PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH: EXPLORING JOKO WIDODO IN HANDLING COVID-19 CASES

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Abstract: *Speech is the process of using language, which means knowing or being able to choose words that can affect how people communicate. Discourses can convey the contemplations, information, or considerations of the speaker to the whole populace and want to convince the crowd. This study aims to determine how President Jokowi's virtual speech uses presuppositions to describe the Corona Virus Handling Problem. This study used excerpts from President Jokowi's speech taken from articles on Bisnis.com as its data. The information is then dissected and categorized into six types of presuppositions using presuppositions. Only three of the six types of presuppositions that were discussed in the previous section were utilized by President Jokowi in his speech, particularly factual, lexical, and relational words. President Jokowi made frequent use of this factual presumption in his speech. presumption of facts, which President Jokowi typically employs in his speeches*

INTRODUCTION

Speech offers a point of view as words addressed to many individuals (Depdiknas, 2003). Speech is a skill or proficiency in choosing words that have the power to influence the speaker (Sam & Hanis, 2004, p. 7). Effective speech means using words or language effectively. According to Arsjad, Maidar G, & Mukti U.S, (1993, p. 15), giving a speech means conveying and instilling the speaker's thoughts, information, or ideas to the general public with the intention of persuading the audience.

Based on the point of view mentioned above, speech can be defined as the act of speaking in public to convey information in a certain atmosphere. Consequently, a speech has a speaker as its source, as well as listeners or audience members. The speaker wants the listener to understand what is being said. This discourse is conveyed with all intents and purposes using the Indonesian language, this discourse examines the handling of the Corona virus pandemic. as political discourse. Jokowi's speech contained one of the strategic functions, namely political representation (Chilton, 2004) of certain social groups (Liu, 2021) which is socio-cognitive in nature (Ajiboye & Abioye, 2019). Representation as a dominant strategic function in President Jokowi's speech can be applied effectively through the use of presuppositions. In his speech, President Jokowi made use of a number of presuppositions, especially to discuss certain events without having to explain them in detail.

In English, to presuppose (which is the origin of the word presupposition) means 'to presume'. This conjecture, by Trask (2014) is stated as a proposition whose truth must be taken for granted if the speaker's speech is considered to make sense. This statement is in line with the definition (Cummings, 2013) that presuppositions are assumptions or inferences implied in certain linguistic expressions. Yule (2010) then grouped presuppositions into six types based on the type of presupposition trigger. The six presuppositions are entities, factive, lexical, structure, non- factual, and counter factual presuppositions.

Presupposition is one area of pragmatics research. This word comes from the English word "to pre-suppose" which means to presume. That is, before someone speaks, that person has past assumptions about the speaker or the thing being examined. A pragmatic conclusion that takes context into account is a presupposition. Levinson (in Nadar, 2009) asserts that the term "presupposition" refers to all the underlying assumptions that can help an action, theory, expression, or utterance make sense. Therefore, presuppositions can be defined as conclusions or assumptions.

Every individual who communicates through speech using a certain language certainly has the hope that the speech delivered can be known with certainty by the speech partner. "As a semantic structure related to the use of words, expressions, and patterns, the suspicion that occurs in particular is always associated with an etymological structure or often called a possible presupposition" (Jazeri, 2021).

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning spoken by the speaker and assumed by the listener. According to Leech & Geoffrey (1983), "context" refers to the speech situation which includes speakers and speech partners, speech context, speech purpose, speech as a form of speech act, and speech as a speech act. Interpretation of meaning is influenced by a number of factors, both internal and external to language. Discourse acts, deixis, conversational implicatures, acceptable standards, politeness standards, and presuppositions are concentrated in the field of pragmatics. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not only on public health, but also on the economy, education, and social life of people in Indonesia. Judging from the data from the National Disaster Management Agency which well-known as BNPB, the total number of positive patients infected with COVID-19 in Indonesia on April 19th 2020 reached 6,575 people.

The purpose of this research is to identify the potential presuppositions that exist in Joko Widodo's speech about handling the Covid-19 virus case. This study can be used as a speech reference to ensure that speakers always choose the appropriate language style.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach. According to Bogdan and Taylor (Ahmadi, 2020), a qualitative method is a research method that uses descriptive data from research subjects. Information is retrieved by describing and investigating it in a narrative structure.

The sources of information from this exploration are words, expressions, provisions, and sentences that have non-literal language. The data source in this research is taken from Bisnis.com articles. The researcher decided to listen to Jokowi Dodo's speech because he was interested in the topic raised, namely how to handle the Covid-19 virus case. We are all aware of the impact of this virus case. This incident had an impact on all aspects of life in Indonesia.

In Indonesia, the Covid-19 virus has caused a disaster by killing 160.000,- people.

