

JEPAL

Journal of English Pedagogy and Applied Linguistics

<https://ejournal.masoemiversity.ac.id/jepal/index.php/englishpedagogy>

THE IDEOLOGY OF PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO THROUGH HIS INAUGURATION SPEECH

Ayang Winda Sri Widianingsih

Ma'soem University

ayangwinda27@gmail.com

Abstract: This study focuses on analyzing a presidential speech, Joko Widodo in his inauguration on October, 2014. In order to gain clear explanation about the transitivity and its modality also the ideology of Joko Widodo, Critical Discourse Analysis through functional linguistic analysis is employed. This metafunction analysis is based on Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) and Fairclough (1995). It is found that there are three processes used mainly by the speaker such material, mental and relational. The material process is utilized to state what happens, many linking verbs to state what is or should be and mental process to state what speaker thinks or feels about issue. Meanwhile, modality alludes to the point of view or conclusion of the speaker on the reality of a suggestion communicated in a sentence. Jointly, it expands their demeanor to a case or occasion that's characterized by a statement. Social cognition as the ideology of Joko Widodo shows the widespread use of non-public pronouns. Pronouns I and we are widely used in speech than others. The findings of this study may contribute to expanding the critical thinking skills of readers in language understanding and production.

Keywords : critical discourse analysis, ideology, modality, transitivity

INTRODUCTION

Language plays an critical part, for each political activity is ready, went with, impacted, and compete by dialect. It is one of the key instruments that politicians use to create the electorate's political contemplations with the point of mercantilism to their ideology. The foremost reason of lawmakers is the legitimacy of their political claims to control their group of onlookers. The acceptance of political impact streams from the use of assets that affect the beliefs and actions of everyone else. The higher than indicates that legislators make efforts to change the voters to dispose of and keep through to their particular ideology.

The study of discourse analysis has been conducted by some researchers. One of them is done by Sharififar & Rahimi (2015), entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis of Political Speeches: A Case Study of Obama's and Rouhani's Speeches at UN". This study aims to investigate its transitivity of the speeches of Obama and Rouhani at the United Nations. In this paper, the author is additionally fascinated by analyzing a critical discourse. The contrast is the author takes a presidential discourse that conveyed by the president Joko Widodo when his inauguration day. In addition, this also seeks to discover the new president's ideology through his first address, which came into force on October 20, 2014, when the seventh president of the Republic of Indonesia delivered one of the shortest inaugural presidential talks in the country's history. The discourse he gave before all designations and head of part nation pulled in different responses. Cited from thejakartapost.com, the speech can be a great opportunity to watch the communication and administration style of a president and to expect the country to be run by the president.

Describing about the presidential speech, it should be first describe about political discourse. According to Fairclough (2012) in Persada & Syahrudin (2014) political debate as primarily a form of argumentation, and as involving more explicitly practical argumentation, argumentation that can be ground judgment, argumentation for or against specific manner of behaving. Based upon the paragraph above, what Fairclough views about political discourse, it indirectly has correlation with what Van Dijk (2001) cited in Persada & Syahrudin (2014). He describes the description of political discourse by its participants or speakers, i.e., legislators. Moreover, much of the political debate studies concentrate on the text and on verbalizing professional leaders or civic organizations, similar to heads of state and various governmental officials, parliamentary or politicians, at regional, domestic and global scales. The various issue about what the experts' statements about political discourse are first about variety of argumentation that mean however lexical usage, sentence order in giving argumentation, and therefore the last is about the producers or actors of political discourse, the strategy they use.

In this way, this paper points to a critical discourse study of the inaugural speech of President Joko Widodo to expose, explicitly through transitivity and modality, the ideology underlying Structural Functional Linguistic. The speech is analysing using theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) and Fairclough (1995) to answer (1) What are transitivity and modality found in the Joko Widodo's inaugural speech?, (2) Based on his inauguration speech, what is the ideology of Joko Widodo?.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Systemic Functional Linguistics is known as Halliday's hypothesis in his first book *An Introduction to Functional Linguistics* (2004) and reexamined within the fourth version by Matthiessen as *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* in 2014. Emilia & Hamied (2015) state that SFL could be a term of language hypothesis. In a given situational and social environment, SFL respects dialect as a perception asset within which individuals are associated with each other. Meanwhile, Gerrot & Wignell (1994) state that Functional Grammar endeavors to clarify language in its real utilize and so focus on content and theirs. Functional grammar concerns not as it were with structures but moreover with how those structures build meaning.

