GRAMMATICAL COHESION FOUND ON PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO'S SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL SESSION OF MPR 2021

A THESIS

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Dinyatakan Bahwa Telah Mengikuti Ujian Akhir Meja Hijau dan Telah

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Cohesion is one of the arts of writing skills that must be possessed. Grammatical cohesion refers to the linguistic mechanisms and devices used to create a sense of unity and coherence within and between sentences in a text. According to Ahsanuddin & Ma'sum (2021:14) grammatical cohesion is used in associating sentences to write coherently. Grammatical cohesion, as a structural glue in language, has an important function in improving readability and understanding of text. Appropriate use of reference words and phrases helps form connections between sentences, ensuring an easy-to-follow train of thought and avoiding ambiguity. Furthermore, grammatical cohesion plays a role in strengthening the strength of the argument and forming a unified theme in the text, providing a solid structure and increasing the aesthetic appeal of the writing. Overall, the effective use of grammatical cohesion contributes to clarity, readability, and beauty in language communication. Situmorang et al. (2023:11) states that Language is essential in human life since people would be unable to operate without it. Language is necessary in today's world to communicate with people from different nations both in the context of writing and spoken conversation.

According to Halliday and Hasan (in Tulus Wibawati and Musthafa, 2019: 5) reveal that there are various types of grammatical cohesion devices, that is: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. First, Reference concentrates on the

relationship between the discourse of the text and the elements before or after it. For example: *"We saw **Dodi** this morning. **He** was having breakfast in a newrestaurantin front of our house"*. Reference into three types, that is: (1) personal reference is reference by means of function in the speech of situation, through the category of person. For example: *"**We** gained **our** independence through struggles on all fronts.".*

(2) demonstrative reference is essentially a form of verbal pointing. Demonstrative reference divided into two groups, they are nominal demonstrative that consist of (this, these, that, those), adverbial demonstrative (here, there, now, then. and comparative. For example: *"We want **this** pandemic to cast light upon us to reflect, improve, and strengthen ourselves in facing future challenges".* (3) comparatives reference, the comparative is divided into two groups, they are general comparison and particular comparison. General comparative declares about similarity and dissimilarity between something that is compared. General comparative deals with the same thing; same, equal, identical, identically, or similar things; such, similar, so, similarly, likewise, and dissimilarity or dissimilar things, can use the word, other, different, else, differently, otherwise. For example: *"Testing and betterment are like two sides of the **same** coin.".* Second, Substitution involves replacing one item with another, preventing repetition and creating a unified grammatical structure in the sentence.

Substitution into three types, that is: (1) nominal substitution is the substitution with an item that appropriate with the nominal genus. It is commonly expressed with the substitute one/ones (singular and plural) and same. (2) verbal substitution is realized through an auxiliary verb (do, be, have), sometimes together with another

substitute term such as so or the same. For example: *"Fire **does** burn us, but they also cast light on us"*. (3) clausal substitution is the presupposed is not an element but the entire clause. The words substitute by so or not. Third, Ellipsis mainly refers to the process of removing words or parts of sentences. Ellipsis into three types, that is: (1) nominal ellipsis means the omission of the nominal group or ellipsis within the nominal group. (2) verbal ellipsis means verbal ellipsis within the verbal group. (3) clausalellipsis is the omission of an item within clausal. Fourth, Conjunction functions as a connecting element, indicating how the consequent phrase or clause should be connected to the part of the sentence before or after it. Conjunction into four types, that is: (1) additive conjunctions (combination) are the conjunction that functions to combine two words, phrases, clauses, or sentences that have an equal position. For example: *"Every test strengthens social, political, **and** economic foundations of the Indonesian nation"*. (2) adversative conjunctions are the conjunction that functions toconnect two things by comparing them. For example: *"**However**, the pandemic has spurred development of our domestic pharmaceutical industry, including the development of Red-and-White vaccines as well as medical oxygen"*. (3) causal conjunctions (cause) are the conjunction that serve to explain that an event occurred for a particular cause. (4) temporal conjunctions (time) are the conjunctions that serve to explain the time relationship between two things or events.

Grammatical cohesion can be found of a lot in the text of President Jokowi's speech. However, grammatical cohesion not explained in its entirety, because grammatical cohesion plays a role in understanding the content of the text. In understanding of the texts, we have to master the grammatical cohesion well. Then,

understanding each grammatical cohesion researcher will find, identification, and describe each grammatical cohesion contained in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session. Therefore, it is a good idea for readers to understand the content of each text in President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session. Then, to understand this description further, the following is an example of a description of grammatical cohesion, especially references and conjunctions in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session, as follows:

*"A pandemic is akin to a testing ground that tests **us**, teaches **us**, **and** strengthens **us**".*

The term "us" is indicated as a personal reference, because it refers to a category person. The use of the word "us" is called an exophoric reference because what is meant by "us". Because it refers to Indonesian society which is not mentioned in the text. The word "and" is an additive conjunction. The conjunction function "and" is used for connecting words, phrases, or clauses (independent clauses) that have a position the same or same grammatical structure in a sentence.

The problem to be investigated in this research is grammatical analysis cohesion that can be found in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session. So, the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session is analyzed using grammatical cohesion theory. Researcher wants to identify the types of grammatical cohesion are, the various types of cohesion, and how grammatical cohesion is used by President Joko Widodo in his speeches.

Speech can technically be used to talk to other people to express ideas, thoughts, and feelings. The use of language greatly influences the quality of a speech. Gultom et al. (2023:10) state that Speech delays often occur in regular interactions between people. It indicates that there is a serious communication disorder or problem. A person can convey his words to many people using strong language that is chosen and contains beautiful meaning, politics, motivation, peace, strength and sharpness of mind expressed by the orator and his precise intonation. Generally, the audience will get motivation and advice from the orator and become a part of their daily life.

