Sermon Rhetoric Patterns of President Joko Widodo's Oration in the Occasion of Bung Karno's Oration on June 1, 1945 Commemoration

A. Introduction

Language as the main communication tool humans can provide easiness in conveying the desire or thought in the society because its essence is a social being. Likewise in the teaching of Indonesian language and literature, language serves as an object is learned that later can become the subject when it has become a competence that is mastered by students. Language is also a central role as a tool to deliver the objectives of language learning and literature Indonesia. Without good planned language then an unusual thing did not achieve maximum results. Especially proficiency in speech becomes one of the competencies that must be mastered by graduates of Indonesian Language and Literature Education study program.

Tariğan (2008: 3) describes speaking as language skills develop in a child’s life, which only preceded by the skills of listening and speaking abilities at this time that he learned. Talking is very closely linked with the development of the vocabulary of the child obtained through listening and reading activities. In this case the person’s ability to speak is certainly influenced by memories of the past. More and more of experience in accepting the vocabulary, then he will be able to do speak well.

In teaching discourse, we will see the power of speech that not only takes many vocabulary owned, but also needed the ability to manage the structure or sequence we speak in public so that it becomes attractive packaging for the listener. The ability to speak here is namely Oration. This is a face to face communication, two-way, the speaker should pay attention interlocutor,
although the speaker more dominate the conversation (Rakmat, 2009: 78). In this case, the oration as a result of a person’s thinking process as outlined in the speaking activities to the public by providing a sequence of exposure in the form of systematic form a topic of public information with a listener can know and follow the intent of the communicator. Oration is often used as a tool of political communication, because all three have a form, purpose, and function almost the same, namely to influence others to be able to follow the will of the people who do all such three language arts activities.

Oration as a means of political communication becomes a very important thing, and affected public in the community. A word that was revealed by political power will greatly influence a decision once and be a role model for all people. Therefore, the oration delivered by the holders of political power must have their unique advantages. Especially, the oration delivered by President Joko Widodo. He was born on June 21, 1961 Solo with name greeting as Jokowi. His father is Noto Mihardjo and his mother is Sujiatmi. He is the eldest of four siblings and her three siblings, all women. Jokowi is known for low profile that is shown in the simplicity dressed, spoken words or behavior. She speaks lightly, to impress someone for what it is. The time was often spent on the job, it was not in the office but mingle with the people he leads. Susanto (2013: 111-126) argues that the philosophy embraced Jokowi is a Javanese leadership philosophy is the concept of manunggaling kawulo g Gusti (the unity between the king and the people), the values of honesty Hastabratama pointing teachings of Earth that needs to be replicated by the leaders, sepi inggamrah rame ing gawe (lonely in strings attached, crowded (lots/diligent) in the works). Such a glimpse unique and characteristic of Jokowi in life and therefore contributes to the characteristics of each of his orations.

Joko Widodo’s oration has a character that differentiates it from other presidential rhetoric especially in the present pattern. Rhetoric as “an ability, in each particular case, to see the available means of persuasion", which is an ability, at any given opportunity, to see all the means of persuasion that there is / everything that can be used as a tool of persuasion. Tools that can be used for persuasion are three types of evidence, namely: logic (logos), which is the logic of evidence obtained from the line of argument in the talks; ethics (ethos), the speaker verification in which ethical character embodied by message; emotions (pathos), the feeling of speakers urged the audience (Rakmat, 2014: 16). Therefore, the ability of this rhetoric involves a strategy to persuade the listener that can affect the concept and follow the concept presented by the speakers that require special expertise in rhetoric.

In this study, will answer "How do the patterns of rhetoric sermon oration of President Joko Widodo in Commemoration of Bung Karno’s oration June 1, 1945 in Bandung, West Java on Wednesday, June 1, 2016? In analyzing the pattern of rhetoric can use patterns of rhetoric sermon in which patterns of rhetoric is common to see sermons in church. However, the pattern is almost the same sermon oration. Therefore, this study focused on the pattern of rhetoric that was developed by Sermon.

By using rhetorical pattern of sermon is expected to provide an understanding of the uniqueness of the pattern of rhetorical oration of President Joko Widodo in Commemoration of Bung Karno’s oration June 1, 1945 in Bandung, West Java on Wednesday, June 1, 2016. In addition, it also can be used as new knowledge in the field of teaching kewacanaan especially in oration material. The results of this study are also expected to become relevant research in the field of speeches and rhetoric discourse can be used as sources in compiling teaching materials in the field of discourse.