The transitivity framework has a place to the experiential metafunction and is the generally grammatical asset for understanding going on. This structure has to do with the "material" that is expressed in language: all the things that occur in the world do, detect, be, and say (Emilia & Hamied, 2015). Agreeing to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004), Ideational meaning is the sense of what is occurring (what things are or do) about phenomena (living and non-living, special and concrete), and the situations that include this happening and doing. By Actors, Procedures and Situations, these consequences are expressed in words and phrases.

Within the light of Functional Grammar, three sorts of implications are at the same time developed inside the content itself: (1) ideational meanings, which incorporate experiential and consistent implications; (2) interpersonal meaning; (3) and textual meaning (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The term transitivity is likely recognizable as a way of recognizing between verbs concurring to whether they have an protest or not. Agreeing to Halliday in Trinh et al. (2017) "Transitivity alludes to a system for describing the total clauses, instead of fair the verb and its object". (Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) also say that experiential metafunctions have a position in the transitivity system. The cruel look at the language structure of the clause as representation when looking at the experiential metafunctions. It is called so because the clause may be a way of referring to the design of encounter in its experiential capacities. Transitivity framework is broken down into three parts, specifically of participants, process types, and circumstances. Participants are figures both unmistakable particular individual and thing contained in a content.

Besides, a process type that indicates the types of verb in each clause of the text also include into the transitivity system. Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) revealed there are several kinds of transitivity in the ideational process, including: material process, mental process, relational process, verbal process, and behavioral process. While, circumstances are the final part of the transitivity system. Circumstance is a series of events to explain when and where the events in a clause could happen. Transitivity reveals the distinctive mechanisms that are understood within the language and the frameworks by which they are communicated. It is very easy to have the basic semantic system for representation or types. A handle comprises possibly of three components just like the handle itself, participants within the handle and circumstances related with the method (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Participant is particular figures both substantial individual and thing contained in a content. Process type is the type of verb contained in a content. There are six kinds of process types, specifically the material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational, and existential (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

Table 1. Elements of Transitivity

Type of element :	Typically realized by :
Process	Verbal group
Participants	Nominal group
Circumstances	Adverbial group or prepositional phrase

Circumstances outlined as an announcement that shows the place and specific time that happened and there may be at the start or at the tip of a sentence during a text. Ordinarily, they happen unreservedly all told styles of forms and with essentially indistinguishable importance where they happen. Of course, there are a few variations that are less possible, and a lot of exceptional interpretations. To demonstrate, with 'mental' and 'verbal' clauses, circumstances of matter are in any case quite rare with the forms of inverse processes, apart from bound 'behavioral' clauses (Halliday & Webster, 2009).

There are seven types of circumstances, according to Gerrot & Wignell (1994). First is Time (Temporal), it associate with the question 'when', 'how often' and 'how long'. The second circumstance is expounded to put (spatial) and it tells about wherever the events ensue and answer the question 'where' and 'how far'. Third is what they choice Way, it's the strategy inside which the strategy is existent and is part into infers that alludes to either the implies that a process occurs and is conveyed by a word 'by' on a regular basis. The moment division of manner is Quality that's regularly communicated by an verb-modifying group, with -ly adverb as head. The third assortment of manner is Comparison. it's communicated by the express with like or in contrast to the relation of a degree verb-modifying cluster of similitude or distinction. The another is Cause that states the basis why the strategy is actualized. It comprised of 3 subcategories especially Reason which speaks to the reason that a handle takes put. it's by and large communicated by a prepositional express with *through, from, for, as a result of, because the result of, thanks to, and due to*. Circumstance of accomponiment is that the following to talk about. It tells with (out) who or what and is tested by who or what else. After that, Matter may well be a sensibly circumstance telling concerning what the case is approximately. It is including verbal strategy and is communicated by preposition reminiscent of *about, concerning, with reference to*. Last in any case not slightest is Role. It offers the information around what as and is tested by as what and interprets the implications 'be' and 'become'.

Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) also divided circumstance into some types and the division to some extent similar to what is stated by Gerot and Wignell with two additional types. Additionally, Halliday & Webster (2009) break some circumstances into more detailed division. Processes are fundamental to transitivity, while the doings, happenings, emotions and being are the officeholder of respondents and circumstances. A verb realizes processes. Gerrot & Wignell (1994) characterized forms into seven sorts : material, behavioral, mental, verbal,relational, existential and meteorological. Bloor and Bloor list as it is just seven of them without meteorological.

The first phase is the material process, meaning an action/doing process. "They express the idea that "a few substances do something that can be done" to "a few other substances. A provision that mandatorily has a do (process) and a practitioner with a material process (participant). The on-screen character may also be an lifeless or theoretical substance and the objective may of course be human (G. Thompson, 2014).

Concurring to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) processes allude to both what is going on within the entirety clause and to portion of the relational word encoded in verbal gather.

Bloor and Bloor classify participants in material process into three different roles. In line with this, Gerrot & Wignell (1994) define actors as entities who or which does something. Beneficiary or recipient is the second participant that is known as indirect objects in traditional grammar. It usually appears in ditransitive clauses that usually feature direct and indirect objects. This involves verbs such as give, send and offer. And, Goal is an substance to which the process is coordinated.

The second process is Mental process. This process represents the type of sensory or included in thinking (cognitive), feeling (affective) and perceiving (perceptive) Gerrot & Wignell (1994). In addition, Bloor and Bloor state that these processes do not include material activity, but natural events that are best represented as intellectual or mental states. The components of the participants in the mental process are sensors and phenomena. The senser is a concious being for as it was those who are concious that can feel, think or see. Bloor and Bloor put it as a non human being, a human being or an animate creature at least. The phenomenon is that which is sensed: felt, thought or seen. In this way, there is a member who is human, typically the sensor, continually presents over that one who 'senses'-feels, considers, needs or sees in a clause of' mental 'process. More specifically, we should say that the critical inclusion of the sensor is that of being 'endowed with consciousness' as a human. The participants locked in within the mental process, expressed in grammatical terms, are one who is pronominally referred to as he or she, not because it is (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Also, Halliday in Feng (2013) state that senser can be speak to by both individual pronouns and a ostensible gather of any complexity. Advancement is energize or lifeless. Its predominance can be parallel in clauses. This wonder moreover can be total by a clause. This sort of marvel now and then appears inside the strategy of knowing.

Another process is Behavioral process which tells the method of physiological and mental conduct like breathing, envisioning, wheezing, smiling. As they have no clearly characterized features of their possession or they're just incompletely like the mental, they are the least distinct of all the process. The participants is carrying on named 'behavior' is regularly cognizant being, just like the senser, the method is gramatically more like one of doing not sensing (Halliday & Webster, 2009). Besides, they also point out that this handle is the one between material and mental handle.

Here are a few illustrations of verbs from Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) that serve as behavioural process :

Table 2. Verb sayings as behavioral Processes

i)	[near material]	Processes of consciousness represented as forms of behavior	Look, watch, stare, listen, think, worry, dream
ii)	[near verbal]	Verbal process as forms of behavior	Chatter, grumble, talk, gossip, argue, mouth
iii)	-	Physicological processes manifesting states of consciousness	Cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh, sob, snart, hiss
iv)	-	Other physiological processes	Breathe, sneeze, cough, faint, shit, yawn, sleep
v)	[near material]	Bodily postures and pastimes	Sing, dance, lie (down), sit (up, down)

In addition, many of the three verbs occur non-behaviorally; distinguish think as a behavioral mechanism in *Be calm! I'm thinking* about thinking as a mental method in which they think *we're dumb*.

Then, As the state of being, relational process (including having) (Gerot and Wignell, 1994). Its function is to recognize or to allot a quality to something. The participants are carrier and attribute in the function of identification and are called token and value in the latter. In the first function, if the participants are reversed, the semantic relationship still holds. It does not apply to the second. In advance classification, this relational process is categorized agreeing to whether they are intensive, possessive or circumstantial. Bloor and Bloor in Dalamu (2017) then specify that copular and some verbs related to having are kinds of verb realizations in this process.