President Joko Widodo delivered a State Address at the 2021 MPR RI Annual General Session at the Nusantara Building, Jakarta, in commemoration of the 76th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. The session started at 08.30, with opening remarks by MPR Chairman Bambang Soesatillo. In his speech, Jokowi emphasized that the COVID-19 pandemic was a lesson for Indonesia, testing the country's resilience and strength. He invited us to see challenges as opportunities for improvement, maintaining health while paying attention to economic aspects. Government decisions during the pandemic are based on data and science, with an emphasis on joint solutions and discipline in implementing health protocols. Jokowi hopes that Indonesia will unite to overcome the pandemic with prayer, discipline and joint support.

The researcher has some reasons why she chooses Joko Widodo's speech to analyze. First, the MPR Annual Session is an important background in the Indonesian political context, providing a strong foundation for this research. Second, the choice

of speech is not merely a formality, but rather is because speeches at the event generally include statements of the president's policies and vision. Through grammatical cohesion analysis, researcher tries to explore speech formulation to achieve maximum impact. Third, national issues and government priorities are the main focus. Grammatical cohesion is an important tool for identifying and understanding the president's thoughts on these issues. Fourth, in the context of formal language, the use of formal language in official speeches is of particular concern, and grammatical cohesion analysis helps understand how the president uses formal language outside everyday speaking situations. Fifth, speeches at the MPR annual session have high relevance for people's political literacy. Grammatical cohesion analysis is expected to contribute to the understanding of language structure in political speeches. Furthermore, speech is used as a model for developing formal language skills, especially among students, with grammatical cohesion analysis supporting the development of language skills through understanding and applying the formal language structures used. The sixth aspect analyzed is the national development plan covered in the speech, interpreted through grammatical cohesion. The last, speeches are seen as a form of public accountability, and grammatical cohesion analysis provides deep insight into the delivery of information and plans to the public, supporting the importance of openness and accountability in such speeches. With the selection of these speeches, it is hoped that a deeper understanding of the president's use of language and rhetoric in the context of a highly impactful event will be provided.

The problem to be investigated in this research is grammatical analysis cohesion that can be found in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session. So, researcher analyzed the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session using grammatical cohesion theory. Researcher wants to identify the types of grammatical cohesion are, the various types of cohesion, and how grammatical cohesion is used by President Joko Widodo in his speeches. Grammatical cohesion in the form of references, substitutions and conjunctions is used in President Joko Widodo's (Jokowi) speeches, where references have the function of referring to a particular concept or entity to avoid repetition of words or phrases. Substitution functions to replace words or phrases with pronouns or other expressions to minimize repetition and provide variation in delivery. Meanwhile, conjunctions play a role in connecting sentences or phrases to form logical relationships between ideas, ensuring the flow of the speech remains coherent.

Therefore, this makes researcher interestes in conducting research on speech cohesion because researchers want to prove whether messages conveyed spontaneously and verbally are cohesive. It is hoped that this research can contribute to developing information regarding what is meant by cohesion in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session. To make it applicable in everyday situations or any other needs, readers can use it. So, it is very important to analyze President Jokowi's speech entitled Grammatical Cohesion in President Joko Widodo's Speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher has formulatedsome problems related to the research. The Problems are:

1. What are types of grammatical cohesion that found in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session?

2. What is the most dominant grammatical cohesions found in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session?

3. How are the functions of grammatical cohesion found in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out types of grammatical cohesion that found in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session;

2. To identify the dominant type of grammatical cohesion found in the of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session;

3. To describe the function of grammatical cohesion found in the of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Based on the previous explanation, the discussion is limited to avoid overlapping explanations. Therefore, the researcher limits his analysis to grammaticalcohesion which is divided into three categories, that is: (1) conjunction, the choice of conjunctions in a speech can provide insight into how the president connects ideas,

organizes arguments, and provides direction to his train of thought. (2) reference, the choice of references in Jokowi's speech can provide an idea of how the president structures relationships between ideas and concepts. In the context of a speech, references help maintain consistency and clarity of the message conveyed. (3) substitution, selecting a substitution involves replacing a word or phrase with another word or phrase that has a similar function. In the context of a speech, substitutions can indicate variations in presenting arguments, emphasis on certain concepts, or language style to build the appeal contained in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

a. For Teachers

In Joko Widodo's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session, the use of grammatical cohesion can add teachers understand the structure of the language used in the speech. This opens the door to deeper knowledge of grammar and syntax, which can be integrated in teaching. Teachers can model students by showing them how to analyze and understand complex texts. This creates an environment where the teacher acts as a facilitator and role model in language acquisition.

b. For Students

Theoretically, grammatical cohesion helps students parse and understand the language structures used in Joko Widodo's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session. This can improve their understanding of the important issues discussed and enrich language analysis skills.

c. For Readers

From the reader's perspective, the grammatical theoretical cohesion of Joko Widodo's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session helps them read and understand the writing more fluently. A cohesive language structure makes it easier for readers to follow the flow of thoughts and messages to be conveyed.

d. For Science

From a scientific perspective, the theoretical use of grammatical cohesion in Joko Widodo's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session can help linguis and literary analysis, enriching understanding of the use of language and sentence structures used in the context of the speech .

1.5.2 Practical Significances

The hope is that this research can serve as a point of reference for variouspurposes:

a. For Teachers

Teachers can utilize this study to comprehend the grammatical cohesion present in President Joko Widodo's speeches, thereby enhancing the quality of their teaching and learning methods.

b. For Students

The study proves beneficial in helping students grasp the significance of grammatical cohesion in speeches, leading to a deeper understanding of content. Additionally, the differentiation of grammatical cohesion types can boost students'

motivation to actively participate in class presentations and communication, fostering increased attentiveness to lessons.

c. For Institutions

The study's findings can serve as a parameter for the development of innovative learning strategies among educators, inspiring them to create alternative approaches. It also contributes to a clearer understanding of communication withineducational institutions.

d. For Other Researchers

The findings from this study can serve as a foundation for future research, providing a starting point for further exploration in the realm of discourse analysis, particularly focusing on advancing understanding in grammatical cohesion.

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Research without some supporting theory is unacceptable and valid. Compatible theories play an important role as they can be a fundamental part of approving research concepts to obtain insightful new information. Therefore, in thischapter, some of related theories that are consistent with the research topic will be discussed.

