

**UNVEILING PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO'S PERSPECTIVES
ABOUT DEATH PUNISHMENT ISSUE ON DRUG
SMUGGLING IN INDONESIA**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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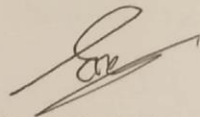


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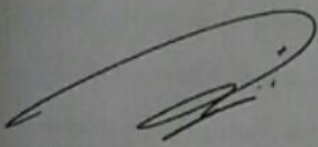
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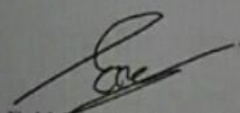


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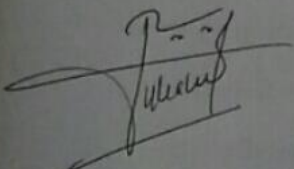


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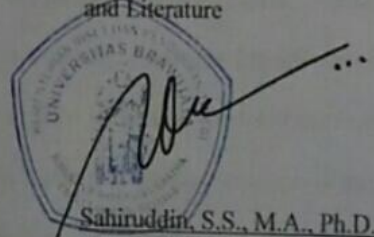
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ABSTRACT

Wiracandy, Avia Torina. 2018. **Unveiling President Joko Widodo's Perspectives about Death Punishment Issue on Drug Smuggling in Indonesia.** Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Eni Maharsi.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Interview, Death Penalty, Perspective, Modality, Textual Analysis, Social Cognition, Social Context.

Politicians quite often employ political discourse to influence the society. As political discourse brings out perspective of the politicians, this study aims to identify the perspective of President Joko Widodo in the talks of death penalty on drug smugglers. The object is President Joko Widodo's interview video with Al-Jazeera. Through his choice in using modality, it is expected to reveal his perspectives toward the issue. Two problems of the study are formulated as follows: (1) What are modality types used in President Joko Widodo's utterances in the interview with Al-Jazeera, and (2) What is the perspective of President Joko Widodo that can be seen from the use of modality in the interview with Al-Jazeera related to the concern of death penalty in Indonesia.

This study uses qualitative approach because the data deals with words, explanations, and description of meanings, instead of relation in the cause-effect. Descriptive studies in textual and social cognition analysis are applied to identify modality types and President Joko Widodo's perspective.

Results of analysis show three modality types are used in President Joko Widodo's utterances related to the death penalty. It consists of 12 epistemic modal words and expressions, 6 deontic modal words, and 11 boulemaic modal words. Those words are the expression of the president's hope, possibility, knowledge, duty, obligation, and wishes toward the decision of the execution. As for the perspectives, I identify that President Joko Widodo has three perspectives: positive; firm in performing the execution and it is supported by the law, against the world for his people; withstand the international's pressure and contrary to the world's point of view, and negative as an individual; refused to express his feelings that emphasized on the implementation of the execution. I also analyze Al-Jazeera's perspectives as the representation of the world and comments from the interview video as representation of the society. Aside from Al-Jazeera's perspective, the society agrees and supports his decision to perform the execution. He himself is found persistent in implementing the state constitution on death penalty for drug smuggling in Indonesia, as what he believes is the best for his people and his country. For the next researchers, I suggest to use Teun A. van Dijk with the different object such as speech or news article, or use the same object with different theory, for example Norman Fairclough or Ruth Wodak, for broader understanding of CDA.

ABSTRAK

Wiracandy, Avia Torina. 2018. **Mengungkap Perspektif Presiden Joko Widodo Mengenai Isu Hukuman Mati terhadap Penyelundupan Narkoba di Indonesia**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: Eni Maharsi.

Kata Kunci: Analisa Wacana Kritis, Wawancara, Hukuman Mati, Perspektif, Modalitas, Analisa Tekstual, Kognisi Sosial, Konteks Sosial.

Politikus sering menggunakan wacana politik untuk mempengaruhi masyarakat. Sebagaimana wacana politik memunculkan perspektif politikus itu sendiri, studi ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi perspektif Presiden Joko Widodo dalam isu hukuman mati pada penyelundup narkoba. Obyek studi ini adalah video wawancara Presiden Joko Widodo dengan Al-Jazeera. Pilihan kata Presiden Joko Widodo dalam modalitas diharapkan dapat mengungkap perspektif presiden terhadap isu yang diangkat. Terdapat dua masalah penelitian untuk dijawab: (1) Apa saja tipe modalitas yang digunakan oleh Presiden Joko Widodo dalam wawancara dengan Al-Jazeera, (2) Apa perspektif dari Presiden Joko Widodo yang berhubungan dengan hukuman mati di Indonesia yang terlihat dari penggunaan modalitas dalam wawancaranya dengan Al-Jazeera.

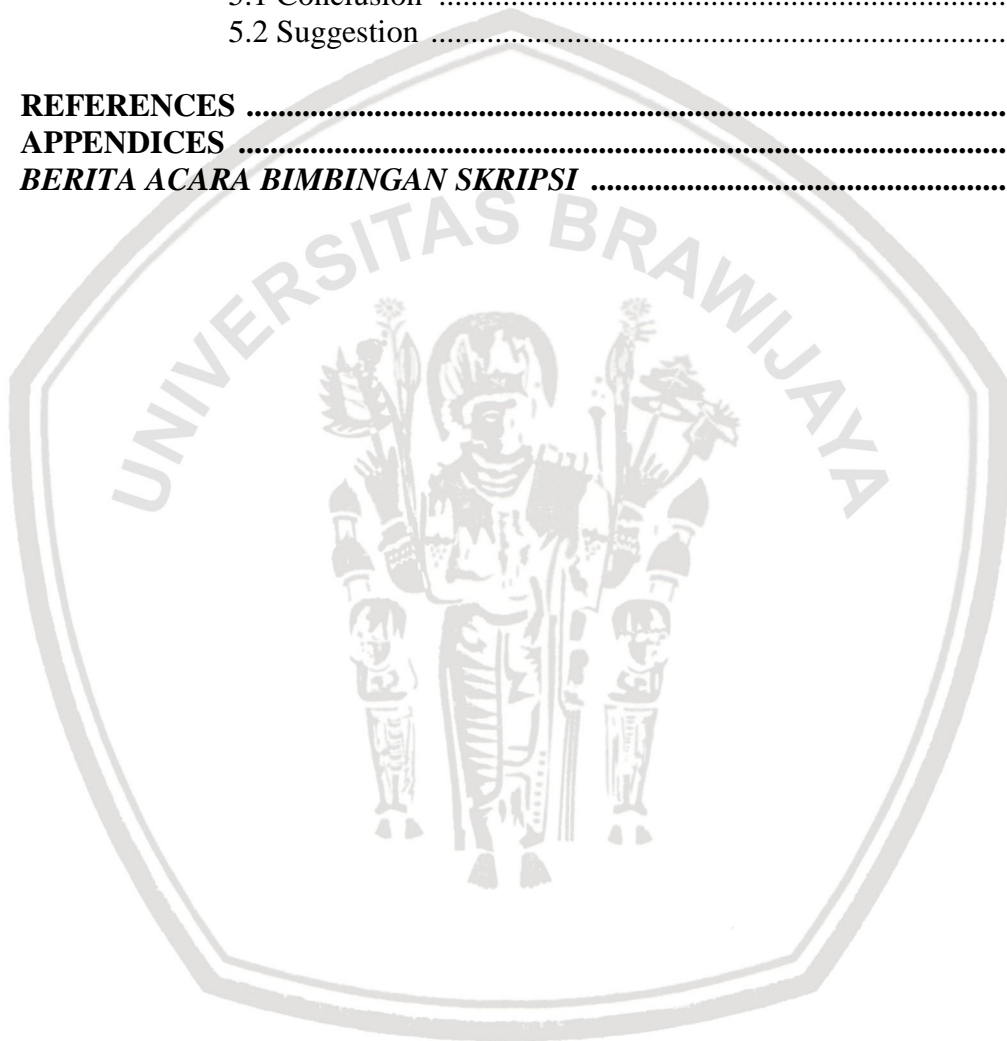
Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, karena data berhubungan dengan kata-kata, penjelasan dan deskripsi makna, dan tidak berkaitan dengan hubungan sebab-akibat. Studi deskriptif analisis teks dan kognisi sosial juga digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe modalitas dan perspektif Presiden Joko Widodo.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat tiga tipe modalitas yang digunakan dalam kalimat Presiden Joko Widodo. Tiga tipe modalitas terdiri dari 12 kata modal epistemik, 6 kata modal deontik, dan 11 kata modal *boulemaeic*. Kata-kata tersebut adalah ekspresi harapan, kemungkinan, pengetahuan, tugas, kewajiban, dan keinginan Presiden Joko Widodo terhadap keputusan hukuman mati. Saya mengidentifikasi tiga perspektif dari Presiden Joko Widodo: positif; kukuh melaksanakan hukuman mati dan didukung undang-undang, melawan dunia bagi rakyat; bertahan dengan tekanan internasional yang berlawanan dengan hukum, dan negatif sebagai individu; menolak menunjukkan perasaan dan menegaskan pelaksanaan hukuman mati. Saya juga menganalisa perspektif Al-Jazeera sebagai representasi dunia dan komentar video sebagai representasi masyarakat. Masyarakat setuju dan mendukung presiden melaksanakan hukuman mati, kecuali Al-Jazeera. Presiden Joko Widodo juga teguh dengan undang-undang pelaksanaan hukuman mati, sebagai apa yang ia yakini sebagai keputusan terbaik bagi rakyat dan negaranya. Saya menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya menggunakan teori Teun A. van Dijk dengan obyek berbeda seperti pidato atau berita, atau menggunakan obyek yang sama dengan teori yang berbeda seperti Norman Fairclough atau Ruth Wodak untuk pemahaman yang lebih luas mengenai analisa wacana kritis.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Discourse is an oral or written communication seen from the point of beliefs, values, and categories in it; belief here represent the world; an organization or the representation of experience (Fowler, 1977, as cited in Eriyanto, 2001). It is a text that the function itself is to explain and to reflect the point of view about things in particular, purposely. Through discourse we not only know what the text tells about, but also how the message in the text is being delivered (Eriyanto, 2001). It is not merely about written text, but also spoken text. A speech or other form of oral language is also categorized as discourse. Samsuri (Sudjiman, 1993, p.6, as cited in Sobur, 2009 p.10) states that discourse is the record of communication event, usually consist of sentences interrelated in explanation, which can be used in both oral and written language.

Discourse can be used in all fields, such as medical, veterinary, agricultural, social, law, politics, and media and others. In social practices, politics and media are strongly connected to each other. Politics often use media, especially mass media, in form of news or editorials, to voice the prominence towards an issue. The prominence is believed to be influential for the sake of

many people. One example of discourse that voices the prominence is the news of death punishment of foreign suspects on drug smugglers in Indonesia.

In early 2015, 4 months after the coronation of the new President of Republic Indonesia, Joko Widodo (or Jokowi) decided to execute drug smugglers who were caught and proved guilty by law to death. He refused to sign the clemency to lighten the punishment of those drug smugglers. He explained that the refusal of signing the clemency was important. He wanted to give shock therapy for those drug smugglers as well as the consumer and the dealer, as stated in *Kompas.com* (published on December 9th, 2014).

