

## Discourse Structure In President Donald Trump's Speech On Since Covid-19 Diagnosis

Arini Hidayah<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>M.A., Language and Letters Faculty, Surakarta University, Surakarta, Indonesia

### Abstract

This research concerns the analysis of discourse structure in President Donald Trump's speech on the first event since Covid-19 diagnosis. This research objective is to find out discourse structure in President Donald Trump's speech on the first event since Covid-19 diagnosis. This analysis use descriptive method because this research describe discourse structure. The data were taken from the transcript of President Donald Trump's speech on the first event since Covid-19 diagnosis. The researcher uses document and records method to gather the data which is by taking note of discourse structure appeared in President Donald Trump's speech, then classifying them by their types and analyzing the data. The researcher found there are 1 poem datum, 4 narration data, 2 agon data, 5 refutation data, 2 agon data, and 4 peroration data. It can be concluded that Donald Trump made an effort to image himself as a leader who is proficient in using language through the discourse structure he uses in his speeches at the first public event since the Covid-19 diagnosis.

**Keywords:** discourse, structure, and speech

### 1. Introduction

Understanding discourse according (Baryam 2010; Fairclough 2013) is the organization of language above the sentence or above the clause; In other words, linguistic units that are larger than sentences or clauses, such as conversational exchanges or written texts. In short, what is called a text for discourse is a sentence for speech (utterance). Another opinion was put forward by (Kridalaksana 2011; Zenteno Jiménez and Hilda Hidalgo Avilés 2013) which states that discourse is the most complete language unit, in the grammatical hierarchy it is the highest or largest grammatical unit. This discourse is realized in the form of a complete essay (novel, book, encyclopedia series, etc.), paragraphs, sentences or words that carry a complete message.

Discourse analysis considers the context of discourse such as setting, situation, event, and condition. Discourse is also produced, understood, and analyzed in a particular context. According to Cook in (Van Dijk 2006; Eriyanto 2011) discourse analysis examines the context of communication: who communicates with whom and why; in what types of audiences and situations; through what medium; what are the different types of communication development; and relationships for each party.

Critical discourse analysis can be used to see social developments in a society or something that is developing in society. (Dunmire 2012; Jorgensen and Phillips 2007) say that this analysis provides theories and methods that can be used to conduct empirical studies of the relationships between discourse and social and cultural development in different social domains.

The relationship between discourse and ideology is usually studied in terms of discourse structure, for example: using lexical deviations, material, syntactic structures such as active-passive sentences, pronominals such as our use of them, metaphors, arguments, implications and many parts of discourse. Political discourse is not only limited to the term structure of political discourse, but also in terms of political context (Van Dijk 2006, 2009).

The speech analyzed in this study is President Donald Trump's speech at the first public event since the Covid-19 diagnosis. The language proficiency seen in Donald Trump's speech makes Donald Trump's speech interesting to study. Donald Trump made an effort to image himself as a leader who is proficient in using language through the discourse structure he uses in his speeches.

## 2. Literature Review

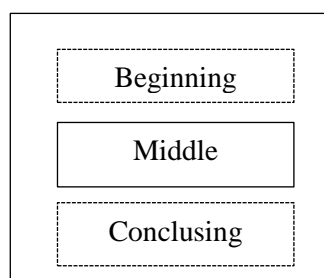
The meaning of language is determined by the communication process that occurs as a communication tool to convey a message or speaker's intent,. And in critical discourse analysis, (Jackson 2008; Rogers, Singhal, and Quinlan 2014) state that critical discourse analysis emphasizes language as a process of making meaning, equipped with choices. Therefore, the context chosen by the speaker to convey the message affects the emergence of meaning.

Using power in modern society, as an achievement that is increased through ideology, and more specifically through the ideology of language(Park 2021; Taha and Al-Khanji 2020). Therefore, Jorgensen and Philips(Jorgensen and Phillips 2007; Tantri et al. 2019) argue that critical discourse analysis cannot be considered as a politically neutral approach but as a politically critical approach aimed at the emergence of social change, and in the name of emancipation critical discourse analysis favors groups. oppressed society.

