

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the analysis of the collected data and answers the questions that become the main problem of this study. This chapter will analyze the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at the 46th anniversary of GOLKAR and at Pancasila Day, June 1st 2011. This part is divided into three division, the first is analyzing Syntactic devices in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at the 46th anniversary of GOLKAR party and at Pancasila Day, June 1st 2011, second is semantics devices in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at the 46th anniversary of GOLKAR party and at Pancasila Day, June 1st 2011, and the last is the percentage of type of stylistics devices that mostly used in President Susilo Bambang Yudhono' speech.

4.1 Semantic Devices Analysis

As describes in previous chapter, that semantics devices contained of lexical and grammatical meaning, referential and non referential meaning, denotative and connotative meaning, word and term meaning, conceptual and association meaning, idiomatical and proverb meaning, figurative meaning. From the types of semantic devices, this analysis will not follow the conceptual meaning, because this meaning has the same indication as lexical, denotative, and referential meaning as explained before. To make it short, the analysis kinds of semantics devices will symbolized as **L** (lexical), **G** (grammatical), **R** (referential), **NR** (non referential), **D** (denotative), **C**

(connotative), **W** (word), **T** (term), **A** (association), **I** (idiomatical), **P** (proverb), and **F** for figurative meaning. The speech will divide into fragments and then analyze it, then giving the reason. Every word which analyzed may contained of two or more types of semantics devices. The President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono,'s speech analyzed as follows:

4.1.1. Semantic devices in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech at the 46th anniversary of GOLKAR

This part will analyze the speech by President Susilo Bambang Yudhono at the 46th anniversary of GOLKAR with semantic devices analysis. Each fragments of the speech will only take a few words that are considered to have meaning to one or more of the semantic devices. From This speech will be divided into five fragments in order to make the analysis easier.

4.1.1.1 Fragment 1

This fragment is an opening in a speech by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, which he congratulated the Golkar Party and hope to improve the performance of Indonesian society.

*Atas nama negara dan pemerintah, saya ingin mengucapkan selamat berulang tahun kepada **keluarga besar** partai golongan karya. Semoga partai golongan karya dapat semakin **meningkatkan** pengabdian dan kontribusinya kepada bangsa dan negara utamanya di dalam melanjutkan pembangunan menuju masa depan Indonesia yang lebih maju, yang lebih **bermartabat** dan lebih sejahtera.*

(On behalf of state and government, I would like to congratulate the family birthday party group work. May the

work of party groups can further improve the service and contribution to the nation and the main countries in the future to continue the development towards a more advanced Indonesia, which is more dignified and more prosperous.)

From the quotation above, taken just three words that will be analyzed according to the table below:

Table 4.1.1.1

Words	Semantic Devices												Meaning	
	L	G	R	NR	D	C	W	T	A	I	P	F		
<i>keluarga besar</i> (big family)							√							follower
<i>Meningkatkan</i> (increasing)		√					√							G : increasing W : expand
<i>Bermartabat</i> (dignified)		√					√							G:having dignity W:having values

From the table above, can be explained that the word “*keluarga besar*” (big family) included a word meaning, because the word does not mean as a family that has a big body or something, but it was meant as *a group based on kinship relations and are closely*. Then in the word “*meningkatkan*” there are affixation process of prefix *me-* and process of *suffix -kan*. The source of the word “*meningkat*” is *tingkat* that meant as level, but the word “*meningkatkan*” in the sentence “*meningkatkan pengabdian*”, has a context meaning as *enhance* or

expand service. Similarly function in the word “*bermartabat*”. It there is affixation process of prefix *ber-* that means as *having*. So the word means as *having dignity*, but in this sentence it means as *having values*.

4.1.1.2 Fragment 2

Quotation in this second fragment, the president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono hoped that the GolKar party, can maintain the commitment in advancing the nation's duty to Indonesia.

*selaku presiden Republik Indonesia, saya sungguh berharap agar komitmen tersebut senantiasa **dijunjung tinggi** dan diimplementasikan karena semuanya tetap penting meskipun kita **hidup** dalam era reformasi. Saya berharap apa yang dilakukan oleh partai golongan karya sekarang ini demi terus mengimplementasikan komitmen itu terus dijalankan agar masa depan bangsa ini semakin kedepan semakin **cerah**.*

(as a president of the Republic of Indonesia, I really hope that this commitment is always upheld and implemented because it is still important even though we live in an era of reform. I hope that what is done by the party group present work by continuing to implement that commitment continues to occur for the future of this nation's future brighter.)

