**CHAPTER IV**

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents finding and discussion of the findings, based on statements of problem which is include:

1. Grammatical cohesive devices are used in Translated text of *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks.*
2. Lexical cohesive devices are used in Translated text of *Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks*.

While the research is conducted qualitative research approach in content or document analysis to investigate Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks” and then she analyzed the Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speech’s transcript to investigate grammatical and lexical cohesive devices.

1. **Grammatical Cohesive Devices are used in *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks***

Data analysis reveals that grammatical cohesive devices occurring in Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech are conjunction, reference and substitution. In this findings the writer also found grammatical cohesive devices which is often occur and rarely occur in *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks*, so that why to make the data more understandable and clear the writer rank or staged from grammatical cohesive devices which frequently occur until grammatical cohesive devices which is rarely occur. First, the most frequently occurring cohesive devices is conjunction, in *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s* speech of Jakarta bomb attacks” conjunction is grammatical cohesive devices which often occur. Second is references, in *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks*. references is grammatical cohesive devices which frequently occur after conjunction and the last is substitution. The data will presented as follow based on the rank or stage from grammatical cohesive devices often occur and rarely occur in *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks.*

1. Conjunction

Conjunction is a word which connecting word or phrases or clauses. In *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks* conjunction is cohesive devices which the most frequently occur in the speech, why? Because the writer found many type of conjunction in the data like coordinating conjunction and the function like, for adding more information, conjunction which for contrasting and comparing between the old and new information. And subordinating conjunction. To make it more understandable and clear there some of example and explanation will presented as follow.

1. Coordinating conjunction
2. For adding more information
3. *“My fellow countrymen* ***and*** *women, the inhuman and thoughtless bombing occurred just when our nation had held its presidential election* ***and*** *while the General Elections Commission (KPU) is still tallying the votes. It has greatly disrupted the security and peace of the country while people want a safe, peaceful* ***and*** *conducive situation”.*

Explanation:

In example above there are three bold word “and” first is from phrase my fellow countrymen and women, its mean that “and” connecting two words they are countrymen and women. Second, the word “and” which connecting two sentence, in this case the speaker would like to give information that the bombing occurred the presidential election and the speaker (Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono) add the information after “and” that the General Elections Commission (KPU) also still tallying the votes. The last is the word and connecting between word and phrase, in this case the speaker add more information that not only peaceful which people want but also conducive situation.

1. *“But the Chief of Police* ***and*** *others suggested I should wait, since the area was not yet secure.* ***And*** *danger could come at any time, especially with all of the threats I have shown you.”*

Explanation:

In sentence above we found two words “and”. First, the word “and” after the phrase chief of police not only connecting between two phrase but also add information that not only the police but also the others suggested the president wait if he want to come to the bombing location until the area secure and safe. Second, the word “and” add more information that danger could come anytime.

1. For Contrasting and comparing between the old and new information
2. *“I also feel very sorry about the incident. Perhaps, or usually, during times like this, many of us are afraid to express our scorns or condemnations due to political considerations.* ***On the other hand****, I must say it loud and clear, as my mandate as the president.”*

Explanation:

In example above the writer found the phrase “On the other hand” which is conjunction which contrast and compare the old and new information. “On the other hand” above indicate that the old information (that the speaker feel sorry and so on) with new information (that he must say it loud as his mandate as the president).

effect of the old sentence (if the threats are not related and etc.) that anarchy, violence, vandalism and all other crimes are not the characteristics of a democratic and lawful country, obviously.

1. Subordinating conjunction
2. *“I have received many statements, or reminders that made me theorize, or at least be concerned,* ***that*** *this terrorism is related to the result of the presidential election.”*

Explanation:

In the example above the writer found “that” which is subordinating conjunction, the word “that” connecting between subordinate clause with main clause, which subordinate clause can’t stand without main clause.

1. Reference

Reference is expression which the meaning referring other word, In *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks* reference is cohesive devices which the frequently occur in the speech after conjunction, why? Because the writer found many reference in the data which signed by third person pronouns (he/his/him), (she/her/her), (it/it/its), (they/them/their). To make its more understandable and clear there some of example and explanation will presented as follow.