Verbal process is prepare of saying or typically signaling. Two different clauses are realized by these processes: projection and projected clause. A flag source (sayer) and a signaling (verbal process) are encoded by the primary and the last mentioned realizes what is said. The most involved participant in this process is the sayer and the others are the receiver, the target and the range or verbiage. The receiver alludes to whom it tends to verbalize. Target is one that has been verbally acted upon and range or verbiage could be a name for verbalization itself (Gerrot & Wignell, 1994).

The final process is existential. It may be a process of presence. It is communicated by verbs of existing such as 'be', 'exist', 'arise' and others such as circumstantial. Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) categorized material, verbal, mental and relational as the major processes, yet the other two; existential and behavioral are the minor ones. Furthermore, they state that the participant in the existential process is only existent.

Whereas, modality and mood are frequently used to clarify the interpersonal role. Mood shows what part of the speaker chooses imperative mood, accepts the portion of one giving orders and places the recipient within the portion of one expected to comply with the arrangement.

Table 3. Modality and Mood (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004)

Low	Median	High
Can, may, could, might	Will, would	Must, ought to, need, has to. Have to

Modality refers to the middle range between the exceptional positive and the exceptional negative. In social communication, it is one of the main imperative frameworks. On the one hand, the one judgment towards the subject can be equitably expressed. On the other hand, the social part of the relationship, the scale of convention and the relationship of control can appear. In addition, there are individual pronouns, notional verbs, tense, direct and indirect conversations in English, except modal verbs, modular intensifiers, descriptive words, to specify the modalization.

According to Fowler (1991) in Zheng (2015), ideology is "the situation in which individuals order and explain their lives". Fairclough (1995) maintains that "ideology entails the interpretation of 'the universe' from the point of view of a particular concern". Thompson (1990) argues that "ideology, roughly defined, has meaning in the system of authority". At that point, ideologies are closely connected to control and mastery, and they are found in language. Another key rule of critical discourse investigation is that ideologies are created and reflected within the utilize of discourse. This incorporates ways of speaking to and developing society such as relations of control and relations based on sexual orientation, lesson and ethnicity (Paltridge, 2012). Most of the definition of "ideology" delineates the impact of society and involvement towards the language utilize. "Ideology" shows up to be the relationship between thought and social impact.

So, language will have an ideology that is often missed both by writer/speaker as well as the reader/hearer. Then, persons are inadvertently inspired by ideology camouflaged in language. The objective of critical discourse analysis is to denaturalize the ideology and send the message to readers and listeners (Fairclough, 1995). For instance, the two phrases "I feel cold" and "It's cold" are mostly the same for all the readers. The first phrase, conversely, responses explicitly on the speaker's own emotions, while the second attributes his/her unpleasantness to the outside world. Such an easy example shows that language shows the personality of the speaker/writer (Zheng, 2015).

Such an ideology highlights the fundamental standards, values, and other standards which are adapted towards the realization of the interface and objectives of the bunch, as well as towards the propagation and legitimation of its control. In expansion, Dijk (1988) gives more articulation around Ideology as the premise of the social representations shared by individuals of a bunch. This implies that philosophies permit individuals, as bunch individuals, to organize the huge number of social convictions almost what is the case, great or terrible, right or off-base, for them, and to act appropriately. Ideology is utilized to express the control.

The ideologies were indeed cognitive and social. They are generally the functionality among cognitive representations and processes underlying discourse and action, upon on another hand, and the economic standing and aspirations of social classes (Dijk, 1988). Social cognition is defined as the system of cognitive processes and systems of participants. The socio-cultural information provided by belonging to a specific group, society or culture is part of the system. Participants may also share interpretive beliefs, i.e. perspectives, arranged into cultural norms. Feminists may therefore share attitudes about birth control, affirmative action or corporate gender norms blocking promotion, or other forms of harassment against men. Ideologies, then, are the general, complex cognitive structures that arrange such socially constructed attitudes. Feminist attitudes that have just been described, for example, might well be internally constructed and collectively linked by general rules or proposals that define a feminist ideology.

