CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the data analysis is done in accordance with the formulated research problem. The researcher analyses the data based on grammatical and lexical cohesion by using Halliday and Hasan theory and Paltridge's theory as the supporting theoretical base. The data are selected by the researcher to answer the research problems by using grammatical and lexical cohesion to understand the text communicatively. As the next part, the discussion and interpretation are done which is followed by conclusion.

4.1 Research Findings

The following data shows the research finding about grammatical and lexical cohesion in the transcript of Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 which deal with research problems. Each of the data display is followed by the analysis. The data are presented paragraph by paragraph and the researcher does not include the text which does not represent any kinds of cohesion.

The researcher uses abbreviation symbol to simplify analysis process. The abbreviation of grammatical cohesive devices are signed by bracket (), while lexical cohesive devices are signed by square bracket []. Abbreviation symbols of each cohesive device are shown in Table 4.1

Table 4.1
Symbol of Cohesive Devices

Types of Grammatical Cohesive Devices		Symbol
Grammatical Cohesive Devices		
Reference	Personal	(PR)
	Demonstrative	(DR)
	Comparative	(CR)
Substitution	Nominal	(NS)
	Verbal	(VS)
	Clausal	(CS)
Ellipsis	Nominal	(NE)
	Verbal	(VE)
	Clausal	(CE)
Conjunction	Additive	(ADD C)
	Adversative	(ADV C)
	Temporality	(TC)
	Causality	(CC)
Lexical Cohesive Devices		
	Repetition	[REP]
	Synonym	[SYN]
	Antonym	[ANT]
	Hyponym	[HYP]
	Meronimy	[MER]
	Collocation	[COL]

Data 1

(1)The picture shows you (PR) our (PR) map of Indonesia. (2)We(PR) have a population of 240 million and (ADD C) the distance is like (CR) from London in UK to Istanbul in Turkey. (3)And (ADD C) imagine, we (PR) have 17.000 islands. 17.000 islands[REP].

In the first data, the researcher finds grammatical cohesive device, namely reference and conjunction. The kinds of reference in the paragraph above are personal reference and comparative reference. Personal reference are expressed in some words, "you", "our", and "we". "You" in the text above refers to the all of Joko Widodo's audiences at APEC CEO Summit 2014. There are presidents, ministers, many investors, and CEOs. "We" and "our" belongs to the president and all of Indonesian people. Both "you" and "we" in the text are exophoric (outward) reference.

Another reference called comparative reference can be seen in the data 1. The word "like" is used to express likeness between the distance of Indonesian archipelago and the distance of London to Istanbul. Halliday and Hassan (1976: 77) mention that "like" is called general comparative reference which not compares any quantity or quality of things.

Additive conjunction in data 1 indicates by word "and". It is used to indicate additional of a fact or idea. Here, the speaker wants to add a fact to support his previous fact. After says about Indonesian magnitude, he adds another fact about Indonesian resources in many islands.

In the other hand, there is one lexical cohesion that can be found in the data 1 namely repetition. The phrase "17.000 islands" is repeated in the next sentence. It is categorized as repetition because the meaning of "17.000 islands" is still related with "17.000 islands" at previous sentence. The speaker wants to give accentuation to the hearer about the recourses of Indonesian island.

Data 2

(4)Our (PR) national budget [COL] on 2015 is $167 billion and for fuel subsidy [COL] is $27 billion. (5)It's (PR) huge. (6)So (CC) we (PR) want to channel our (PR) fuel subsidy[COL] from consumption to the productive [ANT] activities. (7)From consumptive activities to productive [ANT] activities [REP]. (8)We (PR) want to channel our (PR) fuel subsidy [REP] to the farm for seeds, for fertilizers, and also (ADD C) for irrigation. (9)And (ADD C) we (PR) want to build the dams – 25 dams [REP] in 5 years from our (PR) fuel subsidy [COL] to maintain the water supply [SYN] to the farming area[COL].

From the data 2, there are some grammatical cohesive devices namely reference, ellipsis, and conjunction. The words "our" and "we" represent exophoric reference which have a function to refer to relevant persons and object. This reference occurs when the reference points outwards from the text, linking the text to the context of situation. "We" and "our" refer to the president and all of Indonesian people to show the spirit of unity.

In the other hand, the word "it" has different referential meaning with "we" and "our". The word "it" refers to the previous sentence. It is also called

anaphoric reference because "it" is pointing backwards to a referent that has already been introduced. "It" refers to the "fuel subsidy" that already mentioned in the previous sentence.

Then, there are two kinds of conjunction in data 2, namely additive and causality conjunction. Additive conjunction in data 2 indicates by word "and also" and "and". The functions of those conjunctions are used to indicate additional of a fact or idea. The speaker wants to add an additional idea about the diversion of fuel subsidy. He says about the diversion of fuel subsidy budget into some productive sectors. To say about some productive sectors, Joko Widodo uses additive conjunction to link his idea.

Another conjunction device in data 2 is called causality conjunction. The word "so" is used to indicate a concession in an argument or cause and effect relationship. Because the fuel subsidy is very huge, the speaker wants to channel it into productive sectors.

Lexical cohesive devices are indicates by reiteration and collocation in the data 2. First reiteration has a function to indicate synonym, when two different words have the same sense of meaning. The phrase "water supply" and the word "irrigation" in the previous sentence have same meaning. The words "water supply" and "irrigation" have the same sense of meaning, those words means to bring water to land.

