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## An Ideational Metafunction Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech on Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Policies

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### Abstract

The purpose of this research is explaining the ideational function of the two speeches by President Jokowi about Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Policies. The design of this research was descriptive qualitative research. The data for this study constituted two speeches President Joko Widodo about crude palm oil (CPO) exports on two different occasions at State Secretariat website (<https://www.setneg.go.id>) that was obtained by copying and pasting. The speeches were analysed by using systemic functional linguistics methods that is focused to ideational metafunction (experiential meaning and logical meaning). The result of the analysis was both of speech Joko Widodo revealing the similarity. Speech A showed mental process dominant in experiential meaning and speech B also showed mental process dominant. Beside the similarity both of speech, Jokowi speech revealed the differential using participant (senser), speech A used word of *pemerintah*, and on speech B using word of *saya*. Using word of *pemerintah* was a form of Jokowi as President not wanting to be blamed when bad things happen in made crude palm oil's policy. Therefore, using word of *saya* was imaging form of Jokowi, because his clause gave profit for his electability. Jokowi was very careful in publishing speech, word of very careful reflected as self-righteousness.

**Keywords:** Discourse analysis, Experiential Meaning, Ideational Metafunction, Logical Meaning; SFL



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## 1. Introduction

Covid-19 has impacted all countries in the world. Many countries suffered the recession like South Korea, Japan, Germany, England, and Thailand (CNBC, 2022). Due to the economic problems, many countries had to issue policies for their good or benefit. Indonesia is no exception. In particular, Indonesia had problems with economic stability and food security during the Covid-19 outbreak. The most troubling issue was the availability of cooking oil. In early 2022, Indonesia experienced difficulty in supplying cooking oil for its domestic market (CNN, 2022).

In response to the cooking oil crisis, Mr. Joko Widodo (also popularly known as Jokowi) released policies concerning CPO export. He made the policies public through his speeches. On Wednesday, April 27, 2022, Mr. Jokowi delivered his speech in which he said that the Indonesian government would ban the country's CPO exports (CNBC, 2022). due to the cooking oil shortage in the country at the time. Interestingly, approximately a month later, Thursday, May 19, 2022, President Jokowi made another speech that cancelled the first policy on the CPO export ban: the Indonesian government permitted CPO exports again (Natalia, 2022). For ease of reference, the first speech will be referred to as speech A (banning CPO export) and the other speech B (allowing CPO export). Both speeches are somewhat confusing as they were released in a relatively short time. For this reason, this study is intended to examine the ideational meanings, a concept based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), of the two speeches. This study is expected to reveal some ideational meanings that make the two speeches similar or different.

In speech A, banning the export of CPO would have significant effects on the Indonesian economy. A sentence from Speech A reads "*Oleh sebab itu, pemerintah memutuskan untuk melarang ekspor bahan baku minyak goreng dan minyak goreng ke luar negeri*" (Therefore, the government decide to ban exporting raw materials of cooking oil and cooking oil abroad- my translation). This sentence has the transitivity structure shown below:

pemerintah	memutuskan	untuk melarang ekspor bahan baku minyak goreng dan minyak goreng ke luar negeri
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the government decided to prohibit the export of raw materials for cooking oil and cooking oil abroad		
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Process: Mental</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

The example above shows the transitivity structure that explains the purpose of policy is to ban exporting cooking oil. This sentence would change reality given that the Senser is a head of state (President Jokowi).

Jokowi delivered Speech B that allowed the CPO Export. In this speech, Mr. Jokowi in part said, "... *saya memutuskan bahwa ekspor minyak goreng akan dibuka kembali pada Senin, 23 Mei 2022.*" (...I decided that cooking oil exporting will allow on Monday, May 23, 2022 – my translation.). The sentence shows the transitivity structure as in the following example:

Saya	memutuskan	bahwa ekspor minyak goreng akan dibuka kembali pada Senin, 23 Mei 2022
I decided that cooking oil exports will reopen on Monday, May 23 2022		
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Process: Mental</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

The example above shows the contradiction of speech, it can be seen by the sentence that said: "...*akan dibuka kembali pada Senin, 23 Mei 2022*". If seen by transitivity structure, it has a different phenomenon.

The two sentences are relatively similar except for the choice of the Participant '*pemerintah*' in Speech A and '*saya*' in Speech B. Both are interchangeable in the two clauses. The fact that the speaker (President Jokowi) spoke of them the way he did is a meaningful choice that needs further investigation.

Given the contradictory nature of Mr. Jokowi's two speeches, the writer would like to know more about their textual properties that might shed light on their experiential and logical meanings. Naturally, since each speech serves a different purpose, it is expected that each is worded differently and hence it is meant differently. Hasan (1996) argues that, in delivering information, different ways of saying mean different ways of meaning; what one says is indicative of how he or she means it. The verbal language can be affected by culture or social life that develops characteristic ways of meaning.

