LEXICAL COHESIVE DEVICES IN THE SPEECH BY JOKO
WIDODO AT THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM ON EAST
ASIA (WEF EA) AND THE INDONESIA AND CHINA
BUSINESS FORUM GATHERING

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirement for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

Arranged By:
Rismayanti Putri
1113026000038

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2018
ABSTRACT


This research aims to examine how the lexical cohesive devices are utilized to support the cohesiveness of the speech text delivered by President Joko Widodo. In this research, the writer analyzed two speech texts which delivered in two agendas; The World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA) in Jakarta and The Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering in Shanghai. The writer applies qualitative method in this research. The writer uses Halliday and Hasan’s theory of cohesion as a primary theory. In this research, the writer found 26 paragraphs of the two speech texts which contain of lexical cohesive devices. The finding shows that the lexical cohesive devices that occur in the two speech texts are 29 repetitions, 3 superordinate, 5 unordered lexical sets, 5 antonyms 4, 5 synonyms, 4 the same ordered series, and 2 complementary. Then the lexical cohesive devices can support the cohesiveness of the text by some functions; to maintain the relationship among sentences within the text in order to keep related each other substantively, and to emphasize the statement which considered important by the speaker in order to make the message of that statement can be delivered well to the listener, and as varying in choosing word. In addition, the lexical cohesive devices found in both texts are indispensable to form a whole text become cohesive.

**Keywords**: Lexical Cohesive Device, Cohesion, Reiteration, Collocation
APPROVEMENT

LEXICAL COHESIVE DEVICES IN THE SPEECH BY JOKO WIDODO
AT THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM ON EAST ASIA (WEF EA) AND
THE INDONESIA AND CHINA BUSINESS FORUM GATHERING

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty Adab and Humanities in Partial Fulfilment of the
Requirement for Bachelor Degree (S1)

Rismayanti Putri
NIM. 1113026000038

Approved by:
Abdurrosyid, S.S., M.EIL.

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2018
LEGALIZATION

Name : Rismayanti Putri

NIM : 1113026000038

Title : Lexical Cohesive Devices in the Speech by Joko Widodo at The World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA) and The Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on February 14th, 2018. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, February 14th, 2018

Examination Committee

1. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd.,
   NIP. 19640710 199303 1 006
   (Chair Person) 3/8/18

2. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum.,
   NIP. 19781003 200112 2 002
   (Secretary) 2/8/18

3. Abdurrosyid, S.S., M.EIL.,
   (Advisor) 16/8/18

4. Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd.,
   NIP. 19650919 200003 1 002
   (Examiner I) 16/8/18

5. Alfi Syahriyani, M.Hum.,
   NIP. 19890424 201503 2 006
   (Examiner II) 9/8/18
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, January 2018

Rismayanti Putri
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

All praises be to Allah SWT, the Lord of the world, who has given knowledge, healthiness, and guides her in the process in accomplishing this thesis. Peace and salutation be upon to our beloved, the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, companies and adherents.

The writer wants to say many thanks to her beloved family especially her father H. Abdul Hanan and her mother Hj. Mirohani who have given support, kindness, and always pray for her success in the night and day, and also to her brothers (Marwan Hidayat, Imam Fikri Firmansyah, and Ahmad Fauzan Rizky). The writer also wants to give her gratitude to Mr. Abdurrosyid, S.S., M.EIL as her thesis advisor for his time, patient, guidance, support, instructions, kindness, and contribution in correcting and helping her in finishing this thesis.

The writer also would like to express her gratitude to the following noble persons:

1. Prof. Dr. Syukron Kamil, M.Ag, the Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty

2. Drs. Saefuddin, M.Pd, the Head of English Letters Department

3. Elve Oktafiyan, M.Hum, the Secretary of English Letters Department
4. All the lectures of English Letters Department, who have taught and educate her during her studies in the State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

The other gratitude and thankfulness is expressed to the writer’s beloved Velan Fahmi, S.SI, who always support and accompany her in all condition through up and down during writing this thesis. May Allah bless and give him healthy. The writer’s gratitude also expressed to her best friends Nunu, Dede, Icha, and Liem who always listening, understanding, and sharing time together in happiness, sadness and craziness. May Allah bless our friendship.

The writer also wants to say many thanks to Para Eceu (Dede, Dhila, Aya) for being her closest friends who have given the happiness in her college time. The CROWSA and LINGUISTIC CLASS who became her family and who have been through college life together. And to all the people and friends who helped the writer in finishing this thesis indirectly that cannot be mentioned one by one. May Allah, the all-Hearer and all-Knower, bless them all and gives them more than what they gave to the writer. Hopefully, this thesis gives many benefits for all people who read it.

Jakarta, January 2018

The Writer
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**ABSTRACT** ............................................................................................................. i  

**APPROBEMENT** ................................................................................................. ii  

**LEGALIZATION** ................................................................................................ iii  

**DECLARATION** ................................................................................................... iv  

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT** ......................................................................................... v  

**TABLE OF CONTENTS** ....................................................................................... vii  

**THE LIST OF TABLE** ........................................................................................ ix  

**CHAPTER I** ........................................................................................................... 1  

**INTRODUCTION** ................................................................................................ 1  

A. Research Background ..................................................................................... 1  

B. Research Focus .............................................................................................. 4  

C. Research Question .......................................................................................... 4  

D. Research Objective ......................................................................................... 4  

E. Research Significance ...................................................................................... 5  

F. Research Methodology .................................................................................... 5  

   1. Research Method .......................................................................................... 5  

   2. Research Instrument ................................................................................... 6  

   3. Unit of the Analysis .................................................................................... 6  

   4. Technique of Collecting Data ................................................................... 6  

   5. The Data Analysis ..................................................................................... 7  

   6. Research Place and Time .......................................................................... 7  

**CHAPTER II** ....................................................................................................... 8
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ................................................................. 8
A. Previous Research ............................................................................. 8
B. The Definition of Discourse ............................................................... 11
C. Cohesion ............................................................................................. 13
D. Cohesion Device .................................................................................. 15
  1. Grammatical Cohesion ..................................................................... 15
  2. Lexical Cohesion ............................................................................... 15
CHAPTER III .............................................................................................. 30
RESEARCH ANALYSIS ............................................................................. 30
A. Data Descriptions .............................................................................. 30
B. Data Analysis ..................................................................................... 34
CHAPTER IV ............................................................................................... 65
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ...................................................... 65
A. Conclusions ....................................................................................... 65
B. Suggestions ....................................................................................... 66
BIBLIOGRAPHY ......................................................................................... 67
APPENDIXES ........................................................................................... 71
THE LIST OF TABLE

Table 1: The Data of Text 1 .................................................................................. 31

Table 2: The Data of Text 2 .................................................................................. 32
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Discourse is a general term for examples of language use, the language which has been produced as the result of an act of communication. It normally refers to larger units of language such as paragraphs, conversations, interviews, and so on (Richard and Schmidt 174). Discourse often find in human life, both written and spoken. Written discourse or text must be interconnected with one sentence to another sentences to find ideas or concepts presented in the discourse. Harmony and cohesion between one sentence with other sentences in a text or discourse is the main thing that crucial in determining whether the discourse can be understood or not.

The text unity cannot be separated from cohesion. As stated Tarigan (27) that a good discourse cannot be separated from the element of cohesion and coherence, which is the clauses and sentences in a text related to each other. Same goes with De Beaugrande and Dressler’s explanation (19) that one of the seven standards of textuality composed of cohesion. Every word, phrase, clause, and sentences that connect to each other create a unit that is called the text. According to Yuwono (96), cohesion is language elements that refer to each other and semantically related.
Cohesion refers to the relationship of meaning existing in a text. With cohesion, discourse can be coherent. To build a text or discourse which is in harmony, it needs the basic components like as confirmed by Yuwono that cohesion does not came by itself, it was created formally by the tools of language which is called cohesive device. Halliday and Hasan (4) the concept of cohesion is a semantic one; it refers to relations of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. Then they (6) classify it into two categories; grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. In this research, the writer focus on analyzing the lexical cohesive devices used in the speech text delivered by president Joko Widodo at two different agendas. The theory of cohesion conducted by M.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan is used in this research as the primary theory. Lexical cohesion are divided into two categories which is reiteration and collocation. The writer interested in analyzing lexical cohesion because the cohesion contained in the text can be seen from the use of lexical cohesive devices within it.

Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, is the president of Republic of Indonesia today. He is the first Indonesian president without a high-ranking political or military background. During his governorship, his characteristic blusukan, or unannounced spot check, habit and highly-publicized field visits increased his popularity across the country. Besides, president Jokowi is also known as one of the presidents in Indonesia whose English ability is quite low when compared with the former president Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and his rival, Prabowo Subianto, in the presidential election in 2014. Within a year President Jokowi’s governorship, quoted from an article was published on the site http://nasional.harianterbit.com/
stated that one of Singapore's online media, Mothership.SG is mocking the ability to speak in English of President Joko Widodo. Various comments and judgments from the people of Indonesia scattered in social media. Many of them also mocked the president Jokowi, the number one in Indonesia.

Responding to this case, in my opinion, that is the uniqueness of the president Jokowi. The number one figure in Indonesia has a very strong characteristic attached to the identity of Jokowi. Because even so, president Jokowi is the president of us all, someone who can be a role model in life. President Jokowi can also be a representation of Indonesian people in general in the presence of other countries. The writer is interested in analyzing the presidential speech by Joko Widodo at international events because the writer wonder if the ability of the president Jokowi in English will affect the cohesiveness of his speech or not.

Besides, the writer only found two presidential speech texts which delivered by President Jokowi in English at the official website of the State Secretary of the Republic of Indonesia http://setneg.go.id/ in 2016. Therefore, the writer uses both texts as a corpus or unit of the analysis in this research in order to examine whether there is a significant difference or not between the two texts from the use of its lexical cohesive device. Moreover, researches which focus on analyzing lexical cohesion in the Faculty of Adab and Humanities Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta are still rarely to be found. Therefore, the writer is interested in raising the topic.
B. Research Focus

Based on research background above, this research is limited by focusing on the lexical cohesive devices in the speech delivered by Joko Widodo at two agendas, namely The World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA) and The Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering. There are two kinds of lexical cohesive devices consisting of reiteration and collocation. Reiteration are divided into four types: repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general word. While collocation are divided into five types: oppositeness, the same ordered series, unordered lexical sets, part to whole, and part to part.

C. Research Question

Based on the research focus, the research question is how the lexical cohesive devices are utilized to support the cohesiveness of the speech texts delivered by Joko Widodo at The World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA) and The Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering.

D. Research Objective

Relating to the research question above, the research objective is to examine how the lexical cohesive devices are utilized to support the cohesiveness of the speech texts delivered by Joko Widodo at The World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA) and The Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering.
E. Research Significance

Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute some advantages for the development of language theory especially in the linguistic field that focus on lexical cohesion usage.

Practically, this research aids the readers in understanding more about the theory of cohesion, especially in the lexical cohesive devices. Also it can be useful as a reference for those who interested in developing similar studies in the future. As for the writer, this research will add and expand the knowledge in the study of linguistics, especially in the study of cohesion.