2.2 Discourse Analysis

An utterance is often part of a larger discourse, which may be a conversation, a formal lecture, a poem, a short story, a business or love letter, or other possibilities. Spoken discourse is any speech act that takes place in a specific place and during a specific period of time. According to Ahsanuddin & Ma'sum (2021:11–15), discourseis the most complete and highest or largest language unit above a sentence or clause with continuous high coherence and cohesion, and is able to have a real beginning and end. According to Stubbs (in Afrianto, 2017:11), discourse analysis is a study that examines and analyzes language that is used naturally, whether spoken orwritten, such as the use of language in everyday communication. Written discourse may be a record of what was said, or it may originate with the purpose of being performed aloud, such as in a play or a speech, or it may be a record of what was said,or it may be something that is spoken or that is not spoken. Discourse analysis is one of linguistics branches dealing with the language from

written and spoken point of view. As stated by Andre Come Rihi & Gede Neil Prajamukti Wardhana (2022:7–13) "Discourse is a continuous stretch unit such as a sermon, argument, joke, or narrative". Discourse can be an object of discourse analysis is any form of written or spoken language. Discourse analysis was first discovered by Tulus Wibawati & Musthafa (2019:100). He discovered this his analysis while researching language and context. Language and context are inseparable because everyone can understand meaning.

Discourse analysis or discourse is an explanation about how sentences are connected and give reference framework that understand about various kinds of discourse, which is give explanation about logical arrangement, discourse management, and stylistic characteristic of a discourse. "A discourse is not only consist of grammatical sentences, but also a discourse must give an interpretation that meaningful to their readers or listeners". It also mean that speaker or writer not only arrange the grammatical sentences, but also the sentences that connected logically and context. So, discourse analysis objective is not to arrange one general rule about discourse analysis.

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that discourse analysis is a study that observe and analyze language which is used to communicate and review some function (pragmatic) of language and try to reach the nearest meaning with the real meaning intended by speaker in an oral discourse or by a writer in a written discourse.

2.3 Grammatical Cohesion

Grammatical cohesion is the grammatical items that are used in spoken and written discourses to connect the word, phrase, and sentence so that it creates the unity. Grammatical Cohesion is a method for creating text unity by connecting ideas in sentences or even paragraphs so that the cohesion between sentences and paragraphs well organized (Kristiana, 2020:12).

Prasetyaningrum et al. (2022:59) state that grammatical cohesion is defined as specific grammatical devices connected around sentence boundaries. These features are key elements in understanding the interrelationships and integration of texts. Muttaqin et al. (2020:400) state that grammatical cohesion must be found in all text genres. This is to connect the first paragraph of with the following paragraph. This is because the text can contain sequences, series. In addition, grammatical consistency improves the reader's understanding of the author's work. Readers will be surprised if a sentence is written completely without any grammatical context. It is an important duty to ensure that the sentences in the text are connected. As a result, college students should be able to understand the cohesion lesson and his one element of cohesion: grammatical cohesion (Emilia et al., 2018:7). Grammatical cohesion is the cohesion achieved through the use of grammar. This device deals with the basic construction of links or devices used to connect words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. This is a valid connector between devices that will later connect to the previous device.

According to Halliday and Hasan (in Tulus Wibawati and Musthafa, 2019:5) reveal that there are various types of grammatical cohesion devices, that is: reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. References that refer to other words, ellipses

that omit words that are not important to understanding the, substitutions that focus on replacing the word or group of words with the pseudoword "do, one, ones". Conjunctions focus on words that connect words, phrases, or sentences and sentences (Tulus Wibawati & Musthafa, 2019:5–9).

2.4 The Types of Grammatical Cohesion

There are four types of grammatical cohesion bonds in English related to text grammar, that is: reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction (Halliday and Hasan, 1976:5). The four types have different uses. Where reference are used to refer to other words, the ellipsis is used to remove words that are not important so that the assumptions can be understood, substitution focuses on replacing words, and conjunctions focuses on connecting words that can connect phrases, clauses, or sentences. For this reason, the types of grammatical cohesion will be described more deeply.

2.4.1   Reference

Masithoh & Fadlilah (2017:6) define reference as a system that introduces the identity of the participant and tracks it through the text. Reference refers to a semantic relation in which the meaning is defined by identifying the referent, where the situation becomes the source of identification (Kristiana, 2020:2–5). Therefore, reference is a part of grammatical cohesion that concerns the connection between the previous and subsequent elements in a text.

Halliday & Hasan (Maryati & Suprapti, 2018: 3–9) mentioned that reference divided into three types, i.e. Personal reference, Demonstrative reference, and Comparative reference.

1. Personal Reference

A Personal reference is a reference to a particular person or can be defined as a Personal pronoun. According to Halliday and Hasan (in Afrianto, 2017:6), the personal reference exemplified by pronoun *I, me, my, mine, we, us, ours, our, they, their, them, you, yours, your, he, him, his, she, her, hers, it, its, one, one's.*

For example:

"*Mrs. Mary* was absent yesterday. *She* attended a meeting in Jakarta".

2. Demonstrative Reference

A demonstrative is a signifier or pronoun that refers to a specific noun or the noun that replaces it (Masithoh & Fadlilah, 2017:8–10). On the proximity scale, the empirical reference using location is reference. Demonstrative reference is divided into three parts, they are:

a) Selective nominal designations such as *this, these, that*, and *those* refer to the location of something. For example: *"These* pens must be given to students, Mom!"

b) Definite article *the*. Also refers to the location of something. For example: "His mother gives him a new car. *The* new car is very nice".

c) Adverbial demonstrative forms such as *here, there, now* and *then* refer to the location of a process in space or time. Usually this is done directly rather than through the location of people or things processes are involved.

3. Comparative Reference

One type of grammatical cohesion is comparative reference, which compares two or more things that share similarities in the form of attitudes, traits, personalities, behaviors, etc. (Muhyidin et al., 2020:1–5). Based on Halliday and Hasan (in Afrianto, 2017:1147), examples of comparative reference are *the same, more similar, similar also, so, different, not, good , bad, many, few*.