The death penalty in some countries becomes obsolete because it is considered against the Human Rights. Because of that, the policy that insists the death penalty as a main punishment gains a lot of rejection and criticism, not only within the country but also abroad. *Telegraph* media states that there are 58 countries around the world that still have the death penalty in their law, even though some of them are no longer performing the execution in practice (published on September 1st, 2016 entitled "*Mapped: the 58 countries that still have the death penalty*"). One of those countries is Indonesia.

In Indonesia, this policy still exists. There are serious crimes which can be punished by death penalty. To be mentioned, some of them are assault to president and vice president, premeditated murder, piracy, aviation crime, and narcotics. The constitution states the maximum sentence for violating the law is death punishment (Saleh, as cited in Prakoso and Nurwachid, 1984, p. 27). The

constitution that states about death penalty as the maximum punishment for anything that related to the abuse of narcotics is mentioned in the Narcotics Law No. 35 Year 2009, Clause no. 113 verse (2).

“Dalam hal perbuatan memproduksi, mengimpor, mengekspor, atau menyalurkan Narkotika Golongan I sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dalam bentuk tanaman beratnya melebihi 1 (satu) kilogram atau melebihi 5 (lima) batang pohon atau dalam bentuk bukan tanaman beratnya melebihi 5 (lima) gram, pelaku dipidana dengan pidana mati, pidana penjara seumur hidup, atau pidana penjara paling singkat 5 (lima) tahun dan paling lama 20 (dua puluh) tahun dan pidana denda maksimum sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) ditambah $\frac{1}{3}$ (sepertiga).”

“In the case of the act of producing, importing, exporting or distributing Narcotics Group I as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of plants weighing more than 1 (one) kilogram or exceeding 5 (five) tree trunks or non-plants weighing more than 5 (five) gram, the perpetrator shall be subject to capital punishment, life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and maximum 20 (twenty) years and maximum fine as referred to in paragraph (1) plus $\frac{1}{3}$ (one third).”

It is mentioned that death punishment is the maximum penalty for drug producers, importers, exporters, or distributors. The determination of performing the death execution in Indonesia apparently draws attention to many parties, not only domestic but also international societies. In Indonesia, the reaction comes from many sides and splitted into two parts, pros and cons. In international side, there are lots of rejection and insistence to halt the execution. They are responding this issue by sending statements of refusal to nullify the execution, for example United Nations (UN). UN mentioned that they oppose the use of capital

punishment in all circumstances and asked the President to consider declaring a moratorium on death penalty in Indonesia (www.un.org).

Lots of international media tried to reveal the background, the point of view of the President's firm decision to carry out the execution. From those international media, there is one that managed to do an exclusive interview with President Joko Widodo, concerning this issue and other recent problems like religion and economy, which is Al Jazeera. Al Jazeera is an international media originally from the Middle East, and expanding over to more than 70 bureaus all over the world in the last 11 years, claiming their newsroom as the most diverse in the world. The interview was held intimately in the Presidential Palace with Step Vaessen as the interviewer. The interview later entitled as "Talk to Al Jazeera - Joko Widodo-'A Strong Message to Drug Smugglers'" and uploaded to their official YouTube channel on Mar 7th, 2015.

In this study, I take the interview between President Joko Widodo and Step Vaessen as the object, with the focus is the issues related to drug problems and the death penalty. Related to that, this study is then entitled "Unveiling President Joko Widodo's Perspective about Death Punishment Issue on Drug Smuggling in Indonesia". Perspective is chosen because it can reveal the side of President Joko Widodo that shown along in his interview. This study seeks to know the perspective of the president in the midst of pressure from international rejection.

In order to identify President Joko Widodo's perspective, I use modality to find out the importance of performing the execution and the possibility of future conditions in his utterances. I expect the result of modality will give a clear understanding of the issues. Importance and possibility in modality are expected to be able to reveal his position and his stand towards the issues.

Perspective is tightly connected with one's idea and one's power in encountering a phenomenon. It controls the subordinates; emphasizing his/her own idea as the best idea for everyone. This power and perspective become the main issue of Critical Discourse Analysis. As explained by van Dijk (1993, p.249) that the goal of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is to unveil what is the relation of power in the social context to certain issues and how is it shown in the text, either directly or indirectly. Not only the relation of power in social context is shown in CDA, but it also helps to reveal perspective, hegemony, and later the ideology of the speaker. I use Critical Discourse Analysis because this theory is the proper approach to uncover the perspective of President Joko Widodo hidden beneath his utterances.

Similar studies on this topic were conducted before. One study was done by Nabila Friliansyah from Universitas Brawijaya in 2016. She conducted a study entitled "Local and Foreign Media's Objectivity in Reporting President Joko Widodo 2014 APEC Summit Speech". In this study, she used modality to figure out the objectivity of the local and foreign media in the online news related to the President Joko Widodo 2014 APEC Summit Speech. Friliansyah applied Critical

Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough to analyze the textual analysis and the influence of the use of modality in the online media.

The other was done by Yongki Samuel from Universitas Brawijaya in 2017. His study entitled “Identifying Donald Trump’s Ideology on Immigration System in Phoenix Speech: A Critical Discourse Analysis”. His study focused on identifying Trump’s ideology behind the speech and identifying society’s perspective towards the speech. He used CDA theory by Fairclough in textual and discursive level with modality from Griffiths (2006), Naplan (2012), UYSD (2012) and *Wikispace* in the textual analysis. In the sociocultural analysis, he analyzed comments from the YouTube video of Trump’s speech.

Unlike the previous studies mentioned before, my study uses different object and in the different aspect. In this study, I analyze the interview with CDA theory by Teun A. van Dijk (1993). There are three dimensions for analyzing the discourse, which is textual, social cognitive, and context dimension. In this study, I use all three dimensions. Linguistic modality is analyzed in the textual dimension, and to be specific, at the microstructure level. For the social cognition dimension, I use the result of modality to identify President Joko Widodo perspective in dealing with the death punishment. In addition, I also analyze comments from the interview video on YouTube to be represented as society’s responses towards the issue. Lastly, on social context dimension, I present simple history of the drug use in Indonesia as well as government’s action in dealing with the drug issue, in order to prevent the society to use drugs.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the explanation above, I conduct several problems to be discussed as follows:

1. What are modality types used in President Joko Widodo's utterances in the interview with Al-Jazeera?
2. What is the perspective of President Joko Widodo that is seen in the interview with Al-Jazeera related to the concern of death penalty in Indonesia?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are needed to answer the previous problems, and the objectives are:

1. To identify the modality type used in President Joko Widodo's utterances in the interview with Al-Jazeera.
2. To find out the perspective of President Joko Widodo that can be seen from the use of modality in the interview with Al-Jazeera in the concern of death penalty in Indonesia.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

To make readers understand about terms used in this study, there are several definitions of key terms as follow:

1. Critical Discourse Analysis: a discourse that looks at discourses —the language in speech and writing— as a form of social practice (Fairclough and Wodak, in Teun A. van Dijk, 1997).
2. Interview: a meeting which somebody is asked questions (Oxford Dictionary Fourth Edition, 2011).
3. Death Penalty: punishment of being killed for a crime (Oxford Dictionary Fourth Edition, 2011).
4. Perspective: way of thinking about something (Oxford Dictionary Fourth Edition, 2011).
5. Modality: a category of linguistic meaning having to do with the expression of possibility and necessity (Fintel, 2006).
6. Textual analysis : The analysis of written or spoken language to identify the topic in the discourse (van Dijk, 1998).
7. Social cognition : The study of meaning, interpretation, understanding and production of text and talk (van Dijk and Kintsch, 1983, as cited in Sarangi, 2009).
8. Social context : The (direct) relationship between situational, societal, political or cultural aspects of the ‘environment’ of text and talk, on the one hand, and the structures of discourse itself, on the other hand (van Dijk, 2006).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contain theoretical frameworks used in the study and previous studies for the research gap.

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is a study that analyzes the meaning of written or spoken text that beyond the utterance. The aim of discourse analysis is to find out the purpose or the motive behind the language, or the discourse itself. There are various kinds of discourse, and one of them is critical discourse. In line with the name, critical discourse puts emphasis on the word “critical”. It means that it analyzes discourse in a critical way; revealing the social phenomena and power of an issue from the language used, text pattern, and social situation. From those various ways of analysis, it can bring out the viewpoint, perspective, hegemony, power, or the ideology of the speaker. Therefore, critical discourse analysis (later abbreviated as CDA) is the approach to analyze discourse in a critical way to identify the power relation and social phenomena and also the perspective of the speaker in the text. One of the characteristics of CDA is that it “focuses on the relations, group relations of *power*, *dominance* and *inequality* and the way these are *reproduced* or *resisted* by social group members through text and talk” (van Dijk, 1995, p.18). This research applies CDA approach proposed by van Dijk (1993).

2.2 Van Dijk's Model on Critical Discourse Analysis

Teun A. van Dijk is one of the many scientists who proposed an approach related to critical discourses, especially concerning about news, politics and racism. He then conducted a CDA model named "Social Cognition". He conducted the triangulated theoretical framework which incorporated discourse (text), cognition, and society (context) (van Dijk, 2015, p.468). Those three dimensions do not stand distinctively, but they are combined together to make comprehensive and thorough analysis of a discourse (Eriyanto, 2001, p.224).

This study is concerned with critical analysis of the discourse of political interview. The theory used to analyze the data is a critical discourse analysis model proposed by van Dijk, which includes textual, social cognition, and social context dimension. For the complete model structure of van Dijk's approach, the schema of the model appeared in figure 2.1.

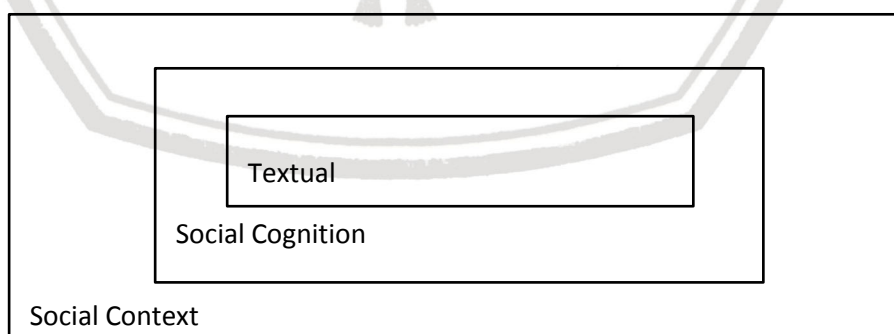


Figure 2.1 van Dijk's model of analysis (Eriyanto, 2001, p.225)

Levels of model of analyzing discourse based on van Dijk are elaborated accordingly: (1) Textual; (2) Social Cognition; (3) Social Context. On the textual dimension, the approach used to analyze the data is structured content as proposed by Jan Renkema (2004).

2.2.1 Textual Level: Structured Content

Textual level analyzes the linguistic aspect of a discourse: phonology, syntax, morphology, semantics, pragmatics, etc. The linguistic aspects here are usually unintentional, made by the mind that sometimes unplanned it that way (van Dijk, 1993, p.261). The aim of this analysis is to explain and understand the text of the discourse. It can be used to affirm a certain theme, what themes are tried to be raised, what is the core issue of the discourse as well. It can also reveal the idea and the view of the speaker/writer. Based on Renkema (2004), text is structured in three levels, namely macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Microstructure deals with local meaning that can be seen from word choices, sentences or style that is used. Macrostructure deals with the general meaning of a text from the theme that arises in the text. Superstructure deals with the structure or the form of a text, for example introduction, topic, discussion, and closing (Eriyanto, 2001, p.227). This study employs structured content theory by Renkema (2004) to analyze the text under investigation.