Speech has many functions. It is intended not only to give information, but also to persuade, influence, and even provoke people to agree with the information. The speaker can

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build a belief from someone, whether the speaker delivered a controversial meaning or not. Therefore, speech can be seen as a manifestation of one's leadership. Anshori (2020) says that using bad language in speech, especially in terms of logical aspects, may impact societal life partly because society will have its interpretation.

The two speeches are important because they were delivered by Indonesia's head of state (Joko Widodo). Content-wise, the two speeches carry controversial policies on CPO (banned and allowed) and each can be seen as political speech to defuse the social situation at the time. However, in criticising or commenting on government policies such as the writer explains above, many political observers comment on the speech using their assumption to comment on what Mr. Jokowi said, it makes differential linguistics and other studies; a linguist can find textual properties on Mr. Jokowi speech. Linguistics studies can be empirical data to comment on both Mr. Jokowi's speech.

Both Jokowi's speeches on banning and permitting CPO export policies were delivered at a short interval, approximately one month. In this study, the writer used Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed by Michael Halliday to find ideational meaning in the two speech texts. Ideational meaning in a clause consists of experiential and logical meaning. The experiential meaning is that the sentence represents the content of experiences examined by transitivity structure, and the logical meaning is the relationship between ideas and sentences in complex clauses (Thompson, 2013). Given the different purposes of the two speeches, they were likely to have different experiential and logical meanings. The introduction contained the background of the problem by explaining the phenomenon of the problem being studied and written without a subchapter. The background was supported by reference books and previous related research results, either by the author or others. The introductory chapter also described the position of the research among earlier research.

Scholars had studied ideational meanings in different kinds of texts. Examples of text that can be analysed by ideational meaning include journalistic works, suicide letters, speeches, debates, literary works (poem, verse, poetry), etc. These studies are related to my study and, in what follows, the writer will explain some of the previous studies subsequently.

Zulprianto and Fanany (2023) conducted a research with the title *Exploring the Experiential Meanings of the COVID-19 Survivors' Expressions*, where his study examines the survivors' direct expressions through their transitivity structures using the SFL framework. The results show that these individuals frequently used relational and abstract material.

Sawirman (2020) in his article entitled *small farmers discourse on oil palm problems and some suggested policies* explained the analysing discourse on oil palm plantations in West Sumatera, Indonesia. This article used linguistics as the point of view. To determine

discourse analysis, this article used systemic functional linguistics (transitivity system structure).

Hasan (1989) in her book *entitled linguistics, language, and verbal art* analysed a poem about the widower. Some verbal art is analyzed in her book, such as poems and stories. In chapter two of this book, the writer wants to explain how to structure the poem in verbal arts, from the text to the level of poem content. In this book, the transitivity structure has functions to see a sense of poem passivity, and how configurations of transitivity work in passivity. So, it shows the anatomy of subterfuge (theme, process, and logical relations).

Alaei and Ahangari (2016) conducted a study of ideational metafunction of a literary work with title *a study of ideational meaning metafunctions in Joseph Conrad's "heart of darkness": a critical discourse analysis*. They analysed ideational metafunction in the novel *Heart of Darkness* by Joseph Conrad. This article aimed to determine how ideology or opinion was expressed, and also find the kinds of lexico-grammatical used in the text under examination. By focussing on the lexico-grammatical choices in the transitivity structure, the writer of this article tries to shed light on the ideational meaning.

Jerome and Ting (2022) wrote in his article entitled *what's in message: A systemic functional analysis of cancer prevention messages*. This article studied problems with health communication posters using systemic functional linguistics (ideational, interpersonal, and textual) as tool analysis. This article examined the message of cancer prevention in a poster produced by the Malaysia Ministry of Health. The analysis showed that posters organize and convey their intended messages of through the realization of the three strands of meaning or metafunctions.

Manan (2019) wrote an article entitled *covering women candidates in news reports on Malaysia's 14<sup>th</sup> general elections*. She was in particular interested in figuring out how women candidates were portrayed in news reports during the election campaigns. This research aimed to find out whether the news reports have adhered to the recommendations of the Beijing Platform for Action, particularly regarding the fair and balanced reporting of women candidates in news discourse. This article uses Systemic Functional Linguistics theory and van Leeuwen's social actor network. Her analysis shows that transitivity structures in her data reveal that the Goals in the material Processes are quite limited. This makes it difficult for the women candidates to exhibit their power or potency.

Wijeyewardene (2019) wrote an article entitled *examining agency in Thai argumentative political science text*. She explored the representation of two Thai argumentative political science text on the 2006 military coup d'état. In this article, she used systemic functional linguistics to ascertain to ascertain how the writers of the two texts written shortly after the

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coup. This article argues that the two writers attribute agency to social actors to convey their position on the legitimacy of staging the coup and associated events.

