in the public response or society toward Joko Widodo's speech in the Annual session of the people's Consultative Assembly. The researcher then analyze the data based on Fairclough's three dimensions of discourse.

III. DISCUSSION.

A. The Result of Illocutionary acts used in Joko Widodo's speech in the Annual session of the people's Consultative Assembly

In this section, the researcher analyzed the text in order to discover illocutionary acts. The researcher will only focus on the text which consists of linguistic aspects such as speech act, especially in the illocutionary act reflected on Joko Widodo's speech in the Annual session of the people's Consultative Assembly.

a. Representatives

Representatives is a kind of speech act from the speaker that focused on representing a fact or evidence to the hearer. It aims to convince the truth and falsity toward the hearer in order to make the hearer believe about the speaker's statement.

- Datum 1

“Komitmen ini kita wujudkan melalui pembagian Kartu Indonesia Pintar, yang pada tahun 2017 sudah mencapai lebih dari 20 juta peserta didik, serta perluasan penyaluran program beasiswa Bidik Misi bagi mahasiswa”

As can be noted from the datum 1 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as a declarative sentence because Jokowi told a fact. By stating the time

signal “*pada tahun 2017*” or “in 2017” he intended to convince the audience that his statement is a true event. He also stated the word ‘*sudah*’ which shows that something has been done. It explains that Jokowi wanted to claim his works from the past four years since he was first in appoint as President of Indonesia. He represents something that is true or fact to convince the hearers, representatives above is categorized as claim.

- Datum 2

”Dengan kerja nyata, Rasio Gini sebagai indikator ketimpangan pendapatan terus kita turunkan, yang saat ini berhasil kita turunkan dari 0,406 menjadi 0,389.”

Datum 2 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as a declarative sentence because the speaker talked about the fact. Jokowi talks about his result of his work which successfully lowered ratio Gini as a revenue inequality indicators. By stating the data “*kita turunkan dari 0,406 menjadi 0,389*” or “we are lowering from 0,406 to 0,389” he intended to convince the hearer that his statement is true. Jokowi also stated “*berhasil*” or “succeed” which shows that something has been successfully done. By stating his work through the statement, representatives in datum 2 is categorized as a claim.

- Datum 3

”MPR antara lain telah mengawal dan memberikan jaminan bahwa sistem ketatanegaraan Indonesia harus mencerminkan semangat dan jiwa yang merupakan implementasi dari nilai Pancasila, UUD 1945, NKRI, dan Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.”

Representatives were found in datum 3. The text is in the form of a declarative sentence as the speaker gives information. Representatives was expressed because Jokowi stated about fact. He talked about the thing that has been done by MPR. He reports that The MPR has been controlling and providing assurance that the Indonesian constitutional system should reflect the spirit and the soul which is the implementation of the value of Pancasila. Jokowi strengthened what MPR has been done by stating “*MPR antara lain telah*” or “MPR have”. He intendend to showed the fact, therefore representatives in datum 3 is categorized as a report.

- Datum 4

“Terhadap fungsi legislasi, DPR telah menyelesaikan 16 RUU pada Tahun Sidang 2017 hingga 2018.”

Datum 4 is categorized as representatives. The text is including of declarative sentence as the speaker talk about fact. Representatives was expressed because Jokowi stated the fact. Jokowi gave information by stating a report of what has been done by DPR. By stating the time signal *“Tahun Sidang 2017-2018”* or “years of session 2017-2018” and the exact data *“16 RUU”* or “draft of law” he intended to convince the hearer that his statement is a true event. He also stated *“DPR telah menyelesaikan”* or “DPR have completed” which shows that something have been done in the past. It explains that Jokowi wanted to report the work done by DPR. By telling the event as fact, datum 4 is considered as a report.

- Datum 5

“DPR telah mengakselerasi penyelesaian pembahasan RUU tentang perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2003 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti UU Nomor 1 Tahun 2002 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme menjadi Undang Undang.”