Second reiteration type has a function to indicate an antonym, when two words occur with have opposite meaning. There are two words that contradict each other, "consumptive" and "productive". Furthermore, the function of antonym is to indicate an opposite meaning between words "consumptive" and

"productive". The speaker wants to support his statement to channel fuel subsidy from consumptive activities to productive activities.

Instead of synonym and antonym, there are some repetitions in the data. This data talks about fuel subsidy in Indonesia. So, the phrase "fuel subsidy" is repeated three times in the sentence number 4, 6, and 8. The phrase "from consumption to the productive activities" in sentence 6 is repeated again in the next sentence. Furthermore, the function of repetition in this phrase is to show that the speaker is really want to change fuel subsidy into productive activities. The speaker also repeats the word "dams" in line 9. Joko Widodo wants to make a strong example of his initiation to channel fuel subsidy into more productive activities.

The collocation is also expressed in some words in the data 2. The word "national budget" is kind of collocation which indicates the combinations of adjectives (national) and nouns (budget). The phrase "fuel subsidy" can be classified as collocation that repeated three times in data 2. It is very strange to combine the word "subsidy" with (for example) "petroleum". Then, the phrase "farming area" is classified as collocation which indicates the combinations of adjectives (farming) and nouns (area).

Data 3

(10)Some subsidy we(PR) want to channel to the fishermen, to give them(PR) boat engines[COL], to give them(PR)[REP] refrigerators. (11)We(PR) want to increase the income of the fishermen[REP]. (12)Some fuel subsidy we (PR) want to channel[REP] to micro and small[SYN] enterprises [COL] in the

villages. (13)We (PR) want to help them (PR) raise their (PR) working capital. (14)And (ADD C) some subsidy we (PR) want to channel to the health program [COL], the education program[REP][COL]. (15)And (ADD C) the subsidy we (PR) want to channel to infrastructure.

In the data 3, the researcher finds both grammatical and lexical cohesive devices. In the part of grammatical cohesive devices, reference "we" still refers to the president and all of Indonesian people in the spirit of unity. It represents exophoric reference which has a function to refer to relevant persons and object. It can be classified in the class of personal reference.

Personal reference also indicates by word "them" and "their" in the sentence number 10 and 13. Different with the word "we", the words "them" and "their" refer to the fisherman in the previous sentence. So, it can be classified as anaphoric (pointing backwards to a referent that has already been introduced).

Then, there is one kind of conjunction in the data 3, namely additive conjunction. In the data above, additive conjunction indicates by word "and" to link between sentence number 13 and 15. The function of additive conjunction is to indicate additional of a fact or idea. The speaker wants to deliver others idea about channeling fuel subsidy into productive ones.

Meanwhile, lexical cohesive devices in data 3 are identified in the form of reiteration and collocation. First reiteration has a function to indicate repetition. Repetition happens if a word is repeated in some sentences or clauses. The speaker repeats some words in some sentences in the data 3. Joko Widodo says "the fishermen" twice in the sentence number 10 and 11. In the sentence number

10, Joko Widodo also repeats "to give them". Another repetition, the speaker says "we want to channel" in the sentence number 10, 12, 14, and 15. It is indicated that the president wants to develop maritime aspect seriously. As a maritime country, Joko Widodo wants to channel non-productive budget for maritime agenda.

In this paragraph, the researcher also finds one kind of reiteration namely synonym. The synonym is expressed in the word "micro" and the word "small" in sentence number 12 because those words have similar meaning. It means that Joko Widodo will channel the fuel subsidy budget to the small or micro enterprises in the village. Repetition with another form is the same sense with synonym.

The collocation is shown in some words combination in the data 3. The first collocation is indicated by word "boat engines". It is kind of collocation which indicates the combinations of adjectives (boat) and nouns (engines). Another collocation is shown by word "small enterprises" which is also in form of adjectives (small) and nouns (enterprises). Instead of "small enterprises" and "boat engines", there are many combinations of adjectives and nouns in data 3 such as, "working capital", "health program", and "education program".

Data 4

(16)In 5 years we (PR) want to build 24 seaports and (ADD C) deep seaports[REP][COL]. (17)As you (PR) know, we (PR) have 17,000 islands, so (CC) we (PR) need seaports and we (PR) need deep seaports [COL]. (18)And

(ADD C) this (DR) is your (PR) opportunity: 24 seaports and deep seaports[REP][COL].

There are lexical and grammatical cohesive devices find in the data 4. Grammatical cohesive devices are indicated by reference and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical cohesive devices are indicated by repetition and collocation.

Personal references are dominated by words "we", "you", and "your". As mentioned in the previous analysis, "you" and "your" in the text above refers to the all of Joko Widodo's audiences: presidents, ministers, many investors, and CEOs. While the word "we" refers to the president and all of Indonesian people.

Another kind of reference in the data 4 is called demonstrative reference. There is one demonstrative reference in the sentence number 18, "this". Demonstrative reference is used to refer to the location of a process in space or time (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 57). "This" in the sentence number 18 refers to the seaports and deep seaports.

Instead of reference, conjunction also occurs in the data number 4. There are two kinds of conjunction there, namely additive and causal conjunction. In the sentence number 16, there are two additive conjunctions which is indicated by conjunction "and". Additive conjunction "and" is used to indicate an additional of a fact or idea. Not only want to build seaports, Joko Widodo and the government cabinets also want to build deep seaports. The "deep seaports" is an additional idea of Joko Widodo's speech. Then, the speaker also uses causal conjunction with the word "so". This conjunction is used to indicate a concession in an argument or cause and effect relationship.