Each part of the discourse has its function as a structure,. The initial part of the discourse functions as a discourse opening or communication opener, the body part of the discourse serves as an expository of the content of the discourse and the closing part of the discourse serves as a marker of the end of the discourse. Of the three parts, the part that must exist is the body of discourse. The other two parts are not always present in every discourse (Baryadi 2001; Taylor 2010; Zenteno Jiménez and Hilda Hidalgo Avilés 2013).

The three parts of discourse are global divisions and apply to all discourses. The division of details is determined by the type of discourse. Here is the visual structure of the general discourse:

Discourse Structure



The discourse structure of the speech above has a discourse structure similar to the discourse structure according to other linguists. Linguists such as Aristotle, Cicero, and Quintilianus (Gorys Keraf 2009; Jackson 2008; Jones 2012) divide speech into five parts: (1) Proem or exordium: the opening or introduction part. The opening should be clear, polite, and brief. (2) Narration or dicgesis: a statement

about the case being discussed. Narratio contains a statement regarding the case in question. Narratio contains statements of preliminary facts that are clear, believable, concise, and enjoyable. (3) Agon or argument: presenting facts or evidence (Quintilianus calls it: probation or apodeixis) to prove the problem or case being discussed. (4) Refutation or lysis: the part that rejects contradictory facts. The speaker points out that the objections are absurd, false, or inconsistent. Quintilianus distinguishes argument and refutation, while some authorities unite these two sections. (5) Peroration or epilogos: a conclusion or a recapitulation (summary) of what has been stated with an emotional appeal (request or appeal) to the listener.

### **3. Methodology**

This research type is qualitative research (Sugiyono 2009) explains that qualitative research is research that focuses more on social life or daily life in society. The data research in qualitative research can be in the form of words, theories, and explanations. This technique methodology used in qualitative research is observation. The qualitative research is research which focuses on human observations in the community environment related to the language used by them based on (Bashori et al. 2021). Sutopo (2002) states that the qualitative research is descriptive in which the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through pictures, especially words. The data research generated from qualitative research is in the form descriptive. The qualitative researcher is the primary instrument for the data analysis and collected. Descriptive qualitative is the method of research used to describe nature phenomenon happened and relevancies between one phenomenon and the others (Hidayah 2019). This research type is a qualitative research because the researcher examined the data and explained the types of discourse structure in the President Donald Trump's speech on the first event since Covid-19 diagnosis. The researcher used qualitative research because the data analysis in this research is mostly in the form of description and explanation.

After analyzing the data, the researcher giving conclusion. In this research the researcher took the data source from transcript of President Donald Trump's speech on the first event since Covid-19 diagnosis via internet. According to Hidayah (2019) qualitative data collection allows collecting data that is non-numeric and helps people to explore how decisions made and provides us with detailed insight for reaching such conclusions the data that is collected should be holistic, rich and nuanced and findings to emerge through careful analysis

The data of this research are collected by Moleong theory (Moleong 2009). The data collected by doing the following steps:

1. Searching and collecting transcript of President Donald Trump's speech on the first event since Covid-19 diagnosis via internet.
2. Reading and understanding carefully discourse structure by learning theories of critical discourse analysis.
3. Collecting and identifying the data based on discourse structure types.

### **4. Findings and Discussion**

The discourse structure of President Donald Trump's speech at the first public event since the Covid-19 diagnosis on October 10, 2020 is as follows:

## 5. Proem

Proem is the opening or introduction part. The opening should be clear, polite, and brief. The opening of President Donald Trump's speech at the first public event since the diagnosis of Covid-19 found 1 datum, namely as follows:

(A1)

“Well, thank you very much, and keep that enthusiasm going, get out and vote. We got to vote. We got to vote these people into oblivion, vote them into oblivion. Got to get rid of them so bad for our country. First of all, I'm feeling great. I don't know about you. How's everyone feeling? Good? And I'm honored to welcome, we call this a peaceful protest to the White House in support of the incredible men and women of law enforcement and all of the people that work so well with us. I have to tell you our black community, our Hispanic community, thank you very much. Thank you.”

