

## **CHAPTER V**

### **DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the novel ideas of the researcher in interpreting the research findings. This part will focus in interpreting the relation among patterns found in data analysis. In addition, this chapter also explains the position of findings of the present research to the theories, by comparing or contrasting them with previous findings or the current theories, which are relevant. It will divide into two parts, grammatical cohesive device and lexical cohesive devices found in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016.

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

After the researcher analyzed all of the data, there are some elements that became point of interest in this research. The first is type of grammatical cohesive devices is most frequently used in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016. The second is the type of grammatical cohesive devices which constructed the same syntactic form.

First, the type of grammatical cohesive devices is most frequently used in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016 is reference. Strawson (1950) in Brown & Yule (1996:28) stated that referring is not something an expression does, it is something that someone can use an expression to do. In the data findings, speaker often used reference to refer 'someone' or 'something'. The speaker wanted to

show his expression and made a close relationship between the audiences and himself. The type of reference which frequently used is “we”. The speaker used “we” to refer the audiences and himself or all of moslem societies and himself. By using that reference’s type in speech, it would make a closer relationship between speaker and hearer. In daily life in literature culture, we use speech largely for the establishment and maintenance of human relationships (Brown&Yule, 1996 : 13)

The second is type of grammatical cohesive devices which constructed the same syntactic form. Brown and Yule (1996:17) stated that one of characteristics of spoken text is the speaker often repeat the same syntactic form several time over. In this research, the researcher found the same syntactic form several time. In this case reference as type of grammatical cohesive devices frequently used followed by the same syntactic form. In World Islamic Economic Forum 2016’s speech, Jokowi often used the same syntactic form such as:

“We must undertake the difficult work.....”

“We must solve the basic problem and.....”

“We must make sure that our people can.....”

“We must make sure that food is available.....”

The data above showed us that in spoken text, the speaker often used ungrammatical utterance to express his idea. Of course, the important aspect of spoken text is not limited in arrangement grammatically, but also in how the audiences understood the aim of speaker.

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

Lexical cohesion is about meaning in the text. It concerns the ways in which lexical items relate to each other and to other cohesive devices so that textual continuity is created. Lexical cohesion comes about through the selection of items that are related in some way to those that have gone before (Halliday, 1985: 310). The most types of lexical cohesive devices used in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016 are repetition and metonymy.

First, the type of lexical cohesive devices most used in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016 is repetition. The most direct form of lexical cohesion is repetition of a lexical item (Halliday, 1985: 310). Repetition is used to make sure the audience about something was being topic in that time. For example, in the findings, speaker repeated "innovation" 9 times in a paragraph. It means that the topic was in that paragraph is "innovation". Repetition often used word associations to express the ideas and emotions in an indirect manner. The researcher identified that in this finding the speaker wanted to express his idea about innovation which must be done by muslim societies in order to make muslim societies more advance.

The second type of lexical cohesive devices frequently used in Jokowi's speech in World Islamic Economic Forum 2016 is metonymy. Metonymy is the use of similar words which has the correlation between part and whole (Halliday & Hasan, 1976: 285). Metonymies are frequently

used in literature and in everyday speech. In this research, the researcher found the use of metonymy by speaker such as “*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.*” Generally, is used in developing literally symbolism, it means gives more profound meanings to otherwise common ideas and object. The speaker deliberately often used metonymy to make the explanation of the topic clearer and easy to understand by the audiences.