(Matu, 2008) conducted research about newspaper in Kenya. the article *Transitivity as a tool for ideological analysis* explains how ideology is built using language in three Kenyan newspapers, the Daily Nation, the East African Standard, and the Kenya Times, and the tool for analysis is the transitivity structure. The results of research explained that ideologically the Kenya Times and the East African Standard inclined towards KANU. the transitivity of the process led these two media towards a positive value towards the Kenya National Union (KANU) and the material processes are used to evaluate the opposition negatively through the processes that they (actor/actions) carry out or perform.

Hutabarat et al., (2020) wrote in her article entitled *an analysis of ideational metafunction on news Jakarta Post about some good Covid 19 related news*. This article uses transitivity system to find the process components in SFL. The results of the analysis of this article found 177 participants, as actors 26.55% and in the process, there were 103 materials, there were 44.67%, in the last findings circumstance was found as many as 80, with a percentage of 30%.

Sawirman and Ridhwani (2020) wrote entitled *experiences around the clauses: a transitivity analysis of four famous people's suicide notes*. This article analysed transitivity analysis of four suicide letters from three suspected terrorists. The results of the analysis are the frequency of process elements, participant elements and circumstance elements. The most process elements are found in process materials with 42.29% with 73 occurrences. In the participant element, the highest occurrence was in the actor element with 73 occurrences and a percentage of 22.88%.

Assyuza and Anwar (2021) wrote an analysis of relationship transitivity and situation context on Jokowi speech through resolving the corona virus. This article shows the total number of processes on the Jokowi speech the data was 57 data. The number of material process occurrences was 31 data with percentage 54%, the followed by mental process with 11 data with percentage 11%. Therefore, this article concluded that Jokowi speech emphasize an action to prevent corona virus.

Based on the scholar studied, SFL can be used to analyse a text, in other definitions a discourse analysis. Therefore, the writer wanted to find the experiential meanings of President Joko Widodo's two speeches on crude palm oil (CPO), and wanted to find the logical meanings of President Joko Widodo's two speeches on crude palm oil (CPO), and considering their different purposes, how similar or different the ideational meanings of the two speeches are.

## 2. Method

The design of this research was descriptive qualitative research. According to Dörnyei (2017), qualitative research works with a wide range of data including recorded interviews, various types of texts (for example note, journal and diary entries) and image (can be in video form or photo form). However, in this study, the data will be in the form of texts or speech texts, to be more precise. This design is chosen because the writer will explain and interpret the two speeches (CPO export policies) that President Joko Widodo delivered.

Data can answer the questions and problems that the writer finds about the problem from the research. Therefore, data is very important in every research (Creswell, 2012). The data for this study constituted two speeches President Joko Widodo about crude palm oil (CPO) exports on two different occasions. Both speeches were conveyed in Bahasa and the English translation will be provided if necessary. In collecting data, the writer will visit the State Secretariat Indonesia website, and download the two speech texts.

The first speech was titled “Keterangan Pers Presiden Republik Indonesia Mengenai larangan Ekspor Minyak Goreng” delivered on April 27, 2022 or Speech A. The second speech was titled “*Pernyataan Presiden Republik Indonesia tentang Pembukaan Kembali Ekspor Minyak Goreng*” delivered on May 19, 2022 or Speech B. The both speeches are in Bahasa (Indonesia language). Link for access <https://www.setneg.go.id>. After copying and pasting from the State Secretariat website, the author prints the document to make it easier to analyse. To make text of Jokowi’s speech more valid, the writer also downloaded Jokowi’s videos in state secretariat Indonesia YouTube official. The purpose of downloading videos was synchronizing the text of speech and video to make sure between text and video Mr. Jokowi is not different redaction.

The writer obtained two speech text in the website state secretariat Indonesia and two videos also from YouTube. In total, Speech A contains 20 sentences, and Speech B is made up of 15 sentences. Each speech was given code A (as first speech), B (as second first), and Arabic number (1.2) as sentences mark and clauses marks. A.1.2 gives information that speech A on the first sentence (1), (2) second clause is on first sentence. First speech (Speech A) was banning the CPO export and the second speech (speech B) was allowing CPO export, both speeches are somewhat confusing as they were released in relatively short time.

In order to analyse the data, the writer used descriptive analysis. Descriptive analysis had functions as a technique to describe something as details. It means that the data was analysed and described in details to know how experiential and logical-meanings of the President’s speech for ease of reference. Speech A and Speech B will be broken down into sentences and clauses if needed. These sentences will be then marked in Arabic numbers.

The final step in data analysis involves making interpretations or meanings of the data (Creswell, 2009). Having analysed the transitivity structures and logical meanings contained

in Speech A and Speech B, this study compared and contrast the two texts and try to interpret the implications of such differences or similarities.