F. Research Methodology

1. Research Method

The method used in this research is qualitative method. According to Mahsun (257), qualitative method focuses on the appointment of meaning, description, purification, and placement of data on each context. The research began by identifying the types of lexical cohesion in the text of speech. These have been represented in tables. Secondly, the research examined how the lexical cohesive devices are utilized to support the cohesiveness of the speech text. This has been discussed and evidenced in the results and discussion section on chapter III.
2. Research Instrument

The main instrument in this research is a human instrument or the writer herself. The writer gets all information and more data by reading some books and other references. Also, the writer is supported by other instruments, such as: journal, video of the speech, internet etc. The writer reads and studies the full text of speech carefully and repeatedly to find the required data. Then the writer analyzes and identifies the selected data by using Halliday and Hasan’s theory of cohesion.

3. Unit of the Analysis

The unit of the analysis in this research are two speech texts delivered by President Joko Widodo at two different agendas; *The World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA)* in Jakarta, April 20\textsuperscript{th} 2015 and *The Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering* in Shanghai, September 4\textsuperscript{th} 2016. Both the speech texts are issued by State Secretary of the Republic of Indonesia in the official website (http://www.setneg.go.id/).

4. Technique of Collecting Data

The data collection is a stage of research concentrated on efforts to get the data required in the research (Farkhan 53). In this research, the data are collected by using bibliography technique. Bibliography technique, according to Subroto (42) is used by using written sources to obtain the data. The phases are as follows:
a. Downloading and printing the speech text as a source data from an official website http://www.setneg.go.id/

b. Reading and studying carefully the whole of the speech text;

c. Marking and taking a note of the lexical cohesive devices that occurred in the speech text;

d. Recording the data into the table.

5. The Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer uses discourse analysis approach in analyzing the data. The phases are as follows:

a. Identifying the selected data the types of lexical cohesive devices by using Halliday and Hasan’s theory;

b. Elaborating the function on each data as clear as possible;

c. Interpreting the data by explaining the finding and explore more how the lexical cohesive devices are utilized to support the cohesiveness of the text;

d. Concluding the result of the analysis by mentioning how the lexical cohesive devices are utilized in the speech.

6. Research Place and Time

This research started on March 2017 at English Letters Department and ended on January 2018.
A. Previous Research

The need for review of the literature is to deepen knowledge on the issue that will be examined as well as to explain the difference of this research with some of the works that came before (Muhammad 108). There are several similar studies that have been done by previous researchers then used as the literature review in this research.

The first research is *The Use of Lexical Devices in Political Discourse* by Mahmoud Qudah. This is a research article in the international journal of English Language, Literature and Translation Studies (IJELR) published by KY Publications in 2016. This study reports on the findings of a lexical cohesive devices employed by the American president Barack Husein Obama in his Inaugural Address of January, 2009. The result shows that President Barack Husein Obama used all the components of reiteration (partial and total repetition, synonym, superordinate, general word and the various shades of oppositeness) and collocation in his inaugural address. Mahmoud Qudah clearly states that it was discovered that president Obama in his political discourse had particular intentions and aims which were embodied in convincing, and swaying his audience to his side on various issues, subjects or particular demands.
The second research was conducted by I Komang Ari Indrawan. This is a thesis published by Udayana University, Denpasar in 2013. The research was entitled “Context of Situation and Lexical Cohesion in a Tourism Article Published in NOW! Bali Magazine”. He uses Tourism article entitled “Fun with Kids in Bali: Get CreativSe” published in NOW! Bali Magazine. He uses the contextual situation theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan for the primary theory in his research. His paper aims to analyze an English text from a magazine for the purpose of identifying the lexical cohesive devices and context of the situation used in the article. From the research, he finds out that three parts of the features of the context of the situation, namely; field, tenor and article mode consist in the data analysis, and there are a number of lexical cohesive devices used in the article with 25 events.

The third research is An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical on Advertisements of the Jakarta Post Newspaper by Muqorronatul Laeli. This is a thesis published by English Letter Department, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in 2015. This research uses seven texts of advertisements from The Jakarta Post published in August and September 2014 as the data. She uses the Cohesion theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan for the primary theory. From this research, she finds out that the highest percentage of lexical cohesive devices is reiteration which consist of repetition that applies in the seven texts, superordinate which appears three times in three texts, and general word shows once in the text 1. The result of her research indicates that the absence of lexical devices in advertisement on the Jakarta Post does not affect the cohesiveness of the texts and the meaning of the texts can still be delivered properly to the reader.
The forth research is *Cohesiveness of Grammatical Devices in the Opening Statement Text by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at Bali Democracy Forum VII* by Dian Agustina. This is a thesis published by English Letter Department, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in 2015. She uses the opening statement text by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at Bali Democracy Forum VII on October 2014 as a unit of analysis. By applying the theory of Halliday and Hasan’s cohesion, this paper aims to find out the forms and types of grammatical cohesion and to analyze how it is been used in the text. And the result, she founds that the dominant grammatical devices that appeared on the text is reference, especially personal reference, while the less frequently grammatical device that appeared on the text is ellipsis.

In addition, all those previous research above are different from this research. In this research, the writer uses the speech text of President of Indonesia as a unit of analysis, while most of those previous research used the article text and advertisement in the Jakarta Post newspaper as a unit of analysis. Besides, there is still lack of research which focus in analyzing lexical cohesion in the Faculty of Adab and Humanities Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta. For those reasons, this research became relatively new because it uses a different unit of analysis that is a speech text delivered by Joko Widodo, also this research only focuses on lexical cohesive devices in order to obtain more in-depth analysis.
B. The Definition of Discourse

(“Discourse”), according to online oxford dictionary, is a connected series of utterances; a text or conversation. In other sources, Chalker and Weiner (118) explains that discourse is a connected stretch of language (especially spoken language), which is usually bigger than a sentence and particularly seen as interaction between speakers or between writer and reader. The study that discusses both spoken and written language is known as discourse analysis.

H.G. Tarigan (27) states that discourse is the most complete set of languages, higher than clauses and sentences, has good cohesion and coherence, and it can be delivered orally and in writing. Thus, a sentence or sequence of sentence, may be referred as a discourse or not depends on the wholeness of the elements of meaning and the context surrounding it.

Discourse is the way of combining and integrating language, actions, interactions, and ways of thinking, believing, valuing, and using various symbols, tools, and objects to enact a particular sort of socially recognizable identity (Gee 21). Fromkin (209) asserts that discourse analysis is concerned with how speakers combine sentences into units united in a speech.

From the all definition above, it can be concluded that discourse is the structure connection of the utterances whether in spoken language or written language, higher than clauses and sentences. It is arranged systematically. It means having sequential coherence and conveying the main message from speaker to hearer or
from writer to reader. Discourse analysis involves looking closely at how people interact with each other.

Discourse, generally, refers to a text unity whether it is spoken language or written language, it does not need to refer the rational and logic contains. A unity of the discourse structure is closer to the lexical unity than the syntactic unity. Text, according to Haliday and Hasan (1) is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole. A text is a unit of language in use. It is not a grammatical unit, like a clause or a sentence; and it is not defined by its size. A text is best regarded as a semantic unit: a unit not of form but of meaning (2).

In this context, the speech text delivered by president Joko Widodo used as a unit of the analysis in this research is the transcript text of the representation of his speech, which is written discourse because it is the result of an act of communication between Jokowi and the audience. It is also stressed by Halliday in his book (Linguistics Studies 3) that “the essential indeterminacy of the concept of “a text”; nevertheless, be it long or short, prose or verse, spoken or written, literary or non-literary, any text is accessible to linguistic analysis.

Terminologically, according to online Cambridge dictionary, (“Support”) means to help or to show something to be true. In the context of this research, support means that the lexical cohesive devices used in the text could make a sentence to another sentence interconnected and related to each other in order to the message from each sentence could be easy to be understood. So, the text can be called as a cohesive one.
C. Cohesion

Cohesion is a part of the system of language. Cohesion concerns how words in a text are related. The concept of cohesion, according to Halliday and Hasan (4), is a semantic one; it refers to relation of meaning that exist within the text, and that define it as a text. Cohesion is a semantic relation between an element in the text and some other elements that are crucial to the interpretation of the text (Halliday and Hasan 8). In their findings (Brown and Yule 191) it means that cohesive relation in a text is set up where the interpretation of some elements in the text is independent.

Cohesion, therefore, is part of the text-forming component in the linguistics system. It is the means whereby elements that are structurally unrelated to one another are linked together, through the dependence of one on the other for its interpretation. The resources that make up the cohesive potential are part of the total meaning potential of the language, having a kind of catalytic function in the sense that, without cohesion, the remainder of the semantic system cannot be effectively activated at all (Halliday and Hasan 27-28). Cohesion expresses the continuity that exists between one part of the text and another (Halliday and Hasan 299).

Sudarya (151) explains that cohesion emphasize on how the relation between sentences can build discourse. The relationship is manifested through linguistics markers. While Yuwono (96) states that cohesion is the internal aspect of a text and all the internal aspects such as grammatical and lexical one that develop into the unity of the text. With cohesion, a discourse becomes coherent; each part of the discourse-maker binds the other part in a unified and natural way.
Cohesion is a semantic concept that refers to the relevance of language in a speech that forms discourse. However, Tanskanen (13) describes that cohesion refers to the grammatical and lexical elements on the surface of text which can form connections between parts of the text. Cohesion does not come by itself, but it is formally created through grammar, for example by using pronouns and conjunctions, as well as through lexis, by use of words with related meanings (Klebanov et al. 449).

On the other hand, in his study Rizulmi (13) states that a number of sentences can be regarded as a unified discourse if the sentences are connected without departing from the subject matter under discussion. Therefore, the cohesion was required for a text that can be regarded as a complete discourse to be understood by the reader.

Halliday and Hasan (11) points out that the function of cohesion is to connect one part of the text to another part of the same text. In other words, cohesion functions as a tie to link one sentence to another. What cohesion has to do with is the way in which the meaning of the elements is interpreted. Where the interpretation of any item in the discourse requires making reference to some other item in the discourse.

In another study, Halliday (Linguistic Studies 43) states that cohesion can be thought of as a process in the text, the linking of some element – often but not always an element that is inherently presupposing – to something that has gone before, or in certain instances to something that is to follow. Furthermore, Halliday
and Hasan classify cohesion under two categorizes: grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

D. Cohesion Device

The concept of cohesion refers to the relationships that exist within the meaning of the text. Then Halliday and Hasan divided cohesion into two categorized, grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion.

1. Grammatical Cohesion

According to Jobbins and Evett (615) grammatical cohesion is expressed through the grammatical relations in text such as ellipsis and conjunction. It has four types of grammatical cohesion consist of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.

2. Lexical Cohesion

Lexical cohesion is the semantic relationship between parts of the discourse elements to get the agreement structure cohesively by utilizing lexical items or word. Lexical cohesion is a linguistic device which helps to create unity of text and discourse. In contrast to grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion, according to Halliday and Hasan (274) is the cohesive affect achieved by the selection vocabulary. Thus, a speaker or writer’s either conscious or unconscious selection of certain lexical items that are in some way connected to each other creates lexical cohesion.
Lexical cohesion comes about through the selection of items that are related in some way to those that have gone before. The remaining type of pattern by which a speaker or writer creates cohesion in discourse is his choice of lexical items (Halliday and Hasan 310).

