

The Use of Power Language of South Sulawesi Women Legislators in Political Discourse Through Vocabulary Features: A Case Study of the Chairperson of the Regional House of Representatives of South Sulawesi

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Abstract

This research is a qualitative research using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis which aims to; (1) revealing the form of using the language of power of women legislators in South Sulawesi in political discourse through vocabulary features, (2) revealing the forms of using the language of power of women legislators in political discourse through grammatical features, (3) revealing forms of using the language of power of women legislators in political discourse through features text structure. The data of this study are natural texts in the form of transcripts of women's legislators' speeches in political discourse that contain the construction of power. The data sources for this research are phrases, clauses, or inter-paragraphs that contain the unity of ideas and ideas that were transcribed from video recordings that aired on the Tribun Timur media youtube channel throughout 2021. This study proves that a female politician is able to exercise power through her speech. The power of the female legislator in South Sulawesi is the implication of the position of the South Sulawesi DPRD as a legislative body that has a control function, budgeting function, and the function of making regional regulations to the executive and the people of South Sulawesi. The female legislator of South Sulawesi AIKS (initial name) exercises her power through a number of grammatical features, including nominalization, passive active sentences, sentence modes, modalities, and personal pronouns. The text of the political speech of the Chairman of the DPRD (Regional House of Representatives) of South Sulawesi Andi Ina Kartika Sari consists of several parts.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Language of Power, Women Legislators

Introduction

The use of language in public spaces often has a powerful effect through the production of public discourse and opinion. Language is often used for the benefit of the dominant social group, because they control the world of politics and law. Language reflects the truth of the dominant group and hides the truth from the non-dominant social group. Language in its use in a social context is not only used as a means of communication between speakers and their interlocutors. However, language can be transformed as a tool of power. The dominant social group uses language to gain and build power. They control other social groups. The use of real language is always related to power (Santoso, 2012). Language is used for the benefit of the dominant social group.

In the context of gender, violence and domination often afflict women due to an unfair understanding of gender. Women often experience social injustice due to gender inequality. Gender differences give birth to various social injustices, both for women and men (Fakih, 1996). But women most often experience it. Gender differences and views can actually lead to subordination of women (Fakih, 1996). Women are assumed to have an irrational or emotional

character that raises the public's view that they cannot appear to lead in public spaces. Such assumptions lead to the view that the position of women is at a level that is considered unimportant.

Gender equality is a spirit that is inflamed by a number of circles so that women have the opportunity to appear to lead in public spaces (Kevane, 2004). Gender is not a provision of God or nature, because gender is different from gender (Fakih, 1996). Gender is a socially and culturally constructed trait in people's lives. Therefore, gender is interchangeable (Bonvillain, 2020). Women can have the opportunity to participate in leading or occupying public positions.

In South Sulawesi, a number of women have emerged as leaders. The female leaders include North Luwu Regent Indah Putri Indriani, South Sulawesi KNPI Chair Nurkanita Kahfi, South Sulawesi DPRD Chair Andi Ina Kartika, and three deputy regional heads, namely Makassar Deputy Mayor Fatmawati Rusdi, Sinjai Deputy Regent Andi Kartini Ottong, and Maros Deputy Regent Suhartina. Bohari. The 2019 Legislative Election, for example, was able to give birth to the representation of women in the South Sulawesi parliament. Of the 85 seats in the South Sulawesi DPRD, 25 of them are occupied by women. The percentage is 29 percent.

The South Sulawesi DPRD collects legislator representation from 24 districts/cities of South Sulawesi province. The number reached 85 legislators. South Sulawesi is a province that has four diverse ethnic groups, including the Makassar, Bugis, Toraja, and Mandar tribes. The Bugis and Makassar tribes are the most dominating of the four. The people of South Sulawesi with the four tribes maintain their customs, culture, and local wisdom. Including the patriarchal culture that is still thick.

The language of women is considered different from the language of men because it has a number of its own characters (Santoso, 2012). The speech produced by women often shows their subordinate position in society, especially in speaking to men. As a discourse, the language of women legislators is seen as containing the practice of power, it is interesting to dissect with critical discourse analysis. Critical discourse analysis is of the view that the language of women legislators contains ideology in their choice of vocabulary (Huckin, 2002). This trend of power is caused by the position of a female legislator who has a control function in legislative tasks. Both to the local government and to the constituents, and the people of South Sulawesi.