Analysis of the data focused on the process aspects of the sentences in the text of the president's speech. The data analysis process will be carried out in two stages. In the first step, all sentences were analysed in terms of transitivity structures using boxing diagrams as in Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). The writer also calculated the frequency (for support explanation) of all Process, Participants and Circumstance. Finally, the writer analysed the possibility of findings other than the elements of the process, participants and circumstances.

The result of data analysis was presented after the analysis of both speeches done. As stated by Mahsun (2019), that the result of analysis is presented by informal method and formal method. The formal method uses marks or symbols.

### 3. Findings and Discussion

The presentation of result and discussion is begun by explaining the experiential meaning pattern of speech Joko Widodo President about crude palm oil polices, then the analysis is continued by logical meaning, how are the pattern of the speech based on clause complex. The second step present interpretation stage that explains the other meaning of speech

#### 3.1 Findings

##### 3.1.1 The pattern of process

This section explains the pattern of the experiential meaning of Joko Widodo's speech about crude palm oil, the first explanation about experiential meaning. According to Halliday (1999), experiential meaning is a system that becomes a measuring tool that proves that the clause is a representation of experience. Analysis of experiential meaning uses transitivity analysis that is divided into six processes, there are Material Process, Mental Process, Relational Process, Verbal Process, Behavioural Process, and Existential Process.

Based on the transitivity analysis of the speech, all of data from speech A reveals experiential meaning statistics that explained the pattern of speech A, it can be shown as following:

*Table 1. Distribution Process of Speech A*

Type of Process	Frequency	Percentage
Material	-	0%
Mental	23	48,9%
Relational	12	25,5%



Type of Process	Frequency	Percentage
Verbal	1	2,1%
Behavioural	3	6,4%
Existential	8	17,1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above explains speech A revealing that Mental Process obtains high percentage by 48,7 %, Relational Process got 25,5%, Verbal Process got 2,1%, Existential Process got 17,1%, Behavioural Process got 6,4%, and Material Process got 0%. Based on the percentage, it can be further explained that speech deliverer did not conduct an action in solving the problem of crude palm oil. Jokowi as deliverer of speech A only conducts mental activities, so it can be said as observer through publishing a policy. This case happens because, Jokowi is Indonesia's President that has sovereignty for commanding his minister and multi stakeholder.

Speech B also shows the similarity pattern with speech A, where Mental Process obtains the highest percentage, the second score is Relational Process and third score is Existential Process. It can be seen on the table below:

*Table 2. Distributions of Speech B*

Type of Process	Frequency	Percentage
Material	1	2,7%
Mental	21	56,8%
Relational	11	29,7%
Verbal	-	-
Behavioural	-	-
Existential	4	10,8%
Total	37	100%

Table 2 still shows Mental Process as highest percentage 56,8%, Relational Process got 29,7%, Existential Process got 10,8%, Material Process got 2,7%, Verbal Process and Behavioural Process got 0%. Based on the percentage above, it can be explained that speech

**B** has similarity pattern with speech **A**. The assumption of Joko Widodo as observer in publishing a policy can be stated as a truth, because the president has power to command his minister for conducting what the President wants. So, the president did not an actions activity as priority for publishing a policy. The other table pattern can be seen as following:

*Table 3. Comparison Table of Distribution Process*

	<b>Mental</b>	<b>Relational</b>	<b>Existential</b>	<b>Behavioural</b>	<b>Verbal</b>	<b>Material</b>
<b>Speech A</b>	48,9%	25,5%	17,1%	6,4%	2,1%	0%
<b>Speech B</b>	56,8%	29,7%	10,8%	0%	0%	2,7%

The table above shows similarity of pattern Experiential Meaning, Mental Process is highly, Relational is second score, and Existential is third score.

The differential between both speeches are Material Process and Behavioural Process, where speech A has Behavioural Process but speech B has not. Then speech B has material process but speech A has not. Behavioural Process on speech reveals Indonesia must obtain important things in maintain a country, because a country needs lot element for better society.

### *3.1.2 The pattern of participants*

This section explains the participants pattern of speech A and Speech B. Like type of process, the participants in SFL also have pattern that can be analysed. For instances, Participants of Mental Process are Senser and Phenomenon, each process of experiential has difference type of participants. Every participant can be distributed into the table below:

*Table 4. Participant Distribution of Speech A*

<b>Type of Participant</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Senser	12	16%
Phenomenon	23	30,7%
Carrier	7	9,3%
Attribute	7	9,3%
Token	5	6,7%
Value	5	6,7%
Existent	8	10,7%
Behaver	3	4%

Type of Participant	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Behavioural	3	4%
Sayer	1	1,3%
Verbiage	1	1,3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table above reveals the pattern of participant speech A, the dominant of participant is Phenomenon, where phenomenon got 30,7%. The Phenomenon become main topics in speech A, it happened because the speech publishes a policy that was considered as problem solving. the main problem on the speech is Phenomenon, and explanation about the effect of problem that also considered as phenomenon. Because of Jokowi speech contains a policy, certainly, phenomenon become main participant on this speech.