Jobbins and Evett (615) declare that lexical cohesion is expressed through the vocabulary used in text and semantic relations between those words. Identifying semantic relations in a text can be a useful indicator of its conceptual structure. In harmony with the statement by Renkema (39) who states that lexical cohesion does not deal with grammatical and semantic connections but with connections based on the word used. In other words, lexical cohesion is established through lexical or vocabulary structures. Klebanov, et al. (449) add that lexical cohesion is a guide to the organization of the flow of ideas in the text: Tracing groups of words with related meaning, one sees which semantic domains are used, to what extent and in what patterns.

Halliday states in his another book (Linguistic Studies 8) that lexical cohesion in its clearest form is carried by two or more occurrences, in close proximity, of the same lexical item, or of items paradigmatically related in the sense that they may belong to the same lexical set. For example, in a passage by Leslie Stephen:

[1] I took leave, and turned to the ascent of the peak.

The climb is perfectly easy.

Thus, the first lexical item in the second paragraph, climb, coheres with ascent in the first paragraph. Later occur mountain and summit cohering with
peak. Those lexical set is identified by privilege of occurrence in collocation (Halliday, *Linguistic Studies* 8).

Two types of lexical cohesion, according to Halliday and Hasan (1976), can be distinguished: reiteration and collocation. Reiteration, according to Halliday and Hasan (318), is the repetition of a lexical item or the use of a synonym of some kind in the context of reference, and collocation covers all types of lexical relations that do not need referential identity and cannot be described as a type of reiteration (Halliday and Hasan 287). Reiteration divides into repetitions, synonyms, superordinate, and general words, whereas collocation divides into five types; oppositeness, the same ordered series, unordered lexical sets, part to whole, and part to part.

Furthermore, Halliday and Hasan (281) declare that all the types of lexical cohesion have involved identity of reference; no matter whether the reiteration item has been a repetition, a synonym, a superordinate or a general word, it has been assumed to share a common referent with the original.

a. **Reiteration**

The use of general words as cohesive elements, however, when seen from the lexical point of view, is merely a special case of much more general phenomenon which we may term reiteration. According to Halliday and Hasan (278), reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of the scale; the use of a general word
to refer back to a lexical item, at the other end of the scale; and a number of things in between – the use of synonym, near-synonym, or superordinate.

When we talk about reiteration, therefore, we are including not only the repetition of the same lexical item but also the occurrence of a related item, which may be anything from a synonym or near synonym of the original to a general word dominating the entire class (Halliday and Hasan 279).

On the other way we can state that reiteration is repetition of lexical unit in the next sentence that is considered which is important to emphasize. Reiteration can be categorized as follow: the repetition, a synonym or near-synonym, a superordinate, and a general word.

1) Repetition

All of the lexical cohesion devices, the most common form is repetition, which is simply repeated words or word phrases, threading through the text (Cutting 13). Halliday asserts (An Introduction to Functional Grammar 310) that the most direct form of lexical cohesion is the repetition of a lexical item.

Examples:

[2]“There was a large mushroom growing near her, about some height as herself; and, when she had looked under it, it occurred to her that she might as well look and see what was on the top of it. She
stretched herself up on tiptoe, and peeped over the edge of the mushroom."

The word mushroom underlined above is called repetition, because it is mentioned again in the next sentence as the same mushroom.

[3] Algy met a bear. The bear was bulgy.

The word bear above is also called as repetition, because the second occurrence of bear harks back to the first (the word bear that occurred in the first sentence). In this instance, there is also the reference item the, signaling that the listener knows which bear is intended; and since there is nothing else to satisfy the the, we conclude that it is the same bear. But this referential link is not necessary to lexical cohesion.

Halliday (An Introduction to Functional Grammar 310) states that in order for a lexical item to be recognized as repeated it need not be in the same morphological shape. For example, if we had,


In the example above, although the word bears in the second sentence means ‘all bears’, there would still be lexical cohesion of the word bears with bear in the first sentence. In this case, however, there would be only one tie; whereas in the example [3] above there are two ties: referential (the), and lexical (bear).
For another example, *dine, dining, diner, dinner* are all the same item, and an occurrence of any one constitutes a repetition of any of the others.

2) Synonym

Synonym, according to Kridalaksana (222), is a form of language whose meaning is similar to or the same as other forms. Although a synonym shows similarities sense of the word, the meaning of the words are not exactly same. While Saeed (65) states that synonym are different phonological words which have the same or very similar meanings. This is in harmony with Fromkin’s explanation (181) that synonym are the words that sound the same but have different meanings, but there are words that sound different but have the same or nearly the same meaning. Then she asserts that there are no perfect synonyms – that is, no two words ever have exactly the same meaning.

Furthermore, synonym can be interpreted as another name for the same object or thing or expression whose meaning is more or less the same as others. The word which do not have exactly same meaning are called near-synonym.

On the other hand, the speakers or writer can avoid repeating the exact same word using another word whose meaning is the same or almost the same.
Example:

[5] A conference will be held on National environmental policy.

This environmental symposium will be primarily a conference dealing with water.

The phrase environmental symposium in the second sentence refers back to conference in the first sentence, and it is synonym because both of them have the same meaning and they are two ways of referring to the event.

[6] He was just wondering which road to take when he was startled by a noise from behind him. It was the noise of trotting horses . . . He dismounted and led his horse as quickly as he could along the right-hand road. The sound of the cavalry grew rapidly nearer. . . (Halliday, Linguistic Studies 8).

In the example above, there are two lexical cohesion which is called as synonym. The word sound synonym with noise. And the word cavalry synonym with horses. The word sound is in the sense synonymous or have the same meaning with the word noise. As well as the word cavalry have the same meaning with the word horses.

3) Superordinate

Superordinate is a meaningful connection between the special words with a meaningful common word. The relationship superordinate or hyponym is between the more general term such as color and the more specific instances of it such as red (Fromkin 184). Saeed (68) simply states that the more general term is called the superordinate or hyponym.
Hyponym is a relation of inclusion. It includes the meaning of a more general word.

Example:

[7] *My boyfriend gives me black forest in my birthday. It is my first cake from him.*

The word ‘cake’ in the second sentence refers back to the word ‘black forest’ in the first sentence. And it is called superordinate because ‘black forest’ is the more specific of cake.

[8] *The rainbow has seven colors. Red is my favorite one.*

The word red in the second sentence is the more specific of color in the first sentence. So it is called as superordinate.

[9] *dog and cat are hyponyms of animal

Sister and mother are hyponyms of woman*

4) General Word

The general words, which correspond to major classes of lexical items, are very commonly used with cohesive force. They are on the borderline between lexical items and substitutes. Next below them come the general words, such as *thing, person, make, do,* and so on; these although limited in number, are not clearly bounded and it is hardly possible to compile a definitive list of them (Halliday and Hasan 280). On the other word, the general word is word that can be created to more specific.
For example: *Pet* is more general word than *cat* and *dog*, but they all are animals, so the *animal* is a general word because *animal* can be created to be specific.

Example:

[10] *There’s a new Ipad on my desk. That is a sophisticated thing happening today.*

On the example above, the word *thing* is a general word because *thing* can be created to be specific, and the more specific of *thing* on that example is the word *Ipad* which mentioned in the first sentence.

Halliday and Hasan (281) declare that not all general words are used cohesively; in fact, only the nouns are, because a general word is cohesive only when in the context of reference – that is, when it has the same referent as whatever it is presupposing, and when it is accompanied by a reference item.

b. Collocation

Collocation, according to Halliday (*An Introduction to Functional Grammar* 312) is another instance of lexical cohesion which do not depend on any general semantic relationship of the types just discussed, but rather on a particular association between the items in question – a tendency to co-occur. While in another findings, Halliday and Hasan (319) assert that collocation tends to occur in the same lexical environment, coheres with that
word and so contributes to the texture. They (287) state that it is caused by two or more words frequently occur together in a construction of the language or context of the same discourse. Simply, Yuwono (100) says that collocation is the relationship between words that relate to each other.

For example:


In the sentence above, the word doctor and hospital are in the same neighborhood area. So, it is called collocation.

In their findings, Halliday and Hasan (285) do not explicitly divide the type of collocation, therefore I concludes based on their explanation that collocation is divided into 5 types:

1) Oppositeness

It is a type of collocation that expresses the relationship between words whose meaning are contradictory.

There are three kind of opposites, namely:

a) Complementary

It is a pair of words that obviously have systematic relationship opposite, but it complements each other (Halliday and Hasan 285). Fromkin simply states (182) that the meaning of word may be partially defined by saying what it is not. For instance, Male means not female. Dead means not alive. Then according to Saeed (66), it is a relation between words such that the negative of one implies the positive of the
other. It is called non-gradable antonyms in Riemer’s classification. Riemer (137) states that it is antonyms which do not admit a midpoint. It means that assertion of one of these typically entails the denial of the other.

For example:

[12] Girl / boy

If she is a girl, she is not a boy.

Girl and boy have the opposite meaning, but they complement each other. It is like the word husband and wife. They are different, but complement to each other.

[13] female/male

[14] pass/fail

[15] dead/alive

If someone is female, they are necessarily not male. And someone who has failed an exam has necessarily not passed it. Also, when someone is dead, he is not alive anymore.

b) Antonym or gradable antonyms

It is a relationship between opposites where the positive of one term does not necessarily imply the negative of the other (Saeed 67). The characteristic of gradable antonyms are that in some pairs one term is more basic and common, the term are usually relative, and there are usually intermediate term. While Fromkin (182) explains that the
meaning of adjectives in gradable pairs is related to the object they modify. The word themselves do not provide an absolute scale; *fast* is faster when applied to an airplane than to a car. With gradable pairs, the negative of one word is not synonymous with the other. It is also true of gradable antonyms that more of one is less of another.

For example:

- happy/sad
- hot/cold

Someone who is *not happy* is not necessarily *sad*. And someone who is *not cold* is not necessarily *hot.*

- like/hate

Someone who does *not like* banana is not necessarily *hate* it.

c) Converse opposites

Saeed (67) explains that converses are terms which describe relation between two entities from alternate viewpoints. While Fromkin (183) called it as relational opposites; they display symmetry in their meaning. For instance: [18] *give/receive* [19] *teacher/pupil*. If X *gives* Y to Z, then Z *receives* Y from X. If X is Y’s teacher, then Y is X’s pupil.

For another examples:

- own/belong to

If we are told *Alan owns this book*, then we know automatically that “*This book belongs to Alan*”. 
[21] employer/employee

Helen is David’s employer

So we know automatically that David is Helen’s employee.

On the other hand, buy/sell are also relational opposites or converse opposites because both contain the semantic property “transfer of goods or services,” and they differ only in one property, “direction of transfer” (Fromkin 183).

2) The Same ordered series

It is the words included in a series. Saeed (68) explains that this term is sometimes used to describe words which are at the same level in a taxonomy. Taxonomies are classification system. For instance, the colour adjectives in English: yellow, green, etc., the days of the week: Friday, Wednesday etc., or any of the taxonomies we use to describe the natural world, like types of dog: poodle, bulldog, etc.

For example:

[22] Tuesday . . . Thursday

If Tuesday occurs in one sentence and Thursday in another, the effect will be cohesive; similarly dollar . . . cent, north . . . south, colonel . . . brigadier (Halliday & Hasan 285).

[23] His car isn’t red. It’s blue.
We can say that the words *red* and *blue* are sister-member of the same taxonomy and therefore incompatible with each other (Saeed 68).

