

**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF
SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO'S SPEECH**

THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in English Language Specialized in Linguistics**



by:

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that this thesis is definitely based on my own thought and it is conducted based on my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinion or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, February 26th, 2013

FX. Nova Anggito Priatmoko

MOTTO

You can if you think you can.

(George Reeves)

Each morning when I open my eyes I say to myself: I, not events, have the power to make me happy or unhappy today. I can choose which it shall be. Yesterday is dead, tomorrow hasn't arrived yet. I have just one day, today, and I'm going to be happy in it.

(Groucho Marx)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- God Almighty;
- My beloved parents Felix Darmawan Sugito and Fransisca Romana Martanti who are faithfully and patiently waiting for me to finish my college;
- My beloved 90th years old grandmother Alfiah Hagjoroemekso;
- My lovely girlfriend as well as my best friend Angelina Tienieke Sugiarto;
- All of my friends who always support me materially or spiritually all the time

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Semarang, February 26th, 2013

FX. Nova Anggit Priatmoko

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF TITLE	i
PAGE OF APPROVAL	ii
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURE	xiii
LIST OF APPENDIX	xiv
ABSTRACT	xv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statements of the Problem	4
1.3 Scope of the Study	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	6
1.5 Significances of the Study	6
1.6 Thesis Organization	8
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	10
2.1 Discourse and Discourse Analysis	10

2.2	Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)	14
2.3	Analyzing Text from a Critical Perspective	18
2.4	Language, Power, and Ideology	24
2.5.1	Language	25
2.5.2	Power	26
2.5.3	Ideology	26
2.5	Public Speaking	28
2.6	Speech	29
2.7	The History of The Jakarta Globe	30
2.8	The Previous Research	31
CHAPTER III	RESEARCH METHOD	33
3.1	Research Design	33
3.2	Unit of Analysis	34
3.3	Source of Data	34
3.4	Techniques of Data Collection	35
3.5	Techniques of Data Analysis	36
CHAPTER IV	DATA ANALYSIS	40
4.1	The Findings of SBY's Speech	41
4.2	The Discussion of the Findings	42
4.2.1	Analyzing the Text at the Whole Text-Level	42
4.2.1.1	Genre	42

4.2.1.2	Framing	52
4.2.1.3	Visual Aid	59
4.2.1.4	Foregrounding or Backgrounding	61
4.2.1.5	Presupposition	64
4.2.1.6	Discursive Difference	67
4.2.2	Analyzing the Text in Sentence-Level and Word-Level	68
4.2.2.1	Topicalization	68
4.2.2.2	Agency	76
4.2.2.3	Deletion or Omission	80
4.2.2.4	Insinuation	83
4.2.2.5	Connotation	85
4.2.2.6	Register	87
4.2.2.7	Modality	101
4.2.3	Analyzing the Text in Contextual Interpretation	106
4.2.4	The Relation of Language, Power, and Ideology	108
CHAPTER V	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	112
5.1	Conclusion	112
5.2	Suggestion	113
BIBLIOGRAPHY	115
APPENDIX	117

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1	Genre Analysis	43
Table 4.2	Field of Discourse	88
Table 4.3	Tenor of Discourse	94
Table 4.4	Mode of Discourse	98
Table 4.5	Types of Modality	102

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 4.1 Conversation between SBY and the governor 60

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix 1.	The Script of Sby's Speech on the Jakarta Bombings	117
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ABSTRACT

Based on the title of this thesis which is *Critical Discourse Analysis of SBY's Speech*, it is known that the data used is a speech of SBY, in this case is the speech which related to the bombings on Jakarta at that time. In a speech there is a relationship between language, power, and ideology. Therefore Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is conducted which aims to describe language, power, and ideology of SBY's speech that is used about the Jakarta bombings.

The analysis of this thesis based on theory of CDA and its analysis methods which were represented by Thomas N.Huckin. Whereas the discussion used descriptive qualitative research method which deals with data that are in the form of word, rather than statistics and attempts to arrive at a rich description of something systematically. It starts by analyzing some features in the text as a whole. Then, it is continued by analyzing some features in sentence-level and word-level. Since it is a critical discourse, therefore those features are analyzed critically. In a fact, it is found the deficiency in analyzing each features based on speech of SBY. The last is by doing contextual interpretation, it is summarized about how language, power, and ideology that is used in SBY's speech. The interpretation is also based on the results from the two previous analyses.

The result shows that CDA can explore the relationships among language, power, and ideology. Through the language used, it can be known the strength of power and the purpose of the speaker, which the power is strongly felt and the ideology is clearly seen as well as understandable.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), ideology, language, power

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In society, certainly people communicate with others around them. In conducting a communication, people use something as a medium called language which can be used through two ways. The two ways of communication are directly and indirectly. Directly means that there is no mediator between the users or it is simply called spoken language. Spoken language also means a form of communication from one person to another where the language is produced by the organs of human voice and released through the mouth so producing a series of words which arranged systematically, called utterance. One form of example from spoken language is a face to face conversation by people around us. While indirectly means that there is something as a bridge between the users or it is called written language which usually the users communicate through a certain device. A written language also means the representation of a language by means of a writing system. Several examples of written language are Short Message Service (SMS), letter, TV commercials and many others. Thus, through both definitions before arise something interesting to be discussed more that is how language is delivered directly from one person to the other persons and through certain device which is sometimes used for broadcasting. The representation of that direct and indirect phenomenon can be seen from an activity called public speaking.

Public Speaking as literally viewed can be divided into two words, they are public and speaking. Generally, public means in mass and which deals with a lot of people while speaking means talk or say about something and as one of communication methods. Thus, when it is described generally, public-speaking can be interpreted as a method of communication to talk or to say about certain things which is intended for the people.

Although there are a lot of definitions about public speaking other than the previous term itself, but a wide range definition about public speaking is only one that is speaking in front of public.

Speaking in public at this time can be said that has become a necessity for most people, because in a competition era that is completely fast as now, all professions require us to be able to speak in public and presenting well as in teaching and learning activities, promoting something, presenting the show and others. Because writing is just not strong enough to speak, that is why the ability to speak (public speaking) becomes very important, because it can strengthen the sense of writing. In addition, through public speaking, people can learn a person's conceptual framework, know the future concept of a person, and his wonderful ideas. That means in public speaking can be found the "change" as it is initiated by a person.

When someone is doing public speaking, that person is called as a public speaker, in this profession there are some people who use public speaking activities in carrying out their work, including : orator, presenter that is presenting a program

and usually associated with electronic mass media (can be heard or even seen), and mostly a leader in a community no matter how small that community, which is believed understanding and mastering technique of public speaking well, because it is closely related to deliver information, to explain, to describe, and to influence, especially when speaking about the ideas in the form of speech.

Speech is a public speaking activity which commonly is in form of formal talk performed by a leader to express his opinion, or give an overview about a thing or event that is important and should be discussed. Speech has many functions, one of them is to create a conducive situation in which only need a person who commits a speech so as can give a positive impression to those who heard that speech. In practice, there are some examples of speech such graduation speech, leadership speech, religious speech, oration, and president official speech. Besides that, there are a lot of things to be conveyed in a speech, some of the examples are like condolence, the statement of concerned feeling, statement to act to the happening event and many others. Thus, accordance with these phenomena at that time that is regarding to all Indonesians about a series of bombings which occurred in the capital city, Jakarta on July 17, 2009 by the president.

As president, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono can also be called as the number-one in this country. In addition, only he the one that is chosen purely by the people in two periods of presidential election as it is known the maximum tenure of president in Indonesia since reformation era. That is why the researcher is interested to SBY than the other figures. Moreover, the reason why speech is chosen because

it is a form of language in used. Through the use of language, it creates the idea about power and its ideology. In order to examine the use of language and ask why it has been used that way and what the implications are of this kind of use on speech, the researcher conducted an analytical framework for studying connections among language, power, and ideology which is called critical discourse analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an interdisciplinary approach to the study of discourse that views language as a form of social practice and focuses on the ways social and political domination are reproduced by text and talk.

Using critical discourse analysis in president's speech, the researcher attempted to elucidate not only the language, power, and ideology of the speech itself but also from the speaker, the President himself. Thus, language, power and ideology can be seen from its use to the social problem which is going on at that time and to the social power which is trying to influence the ideology of the community to become closer to something that is desired by the speaker.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on some reasons explained in the background of the study above and to make this research easier to solve, the researcher studies the particular problems as stated below:

1. What language is used by SBY in his speech about the Jakarta Bombings?
2. What power is used by SBY in his speech about the Jakarta Bombings?
3. What ideology is used by SBY in his speech about the Jakarta Bombings?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study in this research is divided into two parts, first part is delimitation and the second one is proposed study.

Delimitation here means the subject as the data that the researcher used in this research. This research focuses on discovering what *the language, power, and ideology* are used by SBY in his speech about the Jakarta Bombings on July 17, 2009? Thus, the subject here is the President SBY's speech about the bombings happened in Jakarta. Actually the speech is uttered using Bahasa and in a form of video, but since the data must be in English form, then the researcher tries to find that speech in English version. At last, it is found in a mass media on the internet named The Jakarta Globe but in the form of written text. It is the English transcription of SBY's speech about the Jakarta bombings that is posted in there. So that is what was used as the main data in this research, whereas the video is used as the corroboration that transcription is the same with the original.

Proposed study here means the book as underlying theories that the researcher used. In conducting this research, the researcher uses a book entitled *Functional Approaches to Written Text: Classroom Applications* (1997: 78-92) which the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis and its analysis methods are represented by Thomas N.Huckin.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

A research should have an objective to be achieved through its research. The objective here is as the answer of the particular questions in statement of the problem. In here, there are three objectives to be achieved in this research. They are stated as follows:

1. To describe the language of SBY's speech that is used about the Jakarta bombings.
2. To describe the power of SBY's speech that is used about the Jakarta bombings
3. To describe the ideology of SBY's speech that is used about the Jakarta bombings.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The research is expected to be useful for researcher and readers in general, both theoretically and pedagogically and also for Dian Nuswantoro University especially. The results of this research are expected to have following benefits:

1. Theoretically
 - a) The readers

Providing knowledge about CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) which the readers do not know or have not known about it yet. In other words, the research will give contribution to anyone who is interested in discourse study especially about critical discourse analysis or everything deals with the topic that has been presented in this research.

Also in this research, the researcher wants to use CDA in the way to apply it in linguistics study. In this case language, power, and ideology which is contained in SBY's speech on the Jakarta Bombings on July 17, 2009.

b) Other researchers

Adding the variety of CDA research which until now can be said that it is scarcely to do.

Being a useful reference for students who are interested in knowing more about SBY's speech.

2. Pedagogically

a) Lecturer

Providing input for the learning materials for linguistics lecturers about critical discourse analysis which is at this time have not realized yet in the researcher's faculty and it is hoped if that happen, it can be given even in the wider context.

b) Collegian

Providing knowledge to the collegian about critical discourse analysis as well as its theories. Thus, it can be applied in another CDA research.

c) Dian Nuswantoro University

Particularly for English Department student, who is interested in discourse study, especially about the next critical discourse analysis research.

1.6 Thesis Organization

The thesis is composed systematically in order to make the readers read and understand it easily. This thesis consists of generally five parts in the form of chapters. The description of each chapter will be described in following points.

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consists of six points; the first is background of the study which describes the background and reasons why the researcher choose the research. The second is statement of problem, this point consists of what matter that exist in this research. The third is scope of the study, this point content of the delimitation and proposed study that used by the researcher in this research, such as the theory that used, the kind of source data, and the amount of the source of data that used, etc. The fourth is objective of the study, this point contents of the purpose that want to be accomplished by the researcher in this research. The fifth point is significance of the study, this point content of the benefit of this research for some party and institutions. And the last one is thesis organization. This point contents of resume the contents of this research as a whole.

Chapter II is review of related literature. The content of this chapter is theories which are used by the researcher to conduct the research. This chapter presents review of the general concept of discourse and discourse analysis, the theory of critical discourse analysis along with its analysis method and other supporting theory.

Chapter III is research method which consists of five sub chapters. The content of this chapter are research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is findings and discussions. It discusses the data found by the researcher which then to be analyzed using the researcher own words based on the theory in used at chapter two.

Chapter V presents conclusion which have relation to the problem and suggestion to the readers then.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In analyzing the data, the researcher certainly needs some main theories and some other supporting theories as references. The following is a review of main theories including the general concept of discourse and discourse analysis, critical discourse analysis along with the methods of critical discourse analysis and language, power, ideology as well. In general discourse is the study of the use of language and in particular it is an application the use of language (in practice) which agrees with the discussion in this research that is speech. While the CDA is a method used to analyze it. In the following discussion of the theory, researcher looked at 'who the speaker is' so it is necessary to include the theory of power. While the theory of ideology relates to what the speaker is actually trying to convey.

2.1 Discourse and Discourse Analysis

In this sub chapter will be described the general concept of discourse and discourse analysis, but previously will be described briefly about what discourse is. A discourse is a set of meanings through which a group of people communicate about a particular topic. Discourse can be defined in a narrow or a broad sense, in a narrow definition of discourse might refer only to spoken or written language.

The Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics describes discourse as general term for language that has been produced as the result of an act of communication (Richards *et al.* 1992: 111). In their view:

Whereas grammar refers to the rules a language uses to form grammatical unit such as clause, phrase and sentence, discourse refers to larger units of language such as paragraphs, conversations, and interviews.

Another definition of discourse is often defined in two different ways: according to the formalist or structuralist paradigm, discourse is ‘language above the clause’ (Stubbs, 1983: 1). This approach to discourse focuses on the form which ‘language above the sentence’ takes, looking at structural properties such as organization and cohesion, but paying little attention to the social ideas that inform the way people use and interpret language.

This social aspect of language is emphasized by the second, so-called functionalist paradigm, which states that discourse is ‘language in use’ (Brown and Yule, 1983: 1). According to the functionalist paradigm, the analysis of language cannot be divorced from the analysis of the purpose and functions of language in human life. Discourse is therefore seen as a culturally and socially organized way of speaking. As Richardson (2007: 24; emphasis in original) notes, researchers who adopt this definition of discourse ‘assume that language is used to *mean* something and to *do* something’ and that this ‘meaning and doing’ is linked to the context of its usage. If we want to interpret a text properly, ‘we need to work out what the speaker or writer is *doing* through discourse, and how this “doing” is linked to wider

interpersonal, institutional, socio-cultural and material contexts.’ ‘Text’ refers to ‘the observable product of interaction’, whereas discourse is ‘the process of interaction itself: a cultural activity’ (Talbot, 2007: 9). This view of language as action and social behaviour is emphasized in CDA, which sees discourse – the use of language in speech and writing – as a form of *social practice*.

A different view of discourse that has also been incorporated into the theoretical framework of CDA, especially the one developed by Fairclough, is by Foucault. This is because he offers important theoretical concepts for understanding institutions as sites of discursive power. Foucault does not think of discourse as a piece of text, but as ‘practices that systematically form the objects of which they speak’ (Foucault, 1972: 49).

By discourse, Foucault means ‘a group of statements which provide a language for talking about – a way of representing the knowledge about – a particular topic at a particular historical moment’ (Hall, 1992: 291). Discourse, Foucault argues, *constructs* the topic. It governs the way that a topic can be meaningfully talked about. It also influence show ideas are put into practice and used to regulate the conduct of others.

Discourse analysis might, for example, examine paragraph structure, the organization of the whole text, and typical patterns in conversational interactions, such as, the ways speakers open, close, and take turns in a conversation. They might also look at vocabulary patterns across text, words that link sections of text together, and the ways items such as ‘it’ and ‘they’ point backward or forward in a text.

Whereas according to Yule (1996: 83), he states that:

Discourse analysis covers an extremely wide range of activities, from the narrowly focused investigation of how words such as 'oh' or 'well' are used in casual talk, to the study of the dominant ideology in a culture as represented, for example, in each educational or political practices. When it is restricted to linguistic issues, discourse analysis focuses on the record (spoken or written) of the process by which language is used in some contexts to express intention.

From the statement above, it is clear that discourse analysis has a wide range in the process of analysis, ranging from analyzing individual words to the ideology.

Discourse Analysis (DA) is the analytical framework which was created for studying actual text and talk in the communicative context. It is often considered as a general methodology, theory or merely critique tied to social constructionism or social power. Some discourse analysts are linguists or applied linguists and as such they try to analyze texts (textual and verbal) in terms of their grammatical structures, others draw mainly on conversational analysis (CA) and speech act theory. Other discourse analysts may have no specific procedure of rigorous analysis. Instead, they search for patterns of language use that may be linked to social or power structure and ideological colorings. This is another branch of DA, which is called Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and which combine linguistic analysis, ideological critique and cognitive psychology. CDA has now become one of the most widely used DA models in modern linguistics. Its aim is to uncover ideological and power relations and it has mainly been applied for the analysis of political discourse. The following will provide a general introduction to the field of CDA and describe one of the CDA frameworks in detail.