To examine more deeply, this study uses a content analysis approach. According to Weber (Ahmad, 2018) who defines content analysis as a research approach that uses procedures to draw valid conclusions from text. According to Martono (2014), this method of data collection and text content analysis is what is meant by the term "content analysis". Researchers use this strategy to describe the presupposition in Joko Widodo's speech about handling the Covid-19 case. More specifically, this study is intended to examine an extract from Joko Widodo's speech by conducting the following specific steps; first, identifying the utterances which include potential presupposition; second, investigating how these utterances are classified by identifying each type of presupposition produced by the characters; third, determining the presupposition that is intended in the utterances by analyzing it and considering the context that causes certain presupposition.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In his speech, President Jokowi used six types of presuppositions, namely entities, factive, lexical, structure, non-factive and counter factual presuppositions. These presuppositions are used to present the issue of handling the Covid-19 case.

Factive Presupposition

Factive presupposition is a presupposition that follows a verb that can be considered as a fact. The classification of data categorized into factive presupposition are accounted for 72%. One of them is the following:

"Sejak kita mengumumkan <u>adanya</u> kasus Covid-19 di awal bulan ini"

"Since we announced a case of Covid-19 at the beginning of this month"

This statement provides a presumption that there is indeed a case of the Covid-19 virus. The first positive case of COVID-19 in Indonesia was detected on March 2, 2020, when two people were confirmed to have contracted it from a Japanese citizen.

"saya telah <u>memerintahkan</u> kepada Menteri Kesehatan dan kementerian terkait untuk meningkatkan langkah-langkah ekstra dalam menangani pandemik global Covid-19 ini"

"I have ordered the Minister of Health and related ministries to increase extra steps in dealing with the global Covid-19 pandemic"

This speech presupposes that Jokowi has ordered the health minister to handle the Covid-19 case. The word ordered has the assumption that in fact President Jokowi did in fact have ordered.

"Pemerintah memastikan ketersediaan bahan kebutuhan pokok yang cukup dan memadai untuk memenuhi kebutuhan masyarakat"

"The government ensures the availability of basic necessities that are sufficient and sufficient to meet the needs of the community"

This speech presupposes that the government has ensured that basic needs are fulfilled, ensuring that it can also be interpreted that the incident actually took place. In other words, it shows guarantee that something will happen.

"Kita <u>melihat</u>, beberapa negara yang mengalami penyebaran lebih awal dari kita, ada

yang melakukan lockdown dengan segala konsekuensi yang menyertainya."

"We see, several countries that experienced the spread earlier than us, there are those who carry out lockdowns with all the consequences that come with it."

This speech assumes that we all know that the case of the Covid-19 virus did not appear for the first time in Indonesia and we all know that Indonesia is implementing social distancing as one of the steps taken to avoid a lockdown, namely locking access in and out of the area for anyone to prevent the spread of the virus which is generally used by most countries.

"Kita melihat, beberapa negara yang mengalami penyebaran lebih awal dari kita, ada yang melakukan lockdown dengan segala konsekuensi yang menyertainya."

"The government has formed a Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19, which is chaired by the Head of the National Disaster Management Agency, Lt. Gen. Doni Monardo"

This speech assumes that the government has formed a group to handle the Covid-19 virus. They have formed the assumption that the government has actually formed a group to handle Covid-19.

Lexical Presupposition (OT)

Lexical presuppositions are presuppositions in which a form with a conventionally stated meaning is understood together with other (unstated) presuppositions. The classification of data categorized into lexical presupposition are accounted for 14%. One of them is the following:

"Membuat kebijakan tentang proses belajar dari rumah bagi pelajar dan mahasiswa."

"Make a policy regarding the learning process from home for students and students."

This speech has the assumption that the government will make a new policy forever, because in that sentence there is no explanation that studying at home is a temporary policy during the Covid-19 period.

Non-factive presumption

Incorrect presuppositions are presuppositions that actually lead to misconceptions because they use words or sentences that are doubtful but vague or one-sided. The classification of data categorized into non-factive presupposition are accounted for 14%. One of them is the following:

"Menunda kegiatan-kegiatan yang melibatkan peserta banyak orang."

"Postponing activities that involve many participants."

This speech has the presumption that the community does not carry out activities that will cause new cases. Postponing this sentence is not doing it or doing it at a later time when the pandemic is over.

CONCLUSSION

Of the six types of presuppositions described in the previous section, only three were used by President Jokowi in his speech, namely factive, lexical and non-factive prepositions.

The factive presupposition that President Jokowi used the most in his speech. The President explained the facts that the government has done to deal with the corona virus.

Reducing outside activities will have an impact on the social and economic conditions of society, especially people who fall into the vulnerable and poor categories. For this reason, the central and regional governments issued policies to tackle the spread of COVID-19 and issued policies to address the social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 virus pandemic. The implementation of these various policies needs to be monitored and evaluated to determine their effectiveness. The purpose of the speech is to urge the public not to panic and continue to implement social distancing and to tell the public what steps the government has taken.

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