The use of language that contains the practice of power must be studied critically using a critical paradigm. The language of power should not be seen as something that is neutral, natural, or just happens. Critical Discourse Analysis has a critical study to reveal power, domination, subordination, or violence in political discourse (Lazar, 2007). Language has an important role in compiling the classification of speakers' experiences. Related to this classification, it is necessary to state two types of meaning that can be entered by speakers: (i) natural meaning, and (ii) social meaning (Santoso, 2012).

This study focuses on the vocabulary of the language of power used by female legislators of South Sulawesi in political discourse published by the online media Tribun Timur through the Youtube channel. Researchers are interested in studying the language of women legislators and then dissect the vocabulary and ideology used, because according to the researcher, everyone, especially leaders, will use language in such a way as to launch their influence and power in order to fight for certain political interests. The use of language in political discourse is full of power. This includes the use of language by women's political elites. The choice of a legislator's vocabulary is effective in controlling and building dominance over the audience. This study will examine how the vocabulary of women legislators in political discourse in constructing power in political discourse.

This critical discourse analysis research can contribute to the education of Indonesian language and literature and can add to the study of critical discourse as a branch of linguistics, especially in the political discourse of the language of women legislators in South Sulawesi. This critical discourse analysis research can also sharpen students' analysis in understanding discourse as something that is not neutral and contains the practice of power.

The researcher chose the political discourse of women legislators in online media because the text became widely public consumption, had an influence in shaping public opinion so that it was the right moment to analyze the development of discourse produced in the related mass media. The online media chosen was the East Tribune with three considerations (1) having the most readers in eastern Indonesia, (2) being quite actual in reporting political news, and (3) having certain relationships with the government & provincial figures, making it interesting to study.

Methods

Data and Data Sources

The data in this study are natural texts in the form of transcripts of speeches by women legislators in political discourse that contain the construction of power. The data sources for this research are phrases, clauses, or inter-paragraphs that contain a unity of ideas and ideas that are transcribed from video recordings that aired on the Tribun Timur media youtube channel throughout 2021. Explore further how the use of the vocabulary of female legislators from South Sulawesi in political discourse.

Data collection is done by capturing all the data and information needed. Several data collection techniques were used in the analysis of news texts as follows:

Documentation Techniques

The speech texts of the female legislators of South Sulawesi were collected from video recordings that were broadcast on the Tribun Timur Youtube channel in 2021.

Read Listen

The reading and listening technique looks at and collects data on the vocabulary of the power language of South Sulawesi women legislators in political discourse in 2021, then analyzes it using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis.

Recording Techniques

The results of critical discourse analysis on the vocabulary of the power language of South Sulawesi women legislators in political discourse are recorded based on the analytical guide used to collect research data.

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis in qualitative research begins with preparing and organizing data (that is, text data) for analysis, then reducing the data into themes through the process of coding and summarizing the code (Creswell, 2015).

The analysis guide consists of using the language of power of women legislators in the South Sulawesi DPRD in political discourse through vocabulary features. Vocabulary features, can be examined from several lingual features studied, namely (1) classification patterns depicted in the text, (2) ideological words that are fought for, (3) lexical processes, (4) ideological meaning relations, (5) euphemistic expressions, (6) striking “formal” and “informal” words, (7) “positive” and “negative” evaluations, and (8) metaphors.

Results and Discussion

The following is a presentation of the form of using the language of power of female legislators in South Sulawesi in political discourse through the vocabulary features of Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis study.

Data Analysis of the Use of Women's Legislators' Power of Languages Through the Vocabulary Feature

According to Fairclough (in Santoso 2012), in a critical view the text is built from a number of linguistic tools in which ideology and power are hidden. In its application, critical discourse analysis uses many linguistic tools suggested in Halliday's functional-systemic linguistics (in Santoso 1985) and Fowler's critical linguistics (in Santoso 1986) to provide (to describe) ownership of linguistic structures in language texts. The analysis used is vocabulary analysis. Some of the lingual features studied related to vocabulary are (1) classification patterns depicted in the text, (2) ideological words that are fought for, (3) lexical processes, (4) ideological meaning relations, (5) euphemistic expressions, (6) striking "formal" and "informal" words, (7) "positive" and "negative" evaluations, and (8) metaphors.