Structured content analyzes common content elements, called as propositions and topics, the shortest summary of a discourse (Renkema, 2004, p.90). The content elements focus on common elements in a discourse that has the

same meaning. For example, the sentence (a) Jeannie bought a book, and (b) The book is bought by Jeannie. Both of the sentences have the similar common elements, which are Jeannie, bought, and the book. Those common elements are called as a proposition. Renkema stated that “A proposition consists of a predicate and one or more arguments” (2004, p.88). While proposition deals with the same common elements, a topic deals with the main proposition in the paragraph, or a simple general understanding about what is being discussed in a sentence. He mentioned that “the term *topic* is usually defined as the “aboutness” of a unit of discourse” (ibid, p.90). From those understandings about topic and proposition, the use of both terms would be used in the microstructure unit, and to be specified, on semantic modality below.

2.2.1.1 Microstructure: Semantic Modality

Microstructure deals with local meaning, which can be seen from word choices, sentences or style that is used. This structure can be analyzed in the linguistic aspects, such as words, proposition, rhetoric, and paraphrases in the linguistic fields like semantics, pragmatics, morphology, and syntax. The frequently use way of analyzing the structure in microstructure provided by van Dijk are semantics and pragmatics. Semantics deal with “interpretation”, while pragmatics dealing with the “act” of the listener from the speaker’s utterances.

For semantic microstructures, it emphasizes on what “meaning” that the speaker wants to highlight. It can be by adding some detail on particular components, the setting of the discourse where it happens or the situational in

forming the text, assumption on the issues, and nominalization of the text. In the end, it all creates “interpretation” shared from the speaker to the listener/hearer with the expectation that both have the same interpretation based on the meaning constructed in the text itself. The “interpretation” may also reflect the ideology of the speaker if we analyze the discourse from lexical, local and global coherence, and implicit and explicit components. It can also be analyzed through the use of modality and/or modal logics.

Modality is the expression of necessity and probability, and also hopes or wishes in the certain issues. This modal expression is helpful to identify the structure of the modality in a sentence. For necessity, it is the obligation, the thing or action that you ought to do. For probability, it is a possibility or impossibility in certain proposition. And for hopes, it is a certain individual desire to expect something in certain proposition. Modality can be expressed in nouns, adjectives, adverbs, or verbs. For example, modal expressions are *maybe, could, might, would, probably, can, will, must, possible, have to, ought to, likely, necessary, need to, should, etc.*

Example in sentences:

1. I *must* go now.
2. You *shoudn't* park there.
3. She *probably* accepted in that company since she put out her best at the interview session.
4. *May* I help you?

All those examples are the example of how modality is used in a sentence. van Dijk (1977) mentioned several kinds of modalities, such as *alethic*, *epistemic*, *doxastic*, *deontic*, *boulemaic*, and some expressions of time. The most known modality for almost all scientists are *epistemic* and *deontic* modality. In this study, I use three types of modalities, which are epistemic, deontic, and boulemaic. I only use three of them because those three are frequently used in research, and they are enough for me to help explore the idea and to unveil the speaker's perspective.

The first type of modality is epistemic. Epistemic modality deals with knowledge of the speaker, whether he/she acquire some kind of information, and the possibility or probability of a certain proposition. The next type is deontic. Deontic modality deals with the obligation, necessity and permission of doing things. The last type is boulemaic. Boulemaic modality deals with speaker's desire, hope, want, or preference in a sentence. The further explanation and examples of each modality were explained below.

2.2.1.1.1 Epistemic

Epistemic is taken from the Greek language, means "knowledge". Epistemic deals with knowledge of a speech, a possibility or probability in a sentence or proposition. It usually marked with words such as *maybe*, *can*, *probably*, *possible*, *apparently*, *slightly*, etc. Kreidler (2002, p.242) stated that "...probability presupposes possibility; nothing is likely to be true unless it can be true,...". It constructs prediction utterance from the context.

For examples:

1. The result is out. She *can* go home today.
2. We know what people want. We *might be* heading there, but now we still have the law.
3. It is *possible* for us to leave after this presentation, because Professor has no more slides to show.

There is a grade, or degree of probability terms that is used in English, and those are *highly, very, fairly, rather, slightly*, somewhat mixed with *probable, likely, improbable, unlikely*, and modal verbs such as *can* and *may*, including their past tenses (*could* and *might*) and the negative form (*cannot/could not* and *may not/might not*) (Kreidler, 2002, p.243).

2.2.1.1.2 Deontic

Deontic modality concerns with necessity, obligation, or permission in the utterances. Deontic comes from a Greek word, means “duty”, to denote that the utterances is to show the listener permission of doing something, or to indicate the obligation that something is important and needs immediate action. Deontic marked with modal expressions and ranked according to Kreidler (2002) degree, from the strongest such as *must, have to, have got to, need to, ought to*, and the weakest, *should*. Another modal verb, *will*, can be considered as deontic modality and epistemic modality, depend on the circumstances.

For examples:

1. We are in a hurry. You *must* tell her now before it's too late!
2. The bus is coming soon. We *have to* prepare now.
3. You *ought to* complete the presentation before you go home.

The expressions also applied to negative forms.

2.2.1.1.3 Boulemaeic

Boulemaeic, or the other word is bouletic modality, concerns with the speaker's wish or hope in the utterance. Boulemaeic modality can be used to indicate speaker's preference. It also denotes speaker's desire of a particular issue as well. It usually marked with words such as *want, hope, wish, think*, etc.

For examples:

1. I *want* our future generations are free from this kind of problems.
2. Abby *hopes* that she can pass the exam.
3. He *wishes* the best for the success of the event.

This modality creates desire and tends to be subjective and subject-centered. The marked words in it are the usual modal words being used, but any expression that indicates desire, hope, or wishes can be included as boulemaeic modality. Similar as the boulemaeic type, any expression that indicates knowledge, possibility, probability, can be included as epistemic and expressions of duty, obligation, necessity, can be classified as deontic modality.

2.2.1.2 Macrostructure

Macrostructure is the general, global meaning of the discourse (Cameron and Panovic, 2014, p.94). It generalizes the whole explanation of a discourse into some simple sentences. It generates the meaning from topics in the discourse itself. From the microstructure level, macrostructures can be seen from the use of linguistic aspects mentioned before. It can also be in the form of summary. Macrostructure in discourse is a simplified of one text by thinking it has some structural meaning. In explanation, if we look at each sentence in the discourse, they have the same proposition and makes relation that connects the sentence into the whole discourse. Then, the other propositions that seemed to just complement the discourse are reduced or erased until we have one or two sentences that describe the whole text.

For example: “The shadow of a building covered him from the sun. He stopped and watched his watch. Time is ticking. He sighed and realized how much time he spent. He cannot absent again. If he unable to join the class this time, then he will be automatically out.”

From the example we can simplify the content. The first is the subject, “he”. “He” here mentioned almost in every sentence, so “he” becomes the main subject. The second is “time”. “Time” refers to the moment in the text. The last is the conditional clause. The word “spent” means that he was doing something until he forgot the time, so he cannot manage the time which effect in he was in rush,

and finally wasted the time. Therefore, the macrostructure of the text is simplified as “he wasted his time”.

2.2.1.3 Superstructure

Superstructure deals with the form of a discourse. It is the arranged schema of a discourse, the schematic structure of a text. Each text may have a different structure, therefore it may also have different superstructure. Van Dijk introduced the term *superstructure*. The term differentiates itself from macrostructures and microstructures. When microstructure deals with tense, grammar, style, and structure of the text and macrostructure deals with general meaning and context, superstructure focuses on the form of the text.

The example of the superstructure can be seen in the form of a letter. One of them is a business letter. In business letters, at least there are four structures in the body letter. The first one is the opening part. This part tells about what you want, what you need from the letter recipient and the reason why you write the letter. The next is the focus part. It concerns about when you need the items, for example. It also concerns about details of the items. After that, there is the action part. It tells the recipient what you will do with the items, or the way you will conduct the payment. The last is the closing part. It concerns with the further contact whether the recipient needs more explanation about the payment or details of the order.

From the structure explained previously, recipients or readers can have a clearer idea about the message. They can easily notice the information they need

from the structure. They also know where to find the specific information from it. The structure order from the letter eases them to distinguish whether this is a business letter or an application letter. Though it is mainly depends on the context of the discourse, but from the structure we are able to provide the global meaning, the macrostructure of the discourse. Superstructures can also be used for other types of discourse (Cameron and Panovic, 2014). Besides letters, it also applies in other types of text, such as research articles, speech, news articles, editorial, interview, or even books. Certainly, the structure or the form of those discourses will be different to each other.

2.2.2 Social Cognition

Teun A. van Dijk (1998) mentioned that “social cognitions allow language users to form and use their representations of social groups, classes, institutions and their relationships, also those of dominance and power”. Social cognition then becomes the liaison between discourse and members who shared the same ideologies. He also mentioned that they make us associate the connection between discourse and authority. The dominant text and talk are explained in the discourse production. Not to miss the comprehensive and the impact of text and talk are also unfolded in the production.

Social cognition is closely connected to social power. The social power is representing their idea and beliefs in the discourse. This is why discourse and text are not always objective; they might be controlled and shaped in such a way that can influence the reader or even the society. There might be power deviation on

society to carry on the discourse practice, so the use of social cognition is to identify and explain the power inequality in the society on discourse. The relation between discourse and the group can be analyzed in this cognitive approach.

2.2.3 Social Context

Context is defined as “mental constructs of relevant aspects of social situations – influence what people say and especially *how* they do so” (van Dijk, 2006). Social context here described by van Dijk as *context model*. Furthermore, he states that context is a device to communicate between situational and societal structures and discourse structures. The social situation that happens creates the thought, a shaped mental inside the group members. Context is not objective, means that it depends on the participants’ perception towards the situation and what would they react if they are put in the same situation as the speaker. This is strengthened by van Dijk (2006, p.163) that mentions:

“Thus, it is not ‘objective’ gender, class, ethnicity or power that controls the production or comprehension of text and talk, but whether and how participants interpret, represent and make use of such ‘external’ constraints, and especially how they do so in situated interaction.”

2.3 Previous Studies

I take two previous studies to differentiate my current study. The first one is conducted by Nabila Friliansyah from Universitas Brawijaya in 2016. She conducted a study entitled “Objectivity in Local and Foreign Media’s Objectivity in Reporting President Jokowi 2014 APEC Summit Speech”. She used modality to figure out the objectivity of the local (*DetikCom*) and foreign media (Wall

Street Journal) in the online news related to the President Joko Widodo 2014 APEC Summit Speech. This study applied the Critical Discourse Analysis approach by Norman Fairclough to analyze the textual analysis and the influence of the use of modality in online media. Her study resulted in the use of modal words on media discourses affect the objectivity of the media themselves. It meant that modal discourse was not that wholly objective, especially for the local media which use modal words more than the international media. Also, it turned out that the use of modal words affected the readers, as the readers got persuaded in the comments section by expressing their agreement or support in *DetikCom* more than in the Wall Street Journal.