Datum 5 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as a declarative sentence because the speaker provides information. Representatives was expressed because Jokowi told a fact. He talked about the work of DPR who have accelerated the completion of RUU discussion. He strengthened his report by stating the exact data about Law in Indonesia from the year of 2003. It means that he intended to state a true event to the hearer. By telling the event as fact, representatives above is categorized as a report.

- Datum 6

“DPR juga telah menyetujui alokasi Dana Desa sebesar Rp 70 triliun di tahun 2019, yang sangat bermanfaat bagi peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat desa.”

Datum 6 is categorized as representatives. The text is including of declarative sentence as the speaker talk about fact. Representatives was expressed because Jokowi stated a fact. Jokowi gave information by stating a report of what has been done by DPR. By stating the time signal *“Tahun 2019”* or “the year 2019” and the exact data *“Dana Desa sebesar Rp 70 triliun”* or “village funds of 17 trillion rupiah”

he intended to convince the hearer that his statement is a true event. He also stated *“DPR telah menyetujui”* or *“The DPR agreed”* which shows that something has been done in the past. It explains that Jokowi wanted to report the work done by DPR. By telling the event as fact, datum 4 is considered as a report.

- Datum 7

“Hingga akhir tahun 2018 lalu, MA telah meresmikan sebanyak 85 pengadilan baru di berbagai pelosok tanah air.”

Datum 7 indicates representatives. The text is categorized as a declarative sentence because the speaker told information about what have been done by MA. Representatives was expressed because Jokowi told a fact. He talked about MA who have inaugurated as much as more than 80 new courts from various parts of the state. He intended to convince the hearer that his statement is a true event by stating the time signal *“akhir tahun 2018 lalu”* or *“last year 2019”*. He also stated *“telah”* or *“has been”* which shows that something has been done. He represents something that is true or fact to convince the hearers, representatives above is categorized as a report.

- Datum 8

“Secara keseluruhan, pada tahun 2018 ini MK telah memutus dan mengadili sebanyak 112 perkara yang menjadi perhatian public”

Datum 8 is categorized as representatives. The text in datum 8 is in the form of a declarative sentence as the speaker talked about the fact. representatives was expressed because Jokowi stated a fact about the work of MK. Jokowi gave information by stating a report of what has been done by MK. By stating the time signal *“pada tahun 2018”* or *“in 2018”*, he intended to convince the hearer that his statement is a true event. He also shows that something has been done in the past by stating *“telah”* or *“has been”*. By telling the event as fact, representatives above is categorized as a report.

- Datum 9

“Sebagai penjaga konstitusi, selama setahun ini MK telah menguji 85 perkara dan memutus 52 perkara pengujian UU.”

Datum 9 is categorized as representatives. The text is in the form of a declarative sentence as speaker provide information. Representatives was expressed because Jokowi stated a fact about the work result of MK. He talked about how MK have tested 85 cases. By stating the exact data *“MK telah menguji 85 perkara dan*

memutus 52 perkara pengujian UU” or “MK have tested 85 cases and terminated the 52 test cases for the law” he intended to convince the hearer that his statement is true. He also stated “*telah*” or “have been” to show that something has been done. Therefore, representatives above is categorized as a report.

- Datum 10

“BPK juga telah memeriksa kinerja dan kepatuhan pemerintah dan badan lainnya, serta berhasil mengembalikan kas dan aset negara sebesar Rp 4,38 triliun.”

Datum 10 is categorized as representatives. The text is in the form of a declarative sentence as speaker provide information. Representatives was expressed because Jokowi talked about the fact. He told the fact about the work of BPK who have successfully returned the cash and stat assets. He intended to convince the hearer by stating the exact data “*berhasil mengembalikan kas dan aset negara sebesar Rp 4,38 triliun*” or “successfully reinstate cash and state assets amounting to 4.38 trillion rupiah”. He also stated “*berhasil*” or “succeed” to show that something has been clearly done. Representatives above is categorized as report.

- Datum 11

“KY juga telah memfasilitasi penyelenggaraan pelatihan pemantapan Kode Etik dan Pedoman Perilaku Hakim bagi 117 hakim.”

