CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

In the era of globalization and the development of science and technology now, people are required to be able to communicate with a variety of languages. In Indonesia, using a free market system, where every day there is always a trade transaction between Indonesia and another countries, within each transaction use communication to create relation business cooperation. Everyone in communication have a different style. Style is a form of communication that can demonstrate the characteristic of the speaker. By looking at a person's style, we can understand the communication that is delivered more easily and clearly. Someone using a style of language in every activity, such as when we are communicating with friends, we are communicating with teachers, we are communicating with relation office,we are preaching in mosques, speech in schools, etc.

The study about language is called Linguistics. Linguistics is scientific study deals with language and the only academic disipline that deals with language alone and is concerned (Matthews, 1997: vii). The language used by the community in various aspect of life within the scope of social, political, religion, culture, art. particularly in the politics, the language has a style, the style of language use to communicate a reference that it connects two different things into one purpose, the role of language in communication style to present an idea of

Aminuddin that the style of language is a way used by the author to presenting his ideas in accordance with the purpose and effect to be achieved stylistic show one identity (1995: 5). Meanwhile Lindgren (1972) describe the language as a 'glue of society'. The style indicates a particular group in society as the statement. Broom refer to it as 'a decisive factor in the creation of human society'(1973). According Nababan that the language of culture as a developer in connection function of language itself (1984: 38). Style indicates the level of social groups in society, such as when we encounter a ravine, style tends to firm, diction or choice of words used easily understood, intonation in pronunciation in the set, with clear articulation and loud voice. however different when encountering a rickshaw driver, the pedicab drivers tend to use language with diction or choice of words that are not coherent, intonation, pronunciation is not set. According Sudjiman that the notion Stylistics is a style, that is the way in which a speaker or writer to express his point by using the language as a means (1984: 38).

The research method used in this study is directing this research to obtain factual data, to describe in more detail the idea, the idea put forward by president Jokowi. Where in his speech, the president of Jokowi use own language. According Albertine that the style of language is a language that originated from the language used in the style and literal to describe a person or object(2005: 51). In this speech contained many elements solicitation, so many countries in the forum state to invest in Indonesia. It is supported by Tarin that the style of language is a form of rhetoric, namely the use of words in speech and writing to persuade or influence listeners and readers (1985: 5). To reach objectives of this study, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. According Whintney

(1960), descriptive method is the fact finding proper interpretation. The researcher is more dominant to using qualitative descriptive method in the analysis. The main objective of this study was to describe, identify, and understand the ideas and meaning is contained in speech by Jokowi. The qualitative research methods used by Creswell defines it as an approach to explore and understand a central symptom (2008).

The style of language is typical term that can be used to determine the relationship between form and effect in a particular variety of languages. Therefore, the style of language to see what is happening in the language, what linguistic association is that the style of language reveal. According paz that if language creates us, it is give meaning, language give us the means of speech (1971:19). With a language that everyone can communicate what is in their minds, the language reflects a person's identity, language may indicate the existence of a person in the community. According (householder: 183) that linguistic is an art, not a science, and the best linguist is the man with the best hunches, the best natural talent for the job, and the best unreasoned and inescapable feel for language (quoted in Sol Saporta 1960: 85). The essential purpose of this chapter is to set forth the relevant theories and methods of linguistic analysis that ultimately contribute to interpretation of this speech.

1.2 Questions of the Research

This research is intent on answering these following questions:

1. What kind of figurative language used by President Jokowi in speech at the APEC CEO Summit 2014 event held in Beijing China?

2. How are the figurative language used in the speech?

3. Why the figurative language is used by Jokowi in his speech ?

1.3 Purposes of the Research

On the basic of the above question of the research, this research attended:

1. To find out kind of figurative language as stylistic that is found in the speech of Jokowi summit 2014 event held in Beijing China at the APEC CEO.

2. To find the way the speaker carries in emphasizing the meaning contained in his utterances. The speaker carries the figurative language by suppressing the word, repeat the word, phrase, and sentence in the speech.

3. To find the reason of figurative language is used by President Jokowi, to show the speaker purposes is invited the participants of APEC to invest in Indonesia and establish business cooperation between countries.

1.4 Significance of the Research

This study will be concerned about the style of language, style of language is very important to show the characteristic of a person and without us knowing when someone has demonstrated a style conversation itself. It is influenced by the culture and environment that make up a person to have a

style of its own. This formed then out of habit when doing everyday conversation. Language is used as a media link in various everyday activities. with language, people can understand each other intents and purposes with each other, within the range of people appears the style that makes the language becomes rich in meaning, one variety of language that emerges is the style of figurative language, it is necessary to know the true meaning on every utterance is happening, someone using figurative language within the scope of the public have a goal and a purpose. The researcher apply stylistic knowledge acquired from books and a lecturer at the university. The researcher hope this study can contribute to the study of linguistics to provide more information about the stylistic. Since stylistic is used in speech makes the major central someone who can influence society, with the words and utterances of a speaker in the speech, can be analyzed in depth and described clearly meaning contained in that speech. The researcher also hope that this research will provide a better understanding to the reader stylistic.

1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The analysis of this study tries only to discuss about the style of the speaker and form a style that is contained in the speech Jokowi he used to emphasize the significance and indicate the main purpose or essence of the speech. And was limited in Jokowi presidential speech on the speech he delivered at the APEC CEO Summit 2014 event in Beijing China on November 10th, 2014.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1 Stylistics

Stylistics is concerned with the study of the style in language. Verdonk was explained that the term style is one which we use so commonly in our everyday conversation and writing that it seems unproblematic. The context have two type is linguistic and non linguistic. Linguistic context refers to surrounding feature of language inside a text. Like the typography, sound, words, phrases, and sentences which are relevant to interpretation of other such linguistic elements (Verdonk, 2002 : 6).

1.6.2 Context

In general, the context of discourse divided into two categories, namely linguistic context and context extralinguistic. Linguistic context is the context in the form of language elements. According Gordley that linguistic context that includes mention of prepositions, adjectives, verbs, auxiliary verbs, and positive proposition. Extralinguistic context is the context which is not a language element. Extralinguistic context includes presuppositions, participants, topic or topics, frame, background, line and code. Participants are perpetrators or those who participated in the language of communication events. Participants include a speaker, hearer and listeners. Background is a place and time and events communication. Channels are a variety of language and means used in the use of discourse.

