

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND FINDINGS**

This chapter presents data presentation and research findings. The presented data are that related to the research questions covering: (1) Grammatical cohesive devices found in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016. (2) Lexical cohesive devices found in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016. They are derived from the method and procedure described in chapter III. The researcher presents the data in the form narration.

#### **A. Data Presentation**

In this part the researcher will explain the findings of cohesive devices in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016. Then, the data presentation divided into two parts. First, grammatical cohesive devices found in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016. The second is lexical cohesive devices found in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016.

##### **1. Grammatical Cohesive Devices Found in Jokowi's Speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016**

There are 45 sentences in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016. But, here the researcher focuses in the level discourse that appropriate with the topic of research. The researcher found 16 grammatical cohesive devices in Jokowi's speech in World

Islamic Economic Forum 2016. The type was found are reference, ellipsis, and conjunction. There are 14 references, 1 ellipsis, and 4 conjunctions in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016.

First, the data containing reference 12: 7 personal reference, 4 demonstrative references, and 1 comparative reference. The second is 1 ellipsis. The last is 3 conjunctions: 2 coordinating conjunctions and 1 subordinating conjunction.

## **2. Lexical Cohesive Devices Found in Jokowi's Speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016**

In this part the researcher focused on the utterances containing lexical cohesive devices. In this research the researcher found 10 lexical cohesive devices. The type was found by researcher are repetition, hyponymy, and metonymy. There are 4 repetitions, 2 hyponymy, and 4 metonymies.

### **B. Findings**

1. Grammatical Cohesive Devices of Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016.

The types of Grammatical cohesive devices found in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016 are reference, ellipsis and conjunction.

a. Reference

**Personal Reference**

There are 15 Personal references are found in this research. They are, *we, you, it, this, our, your, us* (personal reference), **here, now, this, those** (demonstrative reference), **such, more** (comparative reference). In this case, researcher will present and analyze all of the findings.

➤ ***We – Our***

Datum 1

*We the moslem societies also face youth challenges. In many of our communities we suffer from high unemployment, especially among **our** young people.*

In datum 2 the speaker used “we” to point the moslem societies. Although not all of moslem societies attended in that event, but the audiences there are represent the moslem country in the world. So, by uttering “we”, it has represented the moslem societies in the world. In the next sentence, the speaker used “our” which followed by the word “societies” and “our” which followed by “young people”. We can know directly the meaning of both after read the previous sentence. The meaning of “our societies” based on that context is the societies of moslem and the meaning of “our young people” is the young people who possessed by the moslem societies. The use of “we”and “our” in that context make the utterance coherent.

## Datum 2

*We the moslem societies also face youth challenges. In many of our communities we suffer from high unemployment, especially among our young people. In many societies, we are pushed to decide unable to integrate well with others. We are not yet as powerful in media, in social media, in technology. Therefore, we are not winning the battle for perception and if we do not educate our people, if we do not train our people the world will leave us behind.*

In datum 2, the researcher found the personal reference “we”. The use of “we” in that context refers to the moslem societies which has explained in the previous utterance. By reading the previous utterance we can know to whom personal reference refers to. Then, in the next utterance the researcher found the use of “our” as the possessive form of “we”. “Our” in that utterance followed by “people” and by reading the previous utterance we can know the meaning of “our people” in that context. Based on the context, the meaning of “our people” is the moslem people, because “our” refers to the moslem. The use of “we” and “our” make the utterances coherent.

## Datum 3

*We must make sure that our people can live in the places that are clean, that are safe. We must make sure that food is available and avoidable and perhaps more important, yet also most difficult we must build a culture. A culture that is open. A culture where we do not only tolerate our differences, but gives genuine respect to our differences*

In datum 3 shows us that the use of “we” is to mention the speaker himself and the participants in the event. The reason of speaker used “we” is to make mentioning simpler. As we know that there are many participants in World Islamic Economic Forum and it is impossible to the speaker to mention them one by one. In the next sentence, there is use of “our” to show the possessive form of “we” in the before sentence. In the last sentence, the word “our” is followed by “differences”. We can know the meaning of “our differences” by reading all of sentences in datum 3. From that we can know that the meaning of “our differences” is the differences of the moslem societies in the world. So, by using “we” and it’s possessive form “our” the sentences are cohesive and coherent.