Representatives were found in datum 10. The text is in the form of declarative sentence as the speaker talked about fact. He talked about the work of KY who has facilitated the implementation of training. By providing the exact data “*Pedoman Perilaku Hakim bagi 117 hakim*” or “code of conduct judges for 117 judges” he intendeds to convince the hearer. representatives in datum 11 is categorized as a report.

b. Directives

Directives is a statment from the speaker toward the hearer to do something. It expresses what the speaker intends to, such as orders, commands, requests, suggestion.

- Datum 12

“Kemajuan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi harus mampu dimanfaatkan secara optimal.”

Datum 12 indicates directives. The text is categorized as imperative sentence because the speaker requested something, which also reflected directives. It was shown because Jokowi asked people to do something. He indirectly asked every Indonesian to optimize information and communication technology advances by stating *“harus mampu dimanfaatkan secara optimal”* or “should be able to optimally use”. Therefore, directives above is categorized as request.

- Datum 13

“Oleh karena itu, upaya Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) untuk melakukan konsolidasi kelembagaan harus didukung.”

Datum 13 indicates directives. The text is categorized as imperative sentence because Jokowi requested people to do something, which also reflected directives. He asked the hearer to support DPR who consolidate the constitution. By stating *“untuk melakukan konsolidasi kelembagaan harus didukung.”* or “institutional consolidation should be supported” he indirectly asked Indonesian to do what he wants. Therefore, directives in datum 13 is categorized as request.

- Datum 14

“Agar program sosialisasi lebih efektif lagi, langkah-langkah penyempurnaan memang sangat diperlukan, terobosan-terobosan baru harus diciptakan.”

Datum 14 indicates directives. The text is categorized as imperative sentence because Jokowi asked people to do something, that also reflected directives. By stating *“terobosan-terobosan baru harus diciptakan”* or “new breakthrough should be created”, he intended to give request. He asked everyone to create a new breakthroughs to optimize the socialization program. By stating *“harus”* or “must” he intended to emphasize that what he asked should be done by the hearer. Therefore the directives in datum 14 is categorized as request.

- Datum 15

“Lompatan-lompatan kreatif dalam pembinaan ideologi Pancasila harus

dikembangkan.”

Datum 15 indicates directives. The text is categorized as imperative because Jokowi requests people to do something that also reflected directives. By stating “*pembinaan ideologi Pancasila harus dikembangkan*” or “development of Pancasila ideology must be developed”, he intended to give request. He asked the hearer to expand the development of Pancasila ideology. He also emphasizes his request by stating “*harus*” or “must” which shows something should be doing. Therefore the directives in datum 15 is categorized as request.

- Datum 16

“Upaya DPR untuk meningkatkan kualitas produk perundang-undangan harus didukung.”

Datum 15 indicates directives. The text is categorized as imperative because Jokowi requests people to do something that also reflected directives. He asked the hearer to support DPR to improve the quality of statutory products. He emphasizes his request to show something should be doing by stating “*harus*” or “must”. Therefore the directives in datum 15 is categorized as request.

c. Commisives

Commissives is a kind of speech act that shows that the speaker will commit themselves to some future action. The speaker intended to state a guarantee, promise, threats, and refusals through the statements toward hearer.

- Datum 17

“Kita bekerja memastikan bahwa setiap anak Indonesia dapat lahir dengan sehat, dapat tumbuh dengan gizi yang cukup.”

Datum 17 indicates commissives. The text is categorized as a declarative sentence because speaker gave statement. Commissives was expressed because Jokowi assured something. He showed his commitment by saying that he is working to ensure that every Indonesian child is born healthy and grow with adequate nutrition. The word “*memastikan*” or “ensure” shows that he intended to give a guarantee that he would do something for the Indonesian child. By conveying that the action he would do will give a good impact, commissives in datum 14 is

categorized as a guarantee.

d. Expressives

Expressives is a kind of speech act that state the speaker's feeling to involve the emotional aspect. Expressives can be shown from giving congratulation, blaming, praising, apologizing, showing sympathy, welcoming, thanking and also motivation.