From the above quote there are the word “*dijunjung tinggi*”, “*hidup*”, and “*cerah*” that its analysis is as follows:

Table. 4.1.1.2

Words	Semantic Devices												Meaning	
	L	G	R	NR	D	C	W	T	A	I	P	F		
<i>dijunjung tinggi</i> (raised)		√					√							G: raised W: be respected

<i>Hidup</i> (live)							√								exist
<i>Cerah</i> (bright)							√								better

The word “*dijunjung tinggi*” has grammatical meaning as raised, but in a word meaning, it was meant as *be respected*. A word meaning type also found in the word “*hidup* (live)”. In the sentence “*hidup dalam era reformasi*.” the word “*hidup*” was mean as *exist*. Similarly to the word “*cerah* (bright)”, is also includes a word meaning type. Based on the context of the sentence, this word means *better*.

4.1.1.3 Fragment 3

On the third quotation, the intent of the speech from President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is that every country must always maintain the stability of the country.

Tidak ada 1 negara pun didunia ini termasuk negara demokrasi yang sudah mapan dan maju yang tidak memandang perlu tegaknya stabilitas dan keamanan dalam negerinya. Tentu saja kita sama-sama mengetahui bahwa menjaga stabilitas nasional di era reformasi ini mesti mengindahkan nilai-nilai demokarasi sekaligus kepatuhan kepada pranata atau Role Of Law atau supremasi hukum sebagai salah satu jangka politik negeri ini.

(No one in this world, including the state of democracy which has been established, are not looking forward to the establishment of stability and security in the country. Of course we both know that maintaining stability in this reform of

democracy era must heed values as well as adherence to the institution or Role Of Law as one of the country's political term.)

The words “*Memandang*”, “*Stabilitas*”, “*Mengindahkan*” in the quotation above can be analyzed as follows:

Table 4.1.1.3

Words	Semantic Devices												Meaning	
	L	G	R	NR	D	C	W	T	A	I	P	F		
<i>Memandang</i> (view)		√					√							G: seeing W: regard
<i>Stabilitas</i> (stability)								√						consistency, balance
<i>Mengindahkan</i> (heed)		√					√							G: heed W: care; attention to

In the sentence above, there are two types of word meaning and a type of a term meaning. The first word is “*Memandang*” that there is affixation process of prefix *me-* that meant as *doing something*. Based on the text above, the word “*memandang*” meant as *regard*. The second one is “*Mengindahkan*” that there are affixation processes of prefix *me-* and suffix *-kan* that has a sense of intentionally. The word “*mengindahkan*” can be defined as *to care or attention to*. And last is the word *Stabilitas* (stability). In <http://kamusbahasaindonesia.org>, the word “*stabilitas*” means *consistency or balance*.

4.1.1.4 Fragment 4

In this fourth quotation, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono asked Golkar Party back together to succeed in development.

Saya mengajak Partai Golongan Karya marilah bersama-sama dalam kebersamaan kita di pemerintahan untuk juga mensukseskan pembangunan setelah ini.

(I invite Golkar Party to let together in our togetherness in the government to also succeed after this development.)

From the above quotation, also selected three words that are considered to have meaning, which is analyzed as follows

Table. 4.1.1.4

Words	Semantic Devices												Meaning
	L	G	R	NR	D	C	W	T	A	I	P	F	
<i>Saya</i> (I)						√							first person singular
<i>mengajak</i>		√					√						G : invite W : urge
<i>pemerintahan</i>		√						√					G : noun W : process

Has explained before, that a word can be called a connotation meaning when it said had the feeling of positive or negative. It was found on the word “*saya*” in the above sentence. In grammatical Indonesian, The word “*saya*” is first person singular that has a positive connotation meaning then “*aku*”. Then, the word “*mengajak*” has an affixation process of prefix *me-* that means as invite, but as a word meaning, it word does has meaning as *urge*. The Next is the word

(He)																			person singular
<i>Melangkah</i>			√						√										G: to step W: go forward

The word “*menyimak*” and “*melangkah*” are include type of a grammatical meaning and a word meaning that there are affixation process of prefix *me-* that means *doing something*. In the first word, has a word meaning *understanding*, and the second word, has the context meaning as *go forward*. Then, the word “*saudara*”, is including a term meaning because the word “*saudara*” has a positive connotation meaning than a word “*dia*”.

4.1.2. Semantic devices in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech at Pancasila Day, June 1st 2011

Similarly to the previous point, this part takes some important parts from the speech of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at Pancasila Day, June 1st 2001, and will be divided into five fragments as follows.

4.2.2.1 Fragment 1:

quotation on 1st fragment, is the opening speech from President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on 1st June 2011, the intent of his speech was that President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono invited the audience to thank God for the blessings and gifts what God has given.

Marilah sekali lagi pada kesempatan yang amat bersejarah ini, kita panjatkan puji dan syukur kehadiran Tuhan Yang maha Kuasa, Allah SWT, karena kepada kita masih diberikan kesempatan, kekuatan dan semoga kesehatan untuk melanjutkan pembangunan bangsa berdasarkan pancasila.