2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is ‘a theory and method analyzing the way that individuals and institutions *use* language’ (Richardson, 2007: 1; emphasis in original). Critical discourse analysts focus on ‘relations between discourse, power, dominance and social inequality’ (van Dijk, 1993: 249) and how discourse (re)produces and maintains these relations of dominance and inequality’. CDA therefore addresses broader social issues and attends to external factors, including ideology, power, inequality, etc. and draws on social and philosophical theory to analyze and interpret written and spoken texts. As Fairclough (2001: 26) puts it:

CDA analyses texts and interactions, but it does not *start* from texts and interactions. It starts rather from social issues and problems, problems which face people in their social lives, issues which are taken up within sociology, political science and/or cultural studies.

Critical discourse analysis draws from work carried out in the area known as critical theory, which considers ‘the social, cultural, economic and political ways in which people are inequitably positioned’ (Pennycook 1997: 23) as well as ‘how the production and reception of text is ideologically shaped by relations of power’ (Pennycook 1997: 28). A critical perspective on discourse analysis, then, explores the connections between language use and the social and political context in which it occurs. It does this in a way that deals critically with the norms and expectations of particular discourse communities, raises issues of social, economic and political concern, yet aims to provide students with the tools they need to succeed.

As cited in *Critical Discourse Analysis* second draft by Teun A. van Dijk (1998:1-2), CDA is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose and ultimately resist social inequality.

CDA is not so much a direction, school, or specialization next to the many other “approaches” in discourse studies. Rather, it aims to offer a different “mode” or “perspective” of theorizing, analysis, and application throughout the whole field. We may find a more or less critical perspective in such diverse areas as pragmatics, conversation analysis, narrative analysis, rhetoric, stylistics, sociolinguistics, ethnography, or media analysis, among others.

Critical research on discourse needs to satisfy a number of requirements in order to effectively realize its aims, such as:

1. As is often the case for more marginal research traditions, CDA research has to be “better” than other research in order to be accepted.
2. It focuses primarily on social problems and political issues, rather than on current paradigms and fashion.
3. Empirically adequate critical analysis of social problem is usually multidisciplinary.
4. Rather than merely describe discourse structure, it tries to explain them in terms of properties of social interaction and especially social structure.

5. More specifically, CDA focuses on the ways discourse structure enact, confirm, legitimate, reproduce or challenge relation of power and dominance in society.

Those five aims of CDA can be said that it is not only to describe the structure of discourse but also to uncover certain meaning in a discursive event which primarily about the social problem and political issues in society.

In the application of CDA in a study, it should be noted also the principles in there which Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 271-280) describe critical discourse analysis as being based on eight key principles. These are:

1. Critical discourse analysis addresses social problems by examining the linguistic character of social and cultural processes and structures. Thus, social and political processes have a (partly) linguistic or discursive character that is reflected in the use of certain linguistic and discourse strategies and choices.
2. Power relations are exercised and negotiated in discourse. Thus, power operates through language and is negotiated through language.
3. Discourse constitutes society and culture in that language not only reflects social relations but is a part of them and reproduces them.
4. Ideologies are very often produced through discourse. Their production includes way of representing and constructing society such as relations of power, relations of domination and exploitation, and relations based on gender and ethnicity.

5. Discourse cannot be considered separately from the discourses that have preceded it and that will follow it. Nor can it be produced or understood without taking these intertextual relations and sociocultural knowledges into consideration.
6. Critical discourse analysis makes connections between social and cultural structures and processes and properties of texts. These connections are, however complex, and more often indirect than direct that is, they are very often mediated.
7. Critical discourse analysis goes beyond description and is both interpretative and explanatory. Further, these interpretations and explanations are open and may be affected by new readings and new contextual information.
8. Critical discourse analysis, by uncovering opaqueness and power relationship is a form of social action that attempt to intervene and bring about change in communicative and socio-political practices.

As cited from Huckin's article, *Critical Discourse Analysis and the Discourse of Condescension in Discourse Studies in Composition*, ed. E. Barton and G. Stygall (2002: 3-6), Critical discourse analysis is useful to both composition research and composition teaching. For researchers, CDA offers a powerful arsenal of analytic tools that can be deployed in the close reading of editorials, op-ed columns, advertisements, and other public texts. Critical discourse analysis is also a valuable tool for composition teachers and students. CDA can readily be used in undergraduate writing courses whenever students are required to analyze a text

critically and then write about it. Typical examples of such texts include news reports, editorials, letters to the editor, advertisements, Internet postings, political campaign literature, fundraising letters, and junk mail.

Those are the concepts of CDA. In the next sub chapter will discuss the theory of technical analysis based on CDA Huckin's theory. But before learning the theory, it would be good to know how to view the use of these theories are described as follows:

2.3 Analyzing Text from a Critical Perspective

Huckin has found it useful to carry out critical analysis in two stages. First, he reads (listens to, or views) a text trying to play the role of an ordinary reader. Then, he takes a step back and revisits the text at a number of different levels, 'raising questions about it, imagining how it could have been constructed differently, mentally comparing it to other texts' (1997: 81). In this second stage he goes from larger text-level features through to smaller word-level ones. In other words he is analyzing the text with the features associated the text as a whole and then analyzing the text with the features associated with the text in sentence-level and word-level. This could have been done on purpose, leading him to wonder why this might be. The last step to take is to make a contextualized interpretation of the data through the sociocultural surrounding. Those steps are explained as follows:

4.1 Analyzing the Text at the Whole Text-Level

1) Genre

Malmkjaer (1991: 176) states that a general definition of genre might explain that a genre is a text or discourse type which is recognized as such by the users by its characteristic features of style or form. The term 'genre' is used to refer to particular text-types. It is a type or kind of text, defined in terms of its social purposes; also the level of context dealing with social purpose. The CDA analyst should therefore begin by determining the genre of the text under analysis and observing how that text conforms to it. This genre-orientation often allows the analyst to see why certain kinds of statements appear in the text and how they might serve the purposes of the text-producer, as encoded in that genre.

2) Framing

Based on Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 271-80) framing is how the content of a script of speech is presented, what is the perspective (angle, slant) the speaker is taking. The perspective is captured by taking all the details together into some sort of unified whole.

3) Foregrounding / backgrounding.

These terms refer to the writer's emphasizing certain concepts (by giving them textual prominence) and de-emphasizing others. Textual prominence sometimes derives from the use of genres, as certain genres will sometimes have "slots" that automatically bestow prominence on any information occupying those slots.

For example, the top-down orientation of news reports decrees that sentences occurring early in the report will be foregrounded while those occurring later will be backgrounded.

4) Presupposition

Writers can also manipulate readers through presupposition. It is the use of language in a way that appears to take certain ideas for-granted, as if there are not other ideas coming to consideration or as alternative.

A common example of this at the text level would be an advertisement that describes a product in such glowing terms that the product appears to have no rival.

5) Discursive Difference

Selective expression is used in the article to convey certain points of view that are more correct, legitimate, reliable, and significant, and other expressions are less; to manipulate readers in various ways. It relates to register and to whom the voice belongs to, such as elected politicians, corporation presidents, union leaders, bureaucrats, laborers, criminals.

For example, the sentence, *the police is securing the gate while the demonstrators are yelling at them*, uses the word *securing* for the police and the word *yelling* for the people, the act of securing gives the idea that the police is protecting the building from the demonstrators and the act of yelling gives the idea that the demonstrators are making verbal abuse to the police.

4.2 Analyzing the Text at the Sentence Level and Word Level

1) Topicalization

The article is viewed from sentence-level to discovering the topic sentence (which is type of foregrounding). A sentence topic is '*what the sentence is about*'. Often the topic of one sentence continues as the topic of the next. At this level, in this level to constructing the basic meaning of each sentence, they might notice that certain pieces of information appear as grammatical subjects of the sentence and are thereby topicalized.

2) Agency

Readers might also notice, if only subconsciously, the agent-patient in sentences. Many texts will describe things so that certain persons are consistently depicted as initiating action (and thus exerting power), while others are depicted as being (often passive) recipients of those actions.

For example, in almost the whole article is about the police who initiate the action such as securing, arresting, advising, etc to the demonstrators. Then, the article put the police as an important agent.

3) Deletion/Omission

Omission actually leaving certain things completely out of a text. Omission is often the most potent aspect of textualization, because if the writer does not mention something, it often does not enter the reader's mind and thus is not subjected to his or her scrutiny. Omission is the ultimate stage of backgrounding. The article completely does not mention a particular text that has to be there. The

text that is left out never enter the readers' mind so the readers not aware of what is left out.

For example, the article is about a government policy, but the exposure is on how the policy is elaborated by the government, the people opinion about the policy is left out.

4) Insinuation

Insinuation is comments that are slyly suggestive. Like presuppositions, they are difficult for readers to challenge – but for different reason. Insinuation typically has double meanings and is used as an exit strategy when the comments are challenged. The writer can claim innocence, pretending to have only one of these two meanings in mind.

For example, the sentence, *a minister said, "the plague is not as significant as the plague in year of 2003*, contains a judgment that the plague now is not as dangerous as the plague in 2003 and the resident should not be worry, but it also means that the insignificance is only an early statistics that shows a number that is not as high as the year of 2003.

5) Connotation

Connotation derives from the frequent use of a word or phrase in a particular type of context. The article carries certain words or phrase that has special meanings and the meanings are often negative. Sometimes connotations are conveyed through the use of metaphor or other figures of speech. The word 'grammar' for example, has negative connotations for most Americans, who

have unpleasant memories of being drilled in school by a stern grammar teacher. Labels often carry unavowed connotations.

For example, with a polarized political issue, such as abortion in U.S., it is virtually impossible to refer to one side or the other in completely neutral terms. Someone who opposes abortion would likely be labeled 'pro-life' by sympathizers but 'anti-choice' by opponents.

6) Register

Register refers to a text's level of formality or informality, its degree of technicality, its subject field, etc. The article is produced in a certain approach such as formal, semiformal, or informal. Writers can deceive readers by affecting a phony register, one that induces a certain misplaced trust. The choice of using the first person such as *I, me, my, we, our*; and the third person such as *he, she, they, their, his, hers, him, her* can affect the register as well.

Typical examples of this would include advertisements written either in a friendly 'conversational' register or in an authoritative 'expert' registers.

7) Modality

Modality is another feature of discourse worth attending to for critical purposes. Modality refers to the tone of the statements as regards their degree of certitude and authority. It is carried mainly by words and phrases such as *may, might, could, will, can, must, maybe, probably, it seems to me, without a doubt, and it is possible that*. Through their use of such modal verbs and phrases, some

texts convey an air of heavy-handed authority while others, at the other extreme, convey a tone of deference.

For example, the sentence, *the flood might caused by the bad habit of living unclean*, is used in the present tense, which indicates the certainty of the cause and effect event.

4.3 Analyzing the Text in Contextual Interpretation

The larger socio cultural context of the articles has to be taken into account as well. The context is the reflection of values in community that is capture by the reporter as a member of the community. The method of Huckin in elaborating the contextual interpretation is unguided. However, Huckin points out how to view the context. The context is viewed through the situation of when the article is published and the social and political life of when the article is published.

Those are three steps based on Huckin's theory relating to CDA. Since CDA is closely related to language, power, and ideology, the next sub chapter will describe each of them as well.

2.4 Language, Power, and Ideology

Due to what became the main discussion in this research is about language, power, and ideology, therefore each of them will be explained in outline to give a little more description in the following theoretical discussion.

2.4.1 Language

Language is one of the most important parts of human life. Through language, both verbal and nonverbal, people can interact, communicate, and show the existence of each other. However, today the language is no longer only serves as a means to communicate, the language has become the medium for the construction of life. Hayashi and Hayashi (1997: 42) in Idris (2008: 1) also states that now the language has also been used to alter, escorting people, and realize the power of social.

Therefore, it can be formulated that language and social structures around them are the two parts that cannot be separated. The study of the languages of today has to pay attention and related social structures that exist in society. In the contrary, social assessment should take into account the study of language in its analysis. One form of language study that deals with the social and interesting to study is the use of language as a means of distribution of power in society. In reality, there is a fact that distribution of power is much practiced in political discourse such as: political speech, political debates, and political ads, because in the political discourse, person who practicing on it always aims to win the power.

For critical discourse analysis (CDA), language is not powerful on its own, it gains power by the use of powerful people make of it. This explain why critical discourse analysis often chooses the perspective of those who suffer, and critically analyses the language use of those in power, who are responsible for the existence of inequalities and who also have the means and opportunity to improve conditions.

2.4.2 Power

Power is about relation of difference, and particularly about the effects of differences in social structures. The constant unity of language and other social matters ensures that language entwined in social power in a number of ways: language indexes power, expresses power, is involved where there is contention over and a challenge to power. Power does not derive from language, but language can be used to challenge power, to subvert it, to alter distributions of power in the short and long term. Language provides a finely articulated means for differences in power in social hierarchical structures.

2.4.3 Ideology

Since CDA is concerned with exposing the often hidden ideologies that are reflected, reinforced and constructed in everyday and institutional discourse, the concept of ideology is crucial. Like the concepts of discourse and power, ideology is probably the one that most defies precise definition. Definitions usually fall into two broad categories: a relativist definition, denoting systems of ideas, beliefs and practices, and a critical definition, allied with Marxist theory, which sees it as working in the interests of a social class and/or cultural group. When critical discourse analysts argue that discourse embodies ideological assumptions, they use the term ideology in a 'critical' sense. Fairclough (1992: 87) understands ideologies to be

Significations / constructions of reality (the physical world, social relations, social identities) which are built into various dimensions of the forms/meanings of discursive practices, and which contribute to the production, reproduction or transformation of relations of domination.

This critical conception of ideology links it to the process of sustaining asymmetrical relations of power and inequalities – that is to the process of maintaining domination. In the words of Fairclough (1995b: 14), ideology is ‘meaning in the service of power’.

Ideology for CDA is seen as an important aspect of establishing and maintaining unequal power relations. Thus, the study of ideology is a study of “the ways in which meaning is constructed and conveyed by symbolic forms of various kinds”. This kind of study will also investigate the social contexts within which symbolic forms are employed and deployed. The investigator has an interest in determining whether such forms establish or sustain relations of domination. For Eagleton (1994: 15) the study of ideology has to consider the variety theories and theorists that have examined the relation between thought and social reality. All the theories assume ‘that there are specific historical reasons why people come to feel, reason, desire, and imagine as they do’.

The main theories of this research have been explained briefly in explanation above. As the continuance of the main theories, the following sub chapter is the supporting theories which consist of an overview about public speaking, speech, history of The Jakarta Globe, and the previous research.

2.5 Public Speaking

According to Ruth Parsons and S.J. Henderson (2003: 1) in their book entitled *Teaching Public Speaking*, public speaking is a skill that is used throughout our lives. Public speaking in general definition means the ability speaking in public. This ability to speak in public is more of a skill, so this capability is more determined by training, experience and practice. Capabilities which are derived from reading just support the theory, but a good theoretical knowledge will support the mastery of public speaking well, so that mastery of the theory remains important as well. The goals are influencing, encouraging, educating, changing opinions, giving explanation, and providing information to people in certain places.

Public speaking sometimes considered some of the most importantly valued skills that an individual can possess. This skill can be used for almost anything. Most great speakers have a natural ability to display the skills and effectiveness that can help to engage and move an audience for whatever purpose.

In public speaking, as in any form of communication, there are five basic elements, often expressed as "*who* is saying *what* to *whom* using what *medium* with what *effects*" The purpose of public speaking can range from simply transmitting information, to motivating people to act, to simply telling a story. Good speaker should be able to change the emotions of their listeners, not just inform them. Public speaking can also be considered a [discourse community](#).

From those description can be summarized into a single entity, Public Speaking is the art of speaking in public about something or certain topic orally, with the certain aims.

Actually public speaking can be applied to many things, one of them is on speech. To know more what the speech, it will be explained further in the following section about speech. In addition, the researchers also need to include the theory of speech because the main data of this research is about speech.

2.6 Speech

According to Oxford dictionaries, there are two definitions of speech, the first is the expression of or the ability to express thoughts and feelings by articulate sounds. From this definition can be elaborated into 'a person's style of speaking' which closely related with the way a person speak and 'the language of a nation, region, or group' that means speech as the representation of a nation or a group of people. Meanwhile, still with the same source, the second definition of speech is a formal address or discourse delivered to an audience. It means that there is one person as the speaker who talks about certain topics in front of people. That second definition is in accordance with the Anwar's definition in his book entitled Teori dan Praktek Pidato explain that speech is a process to deliver an important problem verbally to the public in official situation (Anwar, 1997:17). It is also related, basically anyone can do a speech, but if it is done to

the public and in an official situation, so only certain people who can do which normally the person who has the power, which is in this case is a leader.

Speech is commonly used by a leader which is in the form of an utterance with a good arrangement to be delivered to the people with a specific purpose. The general purpose of the speech itself involves several things like the following:

1. Giving an understanding or information to others.

At this stage, someone just gives a message without asking for feedback from the receiver (receiver of the message).

2. Influencing other person to follow our willingness to voluntarily.

It means to drive or to shape the attitudes of a person according to what the influencer wants, in this stage, the mob became obedient to what is conveyed by the messenger.

