

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1 Conclusion

This research aims to find out the text structure and social practices of Jokowi's Speech delivered in APEC forum on 11th November 2014 in Beijing. From text structure, it is found there are 63 cohesive markers in the speech, which comprises conjunction (37 times), reference (10 times), ellipsis (2 times), and lexical cohesion (14 times). From practical reasoning analysis, it is found that the speech is composed by claim of action, circumstance premises, goal and value premises, and means goal. From transitivity analysis, it is found the speech contains material process (19 times), mental process (37 times), relational process (19 times), verbal process (5 times), and existence process (1 times). There are discursive choices of words in the speech such as *I, businessman, we, this, and opportunity*. From modality aspect, it is found that there are modals that determine the interpersonal relation between the participants such as *would, can, already, and will*. Then, from politeness aspect, it is found that there are positive politeness (5 times), negative politeness (2 times), and bald on record strategies (2 times). From all of this textual analysis, it is found that Jokowi mostly used extension additive conjunction to describe his plan and Indonesia's resources potential to the audience. Then, Jokowi express his decision to invite the audience to invest in Indonesia by using reference. The description is identified as the practical reasoning premises and the decision is identified as the practical reasoning claim of action. The speech's transitivity processes reflects that the speech represents

Jokowi's desire to invite investors in order to increase the country's prosperity. The speech's choice of words manifest discourses such as that the speech is political economic contextually and Jokowi is selling Indonesia through foreign investment. Jokowi used modality and politeness strategies to endorse how he really wants to realize his plans and to shorten the distance between him and the audiences.

Referring to textual analysis and discursive practice analysis, there are two social practices manifested through the language used in the speech, sustaining power and commodification. Jokowi used the speech as a political economic practice. The speech aims to gain audiences interest so they are willing to invest in Indonesia. Through investment, Jokowi wants to increase Indonesians prosperity. This policy aims to gain Indonesians trust in order to sustain Jokowi's government. The power relation between Jokowi and APEC audiences manifested in the speech as a powerless position in the bargaining process. Putting himself in powerless position is conducted to let the audience to take control of their decision regarding the investment. Jokowi did not want to maximize the imposition to save the audience face so they are willing to invest in Indonesia. Jokowi really desire this investment in order to realize his plans to increase Indonesia prosperity. In order to achieve that, Jokowi transformed Indonesia's resources into commodity for sale through investment.

6.2 Suggestion

This political discourse research is conducted by referring to Fairclough's theories and is only limited to political speech. There are some suggestions that

the researcher addresses to other researchers who are interested to conduct political discourse research.

1. A political discourse research can be conducted by using critical discourse theories.
2. Other researchers is suggested to decide which critical discourse theories that is suitable to analyze political speech.
3. Political discourse analyst is suggested to collect comprehensive information regarding the data.