1.7 Research Organization

This study is divided into five chapters. The first, Section I Introduction consists of research background, research questions, research objectives, research significance, scope and limitations of the study, definitions of key terms, and organization. The second one, chapter II consists of theoretical overview. In this chapter, the researcher explains the underlying theory that used in this study. Third, chapter III of the research method consists of design research, approaches, data sources, data, data collection, and data analysis. Fourth, Chapter IV is on the findings and analysis of the speech. The last of this study is chapter V, which is the conclusion of research and analytical results.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This study focuses on this chapter on the description of the theoretical review. Some theories in this chapter relate to the research objectives that find answer to the problem statements. It is a theory of stylistic, discourse, context and figurative language.

2.1 Stylistics

Stylistics is concerned with the study of the style in language. Verdonk was explained that the term style is one which we use so commonly in our everyday conversation and writing that it seems unproblematic. It occurs naturally and frequently that we are inclined to take it for granted without enquiring just what we might mean by it. Afterward he says that style in language can be defined as distinctive linguistic expression (2002: 3). Furthermore he say that style does not arise out of a vacuum but that its production, purpose, and effect are deeply embedded in the particular context in which both the writer and the reader of the headline play their distintive role. The context have two type is linguistic and non linguistic. Linguistic context refers to surrounding feature of language inside a text. Like the typography, sound, words, phrases, and sentences which are relevant to interpretation of other such linguistic elements (Verdonk, 2002 : 6).

2.2 Discourse

When talking about language, especially spoken language in communications such as speech, in this study will explain the discourse presented through some ideas and concepts. Coulthard (1985: 3) states that the discourse analysis of the language in the text or talk not only about the syntax and grammar, it is also about the context and Salkie (1995: 10) says that discourse is how sentences are combined together to make received text form. According to Renkema (2004: 1) the discourse is the study of form and function relationships in verbal communication and every utterance of the speaker has a relationship in a sense. Gee (2011: 30) states that the manner characteristic of saying, doing are referred to as discourse. In other words, the discourse is a way to say something in his own language in the utterance between word forword, one sentence and the next sentence interconnected to form meanings that can be accepted by society in verbal communication. Meanwhile linguistics and stylisticians have generally restricted their attention to the word, the clause and the sentence , although it is clear to anyone that the dependencies between clauses and sentences within a text are of vital importance for the appearance of single clauses and sentences. Several linguists , realizing the necessity of coming to grips with such dependencies rather than ignoring them, have become concerned with what may be called discourse analysis (Hendricks, 1972:30).

2.3 Context

In the previous sections it has been described the discourse, and to clarify this study, researchers will explain about the context, what is the relationship

context in discourse, for the first according Hymes (1962) states in Brown and Yule (1983:37) that when a form is used in a context it eliminates the meanings possible to the form other that those the context can support. It means that a form in a context can easily direct use to the intended meaning of a sentence or utterance and remove the other possible interpretation. Mean while Hymes (1964) states in Brown and Yule (1983:38) propose nine features of context. They are participant, topic, setting, channel, code, message form event, key and purpose.

The first feature is participant. Participant can be divided into three subcategory, addresser, addressee, and audience. The addresser refer to a person who produces the utterance, the addressee refer to the hearer and the audience is the over hearer. Second is topic. The topic of conversation determines the choice of language. Some topics most likely discussed in a certain language rather than the others. Third is setting. Setting refers to the time and place in which the conversation occurs. Usually, a given setting such as a house, work place, formal and informal setting are viewed as the important factors to language choice. Fourth is channel. Channel deals with how the interaction is maintained. The next feature is the code. The code deals with what language, dialect or style is being used in the conversation. A message form is also important feature of context. It deals with the form intended to transfer the message. Another feature is event. Event is the nature communicative event within which genre may be embedded. The eight features are keys. The keys involve the evaluation of a conversation, whether a sermon is good or confusing. The last feature is purpose. Purpose deals with intention of the participants in the conversation. Whether, the speaker wants to ask for something or giving an order. In this study, the writer only used four

features in interpreting the utterances of the subject of the present study: the addressor, the addressee, the setting, the event and the topic. Another idea this context delivered through Schiffrin (The Vine, 2008: 48) which defines the context of the environment. It is a neighborhood of utterances that occur and arise from the participants. Besides Vine (2008: 48) argues that the context is considered in a number of different levels and he shares their two perspectives in the context of the social context and the context of the discourse. Context discourse based Vine's (2008: 51) says the idea of the context that finds the utterances of the participants to identify the purpose behind the speaker utterances.

Furthermore, the context is the background to understand the discourse in communication, because without understanding the context, people will not understand the speech being communicated. To understand the context, the participants should know the background knowledge of each other, and understand the situation at that time to get a point of communication through context. Then the relationship between context and discourse is that the communication participants must understand every word with other participants to grasp the meaning. So that communication will run smoothly with each other and there will be no misunderstanding.

2.3.1   Type of Context

The context can be selected into two categories, namely linguistic context and context extralinguistics. context In this study, researchers found that the president Jokowi use this kind of context extra linguistic. In general, the context

of discourse divided into two categories, namely linguistic context and context extralinguistic. Linguistic context is the context in the form of language elements. According Gordley that linguistic context that includes mention of prepositions, adjectives, verbs, auxiliary verbs, and positive proposition. Extralinguistic context is the context which is not a language element. Extralinguistic context includes presuppositions, participants, topic or topics, frame, background, line and code. Participants are perpetrators or those who participated in the language of communication events. Participants include a speaker, hearer and listeners. Background is a place and time and events communication whereabouts. Channels are a variety of language and means used in the use of discourse. Code is a language or dialect used in the discourse.

2.3.1.1 Extra linguistic context

In this study, researcher found that the president Jokowi used this kind of extralinguistic context. Speech is used in a variety of ways among different groups, from the people and each group has its own norms in linguistic behavior. In this study, researcher analyzed the president's speech Jokowi that in the speech contains a lot of meaning in every word and utterance, as well as the specific objectives in the delivery of the speech, in this study, researcher used a model (speaking) linguist Dell Hymes, According to Hymes (1974: 54), speech situation can only be understood if it is not only the language, but also other aspects to be considered, such as: setting communication, goals, and information about the participants. To reflect all these factors and help analyst's speech act to make

more in-depth analysis, Hymes created the acronym, here is an explanation of how to decode it:

1. S (setting or scene) is a situation where the speech took place (e.g. lecture hall of the University) - This is the setting; overall mood and context (is serious or funny conversations, what cultural atmosphere).

2. P (participant) namely information about participants (e.g. cultural backgrounds and their sociolinguistic.

3. E (end or pupose) that is what is the purpose and the actual results of the speech act (e.g. John wants to confess his love to Helen, but instead of saying "I love you", he mumbled awkwardly "It is good to see you". As a result, its recognition delays.