Through challenging and generally longer processes of social interaction and other forms of social cognitive processing, ideologies are progressively being developed. Acquired by members of a group or with a culture. As a set of guiding principles that arrange policy implemented, ideologies are assumed to be controlled by means of the mind of the participants, the cultural replication of the community (Dijk, 1988). He also states that such group and group-relations ideologies are developed by a community analysis of the different social values. Feminists, also on another hand, assign and link important implications to values such as independence, autonomy and equality. Racists, on the other hand, focus on self-identity, the supremacy of their own group, and thus on poverty, yet at the same time promoting the centrality over their own group and the advantage of privileged rates to highly prized material support.

Fairclough in Zheng (2015) maintains that the choice which prepares to depict a true event bears "important social, political or ideological significance." In 1985, in an attempt to capture a man, the English constable ended and killed a man's five-year-old boy. The occasion was detailed on BBC TV news as "The boy kicked the bucket when the cop's weapon went apart." By this kind of depiction, the correspondent hides the user including its act of shooting, such that, the causer of the incident, and then darkens the person who should take up the duty. Other than the "when the gun went off" clause, it appears as if it was to show the space when the incident happened. It seems that it was the gun of the cop rather than the cop who was responsible for the shooting. Reviewing language through transitivity can help readers look critically and be aware to the ideology hidden in the language (Zheng, 2015).

METHOD

This study used qualitative method since it was intended to understand and discover what lies behind a phenomenon. According to Creswell (2009) qualitative analysis may be an implication of researching and recognizing the significance of a social or human problem through persons or a bunch of attributes. For the most part, qualitative research produces the clear information of composed frame. It incorporates creating a portrayal of a person or setting, analyzing information for subjects or categories, and at last making a translation or drawing conclusion around its meaning personally and theoretically (Creswell, 2009 in Sw, 2014).

The material from this research is the transcript of the speech, taken from the (2014) <https://www.rappler.com/world/asia-pacific/text-jokowi-inauguration-speech>

on May, 27th 2016. In his speech, Joko Widodo hoped that the Indonesian people could unite after going through the intense competition in the 2014 presidential election. In addition, Joko Widodo also considered his vision and mission to make Indonesia be the world's maritime pivot. An inauguration speech is historically a crucial occasion for a president to express his or her vision and aspirations for the country.

And, the procedure of this research can be explained as follows. First, the data downloaded from the internet was chunked into clauses. Each clause was then analyzed further through the SFG approach. To reveal the transitivity and modality analysis proposed by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004). After being analyzed, the result was further categorized into type of processes and modality.

FINDING & DISCUSSION

The investigation of processes through transitivity system focuses on at least three things namely participants, processes and circumstantial. The frequency can be seen within the table underneath:

Participant

Table 4. Frequency of participant

Participant	Frequency	Percentage
We (refer to the speaker and I)	14	43,75 %
I (refer to The speaker)	13	40,6 %
All state institutions	2	6,25 %
Indonesia	3	9,4 %
Total	32	100 %

From table above, "We" which refer to citizen and the speaker, has the highest percentage. It indicates that the speaker as an elected president made the citizens of Indonesia as the topic of his speech. Although he addressed individually, but he still did not forget the citizens who had elected him as a president. It can also be shown that Joko Widodo wanted his appreciation to be seen. This is Joko Widodo's way of gratifying people in a positive way.

We is used to illustrate collectivism, solidarity of reason and to legitimize the believe of Indonesians' who chosen them. The parallel structures presented by *we* provoke sentiments of solid trust within the new government.

Besides "we", the other participant that appears is "I" which refers to the speaker, Joko Widodo. From this, the ideology of Joko Widodo could be gained. Joko Widodo positioned citizens in the first place as he think that they have big power in making him president. He wanted to make people feel appreciated for having played an important role in his victory. He wants to propitiate its citizens and convince them that they do not miscast as what Sharififar & Rahimi (2015) stated in his findings.