For example:

"It's the same cat as the one we saw yesterday". "It's a

similar cat as the one we saw yesterday". "It's a

different cat from the one we saw yesterday".

The referent was the one we saw yesterday, and the comparative same, similar, and different was pointing forward to it.

In the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session, the use of three types of references, that is: personal references, demonstrative references and comparative references, is clearly visible. By carefully applying these three types of references, President Jokowi succeeded in forming a solid narrative and providing a substantial basis for conveying his main messages. These references not only function as elements of structure and cohesion in his speech, but also carry a deep dimension of meaning, and increase the presentation of these messages to the audience at the 2021 MPR Annual Session.

2.4.2 Substitution

Substitution has a relation between linguistic items such as words and pharases or words and sentence. Odeh Al-Khalidy (2018:8) defines substitution as "a grammatical relation, a relation in the wording rather than in the meaning ... substitution is divided into three types: nominal, verbal, and clausal."

    1. Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution occurs in the nominal group, the replacement of a noun phrase with the subsitition (one/ones).

For example:

"These biscuits are stale. Get some fresh *ones*".

    2. Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution consists of other kinds of do which function as head of a verbal group and substitutes for a verb which is head of verbal group (do, does, did, doing, done).

For example:

"John is smoking more now than Mary is *doing*".

    3. Clausal Substitution

Clausal substitution is a relation in which the entire clause not an element within the clause is presupposed and the constracting element is outside the clause

(so/not). The substitution so is used in the positive form and not is used in the negative form.

For example:

"They've failde then? I regret *so*".

In Joko Widodo's (Jokowi) speech at the 2021 MPR, there is an emphasis on the use of one type of substitution, that is verbal substitution. In this context, substitution is a form of changing a word or group of words with another word or group of words that has a similar meaning. In his speeches, Jokowi tends to use verbal substitutions to provide variations in expression and enrich his language style. Nominal substitution, which involves replacing nouns, and clausal substitution, which involves replacing clauses, are not as emphasized in the speech. By choosing to focus on verbal substitutions, Jokowi wants to emphasize the clarity and precision of his communication, ensuring that the message he conveys can be well understood by his audience. This choice may also reflect an effort to maintain readability and continuity in the delivery of the speech, giving a more direct and effective impression to the listener.

2.4.3 Ellipsis

Muhyidin et al. (2020:3) define ellipsis as a means of coherence in discourses where elements are omitted, e.g. The answers to the questions create structural gaps that can be filled by references in the discussion. On the other hand, Prasetyaningrum et al. (2022:450) state that ellipsis as the omission of a word or phrase from a sentence that is unnecessary because it has already been mentioned or referred to.

There are three types of ellipsis; Nominal ellipsis, Verbal ellipsis, and Clausal ellipsis.

1. Nominal Ellipsis

Nominal ellipsis is the ellipsis within the nominal group where the function of the omitted head is taken over by the modifying element. Omitted elements are nominally words or phrase. In a nominal ellipsis, some elements are called modifiers and act as forwards.

For example:

"These *students* are clever. Those are stupid".

2. Verbal Ellipsis

Verbal ellipsis means an ellipsis within a verb group. Since a verb group consists of a Finite plus Predicator, a clause ellipsis in which a mood element is present but the rest are omitted will automatically include the ellipsis in the verb group. When nominal ellipsis omits a nominal element from a sentence, here in verbalellipsis, the word omitted is the verb in his second sentence.

For example:

"Have you *been* swimming? –Yes, I have".

3. Clausal Ellipsis

Clausal ellipsis means a group of words that form grammatical unit and have a subject and a predicate. These are ellipsis between sentences. It involves omitting other elements of a sentence that belong to a verb group. For example:

A; "What was the Duke going to do?"

B; "*The Duke was going* to plant a row of poplars in the park".

In analyzing the text of Joko Widodo's (Jokowi) speech at the 2021 MPR, therewas no use of ellipsis, the triple colon (...) which usually indicates deletion or omissionof text. In a linguistic context, ellipsis can create a suspense effect in writing. In this speech, the research concluded that Jokowi consistently did not use ellipsis as a structural element of his language. This decision may reflect his intention to convey the message explicitly and in detail, avoiding potential confusion or ambiguity that might arise from omitting portions of the text. With this approach, Jokowi wants to ensure that every phrase or statement in his speech can be fully understood by his audience, without any signs of omission or exception that could confuse the context orintent of his speech.

2.4.4 Conjunction

A conjunction is a relationship that shows how the next sentence or part of a sentence should be connected to the part before or after the sentence. This is usually achieved using conjunctions (also known as linking words). The function of conjunctions is to join any of the following language units such as word, clause,sentence, and phrase to anotheras quoted by Stern. It means the function of conjunction can be used to join with words, sentences, clauses, and phrases. Conjunctions are usually used by writers to facilitate the interpretation of a text, oftenby indicating relationships between segments of discourse, which is a special functionof conjunctions. It does not just provide a way to organize sentences. Its role in the

text is broader, as it provides the reader with information to interpret the utterance. This is why some linguists prefer to call them discourse markers. Halliday and Hasan (1976:238) state "conjunction can be divided into additive, adversative, causal, temporan and other conjunctive items (continuatives).

1. Additive conjunction links the presupposing clause to a similar presupposed clause (and/and also/or/or else /in addition/besides/by the way/that is/ for instance/ similarly/on the other hand/by contrast/ nor/ not …either/neither).

For example:

"To be able to see Nobody! *And* at that distance, too!"

2. Adversative conjunction links the presupposing clause that is contrary to the expectation set by the presupposed clause (but/yet/however/ in fact/actually/as a matter of fact/instead /on the contrary/at least/rather/I mean /only).

For example:

"I'd love to join in. *Only* I don't know how to play".