4. A (act sequence) that is what happened first, second, etc.; also how the actual events unfold (e.g. the FAQ section of the web site: first short question, short answer follow; TV host interviewed a student-hero and applause from the audience).

5. K (key) is whether or not a formal situation; whether happy or sad participants (e.g. official birthday party or a family reunion).

6. I (the device) is linguistic tools and non-linguistic used to create speech acts possible (e.g. telephone, English used by Spain and Ukraine were met in Canada)

7. N (norm) is the conventions used by the speaker to arrive on the set of their communicative purposes (for example in France, the students use "vous" (you-respect) when they overcome their professors).

8. G (genre) that kind of speech acts (e.g. final research paper, a small talk before class)

Hymes (1974:4) proposes three levels analysis, namely, the situation of the speech, the speech and the speech act that 'the speech' analysis is the most important one dealing with specific cases exchanged speeches, such as the exchange of speech, inquiry and others, while the (Richards & Schmidt, 2002) researchers used the theory to analyze the events of the speech, several factors must be considered.

2.3.1.2 Kinds of extra linguistic context

a. Assumtion

Assumption is an existing expression which is the requirement for the right one sentence. Assumption it is (knowledge) common ground (ground camman) for users of the language. Stalnaker (Brown and yule 1983) states that assumption is what one has to be a common basis of participation in verbal communication. in the speech President of Jokowi. The President of Jokowi offer cooperation in building the economic, political aspects, aspects of development. He gave an overview to the audience that the Indonesian region has the potential to further grow and profitable. he explained and assured the audience how he was before becoming president was a businessman, he never became a governor. He explains how to cultivate and regulate the economy. ways of speaking, refers to speech not necessarily within one of the other units. Ways of speaking can refer to styles of speech that may be used in various situations and events. It can also be used to describe speech patterns that are characteristic of a culture. For example,

answering a telephone in English can be considered a way of speaking because it is characteristically patterned. One often waits for the phone to finish the ring before picking up. The person who answers begins speaking first, as opposed to the one calling (Schegloff, 1968). In this research communicative style, refers to the way someone usually speaks. You could say that it is characteristic of someone to speak in a certain way. Someone's style also can be noted by patterns in their speech. For users of this style talking about problems is common (Tannen, 1994). Another style is the use of Dugri for some Israeli speakers (Katriel, 1986). This style is considered more direct by those who prefer an indirect style of speech.

b. Participation

Participation is a person who participated in the event. All actors that participate in the event is called participants. The event in Beijing China on November 10th 2014. Participants Events APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) CEO followed by several countries around the world such as Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Japan , South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Peru, Russia, Vietnam (http://www.presentasi.net/pidato-presentasi-presiden Jokowi). Linguists will make distinctions within these categories; for example, the audience can be distinguished as addressees and other hearers (Hymes 54 & 56)

c. Topics and framework topics

The topic is the subject content of a discourse. Topics in a discourse can be identified with the question, about what being addressed by speaker or writer, about what is revealed in a text discourse. The topic is a binder-forming unit of discourse text. Sentence in the text must also contain information relevant to the topic. By using a specific topic an interaction can run smoothly. But in everyday life the so-called very complex topic that experts call it the framework of discourse topic in the speech the president of Jokowi contained outlined some of the topics of discussion among farmers, fisherman, mass transportation, sea toll, electricity.

Framework is the topic of a great topic or topics covering a number of topics boss subordinates. Thus, the term topic and framework applied topics in the text when there is a topic of superior and subordinate topics.

d. Background or Setting

Background or setting is in the form of a context, time and events. The context is very influential in the use of units of discourse elements. An influential event in the use of speech in the discourse. The speech of Jokowi takes place at the APEC CEO Summit 2014 event in Beijing China November 10th 2014, the goal of speech of Jokowi is to get investors and to establish the economic sector in the country Indonesia. According Hymes' (1972) , the speech situation, occurs within a speech community. You can find a speech situation by finding times

when people talk or don't talk. A train ride or a class in school are two examples (Saville-Troike, 1982).

e. Channels of communication

Oral and written it is a language channels. Besides, the language is also used directly (without the means or tool) or also indirectly (by means or tool) in the written language, the content element is disclosed more fully than spoken language. in the delivery of speech of Jokowi, The president of Jokowi deliver his speech in person or oral and on the auxiliary power point slides to better describe the explanation that he describe to the audience. The primary unit, speech community, follows from the description of linguistic community proposed by John Gumperz (1962). A speech community is comprised of a group of people that often use common signs. Because they communicate in a particular way, they are different from other groups. Hymes (1972) also defined a speech community as people who share "rules" for when and how to speak (p. 54). In 1974, he said that for someone to be counted as a member of a speech community, he or she must share at least one "way of speaking" with others. Hymes later includes the meanings of what people say. For instance, users of a particular website may be considered a speech community if they share particular rules for speaking online. Or, perhaps those who ride skateboards may be considered a speech community if the way they communicate is distinct from how those who do not ride skateboards communicate.

The existence of contexts in a discourse structure indicates that the text has a structure that is interrelated to one another. These symptoms are causing a discourse be whole and complete. Thus, contexts serve as a tool to understand and analyze discourse. Contexts are a text that is associated with a different text. Contexts can also be an element of text in a text. Form various contexts, can form sentences, or paragraphs. Discourse of the two is an invitation to invest in Indonesia. If listeners have joined forces to invest in Indonesia, the discourse one is a speech given speaker to the listener. One such text serves as contexts or explanatory text to other texts.

2.4   Kinds of Figurative Language

2.4.1. Anaphora

Anaphora is an important concept for different reasons and on different levels according Tognini-Bonelli (2001:70) writes that "an anaphor is a linguistic entity which indicates a referential tie to some other linguistic entity in the same text" anaphora indicates how discourse is constructed and maintained. Usually, an anaphoric expression is a proform or some other kind of deictic expression.

Example :

1. Every day, every night, in every way, I am getting better and better

2. My life is my purpose. My life is my goal. My life is my inspiration.

3. Buying nappies for the baby, feeding the baby, playing with the baby: This is what your life is when you have a baby.

4. I want my money right now, right here, all right?

2.4.2. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using <u>like</u> or <u>as</u> (McArthur, 1996:935).

For example:

Rumours of his death spread like wildfire (to become known to more and more people very quickly).

She is like a fish out of water, she is uneasy in an unfamiliar situation.

You're not going to go storming in there like a bull in a china shop, aren't you?A person who is clumsy, careless or move in a very awkward way. Her skin is as white as snow.