Like speech A, speech B also showed the similarity of the pattern of participant. Generally, the pattern shows the similarity of pattern, if we see into phenomenon as dominant participant. The pattern of participants can be seen into the table below:

*Table 5. Participant Distribution of Speech B*

Type of Participant	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Senser	14	22,5%
Phenomenon	22	35,5%
Carrier	11	17,8%
Attribute	11	17,8%
Token	0	0%
Value	0	0%
Existent	3	4,8%
Actor	0	0%
Goal	1	1,6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the table above, the dominant participant is showed by Phenomenon percentage with 35,5%. The distributions of participants speech B show same pattern with speech A, if we conduct a rank in percentage. The Phenomenon is highest, the Senser got secondly. Speech B has difference with speech A, where speech B do not have Token and Value as participant. Other different is shown Behavior and Behaviour, where speech B do not have Behavior and Behaviour. The last differential pattern is shown by Goal as participant, where speech B have Goal as participant and speech A do not.

Generally, speech A and speech B showed the similarity on participants, if we see into the percentage. The highest score is got by Phenomenon, second score is Senser, and third score is Carrier and Attribute. So, the Token and Value become a difference in this participants analysis.

In Mental Process, the writer finds interesting thing to analyse. The participants of Mental Process show the similarity pattern that become characteristics of Jokowi speech (see implication of the speeches point).

### 3.1.3 The pattern of participants

This point explains distributions of circumstance, the circumstance also shows the pattern that can be analysed. Different with process and participants, the pattern of circumstance shows different pattern, it happened by both speeches given contradiction, where speech A publishes CPO export ban and speech B publishes CPO export permitting.

Table 6 shows distributions of circumstance on Jokowi's speech. The table above shows Manner as dominant circumstance with score 52%, it reveals that Jokowi explains about the condition when the speech is delivered. The policy was published by the manner, because the condition at the time must publishes a policy to solve the problem at the time. The circumstance pattern of speech A shows the differential with speech B, where speech A show the manner as dominant score, and speech B shows other circumstance as dominant score.

Table 6. Circumstance Distribution of Speech A

Type of Circumstance	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Time	2	8%
Place	3	12%
Manner	13	52%
Reason	7	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>

Speech B reveals different pattern with speech A, speech B also show different percentage with speech A it can be seen into the distributions table below.

*Table 7. Circumstance Distribution of Speech B*

Type of Circumstance	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Time	4	14,3%
Place	3	10,7%
Manner	6	21,4%
Reason	15	53,6%
<b>Total</b>	28	100%

The table speech B above reveals different pattern with speech A, where speech B got score 53,6 % in reason circumstance. The reason got the highest score, because the speech B publishes a policy that is contradictory with speech A. So, on speech B mostly reason that enhance Jokowi statement in his speech why this policy must be published.

The differential between speech A and speech B can be seen into Table 8. The table above shows that the patten of circumstance is not same, speech A and speech B have each pattern that cannot be considered as the similarity pattern. So the pattern showed the different each speeches.

*Table 8. Comparison of Circumstance*

	Time	Place	Manner	Reason
<b>Speech A</b>	8%	15%	52%	28%
<b>Speech B</b>	14,3%	10,7%	21,4%	53,6%

### *3.1.4 Logical Meaning Pattern*

The logical meaning in the speeches are constructed by complex clause that describes how the speeches arranged. Logical Meaning is logical relations between a clause and other clauses that are related grammatically by the meaning. So, Logical Meaning can be explored by Elaboration, Extension, and Enhancement, Jokowi speech is analysed by logical meaning that can describing how logical from the speech.

In Joko Widodo speech, there are singularity on publishing crude palm oil policies. To find out singularity of speech, it needs Logical Meaning to analysed the both of speech,

because the both of speech is contradiction in publishing policies. Table 9 reveals Logical Meaning Expansion pattern.

*Table 9. Expansion Table of Speech A*

Type of Expansion	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Elaboration</b>	3	23,1%
<b>Extension</b>	4	30,8%
<b>Enhancement</b>	6	46,1%
<b>Total</b>	13	100%

The table above reveals clause complex Expansion, the most highly percentage is Enhancement with 46,1%. Enhancement is one clause expanding another by embellishing around it, qualifying it with some circumstantial feature of time, place, cause or condition. The speech of Joko Widodo mostly explains about the condition and reasoning why the policies is publishing, it can be further explained by showing the table speech B that has contradiction on policy.

