

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The chapter presents the introductory section of the study. It provides the background of the study, research questions, aims of the study, significance of the study, research methodology including data collection and data analysis, clarification of key terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background of the Study

When Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) was elected as the Indonesian president for the first period in 2004, economic development has become one of his major concerns. To some extent, through the government's economic development policies, the Indonesian government has attempted to make the Indonesian economy grow significantly. Such efforts can be observed from some of the Indonesian government's programs such as MP3EI (Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia/The Master Plan of Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development) which are expected to accelerate economic growths.

Munir (2012) claims that there are some factors which affect economic development and growth: inflation, interest rates, tax levels, currency strength, government intervention, environmental impact, overall economic health, and business cycles. From the previous statement it can be seen that the government has power to intervene the determination of economic development policy in a country. For instance, many economic activities are regulated by the government. Government agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency will maintain standards that must be followed by the industries for the safety of consumers, employees, or natural resources.

Bromley and Mubyarto (2002) argue that the determination of economic development policies in Indonesia must consider people's prosperity. Moreover,

Sen (2008) also said that economic development policies should promote the standard of living, economic health, and it must improve the economy and social well-being of people.

The idea of the statements above are in accordance with the notion of the fifth point of Pancasila about the social justice for whole people which is realized into the 1945 Constitution Chapter XIV Article 33 which regulates the national economy and social welfare.

With regard to the previous studies which discuss the economic development issues, most of the previous studies investigated economic development issues from economic, political or sociological discipline. For instance, a study conducted by Preston (1975) which discovers the influence of economic conditions on people's morality. In his study he attempted to examine the issue of economic development from socioeconomic perspective. In his study he found that at that time people's morality has become increasingly dissociated from economic level because of a diffusion of medical and health technologies and facilities personnel that occurred in large part of economic level. Thus, he attempted to estimate the relative contribution of economic factors to increase in life expectancy during the twentieth century.

However, the present study attempts to investigate the Indonesian government's economic development policies from a linguistics perspective to know whether its economic development orientation adheres to the 1945 Constitution or contradicts with it. The investigation was conducted through analyzing the discourse in Indonesian the National Budget Plan (RAPBN) and Financial Memorandum which was presented by the Indonesian president in the National Budget Plan and Financial Official Statement (2012) Speech on August 16, 2011. The National Budget Plan was chosen because it contains the discourse of the Indonesian government's policies toward economic development.

As for its theoretical framework, the study draws on van Dijk and Kintsch's (1983) perspective of analysis in examining macrostructure. According to van Dijk (2009), in analyzing macrostructures, topics are selected as a significant structure because they are mostly intentional and consciously

controlled by the speaker and they influence many other structures of the discourse. The framework was chosen because it is the most suitable to investigate the social motives of the text. What is the general or global meaning of the text and how the structure of language presented?

1.2 Research Questions

The problems that were examined in this research cover two points:

1. Do the Indonesian government's macroeconomic policies toward economic development aspects in the National Budget Plan and Financial Memorandum (2012) Speech adhere to the 1945 Constitution?
2. What are the orientations of the Indonesian government's macroeconomic policies?

1.3 Aim of the Study

Based on the research question stated above, the aims of the study are as follows:

1. To examine whether the Indonesian government's fundamental ideas in determining economic development policies in the National Budget Plan and Financial Memorandum (2012) speech are in accordance with the 1945 Constitution.
2. To discover the Indonesian government's orientations toward macroeconomic policies.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The study focuses on investigating the ways topics as the element of semantic macrostructure are delivered by the author. In investigating the topics, this study uses van Dijk and Kintsch's (1983) framework of Semantic Representation Model. The study is concerned with the government's policies on economic development so that it focuses on the economic development section in the speech.

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A Critical Discourse Analysis of Indonesian Government's Macroeconomics Policies toward Economic Development Aspects in National Budget Plan and Financial Memorandum (2012) Speech

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1.5 Significant of the Study

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) aims to produce and convey critical knowledge that enables human beings to emancipate themselves from forms of domination through self-reflection (Wodak and Meyer, 2009:7). Based on the previous statement, I expect that the study may make the readers think critically to any texts or discourses. According to Fairclough (2003), as elements of social event texts have causal effects which can bring about changes in people's knowledge, beliefs, values, attitude, and so forth. Moreover, one of the causal effects of texts or discourses which has been of major concern for Critical Discourse Analysis is ideological effects (Fairclough, 2003) i.e. the effects of texts in inculcating and sustaining and changing ideologies (Eagleton, 1991; Larrain, 1979; Thompson, 1984; Van Dijk, 1998; in Fairclough, 2003).

1.6 Methodology

1.6.1 Research Method

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method to achieve the aims of the study. It is mainly centered on analyzing, describing, interpreting, and criticizing Indonesian government policy toward economic development. Van Dijk and Kintsch's (1983) Semantic Representation Model was chosen as the framework of analysis. This framework is known as the sociocognitive approach to text and it has three levels of text structures: microstructure, macrostructure, and superstructure. Van Dijk and Kintsch's (1983) framework focuses on the analysis of text by investigating the elements of microstructure, macrostructure, and superstructure which are transformed in the text.

1.6.2 Data Collection

The data used in the study came from the document of Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia. This document was presented to the public on August 16, 2011 by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as the president of Indonesia before the Plenary Session of the House of Representatives. The document was obtained from the official Web site of Ministry of State Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia; www.setkab.go.id on May 7, 2013. First, the National Budget Plan and Financial Memorandum (2012) official statement speech were downloaded and stored in a hard disk. Afterward, the National Budget Plan and Financial Memorandum official statement speech was converted into word text in order to facilitate the analysis. The units of analysis of the text are topics and words. Each unit is, then, counted as a part of data. The data analysis will be described in the next section.

1.6.3 Data Analysis

The data for the study were in the form of the transcript document of National Budget Plan and Financial Memorandum (2012) speech. The data in the form of linguistic text were then analyzed based on van Dijk and Kintsch's (1983) perspective in examining the structures level of text. The data were analyzed to reveal how the topics and ideas were arranged in the speech related to the Indonesian economic development. The results of these analyses were used for interpreting the discourse in order to answer the research problems underlying the present study.

1.7 Clarification of the Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the following is the clarification of the terms used:

1. Microstructure is the meaning of a discourse that can be examined by analyzing words, sentences, propositions, phrases and so forth (van Dijk and Kintsch, 1983)
2. Macrostructure is the general meaning of a text that can be understood by examining the topic of the text (van Dijk and Kintsch, 1983)
3. Superstructure is the frame of a text, that is, how the structure and components of a discourse is arranged in the text as a whole (van Dijk and Kintsch, 1983).

1.8 Organization of the Paper

The research paper will be organized in five chapters. Each chapter contains several subtopics which assist to give detail explanation of the information written.

The first chapter is Introduction. It presents the background of the study, research questions, scope of the study, significant of the study, research method in conducting the research, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

The second chapter contains Theoretical Foundation. It discusses the theories and concepts that are used in answering every research question. The third chapter contains the Research Method. This chapter elaborates the procedures taken in conducting the research. It also presents the analysis tool and the reason of choosing the procedure.

The fourth chapter contains the main point in the research. It contains Findings and Discussions of the study. The result of the research and the answer of research questions are represented in the fourth chapter. In addition, the discussion and the interpretation of the finding are elaborated in this chapter.

Finally, the fifth chapter covers the conclusion of the research and its result. It contains Conclusions and Suggestions. The chapter also considers several suggestions for future study.