

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Problem

In late December 2019, an unidentified virus appeared, currently named COVID-19. COVID-19 is the disease caused by a new coronavirus called SARS-CoV-2. The World Health Organization (WHO) first learned of this new virus on December 31, 2019, following a report of a cluster of cases of “viral pneumonia” in Wuhan, the People’s Republic of China (WHO, 2021). This virus has caused a formidable outbreak in many cities in China and has expanded globally, such as the United States, the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Taiwan, and also our country. On January 30, 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) because of its spread rapidly in every country (Dewi Susanna, 2020). The infected people who have serious symptoms, such as out of breath or chest pain need to seek medical attention or visiting a health facility. Meanwhile, people who are asymptomatic to mild symptoms recover without hospitalization, they should manage their symptoms at home for up to 14 days (WHO, 2021).

Van Dijk (1998:135) states that in this social framework, there are many traditional and new issues are necessary to be encountered. In addition, there must be research related to groups involved in the development of ideologies, other than its expression in discursive interaction. In order to be a part of a social analysis is needed the institutional and organizational dimensions of ideologies and their reproduction as well as the role of politics, education, and the media. Fairclough (2012:17) introduces a new approach to the analysis of political discourse in the integration of critical discourse on the basis of viewing political discourse as primarily argumentative discourse based on a view of politics in which the concepts of deliberation and decision making unpredictably, and the salient is the risk and continuous disagreement.

The COVID-19 Indonesia’s policies speech delivered must be seen from Joko Widodo's capacity as President of the Republic of Indonesia as called the number one in this country, who has his own power and ideology. This is conveyed by

Fairclough (2013:27) about the relationship between discourse, ideology, and power. I am interested in the speech of Joko Widodo in handling the spread of COVID-19 virus in Indonesia through the language used.

## **1.2. Identification of the Problem**

I identify that Joko Widodo as President of the Republic of Indonesia plays an important role in making decisions since the virus is spread rapidly and needs an act quickly in handling the COVID-19 virus. People who live in Indonesia, whether residents or foreigners are obliged to comply with the decision made by the President. The whole world is also paying attention to the decision that has been made by the President.

## **1.3. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification of the problem above, the scope of the problem focuses on discovering the language, power, ideology, and framing used by Joko Widodo in his speech about government policies in handling the COVID-19 pandemic.

## **1.4. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the limitation above, the formulation of the problems to be examined as follows:

1. What are the utterances used by Joko Widodo which reflect power in his speech about the COVID-19 pandemic?
2. What are the utterances used by Joko Widodo which reflect ideology in his speech about the COVID-19 pandemic?
3. What kind of framing used by Joko Widodo in his speech about the COVID-19 pandemic?

## **1.5. Objective of the Research**

Related to formulation of the problem, objective of the term paper to be achieved as follows:

1. To describe the reflection of power in Joko Widodo's speech about the

- COVID-19 pandemic.
2. To describe the reflection of ideology in Joko Widodo's speech about the COVID-19 pandemic.
  3. To explain the framing found in Joko Widodo's speech about the COVID-19 pandemic.

### **1.6. Benefit of the Research**

This research is expected to have the benefit to others as: 1) the research is expected to be useful as an additional reference for the English Language and Culture Department, Darma Persada University especially about the next critical discourse analysis research, 2) for the readers, this research is expected to provide knowledge about Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), and to anyone who is interested in discourse analysis study, 3) for students, this research is being a useful reference in knowing the variety of CDA research.

### **1.7. Systematic Organization of the Research**

As a guideline in this term paper, the systematic organization as below:

#### **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

This chapter describes the background of the problem, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, objectives of the research, method of the research, benefit of the research, and systematic organization of the research.

#### **CHAPTER 2: THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

The chapter of literature review consist of discourse and discourse analysis, the theory of critical discourse analysis along with its analysis method and other supporting theory.

#### **CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter describes the research design, unit of analysis,

source of data, technique of data collection and data analysis.

#### **CHAPTER 4: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH: THE COVID-19 INDONESIA'S POLICIES**

In this chapter, I provide answers to the formulation of the problem.

#### **CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION**

This chapter discusses concluding the analysis in the previous chapter.