*Table 10. Expansion of Speech B*

Type of Expansion	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Elaboration</b>	3	21,4%
<b>Extension</b>	3	21,4%
<b>Enhancement</b>	8	57,2%
<b>Total</b>	14	100%

The table expansion of speech B shows similarity of pattern, it can be explained by the Enhancement as highest score in Expansion complex clause. Clause complex on speech B still explains about the condition and reasoning, but it is different condition in publishing policy, where on speech B, Jokowi published the allowing CPO export.

Both of speech reveal same pattern, by showing crude palm oil as the core of the topics. This analysing made the different, where the contradictions of policies, speech A for banning and speech B for allowing in crude palm oil (CPO) policies context.

Both of speech reveal Hypotaxis as dominant clause complex, it becomes explanatory that speech of Jokowi contains reasoning, and explanation. Speech A show hypotaxis as dominant complex clause, it can be seen into the table below.

*Table 11. Taxis of Speech A*

Type of Taxis	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Parataxis</b>	4	33,3%

<b>Hypotaxis</b>	8	66,7%
<b>Total</b>	12	100%

The table shows Hypotaxis in complex clause of speech A, where Hypotaxis got 66,7% and Parataxis got 33,3%. The Hypotaxis shows that one clause is further explained by dependent clause, however still has one idea. Where, the majority of Jokowi speech content only explains the reason and the effect of banning CPO export. Different with Hypotaxis, the Parataxis in speech A has different idea generally between one clause and another clause that form as independent clause. This pattern is same with speech B, it can be seen as following table.

*Table 12. Taxis of Speech B*

<b>Type of Taxis</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Parataxis</b>	3	27,2%
<b>Hypotaxis</b>	8	72,8%
<b>Total</b>	11	100%

The taxis table speech B show the similarity of taxis pattern, where Hypotaxis becomes dominant clause by 72,8%, and Parataxis obtaining 27,2%. The case of speech B shows the similarity with speech A, it can be explained that the hypotaxis is the highest score on speech B, it happened because of Hypotaxis is one clause explains another clause, however still has one idea. In Jokowi speech B, the contents show explanation from publishing CPO export ban. Where, the majority of Jokowi speech content only explains the reason and the effect of banning CPO export.

### **3.2 Discussion**

This point reveals the characteristics of Joko Widodo speech about crude palm oil (CPO) policies. both of the speech was published approximately one month, on Wednesday, April 27, 2022, Mr. Jokowi delivered his speech in which he said that the Indonesian government would ban the country's CPO exports (CNBC, 2022) due to the cooking oil shortage in the country at the time. Interestingly, approximately a month later, Thursday, May 19, 2022, President Jokowi made another speech that cancelled the first policy on the CPO export ban: the Indonesian government permitted CPO exports again (Natalia, 2022).

The characteristics of Joko Widodo speech can be revealed by analysing Extract of data, the extract data of both speeches show the similarity pattern, where it happened on experiential analysing. Here the analysing found the similarity pattern as following; first, when Jokowi discuss about policy, Jokowi always use word of *pemerintah* as Senser. Second, when Jokowi makes a request or application, Jokowi uses word of *saya* as Senser. Third,

when Jokowi shows concern about a phenomenon, Jokowi uses word of *saya* as Senser. Fourth, when Jokowi make decisions regarding imaging, the Senser is word of *saya*.

However, the writer finds other pattern that are different pattern on the speech A and Speech B, this pattern does not follow main pattern that the writer formulates. Here the data shows other pattern on Joko Widodo's Speech.

*Extract A.18.1*

Saya	akan	mencabut	larangan ekspor
I will revoke the export ban			
<b>Senser</b>		<b>Pr: Mental</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

*Extract B.11*

saya	memutuskan	bahwa ekspor minyak goreng akan dibuka kembali pada Senin, 23 Mei 2022.	
I decided that cooking oil exports will reopen on Monday, May 23 2022.			
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Pr: Mental</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>	

The table above shows that each clause shows the differential pattern. The pattern of speech A and speech B always use word of *saya* when the Phenomenon has the topic about polices. Therefore, the writer assumes that this is a normal thing for a president to do, because the president is free what he wants to talk.

Although Jokowi as President of Indonesia can say anything what he wants to talk, the both of speech still show oddity in publishing CPO oil policies. The first oddity was shown through time of speech release, approximately one month, the both of speech was release as presidential decree. If we see on speech A, it shows the normal condition to publish that policy, because of the country got recession toward cooking oil supply. however, on the speech B, Jokowi publishes CPO policy when the country still gets cooking oil recession, it became an oddity policy.

However, if we see on linguistics phenomenon, the writer finds other oddity when the speech is conducted a comparing, in the meaning of intertext analysis between speech A and Speech B. To be further explained in data extracts A.8 and B.11.