3. Making other people to participate in.

It means the message aims to be followed or be a role model for others who hear and observe. In this case, speaker is as a role model for the mob.

Because of the main data in this research is taken from The Jakarta Globe, so researcher feels need to put its history into the theory as follows

2.7 The History of The Jakarta Globe

The Jakarta Globe daily newspaper serves Indonesia by bringing our readers unrivaled, authoritative reporting and writing in English on Indonesia, Asia and the wider world. It publishes six days a week (Monday to Saturday) and since it was

launched in November 2008, it has grown to be Indonesia's most-read English-language newspaper.

Its web site complements the newspaper with the latest stories, a daily e-mail newsletter, breaking news around the clock and a searchable archive of stories. We also have Asia's most popular media page on Facebook (www.facebook.com/thejakartaglobe) and a thriving Twitter feed (www.twitter.com/thejakartaglobe).

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The Jakarta Globe has three sections, and contains (in section A) a range of general news, including metropolitan and national news coverage as well as international news, plus comment, (in section B) Indonesian and world business and sport plus a classified advertising section, and (in section C) an extensive features and lifestyle coverage as well as entertainment, listings and reader service and puzzle/cartoon pages. The article that the researcher will bring is included into section A. It is an article which describes about the president's speech with regard to a series of bombings that occurred in the capital, Jakarta.

2.8 The Previous Study

In this research, the researcher felt it necessary to include the previous research because it can be used as a comparison, and in addition the researcher can also use it as a development of ideas.

2.8.1 Power, Language, And Ideology of Obama's Speech (A Critical Discourse Analysis) by Andrea Eka, 2011.

In his thesis, he concerned with the language, power, and the ideology in the aspect of speech because she assumed that speech can influence to human's life and change the way someone's think. The speech came from The President of United States of America, Barrack H. Obama which can be said as the powerful person in the world who has a power, language, and ideology to influence many people around the world which at that time was make a visit to several places in Indonesia, one of them was at University of Indonesia. In the end of his analysis, language used by speaker can minimize distance between speaker and audiences, speaker's power make the audiences watch the speech enthusiastically, and his ideology can create imagination and persuade audiences.

2.8.2 "New DPR Building Budget Can Still Be Cut by 20%, Expert Says" on The Jakarta Post and "New DPR Building Project Continues" on Tempo Interactive?" by Herman, 2011.

In his thesis, he also concerned with the difference between language, power, and the ideology of The Jakarta Post and Tempo Interactive article. He aimed to discover the difference between language, power, and the ideology the two different articles which have a similar subject matter. Those articles portray that the development budget can be more reduced and the building project can even be postponed. In the end of his analysis, the difference is Tempo newspaper has more critical ideology rather than Jakarta Post newspapers.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discussed the research method which includes some subchapters such as: the research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

As cited in Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research_design), research design is considered as a "blueprint" for research. Blueprint itself means a detailed plan of action, therefore it can be said that the research design is a part where a person wants to make a detailed operational plan for. In principle, any research design uses any type of data collection method either quantitative or qualitative data. In this thesis, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative approach in conducting this research. The researcher chooses qualitative research because it can describe systematically the fact and characteristics of the data. Besides that, qualitative research methods were developed in the social sciences to enable researchers to study social and cultural phenomena like case study and ethnography.

Ary (2002: 425) states that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of word, rather than numbers and statistics. The data collected are the subject's experiences and perspectives. The qualitative research attempts to arrive at a rich description of people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on. In this

research, the data is speech of the President of our country, Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY). Then will be conducted further action by way of describing and analyzing them one by one according to the theories that have been discussed in the previous chapter.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is utterances of SBY's speech on the Jakarta Bombings on July 17, 2009, since it is in form of written text due to it has been transcribed before and it is analyzed by applying Huckin's CDA method.

3.3 Source of Data

On account of what became the material to be analyzed in this research is SBY's speech transcription, the researcher feels need to support data as corroborating evidence that it is actually SBY's speech. It is a video taken from the internet www.youtube.com or more precisely on (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uk5-UOqw_Y8&feature=related). This video shows that SBY is delivering a speech in the Indonesian language regarding the bombings that have occurred at that time. The purpose of this is to show that the English transcription is accordance with the Indonesian language as in the video.

So, in this thesis, the data is in term of script which is taken place at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta on Friday afternoon, July 17, 2009. The script of the speech is in an article which taken from a blog on the internet named The Jakarta Globe Blog, (<http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/home/sbys-speech-on-the-jakarta->

[bombings-full-text/318827](#)) which has a theme, *the Jakarta Bombings*. Whereas, the speaker of this speech is Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono or more familiar with SBY surname as Republic of Indonesia President.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The data which is used in this thesis comes from SBY's speech as The President of Indonesia. In the way of collecting the data, researcher uses some step which is mentioned and explained as follows;

1. Searching for the video.

As the first step of collecting the data, researcher uses video recorder observation. It is looking for the video of SBY's speech from the network, in this case is www.youtube.com. It shows that the event is truly happen in reality. It means that the utterances are truly said by the speaker, in this case is president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

2. Searching the script.

After the video has been found, then researcher looks for the script of the speech. The principle of its searching is almost same with the video, it is found in certain blog on the internet named The Jakarta Globe's Blog.

3. Downloading the video and the script.

Then the final step is, after the data both video and the script have collected, researcher downloads them both and save them then. For the script especially, it will be used for the main data to be analyzed.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher uses some steps according to Huckin's theory which are described in short, dense, and in sequence from beginning to the end so it will be understood easily by the readers. These steps are as follows:

1. Reading the SBY's speech in *The Jakarta Globe* about the bombings that occurred in the capital city, Jakarta.

2. Classifying the data indicating three CDA methods of Huckin:

- 1) Analyzing the text with the features associated with the text as a whole in the following features;

- a) Genre; the data is analyzed using genre analysis approach.

For example: mentioning and describing the *social function, schematic structure, and linguistics features*.

- b) Framing

For example: in descriptive speech, framing can be identified through three *elements; introduction, main body, and conclusion*. Mention and explain each of them then. To clarify, it is added by **visual aid**. For example: a photograph of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono talks to Governor of Jakarta Fauzi Bowo at a hospital after visiting injured bombing victims.

- c) Foregrounding/ backgrounding

For example: *Foreground* shows the explicit thing the speaker says, while *background* shows the implicit one.

d) Presupposition

For example: The utterance “*Jakarta looked very different in those days*” has the following presuppositions;

Jakarta is different at this time and

The differences between Jakarta today with Jakarta past time are in the number of buildings, number of motor vehicles, and population density in Jakarta.

e) Discursive difference

For example: The utterance “*So today, I return to Indonesia as a friend, but also as a President who seeks a deep and enduring partnership between our two countries.*”

The speaker is president of the United States of America and the audiences are the people of Indonesia, so there is a discursive difference between the speaker and the audiences.

2) Analyzing the text with the features associated with the text in sentence-level and word-level as following features;

a) Topicalization

For example: the sentence topic of more than half of the article is about the government and the rest is about the people. Then the article is about the government.

b) Agency

For example: almost in the whole speech is about the people who being the victims in the bombings incident. Then, the speech put the people as an important agent.

c) Deletion/omission

For example: the slogans on the signs carried by the demonstrators do not say who should “give peace a chance” or who is “destroying our planet.” Presumably it is the government, but we are forced to guess this. Instead, the writer probably assumed that readers could easily infer this, and so left it out.

d) Insinuation

For example: *Unfortunately, that is not the case for officers of the Jakarta Public Order Agency (Satpol PP), who are still largely clueless about what exactly their duties are after more than half of century of their agency’s existence.*

e) Connotation

For example: as cited in The Jakarta Post article, *“The design of the new DPR building had initially boasted the image of an extravagant ‘U’ shaped design consisting of 36 floors with a budget of Rp 1,136 trillion.”*

The word ‘extravagant’ denotes to the building design which is unrestrained with regard to feeling. In the article it is mentioned when the design is combined with the huge budget.

f) Register

For example: register is defined through the use of the register variables: field, tenor, and mode. *Field* refers to what is going on, *Tenor* refers to social relationship between those taking parts, *Mode* refers to how language is being used. Then, each of them is described from lexicogrammatical analysis to contextual description.

g) Modality

For example: “*One whispered rumor **can** obscure the truth, and set off violence between communities that once lived in peace.*”

Can is a modal verb used to indicate that it is possible for something to be done or made use of in a particular way.

3) Analyzing the findings through the contextualized interpretation

After the data has been analyzed according to the method that is used in theory, then researcher interprets it using his own idea based on the problem in this research.

3. Making a conclusion of the analysis

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

From the previous chapter, the researcher has given the example about how to analyze Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech concerning the bombing that occurred in Jakarta which is taken from www.thejakartaglobe.com of July 17, 2009 entitled *SBY's Speech on the Jakarta Bombings*. Those examples are only a brief explanation, but the detail analysis will be further presented in this chapter.

4.4 The Findings of SBY's Speech

The findings in the analysis of SBY's speech are divided into three steps which consist of sub-steps among the first two steps. The first step is analyzing the text at the whole text-level which is divided into genre, framing, foregrounding or backgrounding, presupposition, and discursive difference. Genre shows the social goals and how the composition of the speech text is used. As a result, it can be seen that the social purpose and the structure have been used properly or not. Framing describes how the content of the speech is delivered to the recipient. From the analysis, it can be seen that the whole speech's content can be received well or it may cause an obscurity on the recipient. Visual aid describes the image accompanying the text of a speech. Based on the description, it can be known how appropriate the relationship between the image and the things delivered in the speech. In other words, it can be concluded whether the image shows equally to the speech theme.

Foregrounding and backgrounding describe some concepts or main ideas contained in the entire speech. So, it is known that the ideas reach to the people or not. Meanwhile presupposition describes how speaker's assumptions are typically expressed. Based on the analysis, it makes the speech more understandable to the readers or listeners, so they can catch the idea of the speech easily.

Whereas, the second step is analyzing the text at the sentence level and word level which is divided into topicalization, agency, deletion or omission, insinuation, connotation, register, and modality. Topicalization figures the topic or main idea contained in each paragraph or several paragraphs at once that have the same topic. In the end, it is known in more detail about the speaker's view in each paragraph. Agency discusses the participants in the speech, it tells who the main participants and how their role in the speech. Deletion or omission represents the additions that are included in the spoken utterances or sentences. It is usually done to reinforce the intent. Consequently, it can be seen that how the use of language by the speaker is right or not. Insinuation describes about the things that when it is said contain elements of justification. The result can be known how the language and ideology which are used. Connotation reflects the words in the form of expression that sounds or looks unusual. So, language, power and ideology more or less can be seen in its description. The last is modality, it describes about the strength of the language used.

The third step is analyzing the text in contextual interpretation. This is a summary of the overall SBY's speech about how language, power, and ideology that is used. The interpretation is also based on the results from the two previous analyses.

4.5 The Discussion of the Findings

In this discussion, the researcher uses a critical discourse analysis method of Thomas Huckin (1997: 78-92). In this chapter, the researcher also includes the quotation as the evidence in every discussion by retyping the original sentence from the data. The quotation will be in italic form and the addition of a sign like [...] that shows the number of paragraphs where the sentences are located. That is a brief overview to analyze, the following discussion is started by analyzing the text at the whole text-level as mentioned above.

4.2.1 Analyzing the Text at the Whole Text-Level

It is started by considering the text as a whole, it usually makes the reader has a strong enough textual description of the purpose of the text. Then afterwards the reader can fit into a smaller scope to analyze the text in more detail. Thus, therefore the researcher begins by determining the genre of the text under analysis and observing how that text conforms to it.

4.2.1.1 Genre

The analysis in this sub chapter is about genre of the SBY's speech which discusses about its social function, schematic structures, and linguistic features. In order to give an overview or a preview of the genre analysis process, so it makes easier for the readers to understand it, first, the researcher describes it in a table 4.1 below and explains every point in the table afterward.

Table 4.1 Genre Analysis

No.	Genre Classification: Argumentative	SBY's Speech on the Jakarta Bombings
1.	Social Fuction:	To present a point of view and supply reasons why the Jakarta bombings is held.
2.	Scematic Structures:	<p data-bbox="781 737 1386 890">There are series of bombings in Jakarta which is suspected that act was committed by terrorists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="781 919 1386 1066">- The bombings happened when Indonesia recently held presidential and vice presidential general election. <li data-bbox="781 1096 1386 1243">- Yudhoyono as the President ordered the holding of a rapid investigation to bring the perpetrators to justice immediately. <li data-bbox="781 1272 1386 1419">- SBY believed that the perpetrators and the people who masterminded this terror would be apprehended and prosecute under the law <li data-bbox="781 1449 1386 1596">- SBY fulminates and condemns this brutal act of terrorism. <p data-bbox="781 1646 1386 1793">SBY convince the people that will never be some violence, extremism, and other crimes shall continue to live on this country.</p>
	2.1 Statement of position	
	2.2 Argument	
	2.3 Summing up	

3.	Linguistic Features:	
	3.1 The argument is written in the timeless present tense or past tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the other hand, I must <i>say</i> it loud and clear, as my mandate as the president. - Secondly, during the last week alone, our stock exchange index were improving drastically and our Rupiah was strengthening [against US dollar] as well.
	3.2 Verbs are used when expressing opinions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I believe</i>, as we have discovered before, that the perpetrators and the people who masterminded this terror will be apprehended and we will prosecute them under the law.
	3.3 Use of rhetorical questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Why do I have to feel very sorry?</i>
	3.4 Use of passive verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The bombing <i>was committed</i> when people were still concerned with political brouhaha at the elite level...
	3.5 Use of pronouns I, we, us	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>I</i> believe almost all of us feel sympathy and sadness, and cry inside, as <i>I</i> do now - Presently, my brothers and sisters, beside <i>us</i>, the government is ...

Based on the table above, it is viewed that there are three main elements in genre analysis, and some of them also have sub-elements. The detailed explanation of the table above can be seen in the next discussion which started by analyzing its social function.

1. Social Function

After reading the text of the speech, it is known that its genre of text is argumentative text which has social function to present a point of view and supply reasons why the Jakarta bombings is held. An important event provided in SBY's speech is the bombings that are done by the terrorists in Jakarta. It is more clearly seen from the headline and a sentence in the first paragraph of SBY's speech text as follows:

[Headline] SBY's Speech on the Jakarta Bombings

*[1] My fellow countrymen and women, to all Indonesians that I love, wherever you are. Today is a black dot in our history. **Once again, there has been an attack or a bombing committed by terrorists in Jakarta....***

Actually, based on the headline “*SBY's Speech on the Jakarta Bombings*” above, the readers are able to find out the main discussion and purpose of the speech easily. The only deficiency is the writing of article 'on' is considered makes sense to be a little confusing, because the readers or listeners can assume that SBY is delivering his speech in the middle of bombings. It is better to replace the article 'on' by the word ‘about’, because it makes the meaning become reasonable. Whereas the bold sentence in the first paragraph above also indicates that SBY tries to inform the readers or viewers about the newsworthy event that is bombings. It is also felt that the delivery is less specific, because the words 'in Jakarta' can make different interpretations of each individual. For example, that word can be interpreted that the bombing happened to the whole city of Jakarta. It is happened because in his speech SBY does not mention a specific place or thing about where the event occurred.

After reading his whole speech, SBY does not only inform about the bombings event but also persuade the readers or listeners in this case all Indonesian in order to work together along with government to stop terrorism act for the future. So, it can be said that the social function of SBY's speech is less specific, because there is another purpose which attach in that speech.

Then it discusses about schematic structures which aimed to find out more about these events occurred and that speech talks about, it is explained in the following.

2. Schematic Structures

Schematic structures are divided into statement of position, the argument, and summing up. Each of them is explained as follows:

1) Statement of Position

It is the first part of the schematic structure of argumentative text. Statement of Position is shown through an opening paragraph which is taken from the data, SBY's speech, as mentioned below:

*[1] My fellow countrymen and women, to all Indonesians that I love, wherever you are. Today is a black dot in our history [as a nation]. **Once again, there has been an attack or a bombing committed by terrorists in Jakarta.** It is suspected to have been committed by a group of terrorists, although it may not necessarily be the same terrorism network that we have realized cause nothing but sufferings and troubles that all Indonesians have had to bear.*

In the paragraph above, SBY states that there is an awful event strike this country once again that is bombings from the terrorists. Overall, the SBY's

statement above is a theme or a subject matter that will be discussed and a summary that would explain the content of his speech as well.

Basically, the paragraph can be said to have simply representation about the newsworthy event, but it is still felt to have a few deficiency, because the summary of that paragraph is an outlined summary, whereas in the entire speech there are a lot of things that are discussed, those are, SBY's concerns on this incident, the information from the intelligence, the effort to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators, and the invitation to prevent terror in the future. So it would be better to use a summary which can cover the whole subject.