1. *“Once again, there has been an attack or a bombing committed by terrorists in Jakarta.* ***It*** *is suspected to have been committed by a group of terrorists, although* ***it*** *may not necessarily be the same terrorism network that we have realized cause nothing but sufferings and troubles that all Indonesians have had to bear”.*

Explanation:

In the example above. There are some references, the writer found two word “it”. In text above two word “it” referring into an attack or bombing by terrorist in Jakarta, the word it in line 2 is refers to an attack or bombing by terrorist in Jakarta, same with it in line 3 also refers to an attack or bombing by terrorist in Jakarta.

1. *“The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my picture, SBY's picture, as a target. Let me show you.  
   This is a video recording of* ***them*** *practicing shooting.”*

Explanation:

In the explanation above the writer found reference which is signed by the word “them”. In paragraph above “them” is refers to a group of terrorist.

1. Substitution

Substitution is replacement a word or a group of word with a words which have same meaning. In *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks* substitution is cohesive devices which the rarely occur in the speech, why? Because the writer found least substitution in the data which signed by dummy word Do, one, ones, To make its more understandable and clear there some of example and explanation will presented as follow.

1. *“I believe almost all of us feel sympathy and sadness, and cry inside, as I* ***do*** *now.”*

Explanation:

In the example above the writer found substitution which is signed by “do” In sentence above the word “do” is substitute by feel sympathy and sadness, and cry inside.

1. *“Our country is a lawful country, as well as a democratic* ***one****.”*

Explanation:

In the example above the writer found substitutions which is signed by “one”.In sentence above the word “one” substitute country.

1. **Lexical Cohesive Devices are used in *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks***

Data analysis reveals that lexical cohesive devices occurring in Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech are repetition, hyponymy, metonymy and antonymy. In this findings the writer also found lexical cohesive devices which is often occur and rarely occur in *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks*, like in grammatical cohesive devices so that why to make the data more understandable and clear the writer rank or staged and classify from lexical cohesive devices which often occur until lexical cohesive devices which is rarely occur. First, the most frequently occurring cohesive devices is repetition, in *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks* repetition is lexical cohesive devices which often occur. Second is hyponymy, in *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks* synonymy is lexical cohesive devices which frequently occur after hyponymy, and the last is antonymy. The data will presented as follow based on the rank or stage from lexical cohesive devices often occur and rarely occur in *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks*.

1. Repetition

Repetition is repetition word or phrases to create cohesive interconnection, In *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks* repetition is cohesive devices which the most frequently occur in the speech, why? Because the writer found many repetition in the data, To make its more understandable and clear there some of example and explanation will presented as follow.

1. “*The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my* ***picture****, SBY's* ***picture****, as a target. Let me show you.”*

Example:

In the example above, the writer found words which is repeated, the word is “picture” which is signed as repetition.

1. *“There was a* ***statement*** *that there would be a revolution if SBY wins. This is an intelligence report, not rumors, nor gossip. Other* ***statements*** *said they wished to turn Indonesia into [a country like] Iran. And the last* ***statement*** *said that no matter what, SBY should not and would not be inaugurated.”*

Explanation:

In the example above, the writer found words which is repeated, the word is “statement” which is signed as repetition.

1. Hyponymy

Hyponymy is word or phrase which have general-specific meaning relation. In *Translated text of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks* hyponymy is cohesive devices which the frequently occur after repetition in the speech, why? Because the writer found some of hyponymy in the data, To make its more understandable and clear there is an example and explanation will presented as follow.

*“If the threats are not related to today's bombing, they still need to be prevented, because* ***anarchy, violence, vandalism*** *and all other crimes are not the characteristics of a democratic and lawful country, obviously. For all of this, I, as the president, condemn the brutal act of terrorism.”*

Explanation:

In example above the writer found hyponymy which have general-spesific meaning. In statement above the speaker mention general specific meaning, that indicate with anarchy, violence and vandalism, as we know all oh that is type of crimes.

1. Synonymy

Synonymy is two or more word /expression which have similar meaning. In “SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks” synonymy is cohesive devices which is not too frequently occur in the speech, why? Because the writer found some of synonymy in the data, To make its more understandable and clear there is an example and explanation will presented as follow.

Afraid = fear

Eradication = exterminating

Explanation:

In two text above the word fear have same meaning with afraid, and eradication also have same meaning with exterminating.

1. Antonymy

Antonymy is word, phrase, expression which have opposite meaning. In *Translated text of SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks* antonymy is cohesive devices which is not too frequently occur in the speech, why? Because the writer found some of antonymy in the data, To make its more understandable and clear there is an example and explanation will presented as follow.

Sadness = satisfy

Explanation:

In example above we can see that sadness and satisfy have opposite meaning.