My current study entitled “Unveiling President Joko Widodo’s Perspective about Death Punishment Issue on Drug Smuggling in Indonesia”. As the title mentioned, my study uses modality to reveal the perspective of President Joko Widodo regarding the death punishment issue back in 2015. The differences in the first previous study is while she used online media, in the form of news articles as the object, my study uses video interview between President Joko Widodo and Al-Jazeera as the object. The other difference is the data. She used local and foreign news related to APEC Speech and focusing on the modality in it. My study focuses on modality in the utterances of President Joko Widodo related to the issues of death punishment and drug issues. The other difference is the theory and the discourse. She used CDA theory by Norman Fairclough while I use CDA theory by Teun A. van Dijk. The discourse is also different. While she used written text, because it is a media discourse taken from online source, my

discourse is a spoken text, taken from President Joko Widodo's utterances in the video. The use of modality in both studies is also different. She used modality to reveal objectivity in local and foreign media, while my study uses the result of modality to reveal President Joko Widodo's perspective.

Another similar study is done by Yongki Samuel from Universitas Brawijaya in 2017. His study entitled "Identifying Donald Trump's Ideology on Immigration System in Phoenix Speech: A Critical Discourse Analysis". His study focused on identifying Trump's ideology behind the speech and identifying society's perspective towards the speech. He used CDA theory by Fairclough with modality from Griffiths (2006), Naplan (2012), UYSD (2012) and *Wikispace* for the textual dimension. In the sociocultural dimension, he analyzed comments from the YouTube video of Trump's speech. His study showed that the speaker (Donald Trump) had tendency to use modality to persuade audiences in his speech. Yongki also analyzed that the use of attributive adjective were used to contrast and oppose Trump's opponent in the campaign. As for the sociocultural dimension, the comments were dominated by positive attitude showing their support towards Trump's speech, and the rest of the comments were disagreed with it.

My current study uses CDA theory by Teun A. van Dijk to analyze the modality in President Joko Widodo's utterances towards the issues of the death penalty and drug problems. I use the result of the modality to put President Joko Widodo's perspective as social cognitive part of the theory. There are also some differences between this previous study and my study. The first is the object.

While he used Donald Trump's speech as the object, my study uses President Joko Widodo's interview as the object. The other difference is the data. He used his speech regarding immigration system, however, my study use President Joko Widodo's utterances related to the death penalty and drug problems. Another difference is the socio-cultural/social-cognitive level. He used comments from YouTube in Donald Trump's video to identifying society perspective towards the speech. My study uses the result of modality analysis to reveal President Joko Widodo's perspective related to the issue with the help of comments from the interview video in the social cognitive level of CDA.

Despite the differences between those two previous studies, there are some similarities between them. First, they both used Critical Discourse Analysis approach as the theory, especially they are using CDA theory by Norman Fairclough. Second, they both use modality to analyze the textual level. Third, they both use document analysis because their objects were in the form of text. As well as those previous studies, my study uses CDA theory, even though my theory is based on Teun A. van Dijk's. Similar with both previous studies, my study also uses modality to analyze the data at the textual dimension. On the socio-cognitive dimension, I use the result of modality to unveil the perspective that appears in President Joko Widodo's interview with the help from the comments in the interview video to observe society's reactions about the issue. And lastly, for the social context dimension, I provide some history of the drug use in Indonesia with the government's responses concerning the drug issue, in order to prevent the society to use drugs and prevent increasing number of drug users.

The use of previous studies helps me to find gap in conducting my study. The gap in the aim of the study and the object helps me differentiate my study with the previous studies. The previous studies give a clearer understanding of what I have to do and how I conduct this study. It can make readers understand the similarities and the differences within this study.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains research design, data source and data, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In order to analyze the problems within this study, qualitative approach was used since this research dealt with words and explanation and did not relate to numerical data. Qualitative approach was an approach that concerned with social phenomena. One of its purposes was to understand the situation as seen by the participants. Wahyuni (2011, p.5) stated that a qualitative approach tends to describe meanings instead of relating the cause-effect the data. Thus, this approach was used to analyze sentences produced by President Joko Widodo in his responses in the interview with Al-Jazeera.

This study also applied the descriptive research method to explain and describe the phenomena. One study can be classified as a descriptive study if its attempt is to describe systematical situation, problem, phenomenon, service or program, provides information about the condition of a certain community or society, or describes attitudes toward an issue (Kumar, 1996). In line with the approach, this study described and explained about President Joko Widodo's perspective related to death punishment in the interview with Al-Jazeera.

3.2 Data Source and Data

The data source in this study was a video interview between President Joko Widodo and Step Vaessen in the Official YouTube Channel of Al Jazeera (https://www.YouTube.com/watch?v=D_S3TjQ4T-s). The data was the caption of utterances of President Joko Widodo that contains modality in the interview related to the death penalty and drug problems in Indonesia.

3.3 Data Collection

There were some steps taken in collecting the data. Those steps were:

1. Watching and downloading the video from Al-Jazeera Official YouTube account, https://www.YouTube.com/watch?v=D_S3TjQ4T-s.
2. Transcribing all the conversation between President Joko Widodo and Step Vaessen including the caption translation in President Joko Widodo's utterances.
3. Re-listening the conversation while correcting the transcription.
4. Marking sentences related to the death penalty and the drug problem that contain modality and underlying the modal word.
5. Classifying the sentences and the modal words to be analyzed.
6. Screenshot comments from the interview video to be analyzed.

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, I take some steps in analyzing the data, which were:

1. Classifying the modal words in the sentences into several types of modality. The data which have been classified will be put in the table below:

Minutes	Datum	Sentences	Types of Modality (v)		
			Epistemic	Deontic	Boulemaeic

2. Interpreting the modality type in President Joko Widodo's utterances on the microstructure level.
3. Analyzing the macrostructure from President Joko Widodo's statements and superstructure from the interviewee's question points based on van Dijk (1993) textual analysis.
4. In the social cognition dimension, identifying President Joko Widodo's perspective from the use of modality words, Al Jazeera's point of view, and the society's responses from comments in the interview video.
5. Drawing conclusions and proposing suggestion based on the result of analysis and interpretation.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides the result from the analysis of the research subject to answer the problems of the study. It is divided into two main sections, which are findings and discussion.

4.1 Findings

CDA analyzes social inequality in power relation between the strong and the weak one. It focuses on how the strong, dominance side manages the circumstance through text and talk and affect others as their power allows them to do so (van Dijk, 1993). The focus later purposefully brings out the perspectives, ideology shared within the institutional members. Hence, this approach is the proper approach to identify ideology in the discourse produced by the dominant side. Following van Dijk's (1993) proposal on CDA, the analysis of this finding falls into three steps: textual analysis, social cognition, and social context.

4.1.1 Textual Analysis

The textual analysis aims to analyze the meaning in the discourse. The aim of textual analysis is to explain and understand the text of the discourse. It is used to affirm a certain theme, what themes are raised, and the core issue of the discourse as well. This study focuses on semantic modality and the interpretation of the utterance. This textual analysis is divided into three elements in the content of the discourse; namely microstructure, macrostructure, and superstructure.

4.1.1.1 Microstructure: Semantic Modality

Semantic modality analyzes the semantic features—the literal meaning of a word and the interpretation. From the data, there are found 39 sentences of President Joko Widodo related to the death penalty and drug problems, including 29 modal verbs and expressions, classified into three types of modality. Those three types are epistemic, deontic, and boulemaic modalities. I found 12 modality data in epistemic type, 6 deontic modality data, and 11 boulemaic modality data. In this study, I focus on the analyses representative of data to be represented as there are similar data appeared in analyzing the data. The data are presented in question and answer form in order to identify the context in President Joko Widodo's words.

4.1.1.1.1. Epistemic modality

This subchapter provided the analysis of epistemic modal words and expressions found in President Joko Widodo's sentences in the interview with Al-Jazeera. Twelve sentences can be identified as contain epistemic modality detailed into modal verbs and modal expressions of *importantly*, *will-would*, *can-cannot*, and *possible*.

Datum 1 (Sentence 2 as appears in the appendix)

- Step (S)** : (...) One issue that has brought all the attention of the world to Indonesia right now is the executions of drug traffickers. (...) Why are you insisting to still execute them?
- Jokowi (J)** : (...) Imagine, every day 50 people die from drugs. That's 18,000 people killed by drugs every year. Within ten years that would mean 180,000 people killed, (...).

The underlined word is would.

Would is the modal word and in the past form of will. The meaning of *would* here is President Joko Widodo's calculation of the number of people died from drug in ten years was about that much, the effect from previous statement that 50 people died each day because of drugs. It is used to predict the periodically increasing numbers of drug users, as proven with an adverb of time *every* in the conversation. The word represents President Joko Widodo's knowledge that might happen in the future. As the word expresses his knowledge, it is categorized as epistemic modality.

Datum 2 (Sentence 6 as appears in appendix)

S : (...) One of the issues is also that the police themselves are also in the drug business. Authorities, working for Indonesian government are involved in drugs as well. Why do you think that executing foreigners is gonna solved this very complicated problem?

J : Yes, as I mentioned earlier, this is one of the ways to deter drug smugglers. We are aware that there are other problems we need to solve and this will take time. Most (...)

The underlined word is will.

The word *will* here is a modal verb. It expresses prediction that the issue has a high certainty to be happen. The word *this* emphasizes on the death execution on drug problems that is taking a long time to be solved. It is the option that President Joko Widodo used to frighten the suspected out of other options they had. The word *will* is classified as an epistemic modality word because it expresses prediction in the future with high certainty to occur.

Datum 3 (Sentence 7 as appears in the appendix)

S : (referring to the previous question in Datum 6)

J : (...) Most importantly, I don't want Indonesia's next generation to be

ruined by drugs distributed by anyone.
The underlined word is importantly.

The word *importantly* is derived from adjective *important* into an adverb with suffix (-ly). It is a statement expressing his personal opinion that asserts knowledge about what does matter and what does not. From his statement, what really matters and highly important for him now is Indonesia's future generations whom are threatened and ruined by drug smuggler. Emphasized by the word *most*, it indicates that this idea becomes the main concern in President Joko Widodo's knowledge. Hence, the expression *importantly* is included in epistemic modality.

Datum 4 (Sentence 13 as appears in the appendix)

S : Did you also look at how the people have changed since they been in prison for a long time, for example the two Australian men are said to be better now, they have been rehabilitated or they are very doing good work in prison?

J : The court has sentenced them and we cannot discriminate between countries. Because I am looking at our national interest and 4.5 million people are being rehabilitated.

The underlined word is cannot.

The word *cannot* is derived from the negative form of *can*. It is used to express permission to allow someone to do something, and the negative form shows the ban of it. The modal word expresses disallowing discrimination. It is more likely to state that discrimination is prohibited in the realm of law, whoever the suspect is and wherever he/she comes from. Therefore, *cannot* is classified as epistemic modality.

Datum 5 (Sentence 20 as appears in the appendix)

S : (referring to the previous question on Datum 19)

J : Most importantly, our diplomats can explain to other countries the urgency of our drug problem in Indonesia.

The underlined word is can.