2.4.3 Repetititon

Repetittion is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer. There are several types of repetitions commonly used in both prose and poetry. As a rhetorical device, it could be a word, a phrase or a full sentence or a poetical line repeated to emphasize its significance in the entire text. Repetition is not distinguished solely as a figure of speech but more as a rhetorical device. (http//wikipedia.literary device. 2015).

2.4.3.1 Types of Repetition

The following examples of repetition are classified according to the different types of repetition used both in literature and in daily conversations**.** (http//wikipedia.literary device. 2015).

1. Anadiplosis: Repetition of the last word in a line or clause.

2. Anaphora: Repetition of words at the start of clauses or verses.

3. Antistasis: Repetition of word s or phrases in opposite sense.

4. Diacope: Repetition of words broken by some other words.

5. Epanalepsis: Repetition of same words at the end and start of a sentence.

6. Epimone: Repetition of a phrase (usually a question) to stress a point.

7. Epiphora: Repetition of the same word at the end of each clause.

8. Gradatio: A construction in poetry where the last word of one clause becomes the first of the next and so on.

9. Negative-Positive Restatement: Repetition of an idea first in negative terms and then in positive terms.

10. Polyptoton: Repetition of words of the same root with different endings.

11. Symploce: It is a combination of anaphora and epiphora in which repetition is both at the end and at the beginning.

Examples of repetition

Example 1

> I'm nobody! Who are you?
> Are you nobody too?
> Then there's a pair of us-don't tell!
> They'd banish us you know.
> (Emily Dickinson)

These lines have been taken from "I'm nobody! Who are You?" by Emily Dickinson. Observe how she has used "nobody" to emphasize her point in her poem to create an association with the person she is talking about.

Example 2

Because I do not hope to turn again
Because I do not hope
Because I do not hope to turn…
("Ash-Wednesday " by T. S. Eliot)

These three lines have been taken from "Ash-Wednesday" authored by T. S. Eliot, a famous modern poet of the 20th century. The repetition of a full phrase shows us mastery the poet has acquired in using words and phrases to make his point clear and emphasize that he has no hope of coming back.

Example:

I looked upon the rotting sea,
And drew my eyes away;
I looked upon the rotting deck,
And there the dead men lay.
(Rime of the Ancient Mariner" by S.T. Coleridge)

These lines have been taken from the famous poem "Rime of the Ancient Mariner" by S.T. Coleridge. The poem tells a story where a seafarer tells about his adventures in the sea.

Example 4

"My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain."
(William Shakespeare, Richard III)

These lines have been taken from "Richard III" by William Shakespeare, Richard. These lines show the repetition of a phrase that occurs at the end of the first and then start of the second line. It is called anadiplosis.

Example 5

"A horse is a horse, of course, of course,
And no one can talk to a horse of course
That is, of course, unless the horse is the famous Mister Ed."
(Mr. Ed, 1960)

These lines are among the repetition examples from the theme song of Mr. Ed, a 1960s TV program. This is an example of a diacope type of rhetorical repetition. There is repetition but it is broken up with several other words.

Function of Figurative Language

The primacy of figurative language is that the pattern was set of words that exist in a speech or discourse. According to Hill (1958: 3-9) states that English is the perfect means that the language carries its mandate as a communication vehicle. In order for the language to be perfect, so people often add other elements in both the tangible language of hand gestures, change of countenance, or add elements on each unit susprasegmental speech. in figurative language, language processing and words are preferred, Style It is not only attractive but also helps convey the message in a way that is much more interesting and important. The aura created by the use of repetition cannot be achieved through other devices. Have the ability to create simple sentences sound like a dramatic one. It enhances the beauty of the sentence and the main emphasis on important points. Repetition often use word association to express ideas and emotions indirectly. The virtue of reading a piece with the repetition in it is a balance in which we as a reader, have to decipher the association and understand the underlying meaning. So that we can understand the true meaning.

Repetition as a literary term can be used both constructive and destructive. Constructive use include functions such as, placing emphasis on the point,

justifying facts or ideas, cohesion, mimetic, transition, show impartiality and or describe argued. The same literary devices when used destructively can be destroyed entire article. Deletion, redundancy, present continuous, fragmentation, copying and misuse habit literary device is one of the damaging effects. Repetition puts pressure on the words, and form a meaning to every word spoken.

2.5 Review of the Previous Study

The final project created by Fais Rahmana,a final project in 2014 and the title from the final project is "An analysis of figure of speech in two Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Poems " from Muhammadiyah Univesity of Surabaya. He discussed about the figurative language appears in poems. The figurative language determine meaning and it shows the poem purposes.

The second final project is writen by Maria Ulfa, the final project from Muhammadiyah Univesity of Surabaya, the final project in 2013 and the title is "An analysis figures of speech found in Stephen Foster's songs. The final project discuss about The kinds figure of speech such as simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, Allegory. It is include in figurative language. The figurative language used to determine meaning of this research.

The thirth final project by Khoirun Nisa in 2013 entitled "Figure of speech in two speeches of John Kennedy" there are kinds of figurative language in two speeches of John Kennedy such as, simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, Allegory.

Based on the three previous studies above it can be concluded that the content of the study is similar for the thesis that created by the researcher,

However, this thesis focuses on the figures of speech of President Jokowi. The researcher find figurative language in this research such as anaphora, simile, epihora, anadiplosis, and symploce. Those are analyzing of each figurative language and the result get the meaning of each figuratif language that appear in this research.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter shows the reader about how the researcher uses the method for the research. There are four organized in this chapter, they are research design, source of the data and data, data collecting technique, and data analysis technique.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, firstly the speech was delivered by Jokowi the President of Indonesia was analyzed by the researcher, and then focused on the style of language used by Jokowi. To determine what kind of style of figurative language and meaning in expressions and sayings were used by Jokowi in a speech in English. Besides trying to explore speech, expression, and descriptions given by Jokowi in a speech he delivered. To explain the content and meaning of the speech delivered by Jokowi used qualitative descriptive method for the analysis. Because by using this method can be more detailed and clearly present the results of the analysis. According Creswell (2008: 11) stated that qualitative research methods as an approach to explore and understand the symptoms. The Notion qualitative methods are also presented by Lawrence (2001: 3) that research using qualitative methods refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the qualitative research refers to explain and illustrate the data analysis based on the data source. This research uses descriptive qualitative method, the purpose of this research to identify the meaning of each word and expression in a speech delivered by Jokowi and to determine the correlation in each sentence, phrase, and words in the speech delivered by Jokowi.