(Let's once again on a very historic occasion, we say praise and gratitude the presence of God Almighty, Allah SWT, for unto us is given the opportunity, strength and good health to continue the development of the nation based on Pancasila)

Related to fragments above , it can be analyze as following table:

Table 4.1.2.1

Words	Semantic Devices											Meaning	
	L	G	R	NR	D	C	W	T	A	I	P		F
<i>Bersejarah</i> (has history)		√											contains of history
<i>Panjatkan</i> (said)		√					√						G : ordering W : praying
<i>Pembangunan</i> (development)		√					√						G : process to build W : progress

From the table above, can be explained that the word *Bersejarah* (has history) included Grammatical meaning, because there is affixation process of prefix *ber-* that meaning is *has, or contain of*. While the word *panjatkan*, has two indications, they are included Grammatical meaning because there is affixation process of suffix *-kan*, which meant ordering, and the second one is included of the Word meaning. The word “*panjatkan*”, derived from the word “*panjat*” which

meant rising something, but based on the context, the word “*panjatkan*” has truly meaning as “*berdoa*” (praying). The same case from the word “*pembangunan*”. It there was affixation process of *pem-* and *-an* which meant as process. The origin the word of “*pembangunan*” is “*bangun*”, which meant as wake up, but in this context, mean of “*pembangunan*” is progress.

4.1.2.2 Fragment 2:

A Quotation of speech from President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on this fragment that he emphasized what was said by Habibie that Pancasila has passed the test of history.

*Saya juga **menggaris bawahi** apa yang disampaikan oleh Bapak Habibie tadi, presiden RI ke 3, bahwa **Pancasila** telah lulus ujian sejarah. Bahwa kini seolah Pancasila **tersandera** dan dilupakan.*

(I also highlight what is conveyed by Mr. Habibie said, the third president of Indonesia, Pancasila has passed the test of history. That the Pancasila as hostage and is now forgotten.)

From the second fragment, can be analyzed the semantic devices as follows:

Table 4.1.2.2

Words	Semantic Devices												Meaning
	L	G	R	NR	D	C	W	T	A	I	P	F	
<i>Menggaris bawahi</i> (underlying)		√					√						G : intentionally W :stress; concerned
<i>pancasila</i>			√										basic state of Indonesia
<i>Tersandera</i> (hostage)		√					√						G: unintentionally

												W: be thrilled
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From the table above there are two kinds of Grammatical meaning, and a referential meaning. The reasons are explained as follows:

a. *menggaris bawah* (underlying):

- Grammatical meaning: there is affixation process of prefix *meng-* and suffix *-i* that has a sense intentionally.
- Word meaning: has the context meaning as stress or concern.

b. Pancasila

Includes referential meaning because it word has referent i.e the basic state of Indonesia.

c. Tersandera (hostage)

- Grammatical meaning: there is affixation process of prefix *ter-* that has sense unintentionally.
- Word meaning: has the context meaning as be thrilled.

4.1.2.3 Fragment 3:

Purpose of the quotation of fragment 3, is that Bung Karno is always associated with the day of Pancasila, because he is a thinker and a digger of Pancasila.

.....*bangsa ini melihat masa depan dalam derunya globalisasi, pancasila hadir kembali dan insyaallah akan tetap menjadi pelita dan solusi kebangsaan bagi kita. Saya juga setuju bahwa, berbicara pancasila tidak mungkin tidak berbicara tentang bung karno. Kita musti memberikan apresiasi kepada bung Karno atas pemikiran besarnya, serta perjuangannya yang luar biasa. Bung Karno adalah pejuang, pemikir, dan juga penggali pancasila....*

(..These people see the future in globalization derunya, Pancasila comes back and God willing will continue to be a lamp and a solution for our nation. I also agree that, speaking Pancasila is impossible not to talk about the Bung Karno. We must give appreciation to the thinking man Karno magnitude, as well as the extraordinary struggle. Bung Karno is a warrior, thinker, and well diggers Pancasila)

In fragment 3, there are 3 words that include into lexical meaning and grammatical meaning, word and term meaning, and association meaning. The analysis of three words, will explained as follows:

Table 4.1 .2.3

Words	Semantic Devices												Meaning
	L	G	R	NR	D	C	W	T	A	I	P	F	
<i>Globalisasi</i> (globalization)								√					the entry process, the scope of the world
<i>Pelita</i> (light)	√								√				L: lamp (with fuel oil) A: life
<i>Penggali</i> (excavator)		√					√						G: the doer W: the creator

From the table above, it was clear that *globalisasi* (globalization) included term meaning which meant as the entry process of something new into the scope of world. While the word *pelita*, has a lexical meaning as kind of a lamp with fuel oil, but from word meaning, it's mean as a life. From the word *penggali*,

it is affixation process of prefix *pe-* which means as the doer, or people, but in the word meaning, it is mean as the creator of pancasila.

4.1.2.4 Fragment 4:

The intention from President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech on this quotation in fragment 4, was the anniversary of Pancasila is a historical reflection to look back on services Bung Karno as the originator of Pancasila.