B. Literature Review

In analyzing pattern of rhetoric sermon, Safnil (2010: 58) explains that we will find three sections (sections) contained in the text of oration, the introduction or preface (introduction), trunk (body), and conclusion. Then, according to the Moon (1985 in Cheong, 1999: 44-60) the introduction of the sermon has two main objectives, namely to ensure or obtain the audience’s attention and convey the topic of discussion in the sermon. Part of trunk is a major part of the sermon and used to convey propositions supported by quotes, additional information, illustrations, examples, and applications. The last part is the conclusion has two main objectives, namely to present a summary of sermon or reemphasize the importance of the points that have been submitted on the trunk of a sermon and to invite or invoke listener to respond or realize individually all the points that have been submitted to serve God.

Furthermore, Cheong (1999: 45-66) explains that the introduction of statements or remarks with a view to ensuring the listener’s attention. This section contains the steps as follows: 1)
speech opening (opening marker) that is usually sided conversation about the weather or the title of a sermon or oration, 2) 'gambit' which aims to attract the attention of the listener, 3) speech associated with scriptures aim to connect the topic of the sermon with passages in scripture, 4) proposition for the purpose of showing the audience how to quote a verse in scripture that has delivered useful for the listener, 5) transition with the aim to introduce part of trunk of sermon on the listener, and 6) prayer in order to cover the introductory part sermon. Among the six steps are covered in the introductory part, only one step is required (compulsory), the third step is greeting associated with scripture. Then, Braga (1981 in Cheong 1999) also explains that the sermon has five important parts (sections) namely information, arguments, quotations, illustrations, and applications. According to Barga, pattern of the rhetoric of sermon called as the rhetoric.

C. Methodology

This study uses qualitative research methods so that they can see all the phenomena that exist in the form of a characteristic or unique pattern of rhetorical oration of President Joko Widodo in the event of the birth of the Pancasila June 1, 2016. The data collection technique was in the form of technical documentation with the help of video data search on youtube. Sources of data in this study were the video recording of oration of President Joko Widodo in Commemoration of Bung Karno's oration June 1, 1945 in Bandung, West Java on Wednesday, June 1, 2016. While the data to be analyzed is focused solely on rhetorical pattern by using pattern of rhetoric sermon on oration of President Joko Widodo in Commemoration of Bung Karno's oration June 1, 1945 in Bandung, West Java on Wednesday, June 1, 2016. Data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis techniques, with the steps of: a) identifying pattern of rhetoric, literature review to any pattern, define each pattern is found, the data collection of data throughout a pattern of rhetoric, rhetoric pattern of data analysis, interpretation of results rhetorical patterns are found, Dissemination of results with presents under discussion (Ibrahim, 2009: 107-108).

D. Finding and Discussion

1. Results

The study results of sermon rhetoric patterns of President Joko Widodo's oration in Commemoration of Bung Karno's oration June 1, 1945 in Bandung, West Java on Wednesday, June 1, 2016, showed that in general patterns rhetoric has three parts: introduction, trunk, and conclusion. In the introductory part, based on the pattern of rhetoric sermon has several parts, namely speech opening gambit, and transitions that have the function of rhetoric tribute to the participants, attracting listeners with a narrative, a comparison with the conditions of other countries, setting the example, introduces trunk in the form of the Pancasila topic with exposition. On the trunk part based on the pattern of rhetoric sermon has several parts, the arguments, statements, quotations, illustrations, application, petition, information which has the function of rhetoric in the form of reinforcement, definitions, objective data, setting the example, and providing motivation to listeners.

Then, at the conclusion, based on the pattern of rhetoric sermon has several parts, namely invitations, conclusion, prayer, supplication, and the conclusion of the rhetoric that has multiple functions such as definitions, expectations, following the government's decision, salute and prayers to the listener. From these findings, it can be shown that the oration of President Joko Widodo does not only serves as the state speech in commemoration of Bung Karno's oration June 1, 1945, but also determined and announced that June 1 is celebrated the Birthday of the Pancasila and designated as a national holiday.

2. Discussion

The pattern of sermon rhetoric of oration of President Joko Widodo in Commemoration of Bung Karno's oration June 1, 1945 in Bandung, West Java on Wednesday, June 1, 2016, has generally followed the patterns of rhetoric sermon. However, there are some uniqueness that is created in the speech, which is in the introduction or preface only has sections include opening remarks, gambit, and transitions where parts such as the relationship with scripture, propositions, and no prayer. It does provide information that kind of a speech delivered by the president is not a sermon which delivery is intended to demonstrate the political power in setting the matter Birthday Pancasila. In the part of opening speech, the president aims to pay
tribute to all participants without exception and respect were sorted based on the hierarchy participants. The following is the quote of oration at the opening speech.