3) Unordered lexical sets

It is the words that do not have a regular order of meaning, but clearly there is a sense of meaning between them.

For example:

[24] basement . . . roof
    road . . . rail

4) Part to whole

It is the member of such sets often stand in some recognizable semantic relation to one another; they may be related as part to whole (Halliday and Hasan 285). It means that one word is a larger part of the other word. Part to whole or meronomy according to Saeed (70) is a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items.

For example:

[25] cover . . . page

Those words are meronyms of book. We can identify this relationship by using sentence frames like *X is part of Y*, or *Y has X*, as in *A page is part of a book*, or *A book has pages*.

[26] wheel and engine are meronyms of car.
[27] hand is a meronym of arm

[28] finger is a meronym of hand

5) Part to part

For example:

[29] mouth . . . chin
verse . . . chorus

The example above may be co-hyponyms of the same superordinate term, ie both members of the same more general class, such as chair . . . table (both hyponyms of furniture), walk . . . drive (both hyponyms of go); and so on (Halliday and Hasan 285).
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH ANALYSIS

A. Data Descriptions

This chapter explained the analysis of two speech texts delivered by President Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, at The World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA) in Jakarta, April 20th 2015 and The Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering in Shanghai, September 4th 2016 with applying the Halliday and Hasan’s theory of cohesion. As in the previous chapter, this research focus on the lexical cohesive devices. Therefore, this analysis aims to find how the lexical cohesive devices are utilized to support the cohesiveness of the texts. Lexical cohesive devices are divided into reiteration and collocation. Reiteration consist of repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general word. While collocation consist of oppositeness, the same ordered series, unordered lexical sets, part to whole, and part to part.

The unit analysis in this research are two speech texts delivered by President Joko Widodo. Both the texts are officially issued by State Secretary of Republic Indonesia from an official website http://www.setneg.go.id/ under the title “Keynote Speech by President of the Republic of Indonesia on World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA)” and “Speech by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering.”
In data analysis, the data was analyzed based on paragraph on each text. Data from the speech was delivered at World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA) in Jakarta consists of 16 paragraphs and from the speech delivered at Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering in Shanghai consists of 29 paragraphs.

In the text 1, the writer found 12 paragraphs which contain lexical cohesive devices consist of superordinate, repetition, unordered lexical sets, the same ordered series, complementary, and antonym. While in the text 2, the writer found 14 paragraphs which contain lexical cohesive devices consist of repetition, superordinate, unordered lexical sets, antonym, synonym, complementary, and the same ordered series.

Table 1: the Data of Text 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph</th>
<th>Corpses</th>
<th>Type of lexical cohesion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Welcome to Jakarta, welcome to Indonesia.</td>
<td>Superordinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>We are here this week to talk, to talk, but more importantly, to listen.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I have asked my Ministers to be very honest about our challenges. I have asked my ministers to listen.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>But, where we see challenges, I see opportunity. In fact, our challenges are your opportunities.</td>
<td>Repetition of word ‘challenges’ and ‘opportunity’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I have just returned from an official visit to Tokyo and Beijing.</td>
<td>Unordered lexical sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I believe that China and Japan today enjoy the best leadership they have had in a generation.</td>
<td>Unordered lexical sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I believe that China and Japan today enjoy the best leadership they have had in a generation. And I believe this is to the great benefit of Asia as a whole.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>China is changing. Japan is changing. And Indonesia is changing.</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I believe **Indonesia has to change**. Why do I believe **Indonesia has to change**?

Because **my people tell me, my people tell me** that our country has to change.

**We have to reinvent** our economies. **We have to reinvent** our societies.

Every **week** and every **month**, I go into the villages, I go into the cities and my people ask me, “Mr. Jokowi, please change our country”.

Every week and every month, I go into the **villages**, I go into the **cities** and my people ask me, “Mr. Jokowi, please change our country”.

Indonesia became rich on export of **crude oil**. **Crude oil** was booming.

But, **with crisis came opportunity**. Again, **with crisis came opportunity**.

By 1995, oil and gas export were only 30% of our total **export**. **Export** of fruit and services were 70%.

We have **done** it before and we shall **do** it again.

Our **currency**, the **Rupiah**, has been shaken.

Today, we must shift from **consumption** back to production, from **consumption** to **investment**, **investment** in our infrastructure, **investment** in our industry.

**Changes** can be painful. A **changes** will create winners and losers.

A **changes** will create **winners** and **losers**.

They are resourceful and, therefore, I am here to tell you **with 100% confidence, Indonesia will prevail**. Again, **with 100% confidence, Indonesia will prevail**.

**Our people** have incredible courage. **Our people** have incredible wisdom.

Therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, I stand here today to invite you to join me and my people on an **incredible** journey, on an **incredible** adventure and to make **incredible** profit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: the Data of Text 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paragrapgh</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three years ago, before I took office, China was the number 13 largest investor in Indonesia. I am happy to report that, since my visit to Beijing two years ago, China has moved from number 13 to become the number 3 largest investor in Indonesia.

Global trade is at its weakest since World War II. Last year, global exports declined by 13% compared to the year before.

We are seeing terror attacks, big and small around the world.

In view, this challenges reflex an opportunity; an opportunity to rebuild our economies, an opportunity to make our economies more sustainable, opportunity to upgrade our economies to provide higher-quality jobs for our people.

To counter this economic slowdown, upon taking office, I immediately launched the largest infrastructure development program in the history of our country. One year later, in September of 2015, we launched a major ....

......... deregulation campaign to reduce the burden of rules, regulations, permits and licenses on our industry and business.

They cover a wide-range of policy areas, from lowering energy cost for industry to opening more sectors to international investment ..... 

Then, in the first quarter of this year, our GDP growth rate fell down again to 4.91%. But, in the second quarter of this year, it jumped back above the 5% mark, to 5.18%.

In short, we have managed to arrest our economic downturn, and engineered an economic rebound to above the 5% per year level of economic growth.

While many economies around the world are slowing down, Indonesia’s economy is now speeding up.

One month ago, I decided to reshuffle my cabinet. This reshuffle brought .....
…… brought two political parties into our government-ruling coalition. With these two political parties joining, our ruling coalition now commands a 68% majority in parliament.

This political stability and strong political base give us the power to pursue even more ambitious economic reform and economic modernization.

Increase in the minimum age are now limited to a maximum of GDP growth plus inflation.

We believe this makes salary increases more predictable, which will make it more attractive for employers to hire employees.

….. Permits and licenses for factories inside the industrial estates, which used to take weeks and even months, can now be finished within three hours.

China and Indonesia are historic partners in this Pacific century. China is in the north of East Asia, and Indonesia is in the south of East Asia.

And rest assured that, when you travel, trade and invest in Indonesia, I will be there to guard and to protect.

---

B. Data Analysis

1. Text 1: Keynote Speech by President of the Republic of Indonesia on World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA).

   Paragraph 2

   *Ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to Jakarta, welcome to Indonesia.*

   *I am pleased that you are here this week, a historic week because we are*
also hosting the 60th Anniversary of the Asia Africa Conference in Bandung.

In the sentence 2 of paragraph 2, there is one lexical cohesive device that appeared. The device which occurs in the paragraph above is superordinate which consisted of word ‘Jakarta’ and ‘Indonesia’ within the sentence. The word ‘Indonesia’ is a more general term, higher than ‘Jakarta’ in lexical taxonomy. So, its function is to reveal a specific word by its general reference. The word ‘Indonesia’ is at higher level of generality than the word ‘Jakarta’. Based on the situation this speech delivered by president Jokowi, Jakarta is one part of the State of Indonesia, the location where president Jokowi delivered his speech at that time. And Jakarta can also represents other cities that are part of Indonesia but cannot be mentioned at once. Then, the word 'Indonesia' is said with the intention to represent it as a whole. With the use of the word ‘Jakarta’ followed by the word ‘Indonesia’, then it can be easily understood and the message delivered well. Thus, the use of such lexical cohesive devices can support the cohesiveness of a text.

Paragraph 3

We are here in this week to talk, to talk, but more importantly, to listen. I have ask my Ministers to be very honest about our challenges. I have asked my Ministers to listen. But, I hope that after spending this week in Jakarta, you will also see our amazing opportunities. Please come and invest in Indonesia. If you have any problem, call me.
In the first sentence of paragraph 3, there is repetition of word ‘to talk’. The repetition in this paragraph is called total repetition because president Jokowi repeated that word as a whole. The function of repeating that word is to emphasize because it is considered important by president Jokowi, so he reaffirms his idea by way of repetition. This emphasis is intended to inform the audience that the main thing to do in that forum is to talk, and beyond of that is to listen. This is then mentioned by president Jokowi in the next clause. In addition, the goal is to create a sense that is being discussed by the speaker is an important thing to listen to carefully by audience. That is why president Jokowi did the repetition of that word. So, the use of that lexical cohesive device can support the cohesiveness of a text.

Also, there is the same lexical cohesive device, repetition, occurs in the sentence 2 and 3 of paragraph above. The repetition of word ‘ask’ is called as partial repetition because president Jokowi did not repeat the whole of the same word, but there is a change in its morphological shape. As explained in the previous chapter, although the morphological shape of the word is change, it is still called as repetition. In this case, there is derivational change word ‘ask’ is repeated as ‘asked’. The word ‘ask’ has been mentioned in the sentence 2 and then it is repeated in the next sentence. The repetition of that word intend to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences because both sentences provide an information that is interconnected each other.

While there is also repetition of the word ‘opportunity’ which is repeated as ‘opportunities’. The repetition of that word is partial repetition, because president Jokowi did not repeat the whole of the same word, but there is a change in its
morphological shape. In this case, the word ‘opportunity’ mentioned in sentence 3, then it is repeated as ‘opportunities’ in the next sentence, the plural form of opportunity. Therefore, the repetition of the word is intended to maintain the relationship of both sentences, because both sentences provide an information that is interconnected each other. So, the use of this lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness in the paragraph.

Paragraph 4

Ladies and gentlemen. This world is in a fundamental transition. For us in Indonesia, and for all emerging markets, the condition is suddenly very challenging. But, where we see challenges, I see opportunity. In fact, our challenges are your opportunities.

There are two same lexical cohesive devices that occur in the paragraph 4. The devices are repetitions of word ‘challenges’ and ‘opportunity’. The repetition of word ‘challenges’ is total repetition because it is repeated as a whole, while the repetition of word ‘opportunity’ is partial repetition because there is a change in its morphological shape which is the word ‘opportunity’ is repeated as ‘opportunities’, the plural form of ‘opportunity’. The function of those repetitions are to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. In addition to functioning to provide continuity between sentences, the two repeated words also serve as an emphasis and giving the conclusions, with the aim that listeners really pay attention and understand for what is delivered by the speaker, i.e. the repetition of a statement "our challenges are your opportunity". The affirmation of that statement was addressed to the audience, especially the prospective investors who were attended
from various parts of the world, in order to provide awareness for the investors that “the challenge that existed for Indonesia was an opportunity for them to invest”. So president Jokowi confirmed its purpose by way of repetition. For that reason, the use of those lexical cohesive device support the cohesiveness of the text.