2) Argument

It is the second part of the schematic structure of argumentative text. It is sometimes backed up with evidence. The arguments are shown through some sentences of SBY's speech, as mentioned below:

*[5] I **believe** almost all of us feel sympathy and sadness, and cry inside, as I do now...*

*[14]... **Perhaps**, or usually, during times like this, many of us are afraid to express our scorns or condemnations due to political considerations. **On the other hand**, I must say it loud and clear, as my mandate as the president.*

*[15]... **First of all**, you all know that for the last five years, our economy has been growing rapidly... **Secondly**, during the last week alone, our stock exchange index were improving drastically...*

The three paragraphs above are just some examples of arguments which are said by SBY in his speech. It is proved by the existence of express an opinion, as “*I believe, perhaps, on the other hand, first of all, secondly*”.

In addition, argument also can be form that SBY gives his opinion, his reason, and his suggestion. It clearly seen through the speech as quoted below;

[7] I believe, as we have discovered before, that the perpetrators and the people who masterminded this terror will be apprehended and we will prosecute them under the law.

The paragraph above explains that the bombings are indeed true, because the existence of the words ‘*this terror*’ that means the bombing have been occurred. While the words ‘*I believe*’ is considered expressing an opinion of SBY that he is sure will arrest the perpetrators. It is said an opinion because the truth is still unknown. Based on that opinion, there must be a reason behind it which can be seen through the following paragraph;

[13] I believe the armed forces have taken the precautions needed. To all intelligence reports, whether they are related to the bombing or not, I have instructed to all law enforcers to perform their duties correctly, objectively, decisively and lawfully.

The reasons arising from the paragraph above is SBY has instructed all intelligence and armed forces to prosecute the terrorist. It narrows to the following suggestion.

[20] To prevent and exterminate terrorism, and other crimes properly, the intelligence [agency] must be very sharp. Prevention must be very effective. The police, the intelligence agency, the armed forces must unite in a complete synergy. Negligence and ignorance must be discarded.

Those are the brief explanation of argument, it justify the fact about the bombing.

3) Summing Up

It is the last part of the schematic structure of argumentative text. It is about restating the position, drawing a conclusion. To indicate summing up of the speech, it can be shown through the sentence of SBY's speech below:

[23] ... The fact is that there is a major catastrophe due to today's act of terrorism. But we will make it right together, and we shall rise and move forward again. We, the nation, the country and the people, shall not falter nor cave in to terrorism. No violence, extremism, and other crimes shall continue to live on this country.

Based on the explanation the about summing up in the argumentative text, the paragraph above is the conclusion of this genre because in that paragraph there are some points that exist in the summing up. Further explanation will be described in the description below.

a. Restating the Position

... The fact is that there is a major catastrophe due to today's act of terrorism.

In the statement above, there is repetition of issues at the beginning of this speech that is bombings in Jakarta. SBY asserts the topic by saying it again at the end of the speech. The point is that the incident is actually occurred at that time.

b. Drawing a Conclusion

... We, the nation, the country and the people, shall not falter nor cave in to terrorism. No violence, extremism, and other crimes shall continue to live...

In the statement above, SBY give some conclusions from this incident. Among them, we as a nation do not have to fall in due to this incident. SBY also gives an expectation for this nation which is safe from all crimes including terrorism.

3. Linguistic Features

The linguistic features are divided into some elements as seen below;

- 1) The argument is written in the timeless present tense and past tense

*On the other hand, I must **say** it loud and clear, as my mandate as the president.*

(Present tense).

There was a statement that there would be a revolution if SBY wins. (Past tense).

In this speech, past tense is mostly used than the present tense because the speech tells about the event which has been occurred.

- 2) Verbs are used when expressing opinions

In SBY's speech it can be viewed from the paragraph below;

[7] I believe, as we have discovered before, that the perpetrators and the people who masterminded this terror will be apprehended and we will prosecute them under the law...

SBY's speech is classified into argumentative text. If this is an argumentative text, it definitely use a verb that mark an opinions such as "I think, I believe, etc".

In the above quotation, SBY uses clausa "I believe" to express his opinion that the terrorists would be judged under the law.

- 3) Use of rhetorical questions

Rhetorical means figure of speech in the form of a question that does not need to be answered because the answer or the intent of the questioner has been already contained in the question. The example of rhetorical question found in SBY's speech is quoted as follows;

[15] Why do I have to feel very sorry?...

From the quotation above shows that SBY says a question that is a rhetorical question which the listeners would already know the answer of that question. The answer to that question is definitely sad, but in the utterance, SBY then add the specifics reason that made him feel sad.

4) Use of passive verbs

A passive form is sentences or clauses which the subject is being given of an action, in other words it is the opposite of the active form. Form of the passive is **be + past participle**. As the example, it can be seen from the following sentences of SBY's speech;

*[4] The bombing **was committed** when people were still concerned with political brouhaha at the elite level...*

*[8] This morning, I have received many statements, or reminders, that made me theorize, or at least be concerned, that this terrorism **is related** to the result of the presidential election...*

5) Use of pronouns I, we, us

Pronouns (I, we, us) is used to influence the reader to agree with the position argued. Pronoun "I" in this context refers to the speaker that SBY. While the pronoun "us" and "we" means the speaker is included as part of the speech addressee, in this context is SBY and all Indonesian. For example:

*[5] ... **I** believe almost all of **us** feel sympathy and sadness, and cry inside, as **I** do now...*

In the paragraph above, there are two the pronouns "I" and "us". Pronoun "I" in this context refers to the speaker that is SBY. While the pronoun "us" refers to SBY and all Indonesian.

To make a better understanding of analyzing the whole text, so it has to be conducted further analysis in framing.

4.2.1.2 Framing

Framing is how the content of a script of speech is presented, what is the perspective of the speaker is taking. The perspective is captured by taking all the details together into some sort of unified whole. Perspective itself is a human point of view on reality that is captured by the sensory experience. So according to the terms of framing, researcher tries to explain the point of view of the text, in this case is SBY's speech text, as a whole and in detail starting from the opening, contents, and closing.

1) Opening

The paragraphs below show the utterances which describe an introduction or an opening speech of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono responses to the bombing.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh, ... (Greetings to everyone)

Greeting which uttered by SBY intends to initiate his speech, so he says Assalamu'alaikum ... aimed to his fellows as a Muslims. Whereas (greetings to everyone) is aimed to all Indonesian people. Positively, SBY really realize religious pluralism in Indonesia.

Otherwise, the negative thing is provoking jealousy among religious, primarily for the people which fanatic. For the listener or reader, they think as if SBY prioritize particular religion. Because in practice SBY expresses greeting

which is more specific ahead than the global greeting. It can be happened because religion is a very sensitive matter.

The other paragraphs which also indicate the opening is seen through the following paragraph:

[1] My fellow countrymen and women, to all Indonesians that I love, wherever you are. Today is a black dot in our history [as a nation]. Once again, there has been an attack or a bombing committed by terrorists in Jakarta. It is suspected to have been committed by a group of terrorists, although it may not necessarily be the same terrorism network that we have realized....

As it has been known by referring to the paragraph above, in the first paragraph, SBY directly provides a statement which is a main point for his speech. This main point is a summary of the whole speech he will say which is aimed to attract the attention of all who see, and this is what also give an obvious view to everyone about the issues that he would discuss there. Nearly identical to the criticism analysis of the newsworthy event, the opening paragraph is less represents the overall discussion. It is also coupled with the lack of detail info of the event, such as when and where exactly the incident occurred. Thus, it can be said that the goal cannot be achieved, because the listeners or the readers feel less clear in the reception of information.

*[2] This barbaric act has brought about innocent casualties as well. Therefore, on this opportunity, on behalf of the country and the government, and as a person, **I would like to express my heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims.** To all the victims, our thoughts and prayers are with you*

As a continuation from the perspective of the first paragraph, SBY expressed his deep sadness and condolences to the victims and families of the

deceased. He expresses it, because he feels responsible as president over bombings which cause casualties. And as a humanitarians man, he could not just stay still, he should do something, at least by expressed it.

SBY's statement as shown above seems that it just limited to a statement that no follow-up later. It would be better if accompanied by prayer or at least a moment of silence.

2) Content

This is the main part of the speech. It contains a description of the subject matter which is presented to the audience so that the audience can receive the message properly. In this part, the researcher discovers at least four ideas which is said by SBY. Those are, his concerns on this incident, the information from the intelligence, the effort to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators, and the invitation to prevent terror in the future. In this analysis of framing, the four of them are described according to their perspective as follows:

About his concerns on this incident is shown through some paragraphs below,

[3] My fellow countrymen and women, the inhuman and thoughtless bombing occurred just when our nation had held its presidential election and while the General Elections Commission (KPU) is still tallying the votes.

A piece of the speech above shows his concerns. As it is known the incident occurred after the general election held, whereas the election is the first step to rebuild Indonesia to be a better country than before. It certainly makes SBY concerned because people begin to feel insecurity for the next period of

government. SBY's utterances presented in paragraph [3] above shows as if his interests were disturbed by the events of the bombing, which at that time SBY's was nominating himself as a candidate for the next president of Indonesia. Moreover, in fact he is the strongest candidate general election because he goes to the election as an incumbent candidate.

[5] My fellow countrymen and women, I believe almost all of us feel sympathy and sadness, and cry inside, as I do now.

SBY's speech at paragraph [5] "as I do now" is deemed less appropriate, because as president it has been worth and deserve to be sad when looking at the people or the country under his leadership are experiencing disaster. So, he does not need to express that word explicitly.

This sentence below is another reason SBY feels concern,

[15] Why do I have to feel very sorry? First of all, you all know that for the last five years, our economy has been growing rapidly. Business, tourism, food self-sufficiency, investment, trade, real sectors, have all been moving favorably regardless of the global crisis. Secondly, during the last week alone, our stock exchange index were improving drastically and our Rupiah was strengthening [against US dollar] as well. With the growing economy, the welfare of our people was developing also, including the execution of poverty and unemployment eradication programs, which I usually mention as the Pro-People Program.

All advances in economic sector like mentioned in SBY's speech above is achieved because Indonesia was in save and peace condition before the incident happened. By that condition the image of Indonesia in the world eyes is getting better, but it will return a significant decline post-the occurrence of these bombings.

If it is seen from SBY's standpoint, actually he feels a deeply regrets for the incidents because it takes greatly affect for the economy of the people in Indonesia which is growing. In the other hand, the economy sectors which is intended by SBY in the paragraph above as if it is aimed to the government and the upper classes. SBY should more focus on the people which can be expressed by giving an explanation of the negative impact on the economy of the lower class people.

About the information from the intelligence is shown through these paragraphs,

[10] This is a video recording of them practicing shooting. Two men are shooting with handguns. This is the target. And this is my picture, and they are aiming approximately at my face. This is the intelligence report, with video tape and pictures. It is not a slander, nor an issue.

[11] There was also a plan to occupy the office of the General Elections Commission when the result is to announced. There was a statement that there would be a revolution if SBY wins. This is an intelligence report, not rumors, nor gossip.

Based on the information that has been provided by the intelligence as shown in the two examples of paragraphs above, researchers focus on the underlined sentence. It shows that SBY tries to emphasize public that the news is true, as terrorists who are doing an exercise of shooting with SBY's photo as a target and a plan to forcibly occupy the KPU if SBY wins.

It is needed to be known and to be underlined that intelligence is a secret government organization that works to gather important information and secrets of the elements that are considered dangerous to the state. Things confidential

means not everyone can know. In fact is intelligence information that should be confidential is disclosed by SBY to the public through his speech.

Next is about the effort to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators which is shown through these paragraphs,

[7] I believe, as we have discovered before, that the perpetrators and the people who masterminded this terror will be apprehended and we will prosecute them under the law. I have instructed law enforcers to prosecute anyone involved. Whoever he or she is, from whatever political rank and background.

[20] To prevent and exterminate terrorism, and other crimes properly, the intelligence [agency] must be very sharp. Prevention must be very effective. The police, the intelligence agency, the armed forces must unite in a complete synergy. Negligence and ignorance must be discarded.

What is said by SBY as shown in the above paragraph is true, but when viewed from the delivery plot, it is done incoherently which is looked at the description given in paragraph [7] and then continued in paragraph [20]. In addition, at paragraph [20] above, the use of modality "must" that repeatedly showed the anger of SBY about the performance of the intelligence that is less sharp and effective, as well as its inability corps like The police, the intelligence agency, the armed forces in doing a good cooperation in the effort to stop terrorism.

About the invitation to prevent terror in the future is shown through these paragraphs,

[21] To all Indonesians, as you increase public alertness, stay at your work and live your lives normally. If something suspicious happens, call the police.

[22] For the future, I encourage all Indonesians and all elements of the nation to unite and stand together in protecting the safety and peace of this country.

Based on SBY's perspective, it is clear that he wanted to fight together with people in an attempt to eradicate the seeds of terrorism that may exist in Indonesia.

In the piece of speech above, SBY's invitation seemed less powerful in order to realize the effort. Therefore, the government in this case SBY's should be more able to convince the public by express an overview that explains that without the participation of the public, government efforts alone will not be enough, and with the help of the public that effort surely will be fulfilled.

3) Closing

The following paragraph is utterances from SBY and it is used as the conclusion in his speech about the brutal bombings.

[24] God Almighty, Allah SWT, shall protect and save our lives. With God's blessings, I assure you, my brothers and sisters of Indonesia, that I shall stand right up front to face the clear and present danger and to carry out the hard, yet noble, mandate you have given to me.

Thank you, Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

The words such as, *Allah SWT* is better represented by *God Almighty*, whereas *Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh* is better represented by *thank you*. The usage of *Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh* as if it is aimed only to the Muslims. As it is known, people of Indonesia consist not only Muslims but also some other religions. So, the usage of the word "*thank you*" and "*God Almighty*" are felt more proper to use because those words are general. SBY must utters them because his speech is aimed to all Indonesian

people with not rule himself is a Muslim. Therefore, it will not show the majority or minority in religious terms, like the previous discussion in the opening part.

Still according to the closing paragraph above, another SBY's perspective on his closing speech is he wanted to convince people that as a choice of the people, he will take full responsibility for anything that involves people and he do not want to disappoint the people who have given their mandate as a representative.

As the material of criticism is the closing content which is less precise. It is said to be less precise because closing is basically the sum of the beginning to the end, but in practice SBY's closing speech did not reflect that.

4.2.1.3 Visual Aid

One particularly powerful way of framing a text is through the use of visual aids. It can be photographs, sketches, diagrams, and other visual embellishments. One of those visualization can be found from the data, in this case SBY's speech text which is taken from the Jakarta Globe, it is in form of a group of visual aids. It consists of the large bold typeface used for headline, the picture, and text below the picture as the information of the picture itself. They can be viewed in figure 4.1 below:

Figure 4.1 Conversation between SBY and the governor

SBY's Speech on the Jakarta Bombings: Full Text



President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono talks to Governor of Jakarta Fauzi Bowo at a hospital after visiting injured bombing victims on Friday. (Photo: Romeo Gacad, AFP)

By the presence of visual aids, it would certainly draws the reader's attention and thus immediately set up the frame discussed in the previous. Otherwise, in fact there is a mismatch between the headlines with the picture as well as between the descriptions of the image with the image itself. As it has been known that the headline reads "SBY's Speech on the Jakarta bombings" then the picture must show SBY who is giving a speech or circumstances post the explosion occurred. While the description under the picture explains that SBY was in the hospital but the picture does not show the specifics.

In addition to the explanation above, the pieces of the picture can be seen that the position of both hands facing down SBY and his face expression which is calm and relax. It shows as if SBY is trying to calm the governor of Jakarta and its police force in response to the messed up conditions caused by the bombing that just

happened at the time. Although it looks positive, but the negative impression also seemed visible. That expression of SBY can give thoughts relaxed and calm in the victims' treatment and the investigation in the attempt to arrest the perpetrators of the bombing. As the consequence, those two things run very slowly, not as fast as expected, so it causes a wider negative impact that is the disappointment of the various parties against the government of SBY.

4.2.1.4 Foregrounding or Backgrounding

These terms refer to the suppression of certain concepts from the text. Concept itself means the general idea. Therefore the researcher interprets *foreground* as the explicit general idea which is said by the speaker, while *background* as the implicit one. First, it is begun to discuss the foreground as seen from the following discussion.

Generally the main idea contained on the whole SBY's speech exposes three things. Those three things are a brief description of his speech, an explanation of the government's efforts to stop terrorism, and an invitation to the community to work together to fight terrorism. Each of these, one by one then described in more detail as follows; the first is a brief description of the speech which is located at the beginning as shown in the following paragraph:

*[1] My fellow countrymen and women, to all Indonesians that I love, wherever you are. **Today** is a black dot in our history [as a nation]. **Once again, there has been an attack or a bombing committed by terrorists in Jakarta.** It is suspected to have been committed by a group of terrorists, **although it may not necessarily be the same terrorism network that we have realized ...***

A little piece of SBY's speech above is more of a main topic of further explanation which would be said by SBY that is about the bombings. Its deficiency is the absence of information about definitely time and place concerned with when and where the incident occurred. In the other hand, generally a topic should be explained in detail so that it can attract the attention of the listeners or the readers. In addition, the President also mentioned sentence 'it may not necessarily be the same terrorism network that we have realized...' It shows that SBY is not definitely sure about his statement, in this case he does not know exactly who the perpetrators of the bombing. Thus, it can be assumed that it could be hard to arrest the perpetrators.