Yang saya hormati Presiden Republik Indonesia yang ke-5, Ibu Megawati Soekarno Putri.


Bismillahirrahmanirrahim. Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Good morning, best wishes for all of us.

Honorable the fifth President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mrs. Megawati Soekarno Putri. Honourable the eleventh Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Pak Boediono. Honourable Chairman of the Constitutional Committee and its Chairman and Head of State Institutions, Labour Cabinet Ministers, Heads of Government and Non-Government Organization. Honourable the entire family of Bung Karno. Honourable the Governor of West Java province and the mayors of Bandung. Ladies and Gentlemen.

From the oration quotations, it can be explained that the speech opening prayer begins with the individual in initiating religious activities as a Muslim is to say Bismillahirrahmanirrahim because he was a Muslim and appreciates that the Indonesian people are predominantly Muslim. Then, followed by greetings and prayers to honor the Muslim citizens by saying Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh, after which it regards respect for the non-Muslim citizens with morning greetings, best wishes for all of us. President Joko Widodo, in this case shows that the country he leads is a democratic country that has cultural differences, especially religious differences should be mutual respect for the realization of price harmonization and unity of the Republic of Indonesia.

In paying tribute to the participants, the President Joko Widodo pack it in politeness social class or occupation. Although as a former president and vice president still considers the post of supreme so that in his speech he paid tribute first to the 5th President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mrs. Megawati Sukarnoputri and the 11th Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Pak Boediono and resumed his colleagues that Chairman of the Assembly and an equal, continued in the cabinet work and does not forget his great respect for the family of Bung Karno. Then, the last new public participants are respected. Thus, all participants feel valued so that from the participants, too, felt the importance of their presence at the event. This will impact on the seriousness of the participants to attentively listen to the oration delivered to the end.

Still in the introduction, especially gambit and transition part that alternately presented which gambit first raised. Gambit aimed at attracting listeners with narration, while the transition serves to introduce part of trunk of the Pancasila. Following are some quotes sided gambit parts and transition.


During my visit to several countries in Europe, in the United States, the Middle East, Asia, and in a meeting with leaders of major countries in the world. Increasingly makes me more confident, makes me even more grateful that we have the the Pancasila. I watch a lot of countries around the world including the developed countries are currently being agitated and now they’re troubled, restless. Their tolerance torn apart, they split the social solidarity, social order they started disturbed. They haunted by terrorism, extremism and radicalism. They also faltered in filling values in facing the challenges and the order.
From the above quotation, gambit outlined by President Joko Widodo when giving his views on the results of his visit to the developed countries that are experiencing anxiety in terms of tolerance, terrorism, extremism and radicalism that interested participants permasalahn attention to it. Then, followed by a transition that serves to introduce part of trunk that with further explanation of the elements gambit. This transition is indicated with an explanation exposition on the importance and proud nation of Indonesia has the Pancasila that every country in Europe not to have it. A wonderful idea of President Joko Widodo of the results of his visit to several countries in Europe, Middle East, and Asia saw the role and functions of a Pancasila.

On the part of the trunk based on the pattern of sermon rhetoric on an oration by President Joko Widodo in Commemoration of Bung Karno’s speech June 1, 1945 in Bandung, West Java on Wednesday, June 1, 2016 has several parts, the arguments, statements, quotations, illustrations, application, petition, statement which has the function of rhetoric in the form of reinforcement, definitions, objective data, setting the example, and providing motivation to the listener. What’s interesting about this rhetoric is an arrangement pattern presenting persuasive trunk and contains the value of information that make participants curious. The sequence begins with the argument, description, quote, illustration, application, request appreciate the existence of the Pancasila, and continued with the description back end with a motivational phrase. It makes curious participants, namely, the meaning of the petition appreciate what tipped the Pancasila. Here is a quotation from the trunk part, especially on the expectations and information about the position of the Pancasila.