➤ **We – Us**

Datum 4

***We** the moslem societies also face youth challenges. In many of our communities we suffer from high unemployment, especially among our young people. In many societies, we are pushed to decide unable to integrate well with others. **We** are not yet as powerful in media, in social media, in technology. Therefore, we are not winning the battle for perception and if we do not educate our people, if we do not train our people the world will leave **us** behind.*

In datum 4 there is the use of “we” and “us”. In that context “we” refers to the moslem societies. Then, in the next utterance there is the use of “us” as the form of “we” as the object. By reading all of utterances we can know that “us” refers to moslem societies. There

are two impact of the use of “we” and “us” in this context. First, it is make the utterances easy to listen and understand and the second it makes the utterances cohesive and coherent.

#### Datum 5

*Ladies and gentlemen, there is no shortcut, there is no magic ballet. **We** must undertake the difficult work, the complex work of building industries that create jobs of building systems to educate our children, to train our young in the skill and in the attitude which are required in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. For those of **us** who still carry among **us**, packet of property.*

In datum 5, “we” refers to the speaker himself and all of the audiences of World Islamic Economic Forum 2016. The use of “we” makes the mentioning simpler without needs mentioning the name of audiences one by one. In the next utterance, the speaker used “us” to point himself and the audiences as the object. The meaning of “us” in that context refers to the speaker and the audiences of World Islamic Economic Forum 2016. The use of “we” and “us” makes the sentences coherent.

#### ➤ **You – your**

##### Datum 6

*Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure **your** discussions in Jakarta this week will make a very meaningful contributions toward our goal of creating prospers and just moslem societies around the world. I here by wish **you** a free full conference.*

In datum 6 there is the use of “your” which followed by discussion. The meaning of “your” refers to the audiences who attended in the event. It can be known from the words before. The speaker greeted by saying “Ladies and gentlemen”, it means that the use of “your” is refers to audiences. Besides that, in the last sentence the speaker used “you” to mentioning the audiences in that time. The use of “you” in the last sentence has the correlation with the use of “your” in the previous sentence. Both of them refer to the audiences in the World Islamic Economic Forum 2016. The use of “you” and “your” makes the sentences coherent.

➤ **It**

Datum 7

*Ladies and gentlemen, 2016 is saving up to be another challenging here. It's year after the global financial crisis the world economy remind sluggish.*

In datum 7 the researcher found the use of personal reference “It”. The meaning of “It” is refers to the word in the previous sentence, it is “2016”. We can know that after we read the first sentence. The impacts of used “It” in those sentences is to make sentences coherent.

**Demonstrative Reference**

There are three demonstrative reference was found in Jokowi’s speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016. They are *those, here, and now.*

➤ **Those**

Datum 8

*Ladies and gentlemen, there is no shortcut, there is no magic ballet. **We** must undertake the difficult work, the complex work of building industries that create jobs of building systems to educate our children, to train our young in the skill and in the attitude which are required in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. For **those** of us who still carry among us, packet of property.*

Datum 8 shows us there is the use of demonstrative reference “those”. The meaning of “those” is depends on what are pointed. In the datum 8 “those” refers to “we”. It can be known when we read the first sentence. There can be seen clearly that the speaker used “this” to point back the phrase “global condition”. The impact of using this demonstrative reference is to make the sentences coherent.

➤ **Here**

Datum 9

*The World Islamic Economic Forum has come to **Jakarta**. **Jakarta** is vie brand metropolis While you are **here**, please take sometimes to enjoy Jakarta’s world class culinary, golf, spa and shopping.*

In datum 9 the researcher found the use of demonstrative reference “here”. The meaning of here is depends of where is this word said. We can know the meaning of “here” if we read the previous sentence. In the previous sentence, the speaker talked about Jakarta. So, the meaning of “here” in this context is refers to



Jakarta. The function of using this demonstrative reference is to make the sentences coherent.