Within the voice, the pronouns I and We are used more frequently than others. "I" is used for precise personal emotions, personal responsibility or self-reference. "We" is used to build a collective sense of responsibility and cooperation. It suggests that the

speaker and the listener share a position in the same community, have the same mission/destinations, or demonstrate unity.

Process Types

Table 5. Frequency of process types

Process Type	Frequency	Percentage
The Use of Material Process	38	48 %
The Use of Behavioral Process	5	6,3 %
The Use of Mental Process	20	25 %
The Use of Verbal Process	5	6,3 %
The Use of Attributive Process	9	11,3%
The use of Identifying Process	2	2,5 %
Frequency	79	100%

In his speech, the use of material process in Joko Widodo’s speech is more than other. These attitudes show what he will do when he became president. He wanted to convince more the public that the measures for which he had planned to promote Indonesia can be known by the public. This also is a way for Joko Widodo to make people believe and trust him. This is a promise of Joko Widodo to bring Indonesia better.

As a process of doing, the content process may be a perfect option within the address to demonstrate what the government has done, what they are doing, and what they can do from completely different viewpoints of companies, domestic or overseas. And it can also lift the trust of the Indonesian people in the president and his state. This can be seen in data below.

- ✓ *stressing a commitment to work (material) hard in achieving our common will (goal) as a big nation (circ.role).*
- ✓ *we (actor) work (material) hard (circ.manner).*

The second most elevated process utilized is mental process which could be a process of feeling, considering and seeing The actor is not the actual focus of doing stuff, but the sensation. "This refers to internal participation such as "perception", "reaction" and "cognition. The participants are called Senser and phenomenon. For illustration, look at the data below.

- ✓ *I (senser) am convinced (mental)*
- ✓ *the State (phenomenon) will (modal) be stronger and dignified (mental)*

From over situations, as a method of detection, we can see the mental process asks the audience's inner heart to connect political beliefs, desire with their hope, belief in a simple and emphasized manner. In this way, the impression of change and preparation for interaction from the viewer is stimulated and improved.

Halliday explained that because the three add up to about 90 percent, content, relational and mental processes are three main ones in language usage. It must serve the historically and ritually necessary functions as an inaugural address for a newly elected Indonesian President: objectively and forcefully to state evidence of domestic or worldwide circumstances or issues and the applicable policies, to perform reasoning

related to the relationship between conventional principles such as rights, liberty, fairness, equity, morals, union, happiness and American dreams and involvement of people, responsibilities, abandonment and the requisite improvements in economics, medicare or other fields.

The third position is a period of being, the relational process. It can be divided into two modes: attributive association and partnership recognition. The primary means what features a protest has or what group it should be grouped under. And the other means that there is a uniform material and another one. In representing persons and artifacts, it is commonly used. Look at the data below.

- ✓ *A big nation (carrier) which is (attributive) creative (attribute)*
- ✓ *Oceans, seas, straits and peninsulas (token) are (identifying) the future of our civilization (value).*

As a practice for being, the relational method is ideal for clarifying the complicated relations between a few unique objects, since it sounds straightforward. As a result, in these addresses, the approach extends the interaction between normative expectations and their beliefs to an expansive degree. Such an elaboration will hit the point of the President of embracing the thought normally and instinctively and making the desired giving up within the debate enthusiastically followed by the public.

Modality

Table 6. Frequency of modality

Modality	Frequency	Percentage
Will	11	64,7 %
May	1	5,9 %
Could	1	5,9 %
Would	4	23,5 %
Total	17	100 %

Modality alludes to the state of mind of a speaker regarding the reality of a suggestion conveyed through a phrase or inference about it. In addition, it amplifies their state of mind in response to the condition or occasion represented by a word. It is clear that modal verbs are used to express the emotions and judgment of the addresser, identifying with the observations. Since the addresses are expressed in spoken form, the high rate of use of modal verbs is sufficient for communicating. Modal verbs are more quickly understood and caught on and accepted relative to other verbs, as there is little time for people to assemble and think at the time of tuning in to the discourses as found in the data below.