The opening speech above explained that Donald Trump thanked and appreciated Donald Trump's supporters for coming to the White House. Donald Trump appealed to all his supporters to run for the Presidential election and elect Donald Trump to remain the next President of America. Donald Trump explains that he has recovered from Covid-19. Donald Trump said that this activity included a peaceful protest to the White House in support of the extraordinary men and women of law enforcement and all the people who work very well with including the black, Hispanic community have a great relationship with Donald Trump.

## 2. Narration

Narration is a statement about the case being discussed. Narration contains a statement about the case in question. Narration contains statements about the initial facts that are clear, believable, concise, and enjoyable. Narration or storytelling in President Donald Trump's speech in the first public event since the diagnosis of Covid-19 found 4 data, one of the data is as follows:

(Datum: A2.1)

“I want you to know our nation's going to defeat this terrible China virus, as we call it and we're producing powerful therapies and drugs and we're healing the sick and we're going to recover. And the vaccine is coming out very, very quickly in record time. As you know, it's coming out very, very soon. We have great, great companies doing it and there'll be distributing it. And we will through our military very, very rapidly, through the power of the American spirit, I think more than anything else, science medicine will eradicate the China virus once and for all. We'll get rid of it all over the world. You see big flare ups in Europe, big flare ups in Canada, very big flare ups in Canada, you saw that today. A lot of flare ups, but it's going to disappear. It is disappearing and with vaccines are going to help and the therapeutics are going to help a lot.”

The narrative above the speech above explains that Donald Trump explained that America can fight the Covid-19 virus by producing therapies and drugs. America is making a Covid-19 vaccine that will soon be distributed to the public through the American military.

## 6. Agon

## Discourse Structure In President Donald Trump's Speech On Since Covid-19 Diagnosis

Agon or argument presents facts or evidence to prove the problem or case being discussed. Agon in President Donald Trump's speech at the first public event since the diagnosis of Covid-19 found 2 data, one of the data is as follows:

(Datum: A4)

“We are now beginning the fastest economic recovery in history. We created a record 11.4 million jobs just in the last four months. That's the fastest ever”

The Agon above explained that Donald Trump explained that Donald Trump showed the public that America is now the fastest growing economy in the world. America recorded a record 11.4 million jobs in 4 months.

### 7. Refutation

Refutation or lysis: the part that rejects contradictory facts. The speaker points out that the objections are absurd, false, or inconsistent. Refutation of President Donald Trump's speech at the first public event since the diagnosis of Covid-19 found 5 data, one of which is as follows:

(Datum: A3.4)

“We signed a landmark criminal justice reform bill that nobody thought was possible to even think about. I did that. I did that. I got that done. And I worked with a lot of people, but we got it done. The Obama administration couldn't get it done. Biden couldn't even think about it. He doesn't even know what it is.”

The refutation above explains that Donald Trump explained that Donald Trump told the public that Donald Trump had signed a criminal justice reform bill that no one thought about, including Obama and Biden.

### 8. Peroration

Peroration or epilogos: a conclusion or a recapitulation of what has been said with an emotional appeal to the listener. Peroration in President Donald Trump's speech at the first public event since the diagnosis of Covid-19 found 4 data, one of the data is as follows:

(Datum: A5.1)

“The US has seen the smallest economic contraction of any major nation anywhere in the world. So we've seen the smallest going down. If you look at it, that's an incredible statement. Our opponents will crush the comeback with unscientific lockdowns. They want to lock everything down. Here we go again. They want to lock it down. We're not going to let it happen. We're not going to let it happen. So important you get out and vote. You got to get out and vote.”

The above peroration explains that Donald Trump explained that America has observed the smallest economic contraction of any major country in the world. Donald Trump thinks his political opponents will undermine the progress he has made. Donald Trump teaches people to vote for Donald Trump in the presidential election so that they can continue the struggle for America's economic progress.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been conducted by the researcher, the researcher found there are 1 poem datum, 4 narration data, 2 agon data, 5 refutation data, 2 agon data, and 4 peroration data. It can be concluded that Donald Trump made an effort to image himself as a leader who is proficient in using language through the discourse structure when he used in his speeches at the first public event since the Covid-19 diagnosis. Trump invites the American people to select him as the next president in Trump's speech.