➤ **Now**

Datum 10

*Ladies and gentlemen, **2016** is saving up to be another challenging here. It's year after the global financial crisis the world economy remind sluggish. Global trade is at weakest since the second world wars. Last year global export declaimed by 14% compare to the year before. A lot of around 10 billion dollars of government bond outstanding in the world around to third **now** carry interested below zero.*

The finding in datum 10 shows us the use of demonstrative reference “now”. “Now” is used to explain the time on going. So, the meaning of “now” is depends on when that word is said. In this context, the meaning of “now” is refers to 2016. It can be known when we read the previous sentence where the speaker told about 2016. The impact of using this demonstrative reference is to make the sentence coherent.

Datum 11

*Ladies and gentlemen, we live in **ban each of unprecedented innovation**, robotics, artificial intelligent, genetic engineering, 3D printing. Yet at the same time, we **now** live in ban each of unprecedented in stability.*

In datum 11 the researcher found the use of “now” again. “Now” is used to explain the time on going. So, the meaning is depends on the time. In datum 11, personal reference “now” refers to “*ban*

*each of unprecedented innovation*". The speaker explained that beside live in ban each of unprecedented, moslem societies also live in "*ban each of unprecedented in stability*". So, at the event the speaker wanted to explain that the moslem societies live in two situation at the same time and the speaker used "now" to point one of them. By using demonstrative reference "now" the sentences cohesive and coherent.

### **Comparative Reference**

#### ➤ **More**

Datum 12

*We must make sure that our people can live in the places that are clean, that are safe. We must make sure that food is available and avoidable and perhaps **more important**, yet also most difficult we must build a culture.*

The speaker used the comparative reference "more". In datum 12, the speaker used "more" to compare between the availability of clean and safe place and food. The using of "more" was followed by adjective to explain the comparison. In this context, "more" is followed by "important" which has the meaning one object has a high important level rather than other. The impact of using this comparative reference is to make easy the comparison and make the sentences hang and coherent.

## b. Ellipsis

## Datum 13

*A culture where we do not only tolerate our differences, but gives genuine respect to our differences. How can all this be done?. The answer is simple, **step by step and one by one***

In datum 13 the researcher found the use of ellipsis. Ellipsis is deletion of parts of sentences under the assumption without alleviate the meaning. In datum 13 there is question “How can all this be done?” and the answer is “step by step and one by one”. There is deletion some parts of answer. The answer in complete should “All of this can be done step by step and one by one”. The speaker deleted some words because he thought that don’t need repetition to answer the question. By saying “step by step and one by one” it can be understood well and don’t decrease the meaning. The other function of using ellipsis in datum 13 is to make the sentences cohesive and coherent.

## c. Conjunction

**Coordinating Conjunction**➤ **But**

## Datum 14

*Islamic prefers in fashion, in culinary, and in art and architecture are growing rapidly and have used potential to create a world new economy. **But**, we must admit. We the moslem societies also face youth challenges. In many of our*

*communities we suffer from high unemployment, especially among our young people.*

The use of coordinating conjunction “but” was found in datum 16. We can see there are two sentences which is combined by using “but”. The function of “but” is used to introduce a statement that adds something to a previous statement and usually contrast with it in some way. In datum 16 the speaker used “but” to compare between the progress of Islamic in fashion, culinary, art and architecture and the fact about youth challenges was faced by Islamic community. They showed two contrast things. The function of using “but” is to show the comparison two contrast things and to make two sentences hang and cohesive.

➤ **Yet**

Datum 15

*Ladies and gentlemen, we live in ban each of unprecedented innovation, robotics, artificial intelligent, genetic engineering, 3D printing. **Yet** at the same time, we now live in ban each of unprecedented in stability.*

In datum 15 the researcher found the use of coordinating conjunction “yet” which is connecting two sentences. The function of “yet” is same with “but”, that is to compare two situation in contrast. In datum 15, first sentence explained about the condition of world is in ban each of unprecedented innovation, robotic artificial, etc. Then, the second sentence explained about the event

that happening in the same time which has contrast fact. The impact of using conjunction “yet” is make two events can be compared in contrast and make two sentences hang.