- Datum 18

“Saya yakin, jika bangsa Indonesia mau tetap bersatu, berbagi, dan peduli pada sesama anak bangsa, maka Indonesia bukan lagi hanya sekadar nama ataupun gambar sederetan pulau di peta dunia, melainkan menjadi sebuah kekuatan yang disegani oleh bangsa-bangsa lain di dunia.”

Datum 18 indicates expressives. The text is categorized as declarative because the speaker gave a statement. Expressives was shown because Jokowi involved hearer's emotion by creating a hope. He gave motivation to the hearer through his statement. In the first phrase Jokowi states “*saya yakin*” or “I'm sure” which shows his belief. And then, he intended to make a hope by stating “*maka Indonesia bukan lagi hanya sekadar nama ataupun gambar sederetan pulau di peta dunia, melainkan menjadi sebuah kekuatan yang disegani oleh bangsa-bangsa lain di dunia.*” or “Then Indonesia is no longer merely a name or picture of a series of islands on the map of the world, but rather a power respected by other nations in the world” which prefer to something will happen. Therefore datum 18 is categorized as motivation.

- Datum 19

“Kita bersyukur apa yang kita kerjakan membuahkan hasil, kualitas kehidupan manusia Indonesia dalam empat tahun terakhir terus membaik.”

Datum 19 indicates expressives. The text is categorized as exclamation sentence because the speaker expresses joy. Expressives was shown because Jokowi involved the hearer's emotion. He is grateful because what he had been working on for the last four years is finally showed a good result by explicitly said “*kita bersyukur*” or “we are grateful”. It showed that datum 19 is categorized as thanking.

- Datum 20

“Alhamdulillah, dengan kerja bersama, tingkat pengangguran terbuka semakin menurun dari 5,70 persen menjadi 5,13 persen.”

Datum 20 indicates expressives. The text is categorized as exclamation sentence because speaker express joy. Expressives was shown because Jokowi involved the hearer’s emotion. By stating “*alhamdulillah*” (an expression from Muslim which shows grateful to God) he explicitly showed his gratitude because the unemployment rate is decreasing. It showed that datum 20 is categorized as thanking.

- Datum 21

“Alhamdulillah, laporan keuangan pemerintah pusat 2016-2018 memperoleh opini Wajar”

Datum 20 indicates expressives. The text is categorized as exclamation sentence because the speaker expresses joy. Expressives was shown because Jokowi involved the hearer’s emotion. By stating “*alhamdulillah*” (an expression from Muslim which shows grateful to God) he explicitly showed his gratitude because financial statements of central government get the data as he expected. It showed that datum 21 is categorized as thanking.

B. Discussion of the Result

In this chapter, the results were investigated through CDA three model of Fairclough, textual analysis, discursive practice, and social practice. It also included the ideology of Joko Widodo.

a. Textual Analysis

The result showed that four types of the illocutionary act were found; those are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. However, representatives were mostly reflected in the data. It confirmed the result of Rosyidi, Mahyuni, and Muhaimi (2019) which also stated that representatives or assertives were mostly reflected. Representatives expressed while Jokowi gave a claim and report. Stating information shown in datum 1 and 2, Jokowi stated information by claiming his work to the audience. Jokowi stated a fact by telling a report of the Higher State institution’s work. Giving fact was shown in datum 3 until 11 where

Jokowi stated the work of DPR, MPR, MK, MA, BPK, and KY.

Directives were expressed while Jokowi gave request. It confirmed Searle (1979) which stated that directives were expressed to give request. Giving request was shown in datum 12 until 16, Jokowi give a request to ask people to do something.