On the other hand, lexical cohesive devices in the data 4 are represented by repetition and collocation. Repetition refers to words that are repeated in a text (Paltridge, 2006: 133). In the data 4, the phrase "24 seaports and deep seaports" is repeated twice in the line number 16 and 18. The speaker repeats the phrase to emphasize the opportunity for investors to invest in the maritime field.

In the phrase that repeated twice above, there is collocation inside. The phrase "deep seaport" is one kind of collocation which indicates the combinations of adjectives (deep) and nouns (seaport). It is classified as collocation because the items collocate with each other. It will be different with the phrase (for example) "cavernous seaport". Although the word "cavernous" has the same meaning with "deep", it is unfamiliar to combine the word "cavernous" and "seaport".

Data 5

(19)The picture shows you (PR) our (PR) Jakarta Port, Tanjung Priok port [REP]. (20)In 2009, the capacity is 3.6 million TEUs a year, and (ADD C) our (PR) plan in 2017 is around 15 million TEUs a year. (21)This (DR) is the potential port[COL] in Indonesia. This (DR) is your (PR) opportunity. (22)We (PR) want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Java island, in Sulawesi island, in Maluku island, also (ADD C) in Papua island[HYP-Indonesia].

There are same personal references in the data 5. Personal references are shown by words "we", "our", "you", and "your". "You" and "your" in the text is used to address the audiences that refer to the all of the presidents, ministers,

many investors, and CEOs as APEC CEO Summit 2014. The word "we" and "our" refers to the speaker and all of Indonesian residents.

Another reference is called demonstrative reference which is indicated by word "this". The word "this" is repeated twice in the line 21. It refers to the potential port in Indonesia, Tanjung Priok Port. This kind of demonstrative reference is used to indicate the location of a process in space or time.

Further, there is one kind of conjunction which is found in the data 5. The conjunction is in form of additive conjunction in the word "and" and "also". The word "and" which is found in the sentence 20 is used to indicate an additional of a fact or idea. The speaker wants to add more idea about the increasing of seaport capacity. Joko Widodo adds the idea to increase the capacity of seaport around 15 million TEUs a year from 3.6 million TEUs a year in 2009. In the other hand, the word "also" in the sentence number 22 has the same function as the previous word "and". The speaker adds another idea by mentioning the islands in Indonesia.

From the lexical aspect, there are reiteration (repetition and hyponym) and collocation in data 5. The researcher finds one kind of repetition namely repetition with another form. Repetition with another form is expressed in the word "Jakarta Port" and the word "Tanjung Priok Port" in sentence 19 because those words have similar meaning. People usually say "Jakarta Port" instead of "Tanjung Priok Port" because Tanjung Priok Port is the largest port which is located in north Jakarta.

The first hyponym in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 occurs in the sentence number 22. Hyponym (Paltridge , 2006: 135) refers to classes of lexical items where the relationship between them is one of "general-

specific". The item that relates to general class is called super ordinate and the item that relates to the sub-classes is called hyponym. From the data, the super ordinate is "Indonesia" in the previous sentence. The words "Sumatera Island, Kalimantan Island, Java Island, Sulawesi Island, Maluku Island, and Papua Island" are the hyponyms of "Indonesia".

Then, collocation in the data 5 can be identified in the phrase "potential port". The phrase "potential port" is one kind of collocation which indicates the combinations of adjectives (potential) and nouns (port). Joko Widodo tries to reassure the listeners about the bright prospect of the Jakarta Seaport in the future.

Data 6

(23)And (ADD C) we (PR) plan to build our (PR) railway track[COL] railway[REP] network [SYN][COL]. (24)Now(TC) we(PR) have already in Java and(ADD C) we(PR) want to build in Sumatera island, in Kalimantan island, in Sulawesi island and also (ADD C) in Papua island[REP]. (25)This (DR) is your (PR) opportunity.

There are lexical and grammatical cohesive devices find in the data 6. Grammatical cohesive devices are still indicated by reference and conjunction. While lexical cohesive devices still dominated by repetition and collocation.

Personal references in the data 6 are indicated by words "we", "our", and "your". "Your" in the text above refers to the APEC CEO Summit 2014's participants. The word "we" and "our" refers to the speaker and all of Indonesian people.

Not only personal reference, there is another reference in the data 6 namely demonstrative reference which is indicated by word "this". The word "this" occurs in the sentence number 25. It refers to the railway track. This kind of reference (demonstrative) is used to indicate the location of a process in space or time (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 57). Joko Widodo plans to build railway track in some islands in Indonesia, not only in Java Island.

Grammatical cohesion in Data 6 is also indicated by conjunction. The word "and" and "and also" are the form of conjunction namely additive conjunction. The word "and" which is found in the sentence number 23 is used to indicate an additional of a fact or idea. The speaker wants to add more idea about channeling fuel subsidy into productive ones. The speaker links his idea of previous sentence to another sentence by using additive conjunction. It is also happen in the sentence number 24. The conjunction "and also" is used to add other islands which have been planned to be developed.

Beside of additive conjunction, there is one temporal conjunction which is indicated by word "now". Temporal conjunction is used to show time order. The speaker uses temporal conjunction to relate two sentences with time order signal. He said that railway track have already in Java and the government plan to build in other islands.

In the level of lexical cohesion, there are reiteration and collocation. Reiteration used to indicate repetition in the text. The words "railway" and "island" in the data 6 are the example of repetition because those words repeated twice in the text. The speaker wants to emphasize a particular point by using

repetition. By repeat some words, Joko Widodo wants to emphasize his critical intention to build railway networks.