3. Causal conjunction expresses relation the presupposing clause which results from some other actions in the presupposed clause (so/then/hence/therefore/consequently/because of this/for this reason/as a result/in consequence/for this purpose/ because/ because of/it follows/ to this end/in that case/that being so/ under other circumstances/in this respect/in this regard/otherwise).

For example :

"You aren't leaving, are you? *Because* I've got something to say to you".

4. The use of temporal conjunction indicates the sequence of time (after/after that/ before/before that/finally/at last/ first…/at first…/in the end/at once/soon/next time/an hour later/meanwhile/ at this moment/up to now/and then/then).

For example:

"And *then* there's the Butterfly," Alice went on".

5. Halliday and Hasan also state that other conjunctions are expressed by words (now/of course/well/anyway/surely/after all) which is usually called continuatives conjunction.

For example:

"Everything's just as it was!" "*Of course* it is," said the Queen".

In the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR, not all types of conjunctions are used. Conjunctions are words or groups of words that are used to connect words, phrases or clauses in a sentence. In the context of this speech, President Jokowi focused more on the use of two types of conjunctions, that is additive conjunctions and adversative conjunctions. Additive conjunctions are used to add information or ideas that are in line, while adversative conjunctions are used to convey contrast or opposition between two ideas. Meanwhile, other types of conjunctions, such as causal which shows cause and effect, and temporal which shows time sequence, are not actively present in the speech. This choice may reflect Jokowi's

intention to maintain focus and clarity in the delivery of his speech, by using the most relevant conjunctions to convey his message effectively to listeners.

2.5 Function Theory

In the theory of sociosemantics (Halliday, 1974; 1975; 1978), context and function are two abstract concepts that play a role in revealing the nature of social reality through language. The main difference between Halliday's theory and other context theories is that if, for example, the theory of Malinowski, Firth and Hymes (in Halliday and Hasan, 1989), is a way of looking at language from a cognitive structure or from outside the language and aims to provide non-linguistic explanations, Halliday's theory actually sees social reality linguistically. That is, Halliday sees the phenomenon of language use in all aspects of language socialization and its consequences. According to Halliday, context structure is built by three components, namely field, tenor and mode (Halliday, 1978: 142-149; Halliday & Hasan, 1989). The field is a counterpart of what is happening, i.e. any event or social action that is taking place either experientially, or its logical abstraction. It describes what events occur involving speakers or participants as expressed or realized by the statue, process, actor, purpose, location, and time elements of the clause.

Tenor is the element of participants and their roles in the form of interpersonal relationships, status, and the role and nature of the persona relationship between them as realized in the choice of linguistic devices found in the text. Within the tenor, significant interactional relationships are observed. Modi is the realization expressed by the text as a whole as a social act, whether it is oral, or written, whether it is of the vehicle type of monologue or dialogue, etc. Functions consist of ideational,

interpersonal, and textual functions. Ideational functions are represented by elements of experience and logical thinking expressed through the text, such as who plays what role, performs what social action, to whom, in which location, etc. These elements are analyzed according to Halliday's sociosemantic style of functional systemic grammar. The interpersonal function explains how relationships between participants are realized through language through the role of expression, choice of persona, modality of expression, etc. The textual function looks at how the integration of meaning is realized through information structure, cohesion and other elements that state how the language serves the interests of the participants.

2.6 Speech Text

Speech is a technique for communicating with an audience. Speech is an incredibly influential form of human expression, serving as a conduit for thoughts, ideas, and emotions to be conveyed verbally. In other words, Speech is a speaking activity to express emotions, opinions, ideas, and information, as well as entertain listeners and is usually performed to deliver speeches in front of the public Fatchan et al. (2019:9–11). Speech, just like conversation, requires organization to convey your ideas to your audience in her words. Speech also provides a place for speakers to express their emotions. The essence of a well-crafted speech lies in its ability to effectively communicate a message, be it one of information dissemination, persuasion, entertainment, or inspiration.

Within the realm of speeches, there exists a diverse array of genres, each serving a distinct purpose. Informative speeches function as knowledge repositories, offering a wealth of facts and insights. Persuasive speeches, on the other hand, wield

the power to shape opinions and influence perspectives, while entertaining speeches are designed to captivate and amuse listeners. Regardless of the type, the anatomy of a successful speech comprises crucial elements, including a compelling introduction to seize attention, a substantive body to present key ideas or arguments, and a poignant conclusion that leaves an enduring impact.

The versatility of speeches manifests in their delivery across various platforms. Formal settings such as conferences and ceremonies provide a structured environment for impactful discourse. Meanwhile, more informal situations like family gatherings or social events offer a platform for a different kind of connection. Irrespective of the context, the hallmark of a good speech lies in the speaker's ability to understand the audience, tailor the message to their interests, and deliver it with a blend of confidence and authenticity. Whether addressing an intimate gathering or a vast audience, the art of speech revolves around forging connections. A successful speech has the potential to leave its audience not just informed but also moved or inspired by the eloquence and substance of the spoken words. In essence, it serves as a powerful medium for human connection and the exchange of ideas on a profound level.

2.7 The Types of Speech

Amadebai (2020:23) states, there are four types of speech that most speakers utilize in delivering speech as follow:

a. Extemporaneus Speech

That is a speech have to carefully prepared and practiced by the speaker before the actual speaking time. A speaker will utilize notes or an outline as a guide while they are delivering the speech.

b. Impromptu Speech

That is a speech to delivered without notes or plan, and without any formal preparation. They are very spontaneously delivered.

c. Manuscript Speech

That is a speech to delivered with a script of the exact words to be used. If they have to give a speech, most of students prefer to have ever single word in front of them so they can basically "read" the speech to the audience. Manuscript also can express the emotions and feelings that you will understand well and state them simply from a personal point of view. The manuscript helps us to communicate and spread its cohesion.

d. Memorized Speech

That is a speech to committed to memory. The speaker completely memorizes the textof a speech from memory without reliance on notes or an outline.