**Paragraph 5**

*Ladies and gentlemen. I have just returned from an official visit to Tokyo and Beijing. And after many meetings with President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, I would like to share with you, I am extremely optimistic. I believe that China and Japan today enjoy the best leadership they have had in a generation. And I believe this is to the great benefit of Asia as a whole.*

In paragraph 5, there are two lexical cohesive devices that appeared. First, there are two collocation which consist of the pair of words ‘Tokyo’, ‘Beijing’ and ‘China’, ‘Japan’. The type of collocation of those words is unordered lexical sets, because the pair of words ‘Tokyo’ and ‘Beijing’, both are part of the city, so it can be said that both are in the same class of taxonomy. Although those do not have a regular order of meaning but clearly in the same neighborhood. Tokyo and Beijing are the name of city, as well as China and Japan, both are the name of country. So, the pair of words ‘China’ and ‘Japan’ is also in the same class of taxonomy. The function of those unordered lexical sets are to make text more cohesive, because they are achieved through the association of lexical item that regularly co-occur. Based on the situation when president Jokowi delivered his speech, on a World Economic Forum on East Asia, China and Japan are the business icon or economic center that is currently in the top position, because of that president Jokowi mention
them as an example in his speech. For that reason, the use of that lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of the text.

Second, the lexical cohesive device which occurs in this paragraph is repetition of the word ‘believe’. The repetition of that word is total repetition because it is repeated as a whole. Its function is to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. The word ‘believe’ mentioned in the sentence 3 of this paragraph, then it is repeated in the last sentence. The repetition of that word has a purpose as an affirmation as well as to add another interconnected statement in the next sentence. In the next sentence, president Jokowi provide an explanation that contains information that is the impact of an information on the previous statement. The information in sentence 3 is China and Japan today enjoy the best leadership they have had. And for further impacts mentioned in the next sentence that this is to the great benefit of Asia as a whole. Besides, in the next sentence there is connecting word 'and', this can means that the two sentences are mutually continuous. So, the use of that lexical cohesive device in this text can supports the cohesiveness of the text.

Paragraph 6

If there is one thing that Prime Minister Abe, President Xi and I can agree on it is that the world is changing very fast. China is changing. Japan is changing. And Indonesia is changing. I believe Indonesia has to change. Why do I believe Indonesia has to change? Because my people tell me, my people tell me that our country has to change. Every week and every month, I go into the villages, I go into the cities and my people ask me, “Mr. Jokowi, please change our country”. Within this global transition, our task is clear. We have to reinvent our economies. We have to reinvent our societies.
From sentence 2 to 6 in the paragraph 6, there are several repetitions that are repeated few times. They are ‘changing’, ‘Indonesia has to change’, and ‘my people tell me’. The function of the repetition of word ‘changing’ is to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. While the function of the repetitions of clause ‘Indonesia has to change’ and ‘my people tell me’ are to emphasize because it is considered important by the speaker. There is also the repetition of clause ‘we have to reinvent’ in the last sentence of this paragraph. Its function is to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. All the repetition above are called total repetition, because those words are repeated as a whole.

Besides, in the sentence 8 of this paragraph, there are two types of collocation that appeared. First, the pair of words ‘week’ and ‘month’ are the same ordered series because they are at the same level in a taxonomy. Its function is to make text more cohesive, because they are achieved through the association of lexical item that regularly co-occur. Also, those words are used in that sentence by the speaker is to convince the listener of something he ever did.

Second, the pair of words ‘villages’ and ‘cities’ are the antonym. Those words express the relationship that have the opposite meaning. According to oxford learner’s dictionary, the word ‘villages’ has meaning: ‘a very small town situated in a country area (“Village” 494). While the word ‘cities’ has meaning: large important town (“City” 73). It really shows that those two words have the opposite meaning. The function is to make text more cohesive and also the use of those words in the sentence by the speaker is to convince the listener of something. In addition,
the use of antonym between word ‘villages’ and ‘cities’ is intended to inform the audience that the president Jokowi has made visits to every part of Indonesia in both big cities and small villages. This is also evidenced in the video that Jokowi explain the statement along with displaying of photographs on the screen indicating that he has traveled into villages and cities. So, those lexical cohesive devices can support the cohesiveness of the text.

Paragraph 7

*Let me share with you a story. We have been here before in the 1970s. Indonesia became rich on export of **crude oil**. **Crude oil** was booming. Oil price is here recorded high. At the time, Indonesia was the only member of OPEC from Asia. Our Energy Minister, Subroto, was Secretary General OPEC. Then, in 1980, the price crude oil pressed. By then, oil and gas export were 80% of our total export.*

In paragraph 7, there are two same lexical cohesion devices that occurred. The device are repetitions which consisted of phrase ‘crude oil’ and the word ‘export’. The repetition of those words are called total repetition, because president Jokowi repeated those words as a whole. The function of those repetition are to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. The phrase ‘crude oil’ has been mentioned in the sentence 2, then it is repeated in the next sentence. The repetition of the word ‘crude oil’ is as a reference for the next sentence where president Jokowi provides an additional explanation about it, that is crude oil at that time was booming in Indonesia, so that’s what makes Indonesia rich, by the export of crude oil. So even with the repetition of the word ‘export’, this word is repeated to give continuity with the sentence afterwards. The word ‘export’ mentioned twice
in the last sentence, so that the sentence will be ease to be understood. Because of
the explanation above, the use of both lexical cohesive devices in this paragraph
can support the cohesiveness of the text.

Paragraph 8

We were forced to devalue our currency. We had an economic crisis. But, with crisis came opportunity. Again, with crisis came opportunity. After the 1980 oil prices crashed, Indonesia began to industrialize. Over the next 15 years, we made up textile and garment industry, furniture industry, pulp and paper industry, palm oil industries, chemical industries. By 1995, oil and gas export were only 30% of our total export. Export of fruit and services were 70%.

In paragraph 8, there are two same lexical cohesive devices that appeared. First, in sentence 3 and 4 of paragraph 7, there is repetition of phrase ‘with crisis came opportunity’. This repetition is called total repetition because it is repeated as a whole. The use of repeating those phrase has function as emphasis, because president Jokowi wants to emphasize that statement to convince the audience of what he said that crisis may bring opportunities. This is also evidenced by the existence of adverb ‘again’ before the phrase is repeated. Based on the context of this speech was delivered, president Jokowi made a repetition of the statement not only for giving affirmation, but also as a way of stating another explanation that there is a good thing behind the crisis that ever experienced at that time. So, the use of that lexical cohesive device supports the cohesiveness of a text.

Second, in the last sentence of this paragraph, there is repetition of word ‘export’. This repetition is called total repetition because it is repeated as a whole.
Its function to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. As explained previously about the repetition of the word 'export' in paragraph 5, this serves as a maintenance between sentences to be cohesive. In this case, the word ‘export’ mentioned in the sentence 6 of this paragraph, then it is repeated in the last sentence. President Jokowi wanted to give another information about the percentage of another export. In sentence 6, president Jokowi provide the information that oil and gas export were only 30%. While in the next sentence, president Jokowi gave the information that export of fruit and services were 70%. In addition, the repetition of that word due to ‘export’ is a topic being discussed in the paragraph. Therefore, the repetition of the word 'export' is to affirm the lingual unit which is the key element in this paragraph. So, the repetition of that word in this paragraph can supports the cohesiveness of a text.

**Paragraph 10**

*But, let me tell you. We have done it before and we shall do it again. Our commodity reaches with us over consumptive. We neglected our human resources. Our currency, the Rupiah, has been shaken.*

In paragraph 10, there are two lexical cohesive devices occurred in this paragraph. First, in the second sentence of paragraph 10, there is repetition of word ‘do’. This repetition is called partial repetition, because the word is repeated in another form. The word ‘do’ has changed in its morphological shape. The word ‘done’ in sentence 2 is repeated as ‘do’. The function of that repetition is to emphasis, it is asserting different clause with certain aim of each clause in one
sentence. In this case, the repetition of the word is emphasized because the president of Jokowi wants to provide persuasive information with full confidence that Indonesia should do something that has been done before in the past. This represents something similar because the reference used as an object pronoun in the sentence is the same, ie 'it'. So, the use of this lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of a text.

Second, in the last sentence there is superordinate consist of word ‘currency’ and ‘rupiah’ within the last sentence. The word ‘currency’ is more general term, higher than ‘rupiah’ in lexical taxonomy. Its function is to reveal a specific word by its general reference. Besides, the use of that lexical cohesive device could maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences, because the word 'rupiah' is mentioned in that sentence as an additional word that provides information on the word 'currency'. This is evidenced by the existence of a comma punctuation between the words 'rupiah' and ‘currency’. So, the use of that lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of a text.

Paragraph 11

Today, we must shift from consumption back to production, from consumption to investment, investment in our infrastructure, investment in our industry. But, most importantly, investment in our human capital, the most precious resource of the 21st century.

In paragraph 11, there are two repetitions that repeated few times. They are the word ‘consumption’ repeated two times, and the word ‘investment’ repeated four times in this paragraph. The repetition of those words are total repetition,
because president Jokowi repeated those words as a whole. The function of those repetitions are to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. The word ‘consumption’ mentioned twice in the first sentence but in different clause. While the word ‘investment’ mentioned three times in the first sentence, then it is repeated once again in the next sentence. Besides, president Jokowi repeated those words because 'consumption' and 'investment' are the topics being discussed in this paragraph. The repetition of these words are an affirmation of the lingual unit that becomes the key element in this paragraph. So, the use of those lexical cohesive devices can support the cohesiveness of a text.

**Paragraph 12**

Changes can be painful. A changes will create winners and losers. But, there can be no progress without changes. There can be no gain without pain. Even with the pain, my people tell me, every week and every month, “Please Mr. Jokowi, change our country”; Our people are very wise. They recognize that to have progress, there must be sacrifice. Fortunately, history is on our side. I would even say, God is on our side.

In paragraph 12, there are two lexical cohesive devices that appeared. First, in sentence 1 to 3, there is repetition of word ‘changes’ that repeated three times in 3 sentences. Besides, in sentence 4, there is also repetition of word ‘pain’, repeated as ‘the pain’ in the next sentence. And there is also the reference item the, signaling that the listeners knows which pain is intended. But, this referential link is not necessary to lexical cohesion. The repetition of word ‘changes’ and ‘pain’ are called total repetition because those words are repeated as a whole. The function of those repetition are to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. The word
‘pain’ mentioned in sentence 4, then it is repeated in the next sentence as ‘the pain’. It also provides information that the word ‘pain’ which is repeated in the next sentence is the same ‘pain’, because there is an addition ‘the’ which proves that the word refers to the word that previously mentioned. So, the relationship between those sentences can be maintained well. Then, the word ‘change’ mentioned in the first sentence of this paragraph, then it is repeated three times in sentence 2, 3, and 5. The word ‘change’ is the topic being discussed in this paragraph. The repetition of these two words is an affirmation of the lingual unit that becomes the key element in this paragraph. So, the use of that lexical cohesive device supports the cohesiveness of a text.