- ✓ *that in Sea(circ.place) we (carrier) will (modal) be (attributive) inglorious (attribute) will (modal) echo again*
- ✓ *we (actor) shall (modal) be able to protect (material) the whole people of Indonesia and the entire homeland of Indonesia (goal)*

The using of "We" which has the highest percentage shows that Joko Widodo through his inauguration speech elaborates the ideology of social cognition. Social cognition is defined as the system of cognitive processes and systems of participants. The socio-cultural information provided by belonging to a specific group, society or culture is part of the system. The speaker may also share interpretive beliefs, i.e. perspectives, arranged into cultural norms.

CONCLUSION

This research focuses on analyzing the very first presidential speech delivered by Mr. Joko Widodo at his inauguration on October, 20, 2014. Based on the findings, there are three processes mostly used by the speaker such material, mental and relational. It uses material process to state what happens, many linking verbs to state what is or should be and mental process to state what writer thinks or feels about issue. Whereas, modality refers to the state of mind of a speaker regarding the reality of a recommendation conveyed through a sentence or inference about it. It also extends to their state of mind about the condition or circumstance represented by a sentence. Joko Widodo's philosophy reveals the eventual use of person pronouns. The pronouns "I" and "We" are used more frequently than those in the debate. "I" is used for particular feelings of the entity, personal responsibility or self-reference. "We" is used to build a common sense of responsibility and achieve solidarity. It implies that the speaker and the gathering of people have a place to the same group, have the same mission/ targets, or appear solidarity.

This research provides useful contributions for future researchers who are interested in studying the same or other topics. So that further researchers can develop and explore this topic more deeply on different objects or different theories. Then, in researching functional grammar and rational discourse analysis, the findings of this research may be useful as a guide for them.

REFERENCES

- Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches*. SAGE Publications. Inc.
- Dalamu, T. (2017). Systemic functional theory: A pickax of textual investigation. *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature*, 6(3), 187. <https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.6n.3p.187>
- Dijk, T. A. V. (1988). *News as discourse*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
- Emilia, E., & Hamied, F. A. (2015). Systemic functional linguistic genre pedagogy (SFL GP) in a tertiary efl writing context in indonesia. *TEFLIN Journal - A Publication on the Teaching and Learning of English*, 26(2), 155. <https://doi.org/10.15639/teflinjournal.v26i2/155-182>

- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Critical discourse analysis: The critical study of language*. Longman.
- Feng, Z. (2013). Functional grammar and its implications for english teaching and learning. *English Language Teaching*, 6(10), p86. <https://doi.org/10.5539/elt.v6n10p86>
- Gerot, L., & Wignell, P. (1994). Making sense of functional grammar. *Cammeray: Gerd Stabler*, 198.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. M. (2004). *An introduction to functional grammar* (3rd ed). Arnold ; Distributed in the United States of America by Oxford University Press.
- Halliday, M. A. K., & Webster, J. (Eds.). (2009). *Continuum companion to systemic functional linguistics*. Continuum.
- Paltridge, B. (2012). *Discourse analysis: An introduction*. An imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.
- Persada, I., & Syahrudin, J. (2014). *A critical discourse analysis of indonesia presidential election in 2014 giving speeches in campaign debate..* 7(3), 20.
- Rappler.com. (2014, May 27). Jokowi's inauguration speech. *Jokowi's inauguration speech*. <https://www.rappler.com/world/asia-pacific/text-jokowi-inauguration-speech>
- Sharififar, M., & Rahimi, E. (2015). Critical discourse analysis of political speeches: A case study of obama's and rouhani's speeches at UN. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 5(2), 343. <https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.0502.14>
- Sw, A. W. (2014). *Apologizing strategies realization of indonesian: A case study of the university of kuningan students*. 2(2), 9.
- Thompson, G. (2014). *Introducing functional grammar*. Routledge.
- Thompson, J. B. (1990). *Ideology and modern culture*. Polity Press. : www.polity.co.uk
- Trinh, N. T. T., Hoa, P. V., & Phuc, T. H. (2017). *Halliday's functional grammar: Philosophical foundation and epistemology*. 29(2), 8.
- Zheng, H. (2015). Classification and ideology—A critical discourse analysis of bush's two speeches on 911 attack. *World Journal of English Language*, Vol. 5, No. 1; 2015, 8. <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v5n1p48>