In analyzing the text of President Joko Widodo's (Jokowi) speech, it can be seen that there are variations in the types of speech used, namely extemporaneous speech, impromptu speech, manuscript speech, and memorized speech. However, in- depth research into the text of the speech shows that President Jokowi specifically chose to use a type of speech in the form of a manuscript speech. The researcher concluded that the use of manuscript speech, which is a speech that has been carefully prepared and read directly from the manuscript, is the dominant choice in his speech. This decision may reflect the President's efforts to convey his message with maximum

precision and structure. By using a script, Jokowi can ensure that every aspect of his speech is carefully designed, allowing the message to be conveyed clearly and orderly.

2.8 President Joko Widodo's Speech at the Annual Session of MPR 2021

On Monday, August 16, 2021, President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) delivered his annual address at the National Assembly Building wearing traditional Baduy costume. President Jokowi made several points in his State of the Nation Address at the th Annual Meeting of the Consultative Assembly of the People (MPR) and the Joint Session of the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Council of Regional Representatives (DPD).

Crises, recessions, and pandemics are like fire and should be avoided if possible. But as President Jokowi said in his State of the Union address in, there are lessons to be learned if it happens again. Similar to other Indonesian presidents, President Joko Widodo's speeches usually express his gratitude to past presidents, as noted by Zayyinul Muttaqin et al. (2020:5).

Here is what President Jokowi always does at the beginning of his speeches: First, he clearly respects the leadership of former president SBY, and second, President Jokowi's rules implicitly indicate that many things must be regulated. One president was not yet finished. In this case, he made himself proud.

Furthermore, Jokowi showed how the Indonesian state is facing a series of obstacles and challenges that test national unity and cohesion. Furthermore, he also introduced the role of state institutions involved in creating a more established nation through their roles and pursuit of their respective tasks. At the end of his speech, he

expressed optimism that Indonesia can fulfill the promise of freedom, especially in terms of overcoming poverty and inequality among its people.

Afrianto (2017:1–7) states that Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi, is the seventh president of Indonesia. One of his annual duties as president is to address the annual general meeting of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), one of Indonesia's 4,444 parliaments. He will talk and discuss various topics including his results of last year's performance. On August 16, 2018, Jokowi announced achievements such as reduction in unemployment rate, economic and infrastructure development, and human development index.

2.9 Previous Related Research

Prior to the analysis of grammatical cohesion in the text of the speech at the 2021 MPR Annual Session read by President Jokowi, the researcher is strongly believe that this research is the development of the previous research that still need a new enlighten and useful results in supporting the next field of research. In addition, here are some previous findings that have been explored.

The first was conducted by Odeh Al-Khalidy (2018:10) who conducted her research in 2018 on *the Use of Conjunctions as Grammatical Cohesion in the Speeches of Her Majesty of Jordan from International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature.* He used Halliday and Hasan‟s cohesion theory to find the types of Cujunctions in Her Majesty Queen Rania of Jordan‟ speeches in the years 2007, 2009, 2011. He found the dominant type of grammatical is additive conjunction consist of 290 data, followed by adversative conjuctions and then causal conjunctions and the least temporal conjunctions.

The similarity of this research with Al-Khalidy's research is analyzing Grammatical Cohesion using Halliday and Hasan's theory. The difference lies in the object of research and he only found the type of grammatical cohesion, that is: conjunction, while this research tends to find reference, conjunction, substitution.

The second research is Burviana who conducted her research in 2018 on *Grammatical Cohesion: Ellipsis and Substitution in Barack Obama's Speeches*. She used Halliday and Hasan cohesion theory to find the types of ellipsis and substitution in Barack Obama's speeches. The results of her research were that there were 58 data found in two selected Barack Obama's speeches. In the first speech, the most dominant type of ellipsis is nominal ellipsis which amounts 8 utterances or 29.6% and the most dominant type of substitution is clausal substitution which amounts 9 utterances or 33.3%. While in the second speech, the most dominant type of ellipsis is clausal ellipsis which amounts 7 utterances or 22.5% and the most dominant type of substitution is clausal substitution which amounts 10 utterances or 32.2%. All types of ellipsis and substitution are found in both speeches but one type of substitution is not found in first speech, that is verbal substitution.

The similarity of this research with Burviana's research is analyzing grammatical cohesion in speech texts using Halliday and Hasan's theory. The difference lies in the object of research. Burviana's research analyzes ellipsis and substitution of grammatical cohesion in Barack Obama's speech, while this research analyzes grammatical cohesion, that is: references, conjunctions and substitutions.

The third is Andre et al. (2022:7 – 13), he had a research about *the Grammatical Cohesion Reference in Jack Ma Speech Text "Believe in Your Dreams" from Journal*

of English for Academic, who conducted his research in 2022. This research used documantary to collecting the data. So, Andre had found 36 utterances consist of 30 personal reference and 6 demonstrative reference in the speech text.