Instead of repetition, reiteration in the data 6 is also used to indicate synonym. Two different words "network" and "track" have the same sense of meaning. The word "network" is has the same meaning with "track" (in the same sentence). Both of the words refer to the transportation system which is used to allow people movement.

Some words in the data 6 indicate collocation forms. The words "railway track" and "railway network" in the first sentence of data 6 indicate collocation. Those words are combining adjectives (railway) and nouns (track or network). Collocation is used to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment.

Data 7

(26)Now(TC) we(PR) talk about mass transportation[COL]. (27)We (PR) want to build our (PR) mass transportation[COL][REP] in 6 big cities in Indonesia. (28)We (PR) have started in Jakarta last year, and (ADD C) we(PR) want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya [HYP]. (29)So(CC), this(DR) is also your(PR) opportunity, because(CC) you(PR) know our(PR) national budget[COL] is limited."

In the 7th data, the researcher still finds same personal references which are replied many times in the speech. There are no other kinds of personal references instead of "we", "our", "you", and "your". "You" and "your" in the text above

still refers to the all of APEC CEO Summit 2014's participants. The word "we" and "our" refers to the speaker (Joko Widodo) and all of Indonesian people.

Another kind of reference in the data above is called demonstrative reference which is signaled by word "this". The word "this" occurs in the sentence number 29. It refers to the mass transportation. This kind of demonstrative reference is used to indicate the location of a process in space or time. Joko Widodo wants to show the opportunity provided for investors to invest in mass transportation.

In the part of conjunction, there are three kinds of conjunction in data 7, namely additive, causality, and temporal conjunction. Additive conjunction in data 7 indicates by word "and" in the sentence number 28. The function of the conjunctions is used to indicate additional of a fact or idea. The speaker wants to add some information about mass transportation development plan in some cities in Indonesia. He adds information about some cities that ready to develop in mass transportation sector.

Other conjunction device in data 7 is called causal conjunction. The words "so" and "because" are used to indicate cause and effect relationship. Because Indonesia national budget is limited, the speaker wants to invite investors to invest in mass transportation sector.

The word "now' in the first sentence of data 7 is used to indicate time order. After talk about railway track, Joko Widodo correlates his speech to another topic (mass transportation) by using temporal conjunction.

In the level of lexical cohesion, hyponym in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 occurs in the sentence number 28. Hyponym refers to

classes of lexical items where the relationship between them is one of "general-specific". From the data above, the super ordinate is "Cities in Indonesia" in the previous sentence (sentence 27). The words "Medan, Makassar, Semarang, Bandung, and Surabaya" are the hyponyms of "Cities in Indonesia".

Collocation in the data 7 can be seen in some words such as "mass transportation" and "national budget". The phrase "national budget" is kind of collocation which indicates the combinations of adjectives (national) and nouns (budget). Then, the phrase "mass transportation" can be classified as collocation which also indicates the combinations of adjectives (mass) and nouns (transportation). It will be strange to combine the word "group" with "transportation". Although, the word "mass" and "group" have similar meaning.

The collocation "mass transportation" repeats twice in the data. The phrase "mass transportation" occurs in the sentence number 26 and 27. The speaker wants to emphasize a particular point by using repetition method. Joko Widodo gives emphasis to mass transportation in order to persuade the listener to invest in Indonesia.

Data 8

(30)Now(TC) we(PR) talk about our(PR) maritime agenda[COL]. (31)We(PR) want to build sea toll. (32)What is sea toll? Sea toll[REP] is maritime transportation system[COL] to make our(PR) transportation cost[COL] lower(CR), to make our(PR) transportation cost[COL][REP] more(CR) efficient[SYN]. (33)We(PR) want to build from the west to the east[ANT]. (34)We(PR) hope not only the vessels can enter our(PR) sea toll but also(ADD C)

mother vessels[COL] can enter the sea toll. (35)So(CC), the price, the cost [SYN] of the transportation is more (CR) efficient.

Same as the previous data, data 8 is opened by temporal conjunction "now". The speaker simply adds transitional temporal conjunction to start another topic by using "now". He started to talk about maritime agenda after talked about mass transportation. Indeed, Halliday and Hasan (1976: 261) suppose that the relation between two successive sentences may be simply one of sequence in time.

Not only temporal conjunction, there are causal and additive conjunction. Causal conjunction occurs in the sentence number 35 by the word "so". Here, causal conjunction is used to express a cause or a reason. Because of the sea toll, the cost of the transportation will be more efficient. Meanwhile, additive conjunction is signaled by word "but also" (sentence 34). It is used to indicate an additional of a fact or idea about mother vessel. There will be not only vessels can enter the sea toll, but also mother vessel.

In the reference area, there are two kinds of reference that occurs in the data 8 namely personal and comparative reference. Personal reference is identified by the words "we" and "our". Joko Widodo still uses these kinds of reference to refer to relevant persons and objects. In this case, "we" and "our" still refer to the speaker and all of Indonesian people.

Another reference in data 8 is called comparative reference. It is indicated by words "lower" (sentence 32) and "more" (sentence 35). Those words can be categorized as particular comparative reference. As we know that Halliday and Hasan (1976: 77) devide comparative reference into two kinds: general and

particular reference. While general comparative reference expresses likeness betwen things, particular comparative reference exrpresses comparability between things in the matter of quantity or quality. The speaker wants to compare the cost of the transportation with sea toll by using comparative reference.