The second is an explanation of the government's efforts to stop terrorism which is located randomly on the whole speech as shown in the following paragraph:

[6] I instructed the Chief of Police, the National Intelligence Agency and other related state institutions to conduct a proper and thorough investigation and to bring the perpetrators to justice.

[20] To prevent and exterminate terrorism, and other crimes properly, the intelligence [agency] must be very sharp. Prevention must be very effective. The police, the intelligence agency, the armed forces must unite in a complete synergy. Negligence and ignorance must be discarded.

Basically, these paragraphs are two of several paragraphs that explain how the government's efforts to catch the perpetrators of the bombing at the time and to stop terrorism for the foreseeable future. Some of the other paragraphs that have a similar purpose to the two paragraphs above can be seen in paragraph [7], [13], [18], and [19]. Because each of these paragraphs has the same purpose, SBY should

deliver those statements by expressing them in a series of coherent paragraphs. It is intended that the reader or listener can clearly understand as a whole about the way SBY and the government respond to the incident. In fact, as explained at the beginning that those things are said by SBY separately in the paragraphs that spread to the whole speech. Surely it makes the listeners or the readers become less focused to the purpose that SBY tries to convey.

Besides that, SBY's purpose about his efforts to eradicate terrorism and the government is too general and less detail, for example, it can be seen from the above sentence as follows; ***I instructed... to conduct... investigation and to bring the perpetrators to justice.*** In the way to convey that statement, SBY should describe more about how the investigation is carried out, and if necessary describe also the other effort beside of just investigative efforts. It can give a positive impression to the listeners or readers that there are seriousness of the president and government in dealing with terrorism in this country. Whereas SBY's speech as the example above illustrates that it is common thing to talk about, so it does not give any effect to the listeners or readers.

Whereas the last is an invitation to the community to work together to fight terrorism and to prevent such events from happening again in the future which is located at the part towards the end as shown in the following paragraph:

[22] For the future, I encourage all Indonesians and all elements of the nation to unite and stand together in protecting the safety and peace of this country. No country and no religion condones terrorism, whatever the motives and reasons are. Don't hesitate, nor be afraid, in preventing and exterminating terrorism...

In addition to the paragraph as a whole, the sentence in bold is very clear to describe the invitation from SBY to the community to work together stopping and preventing terrorism. In an effort to invite, it should have the effort to influence, so that the person who is invited really wants to do. This is something that is not conducted by SBY in his speech, so for the listeners and the readers, the statement that he said in the piece of speech above is less touched. In other words, the invitation by SBY is less effective.

Those are the explanation for the foreground, whereas the background is that speech is used to provide an overview to the public about the implementation of SBY's efforts in five years period ahead of his reign, especially in the areas of national security.

4.2.1.5 Presupposition

Presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. Speaker, not sentences, has presupposition. In the analysis of how speakers' assumptions are typically expressed, presupposition has been associated with the use of large number of words, phrases, and structures. There are six types of presupposition in SBY's speech that is used as the data, the researcher tries to mention and discuss it through sentence and paragraph below:

1. Existential Presupposition

It is assumed that thing mentioned is already existed. Sometimes it is presented in possessive construction. For example, it can be viewed from SBY's speech in paragraph 9 as follows:

[9] The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my picture, SBY's picture, as a target. Let me show you.

The phrase “my picture” indicates that there is an existential presupposition. It shows that there is an existence of a picture which belongs to someone, in this case is the picture of SBY, because he is the only one who talks on that speech. The use of possessive article “my” emphasizes the picture is really existed.

According to the quotation above, it can be seen that what is said by SBY, based on information which he got from another source. With no underestimate where the origin of the information, it cannot be known the truth or the authenticity of the information. Moreover, at that speech SBY also said about a group of terrorists who are practicing shooting using his picture as a target. It is considered as an accusation, because not everyone with such activities is terrorists, perhaps they only certain people who are contra against the government of SBY.

2. Factive Presupposition

In this part of the analysis, factive presupposition shows us information about a condition. The sentence below describes factive presupposition. It is shown by a verb “realize” that indicates factive presupposition.

*[20] I **realize** that for the last five years, police have frequently prevented and stopped terrorism actions.*

3. Lexical Presupposition

Most of the lexical presupposition is usually use gerund such as the words ‘keep on fighting’ (see paragraph 23, 1st sentence). But sometimes it can presuppose something that another meaning is understood as viewed in the following paragraph:

[18] *Therefore, truth and justice will be served*

This type of presupposition is an implicit meaning of a statement. Implied meaning of the above statement is that truth and justice indeed conducted yet, it also can be interpreted that the enforcement of truth and justice in Indonesia are still in the form of a plan. SBY should not talk like the above statement, because it shows if during that period of time the enforcement of truth and justice has not been realized in Indonesia.

Another example of lexical presupposition can be seen through this paragraph:

[9] ***I must say for the first time to all Indonesians** that during the series of legislative and presidential elections in 2009, there were several intelligence reports that were gathered by law enforcers. **Once again, this information has never been made public.** The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my picture, SBY's picture, as a target. Let me show you.*

From the paragraph above, it explain that there are several intelligence report concern about a group of terrorists which practice to shoot SBY's picture as their shooting target. Whereas the presupposition is seen from the bold sentences that means it is the first time those report are presented to the public. In addition, its presupposition can also be interpreted that it is a confidential report.

It also needs to be understood that confidential things are which not everyone can know. The problem is if it is truly a confidential thing, it does not need to be addressed to the public.

4. Structural Presupposition

Structural presupposition can be seen from a sentence in paragraph [15] of SBY's speech below:

[15] *Why do I have to feel very sorry?* (>> SBY feels very sorry)

Statement above illustrates SBY indeed feel very sorry about the bombings.

5. Counter – Factual Presupposition

It is assumed that meaning which is presupposed is not only not true, but is the opposite of what is true, or contrary to the fact. Generally, it uses a conditional structure. It is shown from SBY's speech in paragraph 16 as the following:

[16] *Even, and this is a sad part, if the bombing did not occur, a legendary football club, Manchester United, would have played in Jakarta.*

When it is viewed from the use of if-clause form, something that is presupposed in the sentence above explains that in the fact, the bombings occurred. So, Manchester United football club will not play in Jakarta. Sentence in paragraph above should not need to be spoken by SBY, because it was considered too wide of context. In that sentence SBY also states clearly that it is the saddest. It is felt less sensitive to the real situation because the reason given is not rational, that is why Manchester United did not play in Jakarta said to be the saddest thing.

4.2.1.6 Discursive difference

It is the use of language which led to inequalities in social and political context. After reading and listening to the whole speech of President SBY on the bombing incident in Jakarta, according to the researcher there are no utterances that show discursive difference between SBY and the people.

Those are all explanations of analyzing the text at the whole text-level. The next step is to analyze text in more detail below.

4.2.2 Analyzing the Text in Sentence-Level and Word-Level

Having noticed to the whole text analysis before, readers next typically proceed through sentence by sentence analysis. At this level, it aims to constructing the basic meaning of each sentence. Then it starts with the analysis of topicalization as below.

4.2.2.1 Topicalization

Topicalization is focusing more closely at the individual sentence which has a sentence topic. Sentence topic is what the sentence said by the speaker talks about. Thus, it creates speaker's perspective that influences reader's perception.

As it has been known that the data in this analysis is the text of SBY's speech of the bombing in Jakarta. The text consists of twenty-four paragraphs where each paragraph has one main sentence. According to the main sentence, it can be determined the topic sentence that describes the perspective of the speaker, in this case is SBY. The following is the explanation of topic sentences in each paragraph of the entire speech.

*[1] My fellow countrymen and women, to all Indonesians that I love, wherever you are. Today is a black dot in our history [as a nation]. **Once again**, there has been an attack or a bombing committed by terrorists in Jakarta....*

Topic of the first paragraph above is SBY's explanation that the speech talk about the bomb attack carried out by terrorists which happens once again. That topic can cause an impact, either positive or negative which are described as follows:

The negative impact can be shown through the words ‘once again ...’ because people can consider that SBY or the government do not really serious in stopping the terrorism acts so in fact it is reoccur.

Whereas by giving an explanation to the public about the adverse events that have just happened, most people will respond to it with a fairly positive response, one of the example is a response or action sprightly or quickly from president so people not too quick feels anxious and worried. In other words, this speech is a first step to calm the public before SBY and the government takes further steps.

As a criticism which needs to be considered, an explanation should contain specific information, but in his speech SBY less specific in giving explanation about when and where the incident occurred.

Next is a discussion of SBY’s sense of concern about the bombing victims. It can be seen in second and twelfth paragraph as follows:

[2] ... Therefore, on this opportunity, on behalf of the country and the government, and as a person, I would like to express my heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims....

[12] This morning, just like I used to do, I wanted to come personally to the location...

Those two paragraphs have a similarity which is proved by each topic. Topic of the second paragraph above is SBY expresses condolences to the victim's family as a form of his concern, whereas the topic of twelfth paragraph is SBY uttered his desire to visit the crime scene personally as a form of his concern too.

Based on those two topics above, it can be concluded that SBY is very concerned and care about the victims of the bombing. It is proved that in second paragraph, he expressed in words, while the twelfth paragraph, he reveals that wanted to do an action that is to come directly to the scene.

In his speech SBY says it separately, those two things should be said at a series of paragraphs because it has a close relationship.

Furthermore, it discusses topics that SBY talks about the bombing incidents that occurred during election periods as shown in the following quotation:

*[3] My fellow countrymen and women, **the inhuman and thoughtless bombing occurred just when our nation had held its presidential election** and while the General Elections Commission (KPU) is still tallying the votes...*

As it is known that the incident happened almost simultaneously after a general election which the people think it is a first step to go to a better nation. It shows a little negligence in terms of security of the nation, also in that occasion as a leader he should apologize to the people because of the bombings.

The other topic which is found in the speech is SBY talks about the political elite which do not in accordance with expectations of the people as quoted below:

*[4] The bombing was committed when people were still concerned with political brouhaha at the elite level, also — **as I have been noticing everyday...***

In his speech, actually SBY says that “I have been noticing everyday” that is why he should give harsh satire against the political elite who do not do their duty as should be. As President, SBY also has the right to warn them so they will be more responsible in performing their duties.

The next topic is about SBY who feels disappointed that there are people who are just happy and do not care about the impact of that bombing incident. It is shown through the quotation below:

*[5] Indeed, **there are few people who are laughing** and screaming in delight, satisfying their maddening anger...*

A few people referred by SBY in his speech are the people who had deliberately planned and carried out the bombings. Implicitly, the things which is said by SBY illustrates that the perpetrators of the bombing is still free and has not been fully arrested. For the community it can create anxiety because it might be occur again in the future.

Furthermore is a discussion about the topic of SBY's actions to investigate the bombing case in properly, objectively, decisively, and lawfully by ordering the entire his corps start from district chiefs and mayors, governors, National Intelligence Agency, Indonesian Armed Forces, and Indonesian Police Force to prevent and exterminate terrorism. It can be seen in sixth, thirteenth, nineteenth, twenty, and twenty fourth paragraphs as follows:

*[6] ... **I instructed** the Chief of Police, the National Intelligence Agency and other related state institutions to conduct a proper and thorough investigation and to bring the perpetrators to justice.*

*[13] ... To all intelligence reports, whether they are related to the bombing or not, **I have instructed** to all law enforcers to perform their duties correctly, objectively, decisively and lawfully.*

*[19] To the Indonesian Police Force, Indonesian Armed Forces and National Intelligence Agency, also the governors, district chiefs and mayors, **I would like to ask you to remain on high-alert status and strive to prevent terrorism....***

*[20] ... **To prevent and exterminate terrorism, and other crimes properly, the intelligence [agency] must be very sharp. Prevention must be very effective. The police, the intelligence agency, the armed forces must unite in a complete synergy...***

*[24] With God's blessings, I assure you, my brothers and sisters of Indonesia, that **I shall stand right up front to face the clear and present danger***

From the fifth paragraph, it is the efforts which are conducted by SBY to eradicate terrorism. It can be seen from the sixth paragraph which SBY instructed the police and intelligence agencies to investigate and arrest the perpetrators. While in paragraph thirteenth SBY instructed all law enforces to do their best. Whereas in the nineteenth paragraph SBY insists to all those mentioned above to find and arrest the perpetrators of the bombing. In paragraph twenty, SBY said that the police, intelligence, armed forces must unite on this matter. On the twenty-fourth paragraph SBY convinces the people that he was at the forefront in the fight against terrorism.

Then there are also similarities of the topic in the third paragraph below, they are SBY seriousness to judge under the laws to anyone who are involved. Those three are quoted as follows:

[7] I believe, as we have discovered before, that the perpetrators and the people who masterminded this terror will be apprehended and we will prosecute them under the law...

[8] ... If someone is guilty under the law, then we could say that the person is guilty.

[18]... I swear, for the sake of my beloved Indonesians, that the government will execute proper and decisive punishments to the bombers, including the mastermind and organizers,...

Those three paragraphs have a similarity which is proved by each topic. In the seventh paragraph, SBY said that he will arrest and prosecute the perpetrators under the law. In the eighth paragraph, SBY also said that the perpetrators should be prosecuted according to law. Whereas in the eighteenth paragraph, SBY said about establishment of justice by giving appropriate punishment to the perpetrators. .

The other similarities of topic can be seen in the following quotation:

[9] ... The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my picture, SBY's picture, as a target.

[10] This is a video recording of them practicing shooting... This is the target. And this is my picture, and they are aiming approximately at my face...

Based on those paragraphs, it can be concluded that the general idea or the main topic of those three is SBY shows evidence of threats aimed at him.

In his speech the president also showed photos of himself that were targeted for terrorist shooting. The interpretation point of view of the president here is that the people who support him and his officials such as police, military, international intelligence agencies, governors and others to participate together to eradicate the perpetrators of acts of terrorism.

Otherwise, SBY's motivation in doing it is felt less clear. In addition, those two things is the information he got from the intelligence which there is no definite proof about the authenticity of the pictures and video recordings that he demonstrates to the community. Moreover he just says that it is not a slander, nor an issue.

The other topic which is found in the speech is SBY fury by condemned the brutal act of terrorism and SBY's remorse about the incident. It is quoted as follows:

[14] ... For all of this, I, as the president, condemn the brutal act of terrorism. I also feel very sorry about the incident...

Unfortunately, it lies in the middle of his speech. If SBY utters it in the beginning of paragraph, it would be better because it will be felt stronger.

The next similar topic of SBY's speech can be seen in paragraphs below:

[15] Why do I have to feel very sorry? ... With the growing economy, the welfare of our people was developing also, including the execution of poverty and unemployment eradication programs, ...

[16] Meanwhile, the reputation of our country in the world is increasing as the world sees our country to be more safe, organized and peaceful.

[17] ... what we have built in the last five years with the labor and sweat of all Indonesians, once again must endure another shake and setback.

SBY concerns the impact of the bombings on the various aspects included in the fifteenth paragraph, SBY said that the economic situation of this country is growing rapidly, but there is definitely an impact on our economy after the bombing. In the sixteenth paragraph, SBY said that after the bombing, the country's reputation in the eyes of the world will decline. While in the seventeenth paragraph, SBY said that due to act of terrorism, the people of Indonesia must bear all adverse events that occurred. Based on the description, it can be concluded that the main topic of those three are the concerns of SBY regarding the adverse consequences to the economy of the people.

As the points to be considered, SBY is concerned about the economic condition which take a bad turn due to the effects of the incident may affect the economy of the people, but he does not provide a solution to recover it back.

The last topic can be viewed through the following similar paragraphs:

[21] ... If something suspicious happens, call the police. Don't let terrorists and their masterminds lurk in your neighborhood...

[22] For the future, I encourage all Indonesians and all elements of the nation to unite and stand together in protecting the safety and peace of this country...

[23] ... The fact is that there is a major catastrophe due to today's act of terrorism. But we will make it right together, and we shall rise and move forward again...

According to paragraphs above, it can be concluded that SBY invites the people to work together with the government to eradicate terrorism and bring security and peace in Indonesia. It can be seen in the twenty-first paragraph which suggests that SBY also involve the police in handle this case. On the twenty-second paragraph, SBY asked the public to unite in the fight against terrorism, he also reminds that this incident should not make us weak. While the twenty-third paragraph SBY invites people together to build all aspects of life into a better direction.

In his speech, SBY's invitation seemed less powerful in order to realize the effort. Therefore, the government in this case SBY's should be more able to convince the public by express an overview that explains that without the participation of the public government efforts alone will not be enough, and with the help of the public that effort surely will be fulfilled.

4.2.2.2 Agency

Basically, agency is more to a person whose role is to do a certain thing or an action. In this agency level, readers will be able to know who has a key role in the text. According to the data, agency is shown through the bold and italic font in sentences below:

*[2] Therefore, on this opportunity, on behalf of the country and the government, and as a person, **I would like to express** my heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims.*

It is better to utter his heartfelt condolence directly as ordinary people do to express sympathy without have to use the word "I would like to express". Because by saying "I would like to express," it looks like that words have been prepared from the beginning. In other words it is not derived from SBY own personal desires. So for someone who is sensitive, the worst possible thing is to assume that SBY's condolences is an engineering and does not reflect the seriousness.