Second, in sentence 2 the pair words ‘winners’ and ‘losers’ are complementary. It is a pair of words that obviously systematic relationship opposite, but it complements each other (Halliday and Hasan 285). In this case, the word ‘losers’ could implies the word ‘winners’ within this paragraph. We could simply say that if someone is a winner, so he is necessarily not a loser. According to Oxford learner’s dictionary, the word ‘winner’ has meaning: someone who be the most successful in a game, competition, etc (“Winner” 509). While the word ‘loser’ has meaning someone who become unable to find something or somebody (“Loser” 261). It really shows that those two words have the opposite meaning. In a sense, this is obviously the opposite, but the two pairs of words are complementary to each other. The function of the use those words is to make text more cohesive. The use of word ‘winners’ than followed by the word ‘losers’ in the sentence gives an explanation that the two words are related to each other. In this case the two pairs
of words is intended to give an example of the two types that result from a change, as a winner or a losers. The use of that antonym is to clarify the difference between them. So, the use of that lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of the text.

**Paragraph 14**

*We have become the 5th largest economy in Asia and a key member of G-20. Indonesia people are wise. They are resourceful and, therefore, I am here to tell you with 100% confidence, Indonesia will prevail. Again, with 100% confidence, Indonesia will prevail.*

In sentence 3 to 4 of paragraph 14, there is a repetition that occurred. It is the repetition of clause ‘with 100% confidence, Indonesia will prevail’. The repetition of that clause is total repetition, because president Jokowi repeated that clause as a whole. The function of that repetitions is to emphasize because it is considered important by the president, so he wants to emphasize that statement by repeating them. This is evidenced by the existence of word ‘again’ in the next sentence before repeating the clause ‘with 100% confidence, Indonesia will prevail’. Based on the situation of President Jokowi delivering the sentence that can be watched in the video of it, president Jokowi pauses for a moment after mentioning the word 'again', it is intended to get the attention of the audience, before finally he repeats the clause in the next sentence. So, the use of that lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of the text.
Paragraph 15

When you spend time with Indonesia, especially on Facebook and Twitter, you will find our people have incredible humor. Our people have incredible courage. Our people have incredible wisdom. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I stand here today to invite you to join me and my people on an incredible journey, on an incredible adventure and make incredible profit.

In paragraph 15, there are two repetitions that repeated few times. First, the repetition of phrase ‘our people’ occurs three times in sentence 1 to 3. Second, the repetition of word ‘incredible’ occurs four times in sentence 3 to 4 of paragraph above. Those repetition are total repetition, because President Jokowi repeated those words as a whole. While the function of those repetitions are to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. The word ‘our people’ mentioned three times respectively in sentences 1, 2, and 3 within the paragraph. Those words are the topics being discussed in this paragraph. Also, the repetition of these words are as an affirmation of the lingual unit that becomes the key element in this paragraph. In addition, the repetition of those words is also to emphasize the statement which is delivered, to make the audience believe in him of what he has explained. The use of that lexical cohesive devices can support the cohesiveness of a text.

In the keynote speech above, the lexical cohesive devices that occur in the text are superordinate, repetition, unordered lexical set, same ordered series, and antonym. They are so many repetitions occur that author uses to build a text. The repetitions occur in the text as many as 22 times. Then, superordinate occur 2 times.
For unordered lexical sets, it occurs 2 times in a text. And the last, the same ordered series only occurs once in the text, as many as antonym and complementary.

2. Text 2: Speech by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering.

Paragraph 4

Three years ago, before I took office, China was the number 13 largest investor in Indonesia. I am happy to report that, since my visit to Beijing two years ago, China has moved from number 13 to become the number 3 largest investor in Indonesia.

In paragraph 4, there are two lexical cohesive devices that appeared. The first is superordinate which consist of word ‘China’ and ‘Beijing’ within the paragraph. The word ‘China’ is a more general term, higher than ‘Beijing’ in lexical taxonomy. So, its function is to reveal a specific word by its general reference. Based on the situation this speech was delivered by president Jokowi, he intended to convey an information that he had made a visit to one of the cities in China, namely Beijing. In addition, president Jokowi is delivering his speech in China, so by mentioning the name of the city he has visited specifically, it will make the audience more understanding of the message conveyed by the president. Because if he only mentioned China as the location he had visited several years ago, this would confuse the audience. For that reason, the use of that lexical cohesive device supports the cohesiveness of a text.
The second, there is a repetition of word ‘China’ that appeared in this paragraph. This repetition is total repetition because it is repeated as a whole in the next sentence. The function of this repetition is to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. In this case, the word ‘China’ mentioned in the first sentence of this paragraph with the intention to provide the information that China is in the 13 largest investor in Indonesia in three years ago, then it is repeated in the next sentence because Jokowi want to give the newest information that China becomes the number 3 largest investor since two years ago. In addition, president Jokowi repeated that word because it is the main topic that being discussed in this paragraph, i.e. in this paragraph Jokowi is discussing China as one of the largest investors in Indonesia. Therefore, the use of the repetition of the word ‘China’ in this paragraph can support the cohesiveness of the text.

**Paragraph 6**

*Global trade is at its weakest since World War II. Last year, global exports declined by 13% compared to the year before.*

There is one lexical cohesive device that occurred in paragraph 6, i.e. unordered lexical sets, type of collocation. The pair words are ‘trade’ and ‘exports’. According to oxford learner’s dictionary, the word ‘trade’ has meaning: *business of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services* (“Trade” 471). While the word ‘export’ has meaning: *sell and send goods to another country* (“Export” 155). Those words do not have a regular order of meaning but clearly in the same neighborhood i.e. the environment around trade, transfering of goods, and so forth. The function of this collocation is to make text more cohesive, because they are achieved through
the association of lexical item that regularly co-occur. By using these words, words in the same neighborhood, this indicates that each sentences in this paragraph are mutually sustainable. This is also related to the situation when this speech was delivered, on an association of business forums between the two countries (China and Indonesia). Based on the reasons above, the use of that lexical cohesive device can supports textual cohesiveness.

**Paragraph 7**

*We are seeing terror attacks, big and small around the world. Arguably, the politics in many regions of the world are the most unpredictable since the beginning of this century.*

In this paragraph, the lexical cohesive device that appeared in this paragraph is antonym or gradable antonyms, one of the oppositeness of collocation. The words are ‘big’ and ‘small’. They are a pair of words than can be used in comparative constructions like *I’m bigger than you* and *A pony is smaller than a horse.* (Yule 104). According to Oxford learner’s dictionary, the word ‘big’ has meaning: *large in size, importance* (‘Big’ 37). While the word ‘small’ has meaning: *not large in size, degree, amount, etc.* (‘Small’ 418). It really shows that those two words obviously have the opposite meaning. The function of the use those words is to make a text more cohesive. The use of word ‘big’ than followed by the word ‘small’ in the sentence gives an explanation that the two words are related to each other, but does not necessarily imply one another. In this case, president Jokowi wants to explain that the terror attacks that come to the world are in small and big range. It
is clear that the use of this lexical cohesive device supports the cohesiveness of the text.

**Paragraph 8**

*However, in Indonesia, we do not share this pessimism. In view, this challenges reflex an *opportunity*; an *opportunity* to rebuild our economies, an *opportunity* to make our economies more sustainable, *opportunity* to upgrade our economies to provide higher-quality jobs for our people.*

In paragraph 8, there is one lexical cohesive device that appeared. The device which occurs in the paragraph above is repetition of word ‘opportunity’. This repetition is called total repetition because president Jokowi repeated that word as a whole in each sentences. The repetition of word ‘opportunity’ occurred four times in this paragraph. The function is to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. In this case, the word ‘opportunity’ is mentioned four times in one sentences. President Jokowi repeated that word because he wanted to mention various examples of opportunities that can be done as a reflection of a challenge currently faced in Indonesia. In addition, the use of the repetition of the word ‘opportunity’ in this case is the attempt of president Jokowi in providing affirmation and explanation that there are many good opportunities that can be done, he also tried to give confidence and answer the statement for the previous sentence stating that in Indonesia, *we do not share the pessimism*. Besides, ‘opportunity’ is the main topic outlined in this paragraph, because of that, the word is experiencing repetition many times. For these reasons, the use of this lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of a text.
Paragraph 11

To counter this economic slowdown, upon taking office, I immediately launched the largest infrastructure development program in the history of our country. One year later, in September of 2015, we launched a major deregulation campaign to reduce the burden of rules, regulations, permits and licenses on our industry and business.

In paragraph 11, there are two lexical cohesive devices that appeared. The first is a repetition of word ‘launched’ that occurred in the first sentence and the next sentence of this paragraph. This repetition is total repetition because it is repeated as a whole. The function is to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. In this case, the word ‘launched’ mentioned in the first sentence in order to explain that president Jokowi has launched the largest infrastructure development program, then it is repeated in the next sentence in order to give another information that in the next year Indonesia launched a major deregulation campaign to reduce the burden of rules, regulations and so on. Those, the repetition of that words intend to provide further explanation of the facts described in the previous sentence. On the other hand, the two sentences are interconnected and continuous. So the use of this lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of the text.

The second, there is a synonym between the word ‘permits’ and ‘licenses’. This pair of words occur in the last sentence of this paragraph. Those word (‘permits’ and ‘licenses’) are synonym because they have a similar meaning. According to Oxford dictionary, the word ‘permit’ has meaning allow someone to do something or allow something to happen, while the word ‘license’ has meaning give somebody officially permission to do, own, etc. (Bull 326 & 254). It really shows the similarities sense of the word, but the meaning of those words are not
exactly same. The function of this synonym as varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly. Based on the text, these words are mentioned in one sentence at once separated only by the connecting word ‘and’. This gives the conclusion that the two words are related to each other. President Jokowi wants to give confirmation that it really launched by repeating the synonym of that word. So, the use of that lexical cohesive devices support the cohesiveness of the text.

Paragraph 12
Since then, we have issued 13 packages of policy reforms. They cover a wide-range of policy areas, from lowering energy cost for industry to opening more sectors to international investment, to reducing the transit time of goods at our major ports, and many other areas and sectors.

In paragraph 12, there is one lexical cohesive device that appeared. The device is synonym between the word ‘areas’ and ‘sectors’. This pair of words occur in the second sentence of this paragraph. Those word (‘areas’ and ‘sectors’) are synonym because they have a similar meaning. According to Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘area’ has meaning: part of a place, town, etc., or a region of a country or the world (“Area” 19). While the word ‘sector’ has meaning: part of an area of activity, especially of a country’s economy (“Sector” 397). It really shows that there is the similarities sense of the word among them, but the meaning of those words are not exactly same. The function of this synonym as varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly. So this use of this lexical cohesive device supports the cohesiveness of a text.
Paragraph 13

The latest policy package number 13, issued last week, reduce the permits and licenses needed for building low-cost housing. By early this year, we began to see the results of our efforts. Our GDP growth rate for the fourth quarter of last year shows a clear uptake from 4.9% to 5.08%. Then, in the first quarter of this year, our GDP growth rate fell down again to 4.91%. But, in the second quarter of this year, it jumped back above the 5% mark, to 5.18%.

In paragraph 13, there are two lexical cohesive devices that appeared. First is the same ordered series, type of collocation, which consisted of the phrase ‘in the first’ and ‘in the second’ that occur in the two last sentences of this paragraph. Its function is to make text more cohesive, because they are achieved through the association of lexical item that regularly co-occur. President Jokowi adds the phrase 'in the first' at the beginning of sentence 4 and the phrase 'in the second' at the beginning of sentence 5 as a marker that the facts described in the sentence occur sequentially. Thus, the use of the collocation of the same ordered series can make it clear that the two sentences are mutually sustainable. Based on the above reasons, the use of this lexical cohesive device supports the cohesiveness of the text.

