

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

This term-paper aims to explain about the reflection of power, ideology, and framing found in Joko Widodo's State Address. I took this topic because of the current situation happening in Indonesia in the last two years. 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. 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.

The COVID-19 Indonesia's policies speech delivered must be seen from Joko Widodo's capacity as President of the Republic of Indonesia since he is in charge on commanding everything happened in the country, who has his own power and ideology. 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.

The usage of the pronoun "I" denotes President Jokowi's superiority. In his speech, he uses the word "I" several times, indicating that he is a powerful figure in Indonesia. Furthermore, he has understood that with the backing of the Indonesian people, he may be elected president. His actions to create a stable economy by offering direct help for the continuation of people's purchasing power demonstrate this. If the society is united, it may be observed that there is hidden power.

According to the facts presented above, President Joko Widodo's statements have an underlying meaning in which he confirms "power responsibility" for the people. President Joko Widodo is telling the government that they must work

together to perform their obligations as government stakeholders to the best of their abilities. When they fail to stop the pandemic and safeguard the people, their credibility will be questioned. He asks the government to put their egos aside in order to improve their own image so that they can preserve the country. As a result, President Joko Widodo calls on the government and the people to work together to overcome the challenges that have arisen as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, which can only be remedied when there is unity.

Ideology is the lens through which a person interprets the world and exists in both groups and individuals. Our perceptions, behaviours, and interactions, as well as what happens in society as a whole, are all shaped by ideology. Ideology is a foundational notion in sociology since it has such a strong influence on how society is organized and works.

Ideology is inextricably linked to the social structure, the economic system of production, and the political structure; it both emerges from and shapes these structures. Ideology can sometimes dictate how we make sense of things. It gives us a clear picture of the world, our role in it, and our interactions with others. And, because ideology comes from social structure and social order, it is often a reflection of the social interests that both supports.

Joko Widodo's election as president is linked to Pancasila Ideology, which centres on five principles: monotheistic, civilized humanity, national unity, deliberative democracy, and social justice. Indonesia has made strides in human resources, culture, and demography, all of which will help it compete. It is clear from his speech that he has truly adopted the Pancasila (as our ideology) reflected there. Joko Widodo's portrayal of himself as a leader with a Pancasila mindset as a role model in Indonesia, despite the fact that the implementation differs.

The framing is seen as a conceptual structure or set of views that organized political, policy, and discourse viewpoints and provided standard categories for comprehending reality. However, in the scientific communication literature, the term "framing" has recently become popular to describe the process of the media selecting and stressing specific elements of reality.

Framing is a way of speaking that gives meaning structures to occurrences that are relevant to the discourse's object. Gamson assumes that media discourse is

made up of a set of interpretative packages that incorporate discourse object constructive meanings. He has developed a framing analysis to understand media discourse as a cluster of interpretive perspectives while constructing and giving meaning to an issue.

In his speech, President Jokowi emphasizes the importance of humanity. He emphasizes to his audience that Indonesians are one since the country was built by people, and individuals belong to families. Indonesia's success will be aided by the spirit of togetherness. To create a humanity frame, he employs the term "my fellow countrymen." This is a particular term for Indonesians since it expresses the notion that they are all considered equal despite their differences.

In the speech above, the frame of justice is easily recognizable. He wants the community, particularly the disadvantaged, to address the pandemic's public health challenges. He did, however, urge ministries and organizations to ensure that staple items are available. The most basic human requirement to be met is staple food. President Joko Widodo has a moral obligation to ensure the survival of his people. As a result, he is extremely concerned about this crucial issue.

In the framing of striving, by employing the adjectives "large" and "tough" and finally building his identity as a powerful president who constantly supports his people, he is making this strive essential for both himself and his audience. He believes that through working together as a united front, the Indonesian people will be able to overcome the current global issues.

At the end, this term-paper has tried to provide better understanding of the critical discourse analysis found in State Address. In the future, some other researchers may do the similar approach in the same topic. Or, they may also find another novelty in critical discourse analysis.