*[5] My fellow countrymen and women, I believe almost all of us feel sympathy and sadness, and cry inside, as **I do now**.*

SBY's speech at paragraph [5] "as I do now" is deemed less appropriate, because as president it has been worth and deserve to be sad when looking at the people or the country he led are experiencing disaster. So, he does not need to express that word explicitly.

*[6] Presently, my brothers and sisters, beside us, **the government is performing** emergency response measures to treat the victims of the bombing.*

*[6] After I read the report, **I instructed** the Chief of Police, the National Intelligence Agency and other related state institutions to conduct a proper and thorough investigation and to bring the perpetrators to justice.*

The words "after I read the report" is probably unnecessary or better not to be used at all, because it shows that he is acting based on a report, in other words, it seems that he could not act based on his own.

[7] I have instructed law enforcers to prosecute anyone involved.

[8] I would respond like this — that we should not point our fingers, or blame someone without proof.

In fact there are few things that less important to address in his speech, the statement above is just one example. It is better to discuss treatment efforts which oriented to the people post the bombings incident. In addition, the statement that is said by SBY in the quotation above is common and surely everyone knows about it.

[9] The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my picture, SBY's picture, as a target. Let me show you.

There is no definite proof about the authenticity of the pictures and video recordings that he demonstrates to the community. It will be more convincing if he gives an explanation of its authenticity. For example, he can explain how pictures and videos can be taken, perhaps via satellite or using special cameras to capture images remotely. So, it is not only based on a particular report.

[12] This morning, just like I used to do, I wanted to come personally to the location [of the attack].

It would be better and much more powerful if the word "I wanted to come" is replaced by "I will come" because modality 'will' expresses expectations about future event which the speaker feels 100% sure about what he said in this case to come personally to the location of the bombings.

[12] *But the **Chief of Police and others suggested** I should wait, since the area was not yet secure.*

If SBY really want to visit the bombings location, so he has to ignore Chief of police's advice, moreover it has been duty and responsibility of police about the President security. In his speech, clearly viewed that SBY prefer to choose follows Chief of police's advice. That is what makes his speech is weak because it feels as if SBY is not serious about his desire in visiting the incident location.

[13] *To all intelligence reports, whether they are related to the bombing or not, **I have instructed** to all law enforcers to perform their duties correctly, objectively, decisively and lawfully.*

A piece of speech above shows that SBY is less assertive in giving instruction. It is felt more affirmed when inserted the word 'must' in the piece of speech above so it reads 'I have instructed to all law Enforcers must to perform their duties' Thus, the command that he said seems more powerful and for the person who is being ordered will do it seriously.

[14] *For all of this, I, as the president, **condemn** the brutal act of terrorism. **I also feel very sorry** about the incident. Perhaps, or usually, during times like this, many of us are afraid to express our scorns or condemnations...*

In analyzing this paragraph, researcher only focus on the bold word '**sorry**', The word can have two meanings, they are concerned about a particular situation and apologize for the actions that have been done. The context above shows that 'sorry' that means concern. It seems like come out of the context of the whole speech about the bombing. It would look more powerful if SBY says 'sorry' that means

apology, perhaps it can be an apology because of less aware in holding national security and many else. By saying that, people would be more sympathy to him.

*[15] With the growing economy, the welfare of our people was developing also, including the execution of poverty and unemployment eradication programs, which **I usually mention** as the Pro-People Program.*

*[18] **I swear**, for the sake of my beloved Indonesians, that **the government will execute** proper and decisive punishments to the bombers, including the mastermind and organizers, and for other crimes that might or could happen on our country nowadays.*

All forms of crime can happen at any time, not just now but it can also occur in the future. Thus the use of the word 'I swear' are considered less appropriate because it makes people really look forward to something which is promised by SBY, whereas in the manner of not underestimating the President's promises, no one knew it would happen or not in the future. It is better to change the word 'I swear' become 'I will give my best'.

*[19] To the Indonesian Police Force, Indonesian Armed Forces and National Intelligence Agency, also the governors, district chiefs and mayors, **I would like to ask** you to remain on high-alert status and strive to prevent terrorism.*

SBY words 'I would like to ask' is considered very polite when uttered by President to his subordinates. It is deemed less powerful, it would be better if it is replaced with the words which more powerful like 'I instructed' or 'I order you' etc. it is also believed to improve the performance of his subordinates.

*[20] **I realize** that for the last five years, **police have frequently prevented and stopped** terrorism actions.*

*[22] For the future, **I encourage** all Indonesians and all elements of the nation to unite and stand together in protecting the safety and peace of this country.*

In order to encourage all Indonesians and all elements of the nation to unite and stand together in protecting the safety and peace of this country, the President should further develop those words that make people become really touched, so that the expectation by SBY would be completely achieved.

[24] With God's blessings, I assure you, my brothers and sisters of Indonesia, that I shall stand right up front to face the clear and present danger and to carry out the hard, yet noble, mandate you have given to me.

Almost the same with the criticism before, the word '*I assure you*' are considered less appropriate because it makes people really look forward to something which is promised by SBY, whereas in the manner of not underestimating the President's promises, no one knew it would happen or not in the future. It is better to replace the word '*I assure you*' into the other words which states his seriousness in performing his duties with full responsibility.

From the sentences above, there are at least three agents. The police and the government each with a twice emergence, while SBY with sixteen times emergence placing him as the dominant agent. It is happened because SBY is the speaker of the speech. As shown in the above analysis of the agency, the criticism can be found in most agencies. Therefore, it can be said that the speech delivered by SBY is less powerful.

4.2.2.3 Deletion or Omission

In this sentence level analysis, deletion or omission deals with the agent. Agent-deletion occurs most often through nominalization and the use of passive

verbs. In this part of analysis, readers or listeners are forced to guess this. Instead, the speaker probably assumed that readers or listeners could easily infer this.

Based on the data, the transcript of SBY's speech on the Jakarta bombings, deletion is shown through the bold and italic font in sentences below:

[2] *This **barbaric** act has brought about innocent casualties as well.*

It seems a little bit racist to be heard, because barbaric means a brutal act which usually done by barbarian ethnic group. Although the certain thing that is meant by SBY about barbaric in statement above is only the act, but it still belong to certain ethnic group. It is better if he replaces 'barbaric act' into 'inhuman act', because this words are felt neutral which is not refer to certain ethnic group.

[5] *These few people, **heartless and careless for the destruction of our country from terrorism**, do not care about the vast implications of their brutality toward our economy, business climate, tourism, image in the world and many other factors.*

The implications that SBY said on his speech as if intended for the government, but actually the major negative implication is felt by all Indonesian. By the existence of such bombings, people feel uneasy and scared, especially for people whose families are being innocent victims in that incident. That is why, the President should have mentioned both implications which negative impact for the people is the most important.

[7] *I believe, **as we have discovered before**, that the perpetrators and the people who masterminded this terror will be apprehended and we will prosecute them...*

Personal pronoun 'we' is felt not quite clear enough about who is SBY refers as 'we' because the context also does not explain the word 'we' refer to. Whereas the

word 'discovered' more commonly used to refer to an invention, in fact there are not things found as a finding in the context. What is meant by the word 'discovered' is refers to something that he said before which is to bring the perpetrators to justice. So, it sounds better if changes the word 'discovered' into the word 'discussed'.

*[7] I have instructed law enforcers to prosecute anyone involved. **Whoever he or she is, from whatever political rank and background.***

The phrase "from whatever political rank and background ' is felt refers to a specific community, in this case the political community. Indirectly SBY had a suspicion that the perpetrators are probably come from that community, in the other hand, perpetrators themselves could have come from all community even though the people. Therefore, it is better not to include the word 'political rank'.

*[12] This morning, **just like I used to do**, I wanted to come personally to the location [of the attack].*

A group of words "just like I used to do" is probably unnecessary or it is does not need to be said because it would create a negative perception for the hearer. Pieces of speech above shows as if it is a good habit that SBY always comes immediately on the places which was struck by disaster. It also shows an attitude as if SBY is very concerned with the people where it could be used to attract the sympathy of the people related to the election.

*[17] Implications, once again, must be borne by all Indonesians, **minus the bombers.***

The use of word 'minus' is not totally wrong as long as listeners are able interpreting them correctly. However, actually 'minus' means [mathematical symbol](#)

that are used to represent the notions of [negative](#). So, it is better if replaced 'minus' into the word 'except' that everybody will understand the meaning correctly.

Those are deletion or omission which is found in SBY's speech. Overall, it is an additional form of nominal phrases in order to assert something which refers to the context. The absence of that addition will not affect the meaning to be delivered. In fact there are still many criticism found on it. It shows that the speaker in this case SBY still has a deficiency in the use of language, especially in the case of deletion or omission.

4.2.2.4 Insinuation

Insinuation is comments that are slyly suggestive. It typically has double meanings and if challenged, the writer or the speaker can claim innocence, pretending to have only one of these two meanings in mind.

In other words, insinuation has the ability to deny or deniability. The following is the example which taken from the data:

[20] I realize that for the last five years, police have frequently prevented and stopped terrorism actions. Confiscating explosive materials, uncovering several terrorism networks, even though today's bombing has happened, a disaster that has torn the security and reputation of our country and nation.

Denial appears in the sentences which SBY stated that the police had succeeded in overcoming terrorism but in fact the bombings still occur. It really will not happen if the police do its job in eradicating terrorism optimally. Besides that, it should not only the police themselves who tried but also together with other

agencies in accordance with SBY's suggestive comments as shown in the following sentence which is located in the same paragraph with a quotation above:

[20] To prevent and exterminate terrorism, and other crimes properly, the intelligence [agency] must be very sharp. Prevention must be very effective. The police, the intelligence agency, the armed forces must unite in a complete synergy. Negligence and ignorance must be discarded.

That statement is the prove that police work alone in preventing and stopping terrorism actions. They are not unite in a complete synergy with the intelligence agency and the armed forces yet. That is why terrorism action like Jakarta bombing occurred once again. Besides that, the other SBY's suggestive comments which also want to unite with the people as shown in the following sentence:

[21] To all Indonesians, as you increase public alertness, stay at your work and live your lives normally. If something suspicious happens, call the police.

[22] For the future, I encourage all Indonesians and all elements of the nation to unite and stand together in protecting the safety and peace of this country.

Those two SBY's suggestive comments is uttered because he realizes that government itself will not stop terrorism effectively. In the pieces of SBY's speech above, they are considered have a characteristic of persuasive communication which aims to change or influence beliefs, attitudes, and behavior of someone, so they will act according to the speaker expectation, in this case is invitation from SBY in order to realize the effort in protecting this country from terrorism.

To create that he should utters his speech more than that, those two above are not enough. SBY's should be more able to convince the public by express an overview which explains that without the participation of the public, government

efforts alone will not enough, and with the help of the public that effort surely will be fulfilled.

4.2.2.5 Connotation

Connotation is the meaning of a word or group of words based on feelings or thoughts that arise in the speaker. A word is called has connotative meaning if it has "sense of value", both positive and negative. Positive and negative the sense of values sometimes also occurred as a result of the use its reference as the word symbol. Based on the data source that is SBY speech which is related to the bombings, there are at least three words or phrases that contain connotation. In each quotation, the explanations of connotations and its critique are presented as follows:

*[1] My fellow countrymen and women, to all Indonesians that I love, wherever you are. Today is a **black dot** in our history [as a nation].*

The phrase "black dot" has a commonality of meaning as a stain that has been etched on a clean white paper. As a result, the paper has become dirty due to the stain. If it is applied to SBY's speech, it would mean an event that has been scraped nastiness and sadness in the history of Indonesia.

Beside that, basically the term 'black dot' are considered not strong enough in order to create a certain impression to the listener. As has been known that the word 'dot' means a little round mark, while the bombing itself is one of the great inhuman event that ever happened. In other words the use of the word 'dot' is considered less representative of the events that have occurred. The other form of connotation is conveyed through the use of figure of speech as follow:

[11] *Other statements said they wished to turn Indonesia into [a country like] Iran.*

It is considered as metaphor for it is basically a comparison between things, and the comparison itself is actually implied meaning which is not expressed by some words such as like, as, than, etc. As it has been known that Iran is a country which currently at war so it is not safe for people to live. Thus, the phrase “to turn Indonesia into Iran” means that the terrorist want to create the conditions and the situation which are highly unsafe for people to live in Indonesia.

[19] *... but this time we will not let them become **Draculas** and death-mongers in our country.*

The connotation of “draculas” is a creature that can turn his prey into like him that make its number had grown and continues to grow. Thus, the word “draculas” in SBY’s speech means he does not want terrorist develop in Indonesia.

The use of word 'dracula' deemed less real because it is a fantasy character in the story. Besides that, there is a possibility that there are a few people who do not know about dracula himself, making it difficult to accept the contents of such connotations. Thus it would be better to replace the word 'dracula' as become 'weed' which is sounded familiar and real to the audience, moreover not change the message to be delivered.


Those are connotation which is found in SBY’s speech. Sometimes, it is a word or phrase in form of figure of speech which is inserted to the context in order to create a certain impression to the listener. In fact there are still many found criticism on it. It shows that the speaker in this case SBY still has a deficiency in the use of language as well as the power.

4.2.2.6 Register

Register is defined as ‘variation according to use’ that is, it typically use certain recognizable configurations of linguistic resources in certain contexts (Halliday and Hasan, 1985, 89: 41).

There are three main dimensions of variation which characterize any register; what is being talking about (this is called the ‘**field**’), the people involved in the communication and the relationship between them (the ‘**tenor**’), and how the language is functioning in the interaction whether it is written or spoken (the ‘**mode**’). The fact that there are three areas is not accidental since each of them corresponds to one of the metafunctions. The field mainly determines the experiential meanings that are expressed, the tenor mainly determines the interpersonal meanings, and the mode mainly determines the textual meanings. All the more specific functions will be described and explained from lexicogrammatical analysis to contextual description as the following:

Table 4.2 Field of Discourse

Experiential meaning		Field of discourse
<p>Process types</p> <p>Material process – <i>was committed, is performing, ...</i></p> <p>Mental process – <i>believe</i></p> <p>Verbal process – <i>laughing, say, instructed, screaming, ...</i></p> <p>Existential process – <i>there were, ...</i></p> <p>Relational process – <i>Today is a black dot in our history</i></p>	<p>As a result of the analysis and knowledge of context of culture, it can be written in a description</p> 	<p>Experiential domain</p> <p>The speech of President to all Indonesian about his concerns on the bombing incident, the information from the intelligence, his efforts to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators, and the invitation to prevent terror in the future</p>
<p>Participants</p> <p>The President of Indonesia as the speaker, Indonesian, the police, the intelligence agency, the armed forces, and the terrorist</p>		<p>Short-term goal</p> <p>People become aware of the incident which actually has happened, so they know the action that should be done.</p>
<p>Circumstances</p> <p>Today, this country, a few weeks ago, presently, the last five years</p>		<p>Long-term goal</p> <p>obtained the positive effects, at least people feels a little bit calm and also think that there is no the same bombing again for the future.</p>
<p>Time and Modality</p> <p>Mostly use present tense although past is also used</p>		

In order to give an explanation about field of discourse from the table above, it should be described in more detail about the experiential meaning which consists of several Process Types, Participants, and Circumstances as follows:

In an attempt to classify all process types contained in SBY's speech, it is found five types of processes such as material process, mental process, verbal process, existential process, and relational process. In the discussion on the Processes, Participants also included. Meanwhile, the explanation of circumstances is described separately.

1. Material Process

Material process is a process of doing something that is done by the participant. The participant of material process is called Actor and Goal. The examples of material process in this speech are:

- 1) ... *the government is **performing** emergency response measure....* The word “**is performing**” in that statement shows the process of doing. In this statement, there are two participants that were included; they are *the government* as The Actor and “*emergency response...*” as Goal.
- 2) *For the future, I **encourage** all Indonesians and all elements of the nation to unite and stand together in protecting the safety and peace of this country.* The word “**encourage**” in this statement shows the process of doing. In this statement, there are two participants that were included; they are “**I**” (SBY) as The Actor and “**all Indonesians...**” as Goal.

2. Mental Process

It is a process of sensing. This process includes process of feeling, thinking, perceiving (through five senses). The participant of mental process is called Sener and Phenomenon. The example of mental process in the speech is “*I **believe** the armed forces have taken the precautions needed*”. The word “believe” in this statement shows the process of sensing. In this statement, there are two participants that were included; they are “**T**” (SBY) as the Sener and “**the armed forces**” as the Phenomenon.

3. Verbal Process

Verbal Process is a process of saying something. It usually is done verbally, such as screaming, ask, says, etc. In this process there are four participants that were included; they are Sayer, Receiver, Target, and Range / Verbiage. The examples of verbal process in this speech are

- 1) “*There are few people who are **laughing and screaming** in delight*”.
- 2) “*I must **say** for the first time to all Indonesians that during the series of legislative and presidential elections in 2009*”.