## 6. Statements of ethics and conflict of interest

"I as Corresponding Author, declare and undertake that in the study titled as "Discourse Structure In President Donald Trump's Speech On Since Covid-19 Diagnosis", scientific, ethical and citation rules were followed; Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry Journal Editor Board has no responsibility for all ethical violations to be encountered, that all responsibility belongs to the author and that this study has not been sent to any other academic publication platform for evaluation."

## References

- Baryadi, Praptomo. 2001. "Konsep-Konsep Pokok Dalam Analisis Wacana." *Jurnal Widyaparwa No 57*:1–23.
- Baryam, Fatih. 2010. "Ideology and Political Discourse: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Erdogan'S Political Speech." *Arecls 7*(January 2009):23–40.
- Bashori, Muzakki, Roeland van Hout, Helmer Strik, and Catia Cucchiari. 2021. "Effects of ASR-Based Websites on EFL Learners' Vocabulary, Speaking Anxiety, and Language Enjoyment." *System 99*:102496. doi: 10.1016/j.system.2021.102496.
- Van Dijk, Teun A. 2006. "Ideology and Discourse Analysis." *Journal of Political Ideologies 11*(2):115–40. doi: 10.1080/13569310600687908.
- Van Dijk, Teun A. 2009. *Society and Discourse: How Social Contexts Influence Text and Talk*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dunmire, Patricia L. 2012. "Political Discourse Analysis: Exploring the Language of Politics and the Politics of Language." *Linguistics and Language Compass 6*(11):735–51. doi: 10.1002/llc.3365.
- Eriyanto. 2011. *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media*. Yogyakarta: LKiS Printing Cemerlang.
- Fairclough, Norman. 2013. "Critical Discourse Analysis." Pp. 9–20 in *The Routledge Handbook of Discourse Analysis*.
- Gorys Keraf, Dr. 2009. *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Hidayah, Arini. 2019. "An Analysis Of Directives Speech Acts In Film Script Of Iron Man 2 (2010)." *Surakarta English and Literature Journal 2*(1):1–8.
- Jackson, J. 2008. "Language." *Identity and Study Abroad., London: Equinox*.
- Jones, Rodney. 2012. *Discourse Analysis: A Resource Book For Students*. Hong Kong: Academia.
- Jorgensen, Marianne W., and Louise J. Phillips. 2007. "Analisis Wacana: Teori Dan Metode." *Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar*.
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2011. *Kamus Linguistik*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Moleong, Lexy J. 2009. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Park, Jin Hee. 2021. "Discourse Construction of Inter-Korean Summits in South Korean Newspapers: A Diachronic Study." *Language and Communication 78*:19–34. doi: 10.1016/j.langcom.2021.02.001.
- Rogers, Everett M., Arvind Singhal, and Margaret M. Quinlan. 2014. *Diffusion of Innovations*. Routledge.
- Sugiyono, M. P. P. 2009. "Kualitatif, Dan R&D, Bandung: Alfabeta." *Cet. VII*.
- Sutopo, H. Budisutarjo. 2002. "Pengantar Penelitian Kualitatif."
- Taha, Yakoub Abu, and Rajai Al-Khanji. 2020. "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Gaza Marches of Return Coverage in Selected Newspapers." *International Journal of Linguistics 12*(6):163. doi: 10.5296/ijl.v12i6.17959.
- Tantri, Sakia Hermila, Veronika Unun Pratiwi, Imroatus Solikhah, and Sari Handayani. 2019. "English Linguistics , Literature , and Education ( IJELLE ) ' A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF CAR ADVERTISEMENTS IN

## Discourse Structure In President Donald Trump's Speech On Since Covid-19 Diagnosis

TELEVISION .” 1(1):9–16.

22. Taylor, Gordon. 2010. *Cohesion and Texture*. Vol. I.

23. Zenteno Jiménez, Ana Karen, and Supervised by Hilda Hidalgo Avilés. 2013. *Introduction to Discourse Analysis*. Vol. 1.