

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

This chapter describes the analysis of this research by using the literature review in chapter two. The data are divided into fragments and give the code in each utterance by number. Then, analyze the utterances that contain figure of speech. After that, each figure of speech is analyzed in terms of stylistics theory by lexical categories, context and cohesion. This analysis is based on the statement of problems in chapter one which is focused on the figure of speech that appear and used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech before Australian Parliament and the reason why he used those figure of speeches. In this chapter, the researcher analyzes directly answers both the statement problems in one discussion because those problems are inter-related and integrated to one another. They are: what figures of speech that are used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech and why Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono used those figures of speech in his speech.

4.1 The Figure of Speech: The Use and The Reason

The data that is used is a speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono before Australian Parliament, Canberra, Australia, on Wednesday, March 10th 2010. The aim of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono came to Australia was to establish bilateral meetings for the future.

4.1.1 Comparative Figure of Speech

4.1.1.1 Simile

Simile is a comparison between two distinct things using the word like, as or as though. In Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech, simile can be seen in 3.23-

24 (fragment 3 line 23-24). *one Indonesian observer in the 1980`s described it as a love-hate relationship.* He may mean that sometimes the relationship between Australia and Indonesia become “hate” when Australia is considered to get hand in Indonesian Internal Problem. Australia is considered to support East Timur to separate from Indonesia. The incident hits an all time low between Australia and Indonesia bilateral relations. And the relationship becomes “love” when Australia servicemen went all out to help Indonesia during the tsunami tragedy in Aceh and Nias. Those tragedies were the darkest tragedy ever for Indonesia. So that`s why Indonesia feels that Australia is very concern to Indonesia. In other hand, Indonesia also helped the Australian people during the bush fires in Victoria early last year.

The term “it” refers to “the relationship between Australia and Indonesia” then, by use “as”, the president tried to compare “it” between “love-hate relationship”. Grammatically, the function of “as” is as conjunction. The definition of conjunction itself is, as a word that correlates word, phrase, and clause.

The president may want to show audience that maintained bilateral relationship between two countries is not easy. Sometimes this relationship goes well and feels like a good partner, but in other time this relationship is burdened by mistrust and suspicious both ends.

Another simile expression is stated in 7.11-14 (fragment 7, line 11-14)...*there are Australians who still see Indonesia as an authoritarian country, or as a military dictatorship, or as a hotbed of Islamic extremism, or even as an expansionist power.* The usage of repetition is shown by the repeated of similar

pattern of phrase such as: as an authoritarian country, as a military dictatorship, as a hotbed of Islamic extremism, and as an expansionist power. From the data above, the usage word “as” is repeated four times. Grammatically, the function of “as” here is as a conjunction. The function of “as” in that sentence is as conjunction that correlates phrase to another phrase. By the use of “as”, the speaker tried to compare Indonesia between an authoritarian country, a military dictatorship, a hotbed of Islamic extremism, or an expansionist power. It can be explained that Australian may still look Indonesia as *authoritarian country* which is always very stiff in lead the country. As *military dictatorship* may express to a person or a group of officers who oppose without giving accountability then he has his own way to get power by organizing a coup.

(eprints.uns.ac.id/62/2/170071611201011192.pdf).

As *hotbed of Islamic extremism*, may explain that Indonesia is a country that has majority moslem population. This is one of reasons why Australian still assumed like that. This assumption based on some bad events that happened to Australian who lived in Indonesia, some Australian became victim of some bad tragedies that happened in Indonesia, like Bali Bombing I in 2002 and II in 2005, Bomb in front of Australia Embassy in 2004. Furthermore, the actors of Bali bombing are from Islamic extremism. They looked Islam as enemy which destroys all aspect. so that`s why Australia looked Indonesia is not safe enough to visit. And the last as *expansionist power*, we know that expansionist power is refers to doctrine that has a country to expand its territorial region by military aggression.

By using repetition, the speaker may express his feeling to the Australian who still sees Indonesia like that. The four times usage of repetition words “as” contain negative intention. It can be concluded that Australia still saw Indonesia with the negative intention. Besides, the speaker may prove that Indonesia is not bad as on their mind. Indonesia always try to convince the foreigners especially tourist that Indonesia is safe to visit. It is proved by the success of the police catching terrorist recently.