On the other side, lexical cohesion in the data 8 consists of reiteration and collocation. First reiteration is used to indicate repetition. The words "sea toll" and "transportation cost" in the data 6 are the example of repetition because those words repeated twice in the text. The speaker wants to emphasize a particular point by using repetition.

Instead of repetition, the word "transportation cost" above can also be categorized as collocation which indicates the combinations of adjectives (transportation) and nouns (cost). Other examples of adjectives and nouns combination that can be categorized as collocation are "maritime agenda", "transportation system", and "mother vessels". Those words are used to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment.

Second reiteration is used to indicate synonym. The word "lower" and "efficient" (sentence 32) have the same sense of meaning. Similarly, the word "price" and "cost" (sentence 35) also have the same sense of meaning in order to show the value of things.

In opposite, the third reiteration in the data 8 is used to indicate antonym. Antonym describes opposite or contrastive meanings (Paltridge, 2006: 134). The word "west" and "east" in the sentence 33 have opposite meaning.

Data 9

(36)For example, the price of the cement, one sack cement[REP], in Java island is $6 per sack cement. (37)But(ADV C) in Papua island the price is $150 per sack cement[REP]. (38)So(CC) we(PR) hope with our(PR) sea toll the price(NE"/CEMENT") in all of the islands is the same(CR).

In data 9, the speaker is still constantly using "we" and "our" to indicate personal reference. Similar with the other data, "we" and "our" refer to the Joko Widodo as a speaker and all of Indonesian people.

In addition, there is also comparative reference occurs in the data 9. The word "same" in the end of the data shows general comparative reference. General comparative reference expresses likeness betwen things. In other words, it indicates the similarity where two things are like each other. In the sentence above, Indonesian president wants to make the cost of one sack cement in Java is similar with other islands.

In the beginning of the sentence number 37, the speaker uses conjunction "but". It is called adversative conjunction which is used to indicate contrast when two statements are joined into one. Joko Widodo wants to show the extremely difference of cement prices between in Java with the other islands.

In the sentence number 38, the speaker omits an item in his speech. The speaker omit in the nominal items in this sentence,

"With our sea toll the price ….. in all of the islands is the same".

Nominal ellipsis involves the word that have a function as deictic, numerative, epithet or classifier from the status of modifier to the status of head (Halliday and Hasan 1976: 148). Nominal item that is omitted in the text refers to the word "cement" which has been stated in the previous sentence.

In the level of lexical cohesion, data 9 only shows one kind of reiteration. The function of the reiteration is to indicate repetition. The word "cement" is repeated four times in the data. The word "cement" in the first sentence is repeated in the some sentences with the same word "cement", so it is called repetition.

Data 10

(39)We(PR) need power plants[COL]. (40)We(PR) need around 35,000 megavolts to build our(PR) industries, to build our(PR) projects, to build our(PR) industrial zones [COL], our(PR) manufacturing[HYP] zones[COL]. (41)So(CC), we(PR) need power plants[COL]. (42)This(DR) is also your(PR) opportunity to invest in this(DR) project. (43)Because(CC) we(PR) need our(PR) power plants[REP] for manufacturing[HYP][REP], for industrial zones[REP][COL].

From data 10, in the part of grammatical cohesion, reference and conjunction are still dominating. There are no change in personal "we", "our", and "your". "We" and "our" still refer to the speaker on behalf of Indonesian people. "Your" still refers to the audiences who attend in the APEC CEO Summit 2014.

Being part of the reference, demonstrative reference can be seen in the sentence number 42. The word "this" is used to refer to the location of a process

in space or time (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 57). Based on the data above, "this" refers to the previous word "power plan". The reference can also be qualified as anaphoric reference because the reference is pointing backwards to a referent that has already been introduced.

Instead of reference, there is one kind of conjunction on the data 10 namely causal conjunction. There are two words that indicates causal conjunction, "so" (sentence 41) and "because" (43). Both of them are used to indicate a concession in an argument or cause and effect relationship. The words "so" and "because" are used as a conjunction to show cause and effect relationship. The need of building power plan is because of the necessity of power energy for manufacturing.

In lexical cohesion level, there are reiteration and collocation in data 10. The first function of reiteration on the data above is to indicate repetition. Some words repeat in the data. There are "power plant", "manufacturing" and "industrial zones". The word "power plan" is repeated three times in the sentence number 39, 41, and 43. The speaker uses repetition strategy to emphasize the importance of power plan for industry.

Second reiteration function in the data 10 is to indicate hyponym. The word "manufacture" (or secondary industry) is the hyponym of "industry" (super ordinate). As we know that the item relates to general class is called super ordinate and the item that relates to the sub-classes is called hyponym. We can find another hyponym of super ordinate "industry" such as "primer industry", "tertiary industry", and "quarterly industry".

Then, there are also some words which is used to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment. The words like "power plants", "industrial zones", and "manufacturing zones" show collocation that is combining adjectives and nouns items.

Data 11

(44)Many investors, a lot of investors[REP], when(TC) they(PR) come to me(PR), most of them(PR) they(PR) always complain about land acquisition[COL]. (45)I (PR) will push my(PR) ministers, my(PR) governors, my(PR) mayors, to help clearin this(DR) problem. (46)I(PR) have experience with land acquisition[COL][REP] when(TC) I(PR) was a governor. (47)We(PR) have project, Jakarta Outer Ring Road[COL], started 15 years ago but(ADV C)(NE) is stopped 8 years ago, because(CC) we(PR) have a problem[REP] here(DR): 1.5 kilometers(NE) unfinished because(CC) there(DR) is 143 families who do not accept with the compensation price[COL]. (48)So(CC) last year I(PR) invite them(PR). (49)I(PR) go to the ground then(TC) I(PR) invite them(PR) for lunch and(ADD C) dinner. (50)I(PR) invite them(PR)[REP] and then(TC) we(PR) talk about the problem. (51)Four times, Four times[REP] meeting and(ADD C) the problem[REP] is cleared. (52)And(ADD C) now the toll road[COL] has been used 7 month ago.