Struggled Ideological Words

The following is the language of women legislators who represent power through the feature of "struggle ideological vocabulary".

Vaccination

Data: The South Sulawesi Provincial Government continues to encourage efforts to accelerate vaccination coverage to the community through the South Sulawesi accelerated vaccination program.

As of October 5, the vaccination coverage in South Sulawesi has reached 34.29 percent for the first dose of vaccination.

And already vaccinated until the second dose is 1,435,228 people or 20.43 percent of the target of 7,580,141. (Tribune-East)

The word vaccination was found repeatedly in the speech of the Chairman of the DPRD of South Sulawesi Andi Ina Kartika Sari. The word vaccination is a form of ideological words championed by Andi Ina Kartika Sari. The form of power that emerges is the control of the DPRD chairman over the thoughts of the people of South Sulawesi. As Chair of the DPRD, Andi Ina called for vaccination as a solution and an effort to fight the Covid-19 pandemic. The word vaccination refers to a government program to create community immunity in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. Since early 2021, President Joko Widodo has asked local governments to take on the role of boosting vaccination in their respective regions. Andi Ina as an element of the local government coordination forum (forkopimda) took the role of inviting the public to vaccinate through his open speech. Andi Ina's words as a public official have the effect of being implemented by the community. This was emphasized in his speech during the momentum of the 352nd South Sulawesi Anniversary which was broadcast live via YouTube and online in 24 regencies/cities.

Lexical Process

The following is the language of female legislators who represent power through the "lexicalization" feature.

Exhilarating

Data: Still from BPS data, the data that pleases us, South Sulawesi's human development index in 2020 is in the high HDI category, namely 71.93. This figure is slightly below the National HDI of 71.94. With an average growth of 0.86 annually during the 2010-2020 period. The HDI of South Sulawesi managed to penetrate the high HDI in 2017 where previously it was still classified as a medium HDI. (East Stand).

The data above shows the use of encouraging vocabulary as a form of lexicalization, namely describing a concept by making generalizations. The word encouraging is used by Andi Ina to describe the various achievements of the South Sulawesi human development index, ranging from percentage figures, categories, comparisons with national data, or trips in 10 years. Referring to the KBBI, the word joyous means happy, proud, happy. However, Andi Ina made generalizations to represent the various achievements of the South Sulawesi HDI in encouraging words.

The form of power that emerged was Andi Ina Kartika Sari's control efforts to construct the South Sulawesi people's perception of the achievements of the South Sulawesi HDI as encouraging. The word encouraging is used as a reaction to the achievement of the South Sulawesi HDI. The Chairperson of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari as a speaker made generalizations and did not give the text consumers the opportunity to interpret for themselves about the achievements of the South Sulawesi HDI.

History

Data: one of the historical events for South Sulawesi is the anniversary of South Sulawesi, as we commemorate today the 352nd October 19, 2021.

Of course, it is our effort to remember the historical momentum of the formation of the province of South Sulawesi on August 19, 1945, the agreement of the kings of South Sulawesi on October 15, 1945...

Commemorating history is very important because history is part of memory in motivating skills, abilities, strength, determination to maintain unity and integrity for the sake of integrity, cohesion, sturdiness, and the glory of the nation and country we love.

History is something very valuable. From history we can do introspection and evaluation. From history we can make a series of assessments, a stack of notes and various considerations to improve the future of South Sulawesi for the better.

Therefore, it is very honorable and there is a sense that it is not the highest, as chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD, I can express my gratitude to the historical actors who were directly involved as the formulation team for the South Sulawesi Anniversary, who, thank God, were able to be with us today. (Tribun-East)

The word history is found repeatedly in the early speeches of the Chairperson of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari, a female legislator from the Golkar faction. In fact, the word history refers to the anniversary of South Sulawesi and past events. But in the context above, the word history now has many meanings. History is used as a word that has a certain significance. Therefore, the word history can be categorized as a lexical deficiency.

The form of power, namely Andi Ina's control, invites recollection of the past events that colored the formation of the province of South Sulawesi. He also paid tribute to the historical actors who were present as well as the historical actors who had died.