*Makna memperingati pidato Bung Karno 1 Juni 1945, yang banyak dimaknai sebagai hari **kelahiran Pancasila**, menurut pendapat saya ada dua. Pertama, adalah sebuah refleksi kesejarahan dan **kontemplasi** untuk mengingat kembali gagasan cemerlang dan pemikiran besar Bung Karno yang disampaikan oleh beliau pada tanggal 1 Juni 1945. Ingat, pada saat itu para founding fathers kita tengah merumuskan dasar-dasar dari Indonesia merdeka. Memang berkali-kali bung karno mengatakan bahwa beliau bukan pembentuk atau pencipta pancasila, melainkan penggali pancasila. Namun sejarah telah menorehkan **tinta emas** bahwa dijadikannya pancasila sebagai dasar dan ideologi negara sangat terkait erat dengan peran dan pemikiran besar Bung Karno.*

(Meaning of a speech commemorating the Bung Karno 1 June 1945, which many interpreted as a day of birth of Pancasila, in my opinion there are two. First, it is a historical reflection and contemplation to recall the brilliant idea and thought of Bung Karno conveyed by him on June 1, 1945. Remember, at the time of our founding fathers was to formulate the basics of Indonesia's independence. Indeed many times Bung Karno said that he is not forming or the creator of Pancasila, but diggers Pancasila. But history has incised gold ink that makes Pancasila state ideology as a basis and is closely related to the role and thinking of the Bung Karno.)

Analysis of the forth fragment; can be shown in table below:

Table 4.1.2.4-1

Words	Semantic Devices												Meaning
	L	G	R	NR	D	C	W	T	A	I	P	F	
<i>Kelahiran pancasila</i> (the birth of Pancasila)							√						the formation and the inauguration of Pancasila
<i>Kontemplasi</i> (contemplation)								√					reflection or musing
<i>Tinta emas</i> (gold ink)												√	great meaning

This fragment composed of type word meaning that exist on the word *kelahiran pancasila*. Generally, the word *kelahiran* means as something out of the body, but in the context of the sentence, *kelahiran pancasila* meant the formation and the inauguration of Pancasila. *Kontemplasi* is a term that derived from *Latin* (*contemplore*) which meaning is an activity of reflection, looking with the heart and peace of mind. Then, the word *Tinta Emas* it does't mean as a gold ink, because there is no ink with made by gold. It was a type of figurative word. *Tinta Emas* by Indonesian usually use as a great meaning to something.

4.1.2.5 Fragment 5

5 contents of citations in this fragment, that President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono considered the need for revitalization of Pancasila.

...yang mencerminkan pidato dan refleksi kesejarahan, pada kesempatan yang mulia ini sekali lagi disamping kontempalsi dan aktualisasi, saya juga ingin menyampaikan 1 hal penting, yaitu sebuah pemikiran besar tentang perlunya revitalisasi pancasila sebagai dasar dan ideologi negara dan

sekaligus sebagai rujukan dan inspirasi bagi upaya menjawab berbagai tantangan kehidupan bangsa.

(...which reflects the historical speeches and reflections, on this glorious occasion once again on the side of contemplation and actualization, I also want to convey one important thing, which is a great idea about the need for revitalization and the ideology of Pancasila as the basis for the state as well as references and inspiration to attempt to answer the challenges of life of the nation)

From the quotation above, can be analyzed by the following table below:

Table 4.1.2.5

Words	Semantic Devices											Meaning	
	L	G	R	NR	D	C	W	T	A	I	P		F
<i>Refleksi</i> (reflection)								√					movement, or image
<i>Aktualisasi</i> (actualization)								√					embodiment
<i>Menjawab</i> (answering)		√					√						G: doing something W: fix up

From the **table 4.1.2.5**, reasons can be described as follows. The word *refleksi* and *aktualisasi* includes the word and term meaning, because they are a word that only used in the field of science or activity. The word *refleksi* is the absorption word from English, which means as imagine of an opinion. While the word *aktualisasi* that definition by Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI DepDikBud, 1999) means *really* or *manifestation*. And then, the word *menjawab*

in the sentence “*menjawab berbagai tantangan kehidupan bangsa*”, has type of grammatical meaning and word meaning, because there is a process of affixation of suffix *me-* that meant as *doing something*, while as word meaning, it is mean *as to fix up the problem of nation*.

4.2 Syntactic Devices Analysis

At this part, will be analyzed the speech by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at the 46th anniversary of GOLKAR party and at Pancasila Day, June 1st 2011 based on syntactical devices. Has explained in chapter two about the elements of syntactical devices, they are *simple sentence*, *complex sentence*, *compound sentence*, and *compound complex sentence*. From the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s Speeches, the text will be divided into five important fragments. In an analysis of Syntactic Device is usually discussed the contents of the text from the phrase and clause. But to narrow down the problem of the research, this study will only analyze Syntactic Devices based on the clause in each fragment as explained before. To make it clearer, the tables will be made according to its kind, and will be accompanied by an explanation o the reasons.