In these statements, the italic-bold words show the process of saying.

Based on two examples above, the participants can be described as follows:

- 1) “*There are few people who are **laughing and screaming** in delight*”. In this statement, there is only one participant that was included; it is “**few people**” as Sayer who laugh and scream. There is no Receiver, Target, and Range / Verbiage in this statement.

2) *“I must say for the first time to all Indonesians that during the series of legislative and presidential elections in 2009”*. In this statement, there are participant that were included; **“I”** as Senser, and **“Indonesians”** as Receiver.

4. Existential Process

Existential process is a process of existence of something. This process usually follows the verbs of existing; “be, exist, arise, existence”. There are two participants in this process; they are; Existential and Existent. The example of this process is *“there were several intelligence reports that were gathered by law enforcers”* (Paragraph 9). The words **“There are”** use as a marker the existential process. Based on the statement above, there are two participants they are; the words **“There were”** as the Existential, and *“several intelligence reports that were gathered by law enforcers”* as the Existent.

5. Relational Process

It usually uses to identify something or to assign a quality to something. The process that shows an identity called Identifying Process. The process that shows the assign a quality is called Attributive Process. The participants of two kinds of Relational Process also are different. **“Carrier”** and **“Attributive”** is the participant of Attributive Process. And then, **“Token”** and **“Value”** is the participant of Identifying Process. The example of relational process (attributive) in this speech is *“Our country is a lawful country, as well as a democratic one”* (paragraph 8). The word **“is”** as signal the relational process. Based on the statement *“Our country is a*

lawful country, as well as a democratic one”, there are two participants they are; “**Our country**” as Carrier, and “**a lawful country**” as Attribute. Our country includes a lawful country. But all lawful countries are not Indonesia.

While Circumstances is usually deal with place and time of a certain event. In a fact, there are a lot of circumstances which is found in SBY’s speech. In order to make it easier to understand, that is why only mentioned the major circumstances, they are circumstance of time and circumstance of place. Based on SBY’s speech, they can be seen in the sentence below:

[1] ... **Today** is a black dot in our history. Once again, there has been an attack or a bombing committed by terrorists in **Jakarta**.

The word ‘today’ and ‘Jakarta’ are considered represent enough to describe where and when the bombings occurred.

Those are the explanation about the experiential meaning. As a result of the analysis and knowledge of context of culture, it can be written in a description which is contained of experiential domain, short term goal, and long term goal as follows:

a. Experiential Domain

It is all the text is talking about. Based on the processes, participants, and circumstances, so it can be described that experiential domain is the speech of President to all Indonesian about bombing incident, the information from intelligence, his efforts to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators, and the invitation to prevent terror in the future. Each experiential domain which has been mentioned above can be strengthened with the following evidence:

Its talk about bombing incident

[1] My fellow countrymen and women, to all Indonesians that I love, wherever you are. Today is a black dot in our history [as a nation]. Once again, there has been an attack or a bombing committed by terrorists in Jakarta. It is suspected to have been committed by a group of terrorists ...

The information from intelligence, it is proved by quotation as follows:

[9] ... there were several intelligence reports that were gathered by law enforcers. Once again, this information has never been made public. The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my picture, SBY's picture, as a target. Let me show you.

While SBY's efforts to apprehend and prosecute the perpetrators, it is proved by the following quotation:

[18] I swear, for the sake of my beloved Indonesians, that the government will execute proper and decisive punishments to the bombers, including the mastermind and organizers,

Whereas the last which is the invitation to prevent terror in the future proved by quotation below:

[22] For the future, I encourage all Indonesians and all elements of the nation to unite and stand together in protecting the safety and peace of this country

b. Short Term Goal

It refers to the immediate purpose of the text's production. Based on the definition, it can be concluded that the short term goal is people become aware of the incident which actually has happened, so they know the action that should be done.

c. Long Term Goal

It is rather more abstract and refers to the text's place in the larger scheme of things. Based on the definition, it can be concluded that the long term goal is people feels a little bit calm and also think that there is no the same bombing again for the future. To strengthen the statement, it can be shown by the following quote:

[18] I swear, for the sake of my beloved Indonesians, that the government will execute proper and decisive punishments to the bombers,

[23] We, the nation, the country and the people, shall not falter nor cave in to terrorism. No violence, extremism, and other crimes shall continue to live on this country.

The bold utterances in each paragraph can be considered to represent the long-term goal existing, because it is direct speech of the SBY which is the leader of the this country. The general example is when a leader is very confident on something else so people are sure to follow.

Table 4.3 Tenor of Discourse

Interpersonal meaning		Tenor of discourse
Mood selection Declarative	As a result of the analysis and knowledge of context of culture, it can be written in a description	Agentive or societal roles Between the speaker and all Indonesian
Person selections I, my, you, we, us, they, their		Status Unequal

<p>Appraisal motif</p> <p>The emotions, judgments, and appreciations of SBY (<i>he condemn the brutal act of terrorism</i>)</p>		<p>Social distance</p> <p>Maximal</p>
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In an attempt to classify interpersonal meaning contained in SBY's speech, based on the table above, there are three points which need to be understood first. They are Mood Selection, Person Selection, and Appraisal Motif which each of them is described below.

a. Mood Selection

It deals with who gives the order, who ask the questions, who makes the offers, who gives information, and the responses of the addresses, that is who remains silent, who agrees, contradicts, or refuses to participate.

Since the data is a speech from president SBY to the people of Indonesia, then the mood selection which is mostly used is declarative (giving some information through some utterances) but there is also a form of imperative (demanding some goods and services through some commands). The declarative can be seen in the following sentence:

[12] This morning, just like I used to do, I wanted to come personally to the location [of the attack]. But the Chief of Police and others suggested I should wait, since the area was not yet secure.

The bold sentence shows the declarative, meanwhile the rest of it is the responses from Chief of Police and others concern with what SBY said (SBY's declarative sentence). While imperative can be seen in this bold sentence:

*[13] To all intelligence reports, whether they are related to the bombing or not, **I have instructed to all law enforcers to perform their duties correctly, objectively, decisively and lawfully.***

b. Person Selection

It deals with first person, second person, and third person. Each "person" has a different perspective, a "point of view," and the three points of view have singular and plural forms. The singular form of the first person is "I," and the plural form is "we." Besides "I" and "we," other singular first person pronouns include "my," "us," and "our". The second-person point of view is to address the reader. The second person uses the pronouns "you," "your," and "yours." Meanwhile the third-person uses "he," "she," or "it" when referring to **certain** things.

The fact, in SBY's speech there are some personal pronoun which are used, they are 'I', 'my', 'you', 'we', 'us', 'they', and 'their'. Based on the definition above, it can be said that the most dominant person selections used in that speech is the first person point of view. Another reason why first person point of view dominating, because SBY himself who speak in that speech.

c. Appraisal Motif

It focuses on the different lexical and grammatical systems available to speaker for including their emotions, judgments of people behavior, and their appreciation, so

it can influence the audience's personal reaction to the meaning in a text. The following is shown the emotions, judgments, and appreciations of speaker based on the SBY's speech as the data. Then, it narrows to the positive or negative spin of the whole text.

[14] For all of this, I, as the president, condemn the brutal act of terrorism.

[5] These few people, heartless and careless for the destruction of our country from terrorism, do not care about the vast implications of their brutality toward our economy, business climate, tourism, image in the world and many other factors.

[6] Presently, my brothers and sisters, beside us, the government is performing emergency response measures to treat the victims of the bombing. An investigation is on the way as well.

Those three paragraphs consecutively show emotions, judgments, and appreciations of speaker. Praise for SBY and the government that what they done is correct and true action, while the deficiency is not detail enough about what he did and what he said.

Those are the explanation about the interpersonal meaning. As a result of the analysis and knowledge of context of culture, it can be written in a description which is contained of Agentive or societal roles, Status, and Social distance as follows:

a. Agentive or societal roles

It is roles of the speaker and the addressee. In SBY's speech, the agentive or societal roles are occurred between SBY as the speaker and the all Indonesian as the addressee.

b. Status


In some languages, lexical choices are determined by the relative status of speaker and addressee. Status may be equal or hierarchic and temporary or permanent. In SBY's speech, SBY acts as the speaker and all Indonesian acts as the addressee. Both of status from the speaker and addressee are so different. So, it can be concluded that the status between them are unequal.

c. Social distance

It is a measuring how well the participants know each other. Social distance can be divided into maximal social distance and minimal social distance. If both of the participants have never met before, it is called maximal social distance. And minimal social distance is used by the participants which interact on familiar and frequent basic. In SBY's speech, the social distance between SBY and the people are maximal social distance. Because, it is impossible President know and familiar with every citizen.

Table 4.4 Mode of Discourse

Textual meaning		Mode of discourse
<p>Thematic choices Marked topical themes – My fellow countrymen and women, presently, surely</p>	<p>As a result of the analysis and knowledge of context of culture, it can be written in a description</p>	<p>Role of language Formal language</p>

Unmarked topical themes - With God's blessings, the bombing		Type of interaction Monologue
Cohesion It talks about the bombing which is committed by terrorists, but it also discusses about the attempt to stop that terrorism act		Medium and channel Originally is spoken but since it is published in Jakarta Globe, it turns into written text.
Structural patterns Descriptive speech		Rhetorical thrust Descriptive

In an attempt to classify textual meaning contained in SBY's speech based on the table above, there are also three points which need to be understood first. They are thematic choices, cohesion, and structural patterns which each of them is described below.

a. Thematic choices

It uses topical theme. It is usually but not always the first nominal group in the clause. It is divided into two, they are unmarked and marked topical theme. In the unmarked case the topical theme is also the subject. While a topical theme which is not the subject is called a marked topical theme. In SBY's speech, unmarked and marked topical theme consecutive can be seen in the following paragraph:

[23] *We must keep on fighting to better our economy, politics, democracy, human rights implementation, law enforcement, regional development, people's welfare and so on.*

That sentence has unmarked topical theme, it can be seen from the word 'we', because 'we' are the subject of the whole sentence.

[5] *My fellow countrymen and women, I believe almost all of us feel sympathy and sadness, and cry inside, as I do now.*

That sentence has marked topical theme, it can be seen from the phrase 'my fellow countrymen and women' because that phrase is not the subject. Subject itself is located after it in the word 'I'. In SBY's speech, that phrase often appears in the beginning of each paragraph or before SBY state something. Another marked topical theme which is found there such as: presently, surely, this morning, and many else.

b. Cohesion

A cohesion analysis provides information about how a text is constructed and where it changes direction. Generally that speech talks about the bombing which is committed by a group of terrorists, but in the same time it also discusses about the attempt to stop that terrorism act and also for the future.

c. Structural patterns

Since SBY's speech is a text that describes the bombing, the negative impact that is caused, as well as efforts to stop and prevent it in the future, it can be concluded that the speech was a descriptive speech.

Those are the brief explanation about the textual meaning. As a result of the analysis and knowledge of context of culture, it can be written in a description which

is contained of role of language, type of interaction, medium and channel, and rhetorical thrust as follows:

a. Role of language

Since SBY's speech officially addressed to all the people of Indonesia, therefore in its delivery uses formal language.

b. Type of interaction

It refers to whether the text is all spoken by one person (monologic) or whether others participate (dialogic). As it has already known that it is speech text. That is why there is no direct respond from the participant or the addressee. Therefore the type of interaction here called monologue.

c. Medium and channel

It refers to whether the text was originally spoken or written, or even signed. The data, in this case SBY's speech originally is spoken but since it is published in Jakarta Globe, it turns into written text.

d. Rhetorical thrust

Almost the same with genre, rhetorical thrust here is news item.

4.2.2.7 Modality

Basically, modality system construes the region of uncertainty that lies between 'yes' and 'no'. Modality generally expresses a speaker's attitudes, or "moods". For example, modals can express that a speaker feels something in necessary, advisable, permissible, possible, or probable; and, in addition, they can

convey the strength of these attitudes. It is usually carried by words and phrases like *can, could, had better, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, would*.

Before going further in the discussion of the modalities, the following table displays the modalities found in the data in order to illustrate in a broad outline.

Table 4.5 Modality found in the text

No.	Types of Modal	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	May	2	5,7
2.	Might	1	2,8
3.	Can	1	2,8
4.	Could	3	8,6
5.	Will	5	14,3
6.	Would	3	8,6
7.	Shall	5	14,3
8.	Should	5	14,3
9.	Must	10	28,6
Total		35	100

From the table above can be seen modalities that are most often or most frequently used. The deeper explanation of how its application on the text and also how their functions will be described in the following explanation.

*[1] It is suspected to have been committed by a group of terrorists, although it **may not** necessarily be the same terrorism network that we have realized cause nothing but sufferings and troubles that all Indonesians have had to bear.*

*[19] **Maybe** some of them have committed crimes, assassination or murders and gotten away with these crimes, ...*

The two sentences above both use the word 'may' but that distinguishes it is the form of the sentence. That one in the form of positive sentence and the other one is negative. The both sentences are expressing degrees of certainty. It refers to how sure the speaker is about something that is true. The use of word 'may' and 'may not' show that the speaker, in this case SBY expresses a weak degrees of certainty. In other words, SBY is mentioning one possibility.

*[18] I swear, ... that the government will execute proper and decisive punishments to the bombers, including the mastermind and organizers, and for other crimes that **might** or could happen on our country nowadays.*

Almost the same as 'may', 'might' shows a weak certainty as if the speaker is making a guess.

*[21] You **can** fall prey to their actions at any time if they are allowed to mastermind further terror in our country.*

The word 'can' usually expresses the idea that something is possible because certain characteristics or conditions exist. From the sentence in the paragraph [21] above, the word 'can' means people become the victims of terrorist because the conditions allow the terrorists to mastermind further terror in this country.

*[8] Therefore, the norms of law and democracy must be enacted properly. If someone is guilty under the law, then we **could** say that the person is guilty.*

The word 'could' can be used to make suggestions. The word 'could' in sentence above shows that the speaker, SBY suggests not accusing someone before there is evidence of.

[7] *I believe, as we have discovered before, that the perpetrators and the people who masterminded this terror **will be apprehended** and we **will prosecute** them under the law.*

The word ‘will’ indicates that there is no doubt in the speaker’s mind about a future event. The words ‘**will be apprehended** and **will prosecute**’ added by word ‘believe’ in the beginning of the sentence express that the speaker, SBY feels so sure about his statement.

[16] *Even, and this is a sad part, if the bombing did not occur, a legendary football club, Manchester United, **would** have played in Jakarta.*

The word ‘would’ expresses a possibility, possibilities that can be achieved if there is nothing obstructs it.

[23] *We, the nation, the country and the people, **shall not falter** nor cave in to terrorism.*

[24] *God Almighty, Allah SWT, **shall protect** and save our lives.*

The word ‘shall’ indicates that there is no doubt in the speaker’s mind about a future event. The words ‘**shall not falter**’ and ‘**shall protect**’ from two sentences above express that the speaker, SBY feels so sure about his statement.

[12] *But the Chief of Police and others suggested I **should wait**, since the area was not yet secure.*

[13] *Surely, life and death is in God's hands. I **should not worry** and be restrained in doing my duty to the people, to this country.*

The word ‘should’ in the first sentence [12] **should wait** expresses advisability that means it is better for SBY to wait until the area and the situation is totally secure. Whereas ‘should’ in the second sentence [13] **should not worry**

expresses expectations about the future events which 90% certainty. That means the speaker, SBY a little bit worry. And if he 100% sure he does not worry at all, it must be said “I will not worry ...”

*[9] I **must say** for the first time to all Indonesians that during the series of legislative and presidential elections in 2009, there were several intelligence reports that were gathered by law enforcers. Once again, this information has never been made public. The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my picture, SBY's picture, as a target.*

*[17] Implications, once again, **must be borne** by all Indonesians, minus the bombers.*

*[20] To prevent and exterminate terrorism, and other crimes properly, the intelligence [agency] **must be very sharp**. Prevention **must be very effective**. The police, the intelligence agency, the armed forces **must unite** in a complete synergy. Negligence and ignorance **must be discarded**. This is our mandate given by the people, for our country.*

The word ‘must’ in the first sentence [9] **must say** expresses necessity. It can be explained that it is necessary for SBY to say the report from the intelligent to people. It seems there is no other choice and the people need to know. As the addition, implicitly the speaker in this case SBY is strongly saying, “this is very important”.

The other ‘must’ in the second sentence [17] **must be borne** is used to express a strong degree of certainty about a present situation, but the degree of certainty is still less than 100%. According to the sentence, it shows that SBY sure that the bombing implication is borne by all Indonesian but he does not know for certain about the bombers.

Whereas the word 'must' in the third sentences [20] is implicitly used as a command or something which have to do.

4.2.3 Analyzing the Text in Contextual Interpretation

Based on the previous analysis that has been conducted, both the analyzing the text at the whole text-level and analyzing the text at the sentence level and word level, researcher has a pretty clear overview of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech related to the bombings in Jakarta. That overview would later become the reference in the analysis at this stage, other than from the researcher's own interpretation. Analysis at this stage can be used to answer questions about how language, power, and ideology that are contained in the SBY's speech. Each explanation can be seen in the following paragraphs.