Happy and Enthusiastic

Data: Of course the President's arrival was greeted with joy and enthusiasm by the people of South Sulawesi. (East Tribune)

The words happy and enthusiastic are forms of lexical overload. The two words have the same meaning conceptually but are used together and excessively in one context. The words happy and enthusiastic refer to a state of the heart that is happy and excited.

Ideological Meaning Relations

Here are some data on the speech of female legislator Andi Ina Kartika Sari which contains power through features of ideological meaning relations:

Disability X is not Paralyzed

Data: Ali Topan is indeed disabled with leg paralysis but not paralyzed mind. (East Stand)

The data above shows the use of words that have ideological meaning relations. The producer of the text, the Chairperson of the South Sulawesi DPRD, Andi Ina Kartika Sari, used words that seemed to be antonyms, namely between disability and not being paralyzed. Disability means illness or injury that impairs or limits a person's mental and physical abilities. Disability describes the condition of Ali Topan's subject who cannot walk. While not paralyzed refers to the ability of the subject Ali Topan to contribute ideas and ideas to the area. Obviously the words above are not actually antonyms. However, the text producer of the South Sulawesi DPRD chairman Andi Ina Kartika Sari took advantage of these words in his speech. This shows the existence of an ideological relationship of meaning.

The form of power that emerges is the power of text-producing the Chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD, Andi Ina Kartika Sari, which describes the subject of Ali Typhoon positively. A person with a disability who is unable to walk but is still productive gives birth to ideas and ideas for the Province of South Sulawesi. Andi Ina wants to make the subject of Ali Topan an inspirational figure in the eyes of the public and the people of South Sulawesi. The Pinrang resident was given a special Kalpataru 2021 award from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. He is considered an inspirational youth for environmental advocacy.

Metaphor

Divided Politics

Data: The politics of division carried out by the Dutch colonial side in this area is our reference as the beginning of the anniversary year. (Eastern Tribune)

The politics of division is a form of metaphor used by the speaker of the South Sulawesi DPRD chairman Andi Ina Kartika Sari. The aim is to describe the actions of Dutch colonial subjects in the past. Andi Ina chose the political metaphor of divisiveness in her speech to strengthen the ideological message, namely a reflection of past colonialism to bring unity in the momentum of the 352 year anniversary of South Sulawesi. As a chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD, Andi Ina's speech will be remembered and attracted the attention of the people of South Sulawesi in the minds of those who are text consumers. The Dutch colonialists are depicted using a strategy to break the unity of the people of South Sulawesi in the past before the era of independence.

Euphemistic Expression

The following is vocabulary data in the form of "euphemistic expressions" found in the speech of the Chairperson of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari in the momentum of celebrating the 351 year anniversary of South Sulawesi.

Not Maximized

Data: of course, we are still experiencing achievements that have not been maximized according to the planned target. (East Tribune)

The word not yet maximized is a euphemistic form. The word was chosen by Chairman Andi Ina Kartika Sari to describe a failure. However, the chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD chose a more subtle diction to replace the failure.

The form of power that appears is that the Chairperson of the South Sulawesi DPRD tries to control the minds of consumers of the text that South Sulawesi's achievement is not a failure, but is considered unsuccessful. Whereas Andi Ina was talking and reviewing the failure of the Governor of South Sulawesi Andi Sudirman Sulaiman. But Andi Ina spoke with a more subtle diction. As a public official, Andi Ina has the power and influence to control the minds of the people of South Sulawesi to assume that the achievement is not a failure, but not optimal.

Formal and Informal Vocabulary

The following is the "formal and informal" vocabulary found in the speech of the Chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari; (1) Die cursing eh; (2) I'm sorry; (3) You almost got angry

Data: cursing eh, I'm sorry Puang Pahsar, whom I respect, who I am proud of, whom I love, Regent of Bone Andi Fahsar Padjalangi via virtual, almost got angry with Izman. (East Stand)

The data above is a form of informal use of words by the Chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari in his speech. The word maki is the everyday language of the Bugis Makassar community. Likewise, ka in everyday language which means me. The language was used in the formal forum of the South Sulawesi Anniversary Plenary Meeting. Andi Ina tries to get closer to the respected figure of the Regent of Bone, Andi Fahsara Padjalangi. On that occasion Andi Ina actually forgot to pay respects to Andi Fahsar. For this reason, he tries to lighten the mood for his mistakes by using informal everyday language to get closer.