4.2.1 Syntactic Devices in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech at the 46th anniversary of GOLKAR

At this point will be analyzed president Susilo Bambang Yudhono’s speech by four types of syntactic devices. The analysis as seen as follows:

4.2.1.1 Fragment 1:

Atas nama negara dan pemerintah, saya ingin mengucapkan selamat berulang tahun kepada keluarga besar

partai golongan karya. Semoga partai golongan karya dapat semakin meningkatkan pengabdian dan kontribusinya kepada bangsa dan negara utamanya di dalam melanjutkan pembangunan menuju masa depan Indonesia yang lebih maju, yang lebih bermartabat dan lebih sejahtera.

(On behalf of state and government, I would like to congratulate the family birthday party group work. May the work of party groups can further improve the service and contribution to the nation and the main countries in the future to continue the development towards a more advanced Indonesia, which is more dignified and more prosperous.)

From the quotation above the paragraph can be divided into two sentences and will be described by the table below:

- a. *Atas nama negara dan pemerintah, saya ingin mengucapkan selamat berulang tahun kepada keluarga besar partai golongan karya.*
- b. *Semoga partai golongan karya dapat semakin meningkatkan pengabdian dan kontribusinya kepada bangsa dan negara yang utamanya di dalam melanjutkan pembangunan menuju masa depan Indonesia yang lebih maju, yang lebih bermartabat dan lebih sejahtera.*

Table 4.2.1.1 (a) Syntactic Devices in Simple Sentence

Adverb Apposition	S	V	O
<i>Atas nama negara dan pemerintah</i>	Saya	<i>ingin mengucapkan selamat berulang tahun</i>	<i>kepada keluarga besar partai golongan karya.</i>
On behalf of state and government,	I	would like to congratulate happy birthday	To the family party golongan karya

Table 4.2.1.1 (b) Syntactic Devices in Complex Sentence

Clause 1	Sub-Clause
<i>Semoga partai golongan karya dapat semakin meningkatkan pengabdian dan kontribusinya kepada bangsa dan negara</i>	<i>Yang utamanya di dalam melanjutkan pembangunan menuju masa depan Indonesia</i>
May the Golongan Karya party can further improve the service and its contribution to the nation and the state	which mainly on the continued development towards the future of Indonesia more advanced, more dignified and more prosperous.

In sentence (a) above, can be found a simple sentence *saya ingin mengucapkan selamat berulang tahun kepada keluarga besar partai golongan karya* (I would like to congratulate happy birthday to the family of Golongan karya party). The parts are, Subject (**S**) on the word *Saya*, the verb (**V**) is on word *ingin mengucapkan selamat berulang tahun*, and the object (**O**) is on the word *kepada keluarga besar partai golongan karya*. The sentence *Atas nama negara dan pemerintah*, is as Adverb Apposition which functions is giving descriptive to the noun.

While in sentence (b), was included in a complex sentence, because there are contained of main clause that is in sentence *Semoga partai golongan karya dapat semakin meningkatkan pengabdian dan kontribusinya kepada bangsa dan negara* (May the Golongan Karya party can further improve the service and its contribution to the nation and the state), and sub–clause was in the sentence *utamanya di dalam melanjutkan pembangunan menuju masa depan Indonesia* (which mainly on the continued development towards the future of Indonesia more advanced, more dignified and more prosperous). The main clause are contained of

subject, verb, and object, while in the sub-clause have the word 'which' as the developer of the elements of Verb.

4.2.1.2 Fragment 2:

selaku presiden Republik Indonesia, saya sungguh berharap agar komitmen tersebut senantiasa dijunjung tinggi dan diimplementasikan karena semuanya tetap penting meskipun kita hidup dalam era reformasi. Saya berharap apa yang dilakukan oleh partai golongan karya sekarang ini demi terus mengimplementasikan komitmen itu terus dijalankan agar masa depan bangsa ini semakin kedepan semakin cerah.

(as president of the Republic of Indonesia, I really hope that this commitment is always upheld and implemented because it is still important even though we live in an era of reform. I hope that what is done by the party group present work by continuing to implement that commitment continues to occur for the future of this nation's future brighter)

To make easy, the fragment above will divided into sentences as follows:

- a. *selaku presiden Republik Indonesia, saya sungguh berharap agar komitmen tersebut senantiasa dijunjung tinggi dan diimplementasikan karena semuanya tetap penting meskipun kita hidup dalam era reformasi.*
- b. *Saya berharap apa yang dilakukan oleh partai golongan karya sekarang ini demi terus mengimplementasikan komitmen itu terus dijalankan agar masa depan bangsa ini semakin kedepan semakin cerah.*

In sentence a and b above, are found a compound complex sentence as describe in the following table:

Table 4.2.1.2 Syntactic Devices in a Compound Complex Sentence

Clause 1	Clause 2	Clause 3
(a)	<i>agar komitmen tersebut</i>	<i>karena semuanya</i>

<i>selaku presiden Republik Indonesia, saya sungguh berharap</i>	<i>senantiasa dijunjung tinggi dan diimplementasikan</i>	<i>tetap penting meskipun kita hidup dalam era reformasi.</i>
as president of the Republic of Indonesia, I really hope	that this commitment is always upheld and implemented,	because it is still important even though we live in an era reformation
(b) <i>Saya berharap.</i>	<i>apa yang dilakukan oleh partai golongan karya sekarang ini demi terus mengimplementasikan komitmen itu terus dijalankan</i>	<i>agar masa depan bangsa ini semakin kedepan semakin cerah</i>
I hope that,	what is done by Golkar party today by continuing to implement that commitment keep run.	so that the future of the nation is getting more and brighter future.