The word *can* here is a modal word that showed possibility to do something. In this context, it expressed the possibility, the mental ability to know what to do and be able to explain and make other countries understand related to the drug problem and also the urgency that President Joko Widodo wanted to end. Similar with datum 3, it is emphasized by the word *most*, indicates that this idea becomes his main concern and consideration. Because this is expressing possibility, therefore the modal word *can* is included in epistemic modality.

Datum 6 (Sentence 22 as appears in the appendix)

S : Indonesia also, very prominent Indonesians have spoken against the death penalty in general, they are saying Indonesia should have a debate about the death penalty, does the country still want to continue with that or not, or maybe even have referendum about that. Are you appropriate to do that?

J : The constitution and the existing law still allow the death penalty. But, if the Indonesian people want to change it in the future, then it's possible.

The underlined word is possible.

The word *possible* is an adjective word. It is an adjective that express probability of something or an event that might happen in the future, and the chance of the event to be happening is big. The statement says that there might be an alteration in the law about the death penalty with one condition, which is whether many Indonesian people want it to be changed. Because the word expresses possibility, therefore it is categorized as epistemic modality.

Datum 7 (Sentence 24 as appears in the appendix)

S : But you say maybe in the future you want to discuss that if you still want to have the death penalty or not?

J : Yeah, we might be heading there, but now we still have the death penalty.

The underlined word is might be.

The word *might be* is a past form of modal word *may be*, but it is not used to refer past time. Instead, it is used to express possibility that may occur related to the death penalty execution. It explains the possible event about discussing the death penalty whether it is going to be banished or not, however, he holds on to the current law, thus he also mentions that he and the government still have the law. As the context refers to a possibility, *might be* is included as epistemic modality.

4.1.1.1.2. Deontic modality

This subchapter provides the analysis of deontic modal words and modal expressions found in President Joko Widodo's sentences. There are 6 data in this type, and it consists of *need to*, *must*, *has to*, *have to*, and *going to*.

Datum 8 (Sentence 5 as appears in the appendix)

S : These are figures that cannot be verified. I've been looking into the drugs problem in Indonesia. It's a huge and very complicated problem. One of the issues is also that the police themselves are also in the drug business. Authorities, working for Indonesian government are involved in drugs as well. Why do you think that executing foreigners is gonna solved this very complicated problem?

J : (...) We are aware that there are other problems we need to solve and this will take time. Most importantly, (...)

The underlined word is need to.

The word *need to* is a deontic modal word. It is used to express the urge of an event that is demanded to be done. The word states the duty that is required to be finished. In this context, it explains about the impulse to solve other problems that as important as the death execution of drug problems. The duty to solve other problems is acknowledged by President Joko Widodo and the government, yet the death execution is predicted to take a certain amount of time to concern.

Datum 9 (Sentence 11 as appears in the appendix)

S : But you're not only a president, you're also a person. I'm sure you have thoughts about this, you have feelings about this.

J : (...) Don't look at only the smugglers, you must also see those affected by drugs. 4.5 million people.

The underlined word is must.

The word *must* is a modal verb that denotes a duty or something required to do. It states an obligation which is imposed by the speaker. In the sentence, President Joko Widodo urges the interviewer to see the reality in real situation, where 4.5 million people are having an effect on drugs. He expresses an obligation to the interviewer to see the reality and not being biased by judging from the fate of the smugglers' side. Thus, *must* is included in deontic modality.

Datum 10 (Sentence 14 as appears in the appendix)

S : But what do you think of the execution? What do you feel?

J : You talk about feelings, I am also a human being, but this is about the law and it has to be upheld.

The underlined word is has to.

Has to is the past form of *have to*. It is used to make a strong declaration of necessity to act in certain circumstances, even though it is not as strong as *must*. In this context, it is an obligation to perform the execution because it is the law, and President Joko Widodo with the government are obliged to uphold the law. President Joko Widodo is being mentioned about his feelings, and he states that he does have feelings, but he is focusing more on the necessity to perform the execution. As the word states necessity and obligation, thus it is classified as deontic modality.

Datum 11 (Sentence 17 as appears in the appendix)

- S** : Indonesia has 229 Indonesians also on the death row in other countries. Most of them are domestic workers but some of them are also drug traffickers. You have actually been trying to get them free and not being executed. How does that work? I mean, that's kind of double standard, isn't it, you know?
- J** : As a head of state of course I'm going to try to save my citizens from execution. That's my obligation as a President, as a head of state. The underlined word is going to.

The word *going to* is a part of deontic modality. It states about the duty President Joko Widodo ought to accomplish. This context is about his duty to rescue Indonesia's citizens from execution performed by other countries. He needs to figure out ways to keep his citizens away from it. The duty also emphasizes by the next sentence states that it is part of his responsibility as President, as the head of state, to protect his citizens.

Datum 12 (Sentence 18 as appears in the appendix)

- S** : But nobody would believe you.
- J** : To protect my citizens who are facing the death penalty but on the other

hand we have to respect other countries that apply capital punishment. The underlined word is have to.

The word *have to* is a deontic modality. It is a necessity to appreciate other countries' law. President Joko Widodo states that even though he has the obligation to save Indonesian citizens from execution, but he and the government, are required to considerate other countries' sentence towards them if they are proven guilty. Consequently, even though they are trying hard to help the citizen frees up from the execution, but in the end they are still subject to other countries' law if they decided guilt.

4.1.1.1.3. Boulemaeic modality

This subchapter provides the analysis of President Joko Widodo's boulemaeic modal words and modal expressions used in the conversation. There are 11 data found and the frequently appear words are *want*, *don't want*, *believe*, and *think*.

Datum 13 (Sentence 1 as appears in the appendix)

S : (...) One issue that has brought all the attention of the world to Indonesia right now is the executions of drug traffickers. (...) You're risking a bumpy relationship with a lot of countries right now. Why are you insisting to still execute them?

J : We want a better generation. Imagine, every day 50 people die from drugs. That's 18,000 people killed by drugs every year. (...)

The underlined word is want.

The word *want* is a boulemaeic modality. It explicates Indonesia's government represented by President Joko Widodo to have a better successor in the future. It speaks of President Joko Widodo's desire to have a better generation

for Indonesia. It is strengthened by the statement that every day 50 people died from drugs, and he have the desire to restore the situation so there are no more people died of drugs again.

Datum 14 (Sentence 4 as appears in the appendix)

- S** : (referring to the question from Datum 1)
J : This is the picture of Indonesia's future, our next generation. We want to send a strong message to drug smugglers that Indonesia is firm and serious in tackling the drug problem and one of the consequences is execution if the court sentences the to death.

The underlined word is want to.

The word *want to* expresses speaker's desire and wish towards an issue. It is also used to give warnings to certain person or a group of people. Therefore, in this case, it mentions Indonesian government's desire to give warnings to drug smugglers in Indonesia. They intend to send warnings and threads to drug smugglers out there so they will give up sending and distributing drugs to people. Since the word expresses desire and wish, thus it is categorized into boulematic modality.

Datum 15 (Sentence 8 as appears in the appendix)

- S** : (...) One of the issues is also that the police themselves are also in the drug business. (...) Why do you think that executing foreigners is gonna solved this very complicated problem?
J : Yes, as I mentioned earlier, this is one of the ways to deter drug smugglers. We are aware that there are other problems we need to solve and this will take time. Most importantly, I don't want Indonesia's next generation to be ruined by drugs distributed by anyone.

The underlined word is don't want.

The word *don't want* is a negative form of *want* and an abbreviation of *do not want*. It expresses unwillingness and also denotes the hope of the speaker. In this context, President Joko Widodo stated *I*, which indicates his own preference, his own thoughts and hopes. He points his refusal to have poor and unhealthy Indonesia's future generations merely because of the effect of the drugs. Moreover, it is strengthened by the previous word *most importantly*, to emphasize the key issue in the context.

Datum 16 (Sentence 12 as appears in the appendix)

S : But executing them is a very harsh measure. I mean, there's no way out if you make that decision there's no turning back the clock. Mistakes can be made the Indonesian justice system is not obviously corrupt. They might, can't there be another punishment for them than just to execute them?

J : I believe the Indonesian legal system is thorough in these cases and looks at the evidence. When I rejected clemency I took into consideration how many drugs they smuggled, how many pills they distributed.

The underlined word is believe.

The word *believe* here is identified as boulemaic modality. It expresses personal faith, a set of idea he have inside of him, and what he sure to be true. It is also used to assume that something is true without absolute proof that it is true. In this context, President Joko Widodo is certain that Indonesian's law is trusted enough to take the correct action against the smugglers. According to his trust, he is sure that the law is reliable since it looks at each case and evidence.

Datum 17 (Sentence 23 as appears in the appendix)

S : Are you a supporter of the death penalty?

J : I think we are heading there, but once again the constitution and the existing law allows the death penalty.

The underlined word is think.

The word *think* implies strong individual opinion, the speaker's mind of speculation that may happen. The context states on President Joko Widodo's opinion or presumption of future discussion regarding the death penalty, but then he assures the interviewer that the law is still applicable for now. Therefore, he is not answering the interviewer's question, but he emphasizes on the fact that the law is still applicable for the current situation, and do not have the need to discuss about the future change of the execution.

4.1.1.2 Macrostructure

Macrostructure deals with the general issue of the discourse, what the discourse is discussing about. It is more likely to give thought of the macrostructure as the summary, or the global point of a text. Jan Renkema (2004) stated that "A macrostructure is the global meaning of discourse". He also stated that macrostructure can be formed by using three macrorules, which are deletion rule, generalization rule, and construction rule. These rules are merely the technique, the way to decide which meaning structure can be assigned.

This present research focuses on the generalization of statements produced by the president in the interview. From his interview related to death punishment of drug smugglers in Indonesia, it can be shortened into several sentences that is summing up the context as follow:

1. The effect of drugs to Indonesia's citizens.
2. Having the execution to prevent drug smugglers coming to Indonesia.
3. President's wish of Indonesia's future generations.
4. The existence of the law and the process of sentencing the death penalty.
5. See both sides of drug effects, the point of view in both sides.

6. President's duty and responsibility to help his citizens and to respect other countries' law.
7. The talk of a discussion to change the execution law and the refusal to talk about it.

On the first and second sentences, it can be simplified using deletion rule and construction rule: omitting the effect of drugs on sentence (1) and preserving the execution on line and also restructured the sentence (2). Sentence (3) emphasizes on the word *wish*, therefore *future generations* can be removed because it can be generalized into Indonesia's citizens in sentence (1). Related to sentence (4), it emphasizes on the word *existence of the law*. The word *existence* is the averment that it exists and is written on the Constitution as legitimate and applicable law. The following words "the process of sentencing the death penalty" may be omitted since it is only used to give further information about the law. The next sentence (5) can be deleted as just to emphasize one of the processes of execution. Sentence (6) can be removed due to the relationship between sentence (3) and sentence (7) can be omitted because it related to the sentence (2) and (4).

Subsequent to the macroanalysis provided above, it can be concluded that macrostructure of the discourse is *President executes drug smugglers to save the future generations and the sentence is a law that exists in Indonesia*. It is certain enough that this is not the only possible macrostructure to summarize the discourse. There are many possible macrostructure that might be formed from the summary. There are also many possible structures that may be assigned from the discourse. However, based on the context of the discourse and the theme, the sentence is the most likely to be taken as the summary of the discourse.