The form of power that emerged was Andi Ina Kartika Sari trying to control her interlocutor, in this case the Regent of Bone Andi Fahsar M Padjanggi and the Government of Bone Regency. As a woman, Andi Ina Kartika Sari expresses her guilt through swearing words so that she is closer to the interlocutor and does not seem tense. Informal words die cursing eh as a form of asking the speaker for forgiveness for his mistakes to the interlocutor.

Second, Andi Ina Kartika Sari continued with other informal words, namely forgive ka, the everyday language of the Bugis Makassar community which means forgive me. The chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD, Andi Ina Kartika Sari, apologized in an informal way to be closer to his listeners and opponents. Andi Fahsar M Padjanggi is a regional head and a respected figure in Bone Regency.

The three Andi Ina Kartika Sari continued again by using the informal word almost getting angry. The word is Bugis Makassar colloquial language which means I almost got scolded by Izman (son of Bone Regent Andi Fahsar M Padjanggi). Andi Ina Kartika Sari tried to joke and dilute the forum with informal words. The goal is to make the atmosphere more fluid and not cause tension in the forum.

Legacy

Data: We send a prayer as our thank you, hopefully the legacy that was inscribed will get the grace and blessing of Allah SWT. (Eastern Tribune)

Legacy vocabulary data is a form of formal words. Legacy comes from English which means inheritance or legacy. The word legacy is often used in the context of leadership to describe the legacy of a leader. For the political elite, legacy is interpreted as a legacy of life values that contains elements of exemplary for the next generation. The word is not foreign to the political elite. But for the general public who heard Andi Ina's speech, the word legacy will sound foreign.

The word is used to describe the legacy and legacy of South Sulawesi historical actors for the current generation. The English word was conveyed at the official government forum. The word legacy was spoken by Andi Ina Kartika Sari to historical figures of South Sulawesi and the public. Referring to Fairlough's theory, the use of the word legacy as an informal word creates the speaker's social prestige to the interlocutor. This creates an impression of the power of the speaker as a text producer to the text consumer. In the plenary meeting forum, South Sulawesi DPRD chairman Andi Ina made a speech in front of political figures and broadcast the East Tribune live via Youtube to the people of South Sulawesi.

The use of the informal word legacy will give rise to the impression of power over the position of the text producer in the eyes of the public. South Sulawesi DPRD chairman Andi Ina Kartika Sari wants to highlight her identity as a political figure in the eyes of the public. Andi Ina builds the impression of an educated and educated person in the eyes of the audience by using informal legacy English words.

“Positive” and “Negative” Evaluations

Achievements

Data: as many as 226 South Sulawesi athletes from 32 hard-working sports, strive to the maximum to exert all their abilities to achieve the best achievements for the name of our region, South Sulawesi Province. (East Stand)

The achievement vocabulary is used to describe the achievement of the subject in the text, namely the South Sulawesi contingent that competed in the Papua National Sports Week (PON). Andi Ina described the South Sulawesi athletes as positively presenting achievements for her hometown. Achievement is the result that has been achieved from a job. South Sulawesi athletes are described as presenting achievements after competing with other athletes.

Colonial (negative)

Data: The end of the Makassar war in 1669 which became the beginning of the awakening of awareness to restore brotherly relations due to the divisive politics carried out by the Dutch colonial side in this area is our reference as our reference as the beginning of the anniversary year. (Eastern Tribune)

Colonial vocabulary is a form of negative evaluation. Colonial means its nature is related to colonialism. The word was used by the chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD to describe the nature of the Dutch when they entered South Sulawesi in the past, namely colonizing the local population. This indicates the neutrality of the text generator. The Dutch as immigrants controlled the area before they were born and South Sulawesi was officially formed. The head of the South Sulawesi DPRD determines the social identity of the subject negatively in the text. The form of power that appears is the power of producing texts to determine the image of the subject in this case the Netherlands.