Compound Complex Sentence is a sentence which consists of three minimal clauses which contains of compound and complex elements. In sentences (a) and (b) there are contained of three clauses. In every clause that presented in sentence (a) and (b) does have each element of clauses and does not equivalent, it is means, does not have a same Subject or Doer.

4.2.1.3 Fragment 3:

Tidak ada 1 negara pun didunia ini termasuk negara demokrasi yang sudah mapan dan maju yang tidak memandang perlu tegaknya stabilitas dan keamanan dalam negerinya. Tentu saja kita sama-sama mengetahui bahwa menjaga stabilitas nasional di era reformasi ini mesti mengindahkan nilai-nilai demokarasi sekaligus kepatuhan kepada pranata atau Role Of Law atau supremasi hukum sebagai salah satu jangka politik negeri ini.

(There was not one country in this world, including countries and established democracies that do not look forward to the establishment of stability and security in the country. Of course we both know that maintaining stability in this reform era must heed the democratic values as well as adherence to the

institution or Role Of Law as one of the country's political term.)

Similarly to the above analysis, the quotation above will divide into sentences.

- a. *Tidak ada 1 negara pun didunia ini termasuk negara demokrasi yang sudah mapan dan maju yang tidak memandang perlu tegaknya stabilitas dan keamanan dalam negerinya.*
- b. *kita sama-sama mengetahui bahwa menjaga stabilitas nasional di era reformasi ini mesti mengindahkan nilai-nilai demokarasi sekaligus kepatuhan kepada pranata atau Role Of Law atau supremasi hukum sebagai salah satu jangka politik negeri ini.*

The analyses of the two sentences are follows:

Table 4.2.1.3 (a) Syntactic Devices in a Complex Sentence

S	Sub-clause	Verbal Predicate
<i>Tidak ada 1 negara pun di dunia ini, termasuk negara demokrasi</i>	<i>yang sudah mapan dan maju</i>	<i>yang tidak memandang perlu tegaknya stabilitas dan keamanan dalam negerinya.</i>
No one country in the world, including the state of democracy	Which established and developed	who do not consider it necessary upholding the stability and security in the country.

Table 4.2.1.3 (b) Syntactic Devices in a Compound Sentence

Clause 1	Conjunction	Clause 2
<i>kita sama-sama mengetahui bahwa menjaga stabilitas nasional di era reformasi ini mesti mengindahkan nilai-nilai demokarasi</i>	<i>sekaligus</i>	<i>Kepatuhan kepada pranata atau Role Of Law atau supremasi hukum sebagai salah satu jangka politik negeri ini.</i>

we both know that maintaining stability in this reform era must heed the democratic values	and	Adherence to the institution or Role Of Law or rule of law as one of the country's political term.
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The quotation above, are contained of compound sentence, and complex sentence. In sentence (a), the complex sentence are proof by existing sub-clause in the sentence *yang sudah mapan dan maju* that characterized with the word “*yang* (which)”, which is as a conjunction to explain the word or phrase previously that it was “*Tidak ada 1 negara pun di dunia ini, termasuk negara demokrasi*”. And the Verbal Predicate in the sentence “*yang tidak memandang perlu tegaknya stabilitas dan keamanan dalam negerinya,*” was indicated some sort of action.

Sentence (b), was a compound sentence which characterized with a conjunction “*sekaligus* (and)” that separated the first clause “*kita sama-sama mengetahui bahwa menjaga stabilitas nasional di era reformasi ini mesti mengindahkan nilai-nilai demokarasi* “ and the second clause, that was “*kepatuhan kepada pranata atau Role Of Law atau supremasi hukum sebagai salah satu jangka politik negeri ini.*”. The word “and” is functions as equalizer in the first sentence with the previous sentence.

4.2.1.4 Fragment 4:

Saya mengajak Partai Golongan Karya marilah bersama-sama dalam kebersamaan kita di pemerintahan untuk juga mensukseskan pembangunan setelah ini.

(I invite Golkar Party to let together in our togetherness in the government to also succeed after this development.)