4.1.1.3 Superstructure

Superstructure is the form of the discourse. It organizes the structure, or the sequence of the text. This discourse takes a form of an interview. In general interview, the sequences are consisted of opening session, question and answer session, and closing. Because this research focuses on the death punishment of drug smuggler issue, I analyze the question and answer session related to the issue in a more detailed segment.

The first is the opening which directly goes straight to a question and answer session. The opening begins with the interviewer, Step, thanking President Joko Widodo for the agreement to have the interview with Al-Jazeera. Then, she directly goes straight to the question and answer session by asking questions related to the decision to execute drug smugglers. Next, she drives the conversation into personal feelings and questioned his humanity about the execution and his responsibility as a president. Subsequently, she threatens him about the future diplomatic relationship with another country because of his determination of the sentence. Lastly, she tries to persuade President Joko Widodo about the need of having a future discussion in the death penalty and the interview session of the issue ends with President Joko Widodo's refusal to talk or comment about the discussion. In conclusion, the structure consists of opening, the decision to perform the execution, President Joko Widodo's emotion towards the execution, Indonesia's future diplomatic relationship, the future of the execution and the closing.

The sequence of this superstructure is based on each topic that arises in the topic. It is based on the interviewer's point of view in arranging the topic, and how the interviewer designs the interview. The form of each interview is not always the same; it may depend on the type of the interview and the context that the interviewer wants to lift up. Besides, it also needs to have the "generalization" of each topic. Otherwise, it will be hard to sort the order of the interview and to decide the superstructure of each topic.

4.1.2 Social Cognition

Social cognition analyzes the relation between discourse and society. As the name implies, cognition, it means that one's understanding; to sense or to have knowledge build and shared from society. Therefore, social cognition is an understanding, knowledge and value shared from the society by members of the society itself. The social cognition constructs the point of view of the community to view certain issues or topics based on their shared knowledge and value themselves. From the construction of the point of view, one's perspective of that phenomenon may appear. It is also strengthened by van Dijk's (cited in Eriyanto, 2011, p.261) which mentions "all processes of understanding and of social effects and functions are controlled by social cognitions of individual group members and of entire groups". The relation between discourse and society is analyzed in this social cognition because it is related to the social effect of the discourse towards the society.

According to Eriyanto (ibid, p. 268), social cognition underlines on how the phenomenon is understood, defined, analyzed, and commented being published in a model in our brain. The model for each individual is different, because it depends on the knowledge shared with the certain community in certain individual. One phenomenon can be seen as a two different matters for two individuals if they do not share the same knowledge, the same cognition in their community. One individual may consider the phenomenon as something common, but the other individual might presume the phenomenon as something serious and need further action to be fixed. The social cognition does not tell what is wrong and what is right; social cognition is not a law that rules everything, and it depends on one's perspective. It is used to analyze the effect of discourse to the society, whether the discourse accords or oppose within the society.

Van Dijk emphasizes critical discourse analysis as a method to reveal control deviation of the dominant side. There is a power inequality from the dominant side towards the weak side, either from the outside or the inside of the society. In this study, I focus on the social cognition analysis in power inequality from the Joko Widodo's side towards Al-Jazeera and the effect of President Joko Widodo's side in the society. In this social cognition, Al-Jazeera represents the world's side. President Joko Widodo's side is the representation of my analysis that is seen from the interview conversation. YouTube comments in the interview video are the representation of the society, how the society is affected from the context. I take 30 comments randomly from national and international commenters and present some comments as the representation to discover the

society's responses toward President Joko Widodo's decision in performing the execution.

As explained in the previous paragraph, in order to make a comprehensive analysis, I, as the researcher, analyze each representation and divide them into three main sides. The representations are illustrated in the form of perspectives and proved by their own statements. The first is my perspective of President Joko Widodo's side as seen in the conversation. The second is Al-Jazeera's perspective which has been stated overtly. The last is YouTube commenters' perspective as members of society who watch and 'judge' the interview.

In order to analyze the perspective of President Joko Widodo, the summary of the discourse is provided. From the microstructure analysis, I found 29 utterances related to the death penalty issue on drug smuggling, and classified into three types of modality. The 12 epistemic modalities found are the modal words that express his knowledge, the possibility and probability related to the execution. The next 6 deontic modalities are showing his duty, necessity and obligation of him as the President to control the phenomena. The last 11 boulemaic modalities are indicating his personal opinion, desire, wishes and hopes, thoughts and warnings towards drug smugglers in order to save his future generation.

For macrostructure, there are seven main ideas found in order to create one generalization. Each of them is (1) the effect of drugs to Indonesia's citizens, (2) having the execution to prevent drug smugglers coming to Indonesia, (3) the

President's wish of Indonesia's future generations, (4) the existence of the law and the process of sentencing the death penalty, (5) to see both sides of drug effects, the point of view in both sides, (6) a President's duty and responsibility to help his citizens and to respect other countries' law, and (7) the talk of a discussion to change the execution law and the refusal. By using macrorules, it is generalized into one sentence that summarized the text. The sentence is *President executes drug smugglers to save the future generations and the sentence is a law that exists in Indonesia.*

Lastly, for the superstructure, it mainly consists of the opening session, question and answer session, and closing. First, the opening directly drives to the question in the decision to execute drug smugglers. Next, she drives the conversation into the personal expression. She also threatened him about the future diplomatic relationship. Lastly, she tries to persuade about the future discussion in death penalty and ended with the closing of the discourse.

The relation between microstructure, macrostructure, and superstructure is while microstructure deals with the semantic analysis, macrostructure deals with the general meaning of the discourse and superstructure deals with the form, all of them share one general idea that comprehends the analysis, which is President Joko Widodo seems to have the strong decision and the possible future action regarding the execution, with his duty as the President and the obligations and necessity that follows and also his own thoughts and hopes to Indonesia's future generations despite all the threatens and accusations from the interviewer, Al Jazeera, as the representation of the world.

The relation between microstructure, macrostructure, and the superstructure is one unity to shape the textual analysis. One analyzes the semantic modality to explain the sentence structure and identifies the use of modal words. The other serves the summary or the main idea. The last one function in identifying the structure, the form of the discourse. All of them are analyzed thoroughly to construct the definition of text in the context given.

The first perspective is my perspective in observing President Joko Widodo's side. According to my point of view, it can be seen from the macrostructure analysis that there are three perspectives in President Joko Widodo's thought. The first one is positive. He is certain and sure to perform the execution. He has the confidence because Indonesia is having an alarming condition regarding the issue and in order to have a better generation. He has the positive attitude and feeling that the decision would save many people's lives. Furthermore, his positive perspective also comes from the constitution that permits him to carry on the execution. He is being positive with his action because it is supported by the law. It is supported with his sentences in the interview:

“We want to send a strong message to drug smugglers that Indonesia is firm and serious in tackling the drug problem and one of the consequences is execution if the court sentences the to death.”

In the sentence, he states that he and his government really desired to give strong messages that Indonesia is serious in tackling the drug problem. It means that he is sure and determined to solve it. As mentioned previously in the Chapter I, the ultimate penalty for violating the law is by performing the death sentence.

Therefore, if the law court has sentenced them based on the fact evidences, etc., then the execution must be held, because the court is based on the law. The president and his government believe that the message is meant to discourage other drug smugglers to not mess with the country.

My second perspective is he is against the world for his people. He is being contrary to the interviewer, as the representation of the world, that he did not really consider the diplomatic relationship with other countries as a problem because he focuses more on his citizens' condition. He also unconsciously makes a double standard related to his citizens who are facing the death penalty in other countries and foreign citizens who are facing the death penalty in Indonesia.

“As a head of state of course I’m going to try to save my citizens from execution. That’s my obligation as a President, as a head of state.”

“To protect my citizens who are facing the death penalty but on the other hand we have to respect other countries that apply capital punishment.”

Both statements are in talks of the president's double standard in dealing with the death punishment. On one side, he will try his best to prevent his citizens from the sentence in another country. But on the other side, he respects other countries who apply the death punishment. It can also mean as he wants to create a certain condition; if he respects other countries' decision, then other countries need to respect his country's decision as well, in order to have respect on each other's law and constitution.

My last perspective of President Joko Widodo's point of view is he does not support the execution or negative as an individual. It can be seen from his statements which deny questions that related to his personal's feeling. He refuses to talk further about the future discussion of removing the execution in the law. He focuses more about the present time when the execution still exists, and he avoids talking more than that. He also refuses to answer personal questions when the interviewer asks about his side of the punishment.

"I think we are heading there, but once again the constitution and the existing law allows the death penalty."

"I cannot comment about that at this time."

"I don't want to discuss it."

The sentences are his responses when he asked about his position, whether he is a supporter of the death execution or not. It can be seen clearly that he avoids answering the question. He first declares that there may be a possibility to change the penalty, but then he goes straight back to the fact that Indonesia still has the law and still allows the death penalty. The next sentence is his response when he asked again, whether he support the sentence or not, and he neglected the question by refusing to have zero comment about it. The last sentence denotes his strong refusal to discuss about that issue again.

The next is the perspective from Al-Jazeera as the representation of the world, the Western side. Al-Jazeera, delegated by Step Vaessen as the interviewer, reveals her own perspectives regarding the death penalty issue. It can be seen and analyzed from the superstructure analysis, which related to the form of the

discourse. The first perspective is accuses. She frequently claims that President Joko Widodo's decision may risk the relationship with other countries. She also makes a subjective judgement that the execution is a brutal punishment to carry out, even though she does aware that it is a concrete law.

"...You decided to not grant clemency to sixty-four drug traffickers, mostly from abroad. It has cost you a lot of protests from around the world, especially from Australia and Brazil. You're risking a bumpy relationship with a lot of countries right now. Why are you insisting to still execute them?"

"But executing them is a very harsh measure. I mean, there's no way out if you make that decision there's no turning back the clock. Mistakes can be made the Indonesian justice system is not obviously corrupt. They might, can't there be another punishment for them than just to execute them?"

The first question is related to President Joko Widodo's decision to carry out the execution on drug smugglers from Australia and Brazil, make a heated atmosphere between Indonesia and these two countries. She mentioned about the rough, uncomfortable affiliation between countries. She also accuses President Joko Widodo to have created an unhealthy political situation in the world. Moreover, in spite of all the controversy, she questions about his cling decision to perform the death execution.

Meanwhile, the second question is about the judgment she had with the idea of death punishment. She personally thinks that the execution is a harsh, rude decision. She believes that there may be other resolutions to deal with, related to the execution. She may think that if the execution later conducted and in the future

the suspect is found innocent, it is already too late. They (President Joko Widodo and the government) cannot revive the dead.

The next is threatens. She often pressures President Joko Widodo with the probability of harming diplomatic relationships if he insists to perform the execution. She also frightened the President with the chances of having no one on his side when he implements the double standard to save his citizens from execution.

“But nobody would believe you.”

“But nobody would believe you if you talk to the other countries because you said you’re doing the same, exact same thing.”

“Are you not worry about the international relationship and the fall out that will happen after these executions?”