The longest data of Joko Widodo's speech at the APEC CEO Summit 2014 occurs in the data 11. In the level of grammatical cohesion, there are

reference and conjunction. In the other hand, lexical cohesive devices are represented by reiteration and collocation.

In the field of personal reference, there are many differences between data 11 with previous data. In the beginning sentence (sentence 44), the reference "they" and "them" are refer to previous clause "many investors". It is also called as anaphoric reference (pointing backwards to a referent that has already been introduced). However, the word "them" in the next sentence (48-50) refer to "143 families".

Then, the reference "me" is used to refer to relevant persons and objects (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 45). In this case, reference "me", "I", and "my" in the next sentence is used to refer to the speaker itself (Joko Widodo). He uses the words "me", "I", and "my" when he said about his own experience as a governor of Jakarta.

The reference "we" has different referential object with previous data. In this data, "we" is an exophoric reference that refers to the government officials of DKI Jakarta on behalf of Jakarta's people. It can be identified because the speaker told about his past experience as a Jakarta's governor.

Another reference in the data 11 is called demonstrative reference. This kind of reference is used to refer to the location of a process in space or time (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 57). The reference "this" (sentence 45), "here" (sentence 47), and "there" (sentence 47) are the example of demonstrative reference.

Grammatical cohesive devices in the form of conjunction are fully used in data 11. There are additive, adversative, causal, and temporal conjunctions.

Additive conjunction is known in the word "and" in the sentence number 49, 51, and 52. It is used to indicate an additional of a fact or idea. For example, based on the sentence 49,

"I go to the ground then I invite them for lunch and dinner".

From the sentence above, the conjunction "and" is used to add another fact that Joko Widodo not only invites 143 families for lunch, but also for dinner.

Adversative conjunction in data 11 is identified by the word "but" in the sentence number 47. Adversative conjunctions express contrast between two statements. Here, the conjunction "but" is used to indicate contrast between project planning with the real condition.

Third conjunction type is called causal conjunction. It occurs in the sentence number 47 and 48. In the sentence 47, the word "because" introduces a statement describing the cause of something. The cause of Jakarta Ring Road stopped to operate is because of land acquisition problem. Meanwhile, causal conjunction in the word "so" is used to express a cause or a reason of why 143 families are invited by the governor.

Last conjunction type namely temporal conjunction occurs is some words like "when" and "then". Temporal conjunction is used to show time order. For example,

"I have experience with land acquisition when was a governor".

The example is taken from sentence 46. The speaker shares his experience by using temporal conjunction "when" to link his preceding or the following (parts of the) sentence.

Furthermore, ellipsis also occurs in the data 11. The kind of ellipsis in data 11 is called nominal ellipsis. Nominal ellipsis is the omission of item which occurs within the nominal group. Sentence 47 is indicated two nominal ellipsis.

"We have project, Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago but _____(NE) is stopped 8 years ago, because we have a problem here: 1.5 kilometers _____(NE) unfinished because there is 143 families who do not accept with the compensation price".

The speaker omits nominal group "the project" after conjunction "but". In addition, he also omits "of Jakarta Outer Ring Road" after "1.5 kilometers". The speaker omits omit the similar noun which have been stated in the previous clause.

On the other side, lexical cohesion in data 11 are still indicated by reiteration and collocation. One kind of reiteration is used to indicate repetition. Repetition is a part of lexical cohesion that involves that repetition of lexical item. Here, the word "investors", "land acquisition", "problem", "I invite them", and "four times". In this context, the speaker wants to emphasize his way to resolve land acquisition problem based on his experience. So, the investors will be more interested to invest in Indonesia.

Lexical cohesion in data 11 also indicates by collocation. There are some words which are used to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment. "Land acquisition", "ring road", "compensation price", and "toll road" are the examples of collocation. "Land acquisition" is the combination of adjectives and nouns items such as in "language acquisition".

Data 12

(56)Now(TC) we(PR) talk business permit[COL]. (57)We(PR) have national one-stop service office[COL] that(DR) can help you(PR), that(DR) will serve you(PR), that(DR) will facilitate[SYN] you(PR), that(DR) will give you(PR) your(PR) business permit[COL]. (58)For example, principle business permit[COL][REP] needs 3 days to process.

Based on the last data, there are some grammatical cohesive devices namely reference and conjunction. The word "we" and "you" represent exophoric references which have a function to refer to relevant persons and object. It occurs when the reference points outwards from the text. "We" refers to the president on behalf of Indonesian people. While the word "you" is also classified as exhoporic reference that refers to all of Joko Widodo's audiences.

Instead of personal reference, there is demonstrative reference "that" in the data. Demonstrative reference is used to refer to the location of a process in space or time (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 57). The reference "that" is repeated four times in the sentence number 57. It refers to the "national one-stop service office" in the previous sentence.

A conjunction in the data 12 is indicated by "now" in the beginning of the sentence. It is called temporal conjunction. The speaker uses temporal conjunction to show time order. After talked about land acquisition in the previous data, he talks about business permit in the end of his speech.