Based on the analysis of the research data, the authors found various languages that contain the power effect of the Chairperson of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari in the political speech of the 352nd Anniversary of South Sulawesi Anniversary. The use of the language of power is practiced through various vocabulary features, including (1) ideological

words that are fought for, (2) lexical processes, (3) ideological meaning relations, (4) metaphors, (5) euphemistic expressions, (6) striking formal and informal words, and (7) positive and negative evaluations. The vocabulary is used by the text generator to exercise power to the interlocutor or the text consumer.

First, on the features of the ideological vocabulary being championed, the writer finds that there are five vocabularies that show the ideology championed by the Chairperson of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari. The vocabulary that contains ideology is first in the vocabulary of sipakatau, a Bugis advice which means the attitude of humanizing humans. The adjective or is found repeatedly in the text. The chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari reaffirmed the Bugis advice into the minds of readers in the momentum of the 352 year anniversary of South Sulawesi. The people of South Sulawesi are expected to always be polite in their daily activities as a form of imitating the noble values of their ancestors.

Further ideological words are found in the word vaccination, a government program to create herd immunity to end the Covid-19 pandemic. The words are repeated by the text generator in his speech. This shows the power of producing texts to make the word vaccination an ideology that must be believed by the people of South Sulawesi as a truth. Vaccination is expected to be an important part and is trusted by the community to participate and be willing to be injected with these antibodies.

Furthermore, ideological words are found in the form of programs such as economy and tourism. The repetition of these words in the speech of the Chairman of the DPRD of South Sulawesi Andi Ina Kartika Sari indicates that there is an ideology that is being fought for. The economy and tourism sectors are the sectors that have been hit hard in the Covid-19 pandemic. After two years of a pandemic, these words are a form of struggle to get the government's attention after two years of the Covid-19 pandemic.

This is in line with Fairclough's view (in Santoso 2012), that ideological words are words that are fought to be implanted in the minds of the target community through various activities so that they become part of life and society, and are believed to be an "important part of the community". "for his life. The words that are fought for are symbols or visions of certain institutions.

Second, the Chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari exercised power through lexicalized vocabulary in his political speeches. The form of lexicalization is found in encouraging and grateful vocabulary. Both words are used to describe a concept by generalizing. There are various activities described, but all of them are generalized in one word. The two words are used as a conclusion idea of the various activities that occur. Furthermore, pandemic and historical vocabulary are found as a form of lexical deficiency.

The head of the South Sulawesi DPRD, Andi Ina Kartika Sari, mostly exercises power through excessive lexical features. As in the words (1) unity and unity, (2) wholeness, cohesiveness, and robustness, (3) cohesiveness and togetherness, (4) challenges and problems, (5) harmony, togetherness, cohesiveness, synergy, solidity, (6) occurs and is maintained, (7) harmonious, safe, and peaceful, (8) compact and modest, (9) happy and enthusiastic, (10) commitment and consistency, (11) working hard and struggling, (11) dignity and worth. These words actually have the same meaning, but are used excessively by the Chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari.

Third, the chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD, Andi Ina Kartika Sari, exercises power through words that have an ideological relation of meaning. This is found in the antonyms of disability with the word not being paralyzed and the synonyms of economy and prosperity. The word disability and not paralyzed mind is not actually an antonym word. Its use in one context

shows the ideology conveyed by the Chairperson of the South Sulawesi DPRD. Likewise, the words economy and prosperity are not synonymous words. However it is used in one context. This shows that there is an ideology that the text producers are fighting for. Fairclough (in Santoso 2012) assesses that the use of certain words in relation to their meaning relations often has an ideological meaning.

Fourth, a number of metaphors were found in the political speech of the Chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD, Andi Ina Kartika Sari. The metaphorical words include the words (1) politics of division, (2) people's safety, (3) swift waves, (4) fierce waves, (5) making the name of the region proud, (6) sports heroes. The use of metaphor by the political elite shows the existence of power relations there. Santoso (2012) said that understanding metaphor is the first step in understanding political language as a whole. In the world of politics, metaphors are often used by political elites. Metaphors are misused by politics in order to obscure meaning, and reinforce ideological messages.