The questions above are the question she asks when he declares that he will save his people from the death sentence in other countries. She mentioned that no one would believe him, no one would trust him. The second sentence implies her strong emphasis on President Joko Widodo’s credibility because he also the one who perform the execution on his own country. The last sentence threatens President Joko Widodo about the diplomatic relationships that may appear, connecting the execution. She believes that there will be a side effect of international relationships after the death penalty is performed. Therefore, she threatens him in case he has the fear or not about it.

The last is persuades. In the interview, she asks whether the president has the authority to change the law in intention to abolish the death penalty. Then, she

implicitly tries to convince him about the volition of having a discussion about the death penalty. She also implies the need of having the discussion by stating that his citizens wanted to change the law. Lastly, the question which asks about his side and whether he is defending his law or not is considered as persuading as she wants to identify which side he positioned himself in the context.

“Are you a supporter of the death penalty?”

“But you say maybe in the future you want to discuss that if you still want to have the death penalty or not?”

“But personally, privately, you are a supporter of the death penalty?”

The first and the last question implies on the strong personal, individual opinion about the execution. She wants to make sure what side he's in; the supporter or the opponent's side. It can also mean that she wants to ensure that he is in the supporter side, considering he is so firm and confident about the death punishment decision. The second question is when she tries to influence the president, whether there may be a possibility to change the death penalty in the future. She attempts to affect his decision by asking the possibility of his desire to have the discussion. She states that maybe he wants to change his idea and following his people wish to reconsider about the law and the executions.

Social cognition implies on the relation between the discourse and the society. It analyzes on how the discourse affects the society, is it against or supported within the members of the surroundings. In this context I take 30 comments from the YouTube interview video as the representation of the

society's side who watch and 'judge' the interview. The comments are taken and screenshot on April 7th, 2018 and chosen based on top comments which proved with likes in each comment. I focus on the analysis of representatives data collected previously. The comments found consist of 28 positive comments and 2 negative comments. The comments are provided in the screenshot figure and elaborated in the analysis.



Figure 4.1 Positive comment from Rega Pratama

The first comment in figure 4.1 shows his support toward President Joko Widodo's decision to fight against drugs. The comment represents 190 likers who agreed with his statement. It also represents 3 other comments which support Indonesia and Philippine in regard of opposing drug dealers, smugglers and distributors. He cheered on Indonesia and Philippine's decision to fight drugs and root for their work. It is seen from the word *will stand together*, as the means is to emphasize the desire to exterminate the drug smugglers and everyone who deals with drug abuse.

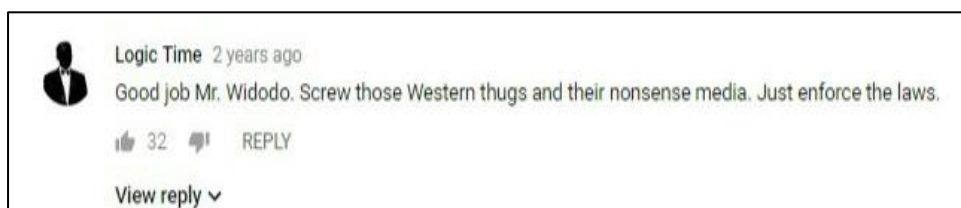


Figure 4.2 Positive comment from Logic Time

The second comment is the representation of 32 likers in his comment. He also represents other 5 comments which talked about international media who always sees the negative side only and focusing on the violence of Human Rights. He neglects the western media and compares them as a thug by stating *Screw those Western thugs and their nonsense media*. Later on, he supports the president to stick out with the death penalty with the sentence *Just enforce the laws*. It also means that he agreed with the law and the execution.

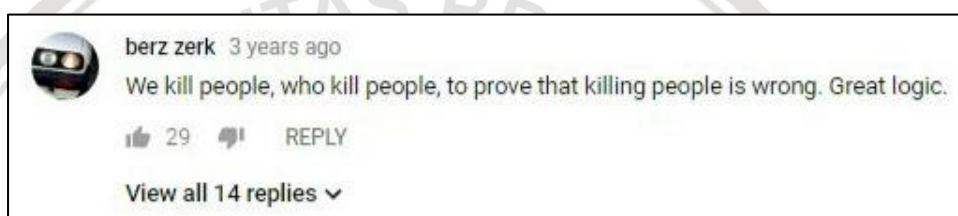


Figure 4.3 Negative comment from Berz Zerk

This is one of the negative comments found in the interview video. It represents 29 likers and two negative comments in the selected comments. He mentioned the irony of the situation. He feels that it is a crazy act to do, to kill people who killed another and ended up acknowledging that killing is wrong. He emphasizes the irony by stating *Great logic* at the end of his comment, to show sarcasm in the phenomena, *great* as the expression of unbelievably out of logical mind of a normal individual.

4.1.3 Social Context

Social context, or the other name is societal analysis, deals with how the discourse is created in the society. The research of this dimension is done by analyzing how the country produce and reproduce a discourse context, in this case

is narcotics discourse. The main point in this dimension analysis is to show how the shared meanings of narcotics being shared, how the social power is produced through discursive practice and legitimation (Eriyanto, 2011, p.271-272). This can be done through historical background of the narcotics in Indonesia as well as the power of the country's representative to produce the discourse, and later being reproduced by society who are affected by it. Therefore, this dimension is focused on the history of narcotics in Indonesia and how the government coped with the issue.

According to Information and Education Website of National Narcotics Agency of Indonesia (*Informasi dan Edukasi Narkoba BNN*), drugs or *narkoba* is an acronym of narcotics and harmful drugs. Another name of *narkoba* is "Napza", which is an acronym of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Addictive Substances. The term "Napza" is a special term used by Indonesia's Department of Health. The use of opium drugs was known in Indonesia during Dutch colonization before World War II, and the consumers were Chinese Indonesians. When Japan colonization began in Indonesia, they remove the constitution and forbid the drug consumption. After the independence, Indonesian government created a law which covers the production, the use, and the distribution of drugs under the shade of Ministry of Health. In 1970s, the national problem arose about the use of drugs, as the effect of the Vietnam War in the 1970s which finally brought drugs to Indonesia illegally. In the end the government created Instruction No. 9 Year 1971, and resulted in making UU No. 9 Year 1976. The Constitution was revised in order to adapt with technology advances, and created UU Anti-Narcotics No.

22 Year 1997 followed by UU Psychotropic No. 5 Year 1997. The law mentioned about criminal provisions on drug crime clause with maximum penalty is death sentence. Later on, the government created UU No. 35 Year 2009 to protect, prevent, and rescue Indonesia citizens from drug abuse.

Based on the Magazine of Data and Information Center of Ministry of Health (*InfoDATIN Anti Narkoba Sedunia Kementerian Kesehatan Indonesia*) published in 2017, narcotic cases found during year 2012-2016 is 76,53%, with the most cases happened in 2013-2014 which about 161,22% (narcotic cases found in 2013 is 147 cases and rose significantly in 2014 with 384 cases). This can be the reason why President Joko Widodo stated that Indonesia is in the emergency state of narcotics at that time.

In order to overcome the phenomena, various actions are performed by government as well as the society. In 2011, the government established Inpres No. 12 Year 2011 and created National Policies and Strategies for the Prevention and Eradication of Drug Abuse and Illicit Circulation (P4GN) Year 2011-2015. BNN also created Ambassador of Drugs (*Duta Anti Narkoba*) almost each year in each region in Indonesia. The use of the ambassador is to socialize the danger of drug abuse as well as counseling people avoid trying drugs. The ambassador's duty is also socializing types of drugs and how to keep away from drugs at schools and public places. For the society, they created a community called GRANAT (*Gerakan Nasional Anti Narkoba*) or National Anti-Narcotics Movement far before P4GN to create an Indonesia drug abuse-free and help government to cope with illegal drug distributions.

4.2 Discussion

This subchapter provides the relation between findings on the textual analysis and the social cognition and also social context in order to answer problems of the study on Chapter 1. In this subchapter, the main analysis is President Joko Widodo's perspectives on the issue of the death penalty on drug smuggling in Indonesia. Later the perspectives will bring out the conclusion of his words related to the issue in the interview. The perspectives are stated in the findings of social cognition by applying the theory from Teun A. van Dijk (1993). Before that, the textual analysis is already done by applying Structured Content by Jan Renkema (2004) which involves three elements in identifying the contents of the discourse: microstructure, macrostructure, and superstructure. In microstructure, the analysis focuses on identifying the modality type used in the discourse and the interpretation in the modal words used. In macrostructure, the analysis focuses on the global meaning of the issue. Lastly, in superstructure, the analysis focuses on the form of the discourse.

Based on the findings, the textual analysis is focused on identifying and understanding the topic in the discourse. In microstructure level, I found all three modality types are used in the text. It involves 12 epistemic modal words and modal expressions stating possibility, knowledge, and the probability; 6 deontic modal words stating duty, responsibility, necessity, and obligation of President Joko Widodo; and 11 boulemaic modal words and expressions stating President Joko Widodo's hope, wishes, desire, and his personal thoughts during the interview. As for the macrostructure, it analyzes the general meaning of the

discourse; which is The President executes drug smugglers to save the future generations and it is a law that exists in Indonesia. Lastly, for the superstructure, it deals with the form or sequence of the discourse and consists of the opening, the decision to perform the execution, personal expressions and feelings, the future relationship with other countries, the discussion of debating the death penalty, and ended with the closing.

For the social cognition, it focuses on the President Joko Widodo's perspectives toward the issue of the death penalty for drug smuggling. According to the analysis that I conducted previously, I discovered that there are three perspectives of President Joko Widodo. The first one is positive. The positive attitude, the confidence, and the firm decision to keep carry out the executions are seen from his statements during the interview. The second one is him against the international side for his people. He does not doubt to oppose the international side and unconsciously create a double standard to save his citizens from the same execution in another country. The last is he does not support or have negative side as an individual. He refused to talk about his feelings and his side towards the execution.

For the Al-Jazeera's side as the representation of the international side, I also found that Al-Jazeera has three perspectives related to the death punishment issue as well. The first is accuses. Al Jazeera, represented by Step Vaessen as the interviewer, accuses President Joko Widodo for making international politic heated up with his decision to perform the death penalty. The second perspective is threatens. She threatened the president that there might be an endangered

diplomatic relationship with other countries, especially for Brazil and Australia when their citizens are sentenced to death by the Indonesian court. The last is persuades. She persuades the president that there may have any discussion of the death penalty in the future because some Indonesian citizens want to have a discussion about it.

The last, comments from the YouTube interview video channel are also taken and analyzed in order to identify society's reaction towards the issue. The perspectives are the representation of members of society who watch and judge the interview. From 30 comments that were taken, it found out that 28 of them are positive comments, which mean they are agreeing their president's decisions to perform the death penalty. Some of the positive comments are supporting the president's decision. Other positive commenters are encouraging President Joko Widodo and Philippines President to withstand the international pressure and persistently against drugs. The remaining two negative comments are accusing President Joko Widodo's decision and President Joko Widodo is considered as a mass murderer and assumes his decision as an irony.