Ladies and Gentlemen, once again as a nation we should be grateful we have Pancasila. Pancasila as the state ideology, Pancasila as the philosophy of the nation which was dug by the father of the nation, Bung Karno. The Pancasila which since its birth date of June 1, 1945, progressing to the Treaty of Jakarta on June 22, 1945 and agreed on the formulation of the final on August 18, 1945. On the basis of the Pancasila state there is no reason for us not to be optimistic. We must be optimistic facing the future, we should be confident that we can overcome all the problems that exist in towards progress. That we can win the global competition as a state winner. We must also always remember what was said at the Bung Karno BPUPKI Assembly on June 1, 1945. Bung Karno stated "Mutual cooperation is worked hard together, extortion sweat together, struggle together with auxiliary help, charity all for the benefit of all, yo-heave-ho (holopis kuntul baris) for the interests together". That is the first condition for progress into a winner, the gotong-royong (Mutual cooperation).

From these quotations, can be informed that the President Joko Widodo has a specific purpose related to the Pancasila by providing functions and its important role in winning a global competence as the State Homeland. Participants in the event are increasingly convinced that the Pancasila has a fundamental role in uniting Homeland and make the State Indonesia competence with other developed countries. This will lead to the actual answer, what to do with is the Pancasila in the president’s speech. The answer lies in the next section, namely conclusions part.

We entered the final part of sermon rhetorical patterns or conclusions contained in the oration of President Joko Widodo in Commemoration of Bung Karno’s oration June 1, 1945 in Bandung, West Java on Wednesday, June 1, 2016. Some of the interesting things of this

Ladies and gentlemen, Pancasila as the state and the state ideology should be of unknown origin by the Indonesian people from generation to generation. Pancasila should be practiced, Pancasila should become ideological work, Pancasila should be kept its sustainable. So by giving thanks to the presence of Allah. to give bismillahirrahmanirrohim, with a Presidential Decree dated June 1 set, excluded, and celebrated as the Day of Birth Pancasila. Thank you. Wassalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

From the citation conclusion above, it can be shown that the sequence of the first in a conclusion that is an invitation to the phrase ladies and gentlemen. Proceed with the conclusion in the form of expression of Pancasila as the state and the state ideology should be of unknown origin by the Indonesian people from generation to generation. Pancasila should be practiced, Pancasila should become ideological work, Pancasila should be kept kelangsungannya. Bagian further conclusion that prayer with the phrase "And to give thanks to the presence of Allah. to give bismillahirrahmanirrohim", followed by a request for such decisions to be implemented by the participants and the entire Indonesian nation on June 1 become the determination of Birth Pancasila and national holidays. Then, the final part of the conclusion that the first two words "Thank you" which means salute on gratitude for the acceptance decision by all participants and the second saying a short prayer congratulations to pendengaryaitu "Wassalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh" which means "And hopefully salvation and grace of God and keberha His terlimpah also to you." It's part of conclusion that is clear, concise, dense and meaningful so that the participants followed with great wisdom.

From the above explanation, it can be shown that oration of President Joko Widodo does not only serves as the state speech in commemoration of Bung Karno's oration June 1, 1945, but also determined and announced that June 1 is celebrated the Birthday of Pancasila and designated as a national holiday. Thus, this rhetoric pattern can serve as an example for officials at all levels of decision makers when it will make a speech that contains important decisions and binding.

E. Conclusion

From these results it can be concluded that the analysis of pattern rhetoric sermon oration of President Joko Widodo in Commemoration of Bung Karno's oration June 1, 1945 in Bandung, West Java on Wednesday, June 1, 2016, generally has a pattern of rhetoric, namely the introduction (introduction), trunk (body), and conclusion (conclusion). In the introductory part, based on the pattern of rhetoric sermon has several parts: opening speech, gambit, and a transition that has the function of rhetorical homage to the participants, attracting listeners with a narrative, a comparison with the conditions of other countries, setting the example, introduced the trunk with topic of the Pancasila with exposition. On the part of the trunk based on the pattern of rhetoric sermon has several parts, the arguments, statements, citation, illustrations, application, petition, information which has the function of rhetoric in the form of reinforcement, definitions, objective data, setting the example, and providing motivation to the listener. Then, at the conclusion, based on the pattern of rhetoric sermon has several parts,
namely invitations, conclusion, prayer, supplication, and the conclusion of the rhetoric that has multiple functions such as definitions, expectations, following the government's decision, salute and prayer to listeners. Then, oration of President Joko Widodo does not only serve as the state speech in commemoration of Bung Karno's oration June 1, 1945, but also determined and announced that June 1 is celebrated the Birthday of Pancasila and designated as a national holiday. Thus, this rhetoric pattern can serve as an example for officials at all levels of decision makers when it will make a speech that contains important decisions and binding.

F. References