First, it discusses the language used. In practice, SBY's speech on the Jakarta bombing is a form of the language application in which that language is used to convey the message to others so that people who receive the message understand the meaning and intent of the message. To create that, then the speaker in this case SBY should apply the use of language which the means able to be accepted by many people, since the speech was a national speech addressed to all the people of Indonesia. In fact, according to the researcher, language used in SBY's speech is less organized in terms of the delivery of the main points of discussion. The problem is there are several change of the subject before a thoroughly discussion completed

which happened almost on the overall speech. It will certainly make people who listen to the speech become less understand the meaning of the message.

As the addition, the other thing in the use of language in SBY speech is the addition of which it is felt less need by researcher as the phrase "just like I used to do" in the following statement, "*This morning, just like I used to do, I wanted to come personally to the location [of the attack]*"(see paragraph 12) It is better not to be shown or spoken because tend to give a negative image to the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.

Relating to the use of language, indirectly it creates a power. In order to find the answer about how the power contained in SBY's speech, researcher explains it as follows. In SBY's speech, researcher looks a power as something that is pronounced so it can influence the thoughts and actions of others. It can be seen at the time of the delivery the main points of discussion such as when SBY deliver intelligent information about his picture which is used as target shooting of the terrorists as well as in his explanation to stop the terror acts in Indonesia, which is clearly seen from the words "I instructed." (See paragraph 6) It indirectly triggers the security corps in this case the police, military, national intelligence, etc. to work more optimally to the national security.

Based on the data and the theory used, therefore researcher assumes that ideology is a relation between thought and social reality in society. In short, the ideology would explain something that appears on the people minds in this case readers or listeners, which relates to SBY's speech about the bombing incident in

Jakarta as follows; president is a figure which is regarded as a respected leader and protector of the people. By the occurrence of the disaster and the incident event make Indonesian citizen gripped by fear, to respond it, SBY trying to calm citizens and immediately take decisive action to resolve all these conditions in order to achieve a safe Indonesia.

4.2.4 The Relation of Language, Power, and Ideology

In this part of discussion, the researcher tries to interpret the relationship between language, power, and ideology in advance so that it can be known an overview of it.

It needs to be known briefly that language is a medium which is used by a person to communicate. In this thesis one form of communication is SBY's speech about the bombings in Jakarta. Thus, speech is the application of what is called language. Meanwhile power is a word or words that can affect a person's thoughts and actions towards something. In other words, power can give or make a particular point of view and it can also make a person to perform a particular action. Besides that power also means the social status of a person or the speaker in the community. Afterward is ideology, it is a thing that can make a person think, feel, desire, and imagine for something that they receive as input.

In an attempt to reveal how language, power, and ideology contained in SBY's speech about the bombing in Jakarta, those three things are each described in more detail by referring several previous analyzes. First of all is the language. In fact there are some aspects in the process of identifying the language used in the speech as a

whole, these aspects can be seen clearly through the analysis of genre, framing, foregrounding and backgrounding, visual aid, deletion and omission, insinuation, and register. In the genre, it is known that language is used formal or less formal and it can also be known whether the language used is in accordance with the rules of the actual composition of speech or not. From the framing analysis can be known the clarity and the precision of language use. Foregrounding and backgrounding show that the language in the speech delivered consecutively or not. Visual aid depicts how the language is originally received either phonic or graphic. Deletion and omission reflects that there is an emphasis on the language used. It aims to strengthen the meaning of message to be conveyed in the speech. Whereas insinuation describes the use of language that in such a manner, so things that in fact have a negative image after it is said perceived as having positive image. In more detail language can be viewed especially from mode of discourse in register analysis.

The second is about the power. In its identification process, power is clearly seen in the analysis of modality, but it can also be seen in the analysis of the registers, especially in the tenor of discourse. On the analysis of modality, power is clearly viewed and felt through the use of modalities in the words that express certainty or confidence in something. It is said to have power when the speaker believes with what he says, whereas does not have power or less power when he is not sure. It is seen from the modality used. Thus, power in modality analysis more leads to the use of language that contains such power. On the other hand, power can also be reflected through who the speaker is. It means how the social status of the speaker, so it is felt

to have a power upon what he says. This is clearly illustrated in the previous analysis of register, especially in the tenor of discourse that discusses how the relationship between the speaker and the addressee, their status, and their social distance.

The third is about the ideology. It can be viewed from the analysis of presupposition, insinuation, connotation, and register, especially in field of discourse. Based on those aspects of analysis, the point is the speaker has the purpose or particular objective to be achieved in the speech. For example, the ideology in field of discourse is that the speaker has original purpose to inform the addressee about what actually happened, that is the bombing incident in Jakarta, so people become aware of the incident which actually has happened, so they know the action that should be done. The other hand, in fact he has other purposes such as calming the anxiety in the community. Based on description before, those three things cannot be separated, the relationships among language, power, and ideology are connected each others. Through the use of language, it creates the idea about power and its ideology. Thus, to make their relationship becomes clearly visible, the researcher tries to reveal it as follows.

First of all, it explains about relationship between language and power. As has been known that language is shown by SBY's speech to all the people of Indonesia about the bombings in Jakarta. The use of language in that speech can describe or reflect a power which in this case it could be a strong or a weak power. Vice versa, the strength of a power can be seen from how the language is used.

In addition of that, it is also need to be known that SBY is President which certainly has various powers, especially the power in the case of language use. Basically what is said by someone who has the authority such as SBY in this regard, the language that is used by him should contain a strong power as well. Therefore it is very interesting to know more about it in this research.

Then, it is discussed further on the relationship between language and ideology. Basically ideology deals with the language which is telling about, in this case is what SBY said in his speech. Through the language in his speech it creates certain implication of people mind. In other words the speaker has particular purpose or implicitly purpose through the speech.

One more thing is about the relationship between power and ideology. As where it is known that SBY's speech in the context of power and ideology also cannot be separated, it can be seen that the words that contain a strong power so ideology will also be apparent. In other words, if an ideology on the speech can be achieved, it can be said that what is said has the power. Those are the explanation of language, power, and ideology as a whole, both individually and their relationships. Based on those explanation can be concluded that those three things is a unified whole which is strongly associated to one another so it is impossible to separate.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The following sub chapter answers the questions in the statement of the problem of how language, power, and ideology are used by SBY in his speech.

As it has been known, in his speech, SBY is using language to convey information. Otherwise, the delivery of information is conducted in less coherent, this makes the information becomes less obvious, so the messages which are captured by the addresses are not optimal. As the addition, the language used by SBY can be seen through the process types and the linguistic features of genre. In the process types, material process is the most dominant used. As it has been known, it is an activity to do something, for example the words 'seek, capture, and prosecute' in sentence [19]... *More importantly, the law enforcers must truly seek, capture and prosecute the perpetrators, organizers, and masterminds behind this violence...* Based on the example, those are not only words but also a real action which will be realized. Whereas the linguistic features is seen through the use of past tense. It means that the speech is conducted after the bombing event occurred. It can be concluded that through his speech SBY also can calm the people, because by conducting an official speech, people realize that the government has already known about the incident that occurred. It calms the people down because people know that the situation and the condition have been under control by the government.

Meanwhile, the use of power is very strongly felt, it can be seen when SBY gives instruction to his subordinates to work optimally in order to respond to the bombings that occurred. It can be illustrated through the use of modality by SBY such as; *will, shall, should, and must* that in practice it is considered a representative of a power because it has a strong degree of certainty. Specifically for modality 'must', it is the most dominant modal that is used and it can make other people act certain action as well. It can be called, in SBY's speech, power is expressed through the words which contain power and be able to make other people do an action based on his words. In other words, he has the power over something that he says.

It can be called that ideology is a goal which want to be achieved. In his speech the main goal of SBY is that he wants to ask for help. It is proved in paragraph 9 and 10 that he tells about the terrorist who practiced shooting at SBY's picture as the target. In addition, in paragraph 23 SBY invites to protect this country from terrorism. Based on those two reason, it can be concluded that the ideology which SBY have is he worries about his security and he needs help from all national security element added by all Indonesian to fight against terrorism.

Those are each explanation about language, power, and ideology used by SBY in his speech. Since those three aspects are closely related to each other in CDA, especially in analyzing public addresses, it can be summarized that in the use of language it also contains certain ideology and power. It means that from the language used, it can be known the strength of power and the purpose of the speaker.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the results achieved in this research, the researcher feels it necessary to give suggestions so that it can be used as a material consideration. Those things include as follows:

1. It is worth for us to pay more attention and it is needed for us to know because CDA analysis is closely related with the problems that occur in the environment around us.
2. As it is known that this thesis talks about the criticism which shows weaknesses. But it is not the only criticism, but it is also discussed about how it should be better. So the reader of this thesis is suggested to be a good reader, in this case is becoming neutral because researcher does not have a purpose to criticize or satirize certain parties.
3. The other next researchers who are also interested in critical discourse analysis (CDA). It is suggested to more explore the capabilities and creativity in an effort to conduct CDA in the future. For example is the data, the next researchers are expected to provide data as attractive as possible and different from the previous data. And since the CDA begin commonly used for research, it is also expected that the next researchers give the 'new thing' on future CDA research.
4. To Faculty of Humanities Dian Nuswantoro University, it is expected to complete all the references related to this analysis considering the difficulties experienced by the researcher to conduct this work.

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The Script of Sby's Speech on the Jakarta Bombings

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh,

(Greetings to everyone,)

My fellow countrymen and women, to all Indonesians that I love, wherever you are. Today is a black dot in our history [as a nation]. Once again, there has been an attack or a bombing committed by terrorists in Jakarta. It is suspected to have been committed by a group of terrorists, although it may not necessarily be the same terrorism network that we have realized cause nothing but sufferings and troubles that all Indonesians have had to bear.

This barbaric act has brought about innocent casualties as well. Therefore, on this opportunity, on behalf of the country and the government, and as a person, I would like to express my heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims. To all the victims, our thoughts and prayers are with you.

My fellow countrymen and women, the inhuman and thoughtless bombing occurred just when our nation had held its presidential election and while the General Elections Commission (KPU) is still tallying the votes. It has greatly disrupted the security and peace of the country while people want a safe, peaceful and conducive situation. People want the conclusion of the 2009 General Elections to be the starting point for us to unite and rebuild our country for the sake of all Indonesian people.

The bombing was committed when people were still concerned with political brouhaha at the elite level, also — as I have been noticing everyday — with provocative remarks that maintain heated and hostile circumstances, which is not the aspiration of the people who fulfilled their political duties a few weeks ago.

My fellow countrymen and women, I believe almost all of us feel sympathy and sadness, and cry inside, as I do now. Indeed, there are few people who are laughing and screaming in delight, satisfying their maddening anger. These few people, heartless and careless for the destruction of our country from terrorism, do not care about the vast implications of their brutality toward our economy, business climate, tourism, image in the world and many other factors.

Presently, my brothers and sisters, beside us, the government is performing emergency response measures to treat the victims of the bombing. An investigation is on the way as well. I have received a preliminary report of the ongoing investigation. After I read the report, I instructed the Chief of Police, the National Intelligence Agency and other related state institutions to conduct a proper and thorough investigation and to bring the perpetrators to justice.

I believe, as we have discovered before, that the perpetrators and the people who masterminded this terror will be apprehended and we will prosecute them under the law. I have instructed law enforcers to prosecute anyone involved. Whoever he or she is, from whatever political rank and background.

This morning, I have received many statements, or reminders, that made me theorize, or at least be concerned, that this terrorism is related to the result of the presidential election. I would respond like this — that we should not point our fingers, or blame someone without proof. All theories and speculations must be proven in court. Our country is a lawful country, as well as a democratic one. Therefore, the norms of law and democracy must be enacted properly. If someone is guilty under the law, then we could say that the person is guilty.

I must say for the first time to all Indonesians that during the series of legislative and presidential elections in 2009, there were several intelligence reports that were gathered by law enforcers. Once again, this information has never been made public. The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my picture, SBY's picture, as a target. Let me show you.

This is a video recording of them practicing shooting. Two men are shooting with handguns. This is the target. And this is my picture, and they are aiming approximately at my face. This is the intelligence report, with video tape and pictures. It is not a slander, nor an issue. I received the report several moments ago. It is still related to the intelligence that acknowledged there is a plan to commit violence or actions against the law in relation to the election result.

There was also a plan to occupy the office of the General Elections Commission when the result is to announced. There was a statement that there would be a revolution if SBY wins. This is an intelligence report, not rumors, nor gossip. Other statements said they wished to turn Indonesia into [a country like] Iran. And the last statement said that no matter what, SBY should not and would not be inaugurated. You can interpret such threats, and the tens of other intelligence reports that are currently in the hands of our law enforcers.

This morning, just like I used to do, I wanted to come personally to the location [of the attack]. But the Chief of Police and others suggested I should wait, since the area was not yet secure. And danger could come at any time, especially with all of the threats I have shown you. Physical threats.

Surely, life and death is in God's hands. I should not worry and be restrained in doing my duty to the people, to this country. Since presidential security is borne by the Indonesian Armed Forces, I believe the armed forces have taken the precautions needed. To all intelligence reports, whether they are related to the bombing or not, I have instructed to all law enforcers to perform their duties correctly, objectively, decisively and lawfully.

If the threats are not related to today's bombing, they still need to be prevented, because anarchy, violence, vandalism and all other crimes are not the characteristics of a democratic and lawful country, obviously. For all of this, I, as the president, condemn the brutal act of terrorism. I also feel very sorry about the incident. Perhaps, or usually, during times like this, many of us are afraid to express our scorns or condemnations due to political considerations. On the other hand, I must say it loud and clear, as my mandate as the president.

Why do I have to feel very sorry? First of all, you all know that for the last five years, our economy has been growing rapidly. Business, tourism, food self-sufficiency, investment, trade, real sectors, have all been moving favorably regardless of the global crisis. Secondly, during the last week alone, our stock exchange index were improving drastically and our Rupiah was strengthening [against US dollar] as well. With the growing economy, the welfare of our people was developing also, including the execution of poverty and unemployment eradication programs, which I usually mention as the Pro-People Program.

All that has happened, my beloved brothers and sisters of Indonesia, is because in the last couple of years, our country has been truly safe and peaceful. In addition to the economic growth, our people throughout the country can work and live their lives in peace, free from fear. Meanwhile, the reputation of our country in the world is increasing as the world sees our country to be more safe, organized and peaceful. Our country has a blooming democracy and improved human rights implementation, a developing country that plays its role globally. Even, and this is a sad part, if the bombing did not occur, a legendary football club, Manchester United, would have played in Jakarta.

My fellow countrymen and women, with all of these brutal and thoughtless acts of terrorism, what we have built in the last five years with the labor and sweat of all Indonesians, once again must endure another shake and setback. Implications, once again, must be borne by all Indonesians, minus the bombers.

Therefore, truth and justice will be served. I swear, for the sake of my beloved Indonesians, that the government will execute proper and decisive punishments to the bombers, including the mastermind and organizers, and for other crimes that might or could happen on our country nowadays.

To the Indonesian Police Force, Indonesian Armed Forces and National Intelligence Agency, also the governors, district chiefs and mayors, I would like to ask you to remain on high-alert status and strive to prevent terrorism. More importantly, the law enforcers must truly seek, capture and prosecute the perpetrators, organizers, and masterminds behind this violence. Maybe some of them have committed crimes, assassination or murders and gotten away with these crimes, but this time we will not let them become Draculas and death-mongers in our country.

I realize that for the last five years, police have frequently prevented and stopped terrorism actions. Confiscating explosive materials, uncovering several terrorism networks, even though today's bombing has happened, a disaster that has torn the security and reputation of our country and nation. To prevent and exterminate terrorism, and other crimes properly, the intelligence [agency] must be very sharp. Prevention must be very effective. The police, the intelligence agency, the armed forces must unite in a complete synergy. Negligence and ignorance must be discarded. This is our mandate given by the people, for our country.

To all Indonesians, as you increase public alertness, stay at your work and live your lives normally. If something suspicious happens, call the police. Don't let terrorists and their masterminds lurk in your neighborhood. You can fall prey to their actions at any time if they are allowed to mastermind further terror in our country.

For the future, I encourage all Indonesians and all elements of the nation to unite and stand together in protecting the safety and peace of this country. No country and no religion condones terrorism, whatever the motives and reasons are. Don't hesitate, nor be afraid, in preventing and exterminating terrorism. Meanwhile, the terror we had today should never break our spirit and endeavor to build and to advance our country.

We must keep on fighting to better our economy, politics, democracy, human rights implementation, law enforcement, regional development, people's welfare and so on. The fact is that there is a major catastrophe due to today's act of terrorism. But we will make it right together, and we shall rise and move forward again. We, the nation, the country and the people, shall not falter nor cave in to terrorism. No violence, extremism, and other crimes shall continue to live on this country.

God Almighty, Allah SWT, shall protect and save our lives. With God's blessings, I assure you, my brothers and sisters of Indonesia, that I shall stand right up front to face the clear and present danger and to carry out the hard, yet noble, mandate you have given to me.

Thank you,
Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.