There is only a sentence, in the quotation above and will analyze as follows:

Table 4.2.1.4 Syntactic Devices in a Compound Sentence

Clause 1	Conjunction	Clause 2
<i>Saya mengajak Partai Golongan Karya marilah bersama-sama dalam kebersamaan kita di pemerintahan</i>	Untuk juga	<i>mensukseskan pembangunan setelah ini,.</i>
I invite Golkar Party let together in our togetherness in government	to also	success of development, after this

The quotation above is including compound sentence that separate by conjunction. The word “*untuk juga* (to also)” is characterized as the conjunction of the first clause “*Saya mengajak Partai Golongan Karya marilah bersama-sama dalam kebersamaan kita di pemerintahan*” and the second clause “*mensukseskan pembangunan setelah ini*”.

4.2.1.5 Fragment 5:

Saudara-saudara, saya menyimak dengan seksama apa yang disampaikan oleh saudara Abu Rizal Bakrie tadi, alangkah teduhnya, alangkah damainya , alangkah cerahnya, masa depan kita kalau kita semua sungguh bersatu , kompak, bekerja keras untuk melangkah bersama kedepan.

(Brethren, I listened carefully, what is conveyed by the brother Abu Rizal Bakrie, how calm, how peaceful, how bright, our future if we all truly united, compact, working hard to move forward together.)

The quotation above will be analyzed the type of syntactic device as the following table:

Table 4.2.1.5 Syntactic Devices in a Compound Complex Sentence

Clause 1	Clause 2	Clause 3
<i>Saudara-saudara, saya menyimak dengan seksama</i>	<i>apa yang disampaikan oleh saudara Abu Rizal Bakrie tadi</i>	<i>alangkah teduhnya, alangkah damainya , alangkah cerahnya, masa depan kita kalau kita semua sungguh bersatu , kompak, bekerja keras untuk melangkah bersama kedepan.</i>
Brethren, I listened carefully	what is delivered by brother Abu Rizal Bakrie earlier	How calm, how peaceful, how bright, our future if we all truly united, compact, working hard to move forward together.

From the table above, can be seen that the sentence above is include a type of a compound complex sentence that contained of three clauses which each clause have elements of each that are different or not equivalent to each other clauses.

4.2.2 Syntactic Devices in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at Pancasila Day, June 1st 2011

This point will analyze the speech of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's at Pancasila Day, June 1st 2011 based on syntactical devices, and will be divided the text into five fragment as follows,

4.2.2.1 Fragment 1:

..pada kesempatan yang amat bersejarah ini, kita panjatkan puji dan syukur kehadiran Tuhan Yang maha Kuasa, Allah SWT, karena kepada kita masih diberikan kesempatan,

kekuatan dan semoga kesehatan untuk melanjutkan pembangunan bangsa berdasarkan pancasila.

(on this historic occasion, we say praise and gratitude the presence of God Almighty, Allah SWT, because to us was given the opportunity, strength and good health to continue the development of the nation based on Pancasila.)

Table 4.2.2.1 Syntactic Device in a Compound Complex Sentence

Clause 1	Clause 2	Clause 3	Clause 4
<i>kita panjatkan puji dan syukur kehadirat Tuhan Yang maha Kuasa, Allah SWT,</i>	<i>karena kepada kita masih diberikan kesempatan, kekuatan</i>	<i>dan semoga kesehatan</i>	<i>untuk melanjutkan pembangunan bangsa berdasarkan pancasila.</i>
we say praise and gratitude the presence of God Almighty, God Almighty	because to us was given the opportunity, strength	and good health	to continue the development of the nation based on Pancasila.

There are four clauses that found in the sentence above which contained of compound sentence and complex sentence. Therefore, the sentence above is included into a compound complex sentence.

4.2.2.2 Fragment 2:

*Saya juga **menggaris bawahi** apa yang disampaikan oleh Bapak Habibie tadi, presiden RI ke 3, bahwa **Pancasila** telah lulus ujian sejarah. Bahwa kini seolah Pancasila **tersandera dan dilupakan**.*

(I also highlight what is conveyed by Mr. Habibie, the third president of Indonesia, Pancasila has passed the test of history. That the Pancasila as hostage and is now forgotten.)

Table 4.2.2.2 Syntactic Device in a Compound Complex Sentence

Clause 1	Clause 2	Clause 3
<i>Saya juga menggaris bawahi</i>	<i>apa yang disampaikan oleh Bapak Habibie tadi,</i>	<i>bahwa Pancasila telah lulus ujian sejarah. Bahwa kini seolah Pancasila tersandera dan dilupakan</i>
I also highlight	what is conveyed by Mr. Habibie, the third president of Indonesia	Pancasila has passed the test of history. That the Pancasila as hostage and is now forgotten

Similarly to the **table 4.2.2.2**, the sentence of the quotation above was a compound complex sentence. There are only three clauses are found. The sentence *apa yang disampaikan oleh Bapak Habibie tadi*, seems to be a characterized of compound complex. but it was not, because the sentence is not has the same doer.

4.2.2.3 Fragment 3

Kita musti memberikan apresiasi kepada bung Karno atas pemikiran besarnya, serta perjuangannya yang luar biasa.