### **Subordinating Conjunction**

#### ➤ **Therefore**

Datum 16

*In many societies, we are pushed to decide unable to integrate well with others. We are not yet as powerful in media, in social media, in technology. **Therefore**, we are not winning the battle for perception and if we do not educate our people, if we do not train our people the world will leave us behind*

The researcher found the use of subordinating conjunction “therefore” in datum 16. “Therefore” is used as a way of showing how a sentence is related to what has already been said. This conjunction usually used as a result of the reason that has been mentioned. In datum 16, the speaker used “therefore” to explain the reason why the moslem societies not yet as powerful in media, social media, and technology. It caused they are not winning in battle for perception. By using “therefore” two sentences can be understood as the problem and that’s reason. In other hand, the function of using “therefore” is to make two sentences cohesive and coherent.

2. Lexical Cohesive Devices of Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016.

In this research, the researcher found three types of lexical cohesive devices such as repetition, hyponymy, and metonymy.

a. Repetition

Datum 17

*Ladies and gentlemen, in global condition such as this, we the **Moslem societies** around the world must make use of our fundamental strength. **Moslem societies** have the best demography of any religious groove in the world with the highest proportion of young people. The median each of moslem world wife is twenty three years old, while the median each of non Moslems around the world is thirty years old. Syariah finance is now multi billion dollars global industry. Islamic prefers in fashion, in culinary, and in art and architecture are growing rapidly and have used potential to create a world new economy. But, we must admit. We the **moslem societies** also face youth challenges. In many of our communities we suffer from high unemployment, especially among our young people.*

In datum 17 there is use of repetition. Repetition is repeating of word or phrase to create interconnection. The phrase which repeated is "moslem societies". In datum 17, phrase "moslem societies" is repeated three times. It means that "moslem societies" being the discussion topic. It also appropriate with the event "World Islamic Economic Forum" which is discuss about the condition of moslem societies in the world. The function of using repetition in this context is to make the idea clearer and make sentences interconnected.

## Datum 18

*Ladies and gentlemen, we live in ban each of unprecedented **innovation**, robotics, artificial intelligent, genetic engineering, 3D printing. Yet at the same time, we now live in ban each of unprecedented in stability. There is unprecedented income in equality. We are seeing security trade all around the world. The world economy is soft and economic recovery is free jail. I believe we must admit **innovation**, creates winners and losers and as the **innovation** gets bigger. We will create bigger and bigger winners and if we are not careful also bigger and bigger losers. We need to be careful of **innovation** for the check of innovation. We need to be careful of **innovation** which is motivated mostly by great. We must ensure that **innovation** really contribute to the well far people. The well far of people will not go up automatically, just because there is **innovation**. **Innovation** will make certain people extremely rich, but only government can make sure that the benefits of **innovation** are shared fairly also to the poor.*

The researcher found the use of repetition again in datum 18. In datum 18 the word which is repeated is “innovation”. There are 9 words “innovation” in the context. As we know that words which repeated usually being the topic discussion, in datum 21 “innovation” also being the topic discussion. The speaker told about the innovation that can make moslem societies motivated to be more progressive. By using repetition, the sentences being interconnected each other.

## Datum 19

*I believe we must admit innovation, creates **winners and losers** and as the innovation gets **bigger**. We will create **bigger and bigger winners** and if we are not careful also **bigger and bigger losers**.*

In datum 19, the speaker mentioned “winners and losers” in the first sentence. Then, in the second sentence the speaker mentioned again “winners and losers” by adding the adjective “bigger” become phrases “bigger and bigger winners” and “bigger and bigger losers. The function of using repetition in datum 19 is to make pressure in the main topic in order to make sure the audiences. The other impact of using metonymy is to make sentences cohesive and coherent.

#### Datum 20

*We must make sure that food is available and avoidable and perhaps more important, yet also most difficult we must build a **culture**. A **culture** that is open. A **culture** where we do not only tolerate our differences, but gives genuine respect to our differences*

In datum 20 the speaker repeated word “culture” three times. It can happen because in datum 20 “culture” being the main topic. The functions of using repetition in datum 20 are making the topic clearer and making sentences hang together.