4.1.1.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is described in terms of another. Metaphor is a comparison which is usually implicit. A sentence in 6.21...*trust is at the heart of our bilateral relations*. “Trust” is implicitly symbolized as “heart of the bilateral relations”. Explicitly we knew that *heart* is a vital organ of our body. Without *heart* the activity of our body will not run. So does *trust*, *trust* is main point if we want to make or maintain relationship. Moreover in the bilateral relationship between two different countries, trust is very needed. Without trust, bilateral relationship can not happen and goes well, only negative judgment and frightened that is appear in mind of one another. It is similar with the function of heart that has vital role in our body.

The speaker symbolized trust as heart of bilateral relations because he wants to show the audience that in the first 55 years relation with Australia, only three Indonesian Presidents visited Australia—an average of one every 18 years or so. But in last 6 years, the speaker (SBY) has visited Australia three times—an average of one every two years. Indeed he has made it a policy to include Australia in his first batch of bilateral visits after each of his bilateral

inauguration. That is why the speaker wants to show Australian how important to keep and maintain this relationship for the future. He also may want to get “trust” for continue this bilateral relationship.

4.1.2 Conflicts Figure of Speech

4.1.2.1 Antithesis

Antithesis is disclosure by the words that contradict each other. We can see it in 3.2 (Frgament 3, line 2)... *we have gone through many ups and downs...* The word “ups” has good meaning or positive meaning, but in the word “downs” has negative or bad meaning. So that showed contradiction. In the previous sentence had been described that in last 60 years of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Australia are not easy. The relation of the country have gone trough many ups and downs. The relationship become “ups” when Australia being one of country that supported Indonesia when was struggling for God-given right to get independence and statehood. He stated that the finest hours of Indonesia and Australia relationship. Moreover, many Indonesian students who study in Australia. They believed that Australia is one of the best places to study. Including the son`s of the speaker that spent 5 years at Curtin University.

The word “downs” here may mean that the relationship between Indonesia and Australia have hit an all time low. It happened during the East Timor crisis in the late 1990`s. moreover Australia is considered in supporting the separate of East Timor from Indonesia . By saying “ups” and “downs” Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono may mean that maintain bilateral relationship is not easy. There are many factors that suddenly make the relationship become ups and downs. And

then, how to maintain the relationship still goes well, it depends on we solve the problem that comes anytime.

Another antithesis can be seen in 7.24-26 (Fragment 7, line 24-26). *And far from being hostile, we want to create a strategic environment marked by a million friends and zero enemy.* The antithesis figure of speech in this utterance is focused on the words “million” and “zero”. Both of the words are contradict each other. Because the range from million to the zero is so far.

In the previous sentence has been explained that Indonesia is a country that passionate about independence, moderation, religious freedom and tolerance. The phrase *passionate about independence* means that Indonesia is a country that struggle to get its independent confession in PBB. It shows how worth the independent is. From the previous explanation, the speaker may conclude that Indonesia hate all kinds of colonialism. Then about *moderation*, we know that Indonesia is one of country that is dynamic and opens to new things. This is proved by Indonesian government system which democracy is highly valued. The last is *religious freedom*. Indonesia has a lot of faith. To choose a faith that you believed is guaranteed in UUD 1945. So that tolerance is needed to respect each other.

By used “million friends and zero enemy “, the speaker may mean that Indonesia wants to show to the audiences that Indonesia are dynamic, open minded and high tolerance country. That is why Indonesia can make friends with anyone without irrespective of differences. It better to have million friends than create zero enemy. Because has an enemy can have divisive for a country.

4.1.3 Confirmation figure of Speech

4.1.3.1 Anticlimax

Anticlimax is refers to sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first. A sentence which indicates anticlimax is in 4.13-14 (Fragment 4, line 13-14)...*And here I wish to extend my deepest gratitude to the professors, teachers, students, and families...*Let`s check the words which contain anticlimax figure of speech. The word professors, teachers, students, and families have the order of importance. In the word *professors* is explained as someone who has the highest member of academic rank at institution of highest education. Then the second position here is *teachers*. We know that teacher is someone who is proficient in a particular field of science. Here the position of the professor is higher than teacher because teacher does not have all the professor`s skill, but professors are somebody who are expert to all skill and they can do all skills that teacher`s has. Then, the third is *students*. Students are somebody who learnt knowledge from the teacher. The last word is *families*. Families are people who always give us support and love us.

By saying that, the speaker may express his gratitude to Australian from the highest level of education to lowest. The aim of saying this is to respect his grateful to Australian that have give chance to Indonesian student to study in Australia.

4.1.3.2 Rhetoric

Rhetoric is an interrogative sentence which does not need an answer. A sentence that contains rhetoric can be seen in 10.13 (Fragment 10, line 13). *Why can`t we all do likewise?*. The utterance above is an interrogative sentence that did

not need an answer, because in the previous sentence has been explained that Indonesia and Australia have become better nations, stronger nations, because both of them have been for friend and partner. They will get stronger and will get contribute more to peace, security and equitable prosperity of region and the world in the years ahead.