The similarity of this research with Andre's research is analyzing grammatical cohesion in speech texts. The difference lies in the research object. Andre's research isonly limited to analyzing references to grammatical cohesion in President Jokowi's speech, while this research covers grammatical cohesion, that is: reference, conjunction, substitution.
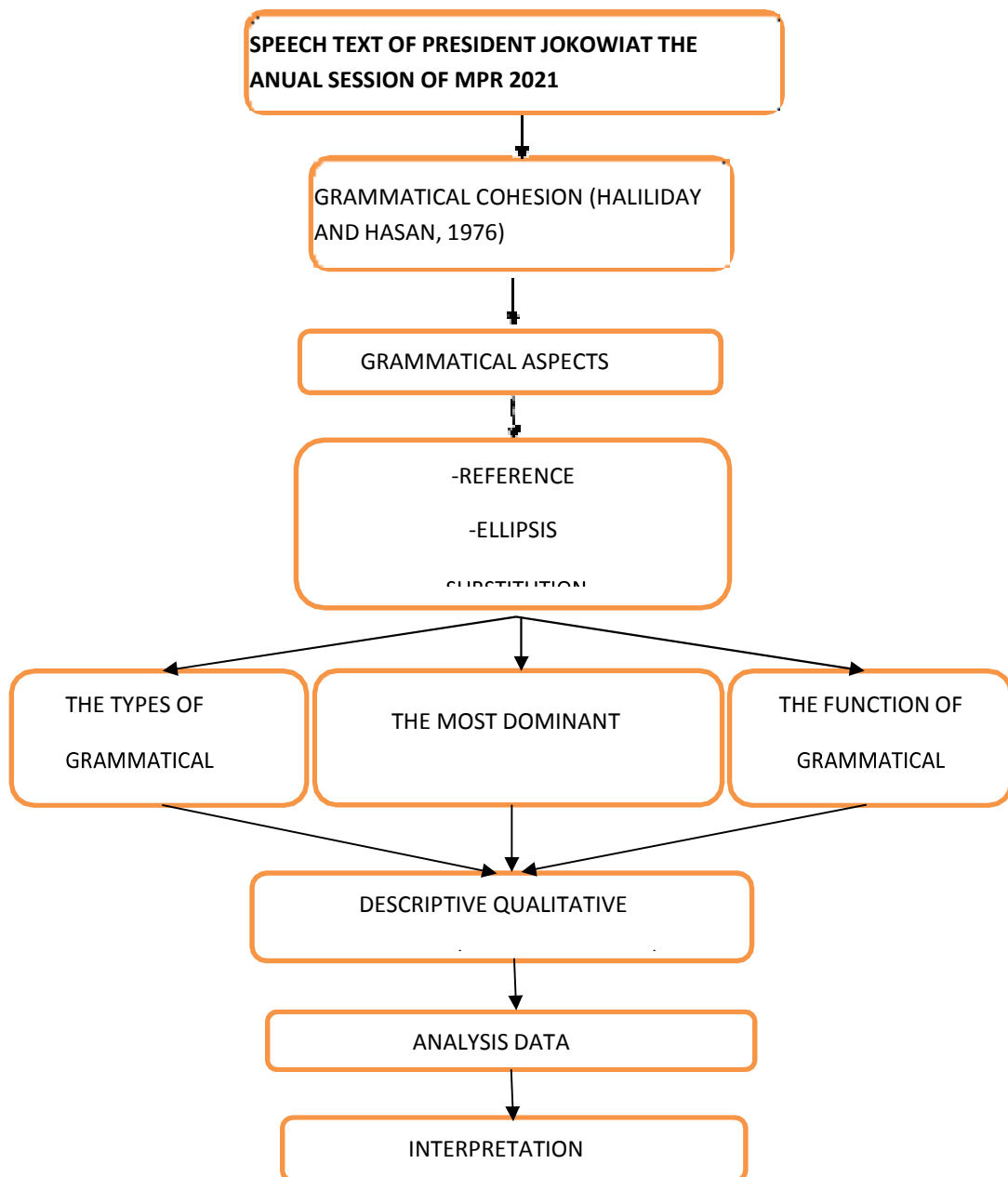
The last is Mandarani Vidya (2017:10-12), she had a research about *Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion Analysis of Trump's Speech Upon Soleimani Assassination from ejournal up batam*, who conducted her research in 2020. The most frequence in this research is the reference with 65 pieces, as well synonym and repetition only 9 evidence for lexical cohesion. The least 23 conjunction evidence grammatical section.

The similarity of this research with Mandarani Vidya's research is analyzing grammatical cohesion in speech texts. The difference lies in the research object. Mandarani Vidya's research analyzes grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the text of Soleimani's speech, while this research only analyzes grammatical cohesion.

2.10   Conceptual Framework

This research uses the (Halliday and Hasan) theory related to the part of Discourse Analysis that is the analysis of Grammatical cohesion. Below is the figure of conceptual framework of the research.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework in the research entitled " Grammatical Cohesion Found on President Joko Widodo's Speech at The Annual Session of MPR 2021"

This research focuses on analyzing grammatical cohesion in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session. The text of the speech was found at the Parliament Complex via the presidential website https://setkab.go.id/st, and translated by the Office of the Assistant Deputy Cabinet Secretary for Documents and State Translation. Grammatical cohesion refers to the interconnectedness of elements in text or discourse, involving the use of words, phrases, clauses and other elements to form a coherent whole (Maryati & Suprapti, 2018:8). In this research, there are four types of grammatical cohesion, that is: reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction, as stated by Maryati & Suprapti (2018:5). This research aims to identify the dominant type of grammatical cohesion, define the role and function of grammatical cohesion in the text of President Jokowi's speech. The research method used is a qualitative descriptive approach, referring to the theory explained by Miles et al. (2014:31-32). After collecting data, it is continued by analyzing the data and interpreting the research results.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

In conducting this research, a qualitative descriptive research design was used. This design was used to analyze the grammatical cohesion found in the text of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session. The text of the speech requires analysis, elaboration, and description of the topics in these parts. Based on Emilia et al. (2018:9), descriptive qualitative research is a research design that describes the who, what and where of events or experiences from a subjective point of view. In contrast, the research methodology, according to Kristiana (2020:2) was essentially a mechanism to gather data for a certain application. This means that this research design constructs theories and interpretations of things or phenomena in the form of descriptions. A part from that, the results of grammatical cohesion will mainly summarized in the form of elaboration for each part of the sentence that has been identified from these parts.