(We must give appreciation to the Bung Karno's thinking magnitude, as well as the extraordinary struggle.)

4.2.2.3-1 Syntactic Device in a Compound Sentence

Clause 1	conjunction	Clause 2
<i>Kita musti memberikan apresiasi kepada bung Karno</i>	<i>serta</i>	<i>perjuangannya</i>

<i>atas pemikiran besarnya,</i>		<i>yang luar biasa.</i>
We must give appreciation to the Bung Karno's thinking magnitude	as well as	the extraordinary struggle

The sentence in fragment 3, is include into a compound sentence because in the sentence found a conjunction “*serta* (also)” which interpreted the characterization of compound sentence that is in type of this sentence usually have two sentences which separated by conjunction.

4.2.2.4 Fragment 4

Memang berkali-kali bung karno mengatakan bahwa beliau bukan pembentuk atau pencipta pancasila, melainkan penggali pancasila.

(Indeed many times Bung Karno said that he is not forming or the creator of Pancasila, but diggers of Pancasila.)

Table 4.2.2.4 Syntactic Device in a Complex Sentence

Adverb of number	Main Clause	Sub-clause
<i>Memang berkali-kali</i>	<i>Bung Karno mengatakan</i>	<i>bahwa beliau bukan pembentuk atau pencipta pancasila, melainkan penggali pancasila.</i>
Indeed many times	Bung Karno said	that he is not forming or the creator of Pancasila, but diggers of Pancasila

from the sentence above can be analyzed that clause 1 are contained of subject “ Bung Karno”and verb “*mengatakan (said)*” and the sub-clause are also have subject and verbs that has related to the sentence in clause . The word “*beliau (he)*” is refers to the subject “Bung Karno” and the sentence in the sub-clause is as a repudiation of the main clause.

4.2.2.5 Fragment 5:

Saudara-saudara, saya menyimak dengan seksama apa yang disampaikan oleh saudara Abu Rizal Bakrie tadi, alangkah teduhnya, alangkah damainya , alangkah cerahnya, masa depan kita kalau kita semua sungguh bersatu , kompak, bekerja keras untuk melangkah bersama kedepan.

(Brethren, I listened carefully, what is conveyed by the brother Abu Rizal Bakrie, how calm, how peaceful, how bright, our future if we all truly united, compact, working hard to move forward together.)

The quotation above will be analyzed the type of syntactic device as the following table:

Table 4.2.2.5 Syntactic Devices in a Compound Complex Sentence

Clause 1	Clause 2	Clause 3
<i>Saudara-saudara, saya menyimak dengan seksama</i>	<i>apa yang disampaikan oleh saudara Abu Rizal Bakrie tadi</i>	<i>alangkah teduhnya, alangkah damainya , alangkah cerahnya, masa depan kita kalau kita semua sungguh bersatu , kompak, bekerja keras untuk melangkah bersama kedepan.</i>
Brethren, I listened carefully	what is delivered by brother Abu Rizal Bakrie earlier	How calm, how peaceful, how bright, our future if we all truly united, compact, working hard to move

		forward together.
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From the table above, can be seen that the sentence above is include a type of a compound complex sentence that contained of three clauses which each clause have elements of each that are different or not equivalent to each other clauses.

4.3 The Percentage Of Types Of Semantic and Syntactic Devices That Mostly Used In President Susilo Bambang Yudhono' Speech

This part will analyze the number of the type of syntactical devices and Semantical devices that used in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono' Speech at 46th anniversary of GOLKAR party and at Pancasila Day, June 1st 2011. These results taken by counting how many types are there in every speech of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. This analysis will be presented in tables and figures as follows:

Table 4.3

Type of stylistics	Type of syntactic an semantic devices	Account
Syntactic devices	Simple sentence	1
	Compound sentence	4
	Complex sentence	2
	Compound complex Sentence	5

Semantic devices	Lexical and Grammatical	L: 1 G: 16
	Referential and Non-referential	R : 1 NR: -
	Denotation and Connotation	D: - C: 2
	Word and Term	W: 15 T : 8
	Association and Conceptual	-
	Idiomatic and proverb	-
	figurative	1

From the table above, can be seen that the most frequencies of syntactical devices that used in President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono' speech, is compound complex sentence which in a clause has a finite verb and between clause joined by coordinating and subordinating conjunction. Based on the above table it can be seen many complex compound sentences in the two speeches of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is shown in number of five. In addition to complex compound sentence, there is also a compound sentence types, as indicated by number of four. Then in semantical devices, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono mostly used Grammatical meaning and word meaning by the number of sixteen and five teen, because in two speeches by President Susilo Bambang

Yudhoyono, many using words that could be interpreted as meaning only if it knows the context of the sentence, like the word "*hidup*", "*cerah*", etc. and many of the most widely used, meaning that to have gramatical affixation processes that also have meaning in context sentences like '*menjawab*', "*penggali*" etc..