*Extract A.8*

pemerintah	memutuskan	untuk melarang ekspor bahan baku minyak goreng.	
The government decided to ban the export of cooking oil raw materials.			
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Pr: Mental</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>	



*Extract B.11*

saya	memutuskan	bahwa ekspor minyak goreng akan dibuka kembali pada Senin, 23 Mei 2022.
I decided that cooking oil exports will reopen on Monday, May 23 2022.		
<b>Senser</b>	<b>Pr: Mental</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>

Both of table reveals the differential using Participant (Senser), extract A.7 uses word of *pemerintah*, but in extract B.11 using word of *saya*. Using word of *pemerintah* is a form of Jokowi as President not wanting to be blamed when bad things happen in made crude palm oil's policy. Therefore, this is a good step to protect himself from accusation that assume Jokowi fail. Then, using word of *saya* is imaging form of Jokowi, because his clause gives profit for his electability. Jokowi does not worry about this policy, because this policy is daily activities that Jokowi assume normal thing. Based on the explanation, Jokowi is very careful in publishing speech, word of very careful can be said as self-righteousness.

Statement of self-righteousness can be seen by analysis participant and circumstance from speech A and speech B, it can be explained as following:

Table 13. Participants of speech A

Participant (Pemerintah)	Participant (Saya)	Topics of Phenomenon
	Extract A.1	Bapak, Ibu, dan Saudara-saudara (ladies and gentleman)
	Extract A.2	dengan saksama (carefully)
	Extract A.3	bagi pemerintah (for government)
Extract A.4		keputusan. (Policy)
	Extract A.6	pelaku usaha minyak sawit (palm oil business actors)
Extract A.7		berbagai kebijakan namun belum efektif (various policies but have not been effective)
<b>Extract A.8</b>		melarang ekspor bahan baku minyak goreng. (Prohibits the export of cooking oil raw materials.)
	Extract A.12	Kesadaran industri minyak sawit (Palm oil industry awareness)
	<b>Extract A.18.1</b>	larangan ekspor (export ban)
	Extract A.19	negara perlu pajak, negara perlu devisa, negara perlu surplus neraca perdagangan (The country needs taxes, foreign exchange, and trade balance surplus)

The table above reveals that Jokowi's speech has four patterns; first, when Jokowi said about policy, Jokowi always use word of *pemerintah* as Senser. Second, when Jokowi makes a request or application, Jokowi uses word of *saya* as Senser. Third, when Jokowi shows

concern about a phenomenon, Jokowi uses word of *saya* as Senser. Fourth, when Jokowi make decisions regarding imaging, the Senser is word of *saya*. Therefore, the writer assumes Jokowi always using word of *saya* as participant when the phenomenon shows respect, advantage, benefit, and profit for himself. However, Jokowi uses word of *pemerintah* when he delivered a statement that has a risk for himself.

Table 14. Participants of Speech B

Participant (Pemerintah)	Participant (Saya)	Topics of Phenomenon
	Extract B.2	<i>Bapak, Ibu, dan Saudara-saudara</i> (ladies and gentleman)
Extract B.3		<i>Mendorong berbagai langkah-langkah</i> (Encourage various steps)
	Extract B.4	<i>alhamdulillah pasokan minyak goreng terus bertambah</i> (Thank God the supply of cooking oil continues to increase)
	Extract B.10	<i>harga minyak gorengnya masih relatif tinggi</i> (The price of cooking oil is still relatively high)
	Extract B.10.1	<i>dalam beberapa minggu ke depan</i> (in the next few weeks)
	Extract B.11	<i>bahwa ekspor minyak goreng akan dibuka kembali pada Senin, 23 Mei 2022.</i> (That cooking oil exports will reopen on Monday, May 23 2022.)
Extract B.12		<i>memantau dengan ketat</i> (monitor closely)
	Extract B.13	<i>terima kasih kepada para petani sawit atas pengertian</i> (Thank you to the palm oil farmers for understanding)
Extract B.14		<i>pembenahan prosedur dan regulasi</i> (improving procedures and regulations)
	Extract B.16	<i>ada yang bermain-main</i> (someone is playing around)
	Extract B.17	<i>itu yang bisa saya sampaikan.</i> (that's what I can say.)

In additional information, speech B also reveals the same thing. Jokowi uses word of *pemerintah* as Participant when his policies is not optimal, not sure, and showing procedural flaws. It can be seen on Table 14. It reveals speech of Jokowi that shows same pattern, where Jokowi uses word of *pemerintah* as participant if the policies is not optimal or procedural flaws. Then Jokowi uses word of *saya* if he got imaging and electability and Jokowi wants the Indonesian thinking that he is good president and the good people who fight for Indonesian.

The Logical Meaning also has the implication of both speeches, where both speeches generally show explanation from Jokowi Policies. The clause complex expands other clause to make sure that Jokowi policies is good and can solve the problem at the time.