3.2 Source of Data and Data

Data source in English speech delivered by Jokowi of President at the APEC CEO Summit 2014 event in Beijing China on November 10th 2014. Participants Events APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation) CEO followed by several countries around the world such as Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Japan , South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Peru, Russia, Vietnam. Video of the speech was published on November 11th 2014 in a speech entitled youtube account English Jokowi APEC CEO Summit 2014, downloaded on February 20th 2015 in Surabaya taken from http://www.presentasi.net/pidato-presentasi-presiden Jokowi / # sthash.rXY90Qmw.dpuf. The speech text was also taken from http://www.englishindo.com/2014/11/full-teks-pidato-jokowi-dalam-bahasa-inggris-apec-ceo-summit.html#sthash.EI9arQcC.dpuf, downloaded on February 20th 2015. The data are taken in the form utterances which are then analyzed to determine the style of language and implied meaning of each phrase, utterance that appears.

3.3 Data Collection Techniques

To find the data, the researcher uses two steps. They are:

a. The researcher downloaded the video.

Data source via download obtained by researcher, because in this way the data can be found in more detail, clear, and the actual facts. The data were published on November 11th 2014 and downloaded on February 20th 2015.

b. The researcher downloaded speech text of Jokowi the president of indonesia in http://www.englishindo.com/2014/11/full-teks-pidato-jokowi-dalam-bahasa-inggris-apec-ceo-summit.html#sthash.EI9arQcC.dpuf.

c. The text was then compared to the video to make sure there was no difference between both source.

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

There are some techniques that researcher takes to do analysis, as shown below:

a. Finding the utterances and phrases in the speech that consist of figurative meaning.

b. Deciding the kind of figurative language of each sentence found

c. Categorizing the figurative language

d. Interpreting the meaning of utterances in the speech as figuratif language.

e. Analizing the utterances and phrases in the speech that have function as figuratif language with (Hymes, 1972 : 54), (Krippendorff, 2004 : 16) , (Holman, 1992: 338), and (McArthur, 1996 : 653).

f. Making a discussion and giving an explanation about interpreting the data.

g. Drawing the conclusion of all analysis of the data in this thesis.

CHAPTER 4
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the findings discussion and analysis of the data. To reach the goal of this research by answering statement problems, the researcher uses the theoretical review in chapter II and the procedure of data analysis as written in chapter III for help. In this speech, there are so many utterance indicate the style of Jokowi, the researcher will try to analyze the figurative language by using stylistic and linguistic context

4.1 Figures of speech used in the speech President Jokowi

4.1.1 Anaphora

Anaphora is occured in this piece of speech, According Yule "anaphora is a process to introduce the same estate entities that turned by the antecedent" (1996: 37). as shown below:

First, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of	line 1
Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your coming to my	line 2
presentation. Today, *I am happy*, *I am very happy*, to be among with	line 3
you. because you know I was a businessman years ago. So, this	line 4
morning, *I am very happy* because we can talk about business, about	line 5
investment with all of you.	line 6

The word from the clause "I am happy" which was used by a speaker in formal context refer to himself. In the pieces of speech above, it has repetition in the second clause, the difference is in the second clause contains additional word "very" which serves as an adverb and it gives emphasizing on the word "happy"

that may indicates Jokowi's feeling. He is extreamely happy to welcome the participants of APEC in Indonesia. In the next clause in the piece of speech above also occures repetition of clause 'I am happy' it is not only emphasizing his feeling but also giving the reason why he is happy and his purpose of speech which related to business and investment.

The subsequent analysis, the use of the clauses in the piece of speech above that appeare in the first clause in line 3 and line 5. They are "I am happy" and "I am very happy" which have similar purpose. The purpose are to provide a friendly first impression to the participants and create a good relationship between the speaker and the participants. It is supported by Bonelli's theory that "an anaphor is a linguistic entity that indicates a tie referential for some other linguistic entities in the same text (2001: 70). Then both clauses refer an invitation to merge with Indonesia in business, although "I am happy" appears as an opening and "I am very happy" as an emphasizing of the speaker feeling, those clauses have the main purpose to build a good relationship between the speaker and the participants. So when good relations have been established. The speaker expects the participants would to invest in Indonesia.

In the piece of speech above in line 1, the speaker uses the word "first" is starting to communicate his speech. In the clauses "on behalf of the Indonesian Government and the people of Indonesia" indicate that the speaker is the president of Indonesia and he representatives the people of indonesia. In the next presentation, he says"I would like to thank you for your coming to my presentation". It indicates that he fells proud to given the opportunity to speaks

at the event of APEC. The use of word "today" indicates the moment is precious for this time. The use of the clauses "*I am happy*, *I am very happy* to be among with you" indicate that his feeling which happily be with them, The use of the sentence "because you know I was a businessman years ago" indicates that he builds relationship with the audience by stating that he also use to be a businessman. This method creates a similarity between the speaker with the participant, we will be happy if we are hearing story of people who have in common with us. The use of sentence "So, this morning, *I am very happy* because we can talk about business, about investment with all of you" is indicates that he greeted the CEO, and this presentation is primarily intended for them. And he opened his presentation by explaining the purposes and goals, then they would quickly grasp the purpose of this presentation is about business and investing.

Our national budget on 2015 is 167 billion USDand for fuel	line 1
subsidy is 27 billion USD. It's huge.So, *we want to channel*	line 2
our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities,	line 3
From consumptive activities to productive activities. *We want*	line 4
to channel our fuel subsidy to the farmers for seeds, for	line 5
fertilizers, and also for irrigation. And we want to build the	line 6
dams. 25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the	line 7
water supply to the farming area.	line 8

Some subsidy *we want to channel* to the fishermen, to give	line 9
them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. We want to	line 10
increase the income of the fishermen. Some fuel subsidy *we*	line 11
want to channel to micro and small enterprises in the villages.	line 12
We want to help them raise their working capital. And some	line 13
subsidy *we want to channel* to the health program, the	line 14
education program.And the subsidy *we want to channel* to the	line 15
infrastructure	line 16

In the two paraghraphs above that were found the repetition of clauses "we want to channel" in line 2, line 4, line 5, line 8, line 10, line 11, line 12, line 13, line 14. the uses of word "we" indicates the speaker as a president of indonesia and as deputy the people of indonesia. The use of the verb "want" indicates that the speaker trying to realize his idea, with shows his plan in 5 years. He was changed our fuel subsidy from consumtive activities to productive activities, such as subsidy to the farmers for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation, and he builds 25 dams. The use of invinitives "to channel" indicate that the speaker wants to balance the distribution of fuel subsidies in various society activities, in his plans, he explain to channel to farmers and to fishermen.