Commissives were expressed because Jokowi stated a guarantee to the audience. It expressed to giving promise and guarantee to the public about what they will do in the future (Rosyidi, A. Z., Mahyuni, Muhaimi, 2019). The guarantee was expressed in datum 17 while Jokowi shows that he intended to do something that will give a good impact on Indonesian children. Expressives were expressed by Jokowi to give hope and thanking. It confirmed Searle's statement (in Leech, G., 1983) which stated that expressives were express to give hope (in datum 18) and thanking (in datum 19 until 21).

It can be concluded that speech acts is one of ways of people to perform action through utterance. Based on the analysis, Jokowi delivered several intentions to the audiences or society. In short, speech acts in terms of illocutionary acts is a speakers' tool to construct what they wanted and to acquire support from the listeners (Sameer, 2017).

b. Discursive Practice

In discursive practice, this research analyzed speech production, consumption, and distribution of the text. In speech production, it deals with the speaker or the one who delivers the speech. The speech was delivered by the president of Indonesia Joko Widodo. He showed his work and what he has been doing from the past four years since he was first in appoint as President of Indonesia by expressing representatives. From datum 1, he expressed representatives by stating the report of the work that he has been done in 2017. Jokowi showed his belief and convince the hearer that his statement is a fact. In datum 2 he states that he had succeeded in lowering inequality between residents. Jokowi showed his work along with the government during his tenure by reporting to the hearer. In datum 3-11, he talked about the work of the higher institutions of the state in their respective fields. He showed his belief by giving a fact and evidence to the hearer. From the expressions of representatives, he would like to convince the hearer about the truth through his statement in order to make the hearer believe in him.

The speech was distributed through oral, television, internet and consumed by the audiences who are attending when Joko Widodo delivered the speech. The audiences who are attending the session, they can receive the message from Joko Widodo more clearly. From television, the audience can receive the message clearly. From the internet, people from all over the world can easily access the speech. However, the message received by the reader is limited because it depends on how the printed media and the internet convey the speech through text. The text of the speech can be found on google and websites, otherwise, the video can be found on youtube.

c. Social Practice

Social Practice deals with social condition reflected on Joko Widodo's speech in annual session and beyond the speech. Jokowi is the seventh President of Indonesia who was appointed in 2014. As a president, Jokowi has a duty to give speech every year in the annual session. On his speech, he delivers reports on the achievements of the legislature during a past year. Each high state institution have its own duties and authority aiming to run the country. In datum 4, Jokowi deliberately showcased the work of DPR who successfully completed 16 bills (RUU). He specifically mentioned the achievement of House of Representatives that they had completed 16 bills in a year. He also delivered another achievement had by other institution, such as the Supreme Court (MA), the Constitutional Court (MK) and the Supreme Audit Institution (BPK). Implicitly, he still gives them support them although the legislatures have not achieve their goals (in datum 16).

The president annual speech is necessary to conduct in order to inform the society about the achievements reached by the higher institutions or legislature. Cahyono stated that the annual session of People's Consultative Assembly is carried to expose the performance of the state institution to the society. Thus, the society are expected to know what they did in the past year (in Antara, 2017).

d. Ideology

From the explanation above, the ideology of Jokowi based on his speech at the annual session can be exposed. He showed his position as an Indonesian President by mentioning the work of Indonesia's high state institutions. By expressing

representatives, he only cited their achievement during a past year without alluding their crash or even giving them suggestions or critics. He seemed to hide the failure made by the legislatures from the society. It implied that Jokowi used his power to support one side, which is the state institutions, and invited the audiences, including the society, to stand with them.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion above, four types of illocutionary act were expressed on Jokowi's speech at the annual session, those are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. Representatives were mostly reflected with only two characteristic found, those are claim and report. While in directives, request is the only characteristic found. Also in expressing commissives there is only one characteristic found, that is guarantee. In expressing expressives, there are two characteristic were found, those are motivation and thanking.

In discursive practice, Jokowi expressed representatives to show what he has been doing. He showed the result of his work for the last four years since he was appointed as the president. In social practice, Jokowi stated the work of high state institutions by supporting them although they didnt do as he expected and reach their goals. It also indicates his ideology of his speech, that he expressed his alignment toward the high state institutions.

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