#### b. Hyponymy

##### Datum 21

*Syariah finance is now multi billion dollars **global industry**. Islamic prefers in **fashion**, in **culinary**, and in **art and architecture** are growing rapidly and have used potential to create a world new economy.*



The use hyponymy was found in datum 21. Hyponymy is word or phrase which have general-specific meaning relation. In datum 20 the researcher found “global industry” as the general phrase. Then, in the next sentence there are divisions of global industry. The speaker mentioned some divisions of global industry such as *fashion, culinary, art and architecture*. We can know clearly that fashion, culinary, art and architecture are the specific divisions from global industry. The use of hyponymy is to make the explanation more detail and sentences interconnected.

#### Datum 22

*We the moslem societies also face **youth challenges**. In many of our communities we suffer from **high unemployment**, especially among our young people. In many societies, we are pushed to decide unable to integrate well with others. We are **not yet as powerful in media, in social media, in technology**.*

In datum 22 the researcher found the use of hyponymy. In the first sentence there is a phrase “youth challenges”. The researcher analyzed “youth challenges” as the general phrase. Then, in the next sentence he speaker mentioned the problems which is includes in “youth challenges.” The problems are high unemployment, not yet powerful in media, social media, and technology. By using hyponymy we can know that the problems are mentioned include into “youth challenges”. The other function of using hyponymy is to make sentences cohesive and coherent.

c. Metonymy

Datum 23

*Welcome to Jakarta for the 12<sup>th</sup> World Islamic Economic Forum. We are pleased that after London in 2013, Dubai in 2014, and Kuala Lumpur in 2015. The World Islamic Economic Forum has come to **Jakarta**. Jakarta is vie brand **metropolis***

In datum 23 the researcher found the use of metonymy. Metonymy is the connection between part and whole meaning relation. In the third sentence the speaker said “Jakarta”. Then, in the last sentence the speaker said “metropolis”. If we analyze two words “Jakarta” and “metropolis” has the relation. As we know that Jakarta is metropolis city. So, we can replace Jakarta by using metropolis. The impacts of using metonymy in datum 23 are to make the variation in sentences and make the sentences cohesive and coherent.

Datum 24

*The World Islamic Economic Forum has come to **Jakarta**. Jakarta is vie brand metropolis. While you are here, please take sometimes to enjoy **Jakarta’s world class culinary, golf, spa and shopping**.*

In datum 24, the researcher found the use of metonymy. Metonymy is the connection between part and whole meaning relation. It means that some word can replace by other words which have a part of whole meaning relation. In the first sentence (datum 24) there is a word “Jakarta” which is the capital city of Indonesia. In

the second sentence there are phrases *Jakarta's world class culinary, golf, spa, and shopping*. Those phrases are part of Jakarta which can replace the meaning of Jakarta. By using metonymy the word can replace by other word and the sentences cohesive and coherent.

#### Datum 25

*Ladies and gentlemen, there is no shortcut, there is no magic ballet. We must undertake the difficult work, the complex work of building industries that create jobs of building systems to educate our children, to train our young in the skill and in the attitude which are required in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. For those of us who still carry among us, **packet of property**. We must solve the **basic problem of electricity, of clean, of water, of transportation**.*

The researcher found the use metonymy again in datum 25. In the third sentence there is a phrase “packet of property” which has the meaning batch of burden that must solve. Then, in the last sentence, the speaker mentioned the burden in detail. They are *basic problem of electricity, of clean, of water, of transportation*. All of them are parts of packet of property which replace the meaning of “packet of property”. The impact of using metonymy is to make the meaning of phrase can be replaced by other phrase. Besides that, the use of metonymy can make the sentences interconnected.

## Datum 26

*We must make sure that food is available and avoidable and perhaps more important, yet also most difficult we must build a culture. A **culture that is open**. A culture where we do not only tolerate our differences, but gives genuine respect to our differences.*

In datum 26 the researcher told about “culture” in the first sentence. In the second sentence the speaker mentioned the other phrase that has relation with “A culture that is open”. In the second sentence the speaker said “do not only tolerate our differences” and “gives genuine respect to our differences”. Both of them is part of a “culture that is open” and has relation. The function of using metonymy is to make variation in sentences and to make sentences cohesive and coherent.