Second, there is also antonym or gradable antonym in sentence 4 and 5 of this paragraph. The words are ‘fell down’ and ‘jumped’. This antonym is one type of collocation of oppositeness. Those words express the relationship between words that have the opposite meaning. According to online Oxford Dictionary, the word (“fell-down”) has meaning: be inadequate or unsuccessful; fail, while the word (“jump”) has meaning: rise suddenly and by a large amount. It really shows that the two words have the opposite meaning. The function of this antonym is to make a text more cohesive because president Jokowi in his sentence is explaining an
opposite fact based on the situation that occurred about GDP growth rate that changed in a certain time. This is also supported by the use of connecting word ‘but’ in the first of sentence 5 to explain the opposite facts. The use of antonyms certainly makes the opposite fact clearer and easier to be understood. Therefore, the use of this lexical cohesive device supports the cohesiveness of a text.

**Paragraph 14**

In short, we have managed to arrest our economic downturn, and engineered an economic rebound to above the 5% per year level of economic growth. While many economies around the world are slowing down, Indonesia’s economy is now speeding up.

In paragraph 14, there are two lexical cohesive devices that appeared. First, there is synonym between words ‘managed’ and ‘engineered’. This pair of words occur in the first sentence of this paragraph. Those word are synonym because they have a similar meaning. According to Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘manage’ has meaning: succeed in doing something or be in charge of a business run (“Manage” 267). While the word ‘engineered’ has meaning: arrange something especially secretly or indirectly (“Engineered” 147). It really shows that there is the similarities sense of the word among them, but the meaning of those words are not exactly same. The function of this synonym as varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly. So the use of this lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of a text.

Second, there is antonym or gradable antonym between phrase ‘slowing down’ and ‘speeding up’ in the second sentence of this paragraph. This antonym is
one type of collocation of oppositeness. Those phrases express the relationship
between words that have the opposite meaning. According to Oxford Dictionary,
the phrase ‘slowing down’ has meaning: got at a slower speed or be less active;
reduction of speed or activity (“Slow-down” 417). While the phrase ‘speeding up’
has meaning: go faster; move or work more quickly (“Speed-up” 426). It really
shows that the two phrases have the opposite meaning. The function of this antonym
is to make a text more cohesive, because its use aims to state a contradictory fact
between the economies around the world is slowing, while the economy in
Indonesia at that time is being shot. This is also supported by the use of connecting
word ‘while’ in the first of sentence to explain that there is an opposite facts. The
use of antonyms certainly makes the opposite fact clearer and easier to be
understood. Therefore, the use of this lexical cohesive device can supports the
cohesiveness of a text.

**Paragraph 15**

One month ago, I decided to reshuffle my cabinet. The reshuffle brought two political parties into our government-ruling coalition. With these two political parties joining, our ruling coalition now commands a 68% majority in parliament. With this parliamentary majority, we have achieved a high degree of political stability, maybe the highest level of political stability of any country in Southeast Asia today.

In paragraph 15, there are two same lexical cohesive devices that appeared. First, there is repetition of word ‘reshuffle’. This repetition is called total repetition because it is repeated as a whole within the sentence. In this case, the function of that repetition is to make text more cohesive because the repetition of the word
'reshuffle' in the second sentence of this paragraph as a reference to the word 'reshuffle' which already mentioned in the previous sentence. So the use of repetition of word ‘reshuffle’ in this paragraph could maintain the relationship between sentence 1 and sentence 2. Therefore, the use of that lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of a text.

Second, there is also repetition of phrase ‘two partial parties’. This repetition is called total repetition because it is repeated as a whole within the sentences. The function of this repetition is also to make text more cohesive because the repetition of the phrase 'two political parties' in sentence 3 of this paragraph as a reference to the phrase 'two political parties' which already mentioned in the previous sentence. So the use of repetition of phrase ‘two political parties’ in this paragraph could maintain the relationship between sentence 2 and sentence 3. Therefore, the use of this lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of the text.

**Paragraph 16**

This political stability and strong political base give us the power to pursue even more ambitious economic reform and economic modernization. Where will we take our economy in the coming years? I believe that we will see a major increase in manufacturing in Indonesia.

In paragraph 16, there is one lexical cohesive device that appeared. The device is synonym between word ‘reform’ and ‘modernization’. This pair of words occur in the first sentence of this paragraph. Those word are synonym because they have a similar meaning. According to Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘reform’ has meaning: *improve a system, organization, etc. by making changes to it* ("Reform")
While the word ‘modernization’ has meaning: the process of adapting something to modern needs or habits (“Modernization” 283). It really shows that there is the similarities sense of the word among them, but the meaning of those words are not exactly same. The function of this synonym as varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly. So the use of this lexical cohesive device supports the cohesiveness of a text.

Paragraph 18

One of our policy packages created a nation-wide formula for the labor minimum-wage. Increases in the minimum wage are now limited to a maximum of GDP growth plus inflation. We believe this makes salary increases more predictable, which will make it more attractive for employers to hire employees.

In paragraph 18, there are two lexical cohesive devices that appeared. First, there is complementary, one of the oppositeness of collocation. The words are ‘minimum’ and ‘maximum’ in the second sentence of this paragraph. It is a pair of words that obviously systematic relationship opposite, but it complements each other (Halliday and Hasan 285). In this case, the word ‘minimum’ could implies the word ‘maximum’ within this paragraph. We could simply say that if it is maximum, so it is necessarily not minimum. According to Oxford learner’s pocket dictionary, the word ‘minimum’ has meaning: smallest possible amount, degree, etc. (“Minimum” 280). While the word ‘maximum’ has meaning: greatest possible amount (“Maximum” 273). It really shows that those two words have the opposite meaning. In a sense, this is obviously the opposite, but the two pairs of words are complementary to each other. The function of the use those words is to make text
more cohesive. The use of word 'minimum' than followed by the word 'maximum' in the sentence gives an explanation that the two words are related to each other. In this case, president Jokowi wants to provide information that the minimum wage increases limited by the maximum growth of GDP. This clearly proves that the words are mutually sustainable. Based on this, the use of this lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of the text.

Second, there is unordered lexical sets, type of collocation. The words are 'salary' and 'hire'. According to oxford learner’s dictionary, the word ‘salary’ has meaning: payment for a job (“Salary” 389). While the word ‘hire’ has meaning: employ somebody to do a job (“Hire” 210). Those words do not have a regular order of meaning but clearly in the same neighborhood, i.e the environment about the job. The function of this collocation is to make text more cohesive, because they are achieved through the association of lexical item that regularly co-occur. By using this unordered lexical sets, the words in the same neighborhood, this indicates that each sentence in this paragraph is mutually sustainable. In addition, the main topic of discussion in this paragraph is about one policy concerning the minimum wage of labor. Based on the explanation above, so the use of that lexical cohesive device supports the cohesiveness of the text.

**Paragraph 24**

Our investment-coordinating board, the BKPM, has launched a three-hours licensing process for investment in factories that are built inside the industrial estates. Permits and licenses for factories inside the industrial estates, which used to take weeks and even months, can now be finished within three hours.
In this paragraph, there is one lexical cohesive device that appeared, namely the same ordered series which consist of words ‘weeks’ and ‘months’. Its function is to make text more cohesive, because they are achieved through the association of lexical item that regularly co-occur. Both words are at the same level in the taxonomy. In this case, president Jokowi mentioned the word ‘weeks’ then followed by the word ‘months’ to explain the length of duration required in taking care of the permits. In addition, the use of conjunctions ‘and’ and adverb ‘even’ which embody both words is a form of emphasis. Because of this, the use of that pair of words in this paragraph can support the cohesiveness of the text.

Paragraph 27

*China* and *Indonesia* are historic partners in this Pacific century. *China* is in the *north* of East Asia, and *Indonesia* is in the *south* of East Asia. Together, we will anchor the economic opportunity of our lifetime.

In paragraph 27, there are two lexical cohesive devices that appeared. First, there is repetition of word ‘China’ and the word ‘Indonesia’ in the first and second sentences. The repetition of those words are called total repetition because they are repeated as a whole. The function of those repetitions are to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences. The word ‘China’ and ‘Indonesia’ are mentioned in the first sentence of this paragraph with intention to give the information about the fact that Indonesia and China are partner, then they are repeated in the next sentence with the intention to classify them based on the position of the east Asia part. In addition, president Jokowi repeated the word ‘China’ and ‘Indonesia’ because they are the topics that being discussed in this
This repetition denotes the lingual unit that is the key element in this paragraph. In this case, president Jokowi delivered his speech at the business gathering forum between Indonesia and China, so it should be the name of both countries is repeated. In short, the use of this lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of a text.

Second, there is the same ordered series which consist of words ‘north’ and ‘south’ in the second sentence of this paragraph. According to Halliday and Hasan (285), if north occurs in one sentence and south in another, the effect will be cohesive. We could say that those words are sister-member of the same taxonomy and therefore incompatible with each other. Its function is to make text more cohesive because they are achieved through the association of lexical item that regularly co-occur. Those words are used in this paragraph by president Jokowi is to give an explanation that Indonesia and China are in different parts of eastern Asia, China in the north and Indonesia in the south part of East Asia. The president of Jokowi asserted that despite being in different parts of East Asia, Indonesia and China can unite together in advancing the world economy. Therefore, the use of this lexical cohesive device can supports the cohesiveness of the text.

**Paragraph 28**

*I look forward to welcoming you to Indonesia. And rest assured that, when you travel, trade and invest in Indonesia, I will be there to guard and to protect.*

There is two lexical cohesive devices that occurred in paragraph 28. First is unordered lexical sets, type of collocation which consists of words ‘trade’ and
‘invest’. According to Oxford learner’s dictionary, the word ‘trade’ has meaning: *business of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services* (“Trade” 471). While the word ‘invest’ has meaning: *use money to buy business shares, property, etc. in order to make more money* (“Invest” 235). Those words do not have a regular order of meaning but clearly in the same neighborhood, i.e. the environment about trade and things in business term. The function of this collocation is to make text more cohesive, because they are accomplished through the association of lexical items that regularly co-occur. By using these words, the words in the same neighborhood, this indicates that each sentences in this paragraph are mutually sustainable. This is also related to the situation when this speech was delivered, that is in an association of business forums between the two countries. Based on the reasons above, the use of this lexical cohesive devices supports the cohesiveness of the text.

Second, there is a synonym between words ‘guard’ and ‘protect’ in this paragraph. This pair of words occur in the last sentence of this paragraph. Those word are synonym because they have a similar meaning. According to Oxford Dictionary, the word ‘guard’ has meaning: *protect somebody or something* (“Guard” 197). While the word ‘protect’ has meaning: *keep somebody or something safe from harm, injury, etc.* (“Protect” 353). It really shows that there is the similarities sense of the word among them, but the meaning of those words are not exactly same. The function of this synonym as varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly. So the use of this lexical cohesive device supports the cohesiveness of a text.
In the speech above, the lexical cohesive devices that occur in the text are superordinate, repetition, unordered lexical sets, complementary, synonym, the same ordered series, and antonym. The repetitions occur in the text as many as 7 times. Then, synonym occurs 5 times. For unordered lexical sets, it occurs in 3 times, as many as the same ordered series. Antonym or gradable antonym occurs 3 times. While superordinate and complementary just appeared once in the text.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Considering the result and analysis of the research, the writer concludes that not all of the type of lexical cohesive devices occur in the two speech texts which delivered by president Joko Widodo. From the keynote speech on World Economic Forum on East Asia (WEF EA), the lexical cohesive devices that occur within it are superordinate, repetition, complementary, unordered lexical sets, antonym, and the same ordered series. While the lexical cohesive devices that occur in the speech by president Jokowi at Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering are superordinate, repetition, unordered lexical sets, antonym, synonym, the same ordered series, and complementary. Then, the dominant lexical cohesive device occurred in the two texts is repetition.