The use of sentence "Our national budget on 2015 is 167 billion USD and for fuel subsidy is 27 billion USD. It's huge"is indicates that the distribution for fuel subsidy is huge than budget on 2015 is 167 billion USD, The speaker wants to balance the distribution with to cannel in productive activities. The use of sentence "So, *we want to channel* our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities, From consumptive activities to productive activities" indicate the purposes of speaker to realize his idea. The use of sentence "*We want to channel* our fuel subsidy to the farmers for seeds, for fertilizers, and also for irrigation. And we want to build dams – 25 dams in 5 years from our fuel subsidy to maintain the water supply to the farming area" indicate the plans of the speaker to prove that his plans could be realized.

The use of clauses "Some subsidy *we want to channel* to the fishermen, to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators" indicate the speaker wants to distribution the subsidy especially to fishermen. It means the fuel subsidy is

distribution to the right people and can be useful for productive activities. The use of clause "We want to increase the income of the fishermen" indicates that the distribution of subsidy can increase the income of fishermen so that the life of fishermen become prosperous life can motivate the fishermen to continue to increase productivity. The use of clauses"Some fuel subsidy *we want to channel* to micro and small enterprises in the villages". They are indicating that the speaker purposes to balance distribution subsidy not only in the city but also in the village. The use of clauses "We want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidy *we want to channel* to the health program, the education program.And the subsidy *we want to channel* to the infrastructure". They are indicate that the speaker purposes to distribution subsidy in all sector, such as business, health,education , build the infrastructure.

The picture shows our Jakarta Port, Tanjung Priok port. In	line 1
2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, and our plan in	line 2
2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year. This is the potential	line 3
ports in Indonesia. This is your opportunity. *We want to build*	line 4
in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Java island, in	line 5
Sulawesi island, in Maluku island, also in Papua island.	line 6
And *we plan to build* our railway track, railway network. Now	line 7
we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera	line 8
island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island and also in	line 9
Papua island. This is your opportunity.	line 10
Now we talk about mass transportation. *We want to build* our	line 11
mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia. We have	line 12
started in Jakarta last year, and *we want to build* in Medan,	line 13
Makassar, Semarang, Bandung, Surabaya. So, this is also your	line 14
opportunity, because you know our national budget is limited.	line 15
Now we talk about our maritime agenda. *We want to build* sea	line 16
toll. What is sea toll? Sea toll is maritime transportation system	line 17
to make our transportation cost lower, to make our	line 18
transportation cost more efficient. *We want to build* from the	line 19

west to the east. We hope not only the vessels can enter our	line 20
sea toll but also mother vessels can enter the sea toll. So, the	line 21
price, the cost of the transportation is more efficient.	line 22

in the piece of speech above found the repetition "we want to build" in line 4 for the first paragraph, in line 8 for the second paragraph, in line 11 and line 13 in the third paragraph, in line 16 and line 19 in the fourth paragraph. Therefore it found four different topics from each paragraph. The topic for the first paragraph is Jakarta Port, The topic for the second paragraph is railway track, the topic for the third paragraph is mass transportation, the topic for the fourth paragraph is sea toll.

The use of the clauses "The picture shows our Jakarta Port, Tanjung Priok port. In 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year and our plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year". They are indicate that the speaker continue his presentation by providing an overview of the topics that will discussed the oppotunities of business in indonesia. He gives overview that indonesia have the Jakarta Port in 2009 which have the capacity The picture shows our Jakarta Port, Tanjung Priok port. In 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year. He also shows the plan in 2017, he can increase the capacity be 15 million TEUs a year. The use of clause "This is the potential ports in Indonesia" indicates that he repeats to remind the participant that the port in indonesia is potential and provitable. The use of phrases "This is your opportunity" indicates to make the participants always remember that this valuable opportunity and this opportunity can be gained. The use of clauses "We want to build" indicates that the purposes of the speaker to build the business in indonesia. The use of clauses"in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island,

also in Papua island" . they are indicate that indonesia have huge island, they are supported to increase profitable bussiness in indonesia.

The use of clauses "And *we plan to build* our railway track, railway network." It indicates that his plan is continued to build in other sector. The use of clauses "Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island and also in Papua island" indicate that the purposes of speaker are also to build the railway track and railway network in that islands.

The use of clause "Now we talk about mass transportation" indicates that the continued of his plans is mass transportation. The speaker tried to deliver his idea. The use of clause "*We want to build* our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia" indicates that the purposes to build mass transportation in big cities in indonesia. The use of clauses"We have started in Jakarta last year, and *we want to build* in Medan, Makassar, Semarang, Bandung, Surabaya". They are indicate that the speaker was started to build mass tranportation in Jakarta, it is sopported that his plans was realize and he will continue to build in other cities. The use of clauses "So, this is also your opportunity, because you know our national budget is limited" indicate that he is trying to remind the participant to take this oppotunity because they are the investor which can increasing limited budged in indonesia.

The use of clause "Now we talk about our maritime agenda" indicates the continued of his plans is maritime agenda. The use of sentence "*We want to build* sea toll" indicates he purposes to build sea toll. The use of sentence "What is sea toll? Sea toll is maritime transportation system to make our transportation cost

lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient". They are indicate that he

explanation his plans and the purposes build the sea toll to get low costs the

transportation. The use of clause *"We want to build* from the west to the east"

indicates that he is starting to build the sea toll from the west to the east, he is

trying to show his idea that the sea toll scatters in the whole territory of

Indonesia. The use of sentence "We hope not only the vessels can enter oursea

toll but also mother vessels can enter the sea toll" indicate that the purposes of

speaker to make all vessels can enter in the sea toll. Those are increase provitable.

The use of clauses "So, the price, the cost of the transportation is more efficient" .

they are indicate that the speaker puposes to realize the low cost of the

tranportation, so , it will increase the users of sea toll and it will increases the

business profit.The use of clauses "And *we plan to build* our railway track,

railway network" indicate that his plan is continued to build in other sector.

Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, all	line 1
most of them they always complain about land acquisition. I	line 2
will push my ministers, my governors, my mayors, to help	line 3
clearing this problem. I have experience with land acquisition	line 4
when I was a governor. We have a project, the Jakarta Outer	line 5
Ring Road, started 15 years ago but was stopped 8 years ago,	line 6
because we have a problem here 1.5 kilometers unfinished	line 7
because there is 143 families who do not accept with the	line 8
compensation price. So last year I invite them. I go to them	line 9
then I invite them to lunch and dinner. *Four times*. Ah, this is	line 10
me. I invite them and then we talk about the problem. *Four*	line 11
times. Four times meeting. And the problem is cleared.	line 12

In the piece of speech above was found the repetition "*Four times"* in line

10, line 11 and line 12. They are indicate anaphora. The use of phrases "*Four*

times" indicate that the speaker shows a lot of time used to finish his problem. In

the next repetition "four times" which have emphasizing to remind the participants that he can finished the problem. In the line 12 "four times meeting" indicates that he shows how the way to finish his problem by meeting continuously with the sociaty and he invite them to lunch and dinner.

In the line 1 "Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, all most of them they always complain about land acquisition" indicate that the investors have similar problem are land acquisition. The use of clauses "We have a project, the Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago but was stopped 8 years ago because we have a problem here 1.5 kilometers unfinished because there is 143 families who do not accept with the compensation price" indicate that the speaker shows the reason why project the Jakarta Outer Ring Road was stopped althought it started 15 years ago.

Finally, again on behalf of the Indonesian government and the	line 1
people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your	line 2
listening to my presentation. *We are waiting for you to come to*	line 3
Indonesia. We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia. Thank	line 4
you. Thank you. Good morning.	line 5

According to the piece of speech above, anaphora was found in line 3 until line 5. The personal pronoun "we" which was used by a speaker in formal context refer to himself and citizen of Indonesia. While it is also used as the subject to describe a group including the speaker and at least one person (http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/we). In the piece of speech above the function of "we" that was mentioned by the speaker to represent people of Indonesia, because he is the president of Indonesia.

The subsequent analysis, the use of the infinitives in the piece of speech above that appeared in the first clause in line 3 until line 4 was found by resercher. Two infinitives are "to come" and "to invest" which have similar purpose although the infinitives are different. The purpose is to invite the participants to merge with Indonesia in bussiness. It is supported by Bonelli's theory that "an anaphor is a linguistic entity that indicates a tie referential for some other linguistic entities in the same text"(2001: 70). Then both infinitives refer an invitation to merge with Indonesia in business, although "to come" appears as an introduction and "to invest" as an closing which has the main purpose to invite the participants to develop and promote the business sectors in Indonesia.

The use of Present Continuous tense in the sentence '*We are waiting for you to come to Indonesia. We are waiting for you to invest in Indonesia'* grows the participants perception that the statement is true, because it is still going on. It seems that the pronoun 'we' has started waiting until the moment of stating the utterance. So the repetition of words, phrases and utterances above indicates that there is anaphora and it seems that it is used by the speaker for a certain purpose.

The speaker tried to invite participants to merge with Indonesia in business, the repetitions that appear to give the intended meanings that are emphasized, thus making participants more understand the purpose of the speaker. The speaker used figurative language in his speech at the APEC CEO Summit 2014 in Beijing China, on November 10th 2014, he used anaphora in his speech, because he had a special purpose in every word. That is supported by Vine's theory in speech delivery that finds the utterances of the participants to identify

the purpose behind the speaker utterances (2008: 51). The speaker used anaphora in his speech, because the shape of the language used was simple especially encountered repetition and emphasized the spoken words, so that participants understood the intention of his speech easily. The speaker who is the President of Indonesia speaks this way to promote Indonesia in the world of business.

According to the piece of speech above, anaphora is also found in line 4 until line 5, the phrases are "thank you". They are indicating that the phrases "thank you" shows the speaker feeling. He feels happy for giving the opportunity to deliver a speech at the APEC CEO. The repetition "thank you" indicates that the speaker emphasizes his feeling, addressed to the participants of the APEC CEO.

4.1.2   Simile

Simile is occured in this piece of speech , according Arthur that simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as(1996:935). As shown below:

The picture shows you our map of Indonesia. *We have a*	line 1
population of 240 million and the distance is like from	line 2
London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey, And imagine, we	line 3
have 17000 islands. 17000 islands.	line 4

The word from the clause "We *have a population of 240 million and the distance is like from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey* " the clause above appeares in line 1 until line 3. It was used by a speaker to demonstrate to the

participants of APEC that region of Indonesia also have the potential to progress and develop further in a variety of sectors including the business sector, the economy, development, and technology. the speaker shows that area in Indonesia have the same distance to London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey, where those countries are already more advanced and developed. the speaker wants the participants to join to work together in terms of investment by assuring the participants that with broad and within the area which is almost equal to London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey, will provide benefits for them and more able to develop the business of the Participant in APEC.

The subsequent analysis, simile appeares in the piece of speech above in line 2. The word is "like" which has the function to indicate that this statement is simile. The purpose is to compare two things have in common. Simile appears in the piece of speech above is a form of expression of the speaker compared the two facts that occur within the country where the London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey, it has the potential to advance and well known businesses of the world, the speaker wants to show to the participants that the country Indonesia also has the same potential.

The phrase *"we have 17000 islands. 17000 islands"* it is clauses is intended to stressing that Indonesia has many islands, it has coined the potential for more advanced and developed in the future later. In the piece of speech above is anaphora, so in the paragraphs occurred two figurative language, first simile which both symploce. The first goal for compare, the second goal emphasizes APEC and reassure participants that Indonesia has the potential for more advanced and developed.

The speaker purposes in his speech and the reason he uses the simile is he shows overview of Indonesia to the participants that Indonesia have a large population , it have a large territory. Through this overview the speaker wants to participants more interest to invest in Indonesia.

4.1.3 Epiphora

Epiphora is repetition of the same word at the end of each clause, as shown below:

The picture shows our Jakarta Port, Tanjung Priok port. In	line 1
2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, and our plan in	line 2
2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year. This is the potential	line 3
ports in Indonesia. *This is your opportunity.*	line 4
We want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in	line 5
Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island, also in Papua	line 6
island and we plan to build our railway track, railway network.	line 7
Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera	line 8
island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island and also in	line 9
Papua island. *This is your opportunity.*	line 10

According to the piece of speech above, ephiphora was found in line 4 for the first paragraph and line 5 in the second paragraph. The first discussion on the analysis of this chapter that have been found by researcher, the word from the clauses "this is your opportunity" which was used by a speaker in formal context to invite the participants to join and invest in Indonesia. The word"this" indicates current and important time for the APEC participants to make the choice. The word "your" indicates the addressed to all participants of APEC. The word

"opportunity" indicates to invite participants to join and invest in Indonesia and remind the profit opportunities if joining in Indonesia.