In the level of lexical cohesive devices, there are reiteration and collocation. The first reiteration is used to indicate synonym. The two different

words: "serve" and "facilitate" have the same sense of meaning. Another reiteration is used to indicate repetition. Because the data is mainly talks about "business permit", the speaker repeats that word to emphasize his topic.

The word "business permit" above can also be classified as a collocation. Instead of "business permit", the word "service office" is used to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment. "Business permit" is the combination of adjectives and nouns items.

4.2 Discussion

After analyzing both grammatical and lexical cohesion of Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014, the result of the analysis shows that there are grammatical and lexical cohesive devices are found in that speech. The cohesive devices that are used by the speaker in order to make his words, sentences, and ideas fit together.

Grammatical cohesive devices display grammatical connection between elements in the discourse. There are four types of grammatical cohesive devices namely reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction. However, from the analysis of Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014, the researcher only identifies reference, ellipsis and conjunction.

In the level of lexical cohesive devices, the researcher finds both reiteration and collocation. However, the researcher didn't find meronym in the data. Meronym is the opposite of hyponym. According to Paltridge (2006: 136) meronym is where lexical items are in a "whole to part" relationship with each other.

All of grammatical and lexical cohesive devices are used by Joko Widodo except substitution (grammatical cohesive devices) and meronym (lexical cohesive devices). The grammatical and lexical cohesive devices are shown in the table.

Table 4.2
Cohesive Devices' Occurrence in Joko Widodo's Speech

No	Cohesive Devices		Occurrence
	Grammatical Cohesive Devices		
1.	Reference	Personal (PR)	93
		Demonstrative (DR)	14
		Comparative (CR)	5
2.	Substitution	Nominal (NS)	0
		Verbal (VS)	0
		Clausal (CS)	0
3.	Ellipsis	Nominal (NE)	2
		Verbal (VE)	0
		Clausal (CE)	0
4.	Conjunction	Additive (ADD C)	18
		Adversative (ADV C)	2
		Temporality (TC)	8
		Causality (CC)	11
	Lexical Cohesive Devices		
5	Reiteration	Repetition [REP]	28
		Synonyms [SYN]	6

		Antonym [ANT]	3
		Hyponym [HYP]	3
		Meronimy [MER]	0
6	Collocation	Collocation [COL]	37
TOTAL			230

From the table above, the researcher identifies kinds of grammatical cohesive devices in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014. There are reference, conjunctions, and ellipsis. The researcher does not find any kinds of substitution in the data. The speaker did not use any substitution items to deliver his speech.

Grammatical cohesive devices in Joko Widodo's speech at APEC CEO Summit 2014 are dominated by reference especially personal reference. Personal references in the data are mostly in the form of "we", "our", "you", and "our". "We" and "our" are exophoric references which refer to the speaker (Joko Widodo) on behalf of Indonesian people. You" and "your" in the data also indicate exophoric which refer to all of APEC CEO Summit 2014's participants.

However, there are other personal reference items in the data. Not only exophoric reference, there are some anaphoric reference in the data. From example,

"Some subsidy we want to channel to the fishermen, to give them boat engines" (sentence 10).

The words "them" in the example above refers to the fisherman in the previous sentence. So, it can be classified as anaphoric (pointing backwards to a

referent that has already been introduced). Other example of personal references in data is known in the words "they", "I', "me", and "my". All of the words which are categorized as personal reference are used to refer to relevant persons and objects.

Another kind of reference which is used to refer to the location of a process in space or time is called demonstrative reference. In the data, demonstrative references are indicated by "this", "here", "there", and "that". For example,

"We need power plants. This is also your opportunity to invest in this project"(sentence 42).

Demonstrative reference "this" (at the front of the sentence) above refers to the "power plants" in the previous sentence. The reference can be qualified as anaphoric reference because the reference is pointing backwards to a referent that has already been introduced. However, "this" in the back of the sentence refers to the "project". It can be classified as cataphoric reference (pointing forwards to a referent).

The last kind of reference namely comparative reference also occurs in the data. Comparative reference is used to express the likeness between things. Comparative reference itself is devided into two kinds: general and particular comparative reference. General comparative reference expresses likeness betwen things. In the other side, particular comparative reference exrpresses comparability between things in the matter of quantity or quality. Both of the types of comparative reference occur in Joko Widodo's speech. One of the examples of particular comparative reference can be seen in sentence 32,

"Sea toll is maritime transportation system to make our transportation cost lower".

From the example above, the speaker refers the word "lower" to the maritime transportation system without sea toll. The speaker wants to compare the cost of the transportation with sea toll by using comparative reference.

The second grammatical cohesive device that is found in the speech is called ellipsis. Renkema (2004: 103) states that ellipsis is closely related to substitution, and can be described as substitution by zero. Halliday and Hasan (1976: 146) are divided ellipsis into three headings: nominal, verbal, and clausal ellipsis. However, there is only nominal ellipsis in Joko Widodo's speech. For example,

"We have project, Jakarta Outer Ring Road, started 15 years ago but (….) is stopped 8 years ago,(…)" (sentence 47).

The speaker omits nominal group after conjunction "but". The speaker omits the similar noun which has been stated in the previous clause. Grammatically, it should be subject after conjunction "but". However, the speaker omits the subject because it has been mentioned in previous clause.

Similar with reference, all kinds of conjunctions can be found in Joko Widodo's speech. Conjunction is the way to connect what is to follow with what has gone before in which both of them are not structurally related (Halliday and Hasan, 1976: 227). The fist conjunction namely additive conjunction is the most widely identified in the speech. Additive conjunction is used to indicate an additional of a fact or idea. For example,

"Now we have already in Java and we want to build in Sumatera Island" (sentence 24).