*Extract A.18*

Begitu kebutuhan dalam negeri sudah terpenuhi,	tentu saya akan mencabut larangan ekspor.
$x\beta$	$\alpha$

The table above reveals that Jokowi enhance his statement with another sentence. In this case (table 41), Jokowi's sentence is Hypotaxis, where the dependent clause ( $x\beta$ ) as Enhancement of independent clause ( $\alpha$ ). Enhancement has function to further explain independent clause. So, Jokowi has a reason in publishes a policy, it can be seen by Jokowi's sentence.

The case of speech A also show on speech B, it can be seen into the extracts below:

Oleh karena itu, berdasarkan kondisi pasokan dan harga minyak goreng saat ini serta mempertimbangkan adanya 17 juta orang tenaga di industri sawit, baik petani, pekerja, dan juga tenaga pendukung lainnya	maka saya memutuskan bahwa ekspor minyak goreng akan dibuka kembali pada Senin, 23 Mei 2022.
$x\beta$	$\alpha$

The findings above shows same case with speech A, where the sentence is Hypotaxis that dependent clause( $x\beta$ ) enhances independent clause( $\alpha$ ). This case reveals that Jokowi gives explanation before publishes a policy. The explanations usually are Hypotaxis sentence, where the dependent clause ( $\beta$ ) expand the independent clause ( $\alpha$ ).

Based on the both tables above, the Logical Meaning of speech A and speech B have same pattern, where each pattern reveals Jokowi giving explanation before publishing a policy. and the explanations always are in dependent clause as expanding the other clause in same sentence.

#### 4. Conclusion

This article describes ideational meaning of Joko Widodo's speech, especially on Crude Palm Oil Policies (CPO). These policies were published on Covid 19 pandemic, since Indonesia got cooking oil recession. Jokowi as Indonesia's president published two policies, there are banning and allowing CPO export. The Policies also was published approximately one month, and this seems oddity for the writer. Therefore, the writer wants to find the ideational meaning of Jokowi's speech, whether two policies that was delivered by Jokowi has other hidden meaning or not.

In analysing a language phenomenon, the writer needed a tool to analysing the language, so, the writer uses systemic functional linguistics that develop by M.A.K Halliday. In this

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article, the writer uses Ideational Metafunction analysis to analyse Jokowi's speech, Ideational Metafunction are divided into two meanings, there are experiential meaning and logical meaning.

The conclusion of this article is both of speech Joko Widodo reveal similarity on Process and participant analysis, then showed the differential on circumstance analysis. It can be explained by pattern similarity of Experiential Meaning, Speech A showed Mental Process dominant in Experiential Meaning and speech B also shows Mental Process dominant. Beside Mental Process as dominant, the second score shows Relational Process both of speech. The lowest score is showed by Existential Process. The differential between both speeches are Material Process and Behavioural Process, where speech A has Behavioural Process but speech B has not. Then speech B has Material Process but speech A has not. The circumstance showed different pattern because on speech A and speech have different situation in publishing policy.

In Participants analysis, the writer finds four patterns in both speeches that is always used by Jokowi when he delivered these speeches, the patterns can be explained as following; first pattern when Jokowi said about policy, Jokowi always uses word of *pemerintah* as Senser. Second pattern when Jokowi makes a request or application, Jokowi uses word of *saya* as Senser. Third pattern when Jokowi shows concern about a phenomenon, Jokowi uses word of *saya* as Senser. Fourth pattern when Jokowi make decisions regarding imaging, the Senser is word of *saya*. However, the writer also finds the oddity pattern, where the pattern of speech A and speech always use word of *saya* when the phenomenon has the topic about polices.

In Logical Meaning, the speech reveals similarity of pattern. It can be explained that dominant clause in complex clause is Hypotaxis. In Logical Meaning, the speech need expansion analysis by determining Elaboration, Extension, and Enhancement. The Expansion analysis show Enhancement as dominant Expansion, it applies in speech A and speech B. The differential pattern is seen on Extension and Elaboration in speech B, Elaboration and Extension on speech B shows same score (21,4%). However, on speech A show differential score between Extension and Elaboration, where Elaboration got 23,1% and Extension got 30,8%. However, based on the percentage of Logical Meaning, speech A and speech B have same pattern that each pattern reveals Jokowi giving explanation before publishing a policy. and the explanations always are in dependent clause as expanding the other clause in same sentence.

Based on the conclusion above This research is expected to be useful for revealing other contexts in presidential speeches. The writer is sure that this article still not perfect, but the writer hopes input or commenting from other researcher through the results of the research, the writer hopes, it can be an inspiration for future researchers that linguistics can be a tool to criticize regime policies or analyse laws that have potential to become rubber chapter due to the play on meaning in language.

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