The rhetoric figure of speech above did not need an answer, because it is impossible to answer the question when all of them have been done together.

By saying that, the speaker may mean that he want to show audience what Australia and Indonesia were doing so well together. By saying rhetoric above, he wants to expect that the relationship between Indonesia and Australia are still continued.

4.1.3.3 Repetition

Repetition is a figure of speech that is frequently appear in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech before the Australian Parliament. He tries to stress some important information and make some audiences remember the message in his speech easily. He usually repeats some difficult construction or word phrases which become the keys to his message. Here are the detail repetitions analysis during his speech.

4.1.3.3.1 Anadiplosis

Anadiplosis is repetition of the last word of one clause at the beginning of the following clause to gain a special effect. Anadiplosis can be seen in line 7.2-4 (Fragment 7, line 2-4)...*The Australia-Indonesia partnership today is solid and strong, but just how far this Partnership will take us will depend on our ability to address a set of challenges.* A word *partnership* is repeated twice in the

complex sentence. There are similar words in the next sentence and different idea about the situation that described partnership. Partnership itself implies to the relationship between Australia and Indonesia. If there is no partnership, the relationship between Australia and Indonesia will never exist.

It means that how to maintain the partnership between Indonesia-Australia is depend on the ability to address a set of challenges. The challenges not only from the country itself, but also from both of two countries (Indonesia-Australia) like political challenges, economic challenges, and crises.

By uttering this sentence, the speaker may mean that maintain the partnership is not easy as we think. There are many problems and challenges that we will find in the future. Absolutely how to solve that problem is determine our relationship for the future.

4.1.3.3.2 Anaphora

Anaphora is a rhetorical device involving the repetition of a word or group of words in successive clauses. It can be seen in 7.157-158 (Fragment 7, line 157-158)...*any terrorist attack everywhere is an attack on us all. Any terrorist attack on our friends in Indonesia is an attack on our neighbors.* The phrase *any terrorist attack* is repeated twice in this sentence. The speaker may mean how dangerous the terrorist is. The impact of terrorist attack is not only for Indonesia, but also for Australia. It is proved by the terrorist attack that happen in Indonesia, like Bali bombing 1 and 2, J.W. Marriot bombing, bomb in front of Australian embassy. From those tragedies, the victims were not only from Indonesia, but also from Australian too. When Bali bombing happened in

Indonesia, the visiting of Australian tourist is decrease. It shows that the real impact of terrorist attack for Indonesia and Australia.

4.2 Discussion

In the process of analyzing in chapter IV, the researcher finds out some utterances that contain figures of speech. The figures of speech that was appear in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech are simile, metaphor, antithesis, anticlimax, rhetoric and repetition. Not all figures of speech can be found in this analysis. The president used that kind of style because every style has different purpose.

The first is simile figure of speech, the researcher finds two utterances that contain simile figure of speech. The speaker used simile to compare two distinct things. For instance when the speaker uttered *one Indonesian observer in the 1980`s described it as a love-hate relationship*. By uttering that, the president may want to show audience that maintained bilateral relationship between two countries is not easy. Sometimes this relationship goes well and feels like a good partner, but in other time this relationship is burdened by mistrust and suspicious both ends. The second is metaphor figure of speech, the researcher finds two utterances that contain metaphor figure of speech. The speaker used metaphor symbolized something to another thing. The third is antithesis figure of speech, the researcher finds there are two utterances that contain antithesis figure of speech. The fourth is anticlimax figure of speech, the researcher finds one utterance that contain anticlimax figure of speech. The speaker may use anticlimax is to expresses something lower than the first. In this speech, the speaker expressed his gratitude to the Australian. The fifth is rhetoric figure of

speech, only one rhetoric that appears in this speech. The speaker may use rhetoric is to clarify the intent of the things that Indonesia and Australia had been done together. And the last is repetition, there are two examples of repetition that was found in this analysis. There are anadiplosis and anaphora. The usage of repetition is to emphasize some important words or phrase to make the audience understand.

The figures of speech that often appear are simile, metaphor and antithesis. By using figure of speech, the speaker wants to move audience feeling. So that they understand, agree, and get approve the speaker`s utterance. Hopefully the usage of figures of speech in this speech may mean to maintain and make better relationship with Australia. So that the bilateral relationship between Australia and Indonesia can be continued.