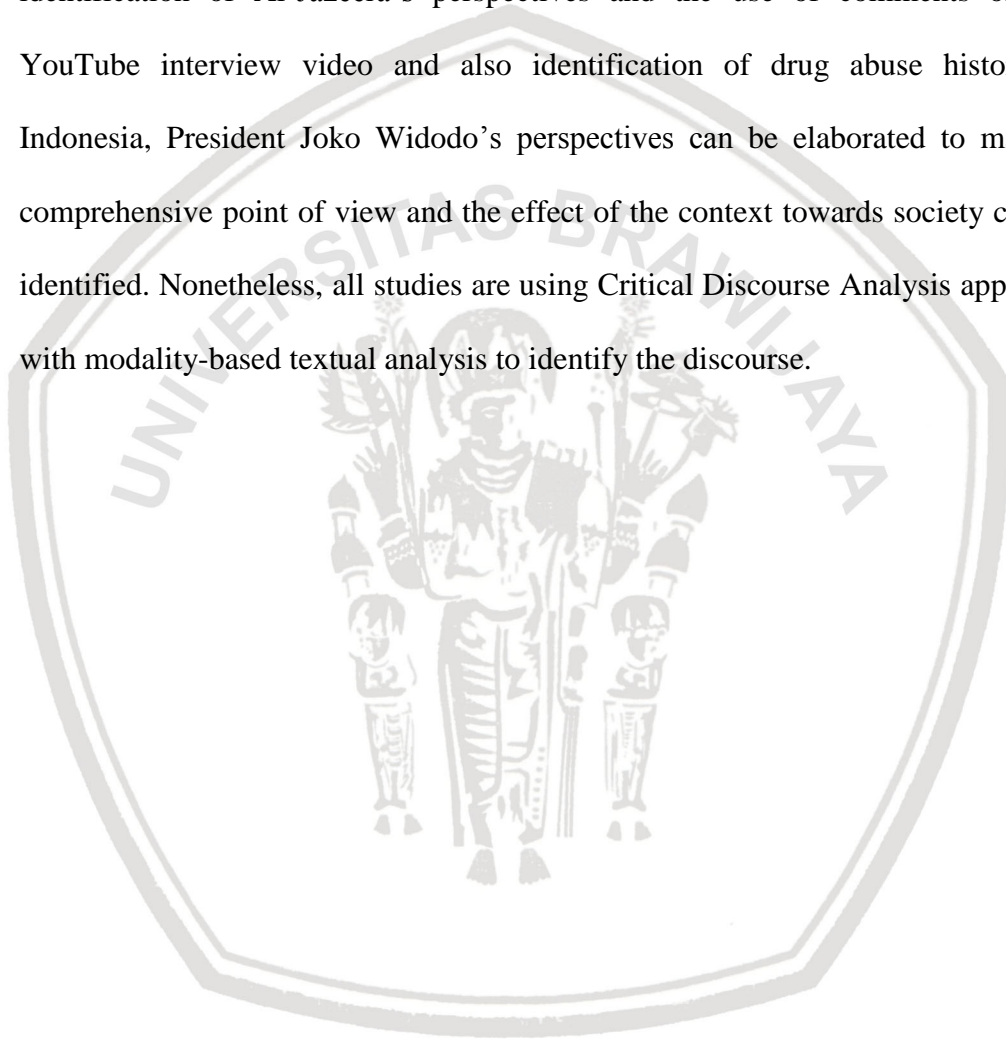
As for the social context dimension, it is found out that there is a history of drug abuse in Indonesia and how the historical affects the society in dealing the issue. As the government actively socializing and giving counseling about the danger of drugs, the community also creates a movement to help the government fight against drug abuse. This shows that the government action, their power to control the issue is supported by the society.

The relation between the textual analysis, the social cognition analysis and the social context analysis is that textual analysis helps me to identify the perspectives on the social cognition and the social context dimension. While the textual analysis focuses on the text; the semantic modality and the general idea of the discourse, the social cognition helps me to be able to draw the issue into a bigger picture: the society, as for the social context emphasis on the government power in dealing with the issue is supported by the society. Therefore, I believe the textual analysis, the social cognition, and the social context is interconnected each other to comprehend the discourse.

By understanding the context in discourse, I can also make the conclusion from the context. The conclusion is made based on President Joko Widodo's modality use and his perspectives. Later, the conclusion can also become his ideology, what he believes is the right thing to do for his people. After the analysis and the elaboration of both the textual analysis and the social cognition, it is found out that he is persistent on the implementation of the state constitution on death penalty for drug smuggling in Indonesia. It is supported by the law that allows him to do the execution. Therefore, he becomes firm and persistent in executing drug smugglers.

Different from the two previous studies, my study emphasizes on the perspectives of President Joko Widodo. The first previous study, Nabila Frialiansyah, focused on the modality type used and the effect of modality use to find out the objectivity in the news articles. The second previous study, Yongki Samuel, focused on the modality type and attributive adjectives used in Donald

Trump's speech and resulted in the identification of the ideology of his inaugural speech. Similar with both previous studies, my study focuses on the modality used by President Joko Widodo in his interview. However, the difference lies in my use of modality to identify President Joko Widodo's perspectives. With the identification of Al-Jazeera's perspectives and the use of comments on the YouTube interview video and also identification of drug abuse history in Indonesia, President Joko Widodo's perspectives can be elaborated to make a comprehensive point of view and the effect of the context towards society can be identified. Nonetheless, all studies are using Critical Discourse Analysis approach with modality-based textual analysis to identify the discourse.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion from the findings and discussion in the previous chapter. This chapter also provides suggestion for the next researchers who are interested in conducting similar studies in the future.

5.1 Conclusion

This study is conducted in order to to unveil the perspective of President Joko Widodo regarding the issue of death punishment on drug smuggling in Indonesia in the interview with Al-Jazeera. In order to identify his perspective, I use Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory proposed by Teun A. van Dijk in 1993. The theory is elaborated in three dimensions, namely discourse (textual) dimension, social (cognition) dimension, and context dimension. In textual dimension, I focus on the analysis of three modality types used in President Joko Widodo's words in the interview; epistemic, deontic, and boulemaic modality by using theory by Jan Renkema (2004). Renkema conducted the theory named Structured Content, which divided into three elements, microstructure, macrostructure, and superstructure. The analysis of modality types is provided in the microstructure element, while the perspectives are explained in the social cognition dimension.

Based on the finding, I found out that all three modality types are used by President Joko Widodo in his interview with Al-Jazeera. All modality words are

the expression of his possibility, knowledge, duty, obligation, hope, desire, and thoughts on the death punishment and the reflection of Indonesia's future generations. Macrostructure and superstructure are used to generate the global meaning of the discourse and provide the shape of the text.

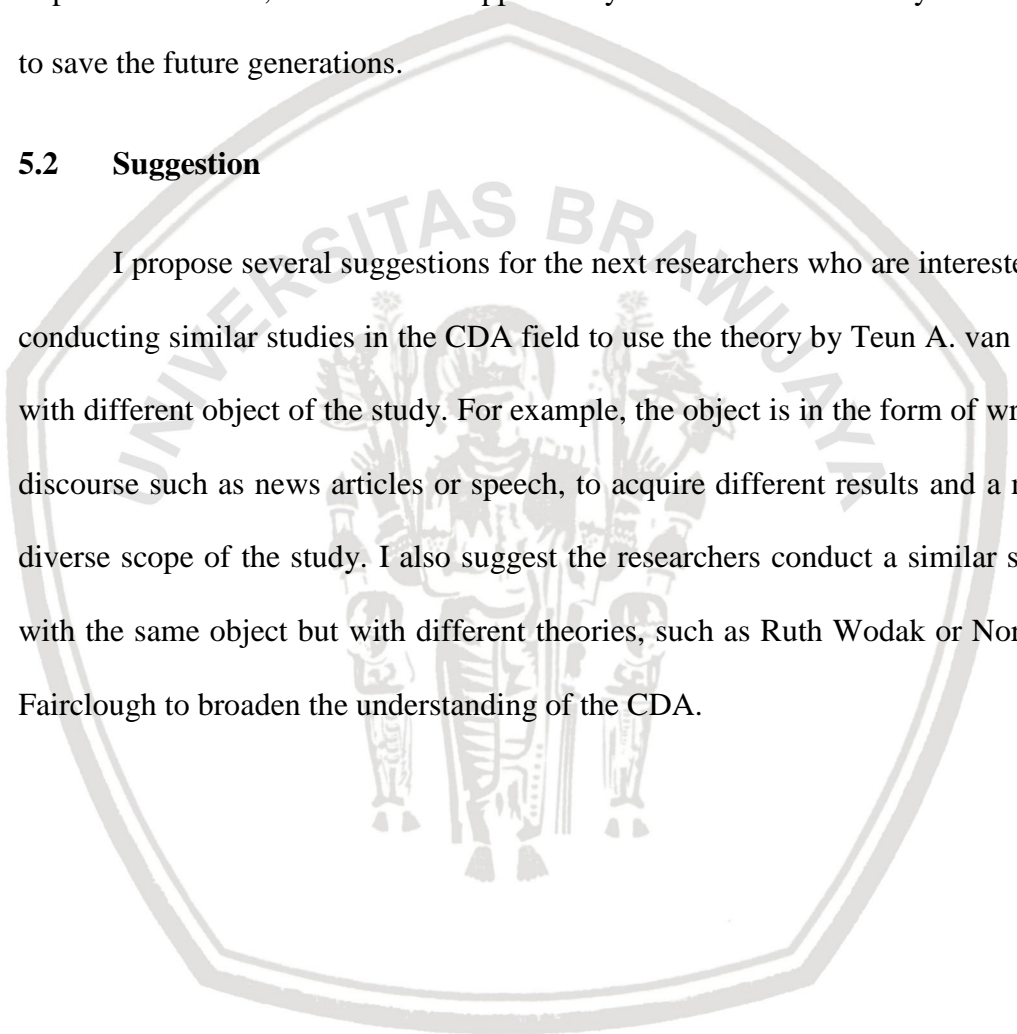
For the social cognition analysis, I construct different perspectives from three different sides. The first is my perspective of President Joko Widodo's side as seen in the conversation. The second is Al-Jazeera's perspective which has been stated overtly. The last is YouTube commenters' perspective as members of society who watch and 'judge' the interview. In my perspective on President Joko Widodo's side, I found three perspectives related to the death penalty issue, those are positive, against the world for his people, and negative as an individual. On the other hand, the perspectives from Al-Jazeera as the international representation showed the opposite. Al-Jazeera's perspectives are all negative; accuses, threatens, and persuades the president in order to eliminate the execution. As for comments on YouTube videos, the most comments agree and support President Joko Widodo's decision to perform the execution. Only some commenters left negative comments that indicate strong refusal and judging the president.

The last, social context, it reveals the background history of the discourse and how the government power in dealing with the discourse is supported by the society. Not only supporting but the society also helps by creating their own movement to fight against drug abuse.

All dimensions help me to identify the perspectives that President Joko Widodo believes is the best for his people. Based on all the perspectives that had been elaborated before, it can be concluded that he is persistent in implementing the state constitution on death penalty for drug smuggling in Indonesia. It is a way to preserve the law, and it is also supported by the members of society as the way to save the future generations.

5.2 Suggestion

I propose several suggestions for the next researchers who are interested in conducting similar studies in the CDA field to use the theory by Teun A. van Dijk with different object of the study. For example, the object is in the form of written discourse such as news articles or speech, to acquire different results and a more diverse scope of the study. I also suggest the researchers conduct a similar study with the same object but with different theories, such as Ruth Wodak or Norman Fairclough to broaden the understanding of the CDA.



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