Then the lexical cohesive devices can support the cohesiveness of a text by some functions; to maintain the relationship of cohesive among sentences in the text in order to keep related each other by substantively, to emphasize the statement which considered important by the speaker in order to make the message of that statement can be delivered well to the listener, and as varying in choosing word to avoid the same word repeatedly. Moreover, its function to ease all readers in understanding the meaning or the message of the text itself. According to the analysis, the lexical cohesive devices, all of them are appropriately applied in the
text, so that, the integrity and cohesiveness of the text are preserved. If the text is cohesive, it can be easy to be understood by the listener.

B. Suggestions

The writer suggests some points to the next researcher who are interested in the linguistics study, especially in learning cohesion. The object of this research are the two speech texts which delivered by president Jokowi. So, the writer suggests for the next researcher to take other research objects like the speech text from the president in another country. Besides, in this research, the writer only analyzes the two speech texts on its lexical cohesive device, therefore, the next researcher could compare the two texts through their degree of cohesiveness, and the researcher could also compare the two speech texts from different sources. As a result, comprehensive understanding on how cohesion devices work in different texts from different source will be known.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


M.S, Mahsun. Metode Penelitian Bahasa. PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2005


Senin, 20 April 2015

KEYNOTE SPEECH
BY
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
ON
WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM ON EAST ASIA (WEF EA)
JAKARTA, 20 APRIL 2015

Your excellencies,
All CEO's,

Ladies and gentlemen,
Welcome to Jakarta, welcome to Indonesia. I am pleased that You are here this week, a historic week because we are also hosting the 60th Anniversary of the Asia Africa Conference in Bandung.

We are here this week to talk, to talk, but more importantly, to listen. I have ask my Ministers to be very honest about our challenges. I have asked my Ministers to listen. But, I hope that after spending this week in Jakarta, You will also see our amazing opportunities. Please come and invest in Indonesia. If you have any problem, call me.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
The world is in a fundamental transition. For us in Indonesia, and for all emerging markets, the condition is suddenly very challenging. But, where we see challenges, I see opportunity. In fact, our challenges are your opportunities.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,
I have just returned from an official visit to Tokyo and Beijing. And after many meetings with President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, I would like to share with you, I am extremely optimistic. I believe that China and Japan today enjoy the best leadership they have had in a generation. And I believe this is to the great benefit of Asia as a whole.
If there is one thing that Prime Minister Abe, Presiden Xi and I can agree on it is that the world is changing very fast. China is changing. Japan is changing. And Indonesia is changing. I believe Indonesia has to change. Why do I believe Indonesia has to change? Because my people tell me, my people tell me that our country has to change. Every week and every month, I go into the villages, I go into the cities and my people ask me, "Mr. Jokowi, please change our country". Within this global transition, our task is clear. We have to reinvent our economies. We have to reinvent our societies.

Let me share with you a story. We have been here before in the 1970s. Indonesia became rich on export of crude oil. Crude oil was booming. Oil price is here recorded high. At the time, Indonesia was the only member of OPEC from Asia. Our Energy Minister, Subroto, was Secretary General OPEC. Then, in 1980, the price crude oil pressed. By then, oil and gas export were 80% of our total export.

We were forced to devalue our currency. We had an economic crisis. But, with crisis came opportunity. Again, with crisis came opportunity. After the 1980 oil prices crashed, Indonesia began to industrialize. Over the next 15 years, we made up textile and garment industry, furniture industry, pulp and paper industry, palm oil industries, chemical industries. By 1995, oil and gas export were only 30% of our total export. Export of fruit and services were 70%.

Today, we are in the same situation. Commodity prices have pressed. Our currency has been hit. This is causing a lot of pain for a lot of people.

But, let me tell you. We have done it before and we shall do it again. Our commodity reaches with us over consumptive. We neglected our human resources. Our currency, the Rupiah, has been shaken.

Today, we must shift from consumption back to production, from consumption to investment, investment in our infrastructure, investment in our industry. But, most importantly, investment in our human capital, the most precious resource of the 21st century.

Changes can be painful. A changes will create winners and losers. But, there can be no progress without changes. There can be no gain without pain. Even with the pain, my people tell me, every week and every month, "Please, Mr. Jokowi, change our country". Our people are very wise. They recognize that to have progress, there must be sacrifice. Fortunately, history is on our side. I would even say, God is on our side.

After the 1997 Asian financial crisis, a lot of people around the world asked, "Will Indonesia survive?" Today, almost 20 years later, we are a vibrant and stable democracy. Our unity in diversity, what we call Bhinneka Tunggal Ika is stronger than ever.
We have become the 5th largest economy in Asia and a key member of G-20. Indonesia people are wise. They are resourceful and, therefore, I am here to tell you with 100% confidence, Indonesia will prevail. With 100% confidence, Indonesia will prevail.

When you spend time with Indonesia, especially on Facebook and Twitter, you will find our people have incredible humor. Our people have incredible courage. Our people have incredible wisdom. Therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, I stand here today to invite you to join me and my people on an incredible journey, on an incredible adventure and to make incredible profit.

And, if you have any problem, call me.

Thank you.

Asisten Deputi Naskah dan Penerjemahan,
Deputi Bidang Dukungan Kebijakan,
Kementerian Sekretariat Negara RI
Speech by The President of The Republic of Indonesia - Indonesia and China Business Forum Gathering

Minggu, 04 September 2016

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
INDONESIA AND CHINA BUSINESS FORUM GATHERING
SHANGHAI, THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SEPTEMBER 4, 2016

Honourable Madame Gao Yan, Vice Minister of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China,
Honourable Mr. See Xuang Hwee, Vice Mayor of Shanghai,
Dear Ministers, Government Officials and CEOs,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning,
It is wonderful for me to be back in China.

When I first took office in October of 2014, I decided very quickly that I have to come as soon as possible to the People’s Republic of China. Therefore, I decided that the 22nd APEC Summit in Beijing in November 2014 would be part of my first international trade.

Three years ago, before I took office, China was the number 13 largest investor in Indonesia. I am happy to report that, since my visit to Beijing two years ago, China has moved from number 13 to become the number 3 largest investor in Indonesia. We have made very good progress together. But of course, we want to do more.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
2016 is shaping up to be another challenging year. Eight years after the global financial crisis, the world economy remained soft.

Global trade is at its weakest since World War II. Last year, global exports declined by 13% compared to the year before.

We are seeing teror attacks, big and small around the world. Arguably, the politics in many regions of the world are the most unpredictable since the beginning of this century.

However, in Indonesia, we do not share this pessimism. In view, this challenges reflex an opportunity: an opportunity to rebuild our economies, an opportunity to make our economies more sustainable, and opportunity to upgrade our economies to provide higher-quality jobs for our people.
Yes, the world is changing. And we too must change. In the world, there have been mistakes and failures. We must admit our mistakes and fix our failures. In Indonesia, same as in most countries around the world, we must reform our economy, we must reform our societies.

Indonesia is affected by the decline in commodities’ prices. Our economy started slowing down in 2012. By the time I became President in October 2014, we were experiencing our third consecutive year of slowing economy growth.

To counter this economic slowdown, upon taking office, I immediately launched the largest infrastructure development program in the history of our country. One year later, in September of 2015, we launched a major deregulation campaign to reduce the burden of rules, regulations, permits and licenses on our industry and business.

Since then, we have issued 13 packages of policy reforms. They cover a wide-range of policy areas, from lowering energy cost for industry to opening more sectors to international investment, to reducing the transit time of goods at our major ports, and many other areas and sectors.

The latest policy package number 13, issued last week, reduce the permits and licenses needed for building low-cost housing. By early this year, we began to see the results of our efforts. Our GDP growth rate for the fourth quarter of last year shows a clear uptake from 4.9% to 5.08%. Then, in the first quarter of this year, our GDP growth rate fell down again to 4.91%. But, in the second quarter of this year, it jumped back above the 5% mark, to 5.18%.

In short, we have managed to arrest our economic downturn, and engineered an economic rebound to above the 5% per year level of economic growth. While many economies around the world are slowing down, Indonesia’s economy is now speeding up.

One month ago, I decided to reshuffle my cabinet. This reshuffle brought two political parties into our government-ruling coalition. With these two political parties joining, our ruling coalition now commands a 68% majority in parliament. With this parliamentary majority, we have achieved a high degree of political stability, maybe the highest level of political stability of any country in Southeast Asia today.

This political stability and strong political base give us the power to pursue even more ambitious economic reform and economic modernization. Where will we take our economy in the coming years? I believe that we will see a major increase in manufacturing in Indonesia.

We are steadily lowering the cost of doing business in Indonesia. Inflation, which used to be always above 8%, this year has fallen to below 4%. As a result, interest rates, which have always been double digit in Indonesia, are on track to fall toward single digit in the near future.

One of our policy packages created a nation-wide formula for the labour minimum-wage. Increases in the minimum wage are now limited to a maximum of GDP growth plus inflation. We believe this makes salary increases more predictable, which will make it more attractive for employers to hire employees.
Another sector of the economy, which I believe is ready to develop rapidly now, is our tourism sector. You all know Bali, our famous island paradise. Your life is not yet complete if you have not yet been to Bali.

But Indonesia has thousands of beautiful spots like Bali. For example, Raja Ampat in West Papua, Mandalika in Lombok and Labuan Bajo in East Nusa Tenggara. You may want to buy property that soon before the price goes up.

Like China 30 years ago, Indonesia is now also entering a period of demographic dividend. 53% of our population is currently under the age of 30.

Our dependency ratio has been decreasing from around 86 in 1971 to around 49 in 2015. This period of demographic dividend will continue until 2035. Our working-age population will peak in 2036. This means, more than 100 million of our people will become middle-class consumers.

To fully support the growth in this manufacturing and tourism sectors, we have created special economic zones, and are focusing on boosting our industrial estates. We have officially launched eight special economic zones, and are working to launch six more.

Our investment-coordinating board, the BKPM, has launched a three-our licensing process for investment in factories that are built inside the industrial estates. Permits and licenses for factories inside the industrial estates, which used to take weeks and even months, can now be finished within three hours.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Even though the world economy is facing great challenges today, this doesn’t change the fundamental fact that the 21st century is still the Pacific century. East Asia will remain the most dynamic region of the world.

The destiny of the world economy will be decided mostly by Asia, and especially by East Asia. The rise of the middle classes in China, India and Southeast Asia represent a once-in-a-generation opportunity for business and government.

China and Indonesia are historic partners in this Pacific century. China is in the north of East Asia, and Indonesia is in the south of East Asia. Together, we will anchor the economic opportunity of our lifetime.

I look forward to welcoming you to Indonesia. And rest assured that, when you travel, trade and invest in Indonesia, I will be there to guard and to protect.

Thank you. Xie xie.
Zai jian.