The word "and" which is found in the sentence number 24 is used to indicate an additional of a fact or idea. The speaker wants to add more idea about the railway project in another island instead of Java. The speaker links his idea of previous sentence to another sentence by using additive conjunction.

The second conjunction which becomes grammatical cohesive devices in the speech is called adversative conjunction. Adversative conjunctions express contrast between two statements. There are some conjunction words that is classified as adversative conjunction such as "but, however, in contrast, on the contrary, instead, nevertheless, yet, still, even so, neither … nor". For example,

"The price of the cement, one sack cement, in Java Island is $6 per sack cement. But in Papua island the price is $150 per sack cement"(sentence 37).

From the example above, there are two statements which contrast each other. The conjunction "but" is used to indicate contrast when we have to join two statements into one. The speaker wants to show a striking difference of the cement's price in Java and Papua.

Another kind of conjunction in Joko Widodo's speech is called causal conjunction. Causal conjunction indicates cause relation between preceding and following sentences. It is signaled by "although, as a result, because, despite, due to, for that reason, in case, in order, in this way, otherwise, since, so, so as to, so that, therefore, though, thus, to that end, unless, until, yet". For example,

"As you know, we have 17,000 islands, so we need seaports and we need deep seaports" (sentence 17).

The speaker uses causal conjunction "so" which is used to indicate a concession in an argument or cause and effect relationship. This conjunction is used to show the reason of why Indonesia has to build many seaports.

The last conjunction occurs in the speech is namely temporal conjunction. Temporal conjunction reflects to the relation between two sentences by using one of sequence in time. It is signalled by some words such as "after, as soon as, at frst, at once, before, fnally, just, meanwhile, next, now, now that, since, then, until, when, whenever, while", and many more. For example,

"I have experience with land acquisition when I was a governor"(sentence 46).

The conjunction "when" above is used to show time order. The speaker shares his experience by using temporal conjunction "when" to link his preceding or the following (parts of the) sentence. He talks about his past experience when he was a governor in Jakarta by using temporal conjunction.

In the level of lexical cohesion, Joko Widodo has used all of lexical cohesive devices: reiteration and collocation. Reiteration is stating something again in a number of times which typically for emphasis or clarity. In the other hand, collocation is used to indicate co-occurrence of words in which their meaning related in the same environment.

Although the speaker can simply repeat his words to emphasize his idea, reiteration can also be delivered in several ways. According to Rankema (2004: 105), reiteration is divided into five types: repetition, synonym, hyponym, meronym, and antonym. However, Joko Widodo did not use one kind of reiteration which is called meronym in his speech.

The first reiteration is used to indicate repetition. Most of the reiteration types in Joko Widodo's speech in APEC CEO Summit 2014 are in form of repetition. Repetition refers to words that are repeated in text. For example,

"So, we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities. From consumptive activities to productive activities"(sentence 6 and 7).

The phrase "from consumption activities to productive activities" is repeated in next sentence. It is categorized as repetition because the meaning of "from consumptive activities to productive activities" is still related with the referential phrase at the first sentence.

Second reiteration in the speech is used to indicate synonym. Synonym refers to words which are similar in meaning (Paltridge, 2006: 134). In addition, synonym is two or more form which is associated with the same meaning. For example,

"Some fuel subsidy we want to channel to micro and small enterprises in the villages"(sentence 12).

The word "small" and "micro" are indicated same meaning. Those words refer to the one kind of enterprises, small scale enterprises. The speaker wants to focus on the one of fundamental aspect in economy by using synonyms strategy.

Another kind of reiteration that can be found in the speech is used to indicate antonyms. While synonyms refers to the words which are similar in meaning, antonyms is one of lexical items which are opposite in meaning. For example,

"So we want to channel our fuel subsidy from consumption to the productive activities"(sentence 6).

The meaning of "consumption" and "productive" are contrary. In this case, the speaker wants to show his accentuation by using another kind of reiteration, antonym.

The last reiteration used by Joko Widodo at APEC CEO Summit 2014 is used to indicate hyponym. According to Paltridge (2006: 135), Hyponym refers to classes of lexical items where the relationship between them is one of "general-specific". For example,

"We want to build our mass transportation in 6 big cities in Indonesia. We have started in Jakarta last year, and we want to build in Medan, in Makassar, in Semarang, in Bandung, in Surabaya"(sentence 26-27).

From the example above, the super ordinate is "cities in Indonesia" in the previous sentence (sentence 27). The words "Medan, Makassar, Semarang, Bandung, and Surabaya" are the hyponyms of "cities in Indonesia". It shows the "general to specific" relationship.

The second lexical cohesive device is called collocation. Collocation is the relationships between words on the basis of the fact that these often occur in the same surroundings (Rankema, 2004: 105). Based on the data, collocation is the most lexical cohesion devices used by Joko Widodo. Collocation describes the relationship between vocabulary items such as the combinations of adjectives and nouns or verbs and nouns (Paltridge, 2006: 137). For example,

"Many investors, a lot of investors, when they come to me, most of them, they always complain about land acquisition"(sentence 44).

From the example above, the word "acquisition" is in the position as a noun and "land" as an adjective. The combination of adjective and noun creates one collocation which have a tendency to co-occur. It will be rare to combine the noun "acquisition" with some adjectives such as "ground", "soil", or "area". However, the word "acquisition" can be combined with proper adjectives such as "language acquisition" or "property acquisition".