Fifth, there are three uses of words in the form of euphemisms, namely the use of words that have a more subtle meaning. The words in the form of euphemistic expressions are found in the words (1) not maximal, (2) guests, (3) persons with disabilities. The word has not been maximized and guests are used by the Chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari to obscure meaning. The word has not been maximally used to convey a failure of the South Sulawesi Provincial Government's financial management program. The word guest is used to convey the arrival of the flood disaster that hit Tana Luwu. While the word persons with disabilities is used as a form of respect for an inspirational figure who has experienced a biological record.

The six Chairpersons of the South Sulawesi DPRD, Andi Ina Kartika Sari, have expressed a lot of formal and informal words and political speeches. The formal words include implementation, legacy, bed occupation rate, imported case, telemedicine, zero, year on year, team work, warning. Andi Ina Kartika Sari uses a number of formal words in her speech to build a certain social prestige and create social distance with her text consumers. Andi Ina Kartika Sari seems to emphasize her position as an honorable representative of the people. The choice of foreign and scientific languages gives Andi Ina Kartika Sari an impression of power, position, and status. There are also a number of formal words used to obscure the meaning, such as the word warning which means warning. Foreign words are not familiar in the minds of listeners so that the form of warning to the South Sulawesi Provincial Government seems vague and is not widely interpreted by the public.

South Sulawesi DPRD chairman Andi Ina Kartika Sari also used a number of informal words in her political speech. The informal word is found in the word *mati cursing eh, I'm sorry, I almost got angry*. Through that informal word, Andi Ina Kartika Sari tries to get closer to the consumers of her text. The informal word is the casual and everyday language of the people of South Sulawesi. Thus, Andi Ina Kartika Sari tries to build a familiar impression and relaxed atmosphere with text consumers. In the context of the speech, Andi Ina Kartika Sari actually made a mistake because she forgot to greet the Regent of Bone Andi Fahsar M Padjalangi, she immediately said informal words to build a relaxed and friendly impression to cover up her mistake.

Fairclough (2003) argues that the use of formal and informal words is related to high social prestige and limited access to text consumers. Similarly, Santoso (2012) assesses that formal words are vocabulary to build certain social prestige and create social distance. The chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari wants to show her social prestige as an honorable representative of the people through the use of formal words. While the use of informal words is intended to build closeness with text consumers through everyday words.

Seventh, South Sulawesi DPRD chairman Andi Ina Kartika Sari used a number of positive and negative evaluation words in her speech. The evaluation of the position included the words (1) formulating, (2) restoring, (3) supporting and appreciating, (4) inaugurating, (5) achievements, (6) pioneering, (7) special gifts. These words are used by the text generator to show the identity of the subject positively in the eyes of text consumers. While the negative evaluation words were (1) colonial, (2) stopped, (3) descended, (4) disaster. These words are used to express the identity of the subject negatively.

Conclusion

The use of language by the female legislator of South Sulawesi Andi Ina Kartika Sari has been proven to contain an element of power in her speech. This is evidenced by the results of research on the political speech of the Chairman of the South Sulawesi DPRD Andi Ina Kartika Sari in the plenary forum of the South Sulawesi DPRD in the framework of the 352nd Anniversary of South Sulawesi which was broadcast live via the East Tribune Youtube. The use of language that contains elements of power can be traced through features of vocabulary, grammar, and text structure according to Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis approach. The head of the South Sulawesi DPRD, Andi Ina Kartika Sari, utilizes the features of vocabulary, grammar, and text structure to construct, influence, control, and instill ideology and ideas in South Sulawesi audiences. Even though she is a woman, Andi Ina Kartika Sari as Chair of the South Sulawesi DPRD shows her influence and power to the Governor of South Sulawesi, political figures, and the public of South Sulawesi. South Sulawesi female legislator Andi Ina Kartika Sari exercises her power through a number of vocabulary features, including (1) ideological words that are fought for, (2) lexical processes, (3) ideological meaning relations, (4) metaphors, (5) euphemistic expressions, (6) striking formal and informal words, and (7) positive and negative evaluations. The vocabulary is used by the female legislator Andi Ina Kartika Sari as a text generator to exercise power to her speech partners or text consumers. This study proves that a female politician is able to exercise power through her speech. The power of the female legislator in South Sulawesi is the implication of the position of the South Sulawesi DPRD as a legislative body that has a control function, budgeting function, and the function of making regional regulations to the executive and the people of South Sulawesi.

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