In the pieces of speech above, it has repetition in the last of the first clause and in the last of the second clause, the phrase "This is your opportunity"in the last of the first clause, it has meaning to remind the participants of the APEC CEO and indirectly invite the participants of APEC to join and invest in Indonesia. The first clause, the speaker showed an increase in the economic value that was happening in 2009 and in the long term the speaker gives an overview will continue to increase in subsequent years. In the next clause in the piece of speech above also occures of repetition of clauses 'This is your opportunity' it is not only emphasizing his purposes but also giving the reason why he is repeat the clauses "This is your opportunity" it has meaning that the APEC participants, to not miss the opportunity emerging and his purpose of speech which related to business and investment. The Phrase contained in this second clause, more detailed research to show the area will be built and maintained with him.

The repetition of clauses that appears at the end of the first and second clause, it is found two the different discussion of topics, the topic of the first clause is Jakarta port while in the second clause, the topic is railway track and railway network.it is supported by Hymes theory (1964) states in Brown and Yule (1983:38) propose nine features of context. They are participant, topic, setting, channel, code, message form event, key and purpose. The topic of conversation determines the choice of language. Some topics most likely discussed in a certain language rather than the others. The speaker shows his idea in each paragraph to make participant more interest to merge in bussines of Indonesia.

4.1.4 Anadiplosis

Anadiplosis is repetition on the last word in a line or clause, as shown below:

> Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen,   line 1
> to give them boat engines, to give them refrigerators. We   line 2
> want to increase the income of the fishermen. Some fuel   line 3
> subsidy we want to channel to micro and small   line 4
> enterprises in the villages. We want to help them raise   line 5
> their working capital. And some subsidy we want to   line 6
> channel to *the health program, the education program.*   line 7
> And the subsidy we want to channel to the infrastructure.   line 8

According to the piece of speech above, Anadiplosis is found in line 7 . The first discussion on the analysis of this chapter that have been found by researcher, the phrase is " *the health program, the education program"*indicate that the repetition on the last word is "program". The speaker emphasizes that word to remind the participants of his plans, he is trying realize his idea.

In the line 1 "Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen"indicate that the speaker purposes to distribution subsidy to the fishermen. In the line 2 " indicates the used of subsidy to give the fishermen engines and refrigerators. In line 3 "We want to increase the income of the fishermen" indicates the speaker purposes that with fasilitate the fishermen will be increases the salary or income for the fishermen.

In the next clauses "Some fuel subsidy we want to channel to micro and small enterprises in the villages" indicate that the distribution of fuel subsidy equitable in the territory of Indonesia. The use of clauses "We want to help them raise their working capital. And some subsidy we want to channel to *the health program, the*

education program. And the subsidy we want to channel to the infrastructure"

indicate that the speaker purposes to realize the subsidy in all sector, such as the

channel to the health program, the education program and to channel to the

infrastructure.

4.1.5 Symploce

Symploce is combination of anaphora and ephiphora in which repetition

is both at the end and at the beginning. as shown below:

The picture shows you our map of Indonesia. We have a   line 1
population of 240 million and the distance is like from London   line 2
in UK to Istanbul in Turkey, And imagine*,* we have *17000*   line 3
islands. 17000 islands.   line 4

Now we talk about our maritime agenda. We want to build *sea*   line 5
toll. What is *sea toll*? *Sea toll* is maritime transportation line 6
system to make our transportation cost lower, to make our   line 7
transportation cost more efficient. We want to build from the   line 8
west to the east. We hope not only the vessels can enter our   line 9
sea toll but also mother vessels can enter the *sea toll*. So, the line 10
price, the cost of the transportation is more efficient.   line 11

Electricity. We need power plants. We need around 35,000   line 12
megavolts *to build our industries, to build our projects, to build* line 13
our industrial zones, our manufacturing zones. So, we need   line 14
power plants. This is also your opportunity to invest in this   line 15
project. Because we need our power plants for manufacturing   line 16
for industrial zones   line 17

Now we talk business permit. We have *national one stop*   line 18
service, National one stop office that can help you, that will   line 19
serve you, that will facilitate you, that will give you your   line 20
business permit. For example, principle business permit needs   line 21
3 days to process.   line 22

In the piece of speech above was found symploce in each paragraph. The

clauses above appeares in line 3 until line 4 in the first paragraph. In the second

paragraph appeares in line 1, line 2, and line 6. In the third paragraph appeares in line 2 and line 3. In each paragraph was found the fourth different topic. The first topic is map of Indonesia, the second topic is maritime agenda, the third topic is Electricity and the fourth topic is business permit .

In line 4 until line 5 for the first paragraph appeares the clauses "we have *17000 islands. 17000 islands"* indicate that speaker shows that the territory of indonesia is large and it have the big potential to businness progress.and the clauses "*17000 islands"* indicates emphasize meaning. It means to remind the participant that it is precious opportunity and provitable.

In the second paragraph appeares the clause "We want to build *sea toll.* What is *sea toll*? *Sea toll* is maritime transportation system to make our transportation cost lower, to make our transportation cost more efficient" indicate the speaker plans and he purposes to make low cost transportation. The clause above the phrases"sea toll" indicates the symploce. He repeats the phrases"sea toll" to make the participant more interested about his plan. The use of clause "We want to build *sea toll"* indicates the speaker wants to build sea toll because from year of the year the transportation of indonesia be increase. The users of road have alternative option and easily for use the transportation in their activities. The phrases "sea toll" was happened in the piece of speech above during three times. It indicates that sea toll is the plan. It means the speaker wants to realize his idea and he hopes the participants of APEC CEO Interest for merge in indonesia in business. The repetition of phrase"sea toll" gives intended meaning that sea toll is importhant, it is new project which have hight profit in the future.

In the thirth paragraph for the clauses "We need around 35,000 megavolts *to build our industries, to build our projects, to build our industrial zones*, our manufacturing zones" indicate symploce. The repetition was happened during three times. It means to gives emphasize meaning and he try to suggestion the participant that his plan will profitable. The repetition of invinitive"to build"indicates the speaker purposes to build in all sectors such as industries, his projects, industrial zone, and manufacturing zone.

In the fourth paragraph appeares the clauses are "We have *national one stop service, National one stop* office that can help you". Those are indicating symploce. It happened in line 1 and line 2. The two repetition "*national one stop* " was happened in this clauses. The uses of the first clause "We have *national one stop service"* indicates the speaker and the people of Indonesia ready to service the investors sustainably. In the next clauses "*National one stop*" it has given emphasizes meaning to remind the participant to not worry if they have problems in business permit.

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