3.2 The Source of Data

In conducting this research, the data was used from the found in the text transcript of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session of MPR on 16th, August 2021 at the parliamentary complex. Data source from the presidential website https://setkab.go.id/st. The speech text translated by Office of the Assistant to the Deputy Cabinet Secretary for State Documents and Translation. This researh has primary data and secondary data. Primary data came from the text of then

presiden speech which has been translate in order to find the type of grammatical cohesion contain in the speech. The data collected by dealing with the text from the internet. Beside that, this research secondary data came from the researcher used other literature or the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976) for grammatical cohesion theory.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

In the process of information gathering, an instrument is a useful tool. To gather information, researcher used many types of instruments, as defined by Maryati & Suprapti (2018:15). The research instrument is chosen as the data collection instrument to simplify the research. Muhyidin et al. (2020: 12) state that the research tools commonly used in qualitative research are observation, interviews, document analysis, and visual materials. Because of this, the data collected and organized in a more methodical and uncomplicated manner with the data-collecting tool. The following items used in the data collection process for this research: a laptop, a mobile phone, a video, and a manuscript.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

The data collected with observation techniques conducted to complete this research. Participation in the environment, direct observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation analyses are the basic techniques qualitative researchers apply to collect data, as mentioned by Odeh Al-Khalidy (2018:12). An action known as observation involves selecting, assembling, marking, and replacing several observed. Therefore, it implies that the data is collecting using an observational technique that includes reading, evaluating, and analyzing the references used in the study. The researcher uses some steps in observation to collect the data, they are:

1. Searching for and reads the text of Joko Widodo's speech which is available on the presidential website https://setkab.go.id/st;

2. Transcribing the text of President Joko Widodo's speech;

3. Identifying grammatical cohesion;

4. Marking the types of grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution, and conjunction) from the text;

5. Making all the data in the table according to its classification.

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting all the data the researcher proceeded to conduct a through analysis of the gathered data. In qualitative research process, data analysis is critical. Data analysis is the process of recognizing, learning, understanding the interrelationships and concepts in a data which hypotheses and assertions can be developed and evaluated (Odeh Al-Khalidy, 2018:14). The analysis involved transcribing from the text of Joko Widodo's speech and subsequently identifying the the type of grammatical cohesion used by President Joko Widodo in his speech. According to Hancock et al. (2009: 24), analysis data in a research project involves summarizing the mass of data collected and presenting the result in the a way that communicates the most important features. To accomplish this, the interactive data analysis technique will be employed as outlined by Prasetyaningrum et al. (2022: 13-15) who define research as a series of three activities are, data condensation, data display, and last are drawing and verifying conclusions. By employing this technique, the aims are to address the research problem, which involved analyzing the types of grammatical cohesion and their interpretations. The study adopts the theory proposed

by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014:31-32) with the corresponding framework illustrated in the figure provided below
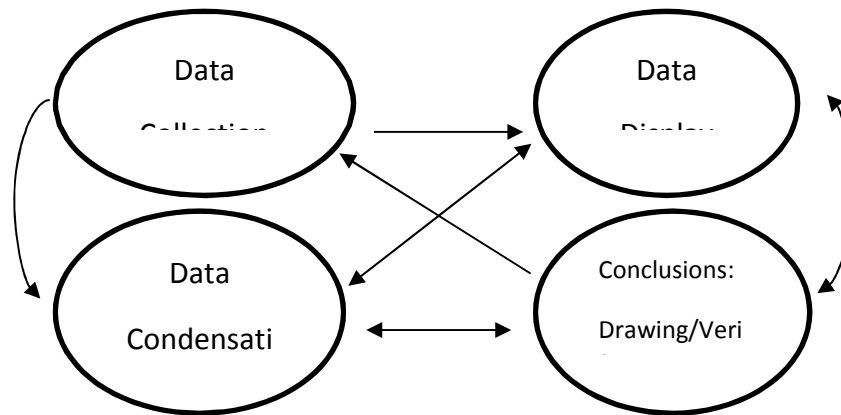

Figure 1. The technique of analyzing data based on Miles and Huberman(2014:31-32)

Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014:31-32) state, systematic approach to managing the flow of schematic image content involves four key steps. First, data condensation involves simplifying the data by identifying key patterns and themes. The next step, data display involves visual representation of the data using graphs or tables. Then, conclusion drawing/verifying involves developing conclusions based on data analysis, verified with techniques such as triangulation. The last, data collection involves collecting additional information if necessary, to fill in gaps or clarify certain aspects. This approach helps researchers understand and organize information ficiently.

3.5.1 Data Condensation/Reduction

Data condensation/reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming data. In other words, researchers just have

to select from the news the relevant data or information that is important for the research. The data through these procedures:

1. Selecting, the researcher selected the data by searching for the text of Joko Widodo's speech which is available on the presidential website https://setkab.go.id/st, after that he read and observed the title and content of the speech;

2. Focusing, at this stage the researcher focused on identification based on grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction);

3. Classifying, researcher classified the types of cohesion contain in speech text into three, that is: reference, substitution and conjunction);

4. Transforming, to make it easier to analyze researcher used tables to make it easy to share the data found based on the type of grammatical cohesion, the most dominant grammatical cohesion and the function of grammatical cohesion contain in the text of President Jokowi's speech.

3.5.2 Data Display

Data display is the second important flow of analysis activity. A display is typically referred to as a simplified, organized collection of data that allows action and conclusion. In this research, the researcher presented the facts of the data are presented as a table. The researcher followed procedures to find out how grammatical cohesion is used by President Joko Widodo in his speeches by grouping data into types of grammatical cohesion (reference, ellipsis, substitution and conjunction). In this study, the researcher would listed the data in two tables of data. The first table for the data

results of the four types of conjunctions found and then the second for the data results for the formation of the grammatical cohesion that the dominant found.

3.5.3 Conclusion Drawing and Verification

One of the most important or final steps in this research is drawing and verifying a conclusion. Verifying a conclusion is the best technique for combining all the data that has been collected, reductive, and displayed. This is a method for knowing data results and data display. After actually identifying the type of grammatical cohesion and the process of grammatical cohesion are formed, the researcher makes a conclusion. So the data was analyzed using Miles, Huberman & Saldana Theory (2014:31). The analysis steps are:

1. Identifying the type of grammatical cohesion used by President Joko Widodo in his speech;

2. Classifying grammatical cohesion into four types, that is: (1) reference, (2) ellipsis, (3) substitution, and (4) conjunction);

3. Finding the percentage of each type of grammatical cohesion using the percentage formula as follows:

$$X = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

X= The percentage of the types of grammatical cohesion; F

= Frequency of grammatical cohesion;

N= The total number of grammatical cohesion devices.

4. Find out the dominant types of grammatical cohesion found in the of President Jokowi's speech at the 2021 MPR annual session;

5. Make conclusions from the results of data analysis.